

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: Since May 19th, 1994, more than 100 scientists in the field of bio-terror, biology, genetics and medicine have been systematically targeted and subsequently eliminated. Most of these scientists died in horrible deaths resulting from car crashes, plane crashes, murder, suicides, poison, etc., etc., etc. In almost every single case, the perpetrators of these crimes were never apprehended, let alone tried or convicted. The war on scientists is a global phenomenon that continues until this day.

Name: Esther Fujimoto (49)

Specialty: Genetic Scientist

Date: August 21, 2011

COD: Killed by Boat

Esther Fujimoto was run down and killed by a boat while swimming across a lake in Utah. Fujimoto helped discover the breast cancer gene. A few local teens have been implicated in her death, but her case has not gone to trial.

Title: Esther Fujimoto Ex '91

Date: Winter 2012

Source: [University of Utah](#)

Abstract: Esther Fujimoto ex'91, a University of Utah scientist who was on the team that helped discover a breast cancer gene, died August 21 after being hit by a power boat while swimming in Pineview Reservoir near Ogden. She was 49 ([University of Utah, 2012](#)).

Name: Jonathan B. Tucker (56)

Specialty: Biological & Chemical Weapons Expert

Date: July 31, 2011

COD: Unknown/Murder?

Jonathan B. Tucker was killed in his Washington D.C. home on July 31, 2011. Tucker was a biological and chemical weapons expert who was awaiting a security clearance from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Title: Bioweapons Expert Found Dead

Date: August 5, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Jonathan B. Tucker, an expert on biological and chemical weapons, was found dead in his Washington, D.C., home on July 31.

The District's Office of the Chief Medical Examiner said the cause of death was unknown, the Washington Post reported Thursday. Tucker, 56, was awaiting security clearance so that he could take a position in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, UPI reports.

Tucker left his job of close to 15 years as a research fellow at the Monterey Institute's James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies. He had also previously worked as an editor at the magazine Scientific American. He was often used as a source by journalists writing about chemical and biological weapons.

"Jonathan was a rare breed in that he knew the science of the issue, which was really complicated, and also knew the policy side," Paul Carroll, the program director at the Ploughshares Fund, said. "He was one of really a handful of people that could talk to both of these audiences, to both chemists and diplomats."

Tucker was a weapons inspector for the United Nations in Iraq in 1995 and used his knowledge of the chemical weapons program of Saddam Hussein to advise the U.S. government before its invasion of Iraq in 2003.

Tucker graduated from Yale in 1975 with a biology degree and later earned a master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania and a doctorate in non-proliferation studies from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Name: Gelareh Bagherzadeh (30)
Specialty: Genetic Molecular Biologist
Date: January 17, 2011
COD: Gun Shot

Abstract: Gelareh Bagherzadeh was killed when she was shot in Houston, Texas. Detectives investigating the murder of the Iranian molecular scientist gunned down in her car as she drove home believe she was followed or that someone was waiting for her. Bagherzadeh was struck by a single bullet that entered the passenger door window as she talked on her cell phone with her ex-boyfriend. Bagherzadeh was a molecular genetic technology student at M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston and an active in promoting Iranian women's rights.

Name: Zachary Greene Warfield (35)
Specialty: DARPA Engineer
Date: July 4, 2011
COD: Boat Accident

Abstract: Zachary Greene Warfield died in a boating accident on the Potomac River. Zack was a co-founder and a member of the Board of Directors for Omnis, Inc., a McLean, VA-based strategic consulting firm for the intelligence, defense and national security communities. He spearheaded major research initiatives and, in addition to helping steer the company, was directly involved in numerous projects, including analytic training and technology consulting. Prior to founding Omnis, Zack was an engineer and analyst for the U.S. Government and private industry. As a science and technology analyst, he assessed missile and space systems, managed technical contracts, and investigated Iraq's Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) program as a member of the Iraq Survey Group, serving in Baghdad on two separate occasions. As an engineer, he worked on aerospace projects for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), and private industry. Most notably, Zack designed critical guidance systems that ensured a successful landing for the Mars Exploration Rovers, Spirit and Opportunity; his name is inscribed on one of the rovers, and remains on Mars today.

Name: Jonathan Widom (55)
Specialty: DNA/Molecular Biosciences
Date: July 18, 2011
COD: Heart Attack

Abstract: Jonathan Widom died of an apparent heart attack. He was a professor of Molecular Biosciences in the Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences at Northwestern University. Widom focused on

how DNA is packaged into chromosomes -- and the location of nucleosomes specifically. Colleagues said the work has had profound implications for how genes are able to be read in the cell and how mutations outside of the regions that encode proteins can lead to errors and disease.

Name: Fanjun Meng (29) & Chunyang Zhang (26)
Specialty: Anatomic Pathology/Parkinson's Disease
Date: 2011
COD: Drowning

Abstract: Fanjun Meng and Chunyang Zhang drowned in a Branson hotel swimming pool. Both were from China and working in the anatomic pathology lab at the University of Missouri-Columbia. Meng was a visiting scholar and his wife, Zhang, was a research specialist, according to information at the university's website. Meng was working on research looking at a possible link between pesticides and Parkinson's disease. Police said the investigation is ongoing as to the cause of the drowning but had said earlier there was no sign of foul play.

Name: Gregory Stone (54)
Specialty: Coastal Scientist
Date: February 17, 2011
COD: Unknown Illness

Abstract: Gregory Stoned, who was quoted extensively in many publications internationally after last year's BP oil leak, died from an unknown illness. Stone also was the director of the renowned Wave-Current Information System. Stone quickly established himself as an internationally respected coastal scientist who produced cutting-edge research and attracted millions of dollars of research support to LSU. As part of his research, he and the CSI Field Support Group developed a series of offshore instrumented stations to monitor wind, waves and currents that impact the Louisiana coast. The system is used by many fishermen and scientists to monitor wind, waves and currents off the Louisiana coast. Stone was a great researcher, teacher, mentor and family man.

Name: Bradley C. Livezey (56)
Specialty: Avian Anatomist
Date: February 8, 2011
COD: Car Crash

Abstract: Bradley C. Livezey, who knew nearly everything about the songs of birds and was considered the top anatomist, died in a car crash. Livezey, curator of The Carnegie Museum of Natural History, never gave up researching unsolved mysteries of the world's 20,000 or so avian species. Carnegie curator since 1993, Livezey oversaw a collection of nearly 195,000 specimens of birds, the country's ninth largest. Livezey died in a two-car crash on Route 910, authorities said. An autopsy revealed he died from injuries to the head and trunk, the Allegheny County Medical Examiner's Office said. Northern Regional Police are investigating.

Name: John (Jack) P. Wheeler III (66)
Specialty: Biological/Chemical Weapons
Date: December 30, 2010
COD: Murder

Abstract: John (Jack) P. Wheeler III, last seen December 30, 2010, was found dead in a Delaware landfill. Wheeler fought to get the Vietnam Memorial built and served in two Bush administrations. His death has been ruled a homicide by Newark, Delaware, police. Wheeler graduated from West Point in 1966, and had a law degree from Yale and a business degree from Harvard. His military career included serving in the office of the Secretary of Defense and writing a manual on the effectiveness of biological and chemical weapons, which recommended that the United States not use biological weapons.

Name: Mark A. Smith (45)
Specialty: Alzheimer's Disease
Date: November 15, 2010
COD: Hit & Run

Abstract: Mark A. Smith, a renowned Alzheimer's disease researcher, died after being hit by a car in Ohio. Smith was a pathology professor at Case Western Reserve University and director of basic science research at the university's memory and cognition center. He also was executive director of the American Aging Association and co-editor-in-chief of the Journal of Alzheimer's Disease. He is listed as the No. 3 "most prolific" Alzheimer's disease researcher, with 405 papers written, by the international medical Journal.

Name: Chitra Chauhan (33)
Specialty: Molecular Biologist/Mosquitoes
Date: November 15, 2010
COD: Cyanide Suicide

Abstract: Chitra Chauhan was found dead in an apparent suicide by cyanide at a Temple Terrace hotel, police said. Chauhan left a suicide note saying she used cyanide. Hazmat team officials said the cyanide was found only in granular form, meaning it was not considered dangerous outside of the room it was found in. The chemical is considered more dangerous in a liquid or gas form. Potassium Cyanide, the apparent cause of death, is a chemical commonly used by universities in teaching chemistry and conducting research, but it was not used in the research projects she was working on. Chauhan, a molecular biologist, was a post-doctoral researcher in the Global Health department in the College of Public Health. She earned her doctorate from the Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology in New Delhi, India, in 2005, then studied mosquitoes and disease transmission at the University of Notre Dame.

Name: Franco Cerrina (62)
Specialty: DNA Microarray Technology
Date: July 12, 2010
COD: Unknown

Abstract: Franco Cerrina was found dead in a lab at BU's Photonics Center on a Monday morning. The cause of death is not yet known, but police have ruled out homicide. Cerrina joined the faculty of BU in 2008 after spending 24 years on the faculty at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He co-founded five companies, including NimbleGen Systems, Genetic Assemblies (merged with Codon Devices in 2006), Codon Devices, Biolitho, and Gen9, according to Nanowerk News. NimbleGen, a Madison, WI-based provider of DNA microarray technology, was sold to Basel, Switzerland-based Roche in 2007 for \$272.5 million. Cerrina, chairman of the electrical and computer engineering department, came to BU two years ago from the University of Wisconsin at Madison as a leading scholar in optics, lithography, and nanotechnology, according to his biography on the university website. The scholar was responsible for establishing a new laboratory in the Photonics Center.

Name: Vajinder Toor (34)
Specialty: Unknown
Date: April 26, 2010
COD: Murder/Gun Shot

Abstract: Vajinder Toor was shot and killed outside his home in Branford, Connecticut. Toor worked at Kingsbrook Jewish Medical Center in New York before joining Yale.

Name: Joseph Morrissey (46)
Specialty: Immunopharmacology
Date: April 6, 2010
COD: Murder/Stabbing

Abstract: Joseph Morrissey died as a result of an alleged home invasion. Although the cause of death was first identified as a gunshot wound, the autopsy revealed that the professor died from a stab wound. Morrissey joined NSU in May 2009 as an associate professor and taught one elective class on immunopharmacology in the College of Pharmacy.

Name: Maria Ragland Davis (52)
Specialty: Plant pathology & Biotechnology
Date: February 13, 2010
COD: Murder/Gunshot

Abstract: Maria Ragland Davis died at the hand of neurobiologist [Amy Bishop](#). Her background was in chemical engineering and biochemistry, and she specialized in plant pathology and biotechnology applications. She had a doctorate in biochemistry and had worked as a postdoctoral research fellow at the Monsanto Company in St. Louis. She was hired at the University of Alabama after a seven-year stint as a senior scientist in the plant-science department at Research Genetics Inc. (later Invitrogen), also in Huntsville.

Name: Gopi K. Podila (54)
Specialty: Bioenergy & Functional Genomics
Date: February 13, 2010
COD: Murder/Gunshot

Abstract: Gopi K. Podila died at the hand of neurobiologist [Amy Bishop](#). He was an Indian American biologist, noted academician, and faculty member at the University of Alabama in Huntsville. He listed his research interests as engineering tree biomass for bioenergy, functional genomics of plant-microbe interactions, plant molecular biology and biotechnology. In particular, Padila studied genes that regulate growth in fast growing trees, especially poplar and aspen. He has advocated prospective use of fast growing trees and grasses as an alternative to corn sources for producing ethanol.

Name: Adriel D. Johnson Sr. (52)
Specialty: Gastrointestinal Physiology
Date: February 13, 2010
COD: Murder/Gunshot

Abstract: Adriel D. Johnson Sr. died at the hand of neurobiologist [Amy Bishop](#). His research involved aspects of gastrointestinal physiology specifically pancreatic function in vertebrates.

Name: Keith Fagnou (38)
Specialty: Molecular Research
Date: November 11, 2009
COD: H1N1

Abstract: Keith Fagnou allegedly died as a result of H1N1. His research focused on improving the preparation of complex molecules for petrochemical, pharmaceutical or industrial uses. Keith's advanced and out-of-the-box thinking overturned prior ideas of what is possible in the chemistry field.

Name: Stephen Lagakos (63)
Specialty: AIDS
Date: October 12, 2009
COD: Car Crash

Abstract: Stephen Lagakos was killed in a car crash along with his wife Regina and his mother Helen. Lagakos centered his efforts on several fronts in the fight against AIDS particularly how and when HIV-infected women transmitted the virus to their children. In addition, he developed sophisticated methods to improve the accuracy of estimated HIV incidence rates. He also contributed to broadening access to antiretroviral drugs to people in developing countries.

Name: Malcolm Casadaban (60)
Specialty: Molecular Genetics
Date: September 13, 2009
COD: Plague

Abstract: Malcolm Casadaban was as a renowned molecular geneticist with a passion for new research. He had been working to develop an even stronger vaccine for the plague, but allegedly died of plague prior to bringing his vaccine to market. The medical center says the plague bacteria he worked with was a weakened strain that isn't known to cause illness in healthy adults. The strain was approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for laboratory studies.

Title: Plague Samples Suspected In Scientist Death
Date: September 21, 2009
Source: Science Mag

Abstract: An autopsy last week revealed that a geneticist who died mysteriously [might have succumbed to the plague](#). Malcolm Casadaban, 60, studied a weakened and reportedly benign form of the bacteria that causes plague, *Yersinia pestis*, in his lab at the University of Chicago. Casadaban died Sunday, 13 September, and an autopsy report 5 days later indicated high levels of *Y. pestis* in his blood. No other cause of death was apparent, the university said. A team of scientists at the university, with support from local health officials and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is investigating the matter. So far, no one in contact with Casadaban has shown plague symptoms. The investigators are focusing on whether the strain Casadaban worked on was different than other benign strains of the bacterium and whether he had any inborn susceptibility to the microbe. Results are expected in a few weeks ([Science Mag, 2009](#)).

Title: Another Dead Microbiologist - The Coming Plague
Date: September 23, 2009
Source: ABC 7 News

Title: Researcher's Death From Plague Prompts CDC Warning
Date: February 24, 2011
Source: My Health News

Abstract: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is reminding laboratory workers to be diligent about wearing protective gear, after it found that an Illinois researcher died in 2009 from exposure to plague-causing bacteria.

The 60-year-old researcher, a university employee, had been working with a strain of the bacteria *Yersinia pestis*. He died of cardiac arrest shortly after going to the hospital for what appeared to be flu symptoms, the CDC said in a report released today (Feb. 24).

After determining the cause of death, health agencies and the university began a safety investigation and learned that the man had inconsistently complied with the laboratory policy to wear gloves while handling the bacterial cultures, the CDC report said.

However, experts at the CDC did not rule out that the researcher could have been infected by the [bacteria](#) elsewhere on his skin or mucous membranes, such as his mouth or nose.

The CDC report did not identify the man or his university. According to a report from Chicago television station WLS in 2009, he was Malcolm Casadaban, a longtime professor of molecular genetics at the University of Chicago. His family said Casadaban had been seeking to develop a plague vaccine, and was working with a weakened strain of the bacteria.

The CDC report said he had hemochromatosis, a condition in which too much iron is absorbed into body tissues from foods in the gastrointestinal tract. Because *Y. pestis* bacteria are naturally iron-deficient, the extra iron in the man may have fed the bacteria and caused them to become virulent, the report said.

The researcher sought care from a physician Sept. 10, 2009, six days after he had last worked in the lab. But that doctor thought the problem was a respiratory infection or the flu, and referred him to an emergency department, the report said.

Three days later the researcher was brought by ambulance to an emergency department because of fever, cough, and worsening of his shortness of breath. He died there after suffering septic shock and cardiac arrest, the report said.

Blood tests later revealed he was infected with the bacteria. The Chicago Department of Public Health was then notified.

Before then, the last known laboratory-acquired infection with *Y. pestis* bacteria in the United States occurred in 1959, the CDC report said. That person, who inhaled the bacteria, did not die ([My Health News, 2011](#)).

Name: August "Gus" Watanabe (67)
Specialty: Former Eli Lilly & Co. Executive
Date: June 9, 2009
COD: Suicide/Murder/Gun Shot

Abstract: August "Gus" Watanabe was found dead outside a cabin in Brown County. Friends discovered the body, a .38-caliber handgun and a three-page note at the scene. Friends allegedly said he had been depressed following the death last month of his daughter Nan Reiko Watanabe Lewis. She died at age 44 while recovering from elective surgery. Watanabe was one of the five highest-paid officers of Indianapolis pharmaceutical maker Eli Lilly and Co. when he retired in 2003.

Name: Caroline Coffey (28)
Specialty: Bio-Medicine
Date: June 3, 2009
COD: Murder/Throat Slashed

Abstract: Caroline Coffey died from massive cuts to her throat. Hikers found the body of the Cornell Univ. post-doctoral bio-medicine researcher along a wooded trail in the park, just outside Ithaca, N.Y., where the Ivy League school is located. Her husband was hospitalized under guard after a police chase and their apartment was set on fire.

Name: Nasser Talebzadeh Ordoubadi (53)
Specialty: Bioweapon Antitoxin
Date: February 14, 2009
COD: Unknown/Suspicious Causes

Abstract: Nasser Talebzadeh Ordoubadi died of "suspicious" causes. Dr. Noah (formerly Nasser Talebzadeh Ordoubadi) is described in his American biography as a pioneer of Mind-Body-Quantum medicine who lectured in five countries and ran a successful health care center General Medical Clinics Inc. in King County, Washington for 15 years after suffering a heart attack in 1989. Among his notable accomplishments was discovering an antitoxin treatment for bioweapons.

Title: Iranian Bioweapon Researcher Nasser Talebzadeh Ordoubadi Dies Suspiciously In The US
Date: Feb 18, 2009
Source: [Press TV](#)

Abstract: A US-based Iranian doctor working to discover an antitoxin therapy for biological weapons has purportedly died a "suspicious death."

One of the leading bioweapon researchers and a regular keynote speaker at international conferences, Dr. Nasser Talebzadeh Ordoubadi died on Saturday in what his doctors described as a "suspicious death".

Media reports have linked Dr. Talebzadeh Ordoubadi's mysterious death to his notable accomplishments in discovering an antitoxin treatment for bioweapons.

The use of biological and chemical weapons -- which is considered illegal under The Hague convention on rules of warfare -- is feared by many experts more than the use of nuclear weapons.

Biological weapons can kill, incapacitate, or seriously impede an individual as well as entire cities or places where they are used.

While there are antibiotic and penicillin treatments for different types of bioweapons, some of them such as Botulism and Ricin still remain without any antitoxin or vaccine to cure those subjected to the poisonous weapon.

According to Tabnak, Dr. Talebzadeh's achievements in finding a cure to bioweapons had made him the target of various accusations from the government of the United States -- one of the possessors of biological weapons -- since 1992.

In 2000, the Iranian doctor was sentenced to 35 months in prison on charges of health care and mail fraud under the new HIPAA regulations (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996).

His jail sentence, which prompted him to change his name to Noah McKay, came after years of government attempts to level various accusations against him.

The charges, which were never substantiated, proven or confirmed, [included](#) "money laundering, funding Middle Eastern terrorists, and connections to the Russian mafia in Seattle".

While serving in the federal prison camp in Sheridan, Oregon, he told one of his lawyers "my life is in danger and I should change my name and request transfer to another prison" ([Press TV, 2009](#)).

Name: Bruce Edwards Ivins (62)
Specialty: Anthrax/Vaccine Technology
Date: July 29, 2008
COD: Suicide/Murder/Overdose

Abstract: Bruce Edwards Ivins died of an alleged drug overdose. Ivins allegedly committed suicide prior to formal charges being filed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for his alleged criminal connection to the 9/11 anthrax attacks. Ivins was likely to be scapegoated for the attacks which resulted in the deaths of five persons and the injury of dozens of others. The attacks included the mailings of several anonymous letters to members of Congress and members of the media in September and October, 2001. The letters in question allegedly contained Bacillus anthracis, commonly referred to as anthrax. Ivins was a coinventor on two US patents for anthrax vaccine technology.

Name: Laurent Bonomo (23) & Gabriel Ferez (23)
Specialty: Infectious Disease/Eco Friendly Fuels
Date: July 3, 2008
COD: Murder/Stabbing

Abstract: Laurent Bonomo and Gabriel Ferez, both died after being bound, gagged, stabbed and set alight. Laurent, a student in the proteins that cause infectious disease, had been stabbed 196 times with

half of them being administered to his back after he was dead. Gabriel, who hoped to become an expert in ecofriendly fuels, suffered 47 separate injuries.

Name: Yongsheng Li
Specialty: Receptor Cells
Date: March 10, 2007
COD: Unknown

Abstract: Yongsheng Li died sometime after 4 p.m. on March 10, 2009, when he was last seen as a result of unknown causes. He was found in a pond between the Women's Sports Complex and State Botanical Gardens on South Milledge Avenue Sunday and had been missing 16 days. Li was a doctoral student from China who studied in Regents Professor David Puett's biochemistry and molecular biology laboratory.

Name: Mario Alberto Vargas Olvera (52)
Specialty: Biologist
Date: October 6, 2007
COD: Murder/BFT

Abstract: Dr. Mario Alberto Vargas Olvera as a result of several blunt-force injuries to his head and neck. Ruled as murder. Found in his home. He was a nationally and internationally recognized biologist.

Name: Yoram Kaufman (57)
Specialty: NASA Atmospheric Scientist/Aerosols
Date: May 31, 2006
COD: Hit & Run

Abstract: Yoram Kaufman died on May 31, 2006 when he was struck by an automobile while riding his bicycle near the Goddard center's campus in Greenbelt. Dr. Kaufman began working at the space flight center since 1979 and spent his entire career there as a research scientist. His primary fields were meteorology and climate change, with a specialty in analyzing aerosols -- airborne solid and liquid particles in the atmosphere. In recent years, he was senior atmospheric scientist in the Earth-Sun Exploration Division and played a key role in the development of NASA's Terra satellite, which collects data about the atmosphere.

Name: Lee Jong-Woo (61)
Specialty: AIDS/WHO Director-General
Date: May 22, 2006
COD: Brain Blood Clot

Abstract: Lee Jong-Woo died after suffering a blood clot in the brain. Lee was spearheading the organization's fight against global threats from bird flu, AIDS and other infectious diseases. WHO director-general since 2003, Lee was his country's top international official. The affable South Korean, who liked to lighten his press conferences with jokes, was a keen sportsman with no history of ill-health, according to officials.

Name: Leonid Strachunsky.
Specialty: Microbes Resistant to Biological Weapons
Date: June 8, 2005
COD: Murder/BFT

Abstract: Leonid Strachunsky died after being hit on the head with a champagne bottle. Strachunsky specialized in creating microbes resistant to biological weapons. Strachunsky was found dead in his hotel room in Moscow, where had come from Smolensk en route to the United States. Investigators are looking for a connection between the murder of this leading bio weapons researcher and the hepatitis outbreak in Tver, Russia.

Name: Robert J. Lull (66)
Specialty: Nuclear Medicine
Date: May 19, 2005
COD: Murder/Stabbing

Abstract: Robert J. Lull died as a result of multiple stab wounds. Despite his missing car and apparent credit card theft, homicide Inspector Holly Pera said investigators aren't convinced that robbery was the sole motive for Lull's killing. She said a robber would typically have taken more valuables from Lull's home than what the killer left with. Lull had been chief of nuclear medicine at San Francisco General Hospital since 1990 and served as a radiology professor at UCSF. He was past president of the American College of Nuclear Physicians and the San Francisco Medical Society and served as editor of the medical society's journal, San Francisco Medicine, from 1997 to 1999. Lee Lull said her former husband was a proponent of nuclear power and loved to debate his political positions with others.

Name: Todd Kauppila (41)
Specialty: Nuclear Medicine
Date: May 8, 2005
COD: Hemorrhagic Pancreatitis

Abstract: Todd Kauppila allegedly died of hemorrhagic pancreatitis at the Los Alamos hospital, according to the state medical examiner's office. His death came two days after Kauppila publicly rejoiced over news that his lab's director was leaving. Kauppila was fired by director Pete Nanos on Sept. 23, 2004 following a security scandal. Kauppila said he was fired because he did not immediately return from a family vacation during a lab investigation into two classified computer disks that were thought to be missing. The apparent security breach forced Nanos to shut down the lab for several weeks. Kauppila claimed he was made a scapegoat over the disks, which investigators concluded never existed. The mistake was blamed on a clerical error. After he was fired, Kauppila accepted a job as a contractor at Bechtel Nevada Corp., a research company that works with Los Alamos and other national laboratories. He was also working on a new Scatter Reduction Grids in Megavolt Radiography focused on metal plates or crossed grids to act to stop the scattered radiation while allowing the unscattered or direct rays to pass through with other scientists: Scott Watson (LANL, DX-3), Chuck Lebeda (LANL, XTA), Alan Tubb (LANL, DX-8), and Mike Appleby (Tecomet Thermo Electron Corp.)

Name: David Banks (55)
Specialty: Quarantine Authority at Biosecurity Australia
Date: May 8, 2005
COD: Plane Crash

Abstract: David Banks, based out of North Queensland, Australia, died in an airplane crash along with 14 others. He was known as an Agro Genius inventing the mosquito trap used for cattle. Banks was the principal scientist with quarantine authority, Biosecurity Australia, and heavily involved in protecting Australians from unwanted diseases and pests. Most of Dr Banks' work involved preventing potentially devastating diseases making their way into Australia. He had been through Indonesia looking at the potential for foot and mouth disease to spread through the archipelago and into Australia. Other diseases he had fought to keep out of Australian livestock herds and fruit orchards include classical swine fever, Nipah virus and Japanese encephalitis.

Name: Douglas James Passaro (43)
Specialty: Epidemiologist/Spiral-Shaped Bacteria
Date: April 18, 2005
COD: Unknown

Abstract: Dr. Douglas James Passaro died from unknown cause in Oak Park, Illinois. Dr. Passaro was a brilliant epidemiologist who wanted to unlock the secrets of a spiral-shaped bacteria that causes stomach disease. He was a professor who challenged his students with real-life exercises in bioterrorism. He was married to Dr. Sherry Nordstrom..

Name: Geetha Angara (43)
Specialty: Senior Chemist
Date: February 8, 2005
COD: Homicide

Abstract: Geetha Angara was found in a Totowa, New Jersey, water treatment plant tank. Angara, of Holmdel, was last seen on the night of Feb. 8 doing water quality tests at the Passaic Valley Water Commission plant in Totowa where she had worked for 12 years. Divers found her body in a 35-foot-deep sump opening at the bottom of one of the emptied tanks. Investigators are treating Angara's death as a possible homicide. Angara, a senior chemist with a doctorate from New York University, was married and mother of three.

Name: Jeong H. Im (72)
Specialty: Protein Chemist
Date: January 7, 2005
COD: Murder/Stabbing

Abstract: Korean Jeong H. Im died of multiple stab wounds to the chest before firefighters found in his body in the trunk of a burning car on the third level of a Maryland Avenue Garage. A retired research assistant professor at the University of Missouri - Columbia, Dr. Im was primarily a protein chemist a researcher in the field. A "person of interest" described as a male 6'-6'2" wearing some type of mask possible a painters mask or drywall type mask was seen in the area of the Maryland Avenue Garage prior to the murder.

Name: Darwin Kenneth Vest
Specialty: Entomologist/Poisonous Spiders & Snakes
Date: March 2004 (Disappeared June 3, 1999)
COD: Unknown

Abstract: Darwin Kenneth Vest was an internationally renowned entomologist, expert on hobo spiders and other poisonous spiders and snakes. Darwin disappeared in the early morning hours of June 3, 1999 while walking in downtown Idaho Falls, Idaho. The family believes foul play was involved in his disappearance. Darwin was declared legally dead the first week of March 2004 and now the family is in the process of obtaining restraining orders against several companies who saw fit to use his name and photos without permission. His brother David is legal conservator of the estate and his sister Rebecca is handling issues related to Eagle Rock Research and ongoing research projects.

Name: Tom Thorne (64) & Beth Williams (53)
Specialty: Veterinary Medicine/Brucellosis
Date: December 29, 2004
COD: Car Crash

Abstract: Tom Thorne and Beth Williams, both wild life scientists as well as husband-and-wife, were killed in a snowy-weather crash on U.S. 287 in northern Colorado. The wildlife veterinarians were nationally prominent experts on chronic wasting disease and brucellosis.

Name: John R. La Montagne (61)
Specialty: AIDS/NIAID Deputy Director
Date: November 2, 2004
COD: Pulmonary Embolism

Abstract: John R. La Montagne Ph.D. died while in Mexico. Originally, no cause of death was stated, but later his death was disclosed as a pulmonary embolism. La Montagne was Head of US Infectious Diseases unit under Tommie Thompson as well as the NIAID Deputy Director. He was an expert in AIDS Program work and Microbiology and Infectious Diseases.

Name: Matthew Allison (32)
Specialty: Molecular Biology/Biotechnology
Date: October 13, 2004
COD: Murder/Car Explosion

Abstract: Matthew Allison died when his car exploded while parked at an Osceola County Wal-Mart store in Florida. Witnesses said the man left the store at about 11 p.m. and entered his Ford Taurus car when it exploded. Investigators said they found a Duraflame log and propane canisters on the front passenger's seat of the burnt car. Allison had a college degree in molecular biology and biotechnology.

Name: John Clark (52)
Specialty: Animal Science/Biotechnology/Cloning
Date: August 12, 2004
COD: Muder/Suicide?/Hung

Abstract: Professor John Clark was found hanged in his vacation home. Clark was an expert in animal science and biotechnology and developed techniques for the genetic modification of livestock. Head of the science lab which created Dolly the sheep, Clark led the Roslin Institute in Midlothian, one of the world's leading animal biotechnology research centers. He played a crucial role in creating the transgenic sheep that earned the institute worldwide fame. He was put in charge of a project to produce human proteins (which could be used in the treatment of human diseases) in sheep's milk. Clark and his team focused their study on the production of the alpha-I-antitrypsin protein, which is used for treatment of cystic fibrosis. Prof Clark also founded three spin-out firms from Roslin - PPL Therapeutics, Rosgen and Roslin BioMed.

Name: John Badwey (54)
Specialty: Infectious Diseases
Date: July 21, 2004
COD: Pneumonia Like Symptoms

Abstract: Dr. John Badwey was a scientist and accidental politician when he opposed disposal of sewage waste program of exposing humans to sludge. Badwey suddenly developed pneumonia like symptoms and died within two weeks. Badwey was a biochemist at Harvard Medical School specializing in infectious diseases.

Name: Bassem Al-Mudares
Specialty: Chemist
Date: July 21, 2004
COD: Torture/Murder

Abstract: Dr. Bassem Al-Mudares' mutilated body was found in the city of Samarra, Iraq, and evidence showed that he had been tortured before being killed. Al-Mudares worked for a drug company and held a doctorate in chemistry.

Name: Stephen Tabet (42)
Specialty: HIV/Epidemiologist
Date: July 6, 2004
COD: Unknown Illness

Abstract: Professor Stephen Tabet died from an unknown illness. He was an associate professor and epidemiologist at the University of Washington. A world-renowned HIV doctor and researcher who worked with HIV patients in a vaccine clinical trial for the HIV Vaccine Trials Network.

Name: Larry Bustard (53)
Specialty: Bioterrorism
Date: July 2, 2004
COD: Unknown Causes

Abstract: Dr. Larry Bustard died from unknown causes. He was a Sandia scientist in the U.S. Department of Energy who helped develop a foam spray to clean up congressional buildings and media sites during the anthrax scare in 2001. He worked at Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque. As an expert in bioterrorism, his team came up with a new technology used against biological and chemical agents.

Name: Edward Hoffman (62)
Specialty: Professor & Scientist
Date: July 1, 2004
COD: Unknown Causes

Abstract: Edward Hoffman died from unknown causes. Hoffman was a professor and a scientist who also held leadership positions within the UCLA medical community. He worked to develop the first human PET scanner in 1973 at Washington University in St. Louis.

Name: Paul Norman (52)
Specialty: Chemical & Biological Weapons
Date: June 27, 2004
COD: Plane Crash

Abstract: Dr. Paul Norman of Salisbury Wiltshire, an expert in chemical and biological weapons, was killed when his single-engine Cessna 206 he was piloting crashed in Devon. He traveled the world lecturing on defending against the scourge of weapons of mass destruction. He was married with a 14-year-old son and a 20-year-old daughter, and was the chief scientist for chemical and biological defense at the Ministry of Defense's laboratory at Porton Down, Wiltshire. The crash site was examined by officials from the Air Accidents Investigation Branch and the wreckage of the aircraft was removed from the site to the AAIB base at Farnborough.

Name: Assefa Tulu (45)
Specialty: Epidemiologist/Bioterror
Date: June 24, 2004
COD: Hemorrhagic Stroke

Abstract: Dr. Assefa Tulu, who was found face down and dead in his office, allegedly died of a hemorrhagic stroke according to the Dallas County coroner. Dr. Tulu joined the Dallas health department in 1997 and served for five years as the county's lone epidemiologist. He was charged with tracking the health of the county, including the spread of diseases, such as syphilis, AIDS and measles. He also designed a system for detecting a bioterrorism attack involving viruses or bacterial agents. Tulu often coordinated efforts to address major health concerns in Dallas County, such as the West Nile virus outbreaks of the past few years, and worked with the media to inform the public.

Name: Antonina Presnyakova (46)
Specialty: Biological Weapons
Date: May 25, 2004
COD: Ebola

Abstract: Antonina Presnyakova was a Russian scientist at a former Soviet biological weapons laboratory in Siberia. He died after an alleged accident when he was pricked with a needle laced with ebola. Scientists and officials said the accident raised concerns about safety and secrecy at the State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology, known as Vector, which in Soviet times specialized in turning deadly viruses into biological weapons.

Name: Eugene Mallove (56)
Specialty: Cold Fusion/Free Energy
Date: May 14, 2004
COD: Murder/BFT

Abstract: Dr. Eugene Mallove, who was found at the end of his driveway, died as a result of several blunt-force injuries to his head and neck. His death was ruled as murder. Mallove was an alternative energy expert who was working on a viable energy alternative program and was well respected for his knowledge of cold fusion. He had just published an "open letter" outlining the results of and reasons for his last 15 years in the field of "new energy research." Dr. Mallove was convinced it was only a matter of months before the world would actually see a free energy device.

Name: William T. McGuire (39)
Specialty: Microbiology/Biocontainment Facilities
Date: May 5, 2004
COD: Murder

Abstract: William T. McGuire, last seen late April 2004, was found in three suitcases floating in Chesapeake Bay. He was NJ University Professor and Senior programmer analyst and adjunct professor at the New Jersey Institute of Technology in Newark. He emerged as one of the world's leading microbiologists and an expert in developing and overseeing multiple levels of biocontainment facilities.

Name: Ilsley Ingram (84)
Specialty: Haemophilia
Date: April 12, 2004
COD: Unknown Causes

Abstract: Ilsley Ingram, Director of the Supraregional Haemophilia Reference Centre and the Supraregional Centre for the Diagnosis of Bleeding Disorders at the St. Thomas Hospital in London, died on from unknown causes. Although his age was a possible reason for his death, it was never confirmed by the family or the news media.

Name: Mohammed Munim Al-Lzmerly
Specialty: Chemistry Professor
Date: April 2004
COD: Murder/BTF/Brainstem Compression

Abstract: Mohammed Munim Al-Lzmerly was a distinguished Iraqi chemistry professor died in American custody from a sudden hit to the back of his head caused by blunt force trauma. It was uncertain exactly how he died, but someone had hit him from behind, possibly with a bar or a pistol. His battered corpse turned up at Baghdad's morgue and the cause of death was initially recorded as "brainstem compression". It was discovered that US doctors had made a 20cm incision in his skull.

Name: Vadake Srinivasan
Specialty: Microbiologist
Date: March 13, 2004
COD: Car Crash/Stroke

Abstract: Vadake Srinivasan was a microbiologist who died when his car crashed into guard rail in Baton Rouge, LA. Srinivasan's death was eventually ruled as a stroke. Srinivasan, who held two doctorate degrees, was originally from India and was one of the most-accomplished and respected industrial biologists in academia.

Name: Michael Patrick Kiley (62)
Specialty: Ebola & Mad Cow
Date: January 24, 2004
COD: Heart Attack

Abstract: Dr. Michael Patrick Kiley, a world expert on Ebola and Mad Cow disease, suddenly died of massive heart attack. It is interesting to note, he had a good heart, but it "gave out". Dr. Shope and Dr. Kiley were working on the lab upgrade to BSL 4 at the UTMB Galveston lab for Homeland Security. The new lab was destined to host the most hazardous pathogens known to man, especially tropical and emerging diseases as well as bioweapons.

Name: Robert Shope (74)
Specialty: Virus Expert
Date: January 23, 2004
COD: Suregery Complications/Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis

Abstract: Robert Shope, a virus expert who warned of future epidemics, first died as a result of alleged lung transplant complication. It was later purported that died of Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis which can be caused by either environmental stimulus or a virus. Dr. Shope led a group of scientists who had an 11 million dollar fed grant to ensure the new bio-lab would keep in nasty bugs. Dr. Shope also met with and worked with Dr. Mike Kiley on the UTMB Galveston lab upgraded to a BSL 4. The new lab was destined to host the most hazardous pathogens known to man, especially tropical and emerging diseases as well as bioweapons.

Name: Richard Stevens (54)
Specialty: Hematologist
Date: January 6, 2004
COD: Murder/Suicide?

Abstract: Dr. Richard Stevens disappeared after arriving for work on July, 21, 2003. His disappearance sparked a national manhunt with a coroner eventually ruling that he killed himself because he could not cope with the stress of a secret affair. Stevens was a hematologist who analyzed the cellular composition of blood and blood producing tissues e.g. bone marrow.

Name: Robert Aranosia (61)
Specialty: Medical Examiner
Date: December 18, 2003
COD: Car Crash

Abstract: While driving south on I-75, Robert Aranosia's pickup truck went off the freeway near a bridge over the Kawkawlin River. The vehicle rolled over several times before landing in the median. Aranosia was thrown from the vehicle and ended up on the shoulder of the northbound lanes. He was the Oakland County deputy medical examiner.

Name: Robert Leslie Burghoff (45)
Specialty: Viral Microbiologist
Date: November 20, 2003
COD: Hit & Run

Abstract: Robert Leslie Burghoff was killed by a hit and run driver that jumped the curb and ploughed into him in the 1600 block of South Braeswood, Texas. The driver was described as a short Hispanic man in his 50s with a slightly rounded face. He was studying the virus plaguing cruise ships.

Name: Michael Perich (46)
Specialty: West Nile Virus Microbiologist
Date: October 11, 2003
COD: Car Accident

Abstract: Michael Perich died in one-vehicle car accident. The LSU West Nile research scientist was wearing his seat belt and drowned. He was LSU professor who helped fight the spread of the West Nile virus. Perich, who was known as one of the country's experts on vector-borne diseases, had most recently led a crusade to keep down the effects of West Nile virus and to get many of the Louisiana's parishes to work toward forming mosquito control districts.

Name: David Kelly (59)
Specialty: Biological Weapons
Date: July 18, 2003
COD: Slashed Wrists

Abstract: David Kelly was a British biological weapons expert, was said to have slashed his own wrists while walking near his home. Kelly was the Ministry of Defense's chief scientific officer and senior adviser to the proliferation and arms control secretariat, and to the Foreign Office's non-proliferation department. The senior adviser on biological weapons to the UN biological weapons inspections teams (Unscm) from 1994 to 1999, he was also, in the opinion of his peers, pre-eminent in his field, not only in this country, but in the world.

Name: Leland Rickman (47)
Specialty: Infectious Diseases/Bioterrorism
Date: June 24, 2003
COD: Headache

Abstract: Dr. Leland Rickman died while on a teaching assignment in Lesotho, a small country bordered on all sides by South Africa. Rickman was UC San Diego expert on infectious diseases and since September 11, 2001 a consultant on bioterrorism. He had complained of a headache, but the cause of death was not immediately known. The physician had been working in Lesotho with Dr. Chris Mathews, director of the UC San Diego Medical Center's Owen Clinic, teaching African medical personnel about the prevention and treatment of AIDS. Rickman, the incoming president of the Infectious Disease Assn. of California, was a multidisciplinary professor and practitioner with expertise in infectious diseases, internal medicine, epidemiology, microbiology and antibiotic utilization.

Name: Carlo Urbani (46)
Specialty: Epidemiologist/SARS
Date: March 2003
COD: SARS

Abstract: Carlo Urbani died in Bangkok from SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) - the new disease that he had helped to identify. Thanks to his prompt action, the epidemic was contained in Vietnam. However, because of close daily contact with SARS patients, he contracted the infection. On March 11, he was admitted to a hospital in Bangkok and isolated. Less than three weeks later he died. He was a dedicated and internationally respected Italian epidemiologist, who did work of enduring value combating infectious illness around the world.

Title: Doctor Who ID'd Mystery Illness Dies

Date: March 29, 2003

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: The World Health Organization doctor who first identified the outbreak of a deadly mystery illness died of the disease on Saturday.

Italian Dr. Carlo Urbani, 46, a WHO expert on communicable diseases, died in Thailand where he had been receiving treatment after becoming infected while working in Vietnam, the U.N. agency said.

Urbani, who worked in public health programs in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, was the first to identify severe acute respiratory syndrome in an American businessman who had been admitted to a hospital in Hanoi, where he later died.

WHO said Urbani's work had allowed it to increase its surveillance of the disease rapidly, and many new cases were identified and isolated before they infected hospital staff.

"Carlo was a wonderful human being and we are all devastated," said Pascale Brudon, the WHO Representative in Vietnam. "Carlo was the one who very quickly saw that this was something very strange. When people became very concerned in the hospital, he was there every day, collecting samples, talking to the staff and strengthening infection control procedures."

Urbani, who was married with three children, was also president of Doctors Without Borders-Italy.

"Carlo Urbani's death saddens us all deeply at WHO," said WHO Director-General Gro Harlem Brundtland. "His life reminds us again of our true work in public health. Today, we should all pause for a moment and remember the life of this outstanding physician."

To date, SARS has killed at least 55 people and sickened 1,485, with the biggest number of cases and deaths in China's Guangdong province, where an earlier outbreak began in November ([UCLA, 2003](#)).

Name: Roman Kuzmin (24)

Specialty: Orthopedic Surgeon

Date: December 2002

COD: Hit & Run

Abstract: Roman Kuzmin was a Russian studying to be an orthopedic surgeon in Connecticut when he was fatally struck by a car as he allegedly fled a store with three stolen rolls of film. Doctors who worked with Roman Kuzmin at Waterbury Hospital said they were stunned to hear of his death Sunday evening and many couldn't believe the circumstances. Kuzmin left Vladivostok, Russia, in September to study orthopedic surgical techniques at Waterbury Hospital under a Keggi Orthopedic Foundation program. Dr. Kristaps Keggi, who organized the program, said Kuzmin was "very able, very bright - a superb student and a superb individual."

Name: David R. Knibbs

Specialty: Pathobiologist/Electron Microscopy

Date: August 5, 2002

COD: Unknown

Abstract: Dr. David R. Knibbs (August 5, 2002) Respected pathobiologist specializing in electron microscopy.

Name: Steven Mostow "Dr. Flu" (63)
Specialty: Infectious Disease/Bioterrorism
Date: March 25, 2002
COD: Plane Crash

Abstract: Steven Mostow was one of the country's leading infectious disease and bioterrorism experts and was associate dean at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center. He died in a plane crash near Centennial Airport. He was known as "Dr. Flu" for his expertise in treating influenza, and expertise on bioterrorism.

Name: David Wynn-Williams (55)
Specialty: Astrobiologist
Date: March 24, 2002
COD: Hit & Run

Abstract: Dr. David Wynn-Williams was hit by a car while jogging near his home in Cambridge, England. He was an astrobiologist with the Antarctic Astrobiology Project and the NASA Ames Research Center. He was studying the capability of microbes to adapt to environmental extremes, including the bombardment of ultraviolet rays and global warming.

Name: Tanya Holzmayer (46) & Guyang "Mathew" Huang (38)
Specialty: Microbiologists
Date: February 28, 2002
COD: Murder & Suicide

Abstract: While taking delivery of a pizza in San Francisco, microbiologist Tanya Holzmayer was shot and killed by a colleague and microbiologist Guyang "Mathew" Huang, 38, who then apparently shot himself. Holzmayer moved to the US from Russia in 1989. Her research focused on the part of the human molecular structure that could be affected best by medicine. Holzmayer was focusing on helping create new drugs that interfere with replication of the virus that causes AIDS. One year earlier, Holzmayer obeyed senior management orders to fire Huang. Huang appeared from behind the deliveryman. He shot Holzmayer several times at close range in the chest and head. As Holzmayer fell in her doorway, Huang ran to a Ford Explorer and drove away. Less than an hour after the shooting, Huang called his wife, according to Foster City Police Capt. Craig Courtin. He told her about the shooting and that he was going to kill himself, then he hung up. Huang's wife called the emergency services and Foster City police used search dogs to comb the area. They ran into a jogger who had seen Huang's body lying off the walkway that locals call "The Levee." He had fired a single bullet into his head.

Name: Ian Langford
Specialty: Leukemia/Infections.
Date: February 12, 2002
COD: Murder

Abstract: Dr. Ian Langford was found dead at his blood-spattered and apparently ransacked home. A Russian scientist who worked as a Senior Research Associate at the CSERGE in the UK, he was a leading university research scientist working on Global Environment where he specialized in links between human health and the environment risk. He was also a specialist in leukemia and infections.

Name: Vladamir "Victor" Korshunov (56)
Specialty: Microbiologist
Date: February 9, 2002
COD: Murder

Abstract: Dr. Vladamir "Victor" Korshunov was found dead near his home in Moscow with his head bashed in. Korshunov was head of the microbiology sub-facility at the Russian State Medical University. On Feb. 9, 2002, the Russian newspaper Pravda reported that Korshunov had probably invented a

vaccine protecting from any biological arm.

Name: David W. Barry (58)

Specialty: AIDS Scientist

Date: January 28, 2002

COD: Unknown

Abstract: David W. Barry was a scientist who co-discovered AZT, the antiviral drug that is considered the first effective treatment for AIDS. Circumstance of Death are unknown.

Name: Ivan Glebov

Specialty: Microbiologist

Date: January 2002

COD: Murder

Abstract: Dr. Ivan Glebov, a Russian Microbiologist, was murdered in Moscow as a result of an alleged bandit attack. Glebov was well known around the world and members of the Russian Academy of Science.

Name: Alexi Brushlinski

Specialty: Microbiologist

Date: January 2002

COD: January 2002

Abstract: Dr. Alexi Brushlinski, a Russian Microbiologist, was murdered in Moscow as a result of an alleged bandit attack. Brushlinski was well known around the world and members of the Russian Academy of Science.

Name: Benito Que (52)

Specialty: AIDS Microbiologist/Oncologist

Date: December 6, 2001

COD: Murder

Abstract: Dr. Benito Que was found in the street near the laboratory where he worked at the University of Miami Medical School on November 12, 2001. When found, Que was comatose from what was called a mugging. and subsequently died in the hospital on December 6, 2001. Among Dr. Que's friends and family there is firm belief that Dr. Que was attacked by four men, at least one of whom had a baseball bat. Dr. Que's death has now been officially ruled "natural", caused by cardiac arrest. He was a cell biologist, involved in research on AIDS, oncology research in the hematology department.

Name: Vladimer Pasechnik (64)

Specialty: Anthrax/Bioweapons

Date: December 23, 2001

COD: Stroke

Abstract: Dr. Vladimer Pasechnik was found dead in Wiltshire, England, a village near his home. Two different dates of death have been reported (November 21 and December 23), with Pasechnik's death ruled as a stroke. Pasechnik had defected from Russia to UK. He had been the #1 scientist in the FSU's bioweapons program. It was thought he was involved with exhuming the bodies of the 10 London victims of the 1919 Type A flu epidemic. Pasechnik died six weeks after the planned exhumations were announced. On November 23, 2001, Pasechnik's death was reported in the New York Times as having occurred two days earlier. Pasechnik's death was made in the United States by Dr. Christopher Davis of Virginia, who stated that the cause of death was a stroke. Dr. Davis was the member of British intelligence who de-briefed Dr. Pasechnik at the time of his defection. Pasechnik was heavily involved in DNA sequencing research. He had just founded a company like three other microbiologists working to

provide powerful alternatives to antibiotics. Dr. Vladimir Pasechnik was the boss of William C. Patrick III who holds 5 patents on the militarized anthrax used by the United States. Patrick is now a private biowarfare consultant to the military and CIA. Patrick developed the process by which anthrax spores could be concentrated at the level of one trillion spores per gram. No other country has been able to get concentrations above 500 billion per gram. The anthrax that was sent around the eastern United States in the Fall of 2001 was concentrated at one trillion spores per gram.

Name: Don Wiley (57)

Specialty: Contagious & Molecular Biologist

Date: December 16, 2001

COD: Vanished/Unknown

Abstract: Dr. Don Wiley, a molecular biologist with Howard Hughes Medical Institute at Harvard University, vanished on December 16, 2001. Wiley was a top deadly contagious virus expert whose abandoned rental car was found on the Hernando de Soto Bridge outside Memphis, TN. He was heavily involved in research on DNA sequencing, and was last seen at around midnight on November 16, leaving the St. Jude's Children's Research Advisory Dinner at The Peabody Hotel in Memphis, TN. Associates attending the dinner said he showed no signs of intoxication, and no one has admitted to drinking with him. One month later, workers at a hydroelectric plant in Louisiana found the body of Don Wiley floating on about 300 miles south of where the molecular biologist was last seen on Nov. 18 at a medical meeting in Memphis. On January 14, 2002 (almost two months later) Shelby County Medical Examiner O.C. Smith announced that his department had ruled Dr. Wiley's death to be "accidental"; the result of massive injuries suffered in a fall from the Hernando de Soto Bridge. Smith said there were paint marks on Wiley's rental car similar to the paint used on construction signs on the bridge, and that the car's right front hubcap was missing. There has been no report as to which construction signs Dr. Wiley hit.

Name: Set Van Nguyen (44)

Specialty: Bioweapons/Vaccines

Date: December 14, 2001

COD: Murder

Abstract: Dr. Set Van Nguyen was found dead in the airlock entrance to the walk-in refrigerator in the laboratory he worked at in Victoria State, Australia. Despite being vented, the room was full of deadly gas which had leaked from a liquid nitrogen cooling system. Nguyen was working on a vaccine to protect against biological weapons, or a weapon itself. In January, 2001, the magazine Nature published information that two scientists, Dr. Ron Jackson and Dr. Ian Ramshaw, using genetic manipulation and DNA sequencing, had created an incredibly virulent form of mousepox, a cousin of smallpox. Coincidentally, Dr. Nguyen had worked for 15 years at the same Australian facility as Jackson and Ramshaw. Now for the intriguing part of this story. On Friday, November 2nd, the Washington Post reported: "Officials are now scrambling to determine how a quiet, 61-year-old Vietnamese immigrant, riding the subway each day to and from her job in a hospital stockroom, was exposed to the deadly anthrax spores that killed her this week. They worry because there is no obvious connection to the factors common to earlier anthrax exposures and deaths: no clear link to the mail or to the media."

Name: David Schwartz (57)

Specialty: Biophysicist/DNA Sequencing

Date: December 10, 2001

COD: Murder

Abstract: Dr. David Schwartz was stabbed to death by what appeared to be a sword in rural home Loudon County, Virginia. His daughter, who allegedly identified herself as a pagan high priestess, and three of her fellow pagans have been charged in the murder. Schwartz was extremely well respected in biophysics, and regarded as an authority on DNA sequencing.

Name: Avishai Berkman (50), Amiramp Eldor (59) & Yaacov Matzner (54)
Specialty: Microbiologists
Date: November 24, 2001
COD: Plane Crash

Abstract: Berkman, Eldor and Matzner were world experts in hematology and blood clotting who all died in a mysterious plane crash. The plane crash came shortly after the Black Sea plane crash (see below) in which two Israeli microbiologists had been murdered, allegedly by terrorists, including the head of the Hematology department at Israel's Ichilov Hospital, as well as directors of the Tel Aviv Public Health Department and Hebrew University School of Medicine. All world experts in hematology and blood clotting, the five dead microbiologists were the first of eight people which died mysteriously in airplane crashes who had been working on cutting edge of microbiology research in Israel. Four of the five dead scientists were doing virtually identical research which allegedly had major global, political and financial significance.

Name: Jeffrey Paris Wall (41)
Specialty: Biomedical
Date: November 6, 2001
COD: Suicide/Murder?

Abstract: Jeffrey Paris Wall's body was found sprawled next to a three-story parking structure near his office. Mr. Wall had studied at the University of California, Los Angeles. He was a biomedical expert who held a medical degree, and he also specialized in patent and intellectual property.

Name: Black Sea Plane Crash/Five Unnamed Microbiologists
Specialty: Microbiologists
Date: October 4, 2001
COD: Plane Crash

Abstract: Four of Five unnamed microbiologists on a plane that was brought down by a missile near the Black sea on the Russian border. Traveling from Israel to Novosibirsk, Russia, on undisclosed business, three of the dead scientists were experts in medical research or public health. The plane is believed by many in Israel to have had as many as four or five passengers who were microbiologists. Both Israel and Novosibirsk are home to cutting-edge microbiological research. Novosibirsk is known as the scientific capital of Siberia with over 50 research facilities, 13 full universities and a population of only 2.5 million people.

Name: Janusz Jeljaszewicz
Specialty: Toxins/Infections
Date: May 7, 2001
COD: Unknown

Abstract: To date, the death of Professor Janusz Jeljaszewicz has not disclosed. Jeljaszewicz was an expert in Staphylococci and Staphylococcal Infections. his main scientific interests and achievements were in the mechanism of action and biological properties of staphylococcal toxins, and included the immunomodulatory properties and experimental treatment of tumors by Propionibacterium.

Name: Linda Reese (52)
Specialty: Microbiologist/Meningitis
Date: December 25, 2000
COD: Unknown

Abstract: Linda Reese died three days after she studied a sample from Tricia Zailo, 19, a Fairfield, N.J., resident who was a sophomore at Michigan State University. Tricia Zailo died Dec. 18, a few days after she returned home for the holidays. Dr. Reese was a Microbiologist working with victims of meningitis.

Name: Mike Thomas (35)
Specialty: Microbiologist/Meningitis
Date: July 16, 2000
COD: Unknown

Abstract: Mike Thomas died a few days after examining a sample taken from a 12-year-old girl who was diagnosed with meningitis and survived. He was a microbiologist at the Crestwood Medical Center in Huntsville.

Name: Walter W. Shervington (62)
Specialty: AIDS
Date: April 15, 2000
COD: Cancer

Abstract: Walter W. Shervington, M.D. died of cancer at Tulane Medical Hospital. He was an extensive writer/ lecturer/ researcher about mental health and AIDS in the African American community.

Name: Wallace L. Pannier (81)
Specialty: Germ Warfare Science
Date: August 6, 1999
COD: Respiratory Failure/Natural

Title: Wallace L. Pannier, At 81; Was Germ Warfare Scientist
Date: August 8, 2009
Source: Boston.com

Abstract: Wallace L. Pannier, a germ warfare scientist whose top-secret projects included a mock attack on the New York subway with powdered bacteria in 1966, has died of respiratory failure and other natural causes, his widow said. He died Thursday in Frederick. He was 81.

Mr. Pannier worked at Fort Detrick, a US Army installation in Frederick that tested biological weapons during the Cold War and is now a center for biodefense research. He worked in the Special Operations Division, a secretive unit operating there from 1949 to 1969, according to family members and published reports.

The unit developed and tested delivery systems for deadly agents such as anthrax and smallpox.

In 2004, Mr. Pannier told The Baltimore Sun that team members staged their mock attack on the New York subway in 1966 by shattering light bulbs packed with powdered bacteria on the tracks. They tracked the germs with air samplers disguised as suitcases.

"People could carry a brown bag with light bulbs in it, and nobody would be suspicious," Mr. Pannier told the Sun. After a bulb broke, releasing the powder, "the trains swishing by would get it airborne," he said.

The bacteria used as mock weapons, *Bacillus globigii* and *Serratia marcescens*, were believed to be harmless, but have since been classified as human pathogens.

A year earlier, the unit released *Bacillus globigii* in the air at Washington National Airport and at bus stations in Washington, Chicago, and San Francisco, a 1975 Senate investigation found.

Mr. Pannier also said he had posed as a fisherman, an air-quality tester, and a motorist with car trouble to measure germs leaking from a pharmaceutical plant on the Susquehanna River. The readings would help US spies trying to identify Soviet bioweapons plants (Boston.com, 2009).

Name: Jonathan Mann (51)
Specialty: AIDS/Director of WHO
Date: September 2, 1998
COD: [Plane Crash](#)

Abstract: Jonathan Mann died in the Swissair Flight 111 crash in Canada. Mann was founding director of the World Health Organization's global Aids program and founded Project SIDA in Zaire, the most comprehensive Aids research effort in Africa at the time, and in 1986 he joined the WHO to lead the global response against Aids. He became director of WHO's global program on Aids which later became the UN AIDS program. He then became director of the Francois-Xavier Bagnoud Center for Health and Human Rights, which was set up at Harvard School of Public Health in 1993. He caused controversy earlier in 1998 in the media when he accused the US National Institutes of Health of violating human rights by failing to act quickly on developing AIDS vaccines.

Name: Mary Lou Clements-Mann
Specialty: AIDS/Vaccines
Date: September 2, 1998
COD: [Plane Crash](#)

Abstract: Mary Lou Clements-Mann died in the Swissair Flight 111 crash in Canada. Mann was the longtime head of the Division of Vaccine Sciences at the [Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health](#), and is well-known for her knowledge and work in HIV and AIDS.

Name: Dr. Roger Williams
Specialty: Genetics
Date: September 2, 1998
COD: [Plane Crash](#)

Abstract: Roger R. Williams, M.D., professor of internal medicine and a recognized expert in the field of cardiovascular genetics, was the founding director of the Cardiovascular Genetics Research Clinic. He was one of the medical school's most successful faculty members in obtaining research funding. After joining the U of U faculty in 1976, he was principal investigator on 21 research grants totaling \$18.9 million. Nearly \$16 million of that total was awarded by the National Institutes of Health for investigations into the genetic and environmental determinants of hypertension, characterization of coronary-prone pedigrees, heart attack and stroke deaths in Utah families and other subjects.

Name: Elizabeth A. Rich (46)
Specialty: AIDS/Infectious Disease
Date: July 10, 1998
COD: Car Crash

Abstract: Elizabeth A. Rich, M.D. died in a traffic accident while visiting family in Tennessee. She was an associate professor with tenure in the pulmonary division of the Department of Medicine at CWRU and University Hospitals of Cleveland. She was also a member of the executive committee for the Center for AIDS Research and directed the Bio-safety level 3 facility, a specialized laboratory for the handling of HIV, virulent TB bacteria, and other infectious agents. .

Name: Sidney Harshman (67)
Specialty: Staphylococcal Alpha Toxins
Date: December 25, 1997
COD: Diabetes

Abstract: Sidney Harshman died from complications of diabetes. He was a professor of microbiology and immunology. He was the world's leading expert on staphylococcal alpha toxins.

Name: Mark Purdey
Specialty: Creutzfeldt–Jakob Disease (Mad Cow)
Date: Unknown
COD: Fire

Abstract: Mark Purdey was a Creutzfeldt–Jakob Disease (Mad Cow) scientist and specialist familiar with the expression "abnormal brain protein." Purdey was killed in a house fire just before he went public with a new Mad Cow research paper. Purdey's lawyer was also killed when he driven off the road and a helping veterinarian in the UK BSE inquiry also died in a mysterious car crash.

Name: Tsunao Saitoh (46)
Specialty: Abnormal Proteins/Alzheimers
Date: May 7, 1996
COD: Murder

Abstract: Dr. Tsunao Saitoh, an expert in abnormal proteins in Alzheimers, was shot and killed along with his young daughter in LaJolla, California. He was found dead behind the wheel of the car, the side window had been shot out, and the door was open. His daughter appeared to have tried to run away but she was also shot dead.

Name: Jawad Al Aubaidi
Specialty: Bioweapons Research
Date: 1994
COD: Hit & Run

Abstract: Dr. Jawad Al Aubaidi, a graduate doctor from Cornel, was hired to head the mycoplasma biowar research project. One of Dr. Aubaidi's projects was filling payloads of scud missiles with mycoplasma strains. In 1995, Dr. Aubaidi was murdered by the Israelis Mossad. His demise, or, neutralization was made to look like an accident. He was killed in his native Iraq while he was changing a flat tire and was hit by a truck.

Name: C. Bruton
Specialty: Creutzfeldt–Jakob Disease (Mad Cow)
Date: 1994-1996?
COD: Car Crash

Abstract: Dr. C. Bruton, a CJD specialist who had just produced a paper on the a new strain of CJD -- was killed in a car crash before his work was announced to the public. Purdey speculates that Bruton might have known more than what was revealed in his paper.

Name: Jose Trias
Specialty: Microbiologist
Date: May 19, 1994
COD: Murder

Abstract: Jose Trias and his wife were found murdered in their Chevy Chase, Maryland home. They met with a friend of theirs, a journalist, before the day of their murder and told him of their plan to expose HHMI (Howard Hughes Medical Institute) funding of "special ops" research. Grant money that goes to HHMI is actually diverted to special black ops research projects.

Bio & Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

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1. When will the "bio-terror drills" go live?
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Title: Preparing For Terrorism Exercise: Rescue Workers Conduct An Anti-Terrorist Drill To Determine How They Would Deal With Such A Situation

Date: October 29, 1998

Source: [Baltimore Sun](#)

Abstract: Imagine this: A terrorist organization, waging war on the Western world, sets off a chemical bomb in an East Baltimore apartment complex, causing several fatalities and dozens of injuries.

It could happen. And yesterday, city rescue workers conducted their first full-scale anti-terrorist exercise to show that should Baltimore ever become a victim of terrorism, the city would be ready.

Under the watchful eyes of local, state and federal observers, the city's police and fire departments, hazardous materials team and other emergency personnel responded to a chemical explosion in a building at the vacant Strathdale Manor Apartments in the 5500 block of Sarril Road as if it were a real crisis.

As part of the U.S. Army Soldier and Biological Command's (USASBC) domestic preparedness training to respond to nuclear, biological and chemical terrorism, emergency personnel spent most of the morning treating mock victims and keeping the faux bomb's toxic nerve agent, sarin, from spreading through the city.

"This is supposed to be a training exercise, not an evaluating method," said Suzanne Fournier, chief of public affairs for the USASBC at Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Baltimore was one of 120 cities designated for domestic terrorism training under the Domestic Preparedness initiative, which was created in September 1996 in the wake of the World Trade Center and Oklahoma City bombings. Emergency personnel in 40 cities have received training, culminating in a field exercise such as yesterday's.

Firefighter John Lamantia, who was part of the first response crew, said he knew the call was a drill, but was shocked to see about 60 panicked people -- portrayed by students from Dunbar High School -- running at him.

"Physically, it was realistic because we had to pull bodies out," Lamantia said. "Mentally, we knew there wasn't any danger."

Rich McKoy, director of the city's emergency management, said that overall, the trial run was a success in showing how the departments would coordinate their responses. "The focus of this is to learn," McKoy said. "Exercise is important if you want to get it right."

McKoy said that although the city has dealt with hazardous material situations, incidents in 1995 such as the Oklahoma City bombing and the Tokyo subway attack -- when a Japanese cult released sarin gas into a subway system, killing 12 people -- have created a need to be prepared for terrorism at home. "Those type of situations showed the city and the mayor the importance of this kind of training," he said.

Battalion Chief Hector L. Torres, a Fire Department spokesman, said local units took part in the exercise. If the situation were real, Torres said, state and federal officials would be used.

John Jones, a private contractor who coordinated the exercise, said the training threw a lot of situations at the emergency personnel.

Not only were they handling the chaos at the apartment complex -- dealing with everything from a woman looking for her baby to a man who left his insulin inside -- but monitors were stationed at local hospitals, in a traffic jam, and at the fire dispatch center to see how they managed.

Cartrina Lawrence, a Dunbar 11th-grader who played the part of a fatality of the explosion, said the experience dissuaded her from emergency response work.

"It's too dramatic," Cartrina said as she lay on the curb covered in a white blanket. "Everything doesn't go according to plan" ([Baltimore Sun, 1998](#)).

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Title: BioWarfare Drill At McAlester, OK...Who Knew?

Date: April 15, 2000

Source: [Rense](#)

Abstract: Sooner Spring had been planned to test how well local emergency and health personnel could react to a bioterrorism attack of the pneumonic plague.

The two-day drill kicked off around noon Friday when a vintage 1942 C-47 transport plane flew over the city of McAlester and the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant.

While flying, the plane simulated spraying an aerosol mist containing the pneumonic plague.

McAlester-area residents participated in the Sooner Spring exercise in such large numbers that the goal of distributing 10,000 doses of mock antibiotics had been surpassed by 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Although the exercise had been set to continue until 4 p.m., concerns about lightning associated with a storm front pushing through the area prompted officials to end it two hours early.

Those involved praised the spirit of McAlester-area residents. Before the exercise began, there had been no way to predict how many people would show up to participate. Those planning the event counted on the patriotism of people in the McAlester area.

The exercise in McAlester and at the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant has been called the most extensive bioterrorism drill in U.S. history. Officials said McAlester is leading the nation on how to respond to such an attack.

Ambulances and buses had unloaded groups of volunteers who were serving as victims to be treated at the hospital. They were carried inside the hospital on gurneys and whisked inside on wheel chairs ([Rense, 2005](#)).

Title: TOPOFF 1

Date: May 2000

Source: [Global Security](#)

Abstract: TOPOFF 2000 was a single, full-scale exercise conducted over 10 days in three venues:

1. Denver, CO: Bioterrorism attack (Plague).
2. Portsmouth, NH: Chemical attack (Sulfur Mustard).
3. National Capital Region: NCR 2000, concurrent but separate exercise (Radiological Dispersal Device).

Exercise TOPOFF (Top Officials) 2000 was a Congressionally mandated, "no-notice" national exercise held in May 2000. It was designed to assess the nation's crisis and consequence management capability by exercising the plans, policies, procedures, systems, and facilities through local, state, and Federal responses to geographically-dispersed terrorist threats and acts. The exercise was co-sponsored by the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which were designated as the lead agencies for the exercise by the Senate Appropriations Committee in Senate Report 105-235. The exercise was the largest peacetime terrorism exercise ever sponsored by DOJ or FEMA.

Exercise TOPOFF was a multi-component, multi-site exercise incorporating command post exercises, full-scale training exercises, tactical exercises, and several large-scale "subexercises." The Exercise incorporated design input from crisis and consequence managers across the nation. An important aim of the Exercise was to examine the interfaces and relationships between the participating agencies and their top officials to identify any seams, gaps, and redundancy in responsibilities that affect decision-making and subsequent actions directed to resolve the scope of consequences resulting from the simulated attacks

The Exercise scenario involved simultaneous incidents occurring in both Region I (Portsmouth, New Hampshire) and Region VIII (Denver, Colorado). STARTEX for Exercise TOPOFF occurred on Wednesday, May 17, 2000, with the terrorist-motivated release of a biological agent in the Denver metropolitan area. However, because the released agent, later identified as pneumonic plague, had a two to three day incubation period, active play did not begin until Saturday, May 20, 2000. As an influx of patients exhibiting flu-like symptoms began to rapidly overwhelm the Denver area hospitals by early Saturday morning, a van exploded at the Port Authority dock in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, causing numerous injuries and fatalities. The chemical agent released in the van explosion was subsequently determined to be mustard gas. Active play continued at both venues through the weekend and the following week, ending on Wednesday, May 24, 2000. An interagency hotwash followed on Thursday, May 25th.

Planning for Exercise TOPOFF, as well as the National Capital Region 2000 Exercise, involved several "trusted agents" from EPA and USCG, as well as regional offices in RRTs I, III, and VIII. Through this process, EPA and USCG also cooperated closely with other National Response System (NRS) departments and agencies, including the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and FEMA ([Global Security, 2000](#)).

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Title: FEMA In NYC Prior To 9-11 For Project TRIPOD [Bio] Terror Drill, Scheduled For 9-12

Date: June 3, 2004

Drill Date: September 9, 2001

Source: [Scoop News](#)

Abstract: As of this writing, June 2, 2004, the transcript of former New York City Mayor Rudy Giuliani's testimony to the 9-11 Commission during the May 18-19, 2004 hearings in New York is the only transcript of that hearing omitted from the Commission website (<http://www.9-11commission.gov>).

Did Rudy say something wrong?

In case you missed it live, you can listen to his testimony in full at the WNYC radio website at: <http://www.wnyc.org/news/articles/28147>. As Giuliani recounts his experience of the day of 9/11, and the evolving location of the Emergency Command Center that morning, you might want to pay special attention to what he says at the end of his prepared statement:

"... the reason Pier 92 was selected as a command center was because on the next day, on September 12, Pier 92 was going to have a drill, it had hundreds of people here, from FEMA, from the Federal Government, from the State, from the State Emergency Management Office, and they were getting ready for a drill for biochemical attack. So that was gonna be the place they were going to have the drill. The equipment was already there, so we were able to establish a command center there, within three days, that was two and a half to three times bigger than the command center that we had lost at 7 World Trade Center. And it was from there that the rest of the search and rescue effort was completed."

Readers may remember that on the days immediately after 9/11/01 there was a nasty little rumor running around the internet that FEMA had arrived in NYC on Monday September 10, thus implying foreknowledge of the disaster. The source of the rumor was a September 13, 2001 interview between CBS News anchor Dan Rather and Tom Kennedy (later corrected to Kenney) of FEMA National Urban Search and Rescue. Here is a transcript of the brief interview:

Rather: "Tom Kennedy... Kenney, a rescue worker with the National Urban Search and Rescue, it's part of FEMA..."

Kennedy: "We're currently one of the first teams that was deployed to support the city of New York for this disaster. We arrived on late Monday night, and went into action on Tuesday morning. And not until today did we get a full opportunity to work the entire site."

The rumors which subsequently ravaged online chatrooms and 9/11 websites were officially denied by FEMA. In a November 15, 2001 WorldNetDaily piece titled "FEMA: No prior knowledge of 9-11: Agency dispels Net rumor, says team didn't arrive in NYC Sept. 10", Jon Dougherty wrote: (http://www.worldnetdaily.com/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=25329)

"The Federal Emergency Management Agency has said it did not have urban search and rescue teams in place in New York City prior to the Sept. 11 attacks, contrary to an Internet-based rumor alleging otherwise.

In the interview, Kenney misspoke when he said he and his team arrived in New York City and were "finally on the ground" and deployed by "Monday night. ..." If accurate, that would have meant the team arrived Sept. 10 - the night before the attacks.

According to a spokesman in the office of Vito Pizzi, who works in FEMA's federal coordination office, a total of 16 teams were put on alert or activated Sept. 11. Two of those teams were sent in to Ground Zero the next day, Sept. 12.

FEMA officials said Kenney, in the heat of the moment, misstated his team's arrival date. Kenney could not be reached for comment."

The rumor of FEMA presence prior to 9/11 was so stubborn that it took another debunking in a September 5, 2002 Boston Herald piece written by a Stephanie Schorow. Schorow recommends that 'X-File fiction' can be separated from fact with simple research and checking of multiple sources. In reference to the rumor that "FEMA sent the Urban Search and Rescue Team to New York City THE NIGHT BEFORE the attacks occurred!", Schorow writes:

"But if you search further, you'll see Tom "Kennedy" is actually Tom Kenney, an officer from the Massachusetts Urban Search and Rescue Task Force; apparently Rather got the name wrong. Likewise, common sense dictates Kenney simply said Monday when he meant Tuesday.

To confirm, the Herald called the Kenney home on Cape Cod and spoke to Kenney's wife, who said that her husband did go to New York on Sept. 11, not Sept. 10. She explained that he was under extreme stress when Rather interviewed him, and added wryly that it was typical of her husband to confuse dates."

We should note that the actual wording of the debunking accounts does not deny that FEMA was in New York on September 10, it merely denies that the Urban Search and Rescue Task Force was not in New York on September 10. We should note that FEMA, when denying presence in NYC prior to 9/11 did not raise the possibility that there was confusion about the existence of a separate FEMA team for the scheduled 9/12 bioterror drill, a drill which we have learned is named Operation TRIPOD. It seems that prior to the Giuliani testimony there has been scant mentioning of the bioterror drill.

According to a May 22, 2002 Press Release from the NYC Office of Emergency Management, the TRIPOD, or 'Point-of-Dispensing' drill, was successfully held that day. The Press Release states:

"TRIPOD had originally been scheduled to take place on September 12th, 2001, at Pier 92 - which ironically had served as the temporary home of OEM shortly after the terrorist attacks on 9/11."

The release also mentions that the TRIPOD exercise is supported by "The Office of Justice Programs, through the Office for Domestic Preparedness". The Office for Domestic Preparedness was the effort assigned to Dick Cheney by George W. Bush on May 8, 2001. Although reports indicate that Cheney never convened any meetings of this Task Force prior to September 2001, it seems that there must have been some sort of planning involved with the organization and scheduling of Operation TRIPOD for September 12, 2001. With all of the unpleasant news of 9/11, it must have pleased Cheney that the scheduling of this drill made the pre-assembled emergency team immediately available to New York City. Who would have thought?

Major questions exist as to why FEMA would deny being in New York City prior to 9/11 without mentioning the 9/12 bioterror drill. These questions must now be addressed as the initial suspicions of those who learned of the Tom Kenney statement have been clearly validated. The coincidental presence of a large FEMA team in NYC at the location, Pier 92, which became the Command Center for the entire emergency operation is disturbing. An alert press and a legitimate 9-11 Commission should have raised this issue long ago ([Scoop News, 2004](#)).

On June 22-23, 2001, just under 3 months before 9/11, the U.S. military held a senior-level war game at Andrews Air Force Base called Dark Winter. The scenario of this bio-terrorism drill was designed to simulate a smallpox attack in three states in which one of these states would be Pennsylvania.

Title: Dark Winter Pretext for TOPOFF/CCMRF/CBRNE Martial Law Drills

Date: June 22-23, 2001

Source: [Prison Planet](#)

Abstract: This exercise was made possible by grant funding from The McCormick Tribune Foundation and The Oklahoma City National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism.

On 22-23 June, 2001, the Center for Strategic and International Studies, the Johns Hopkins Center for Civilian Biodefense Studies, the ANSER Institute for Homeland Security, and the Oklahoma City National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism, hosted a senior-level war game examining the national security, intergovernmental, and information challenges of a biological attack on the American homeland. With tensions rising in the Taiwan Straits, and a major crisis developing in Southwest Asia, a smallpox outbreak was confirmed by the CDC in Oklahoma City.

During the thirteen days of the game, the disease spread to 25 states and 15 other countries. Fourteen participants and 60 observers witnessed terrorism/warfare in slow motion. Discussions, debates (some rather heated) and decisions focused on the public health response, lack of an adequate supply of smallpox vaccine, roles and missions of federal and state governments, civil liberties associated with quarantine and isolation, the role of DoD, and potential military responses to the anonymous attack.

Additionally, a predictable 24/7 news cycle quickly developed that focused the nation and the world on the attack and response. Five representatives from the national press corps (including print and broadcast) participated in the game, including a lengthy press conference with the President. Several articles and reports will be produced in the coming weeks and months.

Additionally, at least one Congressional hearing will be conducted to explore the lessons learned by the key participants. The first hearing is scheduled for the week of 22 July with the Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans Affairs and International Relations (Congressman Shays, Chairman) ([Prison Planet](#)).

[2001\).](#)

Title: Dark Winter: A Simulated Terrorist Attack On Three American Cities Using Weaponized Smallpox

Date: June 22-23, 2001

Source: [Backwoods Home](#)

Abstract: Historically, smallpox has been the most deadly of all diseases for humans, killing between 300 and 500 million in the last century alone, far more than the 111 million people killed in all that century's wars combined. It is easily spread, kills 30% of those infected, and terribly scars and sometimes blinds those who survive. It was declared eradicated from Earth in 1980, but the Soviet Union has acknowledged maintaining a secret biological weapons program since then that employed 60,000 technicians and scientists. One fear is that some of the smallpox the Soviets worked with has gotten into terrorist hands, or that unemployed Soviet scientists desperate for money have been hired by Iraq, Al Qaeda, or other terrorists.

June 22-23, 2001, nearly three months before the attack that toppled New York's World Trade towers, the United States conducted a major simulation of a terrorist smallpox attack against three American cities. It was named Dark Winter, and it lived up to its name. Within seven weeks, one million Americans were dead and the disease had spread to 25 states and 13 foreign countries. In the face of the out of control epidemic, panic had spread across America, interrupting vital services such as food deliveries to supermarkets, and our Government considered the possibility of a nuclear response, although against whom it was not clear.

Following is a reenactment of that exercise, edited for brevity but containing all the essential elements. The exercise took place at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland, and was attended by many senior level government officials. Participating institutions included the Johns Hopkins Center for Civilian Biodefense Strategies, the Center for Strategic and International Studies, the Oklahoma National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism, and the Analytic Services Institute for Homeland Security.

Former U.S. Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia played the President of the United States, Governor Frank Keating of Oklahoma played himself, five senior journalists who worked for major news organizations participated in mock news briefings, and a number of other participants played various key government positions ranging from the Director of Central Intelligence to key Government health advisors. Fifty people connected with U.S. bioterrorism policy preparedness observed the exercise.

The goal of the exercise was to increase awareness among Government officials of the danger of such an attack, and to examine the decision challenges the highest levels of Government would face if confronted with a biological attack. The ultimate aim was to improve strategies of response.

Smallpox was chosen as the disease because historically it has been the most feared and deadly of diseases, and one of the more likely choices for terrorists. It is not only easily spread from one person to another, but there is no effective medical treatment. It may also be unstoppable in an unvaccinated population, and since the United States' mandatory vaccination program was stopped in 1972, the U.S. population is very susceptible to smallpox. Even that part of the population that was vaccinated as late as 1972 may have little or no protection against the disease.

Although smallpox was declared eradicated in 1980, two official repositories of the variola virus were kept: one at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, and the other at the Russian State Research Center for Virology and Biotechnology in Koltsovo, Novosibirsk in central Siberia. Those supplies were to be used for scientific research and vaccine development, but it is now known that both countries maintained secret biological weapons programs since 1980. By 1990 the Soviet Union had a facility capable of producing 80 to 100 tons of smallpox a year, and it typically warehoused 20 tons. Although Russia and the United States have since abandoned their biological weapons programs, other countries still have them. It is thought that several rogue states like North Korea and Iraq and possibly terrorists have obtained samples of the smallpox virus.

Although the exercise took only two days, it simulated a time span of two weeks occurring between December 9-22, 2002. The exercise involved three National Security Council (NSC) meetings taking place on Dec. 9, 15, and 22, with the participants being made aware of evolving details of the attack and being required to establish strategies and make policy decisions to deal with it.

Exercise controllers acted as special assistants and deputies, providing facts and suggesting policy options to deal with the smallpox outbreak. Simulated newspaper coverage and TV video clips of the ensuing epidemic were also shown to participants, and various simulated memoranda, intelligence updates, and top level assessments of the spread of the epidemic were provided to key players whose jobs would normally require such information.

Each of the three NSC meetings began with controllers giving the NSC players briefings on the progress of the attack, an assessment of who the perpetrators might be, the response of the public, the comments of foreign governments, and any other information they would normally receive in such an emergency.

Assumptions

Several assumptions were made for this exercise, based on historical evidence and a variety of data related to susceptibility to smallpox:

Assumption 1: It was assumed that the initial attack was from “weaponized smallpox,” similar to what the former Soviet Union would have developed in its secret bioweapons program.

This would be a far more efficient way of attacking the U.S. than with, say, infected jihad volunteers walking among the U.S. population. Weaponized smallpox can be aerosolized and dispersed in a variety of ways, such as attaching an aerosol device filled with weaponized smallpox, complete with a timer, to the wall of a shopping mall, airport, or ventilation system of an enclosed stadium, or attaching a spraying device to an unmanned drone (UAV) that has been programmed with global positioning (GPS) maps and flying it over a populated area.

Assumption 2: The U.S. population’s “herd immunity” to smallpox was 20%, so that 228 million of its citizens were highly susceptible to infection.

This is a matter of debate. It is known that 42% of the population has never received a smallpox vaccination, and the remainder have declining immunity from vaccinations about 30 years ago. No one knows for sure, but epidemiologic data suggest that initial vaccination gives protection for 5 to 10 years, while revaccination gives even greater protection, possibly more than 10 years. Those who have been vaccinated twice, then, say as a child and while in the military, should have the greatest immunity.

Assumption 3: The transmission rate of the disease was 10 to 1, that is, each infected person infected 10 others.

Although transmission rates have varied widely historically depending on susceptibility of a population, the strain of disease, and various social, demographic, political, and economic factors, the simulation designers considered a 10 to 1 transmission rate a conservative estimate. The U.S. population, they pointed out, is highly susceptible because vaccinations stopped in this country 30 years ago. Also, we are a highly mobile society. By the time the first victims are diagnosed with smallpox (9-17 day incubation period), the disease will have already begun spreading to a second generation of victims. Some of the initial victims and the second generation of victims will have travelled to other cities by that time. Since few American doctors have ever seen a case of smallpox, and since the initial symptoms resemble flu, diagnosis is liable to be slow.

For this simulation, the 10 to 1 estimate was based on 34 smallpox outbreaks in the past involving cases of smallpox being accidentally imported into a country that no longer had endemic smallpox. Twenty four of the outbreaks occurred in winter, which is the time when smallpox spreads most readily and which is the time within which the simulated attack occurs. Of these 24, 6 outbreaks most closely paralleled the conditions of the Dark Winter exercise, and they were used to make the 10 to 1 estimate. The number of second generation cases in those 6 outbreaks ranged from 10 to 19.

One reason the 10 to 1 estimate is thought to be on the conservative side is because of the 1972 outbreak in Yugoslavia, which encompassed many of the aspects one finds today in American society, namely, a great number of susceptible people and a wide geographic dispersion of cases. In that outbreak a man on a religious pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina was infected with smallpox while in Iraq, then brought it back to Yugoslavia. His infection was not diagnosed, nor were the 11 people he infected suspected of having smallpox. Not until 140 new cases developed was the epidemic recognized as smallpox. Some 35 people died from this single initial infection.

Assumption 4: The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) had 12 million doses of vaccine available at the time of the exercise.

The CDC actually had 15.4 million doses, but practical experience from the 1960s and 70s smallpox eradication programs showed that it was common to lose 20% of a vial's vaccine due to inefficiencies and waste.

Assumption 5: In the initial attack at three shopping malls in Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, and Atlanta, 3,000 people were infected.

This is considered a plausible scenario scientifically since it would take only 30 grams of weaponized smallpox to infect 3,000 people via an aerosol attack.

The 1st NSC meeting, Dec. 9, 2002: The Initial Attack

On December 9, 2002, during the first of three NSC meetings that will take place in this simulation, the 12 NSC members are told that a smallpox outbreak has occurred in the U.S. In Oklahoma, 12 cases of smallpox have been confirmed, with 14 more suspected. There are also suspected cases of smallpox in Georgia and Pennsylvania.

The governor of Oklahoma, Frank Keating, who is in town to make a speech, attends the meeting. NSC members are briefed on the disease, its lethality, its contagion, and the availability of smallpox vaccine.

All this takes place against a backdrop of the following geopolitical situation:

1. Iraq is again threatening to invade Kuwait, and leaders of Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain have requested the U.S., Britain, and France deploy troops to the region. The NSC meeting has been called to consider deploying forces.
2. Since sanctions against Iraq had been lifted six months prior, it has been discovered that Saddam Hussein is aggressively pursuing a bioweapons program.
3. Several top scientists from the former Soviet secret bioweapons program are believed to have been working in Iraq and Iran for the past year.
4. An Al Qaida terrorist was recently caught trying to buy plutonium and biological pathogens from Russia.

President Nunn informs the NSC members that the agenda of the meeting has changed, that the U.S. has been subjected to a suspected smallpox attack, and that it could be related to their anticipated decision to deploy troops to the Mideast. No one has yet taken credit for the attack.

He introduces Governor Keating, who says hospital emergency rooms in Oklahoma City hospitals are very crowded and that many in the hospital staff have failed to show up for work, fearing a smallpox infection they might bring home to their families. The media is broadcasting nonstop news about the smallpox outbreak, and the Governor is already considering calling out the National Guard if fear continues to grow among the populace. He has already declared a state of emergency and requests the President do the same. He goes before the news cameras in a few hours, he says, and he'd like to be able to tell the people of Oklahoma that all 3.5 million of them will get the smallpox vaccine within 72 hours.

The NSC is then briefed on smallpox, using various slides of actual smallpox cases and statistics relating to the progression, spread, and lethality of the disease: U.S. doctors have no experience with smallpox and there is no rapid diagnosis or treatment. Isolation or vaccination are the only defenses. Only 12 million doses of vaccine are available, and a CDC contract for an additional 40 million doses will not be filled until 2004. The worldwide supply of vaccine is 60 million doses, but some of it is believed worthless due to inadequate storage by some countries.

The NSC members are told that the CDC has sent 100,000 doses of smallpox vaccine to Oklahoma, with vaccinations restricted to infected people, their close contacts, and investigators.

Council members are also told that the attack most likely occurred about Dec. 1, due to at least a 7-day incubation period for the disease. The second generation of cases, then, would be about Dec. 20, 11 days away. Urgent action is needed to halt the spread of the disease, but a modern, urban, mobile population, coupled with a limited supply of vaccine, does not offer encouraging prospects for controlling the outbreak.

The FBI tells the Council they will have 200 agents vaccinated and sent to Oklahoma within 24 hours, but they have no leads as yet. Several possible culprits are named: Iraq, Iran, North Korea, China, Russia all have the capability. But anyone who has obtained samples of smallpox, possibly from an unemployed Soviet scientist, could grow smallpox and launch an attack.

Council members consider their options. The CDC and local authorities would already be isolating victims and their closest contacts. Should public gatherings be curtailed and schools closed? How should the available vaccine be distributed? Should the National Guard be activated, and should it be under state or federal control? Should there be mandatory or voluntary vaccinations? What should the public be told? What should be done about the deployment of troops to the Mideast?

They agree to inform the public quickly and completely to ensure cooperation with disease control measures. They decide to use the "ring method" of vaccination, which worked so successfully in eradicating the disease in the 1960s and 70s. With the ring method, all first contacts with the victim are vaccinated, then a second ring of secondary contacts are vaccinated. The NSC decides the ring method should also be used in other states, should the virus break out there. For strategic purposes they reserve 1 million doses of vaccine for Department of Defense (DOD) needs, and instruct the DOD to determine its priorities. They also decide to deploy an additional aircraft carrier battle group to the Persian Gulf to join the one already there.

The final action of the NSC is to prepare a presidential statement for the news media, which the President delivers to a nationwide audience from the press room.

The 2nd NSC meeting, Dec. 15, 2002: The Outbreak Spreads

The second NSC meeting opens with a review of the following news video clips:

1. 300 people are dead and 2000 are infected in 15 states. Hospitals are overwhelmed as tens of thousand of sick or fearful people seek medical help. Many hospital employees are not showing up for work.
2. The epidemic has spread to Canada, Mexico, and the United Kingdom, with Canada and Mexico asking the U.S. for vaccine.
3. Violence has broken out in some areas, with riots around a vaccination site in Philadelphia leaving two dead. Police and the National Guard are trying to control the crowds.
4. Many countries have closed their borders to people travelling from the U.S. unless they can show proof of recent smallpox vaccination.
5. Governor Keating is considering closing all stores to try and halt the spread of the disease. Malls across the country are already virtually deserted. The Governor has closed all schools and universities and cancelled all sporting events.
6. The federal government is being widely criticized from all quarters for failure to have an adequate smallpox vaccine on hand.
7. The lone pharmaceutical company capable of making smallpox vaccine says that at most it can produce 4 million doses per month, even if all FDA regulations are waived. Russia has offered to provide 4 million doses of vaccine.
7. Panic buying is beginning to occur in some cities as food deliveries are slowed by the reluctance of truckers to go into areas with smallpox. There are sporadic reports of people of Arab appearance being assaulted on the street.

A memo is given to the Attorney General. It clarifies the Stafford Act, the Posse Comitatus Act, the Federal Quarantine Law, the Insurrection Act, and Martial Law, all laws designed to invoke federal authority in a national emergency. Among other things, the laws would allow the President to declare a national emergency and use military troops to quell civil disturbances, authorize the forced inoculation and isolation of people who could spread a communicable disease, restrict travel, dispose of bodies in ways contrary to personal beliefs, suspend habeas corpus (that is, arrest without due process), and curtail other liberties as needed.

Another memo to the FBI Director and Attorney General states there is a high probability that the attack came from another state or a state-sponsored terrorist group, and that an initial analysis of the smallpox used indicates it came from Soviet Union stocks or North Korea. The memo notes that as little as two years ago North Korean Special Forces were still receiving smallpox vaccine.

The President is handed a memo suggesting it may be problematic going forward with a war in the Persian Gulf, given the severity of the domestic crisis. He addresses the council members, announcing that the Secretary of State is ill and hospitalized. He says the lack of vaccine and the tactics of some states to stop the epidemic has led to serious economic disruption and civil unrest in some areas.

The Chair of the Deputies Committee, Dr. Tara O'Toole, outlines the progress of the epidemic and says all cases appear related to three initial attacks in Oklahoma, Georgia, and Pennsylvania. Vaccine, unfortunately, is running out amid growing political pressure to vaccinate more broadly. One million doses of vaccine are still being held for military personnel facing the potential war in the Persian Gulf. With all the vaccine that has been distributed, 1.25 million doses remain.

Dr. O'Toole further states that there is growing public demand for the forcible relocation of infected people to isolated facilities. She says contacts of infected people are not complying sufficiently with voluntary home isolation. There is also dangerous misinformation in some media about good vaccine and bad vaccine, advice to flee cities, claims that poor neighborhoods are being denied vaccine, and hate speech directed at certain ethnic groups.

The FEMA Director delivers his remarks: Health care facilities have become nonfunctional in some communities due to overcrowding and workers staying away from their jobs. At least 20 hospitals have closed their doors in Oklahoma. In many states National Guard troops are providing security at hospitals, even delivering food and critical supplies. Many states have prohibited public gatherings, stopped transportation, and closed airports.

Once again the NSC considers its options. Members decide to leave the National Guard, as well as quarantine and isolation issues, in the hands of the states. They will accept the vaccine from Russia, and proceed with a crash program to manufacture vaccine even though liability issues have not been resolved. They opt for mandatory isolation of all smallpox victims in dedicated facilities. They will encourage voluntary isolation of contacts using National Guard and Defense Department resources to supply food. Federal travel restrictions will be established, and penalties will be imposed for the promulgation of dangerous information.

An intelligence memo is given to NSC members: It indicates that a new exclusionary zone has been established by Iraq around a suspected bioresearch facility near Samarra. Activity at the facility appears normal but villages for a 10-mile radius around it appear to have been abandoned.

In a memo delivered to the Attorney General, there are reports of increasing incidents of violence, mainly against people with dark skin or who appear Arab-American. Two mosques have been defaced and one burned in the last 24 hours. In downtown Chicago, three dark skinned youths were shot dead, apparently because they looked Middle Eastern. The ACLU has sued Pennsylvania over the issues of mandatory vaccination and curtailment of transportation.

The NSC watches a newsclip in which the Governor of Texas announces the suspension of all travel between Texas and Oklahoma. He urges other governors to do the same, and he strongly criticizes the federal government for being "unable or unwilling to prevent the spread of the smallpox virus."

President Nunn addresses the nation on national TV. He relates the gravity of the crisis and appeals for Americans to remain calm and work together to defeat the virus, and to heed the advice of their elected leaders and health officials.

The 3rd NSC meeting, Dec. 22, 2002: A Crisis Out of Control

The third and final NSC meeting opens with a review of news video clips:

1. The number of smallpox cases has reached 16,000, with 1,000 people now dead. The epidemic has spread to 25 states and 10 other countries. Although investigation suggests all cases are related to the initial attack in three states, the evidence does not rule out additional or ongoing attacks.
2. The U.S. is suffering severe economic damage. In Atlanta and Philadelphia, most businesses are closed and massive traffic jams are occurring across the state as people try to flee the disease.
3. A New York Times poll indicates that most Americans think that the state and federal governments have lost control of the epidemic. A CNN/Gallup poll says nearly half of Americans think the President should use nuclear weapons against any nation proven responsible for the smallpox attack.
4. Violence is spreading across the nation as individuals try to keep others suspected of having smallpox at a distance. In New York, two police officers and three family members were killed when the police tried to escort two family members with smallpox to an isolation area.

Then Dr. O'Toole once again outlines the progress of the epidemic for the NSC:

1. In the past 48 hours there have been 14,000 new cases. Of the 1,000 dead, 200 have been from reactions to vaccination. It is estimated that 5,000 more will die within the next two weeks.
2. The vaccine has now been depleted, and the U.S. can produce only 12 million unlicensed doses a month, beginning in four weeks.

3. A major impact on the U.S. economy continues and there are shortages of many types of food across the nation. People are fleeing cities after the announcement of new smallpox cases.

The NSC asks for a worst case scenario. It is stark:

1. By the end of the second generation of smallpox cases (about Jan. 3), 30,000 will be infected and 10,000 dead.
2. By the end of Generation 3 (Jan. 20), 300,000 will be infected and 100,000 dead.
3. By the end of Generation 4 (Feb. 6, which is 7 weeks after the start of the epidemic), 3 million will be infected and 1 million dead.

A memo is given to the Secretary of State:

1. Russia, France, and Nigeria are demanding the U.S. share any vaccine it has to help fight the overseas spread of the epidemic.
2. Cuba has offered to sell smallpox vaccine to the U.S. Cuba claims it has the know-how to produce the vaccine quickly.

Another memo is handed to the Director of the FBI and the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI):

1. credible Iraqi defector claims Iraq is behind the smallpox attack. Iraq has previously denied involvement, but has also warned the U.S. that it will retaliate against any U.S. attack in "highly damaging ways."

Finally, a printed message is handed to all members of the NSC. It states that the New York Times, Washington Post, and USA Today have received anonymous letters demanding the U.S. withdraw its forces from the Persian Gulf and Saudi Arabia. The letter claims responsibility for the smallpox attack and contains a generic fingerprint of the smallpox strain matching the fingerprint of the strain causing the current epidemic. Unless the U.S. forces withdraw in one week, it warns of renewed attacks using smallpox, anthrax, and plague.

The Dark Winter exercise ends with the NSC discussing how to respond. If the American people demand they use nuclear weapons, against who? Should they withdraw U.S. troops from the Persian Gulf? And finally, with no vaccine remaining and the epidemic out of control, how do they control the current spread of smallpox and any new attacks with disease?

End of Dark Winter Exercise

Astonishing! The United States had been brought to its knees by a virus delivered covertly by terrorists who lurk in the dark recesses of the world. Few thought it remotely possible before the exercise, but afterwards many inside and outside of Government became alarmed at the possibility.

The Dark Winter exercise was no trivial undertaking. It was carefully planned and orchestrated, primarily by the prestigious John Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, to answer one question: Could America withstand an attack of human-inflicted disease. The answer was a resounding No! — at least in the case of smallpox. We flunked the exercise on a catastrophic scale.

Three months after the exercise the U.S. was subjected to the September 11 attacks against the World Trade Centers in New York City and the subsequent anthrax mail attacks in Washington, D.C. Suddenly the attacks of terrorists were not just the stuff of "what if" simulations like Dark Winter. Our Government began working on defense strategies against such attacks, and it started evaluating its stocks of smallpox vaccine.

The vaccine situation is different today than it was in June of 2001 when the Dark Winter exercise took place. The U.S. has found more vaccine than we thought we had, and we have diluted other vaccine to make it stretch far enough to cover the American population. There are still questions about the effectiveness of this diluted vaccine after so many years in storage, but new vaccine to cover the entire population is being manufactured and will be ready in early 2004 ([Backwoods Homes, 2001](#)).

Title: Emergency Crews To Conduct Bioterrorism Drills

Date: October 15, 2001

Source: [LA Times](#)

Abstract: To prepare for a possible bioterrorism attack, Ventura County law enforcement agencies and emergency services personnel will hold a special training exercise next month.

Firefighters, police officers and other emergency crews will take part in the drill, which officials said has been in the planning stages for months.

The one-day event will be held Nov. 5 on the grounds of the former St. John's Hospital campus, near the corner of Doris Avenue and G Street in Oxnard.

The announcement of the drill comes as police and fire departments across the county are responding to a flurry of calls from residents reporting suspicious substances feared to be deadly chemicals.

Although no such chemicals have been found, officials say they have treated each call seriously.

"With the mind-set of the world today, we have to prepare for any scenario," said Tilo Tuitama, a hazardous materials specialist with the Oxnard Fire Department. "When people see something a little strange they are calling us. Normally, they would just walk away."

Tuitama and other members of the Oxnard hazardous materials team inspected a package of toilet paper Friday afternoon that was left inside the lobby of the Oxnard Police Department after a man said it contained a white powdery substance.

The substance turned out to be residue from paper pulp at the bottom of the package, Tuitama said.

Since the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks in New York City and near Washington, the Oxnard Fire Department has responded to about three calls a day from residents reporting the presence of powdery substances either on packages or pieces of mail.

It's been the same in other cities across Ventura County.

Postal officials in Ventura said that the spate of false alarms has increased their awareness of the potential for deadly mail tampering, but has not yet led to major changes in the way mail is handled.

Tom Thomas, the officer in charge of Ventura's Santa Clara Street post office, said he held an emergency meeting Friday to brief employees about the dangers of anthrax and the warning signs to look for when handling mail.

"Everybody is taking this seriously," Thomas said. "I am stressing to everybody that they have the potential to save lives."

County Fire Department spokesman Joe Luna said calls from nervous residents reporting suspicious packages or odors have also been on the rise in recent weeks.

Luna said that next month's drill will allow county law enforcement and emergency teams to coordinate a response in the event of a bioterrorism attack. Local agencies have taken part in similar drills before.

"We want to make sure all the common players can have an opportunity to have input on this," Luna said of the one-day drill ([LA Times, 2001](#)).

Title: Kentucky: Sheriff's Staff Fails Bioterrorism Drill

Date: October 26, 2001

Source: [All Business](#)

Abstract: Bourbon County Sheriff John Ransdell said his staff failed a test to determine whether they were alert-to the threat of anthrax.

The sheriff noted his mailroom was lax in opening letters, marking return addresses and taking other precautions.

He crushed aspirin tablets into powder and placed them in envelopes. When staff opened the envelopes with aspirin powder, Ransdell said they leapt into action and have been diligent since ([All Business, 2001](#)).

Bio & Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following bio-terror drills occurred within the calendar year of 2002. The fact that these bio-terror drills exist in mass confirms that an upcoming bio-terror attack is in the cards and may be played in a last ditch effort to regain political, economic and military control of society. Since 9/11, bio-terror drills have become the norm in America but have recently started becoming a weekly occurrence since February of 2011.

A Few Pertinent Questions:

1. When will the "bio-terror drills" go live?
2. How will police, military and the American people know the difference between "real world" bio-terror and "drilled" bio-terror?
3. Will the video footage of bio-terror drills be used by the government or media for pandemic propaganda purposes at a later date?

Resounding Bio-Terror Drill Themes:

1. A bio-terror attack and subsequent pandemic is not a matter of "if", but "when".
2. Synchronicity and coordination of ALL local, county, state and federal government emergency agencies is being repeatedly drilled by DHS and FEMA in congruence with COG (Continuity of Government) / [Martial Law plans](#).

Title: Oklahoma Conducting Bioterror Drill

Date: April 12, 2002

Source: [Light Watcher](#)

Abstract: One of the most complex bioterrorism drills ever undertaken began Friday with a World War II-era airplane buzzing the city to simulate a deadly attack and doctors handing out thousands of jelly beans as pretend medicine.

State health officials planned for up to 10,000 people to take part in the three-day exercise in McAlester, a city of 18,000.

The drill was prompted by the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks and the anthrax-by-mail scare last fall.

"We're looking to create a model that can be duplicated in other communities across the country," said Dr. Timothy Cathey, medical director for the Pittsburgh County Health Department. "A crisis is what happens when you're attacked. A disaster is what can happen if you're not prepared."

Under the make-believe scenario, the C-47 airplane released a fine spray containing pneumonic plague. The plague was to infect 95 percent of McAlester's population with the lung-attacking disease and kill 120 people by Saturday afternoon.

As the drill played out Friday, health officials pretended patients were arriving at hospitals and doctors' offices with fever, chills and coughs.

Within a few hours of the staged attack, law enforcement officials began arriving at the county health department to pick up one-week dosages of the antibiotics Cipro and doxycycline jelly beans, actually for officers and their families.

Health officials who have been doing radio spots, distributing fliers and speaking to community organizations planned to distribute 10,000 packets of jelly beans and 1,000 pediatric juice doses within 24 hours.

Nearly 700 volunteers will administer fake antibiotics at five spots around town Saturday morning.

About 60 Boy Scouts will act as patients Saturday at McAlester's Army Ammunitions Plant, where doctors will set up a triage station. Many of the boys will go to the hospital by ambulance and bus; some will go to a fake morgue.

In a real attack, the bulk of the medicine would come from the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile secret stashes of medicine at locations throughout the United States.

McAlester officials put in a mock request for the antibiotics and a National Guard unit in Oklahoma City planned to practice sorting the drugs and then fly medical supplies by helicopter to McAlester.

Besides the plague scenario in McAlester, there will be a mock outbreak of smallpox in Tulsa and a staged attack of botulism in the water in Lawton.

The idea for the exercise came in October, as Americans were worrying that crop-dusting planes could be used to spray deadly germs.

The drill, called "Sooner Spring," is a follow-up to a national program last summer at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland called "Dark Winter." In that exercise, officials pretended that Iraqi-financed Afghan terrorists were spraying the smallpox virus into shopping centers in Oklahoma City, Philadelphia and Atlanta ([Light Watcher, 2002](#)).

Title: A Nation Challenged: The Bioterror Threat; Three-Day Bioterrorism Drill Begins In An Oklahoma Town

Date: April 13, 2002

Source: [New York Times](#)

Abstract: One of the most complex bioterrorism drills ever undertaken began today with an airplane buzzing the city to simulate a deadly attack, and doctors handing out thousands of jelly beans as pretend medicine.

State health officials planned for as many as 10,000 people to take part in the three-day exercise in McAlester, a city of 18,000.

The drill was prompted by the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks and the anthrax deaths last fall.

"We're looking to create a model that can be duplicated in other communities across the country," said Dr. Timothy Cathey, medical director for the Pittsburg County Health Department. "A crisis is what happens when you're attacked. A disaster is what can happen if you're not prepared."

In the scenario, a World War II-era C-47 airplane released a fine spray containing pneumonic plague, infecting 95 percent of McAlester's population and killing 120 people by Saturday afternoon.

As the drill played out today, health officials pretended that patients were arriving at hospitals and doctors' offices with fever, chills and coughs. Within a few hours, law enforcement officials began arriving at the county health department to pick up one-week dosages of the antibiotics Cipro and doxycycline -- jelly beans, actually -- for officers and their families.

Health officials planned to distribute 10,000 packets of jelly beans and 1,000 pediatric juice doses within 24 hours.

Nearly 700 volunteers were expected to administer fake antibiotics at five spots around town on Saturday morning.

About 60 Boy Scouts were to act as patients on Saturday at McAlester's Army Ammunitions Plant, where doctors will set up a triage station. Many of the boys will go to the hospital by ambulance and bus; some will go to a fake morgue.

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The drill is a follow-up to a national program last summer at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland. In that exercise, officials pretended that Iraqi-financed Afghan terrorists were spraying the smallpox virus into shopping centers in Oklahoma City, Philadelphia and Atlanta ([New York Times, 2002](#)).

Title: Osterholm Moderates Bioterrorism Preparedness Exercise For New York Officials

Date: June 26, 2002

Source: [CIDRAP](#)

Abstract: Michael T. Osterholm, PhD, MPH, director of the Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy (CIDRAP), moderated a bioterrorism preparedness exercise for the mayor of New York City and other top New York officials Jun 24.

The "tabletop" exercise was designed by Osterholm and CIDRAP Medical Director Kristine Moore, MD, MPH, in collaboration with the New York City Health Department and Office of Emergency Management. Conducted at the city's Office of Emergency Management, the exercise focused on the decisions, interagency coordination, and communication to the public that would be necessary in responding to a bioterrorism event.

"Our center was very pleased to be able to work with the New York City Health Department and the Office of Emergency Management to conduct the tabletop [drill]," Osterholm said. "I thought it was very productive in terms of identifying the strengths and weaknesses in their system."

Osterholm said the specifics of the initial bioterrorism scenario and how the city responded are confidential. The exercise reviewed critical decision points such as determining where an event or exposure occurred, providing drugs and medical care to those at risk, coordinating transportation, and addressing quarantine issues, the NYC Health Department said in a June 24 news release.

New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg commented in the news release, "This tabletop exercise demonstrates how the city of New York is continuing to prepare for any possible contingency. By bringing together the city's commissioners, their expert staff, and leaders from our state and federal sister agencies, today's exercise represents an important step and one of the many preventive strategies that New York is undertaking to enhance our capacity to effectively respond to a bioterrorist attack."

Osterholm said he is impressed with the city's commitment to preparing for the threat of a biological attack. "I think New York City is the best-prepared state or local government in the country in terms of responding to bioterrorism," he said. "The fact that the mayor and the entire senior management participated showed the dedication of the city to being as prepared as possible should anything like this ever occur."

Besides Bloomberg, participants in the exercise included the city's top administrators for health, emergency management, fire protection, environmental protection, corrections, transportation, and several other departments. Representatives of the Greater New York Hospital Association, the state health department, the FBI, and other key state and federal agencies also took part.

The city has conducted several bioterrorism drills and tabletop exercises over the past several years, according to the news release. These exercises contributed to the effective interagency response to the World Trade Center attacks and anthrax attacks last fall, officials said ([CIDRAP, 2002](#)).

Title: Baltimore Prepares For Worst In Terror Drill

Date: July 13, 2002

Source: [CNN](#)

Abstract: Emergency response teams treated dozens of simulated injuries Saturday in Baltimore as part of a test of the city's readiness for a potential chemical attack by terrorists.

"What we realized after 9/11 is that we could be faced with an incident of two, three four, 500 people in a very short period of time, which caused us to have to change our thinking and our assumptions," said Dennis Shrader of the University of Maryland Medical Center.

The U.S. Air Force set up a mobile hospital to help medical officials handle the overflow, but the facility was quickly overwhelmed.

Every volunteer patient had to be sprayed down in a decontamination tent.

"It's almost like an assembly line. Someone's cutting clothes, someone's washing and so forth," said Master Sgt. Steve Bloodsworth, of the Maryland Air National Guard.

The heat was so intense in the decontamination suits that officials stopped the drill for 15 minutes so the rescuers would not get dehydrated -- something that would not have been possible in a real emergency.

The hospital did run out of supplies, something officials expected to happen in a real emergency.

"You learn to improvise. This is not going to be a totally smooth process," said Dr. Tom Scalea, a physician in the hospital's shock trauma center.

Officials said they expected to have bottlenecks during the exercise.

"A very busy trauma day at shock trauma is 40 patients in a 24-hour period," Air Force trauma surgeon Col. Ty Putnam said. "They've just received 100 patients in an hour and a half" ([CNN, 2002](#)).

Title: 'Trying To Vaccinate Against Fear'

Date: September 27, 2002

Source: [Baltimore Sun](#)

Abstract: In a simulation of what public health experts and government leaders fear could be a real-life nightmare, a woman walked into a Frederick emergency room yesterday displaying symptoms of history's most virulent disease: smallpox.

About 2 p.m., actress Amanda Strand told doctors in the fake emergency room that she had a rash and a 103-degree fever. Within 20 minutes, a SWAT team in dark-blue body armor had stormed in, barred the doors, and duct-taped the vents.

A helmeted doctor with a pistol strapped to his thigh informed everyone they would be unable to leave for eight to 10 hours and would then be quarantined or monitored by health officials for at least 17 days.

The federal government has warned that should a terrorist bring smallpox into the United States, counties could be on their own in confronting the disease for up to three days. Yesterday's drill, held at Hood College, was part of Frederick County's efforts to ready itself for a bioterrorism attack -- a possibility, officials say, given the presence of Camp David near Thurmont and Fort Detrick in Frederick.

"It could happen here, and it's not enough to have some outdated plan sitting in a book somewhere," said John Vitarello, a Frederick cardiologist who helped devise the smallpox response plan and the simulation. "We've tried to look at every detail and every contingency that could occur under an outbreak, and now we've practiced it."

Biological defense and public health experts praised Frederick County for the timeliness and thoroughness of its efforts.

"I think the folks in Frederick are extraordinary," said Elin Gursky of the ANSER Institute for Homeland Security in Arlington, Va. "They're showing rare vision and awareness of the problem. These are not people who were charged with doing this, but they've recognized the problem on their own, and they're filling the void, coming forward in a remarkable way."

Health officials around the Baltimore-Washington area said the Frederick simulation was the most thorough response they have heard of in the state, though most other counties have revised their emergency response plans in the last year and some, such as Howard, expect to run simulations.

Since the Sept. 11 attacks on Washington and New York and the subsequent anthrax scares, bioterrorism has become a hot subject in government and media circles, with speculation often centering on smallpox because the disease spreads easily and is deadly, killing one in three who are infected.

The medical community declared smallpox eradicated in 1980, and the last U.S. case occurred more than 50 years ago.

But bioterrorism experts speculate that hostile nations such as Iraq may have obtained samples of smallpox, and as a result, federal, state and local officials have spent the last year revamping plans for confronting an outbreak.

CDC guidelines

This week, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention released comprehensive guidelines describing how local health officials should set up vaccination clinics.

The Bush administration is discussing vaccinating all 280 million Americans, the Associated Press reported yesterday, though the vaccine kills about one in every million people and causes severe side effects.

Federal officials say they could now vaccinate a little more than half of all U.S. citizens.

Vitarello said that he, like most people, grew interested in bioterrorism after the Sept. 11 attacks. He felt the personal connection to world events, he said, when he heard a cousin's nephew had died in the World Trade Center collapse.

Unwilling to leave his community's safety in someone else's hands, he sought training from experts on nuclear, chemical and biological warfare, accruing nearly 700 hours and often rising at 4 a.m. or 5 a.m. to sketch emergency plans for Frederick County. Then, he and others who share his passion helped county officials craft a detailed response plan.

They were amazed at the scope of the undertaking -- isolating the initial victim and all those potentially exposed, creating vaccination and quarantine centers, closing off roads, communicating with the press and with state and federal officials.

Vitarello hopes to conduct similar drills for possible anthrax, dirty bomb and chemical attacks. He and other county officials said they were pleased with the drill.

"I don't think it could've gone any better considering how little time we've had to prepare," said county Sheriff James Hagy. Drills almost never simulate real emergencies, but they at least give police, doctors and emergency workers a feel for techniques, said James E. Bowes, head of the county's health department.

"You can plan but it won't happen this way," said Bowes, who worked with smallpox patients as a medical student in 1947. "Still, it's good for the ego to think you're in the lead on confronting these issues, and I think we are."

Response plans can't be deemed sound until practiced, others said ([Baltimore Sun, 2002](#)).

Title: Students To Be Vaccinated As Part Of A Statewide Bioterror Drill"

Date: October 14, 2002

Source: [Vaccination News](#)

Abstract: Next month, thousands of Mesa Unified School District high school students will take part in Arizona's largest-ever bioterrorism readiness drill. As part of the drill--which will also include volunteers, disaster relief workers, city, county and state officials from Tucson and other areas of Mesa--state health officials will attempt to vaccinate all the students in one day. According to district spokesperson Judi Willis, high school students in the area need their tetanus shots updated because of new state requirements, and school officials have sent 10,000 permission slips to parents offering the free shots to the students. The drill, to be launched on Nov. 20, will attempt to determine whether Arizona's plan to receive and distribute vaccines and antibiotics will succeed; the antibiotic portion of the test will involve placebos ([Vaccination News, 2002](#)).

Title: Bioterrorism Drill Begins In Tucson, Arizona

Date: November 21, 2002

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: Two men burst into a banquet room and spray guests with a white gas. Preliminary findings indicate the substance is anthrax. Antidotes from the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile are flown in.

The surgeon general, Arizona Gov. Jane Hull, public health officials and thousands of volunteers were bracing Wednesday for one of the nation's worst nightmares: a bioterrorism attack on U.S. soil.

Tucson officials launched a three-day drill that will include mock attacks, emergency evacuations and medication airlifts to test how well the nation is prepared for a biological attack.

"It's fitting that this exercise is starting the day after the Homeland Security bill passed," Hull said. "The new reality requires a collective need to protect and defend our communities and our nation from a strange, new kind of warfare."

U.S. Surgeon General Richard Carmona said federal officials are eager to learn lessons from the exercise, one of the nation's biggest bioterror drills since the Sept. 11 attacks.

"Build the resiliency, the capability into the American public that most people don't believe is there yet," he told participants at the Tucson Convention Center.

The Tucson drill had been planned since the spring of 2000, and similar exercises will be staged across the country, Carmona said.

The simulations will test the ability of local, state and federal emergency and public health agencies to coordinate their response.

After the mock assault at the convention center, 500 participants, mainly public health officials, discussed how to respond to such an attack.

Later Wednesday, Gov. Hull was to request an aid package from the national stockpile. A 6-ton training package of equipment and mock medications will be shipped from one of 10 secure sites around the country to the Arizona Air National Guard. Local health officials will use the contents to practice immunizing about 1,000 volunteers.

In a real attack, the package would be a 50-ton emergency package containing antibiotics, antidotes, vaccines, syringes and other supplies. It would be delivered within 12 hours of the attack ([UCLA, 2002](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

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1. When will the "bio-terror drills" go live?
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Title: Cities Ready With Mock Bioterror Drills

Date: January 1, 2003

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: Jeanne Williquett is playing her part well in a bioterrorism drama meant to test this city's readiness for an attack. She desperately tells anyone who will listen that she has anthrax.

"I have a fever," she tells a nurse, who nods along, trying to calm her. "They say anthrax starts with a fever."

Volunteers like Williquett, a hospice nurse, are helping local planners test Tucson's ability to quickly distribute antibiotics to a large number of people in response to a bioterrorist attack.

It's the sort of exercise other states and cities are likely to run as they work to upgrade and test their response systems. The federal government already has handed out \$1 billion to help states plan for bioterrorism, with more on the way, and states are required to show they are making progress.

Just this month, federal officials conducted their own bioterrorism war game at the White House, playing out their response to a hypothetical international smallpox attack.

In Tucson, the three-day drill in November illustrated both the power and limitations of bioterrorism planning. Real nurses worked to calm Williquett and deal with other crises. But those in charge knew even before the test began exactly how the disaster was to unfold and just how they would handle it.

Local officials say simply planning the exercise helped them prepare for a real disaster, forcing coordination among police, fire, public health, pharmacists and others.

"When the big event happens you have to know the person on the other end of that line is someone you can trust and is going to do the job," said Les Caid, a battalion chief for the Tucson Fire Department, a chief organizer.

But outside experts caution that if exercises aren't challenging enough, they can offer a false sense of security.

In Tucson, local planners are ahead of much of the nation, but it isn't clear whether the exercise actually tested their readiness for the worst.

Nationally, there is much work to be done.

Just one state, Florida, is ready to receive the federal stockpile of drugs and medical supplies needed in a disaster, according to a federal assessment this fall, although other states may have improved since then.

At the same time, many communities have little clue how they would handle a surge of injured patients or produce enough isolation beds to keep a crush of infectious people away from others.

A slew of new hires in public health, upgraded computer systems, detailed planning and drills like Tucson's are aimed at helping communities move ahead.

Bioterrorism planners from around the country came to watch Tucson's drill, looking for ideas.

"If something were to happen now, everyone has plans in place," said Vernon Jones, lead coordinator for the Fresno, Calif., Metropolitan Medical Response System. But independent plans developed by various local agencies aren't integrated, he said.

Jones plans to develop plans to deliver mass smallpox vaccinations and conduct a drill. Asked if he could vaccinate the 600,000 people in his community within a few days of an attack, he said bluntly: "No, nobody can."

In Montgomery County, Md., officials staged an exercise this fall that county police Capt. Mike Collins said identified several problems: Hospitals couldn't reach the public health department because someone had turned off the telephone ringer, and while they identified needed medical supplies, they didn't know how to get them.

In rural Graham County, Ariz., bioterrorism coordinator Dolores Herrera says the preparations are overwhelming. "It's so vague," she said. "Everything is a concept."

She said the county does not yet have a plan to dispense medicine in a mass attack.

Being in an isolated rural county two hours northeast of Tucson makes preparation particularly challenging, she said. "You only have so many nurses, so many doctors, so many pharmacists." And county officials have contacts but "no solid relationships" on Indian reservations.

The Tucson drill begins on a Wednesday when two men wielding fire extinguishers spray white gas representing anthrax spores onto a luncheon crowd.

Officials confirm that it's anthrax, and Arizona's governor immediately calls the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta to request backup medical supplies. The CDC's National Pharmaceutical Stockpile has 50-ton mobile pharmacies located at 12 different sites around the country. These "push packs," which contain antibiotics, vaccines and medical supplies, can be delivered to any town in America inside 12 hours.

Early Thursday, a smaller version with pretend medicines arrives at an Arizona Air National Guard hanger.

On Friday, hundreds of volunteers get descriptions of the characters they are to play, including medical histories and information about whether they were at the conference center when the anthrax was released.

Those who were there fill out medical forms and watch video tapes explaining basic facts about anthrax and the antibiotics. Pharmacists, including some brought out of retirement, answer questions and hand out drugs.

There's no way to know who inhaled the anthrax spores, so anyone at the conference center during the attack will be given antibiotics, just in case.

The system works: By the end of the day, antibiotics are distributed to nearly 2,000 people.

Throughout the day, workers are tested by volunteers who portray patients with particular medical problems or severe anxiety.

Take Annette Flannery, who refuses to accept that there is no way to diagnose exposure to anthrax.

"There has to be a test," she tells counselors. "You can't just be giving people medicine for no reason!"

Unable to convince her otherwise, counselors relent, telling her to see her own doctor on Monday for an anthrax test -- where she'll be told again that one doesn't exist.

Williquett, 71, is also terrified. She is sure she has anthrax and is directed to a triage tent for immediate care.

"Anthrax doesn't sterilize you, does it?" Williquett asks a nurse, Carmen Diaz. "How long does it take for the antibiotics to work? Who pays for all of this? I don't have a lot of money."

Diaz answers all her questions -- anthrax doesn't sterilize you, the antibiotics are free and should work right away -- and sends her to the hospital for further evaluation and treatment.

The drill succeeds in identifying at least a few holes in the system.

The push pack of medicines was driven to Arizona from neighboring New Mexico, and local officials were at the state line to meet it. But the truck driver was operating on Eastern Standard Time while the people waiting were on Mountain Time. They didn't have a cell phone number to reach the driver.

At the convention center, the instructional videos played so softly that they were inaudible to anyone more than a foot from the TV.

And in the midst of placing orders from the pharmaceutical stockpile, the phone lines went down ([UCLA, 2003](#)).

Title: Volunteers Practice For Bioterror Incident

Date: January 12, 2003

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: They had a native Thai speaker but not enough signs. At the behest of the Bush administration, Arlington County officials staged a mock mass vaccination clinic yesterday, aimed at testing the federal government's blueprint for responding to a bioterrorist incident such as a smallpox attack.

The lessons learned -- including the need for more directional signs -- are intended to help federal health officials refine their emergency response plans for a medical disaster.

Over the course of four hours, nearly 400 volunteers streamed through the Washington-Lee High School cafeteria pretending they had come for an emergency inoculation. From the 11-minute informational video at the start to the take-home daily symptom diary, organizers re-created what would happen in a clinic that tried to meet the stated goal of vaccinating 1,000 people in a day.

"This is as realistic as we could make it short of doing real vaccinations," said Arlington County Health Director Susan Allan. Police officers directed traffic, Red Cross workers handed out snacks and doctors screened out people posing as patients whose health circumstances would preclude them from getting the smallpox vaccine. Instead of pricking arms, public health nurses poked two-pronged needles into oranges to simulate the time and stamina needed to administer hundreds of inoculations.

The drill was one more step in the Bush administration's year-long effort to prepare the country for a possible biological assault, particularly an attack using the deadly smallpox virus.

Although smallpox has not been diagnosed anywhere in the world since 1977, security experts say they fear terrorists or a nation hostile to the United States, such as Iraq, might have a cache of the virus ready to be used as a stealthy, potent weapon.

Because the vaccine can cause serious or even fatal reactions, the administration is not recommending nationwide vaccination. Instead, President Bush has adopted a policy that calls for immunizing as many as 10.5 million medical workers and emergency responders who would serve as the nation's front line against a smallpox attack. Mandatory immunization of 500,000 military personnel is underway.

At the end of this month, Virginia will begin immunizing as many as 12,500 medical personnel, including two dozen Arlington County health department workers.

If an outbreak were to occur, federal health officials say they would move rapidly to vaccinate all 290 million Americans. Detailed guidelines developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that it would take 1.3 million volunteers working 16 hours a day about one week to immunize the entire U.S. population. That breaks down to about 20 clinics for every 1 million residents.

The Arlington County drill tested that model, Allan said, with the specific intention of straining the system to "see where there are bottlenecks."

And they found them. About 100 volunteer patients, many of them government employees from Virginia and nearby, stood for 45 to 60 minutes at the third of five stations waiting for a medical assessment that included a discussion of allergies, weakened immunity and the health of close relatives who could be

exposed inadvertently to live virus from the vaccine. At that juncture, some volunteers were rejected for the vaccine, and others were directed to a doctor or nurse to further discuss the situation.

One military officer who was inoculated for typhoid within the past month worked his way through a team of experts until they decided he qualified for the smallpox vaccine.

"Once the backlog was undeniable and well-documented," organizers added screeners and rerouted traffic, Allan said.

Throughout the day, Allan's health staff and consultants hired by the federal Department of Health and Human Services tweaked the setup and recorded the volunteers' movements with time stamps. Most participants said a process designed to take about 40 minutes took from 60 to 120 minutes.

"There's a lot of confusion working your way through," said Bernard Kripkee, whose run-through took almost two hours. He said the informational packets were not well designed, and the snaking layout in the cafeteria befuddled more than a few participants. He urged health officials to consult with commercial experts, such as companies that manage large football games or design airplane emergency evacuation cards, to assist with the logistics.

A Health and Human Services spokesman said the department gave Arlington County \$70,000 to run the exercise, but he refused to say how much the Center for Naval Analyses would receive for conducting an assessment. Even before that report is written, officials said they saw the need to revamp the educational materials and order more bandages.

Peter Stauffer, a public health service officer who observed the drill for Health and Human Services, said he would run tape along the floor to direct clinic traffic. One public health nurse chuckled at the CDC estimate that each inoculation would require just 90 seconds. Some people, she said, take that long to remove a sweater or roll up a sleeve.

Bob Mauskapf, Virginia's statewide planner for emergency preparedness and response, acknowledged that there are limitations to any exercise. "You cannot introduce genuine panic into a drill," he said.

In addition, the session did not include children, disabled individuals or ornery patients who might disrupt a clinic, nor were there any medical problems, such as fainting or allergic reactions. Nevertheless, he said the experience would help prepare not only for smallpox but other possible crises, such as a flu pandemic.

Mauskapf and several colleagues drove from Richmond early in the morning to participate in the drill. A retired military man who has lived overseas and speaks Thai, Mauskapf posed as the "tall Thai guy" who could not speak English. They quickly found him an interpreter ([UCLA, 2003](#)).

Title: US Army To Drop Mock BioWar Materials Over OK

Date: February 8, 2003

Source: [Rense](#)

Abstract: The U.S. Army will dump powdered egg whites, grain alcohol and several other substances on the town of Goldsby as part of a mock bioterrorism attack, state officials confirmed Thursday. The Homeland Security Chemical/Biological Umbrella will be conducted by the Army and the Environmental Protection Agency. Residents of Goldsby, a town of about 800 in northern McClain County, started receiving letters explaining the procedure this week, state Environmental Quality Department spokeswoman Monty Elder said. The letter says the Army will conduct tests over "rural areas southwest of Oklahoma City."

The letter says airplanes will release "small amounts of harmless materials" over the area. The materials

are intended to mock chemical or biological agents and test the ability of weather radar to detect them. The materials also include powdered clay, polyethylene glycol and an inactive pest control called *Bacillus thuringiensis*. "These materials were selected because they are harmless to humans and the environment and because their physical properties allow radar to 'see' them just like materials that might be used in a terrorist attack," according to the letter.

The Oklahoma City area was chosen because of its sophisticated weather radar networks, according to the letter. A similar test was conducted in April near Key West, Fla. Employees at Goldsby businesses said they view the test as a positive. "It's kind of exciting for the area," said Marcum's Nursery employee Deanna Bevel, who received a letter showing a map of the area where material would be dropped. "If they use what they say they're going to use, there's no problem with it." Libby Adkins, owner of Libby's Kitchen, joked that townspeople could use some excitement. "It wouldn't bother me," Adkins said.

The tests will be conducted Feb. 24 to March 7 and April 21 to May 7 and will involve an airplane dropping material along a half-mile path from about 1,000 feet above the ground. The dropped material should not show up at ground level, according to the letter, but EPA officials will be on site as monitors. McClain County Sheriff Don Hewett said he had not seen the letter and is worried people might be unaware of the test. "I guarantee you, we're going to get 500 phone calls," he said. "And they should be calling about something like that." Hewett said the airplanes will take off and land at Goldsby Airport. The Army and the EPA have scheduled open houses from 1 to 4 p.m. Feb. 14 and 15 for the public to learn about the project. The events are at Norman's Max Westheimer Airport ([Rense, 2003](#)).

Title: Dolton School Holds Bioterrorism Drill

Date: February 15, 2003

Source: [Chicago Tribune](#)

Abstract: Responding to heightened concerns about biological or chemical terrorist attacks, Dolton officials on Friday herded hundreds of pupils into a school gym, sealed nearby doors with duct tape and plastic sheeting, and shut off the ventilation system in an exercise designed to prepare for the worst.

Although fire, tornado and bus evacuation drills are fairly routine in schools across the nation, Dolton-Riverdale School District 148 officials said they believe their anti-terrorism exercise conducted with the village's Fire and Police Departments was the first in the region and necessary in these tense times.

"We spend a lot of time over the course of the school year conducting fire and tornado drills, but never have we had the need for a terrorist attack drill until now," said Lincoln School Principal Jayne Purcell. "It's really not all that different from a fire drill, but in light of what's happening in the world we just felt we needed to do it to be prepared."

Dolton Mayor William Shaw, who helped organize the drill, took exception to recent reports that sealing doors and windows of buildings with plastic and duct tape does little to keep deadly biological or chemical agents from entering a building.

As Lincoln School's emergency bell sounded shortly after 1 p.m., some 830 pupils and their teachers trooped orderly into the gymnasium of the school at 144th Street and Lincoln Avenue. There, several fire, police and Water Department personnel instructed them on what steps would be taken in the event of a real chemical or biological terrorist attack in the area.

School workers shut down the ventilation system feeding air into the gym and covered the gym door with plastic sheeting and duct tape ([Chicago Tribune, 2003](#)).

Title: UK Terror Attack Exercise Planned
Date: March 3, 2003
Source: [BBC](#)

Abstract: London's ability to respond to a "catastrophic" terror attack will be tested within the next few weeks, David Blunkett has said.

The announcement follows an exercise in Harrogate on Monday, where emergency service leaders were shown how a decontamination unit would deal with the aftermath of a dirty bomb attack.

The government also announced the creation of a new website - www.homeoffice.gov.uk/terrorism - which it said would give advice to concerned members of the public.

Earlier, a senior government adviser told the BBC of his fears that Whitehall "lethargy" towards the possibility of a smallpox bio terror attack left the UK at risk.

And increased fears of a terrorist attack at Devonport Naval Base in Plymouth have led to Ministry of Defence police there being issued machine guns.

Flood Defences

The London drill, announced by Mr Blunkett in a written statement to MPs, will cover mass-evacuation and also test the ability to decontaminate affected areas.

The precise nature of the simulated attack is unclear, but it could be based on the possibility of contamination caused by a dirty bomb.

Mr Blunkett told MPs that the exercise followed the 11 September attacks in New York although he urged the public to remain calm.

Further exercises to test the UK's preparedness for attacks on flood defences and the national gas supply are planned.

"Under this new programme of co-ordinated exercises it will be possible to test whether all key stakeholders are appropriately engaged and working together," said Mr Blunkett.

"Future planned exercises will cover a catastrophic incident in central London - this exercise will take place shortly - disruption to the national gas supply and flood defences."

Liberal Democrat health spokesman Evan Harris said that the public needed hard copies of what to do in the event of an emergency as government websites might crash through demand.

Fake Smoke

In Harrogate emergency services leaders from across the UK were shown the aftermath of a staged terrorist attack.

Fake smoke was set off and sirens, pre-recorded screams and wailing used to imitate casualties from an attack.

The officials were shown a decontamination unit and how it could be used to deal with a chemical, biological or nuclear attack.

They saw how it would have to handle up to 100 victims an hour, who would be moved on to treatment sections before being taken to hospitals in waiting ambulances.

Official Secrecy

Earlier on Monday a leading government adviser, who wanted to remain anonymous, told BBC Radio 4's Today programme there was lethargy in Whitehall about the threat of a smallpox attack.

He suggested that official secrecy might be being used to hide inaction and that the UK, unlike France and the USA, did not have enough vaccinations for its entire population.

In the US President George W Bush very publicly had the inoculation.

Responding to the criticism, a spokesman for Tony Blair insisted that proper plans were in place to cope with a smallpox attack.

There were enough stocks to contain any outbreak and 12 regional smallpox response groups were being established throughout the UK, the spokesman said.

"It is prudent that the government, faced with a very real threat from international terrorism puts in place appropriate contingency plans.

"We are not going to put into the public domain details of our stocks because that would possibly helpful to terrorist organisations."

Conservative home affairs spokesman Oliver Letwin told Today there was no point in starting mass vaccinations when there was no specific threat, but the treatment should be available to those wanting it.

Computer Simulation

The government adviser also said that Britain lags the US in terms of conducting drills to prepare for an attack.

The US has a [computer simulation](#) that analyses the effects of an attack and has been practising for emergency situations.

The UK's computer simulation is throwing all sorts of situations the nation is not prepared for, the adviser suggested.

"The British government is not doing enough. There's lethargy in government departments and classified material is a double-edged sword," he said ([BBC, 2003](#)).

Title: Federal Agencies Begin Bioterrorism Test

Date: March 25, 2003

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: A crop-duster sprayed a harmless substance above a field of cattle and oil pumps Monday in a test to see if weather radar could detect a bioterrorist attack.

It was the first spray of a three-week Army test over central Oklahoma. The plane will make 261 runs, dropping grain alcohol, clay dust and a mix of water and polyethylene glycol -- a common ingredient in lotions and mascara.

The harmless materials were chosen to produce a mist resembling the airborne particles that might be produced by a bioterrorism attack.

The test, taking place in Oklahoma because of the state's advanced weather radar system, will help Army and Environmental Protection Agency scientists determine how well radar can detect such materials.

The new system would keep track of small planes and tiny puffs of particles that typical radars ignore. It will take weeks to analyze the data and determine how successful the test was, Army officials said.

The goal is to develop computer technology for a nationwide bioterrorism detection system, said Robert Lyons, with the Army's nuclear, biological and chemical detection program. The government hopes to install high-tech software in about 150 radar stations across the country.

The EPA has conducted similar tests in Maryland, Utah and Florida since early 2001, before the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks.

The government planned to start the test Feb. 24. But after residents of Goldsby complained, officials re-evaluated the program and deleted two of the originally planned test materials -- powdered egg whites and a sterilized natural pesticide. Those materials were sprayed over the ocean near Key West, Fla., last April with no ill effects ([UCLA, 2003](#)).

Title: Some Hospitals To Rebuff Victims Of Bioterrorism

Date: April 16, 2003

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: St. Vincent's Hospital, a 758-bed acute-care facility in Manhattan, recently held a drill to prepare for a nuclear, biological or chemical terrorist attack. The first step: Lock down the hospital so that no new patients could come in.

"If we can't protect the people who are here, we can't do our job," says Richard Westfal, assistant director of emergency medicine at St. Vincent's.

Doctors in the nation's emergency rooms have long sought to treat everyone. But as U.S. hospitals confront the possibility of terrorism -- especially acts resulting in victims who might contaminate others or spread infectious diseases -- a few health-care providers envision a significant, and highly controversial, change in mission.

In the case of an attack with nerve gas such as sarin or a radioactive "dirty bomb," Dr. Westfal says, St. Vincent's wouldn't admit patients until its staff was fully outfitted in protective gear. Even then, he says, it would open just one of its eight doors to the outside and take only two victims at a time, after each has had a decontamination shower. St. Vincent's has coordinated its plan with local police, who could be called on short notice to guard the outside of the building.

In Houston, St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital is vaccinating up to 75 of its staffers against the smallpox virus. But since smallpox doesn't have a cure and kills about 30% of its victims, hospital officials say they would lock down the moment conditions were deemed unsafe for those within.

Such a policy "may not have the needs of the [smallpox] victims in mind," says Herbert DuPont, chief of internal medicine at St. Luke's, but he says St. Luke's first priority should be to its patients, staff and their families.

Last year, as part of push for smallpox preparedness, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention urged state planners to identify facilities that might house patients in the event of an outbreak. But health-

care facilities proved reluctant participants. Some feared losing revenue; others worried about a lingering stigma.

Still, in the matter of turning away victims of contagious diseases, or nuclear or chemical attack, many hospitals either haven't tackled the issue or rather have tackled it in such a way that they are hoping to meet the needs of the community with the resources they have. Some have no specific policy to lock down but won't rule it out as a last resort. For now, however, St. Luke's and St. Vincent's are not in the mainstream.

"Most [hospitals] have said it's not our job to shut people out," says Jim Bentley, senior vice president for strategic policy planning for the American Hospital Association in Washington, D.C.

David Hooper, chief of the infection-control unit at Massachusetts General Hospital, says, "Our goal is to take care of people who need medical help. Some may be on our doorstep, others may be in our hospital. But we're not closing our doors."

But health-care officials say that hospitals are generally ill equipped to deal with bioterrorism. A just-released report by the U.S. General Accounting Office found U.S. hospitals would need capital improvements and additional equipment to deal with an extraordinary bioterrorism attack -- from medical stockpiles to decontamination facilities.

"Bioterrorism preparedness is expensive and hospitals are reluctant to create capacity that is not needed on a routine basis and may never be utilized," the report concluded.

Since hospital accreditation requires disaster planning, many hospitals are ready to take emergency steps, such as following an American Hospital Association preparedness checklist, which includes a three-day supply of specified pharmaceuticals, emergency power, a loudspeaker and outdoor decontamination showers.

A group of Rhode Island hospitals are backing a state plan to use a mothballed mental-health facility in Pawtucket as a place to treat potential smallpox victims so that local facilities aren't overwhelmed, their staff and patients contaminated or infected.

Providence's Rhode Island Hospital has acquired two inflatable decontamination tents, raising its decontamination capacity to 150 from 30 in the case of a chemical attack and allowing the process to take place outside its regular facility. "We're just taking what we do on an everyday basis and extending it," says Thomas Magliocchetti, who heads emergency preparedness for the hospital.

Washington Hospital Center, Washington, D.C.'s largest trauma center, is using a \$2.2 million grant from the Department of Health and Human Services to draw up plans for what it calls "EROne." Hospital officials are scheduled to unveil the design next month and they say construction will follow.

Among the features: ambulance access to the emergency room modeled after automobile drop-off and pickup at airports and rooms equipped with negative pressure, where air is vented outdoors, rather than recirculated through the hospital. "The objective is to handle three to four times the normal load with graceful degradation as opposed to catastrophic failure," says Mark Smith, chairman of emergency medicine at Washington Hospital Center.

At Washington Hospital Center, overflow in the event of a terror attack would likely be in the parking lot. "To try to isolate ourselves from the community would be hard," says Christopher Wuerker, medical director, MedSTAR transport at Washington Hospital Center.

The center has vaccinated 24 of its staff against smallpox , and intends to vaccinate all employees should the hospital treat a single case. But Dr. Wuerker says a full-fledged epidemic could possibly force the hospital to discharge some of those infected for lack of space. And, he says, locking down the hospital in the midst of such a crisis isn't out of the question. "It's sad to think that's what might be needed," he says. "But that's the reality" ([UCLA, 2003](#)).

Title: Chicago, Seattle Plan Drills To Test Terror Preparedness

Date: May 2, 2003

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: On Mother's Day weekend, terrorists will spray unseen germs over Chicago airports, infecting thousands with a lethal pneumonia, while their counterparts in Seattle prepare to detonate a dirty bomb.

The Seattle bomb, exploding between Tully's Coffee shop and the Rainier Brewery on Interstate 5, will lead to overturned cars, buses and container vans in the five-acre blast zone.

But the principal role of the bomb, set to explode a day or so after the germs are released, will be to divert the nation's attention and resources from the deadlier act of the game: effects of Chicago's airborne bacterial cloud that will start to bring patients into the hospital.

Fortunately, it will all be an exercise, part of a national bioterror drill sponsored by the Department of Homeland Security. The goal of the drill, called TopOff2, is to give health workers and agencies practice responding to a terror attack, and to assess readiness, uncover planning gaps and remedy them.

Tens of thousands of Chicagoans are expected to participate in TopOff2, says Patrick Finnegan, director of clinical, administrative, professional and emergency services of the Metropolitan Chicago Healthcare Council, a group of more than 140 area hospitals. More than 1,200 volunteers from high schools and senior centers have signed up to act as victims pouring into emergency rooms. Another 2,600 paper victims will be faxed into hospitals for virtual treatment. Every Illinois hospital is expected to participate, either in the physical drill or tabletop exercise.

The drill is the sequel to TopOff1, in which a simulated aerosol plague attack in a Denver concert hall in May 2000 led to an estimated 4,000 sick and 2,000 dead in four days. Organizers say the point of such drills isn't to forecast casualties but to improve preparedness for a bioterror attack.

CALENDAR OF CRISIS

The simulated terror attacks on Chicago and Seattle are expected to unfold as follows:

- Mother's Day Weekend: Terrorists spray plague germs at O'Hare and Midway airports.
- Monday, May 12: A second terrorist cell diverts attention with a dirty bomb in Seattle, as Chicago patients become ill and head for the hospital.
- Tuesday, May 13: As more patients flock in hospitals, deaths occur and hospitals start to fill up.
- Wednesday, May 14: National Strategic Stockpile of drugs is flown in.
- Thursday, May 15: FBI agents take down a germ lab culturing plague germs.
- Friday, May 16: Casualties mount into thousands, and deaths into hundreds.

Sources: James Hagen, Deputy Executive Director, DuPage County; Patrick Finnegan, Metropolitan Chicago Healthcare Council

Margaret Hamburg, a former Clinton administration official who is now a bioterror expert with the Washington-based Nuclear Threat Initiative, says such drills force leaders to sharpen their decision-making and untangle lines of authority. "Somebody has to be in charge," she says.

As an added bonus, such drills might further hone the country's readiness for natural disease outbreaks such as severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS, now challenging a number of countries from China to Canada.

In TopOff2, the mist of plague bacteria will be released at five Chicago sites, including O'Hare and Midway airports. Pneumonic plague -- which results when the germ causing bubonic plague is inhaled -- is highly contagious. But because the symptoms can initially resemble other diseases, the infection can spread rapidly before health officials realize the problem on their hands.

After inhaling the germs over the weekend, the pretend victims will develop fever and chills, head and body aches, in one to three days. Breathing becomes labored. Death ensues quickly if the antibiotic treatment -- preferably streptomycin -- isn't begun within 18 to 24 hours of exposure.

"The first patients will develop respiratory symptoms and victims will start arriving in the hospitals," says James C. Hagen, deputy executive director of the DuPage County Health Department in suburban Wheaton, Ill., one site of the drill.

The true diagnosis may take a day to confirm. By the time tests are complete, the first wave of mock victims could be dead. Sparing the second wave a similar fate will depend upon several real-time computer systems being tested by participating hospitals and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta.

Once the news is out, mock television crews under the logo VNN, for Virtual News Network, will cover the attack as if it were real. Law-enforcement officers will close in on the scene of the crime. "There will be a possible 'takedown' of the site of suspected terrorists growing the [germs] on either Thursday, May 15, or Friday, May 16," says Dr. Hagen.

It isn't known where the mock terror lab is located, and authorities wouldn't say whether actors would be enlisted as "terrorists." However, Canadian authorities are slated for a role in TopOff2, giving the drill international scope.

TopOff2 won't be a perfect simulation, because the players know the ultimate diagnosis ahead of time. People acting as victims must sign a consent and release form stating: "I understand that as a participant in the mock disaster drill, I may have makeup applied so as to look like a disaster victim; may have my clothing soiled or torn; and may be transported by stretcher [or] wheelchair."

The participants are coached on what symptoms to display -- all according to a script by Mr. Finnegan's group and Illinois poison-control experts, who jointly wrote the scenario.

Likewise, doctors and other health workers at hospitals know roughly when the game will begin and what germ their tests will disclose. But they must play according to the script, and await test results before beginning treatment, rather than leap into premature diagnoses or actions.

"The way scenarios are written, they may not find out [the plague diagnosis] for 12 hours," Mr. Finnegan says. During that time, by following normal procedures, hospitals will make errors that spread the disease, as the first wave of patients is sent through normal channels to such venues as the emergency room, and on to the laboratory for tests and X-rays -- exposing other patients and staff on their way.

Once the diagnosis is made, the real test begins. Says Mr. Finnegan: "Now, what do they do with the other patients who have been exposed?"

Saturation ensues swiftly, if past simulations are any guide -- and seeing how hospitals handle that saturation is one of the key ways that the drill will test and evaluate the public-health infrastructure. "A number of hospitals are going to be overloaded very quickly," Mr. Finnegan predicts, triggering hospital closure, ambulance diversions and patient transfers. The goal is to see how hospitals perform under maximum stress.

No special drugs or protective suits have been purchased for the Chicago drill. Hospitals will use protective clothing they have on hand. But the government will activate the National Strategic

Stockpile, flying in a crate of supplies, "to see how long it takes to break it down and dispense it," says Mr. Finnegan.

TopOff2 is the only drill planned for 2003, Mr. Finnegan says, adding that "there's not enough Prozac" to sustain staff for more such games.

Actors will be identified by their Top Off T-shirts, and hospitals will post signs and make announcements to reassure real patients. Vows Mr. Finnegan: "Normal patient care is not going to be affected." In Seattle, students at an elementary school near the site where the mock bomb will explode have been briefed and shown the protective suits workers will use.

Drill organizers also say they won't be dropping their guard in terms of defending against real terrorist attacks during the drill. For security reasons, Chicago is only using actor-patients specifically recruited from certain high schools and senior centers, rather than using any volunteers or walk-ons from elsewhere. Officials won't disclose what other security measures they are taking.

The total budget for the TopOff2 exercise is \$16 million, coming from the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Domestic Preparedness, and the Department of State's coordinator for counterterrorism. Of that, \$5 million will be given directly to the states of Illinois and Washington.

Simply going through the drill will help health workers train for a real event. But Dr. Hamburg, a veteran of the Dark Winter smallpox drill and other simulations, warns against too slick or transparent a scenario.

"I've participated in some exercises that were too easy," she says, citing one scenario in which a terrorist unleashed infected plague rats in a football arena, a janitor found the box by half-time, and the tests were done by game's end. Too easy, says Dr. Hamburg.

"Probably in the real world there would have been no clue until people started to get sick," she says. "Such games give you a false sense of omnipotence."

Dr. Hagen of DuPage County says that despite such drills, it is hard to know what would happen in a real terrorist attack. "Will people storm the medical facilities?" he wonders. "Or will they stay quietly at home? No one really knows" ([UCLA, 2003](#)).

Title: 'Dirty Bomb' Opens U.S. Bioterror Drill

Date: May 12, 2003

Source: [Red Orbit](#)

Abstract: A national bioterrorism drill for hundreds of firefighters, police and other emergency workers began Monday with a mock explosion of a radioactive "dirty bomb" in a car in a Seattle industrial lot.

Meanwhile, volunteers at Pacific Lutheran University near Tacoma, about 40 miles to the south, simulated a second, simultaneous attack. The attack involved a car bomb as well, but the scenario also called for a terrorist to run into a campus building and take hostages.

The five-day drill, combining the Seattle disaster with a mock bioterrorist attack in Chicago, is aimed at testing the readiness of local, state and federal authorities. It is the nation's first large-scale counterterrorism exercise since the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks.

The idea, said Mayor Greg Nickels, is for regional and national agencies to see where strengths and weaknesses lie.

"When a disaster occurs, people do not call the White House," Nickels said. "They call 911."

The exercises, which are being spearheaded by the Homeland Security Department, will cost an estimated \$16 million and involve more than 8,500 people from 100 federal, state and local agencies, the American Red Cross and the Canadian government.

On Monday afternoon, fire and police personnel in Seattle began arriving as spot fires were set throughout the industrial site. People trapped on a smashed bus cried for help. There even was a fake news crew.

In Washington, D.C., officials were running the entire drill from a hotel ballroom. About 80 federal workers from 26 agencies sat at long rows of tables, working phones and laptops and directing their agencies' work. Computers projected maps of Seattle and Chicago onto large screens.

Over the next few days, a number of "patients" are to show up at hospitals in the Chicago area, suffering from flu-like symptoms. In the script, a terrorist group releases a deadly plague in aerosol form.

A detailed, 200-page scenario has been written for the drill, which officials said will be as realistic-looking as possible. Stand-ins will portray President Bush, Vice President Dick Cheney and even press secretary Ari Fleischer.

Some details have been kept from the participants to make the exercise more realistic.

The Office of Domestic Preparedness has been planning the event – dubbed "Topoff 2" for "top officials" – since the first such drill, "Topoff 1," was conducted three years ago in Denver and New Hampshire.

Seattle's mayor said he is not worried that the security exercise may cause panic, noting that the event has received extensive publicity locally.

Hundreds of evaluators will watch the exercise and report their findings for later study ([Red Orbit, 2003](#)).

Title: News Focus: Bioterrorism Drill

Date: May 16, 2003

Source: [High Beam](#)

Abstract: Bonnie Marker of Waukegan wears a face mask at the simulated bioterrorism drill Thursday at West School in Lake Bluff. Lake County Health Department employee Lourdes Maravilla gives detailed instructions for taking medication to would-be patients in the drill at West School in Lake Bluff. Lake County Health Department worker Susana Balderas (right) guides the hand of Karyn Rios of Wauconda (center) who is playing a blind and pregnant woman during the bioterrorism drill at West School in Lake Bluff. Norma Jensen (left) plays a child ([High Beam, 2003](#)).

Title: City Simulates Bioterror Disaster

Date: May 23, 2003

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: If the city were hit by a biological terrorist attack, would officials be ready to dispense mass medication to thousands of infected people?

In preparation for such a disaster, city officials yesterday simulated an attack and conducted a six-hour medication dispensing drill at Pier 92 in Manhattan.

John Odermatt, commissioner of the Office of Emergency Management, said the goal was to treat and prescribe medication to 1,000 people per hour.

"This will help us simulate a biological attack," he said. "In the event of an actual attack, we hope to use this as a model and set up several medication dispensing centers around the city."

While federal officials recently warned of potential terrorist attacks in the city, Odermatt said yesterday's drill was unrelated to those warnings. The drill originally had been scheduled for Sept. 12, 2001, the day after the World Trade Center attack.

"What we're doing is a long-planned exercise. It has nothing to do with recent events. It has nothing to do with 9/11," said Dr. Thomas Frieden, the city health commissioner. "Today is about preparedness. You can never be too prepared."

More than 600 police and fire cadets took part in the simulation, playing patients requiring immediate medical help. Health department employees asked the "patients" about their age, sex and reactions to the biological agent.

After questioning, the patients were directed to a medication dispensing area, where they received appropriate drugs. For the drill's purposes, the prescribed medication took the form of M&M's, Starburst fruit chews or Skittles.

One scripted conversation between a patient and a health worker related how a disaster might affect an infected family. A police cadet playing the role of a head of household was asked a series of questions by an interviewer: "Do your children appear toxic? Are any of them having trouble breathing? Does your infant have fever or chills?"

At a national conference of emergency management officials, biological attacks also were discussed. Marcelle Layton, an epidemiologist with the city health department, explained why the agency was taken by surprise by the anthrax outbreak.

"All of our planning had been founded on a worst-case scenario, the release of inhalation anthrax, not cases of cutaneous anthrax," she said. "We were still able to modify the program quickly to respond to it." She said many decisions were made on the fly because there was "no good data" available on outbreaks at the time ([UCLA, 2003](#)).

Title: Disaster Drills

Date: June 5, 2003

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: In what will likely be the largest emergency vaccination drill in history, the Department of Public Health is gearing up for a mock health disaster exercise that will involve as many as 2,000 volunteers.

The June 17 drill, which is being paid for with federal funds, is aimed at helping prepare public health workers to respond to a massive health emergency.

Thus far the DPH has 800 volunteers lined up, according to Amy Pine, immunization program manager for the department.

Many more volunteers are needed, however.

"We need individuals from all over The City who reflect the diversity of people who live and work here," Susan Fernyak, MD, director of communicable and infectious diseases, said in a release. "We're looking for families, elderly, children, people with disabilities, and mono-lingual Spanish and Cantonese speakers to help us train our staff to respond to any number of medical emergencies."

Since the attacks of 9/11 and the [anthrax scare](#) that followed, public health officials across the country have been holding exercises to simulate the worst that could occur should this country be attacked by bio-terrorist weapons. Seattle did a dirty bomb simulation; Chicago did an exercise of what would happen if a plague were to break out.

In the event of an outbreak of any number of communicable diseases, The City needs to be able to vaccinate as many as one million individuals within a five-day period, Pine said.

"We can only go so far in planning our response," said Fernyak. "Now we need to challenge ourselves with a drill and see where we need to make adjustments."

Pine said the drill should help prepare The City for an outbreak of influenza, meningitis, anthrax, or smallpox.

Volunteers will not be stuck with any real needles (plastic coffee straws will be used) nor will they be expected to disclose any real medical information (although some will be asked to simulate various illnesses.) The volunteers will receive some sort of gift and will be entered into a raffle for larger prizes.

"I think every health department across the country has had to focus more on bio-terrorism and think about post-event planning," said Pine. "For something like small pox, in a worse case scenario, we'd have to immunize 1 million people in five days."

The mock exercise will take place Tuesday, June 17 at Bill Graham Auditorium, 99 Grove St at Larkin, beginning at 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. Interested volunteers should call 206-2358 [\(UCLA, 2003\)](#).

Title: Terror Drill To Test Area Response

Date: July 9, 2003

Source: [Baltimore Sun](#)

Abstract: Health officials are planning an extensive bioterrorism drill in the Baltimore area that will send volunteers, wearing makeup and acting as though they have been infected with smallpox or other diseases, to area hospitals.

The exercise, "Harbor Biological Attack - Simulated Exercise," will test the communications systems that link more than a dozen area hospitals to city, county and state emergency officials.

"This will test our ability to react and coordinate with our neighboring counties," Mayor Martin O'Malley said during a City Hall news conference yesterday. "It will be a learning experience, the kind of learning experiences that all cities should be doing."

Organizers wouldn't reveal when the practice will start, noting that they want to maintain some element of surprise. But they said the drill will occur soon and that the public should be aware so that people won't panic and get hurt.

The volunteers, who will pretend to have symptoms of diseases, will wear shirts proclaiming "this is only an exercise" so that doctors won't be tricked into abandoning patients with real health emergencies to attend to actors, officials said yesterday.

Despite the obvious signals - such as the brightly-colored T-shirts and the presence of television reporters - the doctors will have to figure out which disease or diseases the actors have, based on their descriptions of their symptoms and their makeup.

"If you go to hospitals and you see something unusual going on, with firefighters and medics and police officers, and people looking as though they are quite ill ... we want you to know that it is just an exercise," said Dr. Peter L. Beilenson, the city's health commissioner.

Donald Keldsen, director of the Maryland Emergency Management Agency, said one aim of the exercise is to help train state, city and county officials to communicate with each other during a crisis.

"It's got to be a team working together, and so we've got to practice working together," said Keldsen.

The practice will involve 200 volunteers from Civic Works, a nonprofit organization, and 15 area hospitals, including Johns Hopkins Hospital and University of Maryland Medical Center.

Last fall, the city conducted a "dirty bomb" terrorism simulation during which city agencies tested their ability to respond to the simulated explosion of a bomb packed with radioactive material.

Chicago, Seattle, Denver, Montgomery County and several other municipalities have also conducted bioterrorism drills since the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. But Baltimore officials said their exercise will be more extensive than most.

O'Malley repeated yesterday his criticism of the federal government for failing to provide enough money for cities attempting to protect themselves against terrorist attacks ([Baltimore Sun, 2003](#)).

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Title: Baltimore Officials Plan Bioterror Drill

Date: July 16, 2003

Source: [HC Pro](#)

Abstract: Health officials in the Baltimore area plan to conduct a bioterrorism drill that will send volunteers to hospitals acting as though they have been infected with smallpox or other diseases, the *Baltimore Sun* reports.

Organizers won't reveal the exact date for the drill to preserve the element of surprise, but they say it will begin soon. Dubbed "Harbor Biological Attack-Simulated Exercise," the drill will test the communications systems that link more than a dozen Baltimore-area hospitals to city, county, and state emergency officials.

Volunteers will wear shirts that say "This is only an exercise" to prevent physicians from abandoning real patients. As part of the drill, physicians must determine which disease or diseases the actors have, based on their descriptions of their symptoms and their makeup.

The \$60,000 drill, funded by a federal grant, will involve 200 volunteers and 15 area hospitals, including Johns Hopkins Hospital and University of Maryland Medical Center ([HC Pro, 2003](#)).

Title: FEMA Plays Its Role In Determined Promise 2003 Exercise

Date: August 15, 2003

Source: [FEMA](#)

Abstract: The Federal Emergency Management Agency, a part of the new U.S. Department of Homeland Security, will play its role in the two-week, bio-terrorism portion of the Determined Promise 2003 (DP '03) exercise conducted from August 18 to August 29 at various locations. Determined Promise is an annual exercise conducted by U.S. Northern Command and sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense.

Since joining the new Cabinet department on March 1, 2003, FEMA has retained its name and its mission, although its mission has expanded. "FEMA ... will become the nation's all-hazard incident manager. So whether it's a naturally occurring event or a terrorist event, FEMA will be the incident manager at the scene, providing funding and command and control support in a disaster," said U.S. Department of Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge on March 3, 2003.

"We see DP '03 as an opportunity to exercise our expanded role in Homeland Security," said FEMA Region IX Director Jeff Griffin. "By collaborating on a simulated disaster for preparedness, we can hone our ability to coordinate federal assets, improve our response capabilities and strengthen our relationships - regardless of the type of incident."

The main focus of DP '03 is on a simulated bio-terrorism event in Clark County, Nevada. The two-week scenario begins with undiagnosed cases of flu-like symptoms in Las Vegas that rapidly escalate into a

simulated outbreak of pneumonic plague. Soon determined to be a terrorist attack, the disaster response involves first the county depleting its resources, then requesting state support, and finally the state requesting federal assistance.

"It's a way to leverage Department of Defense training funds to enhance the ability of FEMA to conduct operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives scenario," said Griffin.

On March 1, 2003, FEMA became part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. FEMA's continuing mission within the new department is to lead the effort to prepare the nation for all hazards and effectively manage federal response and recovery efforts following any national incident. FEMA also initiates proactive mitigation activities, trains first responders, and manages Citizen Corps, the National Flood Insurance Program and the U.S. Fire Administration ([FEMA, 2003](#)).

Title: Terrorism Drills Were Learning Experience

Date: September 2, 2003

Source: [Honolulu Advertiser](#)

Abstract: While Hawai'i generally would be ready to respond quickly to a terrorist attack, preparedness exercises conducted last week have shown state leaders the magnitude of the coordination effort that would be needed, Gov. Linda Lingle said.

"It's clear that there are a lot of questions that need to be thought through in advance," Lingle said last week at [state Civil Defense](#) headquarters, where she gathered with members of her Cabinet to oversee simulated response operations.

State officials have called the week's exercises the most extensive preparedness drills ever conducted in the Islands.

The exercises, which ended Friday, involved a simulated smallpox outbreak on the Big Island.

In the scenario, the presence of smallpox was confirmed by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention by 7 p.m. Wednesday. At 9 p.m. Lingle requested an emergency declaration from President Bush that was granted at 10:30 p.m.

Working under the simulated security threat level of black — meaning a terrorist attack has occurred — Lingle and her Cabinet flew by helicopter to state Civil Defense headquarters at Diamond Head crater from an undisclosed location.

In the simulation, officials placed travel restrictions over O'ahu and the Big Island and discussed whether to pursue larger measures to prevent more passengers arriving into the state by air.

"Under our exercise we had to send National Guard troops to the Big Island because the hospitals were being inundated by people who were fearful," Lingle said.

Lingle spent most of the day in the operations center discussing responses with state officials and other groups, including the four county mayors and organizations such as the Hawai'i Tourism Authority and the Hawai'i Hotel Association.

"We hope we never have to do it for real," Lingle said, "but it has helped us to move closer to achieving our state's strategic objectives in homeland security, which are to prevent a terrorism attack, to reduce our vulnerability and to improve our capability for a rapid response" ([Honolulu Advertiser, 2003](#)).

Title: London Terror Test

Date: September 8, 2003

Source: [Sky News](#)

Abstract: Hundreds of police and emergency services personnel have responded to a simulated terrorist strike on London.

The exercise involved passengers on a Tube train from Waterloo station to Bank station being overcome by an unknown chemical.

Victims of the terror 'attack' went through a rigorous decontamination process on the streets and at hospital - surrounded by police and hospital staff in full protective gear.

Many patients were rushed to the accident and emergency department at University College Hospital, central London, which closed its doors for three hours during the operation.

But the exercise was hampered by delays at the scene, with patients arriving in dribs and drabs more than an hour and a half after the 'incident'.

London Fire Brigade senior divisional officer Andrew Hickmott said: "There were a mixture of casualties in this simulation.

"We had everything from fatalities to people mildly affected and shocked. It was a deliberate part of the exercise to get as many different types of casualties as possible."

The scenario - designed to be as realistic as possible - closely parallels 1995's sarin gas attack on the Tokyo underground by the Aum Shrinrikyo religious cult.

The attack killed 12 people and left thousands more sick.

The simulation was the first time such a large-scale exercise has taken place in the city post-September 11 and the first time the Government's new mass decontamination units have been seen in public.

Minister for London Nick Raynsford said: "London has faced many challenges and threats in the 2,000 years of its history, not least in the last 30 years.

"We have had to be prepared for all new threats that emerge."

The power failure which recently crippled London's rush-hour traffic showed "there are always new lessons to be learned", he said.

Officials have stressed that the exercise was not in response to a specific threat and that no real chemical agents would be released on the Waterloo and City line train.

A Tube driver reported the 'incident' to the London Underground control room and the train stopped in the tunnel just before the platform at Bank, 400ft below ground.

The emergency services were then required to reach the 'casualties', evacuate them to street level and decontaminate them in special shower tents.

The incident involved about 500 police, fire, ambulance and London Underground personnel ([Sky News, 2003](#)).

Title: Fire Dept. Drill On Bioterror Is Set For Today

Date: October 15, 2003

Source: [New York Times](#)

Abstract: The Fire Department will simulate its response to a bioterror attack today on Staten Island, conducting practice smallpox vaccine inoculations on every firefighter and emergency service worker in the borough.

In reality, the estimated 700 emergency workers participating will get their annual flu shots, but the exercise is meant to test how quickly members could be vaccinated in the event of an outbreak.

As part of the drill, which will be held on the grounds of Seaview Hospital, the department will call off-duty firefighters at home to report to work, in a procedure known as recall.

After its catastrophic losses on Sept. 11, 2001, the department was faulted for its sweeping recall of members to the World Trade Center site, which left other parts of the city vulnerable, according to an independent management consultant hired by the city. The department has since revamped its procedures to include smaller recalls that would not drain emergency workers from entire city neighborhoods.

"What we're going to try to do is test our ability to pass out vaccines to our members in a rapid fashion," said Dr. Kerry J. Kelly, the department's chief medical officer and one of the officials overseeing the daylong drill. She added that it was critical for the department to have a swift plan in place so firefighters and emergency medical workers could be inoculated and continue to perform their rescue duties.

Since Sept. 11 and the anthrax scares of two years ago, the department has held several drills to test its ability to respond to future terror attacks. Not all have gone smoothly, according to participants and observers, who cited, in particular, problems at a hazardous-materials drill on a Brooklyn pier last spring that was held jointly with the Police Department. But department officials say they intend to use frequent drills to identify problems in the response.

"This is a drill exercise and we've tried to include as many real-life elements as possible," Fire Commissioner Nicholas Scoppetta said in an e-mail message. "We hope to take away important lessons and useful practices that will help us in future planning" ([New York Times, 2003](#)).

Title: Tokyo Holds Subway Bioterrorism Drill

Date: December 2, 2003

Source: [Japan Times](#)

Abstract: The Tokyo Metropolitan Government held a drill Monday involving about 170 people based on the assumption that the capital was under attack by terrorists unleashing the smallpox virus on the subway system.

The scenario, which was not explained to participants beforehand, had a public health office reporting eight people with smallpox following an apparent terror attack. City leaders held an emergency meeting, tried to determine the facts and isolated victims to prevent the virus from spreading.

Officials, firefighters and rescue workers were evaluated on their reaction. Cooperation among relevant metropolitan departments and agencies was also assessed.

After analyzing their performance, the metropolitan government will compile a manual for measures against terrorism involving nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) weapons.

Tokyo has been making efforts to come up with ways to handle NBC terrorism, especially after the deadly 1995 sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway system by Aum Shinrikyo.

Last month, Osama bin Laden's al-Qaeda network warned that Japanese would be targeted in attacks if Japan sends troops to assist in the reconstruction of Iraq ([Japan Times, 2003](#)).

Title: Bioterror Drill Exposes Flaws In Response Plans

Date: December, 2003

Source: [Greeley](#)

Abstract: A federal study found that a bioterrorism drill conducted in May by the Department of Homeland Security revealed communications problems and confusion among emergency workers, the Associated Press reports.

The drill began in Seattle with the simulated detonation of a radioactive "dirty bomb" and ended in Chicago four days later with a raid on a fictional terrorist group responsible for the problems. Homeland Security officials released a 15-page summary of the drill's results, noting that crews in Seattle had difficulty determining where the radiological contamination had spread. This is important for evacuating and treating people in a real emergency.

The Chicago drill focused on the response to a deadly plague released in the city, but the exercise illustrated a serious shortage of medical supplies and hospital rooms. The report considered the drill a success as a learning experience for response agencies.

The report found that communications issues led to delays in deciding whether to raise an area's threat level, declare an emergency, or reopen public transportation systems. In the field, incident commanders made quick decisions, often assuming the affected area was larger than it actually was.

The exercise cost \$16 million and involved more than 8,500 people from 100 federal, state, and local agencies, the American Red Cross, and the Canadian government ([Greeley, 2003](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following bio-terror drills occurred within the calendar year of 2004. The fact that these bio-terror drills exist in mass confirms that an upcoming bio-terror attack is in the cards and may be played in a last ditch effort to regain political, economic and military control of society. Since 9/11, bio-terror drills have become the norm in America but have recently started becoming a weekly occurrence since February of 2011.

A Few Pertinent Questions:

1. When will the "bio-terror drills" go live?
2. How will police, military and the American people know the difference between "real world" bio-terror and "drilled" bio-terror?
3. Will the video footage of bio-terror drills be used by the government or media for pandemic propaganda purposes at a later date?

Resounding Bio-Terror Drill Themes:

1. A bio-terror attack and subsequent pandemic is not a matter of "if", but "when".
2. Synchronicity and coordination of ALL local, county, state and federal government emergency agencies is being repeatedly drilled by DHS and FEMA in congruence with COG (Continuity of Government) / [Martial Law plans](#).

Title: Bioterrorism Drill In Illinois: A Systemwide Evaluation

Date: May 2004

Source: [AJC](#)

Abstract: In May 2003, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security conducted a bioterrorism drill. It was the first drill since September 11, 2001. Sixty-four hospitals in Illinois participated in this bioterrorism drill.

Methods: The infection control experiences of eight acute-care hospitals in one healthcare system in the Chicago area were collated from a questionnaire sent to the infection control professionals.

Results: The healthcare system consists of three community teaching hospitals and five community hospitals with an average daily census ranging from 79 to 586. The hospitals report to two independent federal health jurisdictions (Chicago Department of Public Health and the Illinois Department of Public Health) and three county health departments.

The surge of patients seriously challenged the capacities of the hospitals. More than 300 patients (human and paper) were sent to the eight Emergency Departments during the drill. Approximately one-third of the patients had symptoms consistent with pneumonic plague. A number of patients were dead on arrival or expired soon after.

All hospitals initiated appropriate isolation precautions. Symptomatic patients were placed on airborne precautions in negative-pressure rooms, and personnel wore N95 particulate respirators. Most hospitals switched to surgical masks once the health departments identified the agent. One site recorded an

inadequate supply of personal protective equipment. Infection Control or Employee Health gave prophylaxis to exposed patients and personnel.

Communication was a serious problem. The drill was primarily confined to the Emergency Departments, and communication with other departments, including Infection Control, was poor or nonexistent at most sites. Health departments and other outside agencies provided confusing and sometimes contradictory information.

Conclusions: The major lesson learned was that there was inadequate communication to and from the health departments and within the hospitals. Confusion existed, despite advance knowledge of the biological agent. The drill interfered with actual patient care; however the experience was beneficial in preparing hospitals for a real bioterrorism event ([AJC, 2004](#)).

Title: KU Joins Bioterror Drill

Date: October 1, 2004

Source: [Kansas University](#)

Abstract: KU representatives will join the Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department and other area medical professionals for a federally funded bioterrorism exercise Oct. 23. The event also will be a chance for the general public to receive free flu shots.

Flu-X, a mass dispensing exercise, will take place from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Free State High School, 4700 Overland Drive.

The exercise was one objective outlined in the past year by the Douglas County Bioterrorism Task Force, which includes Student Health Services Center chief of staff Myra Strother and chief pharmacist Cathy Thrasher.

“An event that would affect the city of Lawrence would also affect KU,” Thrasher said. “This is a good way for Watkins and other medical entities to plan and practice in case of an emergency.”

Health department officials said the exercise was designed to provide local agencies, including Student Health Services, an opportunity to practice vaccinating a large group of people in a relatively short period of time.

During the Flu-X exercise, shots will be available to the public at no cost in return for their participation. Anyone 6 months or older may receive a flu shot. Those eligible for Medicare, Medicaid, First Guard or HealthWave should bring insurance cards. Those agencies will be billed for vaccinations.

Douglas County is one of 10 counties in Kansas selected for the Flu-X exercise. The others are Crawford, Geary, Lyon, Osborne, Pratt, Reno, Saline, Seward and Shawnee.

Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department officials said they were hoping for high turnout to give the agency a chance to practice its response to a public health emergency.

“The best way for us to see our plan in action is to have good turnout on that day to receive a flu shot,” said Kay Kent, health department director. “The Flu-X exercise also gives the public the experience of participating in a mass immunization clinic” ([Kansan University, 2004](#)).

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Title: Top Officials 3 (TOPOFF 3)

Date: April 4-8, 2005

Source: [Global Security](#)

Abstract: Top Officials 3 (TOPOFF 3) was the most comprehensive terrorism response exercise ever conducted in the United States. Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness, TOPOFF 3 was the third exercise in the TOPOFF Exercise Series, a congressionally mandated exercise program. The exercise was designed to strengthen the nation's capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks involving weapons of mass destruction. Joining the Department of Homeland Security and other federal agencies in that important effort are the states of Connecticut and New Jersey, as well as two international partners, the United Kingdom and Canada. These countries conducted simultaneous, related exercises.

The TOPOFF 3 Full-Scale Exercise (T3 FSE), which took place from April 4-8, 2005, is the culmination of a two-year cycle of seminars, planning events, and exercises. The exercise involved more than 10,000 participants representing more than 200 federal, state, local, tribal, private sector, and international agencies and organizations, as well as volunteer groups.

In the United States, participants responded to attacks in Connecticut and New Jersey. Simulated terrorist incidents originated in New London, Connecticut (chemical incident) and Union and Middlesex Counties

in New Jersey (biological incident). Real weapons were not used, yet the response was mounted as if they had been. Numerous federal departments and agencies actively participated, providing a first opportunity to validate the recently released National Response Plan, and to exercise protocols of the National Incident Management System. As the full international dimensions of the simulated crisis were revealed, related exercises took place in the United Kingdom (ATLANTIC BLUE) and Canada (TRIPLE PLAY). Planners from all three countries have collaborated in the exercise design to achieve shared objectives.

To meet these shared objectives, the T3 FSE focused on four critical areas:

Incident management: To test the full range of existing procedures for domestic incident management of a terrorist event and improve, through practice, top officials' capabilities in affected countries to respond in partnership.

Intelligence/investigation: To test the handling and flow of operational and time-critical intelligence.

Public information: To practice strategic coordination of media relations and public information issues in response to linked terrorist incidents.

Evaluation: To identify lessons learned and promote best practices.

Exercises such as TOPOFF are an important component of national preparedness, helping to build an integrated federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector capability to prevent terrorist attacks on the homeland, and rapidly and effectively respond to and recover from any terrorist attack or major disaster that does occur.

The Scenario

T3 FSE begins as terrorists, planning attacks in the New York and Boston metropolitan areas, suspect their plans are compromised. They react by accelerating their original schedule, deploying a vehicle-based biological agent dispersal device in New Jersey. Seriously ill patients begin to overwhelm local hospitals. As the scenario unfolds, every county in New Jersey will need a Point of Dispensing (POD) for antibiotics. Meanwhile, the chemical weapon attack originally planned for Boston is also accelerated and executed in New London, Connecticut, augmented with a vehicle-based improvised explosive device.

Issues to be addressed include public health and safety, contamination, criminal investigation, and patient care. As the events continue, federal agencies implement the National Response Plan, and international aspects of play emerge.

The TOPOFF 3 Full-Scale Exercise extends the learning derived from earlier TOPOFF exercises and 9-11 in several ways:

Increases international and private sector participation in prevention and investigation.

Emphasizes terrorism prevention - an opportunity to piece together an intelligence puzzle and "capture" the enemy before the attack occurs.

Emphasizes risk communication and public information - participants will explore approaches to public communications in times of high public anxiety and confusion. Focuses on long-term recovery and remediation issues ([Global Security, 2005](#)).

Title: Livingston Students Participate In Federal Bioterrorism Drill

Date: April 15, 2005

Source: [New Jersey Jewish News](#)

Abstract: If pneumonic plague is ever released in the area surrounding Kean University as part of a bioterrorist attack, 30 students from the Rae Kushner Yeshiva High School in Livingston have a pretty good idea of what to expect. They played victims as part of last-week's TOPOFF 3, a four-day bioterrorism preparedness exercise run by the United States Department of Homeland Security.

The nation's largest-ever antiterrorism drill, staged April 4-8 at an estimated cost of \$16 million, TOPOFF imagined a simulated bioterror attack that "killed" more than 6,500 people in New Jersey and Connecticut.

The Kushner students were among 120 who participated, including students who came from Seton Hall University, Bloomfield High School, Nutley High School, and Montclair State University.

At the Department of Parks and Recreation in Nutley on April 6, the Kushner students volunteered to play victims and onlookers and were assigned roles; physical conditions were specified before they were sent off to be "treated." They were among 263 volunteer nurses, physicians, trained emergency personnel, and "actors" from around the county.

During the exercise, pneumonic plague was "released" at Kean in Union from an SUV; the drill posited that it would have traveled to the Nutley area carried by college students who were exposed. "It's a college student who comes home from Kean, then goes to the Recreation Center where he's sweating, sneezing. That's how it gets transferred," said Nutley Mayor Joanne Cocchiola, speaking with the press outside the exercise area (journalists were not permitted inside the exercise area).

By midday on Wednesday, the "death toll" had reached 2,100, according to Erica Woods, health educator/risk communicator at the Essex Regional Health Commission. The pod at Nutley had run out of the medicine it was dispensing — not a planned part of the drill. That left 30 Kushner students standing around in the parking lot for about an hour, waiting to participate.

Evaluators from the federal government observed the exercise and are expected to issue their report in a few weeks, according to Woods. It is not expected that a full report will be released to the public, she said.

Some Kushner students said they felt things were a bit disorganized. "I really don't know if they're really prepared," said 17-year-old Chayim Cohen of West Orange, who played a 37-year-old male who was exposed to the plague but was asymptomatic. "I was in three lines back and forth and then I waited on line for half an hour, and it didn't move at all. If this was a real terrorist attack, people would be hysterical. There would be a lot more chaos than there is now, and I don't know if they would be able to handle it."

Others had a more positive experience. "I thought it was pretty organized. They did a pretty good job considering the number of kids there and what they had to deal with," said Jessica Blank, 15, from Livingston. She portrayed a 21-year-old female who not only had been exposed but also had symptoms: she had a fever of 104 and she was coughing up blood. "I thought it was a nice experience because we got to see what would happen in case this, God forbid, actually happened."

Debbie Rubenstein, 15, of West Orange said she gained insight into what it will take for the state to be ready for a bioterrorist attack. "You could see all the work and preparation that has to be done. And that

more and more practice needs to be taken. One practice is good but we need a lot more.... It feels good to know they are actually working on it and trying to be safe.”

The students were recruited by Kushner guidance counselor Rabbi Richard Kirsch, who told NJJN he believes it’s important to get the students involved, volunteering in the community. “It’s a real kiddush hashem [sanctifying God] that we’re doing this. It’s important to show the broader community that we as a Jewish day school care not just about our fellow Jews but about the wider community.”

He said he also believes there is a lesson in participating for the students, beyond learning what to do in the case of a bioterrorist attack. “I explained to the students that it is a civic responsibility. We have to volunteer in these types of situations that benefit humanity.”

Adina Paretzky, 15, of Edison, said she wasn’t sure there was a particular Jewish imperative to participate; rather it was simply a matter of “moral values” to take part in the exercise. “It’s a moral obligation to help out in case of emergency” [\(New Jersey Jewish News, 2005\)](#).

Bio & Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following bio-terror drills occurred within the calendar year of 2006. The fact that these bio-terror drills exist in mass confirms that an upcoming bio-terror attack is in the cards and may be played in a last ditch effort to regain political, economic and military control of society. Since 9/11, bio-terror drills have become the norm in America but have recently started becoming a weekly occurrence since February of 2011.

A Few Pertinent Questions:

1. When will the "bio-terror drills" go live?
2. How will police, military and the American people know the difference between "real world" bio-terror and "drilled" bio-terror?
3. Will the video footage of bio-terror drills be used by the government or media for pandemic propaganda purposes at a later date?

Resounding Bio-Terror Drill Themes:

1. A bio-terror attack and subsequent pandemic is not a matter of "if", but "when".
2. Synchronicity and coordination of ALL local, county, state and federal government emergency agencies is being repeatedly drilled by DHS and FEMA in congruence with COG (Continuity of Government) / [Martial Law plans](#).

Title: Eastern Connecticut Leaders Plan Drill To Ready For Terrorism

Date: January 24, 2006

Source: [Osint](#)

Abstract: Should a large-scale disaster strike Northeastern Connecticut, health district officials say an effective response starts locally. Representatives from the Northeast District Department of Health and the state Department of Public Health Friday gave Windham County town leaders a crash course on what they should do in a bioterrorism emergency. The meeting at the Northeastern Connecticut Council of Governments offices was a precursor to a real-time emergency drill scheduled for April to test the Centers for Disease Control's Strategic National Stockpile plan.

The drill will enact a worst-case bioterrorism scenario. "The local action is so important because we are taking care of our neighbors," community health education director Linda Colangelo said. "These town leaders see these people every day. People want to turn to these trusted resources and trusted faces." Sabrina Choquette of Putnam said she has thought about what would happen if such disasters occurred in the region. She thinks drills are a good place to start. "I would be concerned if something happened," Choquette said. "It's always good to do drills. You do it for fires in schools, so why not for bioterrorism." Health officials said responding to a bioterrorism disaster means contacting state and federal emergency offices to dispatch large amounts of medication to counteract any threatening biological agents.

The April drill will be set up at Plainfield High School and will include a triage unit staffed with workers to process the "victims" of an attack. The high school is one of three designated sites in Northeastern Connecticut where antibiotics would be dispensed to residents. Killingly Intermediate School and Putnam Middle School are the other two sites. Pomfret First Selectman Jim Rivers said he is concerned with how

quick his residents will have access to services in an emergency. Rivers said there should be more options, considering Windham County's populace and expansive geographical area. "I want to make sure people in my town get what's coming for them in a medical emergency," Rivers said. "As a region, we're not there yet. I think three central locations for 80,000 people scares me."

Health officials pointed out lessons learned from the slow Federal Emergency Management Agency response after Hurricane Katrina to emphasize the importance of communication and response plans at all levels of government. "You have the perfect example after Katrina, where there was no local response," Joseph Marino, Department of Public Health epidemiologist and Strategic National Stockpile program coordinator, told town officials ([Osint, 2006](#)).

Title: Drill Prepares For An Anthrax Attack, Goal Was To Treat 1,500 In An Hour

Date: February 3, 2006

Source: [Free Library](#)

Abstract: Public health officials gathered 1,500 volunteers into the Glendale [Civic Auditorium](#) on Thursday for a simulated [bioterrorism](#) drill designed to prepare emergency response crews for an [anthrax](#) attack.

While the exercise went smoothly, some officials still questioned how the response would be in an actual terrorist strike with the lethal bacteria.

"People say, 'Are you prepared?' That's not the right question," said Dr. [Jonathan Fielding](#), the county's director of public health. "The right question is, 'Are you better-prepared today than you were yesterday? Are you better-prepared tomorrow than you were today?'"

"That's the right question. I think the answer to that question is yes."

[Los Angeles](#) County organized the event as part of a series of exercises.

A crowd of volunteers mostly made up of students carried forms describing pretend anthrax symptoms. Health workers glanced at the forms as they sent the "patients" off to different tables to be given "medication," if they needed it.

Officials sitting on a stage watching the exercise start heard a near-continuous [beeping](#) coming from a nearby device being set off by the ankle bracelets worn by the participants. Organizers used the technology, borrowed from long-distance marathons, to count how many people they were treating in the simulation.

The goal set by the federal government for the exercise: 1,500 people processed per hour.

"This is going pretty well because people are not panicked," said Glendale City Councilman Bob Yousefian. "But on the day that this - God [forbid](#) - happens, you're going to have panic set in so it's not going to go as smooth."

The bacteria that causes anthrax turned up at post offices and on Capitol Hill in the months after the Sept. 11, 2001, [terror attacks](#). Authorities never found out who mailed the bacteria.

Anthrax is a deadly disease caused by contact with [bacillus anthracis](#), not by person-to-person contact, and it kills most victims who do not get treatment in time. But survival chances greatly increase with antibiotic treatment, Fielding said.

Steve Guerrero, 28, a health teacher at Polytechnic High School in Sun Valley, brought 40 of his students on a field trip to participate in the exercise as volunteers.

"It's pretty smooth," Guerrero said. "I think this exercise is a lot better for us who understand it, as

opposed to the students, who are just here to get out of school for a day."

Officials did not expect to know until today whether they met the goal of processing 1,500 people in an hour, which would be the first time that many people had been processed in any bioterrorism exercise nationwide ([Free Library, 2006](#)).

Title: Towns Simulate Biological Disaster

Date: April 20, 2006

Source: [Courant](#)

Abstract: A Bristol police Explorer playing the role of a patient infected with the pneumonic plague darted out of New Britain High School's gymnasium carrying bottles of pills during a bioterrorism drill on Tuesday.

Security officers pinned the screaming patient to the ground and escorted him outside, where he would have been taken to the city's police station or hospital.

The role-players were among hundreds of volunteers and officials who participated in the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's first "Strategic National Stockpile" drill at seven sites in the state, including Glastonbury, New London, Milford, Westport, Southbury and Plainfield.

The simulation tested how effectively state officials would be able to dispense medication and provide treatment in the event of a large-scale public health disaster.

"It went really well," said Leonard Guercia, chief of the operations branch of the state Department of Public Health. "We were able to test a lot of the systems we have in place and most importantly our communication with our local health partners."

In the scenario played out Wednesday, the pneumonic plague had been released at two sporting events in Boston and New York City and more than 600 Connecticut residents had died, according to New Britain Fire Department Deputy Chief Robert DiPietro.

"Our objective is to get 1,000 people an hour safely through the ... site while keeping the workers and public safe," DiPietro said.

If the real plague were ever to strike Connecticut, about 75 locations would be designated to distribute medication and treatment, DiPietro said.

During the New Britain site's first hour, 169 patients were "treated," said Chuck Motes, the Southington health department director and the drill's incident commander.

Although the total number of patients treated per hour at the seven sites was not released, William Gerrish, spokesman for the state Department of Public Health, said the state was pleased with the number of participants and the level of interest they displayed at each site.

"Many of the mock patients went through the system more than once," Gerrish said. "A critical mass of people was there to role-play."

Yellow tape and arrows led patients through a series of triage stations designed to determine which medication they should receive. According to age, allergies, medical history and physical conditions, each patient took home specific "medication" ([Courant, 2006](#)).

Title: Officials Call Asia-Pacific Pandemic Drill A Success

Date: June 9, 2006

Source: [CIDRAP](#)

Abstract: Australian officials who coordinated an exercise Jun 7 and 8 on pandemic influenza response among Asia-Pacific nations called the drill a success, according to an Agence France-Presse (AFP) story today.

Meanwhile, in Vienna a 2-day international meeting on avian flu that adjourned yesterday called attention to the urgent need for substantial funding and preparedness, especially in Africa, and announced plans for an international meeting in Africa later this year, according to news services.

The pandemic exercise included the 21 countries of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). It began in New Zealand and ended yesterday with calls to the United States, according to AFP.

The test scenario involved a new avian flu strain—dubbed the "Malacca Straits Flu"—sparking a pandemic in the region after several infected fishermen were rescued by a cruise ship, AFP reported. APEC countries then needed to respond to the mock crisis and communicate with each other.

"The scenario successfully achieved the goal of testing communication responses during the exercise, which lasted 26 hours across eight time zones," Australian Foreign Minister Alexander Downer and Attorney-General Philip Ruddock said in a statement, according to AFP. They said the exercise "attracted credible responses."

Neil Head, director of development with Emergency Management Australia, which coordinated the exercise, told AFP he found the level of cooperation among countries encouraging.

"The things that make [a pandemic threat] preventable are early detection, close cooperation and information sharing, and the rapid sourcing and the development of appropriate antibodies and medicines," Head told AFP. "The fact that these [countries] seem willing to do all these things, we would have to say, is a very positive outcome."

Detailed results of the drill will be presented at an APEC leaders conference in November, according to the AFP story.

In addition to Australia and New Zealand, APEC countries that played a major role in the drill, according to a Jun 7 Reuters report, were Chile, China, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Africa needs more money, conferees say

Officials at the donors meeting in Vienna this week discussed funding efforts and said Africa now needs \$760 million for avian flu preparedness, far more than previously discussed, according to news reports.

The Influenza Partners' Senior Officials Meeting was cosponsored by the United States, the European Union, and China and involved the World Bank, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), and representatives from African countries.

The meeting, said US Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs Paula Dobriansky in a Jun 7 Reuters story, was a "strong . . . appeal to those who have not fulfilled their commitments." Dobriansky, the top US official present, was referring to the \$1.9 billion pledged worldwide last January in Beijing to fight avian flu, only \$286 million of which has been paid (see link to earlier story below).

The donors meeting determined that Africa now needs \$760 million, or three times the funding allocated at the Beijing conference, according to the Reuters report, because in January the H5N1 virus had not been detected on the continent. Since February, at least seven African nations have reported outbreaks, with human cases confirmed in Egypt and Djibouti.

"In Beijing the cost was calculated only for prevention," OIE Director-General Bernard Vallat told Reuters during the Vienna conference. "But when a country is infected, the cost is multiplied by at least three or four."

"We need money to be moving into Africa in support of countries very quickly indeed," added David Nabarro, UN senior coordinator for avian and pandemic influenza, in a Bloomberg report today.

Amid increased concern about Africa's plight, meeting officials announced a follow-up meeting to be held on that continent later this year, according to the Bloomberg story. Host city and specific dates are to be determined, but the story said Bamako, Mali, might be the site.

In other conference news, the European Commission announced it has pledged \$58 million to a new trust fund to help developing countries prepare for a possible avian flu outbreak, according to a Reuters report yesterday. This is separate from money already promised during the January Beijing conference.

China, Hungary report poultry outbreaks

China has reported its first avian flu outbreak among poultry since February, AFP reported today. China's Ministry of Agriculture said the H5N1 outbreak occurred on a farm in China's northwestern Xinjiang region, but the number of birds killed by the virus was not specified.

More than 17,100 poultry were culled to contain the outbreak, and the area has been disinfected, Xinhua reported Friday, quoting Ministry of Agriculture sources, according to AFP.

The affected farm is in Hetian County, which is on a flight path for birds migrating between eastern Africa and western Asia, today's AFP story said.

The last reported outbreak in domestic poultry in the country occurred in February in the eastern province of Anhui, AFP reported. The latest incident brings the total of officially reported outbreaks on Chinese farms to 35 since October 2005.

Also today, Hungary reported an outbreak of a deadly strain of H5 avian flu in a flock of domestic geese, according to news accounts. "The suspicion is that it is highly pathogenic H5," Agriculture Ministry Deputy Chief Veterinarian Lajos Bognar told Reuters today.

Hungary detected H5N1 in wild swans in February, but it has reported no H5N1 outbreaks in domestic birds.

An AFP report today said Hungarian officials have slaughtered all 2,300 geese on the affected farm and were also culling poultry and ducks within 1 km of the site in Bacs-Kiskun, in southern Hungary.

Samples have been sent to the European Union's reference lab in Weybridge, UK, to determine whether the H5N1 strain is the culprit.

Also, authorities in Niger have begun culling poultry in the southeastern part of the country to stop H5N1 spread, according to an AFP story today. The slaughter focused on the area of Boko Mai Gao, where avian flu was detected for the first time last week.

Last week's outbreak in Boko Maigao village, 434 miles east of the capital of Niamey and near the Nigerian border, was the first among domestic birds in Niger since February, the AFP report said.

Officials said the culling operation would last one day and that bird owners were being compensated on the spot, according to AFP ([CIDRAP, 2006](#)).

Title: Saturday Mail Drill Simulates Response To Bioterror Attack

Date: November 10, 2006

Source: [Seattle Times](#)

Abstract: In case of a bioterrorism attack, be on the lookout for a mail carrier bearing drugs.

That's one possible medication-delivery method that government officials will be testing Saturday at about 38,000 households in northeast Seattle neighborhoods, which will get little empty boxes in the mail with a flier explaining it's all just a drill.

After a real attack, the box would contain antibiotics to counteract anthrax, plague, tularemia or some other deadly bacteria that terrorists might spread.

"If there were a bioterrorist attack in Seattle, a large number of people would need medications quickly to keep them from becoming sick," said Dorothy Teeter, interim director of Public Health — Seattle & King County. "This is to test our capacity to deliver the medications."

After an actual attack, such deliveries by postal carriers would add to drug distribution by about 12 centers that would be set up in schools, community centers and other locations in King County. Public Health already has held drills to test those centers.

Between 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Saturday, 41 mail carriers will deliver the test boxes to home mailboxes or drop slots in an area that includes ZIP codes 98115 and 98125. The test area is roughly framed by Northeast 145th Street to the north, Northeast 60th Street to the south, Lake Washington to the east and First Avenue Northeast to the west.

Police will accompany the carriers, but will not approach the residences. In a real event, the police would be there to ensure safe, quick delivery.

The drill is the first of its kind in the nation. It's part of the federal government's Cities Readiness Initiative and will be followed by similar exercises in other cities, said Dr. William Raub, senior science adviser to the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services. Seattle was selected because of previous "quality work" in preparing for an attack, he said.

In an actual attack, medications would be delivered within 12 hours from a national stockpile of emergency medical supplies, stored strategically around the country. For the Saturday exercise, a truck will simulate that delivery.

Raub said federal health officials plan to encourage storage of medications by corporations, universities and other organizations that have health workers and ways to distribute the drugs.

In addition, Raub said, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is now conducting a study of how well 5,000 St. Louis households store and keep track of medication that could be used after an attack ([Seattle Times, 2006](#)).

Title: Drive-By Shot Clinic And Bioterror Drill Flu Inoculation Provide Practice

Date: November 18, 2006

Source: [Free Library](#)

Abstract: They practiced first on oranges, then on fellow students at [College of the Canyons](#). Now, they're prepared to help in a terrorist attack.

On Friday, a team of nursing students stood in makeshift aisles in the college parking lot, injecting drivers and passengers with free [flu vaccines](#) in a drive-through clinic. The program actually was designed with a much more serious threat than the flu in mind.

Organizers staged the clinic to see how a drive-through program would work in the event of a major bioterrorism attack that left the entire [Santa Clarita Valley](#) in need of an [antidote](#).

Whanie Powell of Valencia sat parked in her Lexus an hour and 20 minutes before the clinic opened.

"I always get everywhere early," said Powell, who was getting her first-ever flu shot.

A few cars behind her, Pat Nelson read newspapers as she waited about a half hour for the operation to begin.

"I was going to get one anyway, and I like that they were doing this for preparation," said Nelson, who gets a flu vaccination every year.

By 10 a.m. when the first of 1,000 shots were administered, 150 vehicles were in line, snaking through the otherwise empty parking lot. One crew managed the line, one handled paperwork, one directed traffic through four lines and another helped count cars and patients as they left. The clinic was a joint effort by the college, the county Health Department, the city of [Santa Clarita](#) and the Fire and Sheriff's departments.

"The worst thing that could happen is another [New Orleans](#)," public health nurse [Martha Collins](#) said. ``We're trying to work out everything in advance so we're prepared in a real emergency."

The drive-through plan is designed for mass traffic in the event of a disaster, college spokesman John McElwain said. With tens of thousands of people in need of inoculations, parking lots and surrounding streets would be jammed with cars.

"With 20... 30... 40,000 people, you don't want to have people park and leave there cars," he said. ``It really is an efficient way to move the people -- and their cars" ([Free Library, 2006](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

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Title: Drill Helps UM Medical Center And Air Force Prepare For The Worst

Date: April 16, 2007

Source: [University of Maryland](#)

Abstract: There's just no getting around it.

America post-September 11 is a different country. Doomsday scenarios involving massive numbers of people on American soil once seemed far-fetched at best. Now, many people realize that potential danger could be right around the corner.

To prepare for a full-scale catastrophic event, the University of Maryland Medical Center joined forces with the U.S. Air Force Medical Service and numerous local and statewide agencies to simulate a disaster on Saturday, July 13.

The result was the Free State Response 2002 disaster drill, which took place at the University of Maryland Medical Center and involved about 200 volunteer disaster "victims as well several hundred doctorsnursesand other hospital staff. All were confronted with the following hypothetical situation: terrorists had released a toxic chemical - Phosgene -- at Baltimore Ravens Stadium, which caused an explosion in parking lot just before game.

"In my mind, it isn't a question of 'if' something like this is going to happen, but 'when' it is going to happen," said Thomas Scalea, M.D., Physician-in-Chief at the hospital's Shock Trauma Center. "Doing a

disaster exercise of this magnitude is something that we've been wanting to do for some time, but September 11 really galvanized our efforts."

The purpose of the emergency response drill was to find out how well military personnel and medical personnel at the hospital's emergency department and Shock Trauma Center would handle a rapid influx of 200 injured people.

This exercise was one of the nation's first, full-scale disaster drills. One of the reasons it was conducted at the Medical Center is the hospital's extensive experience with critically ill and injured patients. The hospital's Shock Trauma Center, which treats about 7,500 patients a year, is one of the largest trauma centers in the United States. The emergency medicine department sees about 30,000 patients annually.

From Israel to Baltimore

According to University of Maryland Medical System president and chief executive officer Morton I. Rapoport, M.D., the idea for the disaster drill crystallized during a trip he took to Israel last December with members of the U.S. Air Force and the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations. There, they witnessed the Israeli Defense Forces' Home Front Command enact a huge bioterrorism training exercise involving about 1,000 Israeli volunteer "victims".

"Having seen it done in Israel, we knew that it could be done," Rapoport said. "We immediately began talking about the importance of doing this kind of training exercise here so that we could become better prepared to face bio/chemical terrorism."

With the help of the Maryland Emergency Management Agency, the Maryland Army National Guard and the Baltimore Fire and Police Departments, about 145 volunteer "patients" were decontaminated and 43 were admitted to the hospital over the course of the four-hour exercise. Some of the "injured" were sent to the Baltimore Veterans Affairs Medical Center, which is adjacent to the University of Maryland Medical Center. In keeping with the realistic nature of the exercise scenario, there were also six "fatalities".

"What is most important to keep in mind is that today's exercise isn't an evaluation of how well we're doing or of what we know," said Brian Browne, M.D., the Medical Center's Chief of Emergency Medicine. "Today's exercise is a training exercise. There are a lot of people here being trained on a massive scale about what goes into a disaster response."

According to Browne, the focus of Saturday's drill was on what to do with patients once they arrive at the hospital.

"Most disaster exercises end after the emergency services personnel transport the patients to the hospital," Browne said. "Today, we have doctors, nurses, and other hospital staff all being trained in how to sort patients out once they get here. We really need this kind of training. You wouldn't hand a musician some sheet music and say, 'I'll see you at the concert. I hope everything goes well.' No, there is such a thing as rehearsal. This is our rehearsal."

Ready, Set, Action

A long, brown table covered with bottles of fake blood, packages of burned, plastic hands and rubber flesh torn apart by "broken" bones greeted volunteers at the Free State Response 2002 disaster drill.

Mary Holmes, a nurse at the Medical Center, sat with a group of "injured" volunteers, while waiting her turn to undergo decontamination and treatment for the bloody gash on her forehead. Upon arriving on the scene at 7 a.m., she was briefed on her role in the drill. She was told that she was a 65 year-old victim by

the name of Angela Landsbury, who had been hit with flying shrapnel from the explosion at the Ravens' Stadium.

"I'm 65 and I know how to suture my own wound," she said.

Although her name may not be in lights, Holmes is no novice to this sort of exercise, which elicits a sense of imaginative drama from its participants.

"I used to be in the National Guard," she said. "I've done quite a few of these drills. Of course, nothing this big. I wanted to see what it was like to be on the other side. Today, I'm one of the walking wounded."

After getting made up, the volunteers who didn't mind getting wet were taken to the decontamination area, right outside of the hospital's emergency department. They walked under a huge shower hose perched on top of a fire truck's ladder, and were greeted by Air Force personnel, who were wearing gas masks and gray, plastic decontamination suits.

In the decontamination tent that the Air Force had set up, volunteers were scrubbed down with water before being released to the triage area.

"This is a pretty realistic scenario," said Maryland National Guard Master Sgt. Steve Bloodsworth. "You'd be surprised at how effective massive amounts of water can be. You generally don't want to use anything but water if you don't know what kinds of chemicals you are dealing with. Of course, some chemicals are reactive to water, but even with those chemicals, when you spray a person with massive amounts of water, you can usually get rid of them."

In addition to helping victims with their physical ailments, there were mental health counselors on hand to help victims with psychological problems.

"If this were a real life situation, there would be some people whose injuries may or may not be life-threatening, but who would reach their limit psychologically," said Kandy Aboud, a clinical nurse specialist in psychology at the University of Maryland Medical Center. "Some people will be having a hard time because they have seen a lot of dead bodies, or are fearful because they have been separated from their friends and family. You may even have some people who are actively suicidal, whose attitude is 'I'd rather die than live with this horrible injury or without a loved one.' In the midst of crises, it is also important to take care of your medical personnel, who may not recognize that they are exhausted and emotionally drained and in need of a break."

After most of the patients had been counseled, decontaminated, sorted and admitted to the hospital, the active duty Air Force personnel and the Air National Guard personnel conducted an aeromedical evacuation exercise. They used Maryland Army National Guard ambulances to move some "patients" to Martin State Airport.

No Easy Task

It takes an enormous amount of resources and planning to conduct a training exercise as thorough and realistic as the Free State Response 2002. Fortunately, the Medical Center has a strong relationship with the Air Force Medical Service, which was able to provide a great deal of support for the drill.

According to Dennis Schrader, Vice President of Project Planning and Development, all of the entities involved in the emergency exercise began planning it about six months ago.

"We are required by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations to do emergency exercises, but we've never done anything that involved this level of intensity and complexity," said Schrader.

Although the effort was the first of its kind, it won't be the last. Schrader said that the Medical Center intends to make the Free State Response disaster exercise an annual event.

"In order to respond well and appropriately in an emergency situation, it takes a lot of cooperation," said Browne. "We are all used to running our own, separate shops, but today, we are learning how to run one shop... What this really represents is a merging of the military and the civilian out of necessity. If you wait for federal help in the face of a disaster, you will wait too long. All of the local agencies have to be ready to work together" ([University of Maryland, 2007](#)).

Title: Oregon Takes Part In Bioterror Drill Next Week

Date: June 8, 2007

Source: [Oregon Live](#)

Abstract: Oregon will test its mettle in reacting to dirty bombs next week.

In a computer-generated exercise that begins Thursday, several dirty bombs will be detonated in Eastern Oregon. In the aftermath of this mock disaster, blood and urine samples will be collected, turned over to Oregon health officials and transported to a lab in Boise for processing. The specimens will then be forwarded to the Centers for Disease Control and other state labs for testing.

"These types of drills are an important element in making sure that we have a fast, accurate and complete response to public health concerns in the event we ever experience a real disaster," said Eric Clark, Oregon's Chemical Terrorism Laboratory coordinator.

Four East Oregon counties are taking part in the scenario: Baker, Malheur, Union and Wallowa. Other states will be involved as well, including Idaho, Washington, Alaska, Florida, Arizona, Hawaii, California, Mississippi and Montana ([Oregon Live, 2007](#)).

Title: Health Department Needs Volunteers To Participate In Drill

Date: August 19, 2007

Source: [Red Orbit](#)

Abstract: You can help the city prepare for a worst-case scenario.

The Suffolk Health Department needs volunteers to participate in its "Drive-Thru Bioterrorism Drill" from 9 a.m. to noon Wednesday at both King's Fork High and Middle schools.

The drill is designed to train and test the health department's ability to dispense medications to Suffolk residents in an extremely short period of time, and to practice emergency planning.

Volunteers, once they're at the sites, will be given the role of a patient exposed to a bioterrorism agent.

They'll be directed to drive through a dispensing line to receive medications for treatment. (No actual medications will be issued.)

The schools are located at the intersection of Godwin Boulevard and King's Fork Road.

For more information, call (757) 686-4934. SUFFOLK

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The schools are located at the intersection of Godwin Boulevard and Kings Fork Road ([Red Orbit, 2007](#)).

Title: Bioterror Drill To Test Distribution Of Drugs

Date: September 7, 2007

Source: [Boston.com](#)

Abstract: White cardboard boxes small enough to fit in a medicine cabinet will be delivered Sept. 23 to the mailboxes and doorsteps of more than 23,000 Boston households.

The packages will be empty, but the purpose of their delivery will be deadly serious.

The parcels will be tangible evidence of how effectively and swiftly antibiotics can be delivered if terrorists attack with anthrax. Boston will be the third US city to participate in such an exercise, pairing mail carriers, police officers, and public-health specialists.

The fake pill boxes will be delivered to every residence in two ZIP codes: 02132, in West Roxbury, and 02118, which covers most of the South End and a sliver of Roxbury.

The exercise will yield clues about how medication could be dispensed during other health emergencies.

"We feel that it is a way to get an initial push of life-saving medications out to residents on a very fast basis and allaying, hopefully, any sense of panic among the public," said John Jacob, acting director of the city's Public Health Preparedness Office.

Since the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks and the arrival of rogue letters containing anthrax a month later, big cities such as Boston have been engaged in campaigns to prepare for assaults involving biological agents such as anthrax, plague, and tularemia. Antibiotics work stunningly well against those bacteria, but they have to be administered within 48 hours of exposure.

Typically, doctors would be loathe to even consider blanketing a city with drugs without first assessing patients individually. That would change, though, in the midst of a bioterror attack.

"Normally, we prefer to have a health professional do it, but when we're dealing with the prospect that there could be thousands or tens of thousands of deaths and speed could mitigate that, for me and many of my colleagues, the ethical calculus is pretty clear," said Dr. William Raub, science adviser to Mike Leavitt, US secretary of Health and Human Services.

In the event of a biological attack, cities would establish drug-dispensing centers in schools and community centers. In Boston, the city's Public Health Commission would open 30. But because it would

take time to get those centers running, health authorities became intrigued by the possibility of using mail carriers to deliver an initial supply of antibiotics. The drug of choice against anthrax would be Doxycycline.

The federal government is underwriting the cost of the exercises, which cost "well under \$100,000" each, Raub said.

"The idea is you can hit a lot of households fast," said James Apa, communications manager for Public Health - Seattle & King County, where the first drill was held in Washington state in November. "It actually went quicker than expected; it ran ahead of schedule."

In Boston, more than 30 pairs of US Postal Service carriers and Boston police officers will venture onto the streets of the two ZIP codes at 7 a.m., Sept. 23.

Those two areas were selected because of their diversity and differences. In West Roxbury, the residents tend to be older, and mail is often ferried by vehicles. In the other ZIP code, carriers travel on foot, and, Jacob said, "the South End is just a really great, widely varied demographic."

Authorities decided to conduct the experiment on a Sunday, in part because they did not want to disrupt mail delivery on regular service days. They also figured that if terrorists struck, regular mail delivery would stop and people would stay indoors.

Health agencies quickly identified mail carriers as their best option for emergency deliveries, and the Postal Service agreed.

"Getting these medications out to people as fast as possible will be of utmost importance," said Bob Cannon, spokesman for the Postal Service in Boston. "The letter carriers know the streets, they know where the mailboxes are, they know how to walk these routes."

The mail service did have one major concern: the safety of their carriers if they're dropping off medication that could be widely coveted during an emergency. That's why a police officer is being paired with each letter carrier.

The boxes are meant to simulate containers that would carry 20 pills of Doxycycline. Once the drill is completed, recipients of the boxes can recycle them or, Jacob said, save them as a keepsake (Boston.com, 2007).

Title: Unknowning Residents To Take Part In Terror Drill

Date: September 7, 2007

Source: [WCVB TV](#)

Abstract: About 23,000 Boston residents are weeks away from taking part in a bioterror drill, and many probably don't even know it.

Health officials plan to have mail carriers deliver tiny white cardboard boxes to the doorsteps and mailboxes of thousands of residents in the city's West Roxbury and South End neighborhoods on Sunday, Sept. 23.

"Anytime you are talking about a release of anthrax in the city, you are talking about pretty much a worst case scenario where you need to get medications to people as quickly as possible," said John Jacob of the Boston Public Health Commission.

The empty boxes will be used to simulate how quickly antibiotics could be delivered to residents in the event of a bioterror attack.

"No one knows the streets, knows the deliveries, knows where the houses are and the sequence they are set up in better than letter carriers do," said Bob Cannon of the U.S. Postal Service.

In the event of a real emergency when the antibiotics are highly coveted, the mail carriers will have a police escort.

"There is no emergency whatsoever. This is just a test, and this is a way for us to figure out if this particular delivery option is a good fit for Boston," Jacob said.

If it were a real emergency, each box would hold 20 pills ([WCVB TV, 2007](#)).

Title: Pandemic Drill For Financial Sector Finds Planning Gaps

Date: October 26, 2007

Source: [CIDRAP](#)

Abstract: The US Department of the Treasury this week announced the results of a recent exercise to test the resiliency of the nation's financial services sector in an influenza pandemic, revealing that few firms were well prepared and most needed to improve their all-hazards plans.

In May 2006 the White House directed the Treasury Department to work with banking and financial services companies to boost their pandemic preparedness, according to an Oct 24 department press release.

The exercise was conducted Sep 24 through Oct 12 and consisted of an online program of weekly scenarios and preparedness questions. The exercise was organized by two Treasury divisions: the Financial Banking Information Infrastructure Committee (FBIIC) and the Financial Services Sector Coordinating Council (FSSCC).

The simulation began with the World Health Organization announcing that human-to-human cases of H5N1 avian influenza had been reported in five major US cities, probably because of infected travelers arriving from Lagos, Nigeria.

As the pandemic progressed, the exercise described emerging impacts on supply chains, worker absentee rates, healthcare systems, schools, transportation, financial market indicators, and market reactions.

As the simulated outbreak spread across the country, companies were asked a series of preparedness questions on topics such as predicted absenteeism, the status of human resources plans for a pandemic, and plans for educating employees.

Questions specifically relating to financial operations, for example, included detailed questions about predicted automatic teller machine (ATM) availability and how the companies would respond if daily security trading hours were shortened.

As the exercise progressed, the companies responded to fluctuating market indicators and varying absenteeism rates. At the peak of the pandemic, the exercise simulated a 49% absenteeism rate. The last phase of the exercise centered on the nation's recovery from a pandemic, with preparation for a possible next wave of illnesses.

The Treasury Department said 2,775 organizations registered for the exercise; 65% were banks and credit unions, 23% security firms, 11% insurance companies, and 4% other groups (utilities, industry associations, and regulators).

"The strong public-private coordination on this exercise allowed us to reach more institutions than we ever expected," said Valerie Abend, the department's assistant secretary for critical infrastructure protection, in a press release. "And by allowing almost all participants to find critical gaps in their planning, this exercise was an unquestionable success in helping the industry prepare for such a crisis."

Of the participating organizations, 64% reported they had a business continuity plan for use in a pandemic, but only 42% said they had human resources policies in place to respond to employees' needs during a pandemic.

At the end of the exercise, the groups were asked how effective their business continuity plans were. Nearly 12% said their plans were very effective, 56% reported they were moderately effective, 28% rated them as minimally effective, and 4% said the plans were "not at all" effective.

Most (91%) said they would refine their business continuity plans on the basis of what they learned from the exercise.

Among other findings, Treasury Department officials learned that:

1. School closings as a community mitigation tactic during a pandemic would significantly or moderately affect about 72% of participating financial institutions.
2. Establishing a telecommuting system and dividing and dispersing work units were the two most common steps companies said they would take to maintain business operations during a pandemic.
3. Nearly 99% of respondents thought the exercise was useful for assessing pandemic preparedness.

As the planners analyze more of the exercise data in the coming months, they will release more detailed information on the pandemic's impact and the industry's response, officials said ([CIDRAP, 2007](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following bio-terror drills occurred within the calendar year of 2008. The fact that these bio-terror drills exist in mass confirms that an upcoming bio-terror attack is in the cards and may be played in a last ditch effort to regain political, economic and military control of society. Since 9/11, bio-terror drills have become the norm in America but have recently started becoming a weekly occurrence since February of 2011.

A Few Pertinent Questions:

1. When will the "bio-terror drills" go live?
2. How will police, military and the American people know the difference between "real world" bio-terror and "drilled" bio-terror?
3. Will the video footage of bio-terror drills be used by the government or media for pandemic propaganda purposes at a later date?

Resounding Bio-Terror Drill Themes:

1. A bio-terror attack and subsequent pandemic is not a matter of "if", but "when".
2. Synchronicity and coordination of ALL local, county, state and federal government emergency agencies is being repeatedly drilled by DHS and FEMA in congruence with COG (Continuity of Government) / [Martial Law plans](#).

Title: Federal Government's 8-Day Terror Drill To Test Disaster Preparedness

Date: May 1, 2008

Source: [Seattle Times](#)

Abstract: The Department of Homeland Security today will begin an eight-day disaster-preparedness drill, testing in part how federal, state and local government agencies would respond to a large-scale terrorist attack in Seattle.

That's good for government preparedness, said Robert Harper, spokesman for the Washington Emergency Management Division.

But dozens of local activists say it's not so good. They believe the federal government has used such drills in the past to manipulate public policy, said Bob Dennis, a member of We Are Change Seattle, a local activism group.

This drill, one of the largest emergency simulations ever planned in the Northwest, will center on three fictional events in Washington and Oregon.

The first is a simulation of a terrorist attack on downtown Seattle today. The second is a release of toxic chemicals on May 5 at the Umatilla Chemical Depot in Oregon. And the third is an explosion of a chemical tanker truck on May 6 in Whatcom County.

Soldiers, officers and government agents will not be present in downtown Seattle, said Master Sgt. David Largent, spokesman for the Washington Military Department at Fort Murray.

Instead, roughly 100 "role players" and hundreds of government officers will meet at "an urban training area" at Leschi Town at Fort Lewis, where they will set up a simulated decontamination and triage center, he said.

Dennis, who is also a member of the national 9/11 Truth movement, said many people are concerned that the federal government will use these practice drills to stage an actual attack on U.S. soil. "Then they'll blame it on, say, Iran, and use it as an excuse to go to war," he said.

Linda Boyd, director of the Eastside Fellowship of Reconciliation, a peace activism group in Bellevue, said distrust of the Bush administration has given those theories legs.

A 2006 Zogby International poll found that 42 percent of Americans believe the 9/11 Commission, which was charged to investigate the events of the Sept. 11 attacks, "concealed or refused to investigate critical evidence" of what occurred that day.

Hundreds of bloggers have claimed that a terror-attack drill, like the one planned this week in Seattle, was also going on in New York City immediately before the Sept. 11 attacks, and in London immediately before the July 7 attacks.

While members of FEMA were in New York City on Sept. 10 and 11, 2001, the 9/11 Commission did not find evidence that FEMA had been involved in any way with the attacks, according to the 9/11 Commission Report. The report does not find any American officials responsible for the attacks.

Harper said the Emergency Management Division has heard from some people concerned that there is more to the drill than what's being publicized.

"We've had some calls from people asking about that stuff," he said. "But it's not accurate. There's an exercise going on. Is it part of a foreign policy? No. Is it going to offer an opportunity for terrorists to strike? No. It's a chance to train with federal-level agencies that would help us with a catastrophic event. That's all."

The U.S. Army, the Washington National Guard, the American Aerospace Defense Command, the U.S. Northern Command, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Washington Emergency Management Division, local governments and fire, police and sheriff's departments will all participate ([Seattle Times, 2008](#)).

Title: Portland VA Medical Center Will Participate In National Level Exercise

Date: May 5, 2008

Source: [Salem News](#)

Abstract: The Portland VA Medical Center is participating in the National Level Exercise 2 – 08 (NLE2-08) as the Federal Coordinating Center for the National Disaster Medical Center on Tuesday, May 6th.

The Portland exercise will be part of a multiple exercise event in various parts of the country that will not specifically affect the Portland area, but will impact the national level response.

NLE02-08 is an exercise involving numerous chemical terrorist attacks in the Seattle area that will cause the activation of the Catastrophic Incident Supplement of the National Response Framework.

The purpose of this Full-Scale Field Exercise is to assess the Portland Area National Disaster Medical System's (NDMS) Patient Reception Plan in support of the Ultimate Caduceus Exercise, the patient evacuation portion of NLE2 – 08.

The Portland Area NDMS Patient Reception Plan will be activated to receive patients at the Portland Air National Guard Base.

The Multnomah County EMS Mass Casualty Incident Plan is used as the mechanism to receive and triage casualties.

For this exercise the NDMS Tennessee-1 DMAT will be used to assist in patient reception operations. The OR-2 DMAT equipment cache will be used by the TN-1 team and OR-2 team members will assist in providing logistical support.

Area hospitals will activate their Surge Plans and report bed availability based on their maximum surge plan estimates.

Hospitals will receive or simulate the actual reception of patients based on the individual hospital exercise requirements ([Salem News, 2008](#)).

Title: Hoffman Estates Seeks Volunteers For Bioterrorism Drill

Date: May 9, 2008

Source: [Chicago Tribune](#)

Abstract: Hoffman Estates officials are looking for 2,000 to 3,000 volunteers next week to participate in a public-health exercise in return for department store coupons and tickets to an indoor football game.

The volunteers are needed for a large-scale drill, planned for Tuesday at the Sears Centre arena, 5333 Prairie Stone Pkwy., to test how medicine would be distributed to victims of bioterrorism or an epidemic, said David Christensen, emergency management agency coordinator in Hoffman Estates ([Chicago Tribune, 2008](#)).

Title: Big [Bio-Terror] Public-Health Drill Has Small Turnout In Hoffman Estates

Date: May 14, 2008

Source: [Chicago Tribune](#)

Abstract: An elaborate public-health drill Tuesday that organizers had hoped would use thousands of volunteers to help test the Chicago area's response to a possible bioterrorism attack instead drew fewer than 350 people -- and one beleaguered Cook County Board president.

Todd Stroger, who has been criticized in recent months by some northwest suburban officials for pushing through a county sales-tax increase, made an appearance at the drill in the Sears Centre arena in Hoffman Estates, albeit 10 minutes after the training exercise ended.

"This visit was just really to be a part of the many things the county does," Stroger said.

The drill, coordinated by the county's Department of Public Health, was intended to test how quickly more than 300 emergency personnel from 25 communities in the north and northwest suburbs could distribute medicine in the event of a health threat.

For four hours, the arena was converted into a giant pharmacy and medical center, where volunteers learned to register patients, screen them for possible [side effects](#) from medication and distribute pills that would be needed to treat an epidemic or act of bioterrorism.

Organizers had hoped that 2,000 to 3,000 volunteers would participate in the drill.

Though the turnout was disappointing, Hoffman Estates officials said they were pleased to see Stroger paying a visit to the northwest suburbs.

The exercise, estimated to cost \$80,000, was mandated and funded by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, which has called for health departments nationwide to coordinate drills since the terrorist attacks on Sept. 11, 2001.

Emergency personnel also staffed a practice command center in Barrington, where they simulated the phone calls and coordination that would have been needed to get medicine to 16 other sites in the north and northwest suburbs. The drill was the largest combined exercise the county's health department has ever orchestrated, said Kitty Loewy, a department spokeswoman ([Chicago Tribune, 2008](#)).

Title: LCCC Hosts Bioterrorism Drill

Date: May 18, 2008

Source: [Red Orbit](#)

Abstract: Volunteers took “patient” information and directed participants through a one-hour mock-emergency response clinic Tuesday at Lewis and Clark Community College.

They dispensed M&M candies in place of medication that would be given out in a real emergency and directed participants to information stations where they could learn more about their “medication” and about the mock-emergency they faced — a bioterrorism attack involving anthrax.

LCCC's Hatheway Hall was chosen as the site for the Madison County Health Department's emergency response exercise because of its central location, according to LCCC President Dale Chapman in a press release. It has previously been used as a cooling center in times of community need.

The exercise, meant to test deployment of the Strategic National Stockpile, was held from 10:30 to 11:30 a.m.

More than 200 volunteers comprised of Lewis and Clark faculty, staff and students; Madison County Medical Reserve Corps members; health department employees from Madison, Bond, Calhoun, Pike and Clinton counties and local citizens served as clinic workers while actors, mostly students, played the role of the patients.

Triage personnel directed the patients into the preventative clinic or, depending on their mock-conditions, sent them to the “hospital” instead. They also asked each patient questions involving whether they had any special needs or children under 100 pounds with them to determine which line to put them in once inside the dispensing area.

This way, those with special needs could get special attention and everyone else could move through the line quickly, said Amy Yeager, the health department's public information officer for the drill.

Once inside the dispensing area, workers took care of patients' paperwork and gave them their mock medications as well as fact sheets and other necessary information.

After leaving the dispensing area, patients had the choice to follow signs to areas where they could get more information or to simply go home.

Had this clinic been used in a real emergency, workers would be coming in to help in 12-hour shifts, Yeager said.

Yeager said this drill was the first of its kind held at LCCC. SIUE has previously been used as a test site as well.

The department tries to have these drills about once per year to test their emergency response capabilities for mass distribution of medications in a timely, organized manner. Each is different and deals with a different emergency, she said.

“It’s practice for our staff and volunteers trying to work kinks out of the process,” she said.

Each time, different aspects of the process are being tested for possible improvements. For example, a newly acquired supply trailer, sitting outside of the clinic, was being used for the first time Tuesday, she said. An incident command system and the timeliness of the process were tested as well.

According to the press release, in a real bioterrorist attack or large-scale crisis, medication would need to be dispensed to approximately 2.7 million people in the St. Louis region as quickly as possible.

Therefore, similar drills for responding to an anthrax emergency were being held Tuesday for St. Clair County and the St. Louis area in other locations, Yeager said.

At the end of the day, workers who were involved in the drill will come together back at the health department for a de-briefing to discuss how things went and what can be improved, Yeager said.

In addition, secret evaluators involved with the process will give their unbiased opinions about the clinic’s effectiveness, she said.

Yeager warned that a clinic in a real emergency may not be exactly the same as the one used in the drill.

“The basic plan’s the same,” she said. “But some of the details may change” ([Red Orbit, 2008](#)).

Title: HHS Includes Online Services In Pandemic Communication Drill

Date: May 19, 2008

Source: [CIDRAP](#)

Abstract: The US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) recently held a tabletop exercise to assess how it could best work with the news media—including blogs and other online-only information sources—to get status updates and vital health information to the American people during an influenza pandemic.

The session was held on Mar 17 at HHS headquarters in Washington, DC. Representatives from online avian-flu information services such as Avian Flu Diary, FluTrackers, FluWiki, WebMD, and CIDRAP News participated in the exercise along with those from several national media organizations, including ABC News, National Public Radio, and Reuters.

The exercise was the second time HHS has reached out to blogs. In May 2007, the department featured posts from bloggers such as Michael Coston of Avian Flu Diary and Greg Dworkin, MD, of FluWiki in a 5-week pandemic preparedness blog series. HHS Secretary Mike Leavitt hosts his own blog on the HHS Web site. He is the first cabinet secretary to use the online forum, according to HHS.

Bloggers were also included in a 1-day leadership conference that HHS hosted to engage community leaders in talking about local preparedness efforts and seek input on how to tailor HHS’s own resource materials.

"We recognize that during a pandemic information could be life-saving. As more and more people turn to the Internet for information and news, blogs have emerged as an important and influential communications tool," HHS said in its invitation to attend the tabletop exercise.

Federal officials at the table included HHS Secretary Leavitt and representatives from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of State, Department of Homeland Security, and the Coast Guard.

Representatives from state health departments and healthcare facilities also took part in the exercise, because they will also be fielding questions from the media and online sources throughout an influenza pandemic, and especially at the beginning.

Details about the pandemic exercise were off the record, but the scenario featured intensified activity overseas that prompted the World Health Organization to raise its pandemic alert stage. The situation then progressed to one suspected H5N1 case in the United States, which led to dozens of cases in major cities on both coasts.

At several points during the exercise, moderator Forrest Sawyer, a former news anchor with ABC and NBC who now runs his own media production and strategy company, Freefall Productions, asked the news media and online outlets to predict what their headlines would be and what information they would need from HHS, CDC, and other agencies.

During the exercise the communications officials from HHS floated the idea of "embedding" some of their staff in media organizations to ease access to official information during a pandemic. The agency also said its media access policies now treat reputable blogs and other reputable online services the same as traditional media organizations.

Stephanie Marshall, director of pandemic communications at HHS, told CIDRAP News that because growing numbers of people are going to online sources for news and information, "It's important for the government to understand how best to work with bloggers and other online journalists to distribute information. The exercise and the insights offered by the participating bloggers will help us improve and refine our existing pandemic communications plan" ([CIDRAP, 2008](#)).

Title: CDC Says Pandemic Drills Hone Decision-Making Tools

Date: May 25, 2008

Source: [CIDRAP](#)

Abstract: Recent pandemic influenza response exercises have helped the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) improve its tools for making policy decisions quickly, according to senior CDC officials.

Before a large-scale exercise conducted earlier this month, the agency set up a "planning cell" of leaders who were insulated from the need to respond immediately to events so they could think carefully about policy issues raised by the emergency, officials said. In the exercise, on Mar 11 and 12, the new group made a noticeable impact on the CDC's ability to make decisions, according to Dr. Richard Besser, director of the CDC's Coordinating Office for Terrorism Preparedness and Emergency Response.

"One thing I was struck by was that we did a much better job of reaching decisions quickly, and it's critical that in a crisis we do that," Besser said in a recent interview about the results of the exercise.

The latest exercise—the fourth in a series that began in January 2007—featured a simulated emerging US epidemic sparked by a traveler from Southeast Asia infected with a mutated H5N1 virus. The March exercise dealt with days 6, 7, and 8, during which cases climbed from 273 to well above 300, with a 10%

fatality rate. The exercise had states seeking guidance on when to close schools and take other "community mitigation" steps, while the CDC shipped antiviral drugs to the states and decided to screen air travelers in an effort to slow the virus's spread to places like Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. (For a story on the exercise, see link below.)

Escaping 'the tyranny of the urgent'

CDC spokesman Von Roebuck said the idea for the new planning group stemmed from previous pandemic exercises. In some of them the CDC designated a special team to assist staff members actively engaged in the response, which proved to be very helpful, he explained. "This idea helped spawn and make the planning group a more formal entity for pandemic response," he added.

Dr. Daniel Jernigan, deputy director of the CDC's Influenza Division, said the aim in setting up the planning cell was to free leaders from some of the immediate pressures of the situation so they could think more deliberately about policies.

"What we recognize is that in the midst of a large event, there's a tyranny of the urgent that overcomes the groups, where there's a constant need to respond and react," Jernigan said. "And we felt it was vitally important to have a group of people that were removed from the constant pressure of the urgent so they could have a thoughtful approach to the development of policy on the fly."

The "plans unit" consists of 12 to 15 planning experts and subject-matter experts, who can call on other specialists when needed, Jernigan said. They unit includes specialists in influenza, quarantine, healthcare quality, communications, logistics, and legal issues. Their assignment is to deal with issues that require a more thoughtful approach, such as steps that "are costly, require multiple partners for implementation, or could lead to a strategic change in direction," he said.

Jernigan said the approach "may not be a novel concept," but using it in responding to a large-scale infectious disease event is new for the CDC. "It will help to assure that we're not missing in our forecasting of potential problems but also are not forgetting to come up with all the options in the midst of the crisis," he said.

The CDC is training specialists in other areas so that the planning-cell approach can be used in responding to other kinds of emergencies, such as bioterrorist attacks, not just a flu pandemic, Jernigan added.

Dealing with Regional Differences

Besides demonstrating the value of the approach, the latest pandemic exercise yielded some lessons about information flow and about tracking of containment efforts, according to Besser and Jernigan.

Besser said the exercise marked the first time a state health department—Georgia's—participated with the CDC in a pandemic drill. A resulting observation was that "we have work to do regarding information flow," he said. "It's critical that we all have a common operating picture, that we're viewing the same set of information and the same facts. We made a lot of progress in terms of the operating picture at the CDC, but we need to work on systems for sharing information at the state and local level."

Besser said there were some technical glitches in data transferring and video conferences. In addition, "We need to revisit some of our thoughts about how we would be sharing information with states and locals."

The exercise also showed that the CDC needs to pay more attention to the fact that a flu pandemic will unfold in different ways and at varying rates in different parts of the country, according to Besser.

"What you see with a pandemic is that states aren't affected in a uniform fashion, and not all areas within a state are affected the same," he said. "We need to develop a system for tracking what kinds of containment strategies are being used in what parts of the country—who's using a case-by-case strategy, who's using the community mitigation strategies. We want to identify what is working and what is not, so that as new areas are affected, we can make evidence-based recommendations."

Jernigan said the agency is working on a way to characterize the different "intervals" or phases of a pandemic. The plan is to include that information in guidance for state and local health officials, in the hope that it will help them with decisions such as when to begin community mitigation steps.

The CDC plans to conduct another large-scale pandemic exercise in September to extend the scenario used in the previous four. "In the September exercise we're going to be shooting to have more states playing with us in real time," said Besser.

He said the agency intends to run a pandemic exercise that will simulate a sizable share of CDC employees being out sick with the flu, but it remains to be decided whether that challenge will be included in the September event. "It's critical to decide what functions we won't be doing as an agency and how critical functions are covered," he said ([CIDRAP, 2008](#)).

Title: County Stages Bioterrorism Drill

Date: June 8, 2008

Source: [Port Orchard Independent](#)

Abstract: The Kitsap County Department of Emergency Management held a training exercise this week which simulated an outbreak of smallpox.

Considering the disease has been all but eradicated, any smallpox outbreak is considered to be a terrorist act, according to director of Emergency Management Phyllis Mann.

The department schedules two training sessions a year to prepare for various emergencies. This week was the first time it addressed a terrorism scenario, according to Mann.

We do extremely well in the handling and managing of natural disasters, she said. Terrorism represents a different scenario, but requires the same skills and uses the same people. We've been drilling for years, and we all play nice together.

Mann's department, with four core employees, is moving to an undisclosed location in September.

We don't advertise our location because of security and the fact we are not a publicly accessible service, Mann said.

The training exercises are all carefully planned and, unlike a school fire drill, no surprise to any of the participants.

We ask ourselves, can we manage this event? Mann said. How do we interface with the law? Do we have enough volunteers to handle an incident?

The next exercise is scheduled for March, and will test reactions to a terrorist-driven disease outbreak. Mann said the county will be prepared for any disaster that strikes before then.

We have been planning this for three years, she said. We know how to handle these situations.

Incidentally, Mann has decided to not seek damages from a Seattle radio station which aired an April Fools' joke having to do with Bremerton's water supply which caused a mild panic.

I was pretty spun up about this for a while, she said. But I decided it was better to forgive and forget ([Port Orchard Independent, 2008](#)).

Title: San Francisco Holds Chemical Terror Drill

Date: August 16, 2008

Source: [YouTube](#)

Title: Police Take Part In Homeland Security Exercise

Date: November 6, 2008

Source: [ABC News](#)

Abstract: All of the Oakland Police Department's 1,200 employees are participating in an immunization and homeland security drill this week in preparation for a potential bio-terrorism attack, police spokesman Jeff Thomason said today.

"Since 2001, the threat of terrorism has been evident and we've been worried about bio-terrorism the last few years," Thomason said.

He said the purpose of the "no blue flu" exercise is to test the department's capacity to immunize its first responders during an outbreak such as pandemic flu.

Department employees have the opportunity to receive a flu vaccination as part of the simulation.

Participation in the exercise is mandatory for all of the department's staff, including civilian employees. The flu vaccination is voluntary.

Thomason said 900 employees have gone through the exercise so far and 400 of them have elected to get a flu vaccination.

The drill began Monday and will end at 6 p.m. today.

Joining Thomason at the drill site at Oakland police headquarters, Zerlyn Ladua, the public health emergency preparedness coordinator for the Alameda County Public Health Department, said the drill is part of her department's preparation for terrorist events.

Ladua said that in the event of a bio-terrorism attack, the Public Health Department's goal is to get medicine to all of the county's 1.5 million residents within 48 hours ([ABC News, 2008](#)).

Title: Feds Stage Airport Test Of Plan To Slow Pandemic

Date: November 12, 2008

Source: [CIDRAP](#)

Abstract: Officials from several agencies recently converged on Miami's international airport to take part in a full-scale exercise of the federal government's risk-based strategy to slow the spread of a future pandemic influenza virus across US borders.

Christine Pearson, a spokeswoman for the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), attended the first day of the 2-day drill on Nov 5 and told CIDRAP News that, unlike previous tabletop discussions to test the risk-based border strategy (RBBS), the exercise at Miami included a real plane and actors who played the role of passengers in an airport setting.

"It provided a level of realism that we hadn't had in past exercises, which had mostly been facilitated discussions," she said.

The RBBS is a short-term strategy that the federal government will use in the initial states of a pandemic to delay the spread of the virus enough to afford officials a little extra time to educate the public on how to protect themselves from the disease, produce and distribute vaccine, and position medication and supplies, Pearson said. The strategy involves screening international air passengers to gauge if they are sick or have potentially been exposed to others who are sick with the pandemic virus.

The system would begin when it's clear that a pandemic influenza virus is spreading globally and would end as soon as the virus begins causing illnesses in the United States.

Many public health experts have supported keeping borders open in a pandemic setting, because they don't believe closure would block the spread of the virus and because keeping borders open would preserve the flow of crucial supplies and soften a pandemic's impact on national economies.

Pearson said last week's drill was a joint exercise that involved the HHS, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Customs and Border Protection, the Department of Transportation (DOT), along with numerous state, local, and airline-industry partners.

The scenario involved a novel and lethal human influenza strain that emerged in Southeast Asia and spread quickly and efficiently among humans, she said. The playbook had the World Health Organization (WHO) identifying a human-to-human H5N1 variant that spread to areas of Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. The WHO declared a severe (phase 6) pandemic, prompting the United States to raise its response stage to 3 and the secretaries of DHS, HHS, and DOT to enact nationwide RBBS activities.

She said Marty Cetron, director of the CDC's Division of Global Migration and Quarantine, was pleased with how the exercise went and said it exceeded his expectations, particularly how well the partners worked together.

It's likely that the RBBS in its current form will change, based on what officials learned during the exercise, Pearson said, adding "But by testing this now, we will help ensure that the plan we have in place will do what it's designed to do and will ultimately help us to protect the public's health during the next pandemic."

Federal officials routinely conduct drills at quarantine stations, Pearson said, and though additional activities are planned, no plans are in the works to do another large-scale exercise. Officials are likely to conduct more tabletop discussions that could include smaller drills to address certain parts of the RBBS plan ([CIDRAP, 2008](#)).

Bio & Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following bio-terror drills occurred within the calendar year of 2009. The fact that these bio-terror drills exist in mass confirms that an upcoming bio-terror attack is in the cards and may be played in a last ditch effort to regain political, economic and military control of society. Since 9/11, bio-terror drills have become the norm in America but have recently started becoming a weekly occurrence since February of 2011.

A Few Pertinent Questions:

1. When will the "bio-terror drills" go live?
2. How will police, military and the American people know the difference between "real world" bio-terror and "drilled" bio-terror?
3. Will the video footage of bio-terror drills be used by the government or media for pandemic propaganda purposes at a later date?

Resounding Bio-Terror Drill Themes:

1. A bio-terror attack and subsequent pandemic is not a matter of "if", but "when".
2. Synchronicity and coordination of ALL local, county, state and federal government emergency agencies is being repeatedly drilled by DHS and FEMA in congruence with COG (Continuity of Government) / [Martial Law plans](#).

Title: 167th Participates In Bioterror Drill

Date: January 23, 2009

Source: [Herald Mail](#)

Title: Bioterrorism Drill In Calif. Bay Area City

Date: March 20, 2009

Source: [Homeland1](#)

Abstract: The East Side Club at the Coliseum was transformed Thursday into a treatment center for victims of a mock anthrax attack, with nearly 1,000 volunteers and representatives of public health and emergency response agencies from 10 counties taking part in the exercise.

The Bay Area Mass Prophylaxis Exercise tested participants' ability to respond to a scenario involving the intentional release of an aerosolized biological agent in Thursday's scenario, it was anthrax that would require a mass distribution of drugs to treat potentially thousands who might be exposed and could face death if not treated in a timely manner.

At a 12:30 p.m. media briefing a few hours into the exercise, Dr. Muntu Davis, division director of the Alameda County Public Health Department, said, "So far it's been pretty good."

Davis said one of the main goals was to make sure victims got the pills needed to combat the anthrax exposure as quickly and efficiently as possible and to screen them to make sure they did not get medication they might be allergic to.

Thursday's exercise was made up of two main components, officials said. One was testing the capacity to disseminate medications to hundreds of victims in this case, 700 civilian volunteers. The second was to test the agencies' ability to set up a warehouse of medications and to track, manage and dispense them according to needs of health jurisdictions.

Zerlyn Ladua, the Alameda County Public Health Department's emergency health preparedness coordinator, said that the exercise topped off months of planning and the continued efforts of Bay Area public health agencies "to test and develop protocols, procedures and best practices that are shared" throughout the state and nation.

Davis said an anthrax or any biohazard attack is something one hopes never happens, but by doing such exercises officials can learn the best way to distribute medications in other medical emergencies, such as a flu epidemic.

Oakland fire Lt. David Brue said the exercise was developed following guidelines established by the Department of Homeland Security's Exercise and Evaluation Program and was funded by the Bay Area Super Urban Area Security Initiative, a regional agency created in 2006.

Counties participating Thursday were Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Solano, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Napa and Sonoma, and the cities of Oakland and Berkeley ([Homeland1, 2009](#)).

Title: Mass Vaccination Drill In Alaska

Date: April 30, 2009

Source: [Infowars](#)

Abstract: Alaska health officials and the Anchorage School District teamed up Wednesday to prepare for a worst case scenario by practicing a mass dispensing of vaccines.

The exercise comes as the World Health Organization raised its pandemic alert, which means it believes a global outbreak of the swine flu is imminent.

No cases of swine flu have been reported in Alaska. Still, health officials say it is possible swine flu will reach our state, and they want to be ready in case it does.

Over the past two weeks, 11 schools have participated in an exercise to distribute the chicken pox vaccine to students.

This is also a chance to practice dispensing medication in the event of a large scale emergency, according to the Department of Health and Social Services and the school district.

Two Anchorage schools on Wednesday had a special delivery from the health department.

The schools received hundreds of doses of the varicella vaccine, which is used to prevent chicken pox.

The state requires all elementary students receive two shots of the vaccine by next year.

"Part of it is getting a jump on that cause," said Mark Mew, the school district's director of security and emergency preparedness. "There is obviously going to be a rush at the doctor's office and the Health Department" ([Infowars, 2009](#)).

Title: Bioterrorism Response Drill Under Way At Oakland Coliseum

Date: May 19, 2009

Source: [All Voices](#)

Abstract: "Nearly 1,000 volunteers and representatives of public health agencies from 10 counties are participating in a drill involving a simulated biohazard emergency at the Oakland Coliseum [CA] today. The 'Bay Area Mass Prophylaxis Exercise' will test participants' responses in a hypothetical situation that requires quick action and little margin for error.

Oakland police Lt. David Brue said the exercise is an opportunity for the region to prepare for an actual bioterrorism emergency. The exercise was initiated by the Bay Area Super Urban Area Security Initiative, a regional agency created in 2006 ([All Voices, 2009](#)).

Title: National Guard Takes Over School In Swine Flu "Vaccine Riot" Drill

Date: August 13, 2009

Source: [Infowars](#)

Abstract: A High School in Maine is to be taken over by the National Guard today for the purposes of a drill that will see Guardsmen deal with unruly citizens begging for swine flu vaccines.

Oxford Hills Comprehensive High School in Paris, ME, has been chosen as a distribution site for the H1N1 flu vaccine by state officials.

Today's drill will enact a riot scenario after Gov. John Baldacci and Gen. John Libby, adjutant general of the Maine National Guard, agreed that measures should be in place to deal with a possible public rush for inoculations against swine flu.

"On Thursday morning, four or five National Guard Humvees will travel from Augusta to Paris with vials of fake serum." reports the [Maine Sun Journal](#).

"The National Guardsmen will take on the roles of panicked citizens and military police and practice what they would do, such as using tear gas, in the case of a riot." The article continues.

Local police will also liaise with the National Guard on the school grounds. The school itself will remain open, according to the report.

Center for Disease Control figures state that there are 323 confirmed cases of H1N1 in Maine. One man has died from the disease, though he was said to have "underlying health conditions" that were worsened by the flu.

This story dovetails with reports from late July indicating that [the U.S. military is gearing up to get involved in the H1N1 swine flu outbreak](#) promised to strike in the Fall.

"The U.S. military wants to establish regional teams of military personnel to assist civilian authorities in the event of a significant outbreak of the H1N1 virus this fall, according to Defense Department officials," a proposal that is currently on the desk of Defense Secretary Robert Gates, according to a CNN report.

The report indicates that the troops could be drawn from either active duty forces or the National Guard and Reserve forces, or both.

"As a first step, Gates is being asked to sign a so-called 'execution order' that would authorize the military to begin to conduct the detailed planning to execute the proposed plan." the report states.

Gates' overtures to usurp control of the Guard in a national emergency, and even to eventually [merge the Guard and the Army Reserves into the "Total Force"](#) of the U.S. military, under management of the DoD, has riled state authorities.

Last week [The National Governors Association wrote to the Pentagon](#) condemning the military's open plans to effectively seize domestic control of National Guard and federal forces deployed in the event of a disaster or terrorist attack.

The NGA noted that the military's agenda amounted to a dilution of governors' constitutional responsibilities.

In addition to these ongoing proposals, the Pentagon has announced that at least [20,000 more active duty soldiers](#) will be placed inside the United States under Northcom to "help state and local officials respond to a nuclear terrorist attack or other domestic catastrophe."

According to Northcom itself, the move also encompasses "[civil unrest and crowd control](#)".

The ACLU has warned that the deployment represents an expansion in presidential and military authority and a militarization of homeland security.

This trend hasn't gone unnoticed on Capitol Hill either. [Georgia Congressman Paul Broun](#) warned attendees of a town hall event Tuesday that the Obama administration is planning to use a pandemic or a natural disaster to implement martial law in the United States, in the wake of increased political unrest and plunging approval ratings.

The use of the National Guard for law enforcement duties and confrontation of the American people is becoming increasingly commonplace throughout the US.

National Guard troops were used to control the public during the Boston Marathon, the Kentucky Derby, and during New Year celebrations in Times Square last year.

As we [reported last week](#), the sheriff of Alabama's most populous county has announced he will probably have to bring in National Guard troops to perform law enforcement duties due to budget cuts.

Such a move has been replicated in other parts of the country, including in [Schenectady New York](#), where budgetary constraints were not even cited as a reason for the changeover.

Back in April of this year, [The Maryland National Guard was put on alert](#) under an anti-terrorism program in anticipation of nationwide Tea Party protests. A "Force Protection advisory" document stated that Guardsmen and Guard facilities might become "targets of opportunity."

One month earlier in March, the United States Army Reserve Command published a [Force Protection Advisory](#) recommending "situational awareness" and "mitigation measures" in response to End the Fed protests.

Other National Guard outfits have recently undergone training to [engage in combat with "militia" groups](#), and held door to door [gun confiscation drills](#).

Meanwhile, the Army National Guard is advertising for qualified personnel to work as [Corrections Officers and Internment/Resettlement Specialists](#).

The use of military assets in civilian law enforcement is still illegal under [Posse Comitatus](#), unless a clear state of emergency exists ([Infowars, 2009](#)).

Title: New York Prepares Response To Anthrax Attack

Date: September 14, 2009

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The City's Department of Health tested its readiness to respond to an anthrax attack with an antibiotics and vaccine distribution drill this week at a Lower East Side school.

Volunteers and city workers played the part of New Yorkers standing on line to receive antibiotics.

"This is aimed at getting medication to a large number of people as quickly as possible," said city Health Commissioner Thomas Farley at the model POD, one of 200 such "Points of Dispensing" that would be activated following a real bioterrorism attack.

The emergency response plan calls for 100 health professionals, volunteers and city workers to man each POD, distributing medication, medical screening forms, etc.

New York experienced its first anthrax outbreaks after the September 11 attacks when five Manhattanites were killed, and several sickened, by anthrax spores sent through the mail ([Bio Prep Watch, 2009](#)).

Title: Two-Day Training Session Simulates Pneumonic Plague Attack

Date: September 14, 2009

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Members of U.S. humanitarian aid groups learned how to deter biological terrorist attacks during a recent two-day training session in Montreux, Switzerland.

The Red Cross and other groups, including the UN's World Food Program and the World Health Organization, participated in the International Bioterrorism Response Coordination Exercise (Black ICE II).

The training, featuring an attack scenario involving pneumonic plague, was designed to facilitate the international cooperation of health, security, transportation and law enforcement sectors.

Pneumonic plague is almost invariably fatal, unless the infection is treated quickly.

Representatives of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Organization of the American States, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe also participated in the training session ([Bio Prep Watch, 2009](#)).

Title: Minnesota County Conducts "Operation Big Shot" Mass Vaccination Drill

Date: September 29, 2009

Source: [Infowars](#)

Abstract: In preparation for the distinct possibility of a mandatory vaccination of the American public, a county in Minnesota will hold a mass vaccination drill today dubbed "Operation Big Shot." County officials expect "300 volunteers to conduct the drill alongside about 200 health department staff members. They emphasized that staffers will not dispense actual vaccinations," according to [The Star Tribune](#).

"Operation Big Shot is one of several training exercises health officials in Ramsey County conduct each year and was scheduled prior to the emergence of the H1N1 flu pandemic," the newspaper adds.

A number of sources have indicated the government may require mandatory vaccinations this autumn. "Nearly \$8 billion will be spent to address a 'potential pandemic flu' which could result in mandatory vaccinations for no discernible reason other than to enrich the pharmaceutical companies that make the vaccine," [Ron Paul](#) wrote on June 24, 2009.

According to the [Association of American Physicians and Surgeons](#), 42 states have mandatory vaccine policies. “Rampant conflicts of interest in the approval process has been the subject of several Congressional hearings, and a recent Congressional report concluded that the pharmaceutical industry has indeed exerted undue influence on mandatory vaccine legislation toward its own financial interests,” the AAPS notes.

The UN's WHO supports mandatory vaccinations. On July 13, a World Health Organization (WHO) Global Alert suggested universally mandated vaccines are coming.

“During a pandemic, it may be necessary to **overrule existing legislation or (individual) human rights**,” states a 2005 [WHO document](#). “Examples are the enforcement of quarantine (overruling individual freedom of movement), use of privately owned buildings for hospitals, off-license use of drugs, **compulsory vaccination** or implementation of emergency shifts in essential services. These decisions need a legal framework to ensure transparent assessment and justification of the measures that are being considered, and to ensure coherence with international legislation (International Health Regulations).” (Emphasis added.)

WHO “recommendations” are binding on all 194 member countries in case a pandemic emergency is declared under the 2005 International Health Regulations Act and April 2009 WHO pandemic plan.

In August, the WHO recommended a mandatory global vaccination. “The global pandemic vaccination program will begin somewhere around the end of September and last about two months. Many countries are in the process of acquiring from Baxter, Novartis, GlaxoSmithKline and other pharmaceutical companies enough doses of vaccine to vaccinate their entire population twice. They remain quiet about mandatory vaccination, simply saying they will make vaccination ‘available’ to all on a priority basis,” the [Columbia Valley News](#) reported.

“We hope that the whole world will have some access to the vaccine,” [Marie-Paule Kieny](#), director of WHO’s Initiative for Vaccine Research, told the Washington Post today. “In some countries it will be possible to vaccinate the whole population and in some countries only 10 percent.”

In the United States, any mandatory vaccination program will likely be the responsibility of the states. “Historically, the preservation of the public health has been the responsibility of state and local governments, and the authority to enact laws relevant to the protection of the public health derives from the state’s general police powers,” explains a [CRS Report for Congress](#). “With respect to the preservation of the public health in cases of communicable disease outbreaks, these powers may include the institution of quarantine or the enactment of mandatory vaccination laws.”

Massachusetts recently passed the “Pandemic Response Bill.” It suspends virtually all Constitutional rights of Massachusetts citizens and forces anyone “suspected” of being infected to submit to interrogations, “decontaminations” and vaccines, according to [Mike Adams](#). “It’s also sets fines up to \$1,000 per day for anyone who refuses to submit to quarantines, vaccinations, decontamination efforts or to follow any other verbal order by virtually any state-licensed law enforcement or medical personnel.”

Infowars and Prison Planet have documented numerous instances of the states preparing for mass vaccinations.

In the last few weeks, states and municipalities around the country have mandated seasonal flu vaccinations for health care workers. In response, health care workers in New York are taking to the street in opposition. “Under what circumstances can government officials order mandatory vaccination? And could the general public be ordered to roll up their sleeves for injections, even if there might be side effects beyond a sore arm or mild fever? The concern in New York also comes as skepticism of vaccination in general seems to be on the rise,” [Declan McCullagh](#) writes for CBS News today.

The drill in Minnesota is yet another indication the government is ramping up to vaccinate the entire population, either through a massive propaganda campaign and scare tactics now well underway through the corporate media, or through legal mandate backed up by the cops and the military.

“Get ready because that’s precisely what’s coming — universal orders to risk toxic vaccine hazards. In the coming weeks, the dominant media globally will get into high gear fear-mongering mode to convince people voluntarily to submit to jeopardizing their health and well-being. It’s essential to refuse and be safe and international law absolutely allows it,” warns [Stephen Lendman \(Infowars, 2009\)](#).

Title: Fort Riley Prepares For The Worst

Date: October 20, 2009

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Irwin Army Community Hospital prepared for disaster and emergency situations in a “mass casualty” exercise in September.

The hospital’s simulation included a mix of trauma and casualties from nuclear, chemical, biological and explosive scenarios.

IACH Public Affairs Officer Nikia Simon said this was a chance for workers to practice roles and procedures carried out in a crisis.

“This is an opportunity for us to demonstrate and rehearse our commitment to taking care of our own in the event of an emergency or disaster situation,” Simon said.

The intensive hands-on exercise included support from municipal and county agencies, as well as the state of Kansas’ preparedness services. It was one of two mass casualty exercises IACH does each year ([Bio Prep Watch, 2009](#)).

Title: N.H. Agencies Take Part In Terror Event Drill

Date: October 20, 2009

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The New Hampshire Department of Human Services asked all health regions to respond to a training scenario where there was a deliberate terrorist release of the biological agent anthrax.

For this training exercise Oct. 17, the greater community agencies requested assistance from state Department of Health and Human Services for help from the federal Strategic National Stockpile for medications to be delivered to a regional middle school.

Officials would need to be enough medication for anyone who was potentially exposed in this training exercise. In this scenario the goal was to dispense antidote medicine to 200 role players in one hour in order to test the dispensing system and incident command system that would be needed to control such an event.

The training exercise involved anthrax was dispersed from a train moving through the southern part of New Hampshire.

“The training was definitely a success as it achieved the goals and it was also very valuable for area police, fire, EMS and hospital staff to train together,” said Tilton Police Chief Robert Cormier. “We need to have good working relationships with each other and a better understand each other’s needs are before something like this occurs, rather than trying to do it after” ([Bio Prep Watch, 2009](#)).

Title: Chemical And Biological Attacks Simulated In Israel

Date: November 25, 2009

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Israel has finished civilian exercises to aid in preparing its citizens for a chemical attack.

Chemical attack were brought home to Israelis during the first Gulf War in early 1991, when fears were raised by 39 Scud missiles launched by Iraq that many feared contained chemical agents. Citizens sealed rooms and donned gas masks to protect themselves during that war.

Many Israeli citizens continue to keep potential sealed rooms stocked and gas masks at hand, just in case. Stories have also filtered to the nation's citizens of the Iran's potential military capabilities and the growing missile ranges of Hezbollah in the north and Hamas in the south.

Under the many potential threats, the Israeli government simulated a chemical warfare drill recently, including mass simulated casualties. Approximately seven million citizens took part in the preparedness drill, taking refuge in shelters.

As part of the drill, Haredi Jews played the role of fatalities at a Jerusalem shopping mall while rescue workers equipped with protective suits practiced their chemical weapons attack training.

Unconventional methods of attack such as biological and chemical weapons were also simulated by Israeli and U.S. armies last month as part of a joint preparedness drill.

A U.S. Army spokesman noted that the training drill was necessary to prepare for any possible attack scenario ([Bio Prep Watch, 2009](#)).

Title: Police Prepare Drill For Plague At School

Date: November 6, 2009

Source: [Infowars](#)

Abstract: Citizens infected with a fictitious pneumonic plague will line up outside Lincoln Prairie Elementary School on Saturday to help test the site as a medication dispensary in case of an emergency.

The Lake in the Hills Police Department is carrying out the test as part of a grant from the McHenry County Department of Health for its emergency health plan. In case of a biological terrorist attack or widespread disease outbreak, the site would be able get medicine to the community, Lake in the Hills Chief of Patrol Services David Brey said.

"This is just a functional test of the site," he said.

The event will use volunteers pretending to have been stricken by the plague to help test the flow of the site, from initial triage through receiving proof of being medicated ([Infowars, 2009](#)).

Title: National Guard Unit Saves Anytown, U.S.A. From Simulated Attack

Date: November 25, 2009

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Seventh Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team at Fort Leonard Wood has completed two days of chemical attack training, saving Anytown, U.S.A. in the process.

The Missouri National Guard team was called to respond to a simulated incident at Abrams Theater. The theater was the site of a simulated chemical attack, resulting in six youths with signs and symptoms of

chemical exposure going to the hospital that night. The following day, more than 30 more people came down with simulated illnesses.

The National Guard team then searched for the chemicals, facing down a large, unknown venue in the form of the theater.

The training was called realistic by 1st Lt. Richard Sambolin, who coordinated the theater exercise and said that it is not out of the question that such a venue could be the site of an attack as it would have a large number of people in an enclosed location.

For that reason, Sambolin said, it was important for the National Guard team to receive training in reacting to that form of attack.

Sambolin said he was pleased with the team's performance under the situation and noted that the training stretched the unit's members beyond their normal roles, an important and valuable lesson for them to learn in the event of a real attack ([Bio Prep Watch, 2009](#)).

Title: UAE Officials Given Bioterrorism Training [by INTERPOL]

Date: November 30, 2009

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The United Arab Emirates is not currently facing a bioterrorism threat but it is not taking any chances.

Preparedness, Colonel Ali Salem Al Khayal, head of Interpol Abu Dhabi said, is the key when it comes to making sure that the public is kept safe.

The nation could also be affected by attacks on other locations in the world, Al Khayal said while attending an Interpol training session hosted by the UAE Interior ministry.

Al Khayal called bioterrorism a serious threat, noting that its potential to affect the public at large makes it a matter of concern for law enforcement worldwide.

Nations must continually cooperate with each other to face the constantly changing and emerging challenges presented by bioterrorism, Al Khayal said. Additionally, each nation must ensure that it properly trains its human resources to react to a bio attack and equip its responders properly.

To that end, 30 UAE officials from various forces, including the police, rescue and emergency management, health authorities, customs, armed forces and the national emergency and crisis management authority attended the Interior ministry's training session, which was devised by Interpol and was delivered by experts from 11 countries.

Similar training exercises were held in 2007 in Muscat to provide training in identifying and tackling bioterrorism ([Bio Prep Watch, 2009](#)).

Title: European Defense Agency Announces Plans For Biological Explosives Disposal Training

Date: December 1, 2009

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Plans to organize a biological, chemical and radiological explosives ordnance disposal training exercise have been announced by the European Defense Agency.

The European Defense Agency, in conjunction with the Belgium Engineer Department, has released plans to host the CBR Explosives Ordnance Disposal Table Top Exercise, which will include training from experts as part of a comprehensive effort aimed at fostering technical capabilities to counter improvised explosive devices.

The event will have leading defense CBRN and EOD defense experts from across Europe in attendance who will be given the opportunity to develop their own knowledge while sharing their own experience and looking for collaborative development opportunities.

Improvised explosive devices, or IEDs as they are commonly known, have evolved from a simple explosive threat to one containing chemical or biological material. These new IEDs require next-generation technologies and new techniques to allow armed forces in Europe to capably respond to potential incidents.

A recent report stated that an attack from an IED, particularly in an asymmetric environment, is increasingly becoming a significant concern for all European Armed Forces. The report concludes that it is only a matter of time before such an IED is used by terrorists.

The CBR Explosives Ordnance Disposal table Top Exercise is scheduled for December 6 through December 11 at the Belgium Joint CBRN Center ([Bio Prep Watch, 2009](#)).

Title: Brookline, Mass., Stages Bioterror Drill

Date: December 3, 2009

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: More than 100 volunteers will take part in a rapid vaccination program in Brookline, Mass., this weekend to prepare the town for a serious pandemic situation or a bioterrorist attack.

The drill, which will be observed and critiqued by officials from the Harvard School of Public Health, follows a real November vaccination shortage of H1N1 vaccine. As a result, the 100 volunteers, including approximately 40 clinicians, will use real H1N1 and seasonal flu vaccine as part of the demonstration.

The goal of the test is to administer between 1,000 and 2,000 vaccinations in under three hours, which would require a minimum of five-and-a-half vaccinations per minute.

Members of the Brookline Community Emergency Response Team and Medical Reserve Corps., will also be on hand to manage the crowd, which could possibly swell to as many as 3,000 people, making it CERT's largest drill in the team's six year history.

Casey Hatchett, who is in charge of the CERT program, said that the demonstration will focus on ensuring that the vaccinations, which will be distributed in two distinct locations, move in a smooth and orderly manner with participants staying in lines and move in the right direction.

Four other cities and towns – Arlington, Belmont, Newton and Watertown – will also participate in their own epidemic drills during the weekend and will provide a limited number of volunteers and seasonal flu doses ([Bio Prep Watch, 2009](#)).

Title: Feds, MBTA Hold Bioterror Drill

Date: December 5, 2009

Source: [Boston Herland](#)

Abstract: Federal and state officials are at Haymarket Station in Boston today testing how contaminants

might spread through the MBTA system, part of a weeklong U.S. Homeland Security Department study involving public transportation in the Hub.

Officials say researchers will study the behavior of airborne contaminants by releasing harmless tracer gases in more than 20 stations and in subway cars throughout the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority system ([Boston Herald, 2009](#)).

Title: Israel's Home Front Command Simulates CBRN Strike

Date: December 15, 2009

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Israel's Home Front Command has begun joint exercises with Magen David Adom and the Shaare Tzedek Medical Center to prepare for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear missile attacks.

The simulated attacks, which consist of three missiles hitting a Jerusalem neighborhood in quick succession, leave hundreds of people injured by a chemical substance. The victims are rushed by Home Front Command and Magen David Adom ambulances to a large site prepared by Shaare Tzedek Medical Center.

Before the injured can receive medical attention, they must first be cleaned of the chemical substance. They are covered with a talc-based powder to absorb the chemical before being rinsed and taken to receive appropriate medical procedures.

The Shaare Tzedek Medical Center is able to treat several hundred wounded during emergency situations. To test its capacity, the exercise sends 200 wounded citizens through its door, taking two hours to decontaminate them all.

More than 100 soldiers took part in the exercise, which was deemed a great success, acted as a means of reassuring the government and citizens to the readiness of its soldiers for a biological or chemical attack.

"I am very satisfied," Col. Yoram Lev-Ran, Commander of the Home Front Command Jerusalem District, told the Israel Defense Forces. "The civilian and military medical staff cooperated very well during the exercise. The system treating civilians in this kind of situations isn't natural, it's made up of a lot of bodies and organizations. We work on connecting them as well as possible, and I think that this sends a strong message to the Israeli public."

More exercises will be performed by the Home Front Command over the coming months at hospitals throughout the country to practice and improve preparedness in emergency situations ([Bio Prep Watch, 2009](#)).

Title: India Prepares For Bioattacks At 2010 Commonwealth Games

Date: December 23, 2009

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Almost eight battalions of India's National Disaster Response Force have readied themselves with prophylaxis for anthrax and nerve gas antidotes in preparation for the 2010 Commonwealth Games that will take place in New Delhi.

Nearly 71 nations are expected to take part in the 2010 Commonwealth Games and the 8,000 personnel from the eight battalions will be at all stadiums to fight any eventuality created by terrorists looking to cause panic or create terror.

"The profile of terrorists is changing. Gone are the days when only uneducated unemployed youth got into terrorism," Alok Awasthi, Commandant of NDRF, told Mid Day. "Now well educated and techno-savvy youth are getting indoctrinated and hence we have to be ready to understand their mindset. Hence we have been asked to be on alert during the Commonwealth Games."

The NRDF's main areas of concentration during the games will be the possibility of bioterrorism, especially through anthrax attacks or chemical warfare agents such as nerve gas, mustard, phosgene, hydrogen cyanide and cyanogen chloride.

To combat the potential attacks, the NDRF will be equipped with Residual Vapour Detectors, Chemical Agent Monitors, Water Poisoning Detector kits and three color detector papers. Devices for decontamination from the agents will also be available.

"We will be carrying out mock drills in the venue of Commonwealth Games from January to create awareness among the people and also to test our teams," Awasthi said ([Bio Prep Watch, 2009](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following bio-terror drills occurred within the calendar year of 2010. The fact that these bio-terror drills exist in mass confirms that an upcoming bio-terror attack is in the cards and may be played in a last ditch effort to regain political, economic and military control of society. Since 9/11, bio-terror drills have become the norm in America but have recently started becoming a weekly occurrence since February of 2011.

A Few Pertinent Questions:

1. When will the "bio-terror drills" go live?
2. How will police, military and the American people know the difference between "real world" bio-terror and "drilled" bio-terror?
3. Will the video footage of bio-terror drills be used by the government or media for pandemic propaganda purposes at a later date?

Resounding Bio-Terror Drill Themes:

1. A bio-terror attack and subsequent pandemic is not a matter of "if", but "when".
2. Synchronicity and coordination of ALL local, county, state and federal government emergency agencies is being repeatedly drilled by DHS and FEMA in congruence with COG (Continuity of Government) / [Martial Law plans](#).

Title: Guam Simulates Attack

Date: January 13, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Guam simulated a biological, chemical and radioactive attack this week as part of a 36 hour training exercise to test local and federal agencies' preparedness in the face of a terrorist attack.

The event began when a joint FBI and Guam Police Department SWAT program raided a terrorist cell followed by the transportation by "terrorists" of chemical and biological weapons to locations spread around the island at 4 a.m..

The FBI, Coast Guard and Customs officials mobilized by 7 a.m. to intercept the cell at Cabras Island. The "terrorists" were found to be loading containers of gas and radioactive materials at that location.

Later on in the day, a plane that crashed at the airport leaked chemical gas. Those "terrorists" were tracked down, apprehended and interrogated.

The Guam Homeland Security and the Office of Civil Defense, in conjunction with Joint Task Force – Homeland Defense, the Guam National Guard's 94th Civil Support Team, the Alaska National Guard's 103rd Civil Support Team and multiple local and federal response agencies, carried out the exercise, which included approximately 100 emergency response personnel.

The simulated attack centered on the strategic importance of Guam, which is home to a large military personnel population. Guam is considered a first line of defense for the United States as well.

The goal for the simulation, which was a worst-case scenario for Guam, was to test the coordinated response among the nation's different agencies and to identify gaps in communication and response time as well as the collective participation of multiple agencies.

"This is a perfect opportunity for us to realize our challenges and our weaknesses and correct them before something should ever happen in the real world," Lesley Leon Guerrero, spokeswoman for Guam Homeland Security, told the Guam Pacific Daily News ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Israel Begins Bioattack Simulation

Date: January 14, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Israel's National Emergency Authority has begun the largest-ever exercise meant to train security forces on the proper response to a citywide biological attack.

The drill began with the arrival of dozens of people presenting a multitude of symptoms at hospitals – including Ichilov, Tel Hashomer and Wolfson – throughout the center of the country. The hospitals will not be informed beforehand of who the impersonators are, requiring them to identify them and the cause of their symptoms.

The impersonators will be presenting symptoms of a biological attack, with the IDF Home Front Command working to clear the infected area in conjunction with the Israel Police and Magen David Adom.

"We need to be ready for everything that can happen," one senior official involved in planning the drill told The Jerusalem Post. "There are crazy people running around the world who, with the right materials and access to the Internet, can carry out such an attack.

"This is terrorism. There have been cases like this in the world and we need to make sure that the Israeli system works well and knows how to deal with such attacks."

Officials noted that victims of an anthrax attack would not display symptoms for several days. Those symptoms would then include high fever and fatigue, similar to the flu.

"The trick is for the hospitals to be able to distinguish between the regular seasonal illnesses and the people who are suffering from a biological attack which requires special treatment," the official said ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Israel Conducts Large Bioterrorism Drill

Date: January 15, 2010

Source: [Homeland Security News Wire](#)

Abstract: Israel conducts two-day bioterrorism drill -- reported to be the largest simulation of a biological attack ever conducted; the Israel Defense Forces Medical Corps, national Health Ministry, hospitals, and health clinics took part in the simulation which dealt with soldiers and others experiencing rashes, fever, and mouth lesions

Israel conducted a large-scale simulation Wednesday of a bioterrorism incident in the greater Tel Aviv area, *Ynetnews* reported. The Israel Defense Forces Medical Corps, national Health Ministry, hospitals, and health clinics took part in the simulation which dealt with soldiers and others experiencing rashes,

fever, and mouth lesions. The two-day drill — reported to be the largest simulation of a biological attack ever conducted — included several instances of “contamination” in soldiers with an air force commander reportedly being named a possible casualty.

“There is a low awareness to the framework of biological warfare and this drill is meant to raise awareness,” Chief Medical Officer Brig. Gen. Nachman Esh said. “We are simulating a number of scenarios. The current drill is part of a perennial exercise, although we don’t have a concrete threat at the moment.”

NTI [reports](#) that medical personnel from multiple facilities administered treatment to the volunteer victims and gathered samples for laboratory analysis that determined that the patients had been infected with smallpox. Medical units categorized specific locations as “sterile zones.”

“We need to be ready for everything that can happen,” a high-level official who helped plan the simulation told the *Jerusalem Post*. “There are crazy people running around the world who, with the right materials and access to the Internet, can carry out such an attack.”

Someone duplicating the Saturday acid attack in Hong Kong, in which dozens of people were hurt when containers of the liquid substance were flung from a building, could not be eliminated as a possibility in Israel, the official said. “This is terrorism,” the official said. “There have been cases like this in the world and we need to make sure that the Israeli system works well and knows how to deal with such attacks.”

He added: “The trick is for the hospitals to be able to distinguish between the regular season illnesses and the people who are suffering from a biological attack that requires special treatment” ([Homeland Security News Wire, 2010](#)).

Title: 30 Countries Joined Israel In Mass Bio-Terror Drill

Date: January 20, 2010

Source: [Haaretz](#)

Abstract: The security and health systems conducted a mass drill against a smallpox terror attack last week, involving a scenario whereby terrorists infected with a virus entered Tel Aviv posing as tourists from a European country. It was the largest drill of its kind ever held in Israel.

Among other things, the drill, which was conducted in the Dan region over a two-day period, involved the simulated purchase of tens of thousands of courses of medication against the disease.

Dubbed "Operation Orange Flame 4," the biological defense drill was conducted by the Defense Ministry and the Health Ministry, along with the Israel Defense Forces Home Front Command.

Also involved in the drill were representatives from 30 other countries, in Israel to participate in a conference on emergency and disaster management. The drill included a response to a smallpox outbreak affecting about 1,000 people.

The teams in the drill that were to investigate the identity of the biological contaminant as well as the medical teams were not told what material they were meant to be dealing with and how it would be spread.

Among the participants was the CEO of SIGA Technologies Dr. Erik Rose, whose company produces anti-viral pharmaceutical agents, and which is developing a smallpox anti-viral medicine, known as ST-246 for the U.S. Department of Health.

A statement released by the company in the United States said SIGA Technologies had contracted with the defense and health ministries to immediately sell Israel tens of thousands of anti-viral medications against smallpox.

The exercise simulated a scenario whereby two infected terrorists spread the disease by going to a sports stadium and a hotel and infecting as many passersby as possible. In addition to the 1,000 mock-infected persons, the drill also simulated treatment and isolation of 20,000 others with the disease, and initiated a national inoculation operation against smallpox.

According to researchers, smallpox has killed more people than any other disease in history - between 300 and 500 million people in the 20th century alone. In the 1960s, a world campaign began to eradicate the disease, with the last death from smallpox occurring in the mid-1970s.

Medical experts say that for all intents and purposes, the disease has been completely wiped out, with samples of the virus remaining only in a small number of guarded World Health Organization labs.

However, intelligence and medical officials fear that terror groups could get hold of the virus and use it for mass biological warfare.

Israel is said to have enough vaccines to inoculate the entire population against smallpox. However, it is believed that terror groups could use the virus to infect a large number of people before the vaccination campaign could reach the whole population. Such a campaign could be expected to take a few weeks.

The Health Ministry spokeswoman confirmed that a mock-purchase of medication against smallpox was made during last week's operation ([Haaretz, 2010](#)).

Title: Minot AFB Prepares For Biological And Chemical Attacks

Date: February 12, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Minot Air Force Base has completed a 48 hour training exercise, dubbed Prairie Night 10-1, to ensure that members of its 5th Bomb Wing are prepared in the event of a biological or chemical attack if deployed to Iraq or Afghanistan.

"This is where we learn the fundamentals so that when we go out into combat into the real world we're able to respond appropriately," Col. James Gallagher told North Dakota's KFYZ-TV.

The simulated attack began at 11:39 in the morning with the sound of mortars hitting. Airmen at the base climbed into their chemical gear as if the attack were real in an effort to build muscle memory for an attack in the field, making preparation for the attack second nature to them.

"I'm supposed to put on my gas mask, my chemical gear, my gloves, I'm supposed to do this and that," Col. Gallagher.

After gearing up, the troops had to determine out if the attack was chemical or biological in nature by checking indicators placed around their tents. While determining the source of the attack, the area was secured and the simulated base was linked through the use of walkie-talkies.

"If there's no communication between two parts of a mission," Airman Cordan Norris told KFYZ-TV. "It really holds things up."

Once the base was secure and lines of communication were established, the base's medical facility was activated ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Yuma Air Station Tests CBRN Preparedness

Date: February 12, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Air station personnel at a Yuma air station have finished a joint training exercise with local emergency response services to assess their ability to respond to biological, chemical and nuclear attacks while coordinating their responsibilities.

Ten non-military government agencies took part in the exercise, including the Yuma police and fire departments, the Arizona department of transportation and the FBI's joint terrorism task force. Additionally, 13 station commands took part in the simulated attack.

The operation, dubbed Full-Scale Exercise Operation Desert Eagle 2010, took place on Feb. 3 and featured a simulated chlorine leak that originated at a faulty railroad car. In large amounts, chlorine is fatal to humans.

"This potentially could be a very dangerous situation," Robert Bavier, a Union Pacific Railroad hazardous materials response officer, told Yuma.USMC.mil. "Chlorine, because of its density as a vapor, will stay very concentrated over a large area and it also stays at ground level, which is obviously not what you want in a populated area."

Emergency responders were given an opportunity to test their response treatment skills in a CBRN emergency by role-players demonstrating symptoms of the leak.

The exercise lasted for more than four hours, with participants' performances evaluated in an after-action review throughout the operation.

"This is a terrific opportunity for networking between the agencies," Sgt. Clint Norred, the Yuma Police Department public information officer, said. "It's very helpful to know a familiar face and point of contact when it does happen for real" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Tunisian Officials Work With Air Force On CBRN Simulation

Date: February 23, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Tunisian officers recently traveled to Ramstein, Germany to work with the United States' 17th Air Force to begin preparing for a medical exercise focusing on potential responses to biological, chemical, nuclear and explosive threats.

The Tunisians, working in conjunction with the 17th Air Force, the Wyoming Air National Guard and Army Guard, the U.S. Army Reserve from Nevada, the U.S. Embassy in Tunis and other exercise planners, were putting final touches on Exercise MEDLITE 2010.

"We are focusing this exercise on the operational readiness level," Chief Master Sergeant Kristen Maurer told Africom.mil.

The exercise evaluation team will also serve as advisors and evaluators during the operation, providing instruction on disaster response-related topics.

Exercise MEDLITE 2010 follows a series of training engagements between the U.S. and Tunisia and is the first to include the Wyoming Air National Guard. The Wyoming Air National Guard began a state partnership with Tunisia in 2007.

"These exercises improve our medical readiness and make Tunisian and U.S. troops very friendly and very familiar," Colonel Kahled Lemine said. "We have been conducting them for some years and they improve our proficiency to operate in certain cases, such as CBRNE."

The last exercise like this held by Tunisia took place in 2008 and this year's exercise is the first to include the CBRNE scenario.

"We've taken the lessons learned from the last MEDLITE and tried to use them to improve this exercise," Tunisian Lieutenant Colonel Khaled Baltaji said. "It's going to be more hands on. MEDLITE is the most successful exercise for us. It's an opportunity for us to analyze special techniques and to see how the U.S. works" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: INTERPOL Trains Asian And South Pacific Officials In Bioterror Threat Prevention

Date: February 25, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A recent "Train-the-Trainer" session for the prevention of bioterrorism presented by INTERPOL was attended by law enforcement, customs and public health officials from Asia and the South Pacific.

The course, which carried a goal of enhancing the capacity of regional INTERPOL member countries to prevent and prepare for bioterror threats, was attended by 38 participants from 16 countries.

Attending nations included American Samoa, Bhutan, Cambodia, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Laos, Maldives, Macao, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka and Timor Leste.

Trainers from INTERPOL, the World Health Organization, the Australian Federal Police, the United States Sandia Laboratories, the New South Wales Police in Australia, the FBI, the U.K. Metropolitan Police and the United States Center for Disease Control led the course, which was sponsored by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.

John Abbot, chairman of the INTERPOL Bioterrorism Steering Group Committee, called preparation and planning for bioterrorism threats the key to preventing them, noting that knowing what to do if a bioterror attack happens, is suspected or threatened, is an essential part of every country's counterterrorism strategy.

"Terrorist groups have talked of developing the capability of using biological weapons," Abbot said. "There is evidence of terrorist groups and individuals experimenting and using bio-weapons, and the increasing development of the bio-sciences is providing a range of potential opportunities for such people or groups."

"This is what the INTERPOL prevention of bioterrorism programme is about. Supporting and assisting countries to be better prepared to prevent bioterrorism. To help them understand the issues better; to assist in developing their national plans, to train all staff and to exercise all the agencies and government departments that will be involved. And to understand what assistance can be expected internationally" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Bioattack Simulated In Tennessee

Date: February 25, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Eighteen members of the Army National Guard and four members of the Air Force National Guard used Shelbyville, Tenn.'s Calsonic Arena this week to stage a training exercise simulating a biological or chemical attack.

The 22 members, collectively the 45th Civil Support Team of Smyrna, is associated with the Tennessee National Guard and is funded by the Department of Homeland Security. The 45th is tasked with respond to terrorism incidents or "unknown chemical incidents" within Tennessee.

The civil support team works for both the governor of Tennessee and the Tennessee Adjutant General as well as with the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency, the Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

U.S. Army Lt. Col. Jeff Brown told the Shelbyville Times-Gazette that the civil support team is trained to deal with incidents involving biological, chemical, nuclear and explosive weapons of mass destruction, noting that the team worked with elements of the FBI and BCME on the simulation.

As part of the simulation, the civil support team donned full hazardous material gear to enter the arena and take samples of what was believed to be either a biological or chemical agent that resulted in 40 "patients" taken to the Heritage Medical Center exhibiting blisters.

After exiting the arena with samples of the material, a full mobile laboratory was utilized to run tests to determine the source of the attack.

A communications truck featuring a satellite uplink, full internet access, a weather station and wireless mobile video from cameras within the arena was also available for the responders at the scene ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: S.C. Simulates Biological Attacks

Date: March 3, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: South Carolina's Horry County has announced a four day public safety exercise that will focus on handling large-scale biological and chemical weapons attacks.

The exercise, which began on Monday, utilizes the military as well as nearly 40 agencies on the local, state and federal level.

Operation Going Coastal, as the exercise is known, began near the former air force base by The Market Common. Operation Going Coastal's focus is on handling bioterror related incidents involving both bioweapons and labs.

"We jointly work on an incident like this where it's seamless where if there were a bigger event in Myrtle Beach where all of these agencies come together," Commander Raymond Strawbridge, Weapons Team, told CarolinaLive.com. "It can happen a lot more efficiently because we all know each other, we've trained together, we know each others tactics, techniques, procedures."

SWAT teams practiced rescuing hostages in Monday's scenario, which involved explosives. New scenarios will be created each day at different Myrtle Beach locations.

Horry County, with a population of 226,992 according to the U.S. Census Bureau, is a major tourist destination. Its largest city is Myrtle Beach. There are five airports in the county and numerous major highways, all of which could be used to carry bioweapons or infections from the county ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Wyoming Stages Anthrax Response Test

Date: March 16, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Albany County Public Health in Wyoming, working in conjunction with numerous other governmental agencies, recently conducted an Anthrax Response Exercise Series test in Laramie, Wyoming.

"A lot of people ask, 'Why would Wyoming ever test that? Nothing's ever going to happen to Wyoming,'" Albany County Public Health Emergency Response Coordinator Beth Young told LaramieBoomerang.com. "But one of the big caveats to that is if we're going to see an attack and it's going to hit rural America, it's going to send out a bigger message that no one is safe. That's why we were definitely targeting and looking at the smaller communities and how we would respond, what kind of assets we would need and how we get those."

The ARES test was used to see how the Albany County Public Health and other agencies would respond in the event of an incident, from the the moment of detection to the distribution of antidotes.

"We were looking at how our county would respond to an anthrax outbreak and we just practiced the whole process of how we would move that forward and get everything from the time we detected that there was some type of compromise to the air all the way through to how we would get those medical antidote pills to the county," Young said.

"Not only did we solidify a lot of our partnerships and increase our networking capabilities but we tested our response plans and found that we definitely have a lot of what is needed to further our community emergency planning efforts — we already have a lot of that stuff in place. Our plans are looking very, very good; and of course like any exercise now we can make that plan stronger and we expect to continue to do more drills in the county and include the community in those as well" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: North Chicago City Simulates Chemical Attack

Date: March 29, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Rapid Deployment Response Team of the Zion, Illinois Police Department was faced with a simulated chemical attack last Friday within the city's Central Middle School.

The drill, part of a yearly Illinois Terrorism Task Force mandated exercise, required local first responders and military companies to coordinate their response to the attack.

"In a crisis, military and city agencies form a cohesive emergency team that will protect the citizens of Zion," Police Chief Wayne Brooks told SuburbanChicagoNews.com

Injured students in the simulation – played by members of the Great Lakes Naval Corps School – wore makeup to simulated the effects of a chemical attack, including skin falling off and open sores oozing blood.

A chemical wash down to decontaminate the wounded was set up that included medical personnel in full chemical suits.

"From my perspective this is just first rate, phenomenal," Zion Mayor Lane Harrison told SuburbanChicagoNews.com. "I'm just really impressed to know we are officially prepared."

This is the second time such a training project has been held in North Chicago, with the previous event simulated at the college of Lake County.

Participants in the simulation included the 472nd Chemical Battalion, the 379th Chemical Company, a platoon from the 342nd Chemical Company's Biological Integrated Detection System and the 1171st Area Support Medical Company as well as camouflaged army reservists.

The responders utilized several \$1.5 million vehicles equipped to detect the air for toxins within a five-mile radius.

"We are set up to detect any biological attack," Capt. Peter Holloway said.

Exercises were held in seven locations around the city besides the school ([Bio Prep Watch](#)).

Title: Canceled Las Vegas Attack Simulation Might Signal Shift

Date: March 31, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A mock dirty bomb terrorist attack exercise in Las Vegas has been canceled by the Obama administration at Sen. Harry Reid's request, possibly signalling a shift in how the nation plans for terror attacks.

Some experts have said that changing the test exercise methods to secret surprise tests is a better method of preparing for attacks.

"The tendency right now is to be more focused on biological events as opposed to manmade disasters, but we can't ignore the fact that there are still bad guys with evil intent doing bad things that could involve radiation and nuclear," Craig Vanderwagen, former assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response in the Department of Health and Human Services, told CSMonitor.com. "The impact on our society of such an event would be huge – the idea of not being able to use New York City for a generation if we had that kind of exposure."

Sen. Reid requested last year that the simulated attack "in the heart of the city would unacceptably harm the Southern Nevadan economy," CSMonitor.com reports. The state, Reid said, is already facing a poor economy and would be further harmed by the public relations hit a simulated attack on the Strip would bring.

The scheduled Las Vegas National Level Exercise 2010, which involves 10,000 responders, was canceled last year, leaving the responders without a practice field.

Experts within the nation's emergency preparedness ranks, according to CSMonitor.com, say the cancellation might signal a shift from large-scale "open book" tests, which were a hallmark of the Bush administration, and towards "no-notice" or secretly planned tests. The no-notice tests would require emergency managers into unexpected scenarios for which they haven't planned.

"There is a school of thought that says, 'Let's do some no-notice testing and see what we've got'" Vanderwagen said. "And if you judge by the intensity by which the president and the White House have directed reviews on a lot of these activities, [no-notice] tests are within the realm of possibility" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: First Responders In Arizona Tested

Date: April 14, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A bioterror anthrax event was staged by police and firefighters in Peoria and Glendale, Arizona, on Tuesday night to gauge preparedness in the event of such a disaster.

The training exercise, health leaders in Arizona said, was to gauge every level of response during an emergency, from traffic control to security to medication dispensing.

"We need to be able to treat everyone in the entire community, all four million people who live here, plus visitors, within 48 hours of notification in order to protect everyone against the worst possible type of event," Dr. Bob England of the Department of Public Health told MyFoxPhoenix.com.

The health experts also added that, like any other major emergency, first responders are only as good as the practice they have or have not received.

The Department of Homeland Security provided grants to fund the training exercise, which was held at the Peoria Sports Complex.

The Peoria Sports Complex is used by both the San Diego Padres and the Seattle Mariners for spring training and is comprised of a main stadium and twelve practice fields. The complex is surrounded by hotels, shopping centers and entertainment, making it a prime example of a metro area that could be attacked ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Pensacola, Fla. Simulates Bioterror Attack

Date: April 14, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: First responders from NAS Pensacola in Pensacola, Florida, received hands on practice this week with a simulated bioterror attack at a local post office.

Several teams from NAS Pensacola worked in tandem during the scenario, which saw a suspicious package turn up at the post office. When opened, the package expelled white powder.

"This is a chemical, biological, nuclear exercise." Scott Halford with NAS Pensacola told Fox10TV.com.

Because the hazmat teams were not informed what they were dealing with, testing was required for every possible eventuality. The tests eliminated explosive and chemical substances, leaving the first responders to question if the substance was of a biological origin, such as anthrax or H1N1.

Anyone within the building's "hotzone," which consisted of a ring of 100 yards around the building, had to be decontaminated and taken to either a hospital or treated by medical personnel on site.

"It brings together several agencies on base, security, fire, safety, and environmental," Halford said. "You don't know when something like this may really happen."

The goal of the scenario, NAS Pensacola said, was to find and eliminate any problems that could slow response times or otherwise hinder first responders during an actual emergency ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Arizona Law Enforcement Take Part In Bioevent Simulation

Date: April 19, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The "old gym" at Lakeside, Arizona's Blue Ridge High School was taken over by Arizona Rangers last Tuesday as part of a statewide bioterrorism simulation.

The Rangers were guarding lifesaving medicine as part of the live exercise, which stemmed from a simulated anthrax dispersal at a rodeo and concert event in Phoenix.

Contaminated attendees for the scenario had returned to their homes before the discovery of their exposure.

Following the discovery of the simulated dispersal, a request was sent to the Arizona Department of Health for medicine. The department then contacted the governor, who requested medicine from the Centers for Disease Control.

A "push package" of medicine was delivered from the CDC within 12 hours. The Arizona Rangers, in conjunction with the Arizona Department of Health, provided security and transportation for the medicine as it was dispersed to the targeted communities and the citizens in need.

Eight jurisdictions, including Navajo and Apache County and the White Mountain Apache Tribe, were involved in the live exercise, which had a goal of testing the Arizona State and County Health Departments' ability to obtain lifesaving medications and deliver them to those in need in under 12 hours.

The Arizona Rangers are a group of unpaid volunteers partnered with law enforcement ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Terrorism Training In New York

Date: April 23, 2010

Source: DVIDS

Abstract: The New York City Fire Department and the Marines' Chemical Biological Incident Response Force responded to a simulated exploded bus, a subway chemical attack, a building collapse and two IED attacks, April 22.

The all-day exercise was the culmination of a weeklong training evolution at FDNY Fire Academy on Randall's Island pairing Marines and firefighters. The Chemical Biological Incident Response Force, based in Indian Head, Md., has a history with the FDNY going back to the unit's founding in 1996. Deputy Chief and Marine veteran Raymond Downey helped develop the original training for the unit. After he died in the World Trade Center rescue effort, their training facility was named after Downey.

CBIRF is never in command of an incident, instead they respond and augment at the request of local, state or federal agencies, said Col. John Pollock, CBIRF commanding officer. The Marines go to large-scale events, such as presidential visits and sporting events, so they can respond quickly in case of emergency.

The Marines can assist local emergency services when they may get overwhelmed in a large-scale disaster.

"These guys are cut from the same cloth that we are. We are both men and women of action. When most people see explosions, fire, or hear the sound of guns they head the other way, these are ones heading into the danger to make a difference and save lives," said Major Michael S. Johnson, CBIRF operations officer.

As soon as firefighters cleared away victims from a bus bombing, another set of victims came coughing and choking looking for help. The firefighters called up the Marines and sent them into the smoke filled, mock subway tunnel.

Sgt. Cody McGrew, CBIRF recon team leader, was one of the first Marines into the subway.

"All we knew was there was a subway attack," said the Muscatine, Iowa native. They rushed into the subway covered in protective suits with handfuls of detection equipment searching for the type of chemical used in the attack.

McGrew's team can identify more than 500,000 chemicals, he said. Once they identify it, they can recommend what the rescue teams should wear.

If they don't wear enough they can become victims of the chemical attack, but if they overdress the cumbersome gear can make life saving more difficult, he said.

Staff Sgt. Kelly Vansickle, rescue team member, was sweat-soaked by the time he stepped out of his chemical protective suit at the end of the exercise. He had spent the afternoon carrying or dragging people on special sleds out of the subway chemical attack simulation.

Rescue team members train for these mass casualty events, preparing for possibly 100 or more injured, he said. He can only carry one at a time, and with the clock ticking on survivability, he has to quickly triage and move the right people.

"The first thing is get people to fresh air, that can help a lot," he said. "We need to clear the area as quick as possible."

"When you call the Marines, they're going to get the job done," said Fire Commissioner Salvatore J. Cassano standing in front of the Marines scrubbing and spraying victims as they came out of the smokey subway, and then passing them to fire department medical personnel.

"This is a true joint operation and the picture of interoperability," said Fire Commissioner Salvatore J. Cassano. "The city fire department is better trained to respond after today" ([DVIDS, 2010](#)).

Title: FDNY Simulates Bioevent

Date: April 23, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: New York City's fire department, in conjunction with the Marines, staged a simultaneous mock suicide bombers and multiple poison gas attacks on Thursday practice emergency preparedness.

As part of the simulated bioterror attack, an FDNY team removed wounded victims from a destroyed MTA bus to a triage area. Victims were also pulled from crushed cars that had been turned on their sides or were upside down.

Approximately 100 marines and 100 firefighters took place in the simulation exercise, which was held at the FDNY Fire Academy on Randall's Island.

Another simulated attack, which took place in a replica of a city subway platform blanketed in haze, saw "victims" screaming for help and a mass of mangled dummies representing the dead, including one dummy with a severed leg wearing an FDNY uniform.

Rescue workers in fully body suits and gas masks were forced to lead victims outside of the platform to a decontamination tent where the victims were hosed and sponged down by the Marines.

The point of the drill, Fire Commissioner Salvatore Cassano told the NY Daily News, was to teach firefighters and Marines to work closely together and to share their expertise.

The Marines were part of an Indian Head, Maryland Chemical Biological Incident Response Force unit ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Virginia Stages Bioterror Event

Date: April 26, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Norfolk, Va., held a terror drill last week to test the preparedness of its health officials in the event of a biological attack.

Health officials said that the challenge during a bioevent will be to get all of the potentially thousands of afflicted citizens citywide help. One way to do that, the officials said, is to train people in methods of aiding their neighbors.

As part of last week's simulation, volunteers passed out special bags prepared by the health department. Contained in the bag was information about dealing with a bioevent and Skittles, which simulated necessary medicines.

"This would be the type of emergency which we feel that the majority of the population may have potentially been exposed to a highly lethal germ," Dr. Demetria Lindsay, of the Norfolk Department of Health, told WVEC.com.

In the event of a major biological disaster, Dr. Lindsay said, providing aid and medicine to the citizenry will be the difference between life and death.

"We would be looking for every means that we could utilize to help get medication to people quickly," Dr. Lindsay said.

Volunteers, Dr. Lindsay said, will be key to fighting an attack, as those that know the neighborhood can be utilized to deliver packets of antidote to the correct people at the right time ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Sioux City, Iowa Stages Bioterror Simulation

Date: April 28, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Sioux City, Iowa might not be the most likely target for a bioterror attack, its officials say, but knowing how to respond to such an emergency if it happens is important.

The city, located in western Iowa, held a simulated bioterror event to test its emergency preparedness.

It's not out of the question that Sioux City could be the target of an attack, experts warn, as many trains and semis bring a large amount of chemical agents into the city. The drill, according to experts, also prepared workers for the event of a chemical spill.

"There was a concert here at the Tyson Center and during the end something was released into the environment," Emergency Management Director Gary Brown told KTIV of the simulation. "It's good to get the troops together to see how we can handle a mass casualty situation."

Approximately 130 students from local high schools and colleges were used as injured civilians in the simulated attack, which took place at the Tyson Center, which holds 11,000 people.

Cards were distributed to students to inform them of the symptoms they will act out. Firefighters on the scene were tasked with triaging the injured and treating those who were most seriously injured. Victims were then sent to area hospitals for quarantining and treatment.

"It's a chance for everybody to practice all the skills and the training that they have put together, it's very rare that actual big sized disaster actually happen and so you have to do this practice so that everybody is ready," Dr. Ed Bottei of the Iowa Statewide Poison Center told KTIV ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: N.C. Simulates Nerve Agent Release

Date: April 30, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Rockingham Speedway in Rockingham, North Carolina was the site of a simulated chemical nerve agent release this week as part of a National Guard drill.

"It's like a novel that I hope never comes true," Robert Ingram, the track's general manager, told the Richmond County Daily Journal during a walk-through of the exercise.

As part of the scenario, a track employee found a rudimentary laboratory in a storage building on the racetrack's backstretch, which is where recreational vehicles are parked during the race.

After the lab was found, law enforcement was called, which led to the North Carolina National Guard being called in for support.

The 42nd Civil Support Team, which is based in Greenville, North Carolina and boasts 22 members, received the support call at 4 a.m. The team, which had no prior notice of the drill, brought millions of dollars worth of vehicles and equipment to the track.

The 42nd Civil Support Team specializes in mitigating chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive threats.

The team was sent into the building to take samples and pictures to determine what the lab components are. Authorities were then advised on what steps to take.

Every 18 months, the 42 Civil Support Team is tested on their preparedness ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Rhode Island Simulates Bioevent

Date: May 4, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Cranston, Rhode Island will be inundated with soldiers in hazmat suits this week as part of a simulation to practice response to biological, chemical, radiological, nuclear and high-yield explosive events as well as natural disasters.

The Rhode Island National Guard's 13th Civil Support team's 22 full-time members, tasked with supporting local, state and federal agencies in the event of an attack that involves the use of weapons of mass destruction, are taking part in the week long exercise.

The 13th Civil Support Team is trained to aid local authorities in determining what kind of emergency they are facing and in how to best deal with the situation.

The full time National Guard members will be joined in the exercise, which is being held on Block Island and in Coventry, Cranston, East Greenwich, Lincoln, Narragansett, Newport, Pawtucket, Portsmouth,

Providence and Richmond, by local fire and police departments, hospitals, hazardous materials and decontamination teams.

Additional civil support teams from Alaska, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Vermont and Oregon will also take part in the simulation.

The 13th Civil Support Team, which is headquartered at the Coventry Air National Guard Station in Coventry, Rhode Island, consists of six elements, including a Command Section, Administrative/Logistics section, Operations section, Medical section, Communications section and a survey team ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: South Carolina To Host Bioevent Simulation

Date: May 5, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Upstate South Carolina emergency management personnel will gather in June to prepare for various scenarios in the event of terrorist attacks and will be joined by officials from the FBI, FEMA and other SC state agencies.

Greenwood Today reports that Greenwood Emergency Management will host Exercise Palmetto Shield beginning June 17th. The drills will begin with a seizure exercise and culminate with a hazardous material exercise.

The newspaper reports that a terrorist attack will be simulated along Interstate 85. The hazardous material exercise will take place on a farm in the area.

Exercise Palmetto Shield is the South Carolina version of the Department of Defense's successful Red Dragon exercises. The exercises, according to a U.S. Army news release, simulate scores of real-life scenarios – from chemical to biological to nuclear attacks — at a breakneck pace over the course of a training session involving hundreds to thousands of participants.

Local agencies, including Emergency Management, Greenwood City Police, County Fire, Self Regional Healthcare, the Emergency Communications Center, The Greenwood County Sheriff's Office, Greenwood City Fire, EMS, Greenwood SWAT, Connie Maxwell and the Boy Scouts from Long Cane District, will take part in the simulation as well as federal officials from the FBI, FEMA, SLED, DHEC, the South Carolina Department of Public Safety, South Carolina Emergency Management and the 415th Chemical Brigade ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: School 'Exercise' Panics Students, Upsets Parents

Date: May 9, 2010

Source: [Rio Rancho Observer](#)

Abstract: It was supposed to be a lesson on how to respond to a bioterrorism attack but it quickly turned into a lesson on what happens when not everyone is informed about what's going on.

During a passing period on April 26 in the courtyard of Rio Rancho High School, as students of teacher Justin Baiardo's epidemiology class thought they were leaving for a field trip, seven students seemingly started to hemorrhage, convulse and dropped to the ground with what looked like blood spewing from their mouths. A young girl screamed. Emergency and first responders came to the scene. At least one coach tried to perform CPR on one of the non-responsive students. Calls to 911 were made and students sent panicked text messages.

Unknowingly to many students and some teachers, the entire scene was an "exercise."

The students who collapsed to the ground — and one who “fell” down some stairs — were actors coached by Baiardo to simulate a bioterrorism attack.

Baiardo said he wanted his students to experience an attack and use the lessons learned in his class. In order to achieve some realism, Baiardo kept not only his students in the dark but also the vast majority of the student body.

“I tried to cause a little panic,” Baiardo said. “It had to be spontaneous. The reaction from my kids would not have been there if we told the parents beforehand. I wanted them to respond to a situation like we have been talking about it. [Being] spontaneous was necessary.”

Baiardo described the exercise as a way for his students to study how disease can be transferred through populations. He said the school’s principal was informed of the exercise and it had been in the works for weeks.

In a letter to the Observer, in response to a letter from a concerned parent, Baiardo wrote:

“Despite this parent’s beliefs, the chaos that morning was intentional so as to mimic a true panic situation, a concept foreign to most individuals in this day and age. Controlled panic (fire drills, etc.) fails to instill the reality that a true panic situation might hold and judging by the apathetic reactions of many students during the simulation, I am concerned by the desensitization that I witnessed first-hand within the student population. Such is the pampered environment that we create for our youth in which they are never really exposed to true tests of resolve.”

After the actors fell to the ground, first responders came to the scene. Baiardo had worked with several emergency agencies to “respond” to the attack. Baiardo also worked with local emergency agencies to be at scene, to add authenticity to the exercise. Crews from the New Mexico National Guard 64th Civil Support Team, Air Force Terrorism Response Team and Rio Rancho Fire Rescue participated in the event.

But Rio Rancho Battalion Chief Paul Bearce said he voiced reservations about the exercise. A week prior, a student approached Bearce about participating in the mock event.

“I knew it was going to be a situation where people were going to panic,” Bearce said. “I had concerns from the beginning. We weren’t involved in the planning process. When we found out the scenario, I voiced concerns. Students didn’t realize it was a scenario. My concerns of what I anticipated would happen — happened.”

Fire Rescue sent a rescue company to the school for an hour.

Anticipating people panicking and calling 911, Bearce contacted the dispatch center and told them to route reports of an attack at Rio Rancho High to him.

“We had concerns — we wanted to make sure no one got hurt and there was no mass panic,” he said.

What was an exercise to some was an unfolding disaster to the uniformed. Some parents are not happy with Baiardo’s explanation.

“In the climate of this country, the situation like that should not occur in our schools without better forethought,” said Kristine Templeton, a parent of a student at Rio Rancho High.

Templeton said her daughter panicked as she saw students with blood coming out of their mouths.

"Kids thought people were hurt and didn't know why," she said.

There were reports of students sending panicked text messages, telling the recipient that students were dying at the school.

Baiardo said schools cannot control students sending text messages. In his letter, he wrote: "Unfortunately, some individuals cannot grasp the fact that the school has little control over student cell phone use, and despite what we might say to students in regards to their cell phones, most such efforts are blatantly ignored."

Templeton said false threats like this will cause people to cry "wolf" when the real thing happens.

"What this does is set up for a future (real emergency) and people are going to think 'that's not even real,'" she said.

Teachers did receive an e-mail about the exercise but Baiardo said that perhaps not all teachers received the message.

Templeton's daughter, senior Bekka Sanders, said she was in the courtyard when she heard someone scream and saw students fall to the ground with what she thought was blood coming out of their mouths.

"I didn't know what to do," Sanders said. "I thought people were getting stabbed."

Parent Cheryl Thomas said the school was in the wrong for allowing this to happen.

"I think the school needs to decide what is acceptable and not acceptable — scaring the other kids half to death is not an appropriate high school program," said Thomas.

Thomas' daughter, senior Jordan Rhinehart, was in the courtyard when the exercise took place. She said she saw the student fall down the stairs and thought he was having a seizure.

But Rhinehart said she thought putting students in a realistic scenario was acceptable but asks that next time she be told that it's just a test.

"I was frightened," she said. "I think it was a good thing for them to do; it was real-world stuff [but they need] to make sure everyone else is informed — instead of scaring us like that."

When the student actors fell to the ground at least one coach thought the event was real and tried to give CPR to the student.

"Maybe they didn't read the message," Baiardo said.

Baiardo did say the school's principal and security guards did inform the coach and others who were trying to aid the actors that it was an exercise.

"We wanted to test the kids," he said. "A lot of people fell for it."

Baiardo said the purpose of the exercise would not have been achieved if everyone in the school was told about it beforehand.

"It would have been planned and so pokey," he said. "There would be no feeling of urgency or threat. It would have been a disservice. A little panic can be healthy" ([Rio Rancho Observer, 2010](#)).

Title: Guam Guard To Hold Training Exercises This Week

Date: May 13, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Guam Army National Guard's 95th Civil Support Team will be holding CBRN training exercises this week in what used to be the old Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Housing Authority in Dededo, Kuam News reports.

The public service announcement was made so as to not alarm residents in and around the area, officials told Kuam News.

The required training and evaluation, which will simulate a chemical attack and focus on preparation and responses for the possibility of such attacks, is held once about every 18 months, Guard Spokesman Captain Ken Ola told the paper.

The training exercises, Ola said, are an invaluable tool to test the technical skills of troops in the field.

"They're the first responders for incidents like chemical and biological incidents where you may have a potential of mass impact on the population," Ola told Kuam News.

The training exercises are slated to continue through the rest of this week, according to Ola.

The Guam Army National Guard maintains two armories in two communities and is the most forward-positioned Joint Force Headquarters in the nation, according to GlobalSecurity.Org. The Guam Guard works jointly with the U.S. Naval Forces Marianas, the 13th Air Force, Andersen Air Force Base, the Armed Forces Committee, Guam Chamber of Commerce and the local chapter of the Employer Support for the Guard and Reserve ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Major International Bridge Used In Terror Attack Simulation

Date: May 14, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Hamilton Spectator in Hamilton, Ontario, reported that the Rainbow Bridge, major international bridge, was used recently by emergency officials to simulate a biochemical terrorist attack.

Emergency personnel worked with actors who joined in the simulation exercise, conducted in real time, that involved the simulation of a possible nerve gas attack.

The event began when a flatbed truck towing an agricultural sprayer approached the Canadian side of the border-crossing bridge. A man and a woman were in the truck. As the truck crossed the main span of the bridge, smoke began to plume from its rear end, the newspaper reports.

The Hamilton Spectator quotes a script from the simulated attack as saying: "At the same time, a bus carrying a hockey team and their supporters drove through the smoke from the Canadian side and continued to the US side of the bridge. The two individuals exited the smoking vehicle as Canadian Border Services officers approached the vehicle and investigated. At the same time, US border officials approached the bus that had made its way to the US side of the bridge."

Emergency workers determined that the actors in the truck were displaying symptoms consistent with nerve gas exposure and took steps to prevent the spread.

Also participating in the simulation were the Niagara police, the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission, the Canada Border Services Agency, United States Custom and Border Protection, Niagara Emergency

Medical Services, Emergency Medical Services – United States, the Niagara Falls, Ont., fire department, the Niagara Falls, NY, fire department as well as a Niagara chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear hazardous materials group ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Terror in Redwood City: Emergency Drill Prepares For Terrorist Attack

Date: May 19, 2010

Source: [The Daily Journal](#)

Abstract: The explosion that broke yesterday morning's quiet at the Port of Redwood City was little more than a quick bright flash and billowing plume of black smoke rising up beyond a row of trees.

What did not dissipate quickly, though, was the unexplained blow-up's fallout — first responders staging areas to assess the injured, hundreds of military and public safety members trying to contain a fire and chemical release and bloodied and battered people strewn in the mud around the Cemex facility.

Those on the ground didn't know yet what had happened — the 10 a.m. explosion was actually the second terrorist attack which, coupled together, blew up a ship and collapsed a building — but they knew they needed help.

A stick piercing Lauren Fehd's lung left the 18-year-old worried that her 8-month-old fetus was in distress. Pamela Brown, 25, jumped out a second-story window to escape the building but was also wheezing and blistered from the chemical release. Joan Kyle, 26, was hit on the head by a rock but, while digging Fehd and Brown from the rubble, faced an unexpected danger. It was a snake, which gouged a wound in her arm.

"Wait — you saved us? That is awesome!," said Brown after hearing Kyle tell her story.

Kyle double-checked her story card on a lanyard around her neck.

Yep, in yesterday's mock terrorism drill, the three women survived, albeit in need of serious help.

But in helping victims like the trio, emergency personnel from local, state and federal were the ones being aided. The simulated response exercise known as Golden Guardian was one of several statewide testing local reaction to terrorist attacks at various ports, including Redwood City. Past drills have included disease and natural disasters.

California Emergency Management Agency Secretary Matthew Bettenhausen said the drills are also reminders to the greater public to be prepared for 72 hours, including an escape route from the home and knowing where to find gas and water meters.

The annual event started in 2004 under Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger who was invited to the Redwood City exercise but could not attend.

The governor's absence was barely noticeable in the sea of roughly 400 participants, including members of the national guard, Air Force, CalEMA and public safety organizations throughout the Peninsula.

Camouflage-clad soldiers and military vehicles rumbled down Seaport Boulevard just outside the Pacific Shores Center. Elsewhere in the state, a terrorist attack on a container ship at the Port of Oakland caused a hazardous plus that resulted in an evacuation. At Pier 48 in San Francisco, divers used the Navy Marine Mammal Program which uses dolphins to recover an explosive device. A dirty bomb and shooters rocked the campus of California State University San Marcos and hostages were taken after a terrorist group took over a Catalina Express ferry boat moored at Long Beach Ferry Terminal.

Back in Redwood City, though, some of the affected had concerns other than their immediate safety — primping. As orange-vested organizers placed actors and explained nuances of their individual symptoms

— lethargic means tired, one explained to a woman who wasn't quite sure how to act — bandages were adjusted and bruises touched up. A smiling woman with blood stains running down her sweatshirt applied blood to the back of another while one nearby man looked less successful in surviving the collapse. He had an angry looking gash across his throat and ghostly white face.

Paul Cramer, 24, freshened up his injuries with a spray bottle of fake blood while his roommate Teddy Vigil, 24, was on the ground with a gnarled foot underneath a piece of Hertz equipment.

Vigil said he was hit by a car, leaving him unable to walk and unconscious. Like the others in the simulation, though, he had been there since 6 a.m. and had been warned to expect an 11-hour day. The actors had answered casting calls on Craigslist and the simulation followed three days of practice, according to Fehd.

Although Tuesday's drill was simulated, officials said the scenarios and the actors help emergency personnel know how to react if a real situation comes to pass.

"It's so easy to forget ... how important this is. The events in New York City a few weeks ago remind us of how important this is," said Redwood City Mayor Jeff Ira ([The Daily Journal, 2010](#)).

Title: Anthrax Scare At Philadelphia's Liberty Bell

Date: May 21, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A security guard at Philadelphia's Liberty Bell Pavilion reported the discovery of a blue balloon that was filled with a white powdery substance on Thursday, setting off fears of a potential bioattack.

The discovery of the balloon at the entrance to the Liberty Bell Pavilion led to the area being shut down, with traffic on 6th Street between market and Chestnut blocked off.

"This is what we train for, this is what we practice for," Steve Johnson, Police Homeland Security Unit Deputy Commissioner, told WPVI-TV.

Initial field tests conducted by the fire department's hazardous material unit said that the powder was a biological agent, with authorities fearing it was anthrax.

As a precaution, the four security guards who had come into contact with the balloon were decontaminated, though none showed symptoms of exposure.

"This wasn't an exercise; we're handling it as a hazardous material incident until we know exactly what the substance was," FBI Special Agent J.J. Klaver told WPVI-TV.

Further testing revealed that the balloon was actually filled with a wheat-based flour.

"Multiple protein tests were performed and we are comfortable that the powder is a flour base," Deputy Chief Edwin Grugan of the Philadelphia Fire Department told WPVI-TV.

"Chefs Vs. City," a Food Network cooking show, had taped a segment for its show earlier in the day at Independence Mall, though officials say that no cooking took place and do not know if anyone associated with the show dropped the balloon inadvertently ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: BYU Holds Bioterror Simulation

Date: May 27, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Brigham Young University's LaVell Edwards Stadium on Tuesday played host to emergency management responders instead of football fans.

Those in attendance received training that would help them respond to a bioterrorism attack when the stadium is at capacity, according to the Desert News.

The Utah County Health Department coordinated the drill, which involved volunteers acting as victims of a biological weapons attack.

The newspaper reported that emergency workers were left to determine by way of the victims' symptoms what had happened to each. Lance Madigan, a Utah County Health Department spokesman, told the newspaper that, since officials were unaware of what caused the simulated attack, victims were treated for all possible causes.

Officials donned hazmat suits and decontaminated the victims outside of the stadium before transporting them to local hospitals for further treatment, according to the newspaper. About 100 people volunteered as victims.

"As much as we can, we want to preplan so our response can be better and faster next time," Madigan told the newspaper.

The county health department participated in the exercise with officials from agencies including the Utah Transit Authority, Provo police and fire departments, the National Guard and the Red Cross, according to the newspaper ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Bioattack Drill Held In N.C.

Date: June 7, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Safety officials in North Carolina participated last week in a drill meant to simulate the opening of an powder-laced package at the Rocky Mount Water Treatment Plant, according to the Rocky Mount Telegram.

"The exercise was based on experiences and actual calls we've had in the past in Rocky Mount and in the county, which prompted us to develop this plan," Nash County Deputy Emergency Management Coordinator Brent Fisher told the newspaper. "Now that plan is in place, if something happened, we'd have something universal that all responding agencies can use as a guide. We know how to get the ball rolling and even have a checklist to make sure everything is done."

The drill was funded through a \$35,000 federal grant, the newspaper states.

In the drill, Fisher told the newspaper, fire cadets from a local community college acting as employees at the treatment plant opened a package laced with an unknown powdery substance. Safety officials from local fire departments, health departments and elsewhere in the region participated in the exercise.

"These types of exercises allow the responding agencies to build reputations among other agencies so when an incident takes place, responders are not meeting other responders for the first time," Fisher told the Rocky Mount Telegram. "It allowed us to know what each agencies' roles and responsibilities are and how when we work together we can accomplish the task that needs to be completed to mitigate the

situation and to provide help to those who need it" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Brooklyn-Based National Guard Unit Holds Validation Exercise

Date: June 8, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A New York National Guard unit able to detect weapons of mass destruction underwent its final pre-certification evaluation during a special exercise and ceremony held Tuesday, according to National Guard officials.

Officials said there are now two civil support teams assigned to its force. The first, the 2nd CST based near Albany, was already in operation. The second, the 24th CST, based out of Fort Hamilton, in Brooklyn, was the team dedicated yesterday.

A National Guard spokesman said the civil support teams are specialized units made up of 22 full time Army and National Guardsman. These team members are specifically trained to respond to terrorist attacks where chemical, biological, radiological or explosive agents may have been used. These teams are able to rapidly mobilize and deploy to work with individual communities and civil authorities, officials said.

The civil support team program began in 1998 in response to federal legislation designed to help prepare the nation for terrorist attacks that could involve the use of weapons of mass destruction.

New York was among the ten charter states that held a unit validated for emergency response in 2000. New York's 2nd CST was the first to respond to an actual terrorist attack when it was deployed to the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The civil support team program has grown rapidly in the years following the September 11, 2001 attacks. Every state now has a civil support team. The teams routinely hold joint exercises with civilian fire departments and emergency response agencies as a way to streamline deployment and response ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: CET, LLC, [Drill] Demonstrates Anthrax Spore Destruction System

Date: June 8, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: CET, LLC, recently took part in a bioterrorism exercise at Joint Base Louis-McChord. Officials said the exercise was held to help beef up U.S. preparedness to respond and recover from a bioterrorist attack.

Part of the exercise included CET's demonstration of the Peridox with Electrostatic Decontamination System to destroy anthrax spores in an urban backdrop. Peridox with EDS is the only EPA-registered decontaminant available for use destroying anthrax spores on surfaces. It must be applied by military and/or professional handlers.

Officials used a Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain site to hold the exercise, which gave the biological defense agencies the opportunity to see decontamination in a realistic context. The military has a number of MOUT sites, which contain buildings and streets to practice operations within the constraints of dense populations and valuable assets.

Urban areas are selected as targets by terrorists because they hold a society's transportation, political and cultural centers.

The military has numerous MOUT sites to practice operations within the constraints of dense populations and valuable assets. The MOUT Site used in the exercise is an artificial village complete with office buildings, a school, a church with a cemetery, a post office, small shops, streets and alleys.

The exercise, part of a \$35 million program organized by the Department of Homeland Security and the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, has been ongoing since 2007 ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Emergency Drills May Close Chicago-Area Roads

Date: June 9, 2010

Source: [Chicago Breaking News Center](#)

Abstract: A massive emergency response exercise is scheduled for the Chicago area beginning Sunday.

The practice events spread over five days will include a simulated commercial airplane crash, a simulated rail-car evacuation and a simulated terrorist attack.

Road closures and detours are possible in the Chicago area.

"It is a full-scale exercise, so residents can expect to see emergency responders looking and acting as if this was a real homeland security/domestic response mission," the Illinois Army and Air National Guard said in a press release.

The exercise will begin Sunday with a simulated jetliner crash in southwest suburban Oak Lawn, "with debris and mass casualties scattered throughout the area," said Maj. Gen. William Enyart of the Illinois National Guard.

Toyota Park in [Bridgeview](#) will be the staging area for the Guard starting Monday. Also, Chicago's Office of Emergency Management will practice setting up a remote command center at Soldier Field to handle a large-scale disaster.

On Tuesday, a simulated meth lab will be raided on Green and York Streets in Bensenville.

On Wednesday, Bensenville area also will be the site of numerous simulated terrorist attacks "including takedowns of suspected terrorists," simulated building collapses with trapped victims and mass decontamination and medical care by the National Guard.

At the same time, Rush University Medical Center in Chicago will receive "suspected biological agent patients to decontaminate and medically evaluate."

On Wednesday evening, the CTA will stage a rail-car evacuation SWAT incident at 15th and Clark streets. Chicago police K-9 units will detect "simulated explosives manufactured by a terrorist group on a CTA train." A simulated explosion will occur from 10 p.m. Wednesday to 4 a.m. Thursday. There will be road closings in the area.

On Thursday there will be another takedown situation in the Bensenville area and a simulated chemical explosion at the Nalco Co. plant at 6233 W. 66th St. in Chicago.

The Illinois National Guard says more than 50 local, state, federal and private agencies will participate in the drill to learn how to respond to disasters.

The five-day training exercise will run from Sunday through Thursday, June 17 ([Chicago Breaking News Center, 2010](#)).

Title: Massive Emergency Drills Planned In Chicago, Oak Lawn, Bridgeview, Elk Grove Village And Bensenville

Date: June 9, 2010

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: Imagine a bomb blast, a plane crash, a hazardous materials spill and a CTA derailment, all in the same week. That's the set-up for a massive joint training exercise that's set to start Sunday. The drill is designed to stretch first responders to the breaking point. Dozens of local, state and federal agencies will respond, and seven hospitals will be ready for casualties. Anyone who sees the drill might think it's the real thing; Oak Lawn Police Lt. Arthur Clark says it will be very realistic.

"People who live in buildings across the street when they look out their window will see over 300 first responders and over 50 pieces of fire and emergency equipment," he said. "They're going to see people who will be simulated injured." And that's just for starters. At least seven different scenarios will play through Thursday in Oak Lawn, Bridgeview, Elk Grove Village, Bensenville and in Chicago. One event will be at Soldier Field, another will take place on a stretch of CTA track at 15th Street.

There are bound to be traffic tie-ups, and frightening scenes of survivors and victims. So if you see one, remember this story before you call 911. About 1500 people will be part of this. The folks putting this together say it's one of the biggest exercises ever coordinated in our area. Volunteers from Great Lakes Naval base will play the injured. Mannequins will play the fatalities, and they're being dressed for the occasion by the Salvation Army stores ([Fox News, 2010](#)).

Title: Chicago Tests CBRN Response Teams

Date: June 15, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Emergency response teams in Chicago are testing their skills this week to see how well they respond to different types of disasters, according to a myfoxchicago.com news report.

As part of the weeklong program, a mock terrorist attack will be held requiring emergency response teams to neutralize a terrorist during a chemical weapons release. Additionally, the emergency workers will have to attend to contaminated victims that must be rushed to nearby medical facilities.

The tests started on Sunday when firefighters responded to a mock plane crash. According to officials, fires were set and nearly 200 dummies and actors were scattered about as firefighters and rescue workers responded to the scene.

"It gives you a sense of realism. It gives you a sense of chaos the burning would give you," Illinois National Guardsman Captain Greg Hertz told MyFoxChicago.com. "So the smoke does come out and while we realize the fire on a plane would be much larger than that, it gives a sense of realism to the responders."

Hertz was among those who helped plan the series of training exercises.

Hertz also told myfoxchicago.com that on Thursday there will be a simulated explosion at the Nalco plant on Chicago's west side.

The drills, he said, are designed to test the ability of participating agencies.

"All responses are local and we understand that and the locals handle the responses in the way they deem necessary," Hertz said. "But what everybody needs is resources. And what becomes complicated in all this is how do I apportion resources to the appropriate venues" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: South Korea Prepares For Bioattack

Date: June 16, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Tensions continued to mount Tuesday between North and South Korea when a nationwide civil defense drill was held in South Korea.

The defense drill was the first nationwide drill since 1989 aimed at handling possible chemical, biological and radiological attacks, officials with the National Emergency Management Agency told the Associated Press.

Both North and South Korea have exchanged hostile words since the recent sinking of a South Korean warship. However, Seoul officials told the AP they do not believe the renewed hostilities will lead to all-out war.

"Now, North Korea is maintaining a considerably strengthened vigilance posture and as you know it's been issuing many threats and statements through various channels," South Korean Defense Minister Kim Tae-young told the National Assembly on Tuesday, the AP reports. "But there have been no serious military activities at the border and in rear areas."

Meanwhile, the U.N. Security Council on Monday that it was "gravely concerned" about further hostilities and encouraged both sides not to engage in any hostile acts.

South Korea has taken punitive measures against North Korea, including trade restrictions, since the warship Cheonan was sunk in March, killing 46 sailors.

North Korea has denied sinking the warship and has warned that retaliation would trigger war, the AP reports.

"We are just a victim," Pak Tok Hun, North Korea's deputy U.N. ambassador, told reporters "So we'd like to make our position clear."

North and South Korea are still technically at war because the 1950-53 Korean War ended in an armistice, not a peace treaty, according to the AP report ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Pennsylvania Town Simulates Aerosolized Anthrax Attack

Date: June 22, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: In an ambitious test of the Strategic National Stockpile's response plan, the city of Sharon Hill, Pennsylvania, simulated the release of aerosolized anthrax this week.

As part of the simulated scenario, a crop-dusting plane spread anthrax over sections of I-95, which led to the creation of a command center at the Delaware County Intermediate Unit.

After the command center was in place, DelCoTimes.com reports, state and federal authorities coordinated to rapidly deploy medication to points of dispensing, including the local high school. This allowed authorities to test the ability of emergency responders to dispense three types of stockpile medications used to combat anthrax infections.

"what we're preparing for is setting up a command, control, communications and coordination system, a logistics transportation system and an actual dispensing system whereby we get medications directly to

the hands of our citizens," Wilbur Wolf, a consultant for the county on emergency preparedness, told DelCoTimes.com. "And all that has to happen within 48 hours.

"The anthrax scenario is an important part for us because it forces us to do all of our response within a very short time period. We have done 14 singular site exercises already in the county. This one, we stand up and operate through the command, control, communication and coordination across at least 23 different sites all at one time, so we thought that would be significantly challenging" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: England Conducts Major Chemical Attack Simulation

Date: July 1, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The British Health Protection Agency Emergency Response Department and National Health Services London conducted a major emergency preparedness exercise dubbed Operation Milo this week.

The exercise, according to MedicalNewsToday.com, simulated a chemical incident at a sporting event for disabled athletes. Several organizations participated in Operation Milo, including the London Metropolitan Police, Amputees in Action and the Homerton Hospital. More than 600 participants, including 150 emergency responders, 120 volunteers acting as casualties and a further 150 evaluating and controlling staff and hospital volunteers took part in the event.

"Nothing on this scale has been attempted before, with the rehearsed decontamination of both disabled and able bodied casualties and all of London's emergency services providing their response to the incident," Andy Wapling, head of Emergency Preparedness at NHS London, said, MedicalNewsToday.com reports. "NHS London are looking forward to learning from the day and will be able to share this good practice across the NHS and with other partner agencies to continue to ensure that London is prepared."

In addition to one or more annual field exercises, the HPA Emergency Response Department leads simulations across England that are intended to bolster the NHS response in the face of a variety of events, including chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear emergencies ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Kansas And Nebraska National Guard To Conduct Bioresponse Drills

Date: July 9, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Kansas and Nebraska first-responders and units from the National Guard will conduct an eight-day exercise, including response to biological and chemical agents, in Salina, Kansas, beginning July 12.

First responders from the local, state and federal levels will all take part in what has been dubbed Operation Smokey Hill at Crisis City in the Great Plains Joint Training Center, which is part of the Saline County Emergency Operations Center. The simulation is intended to test how the government will react in the face of terrorist attack.

According to KSaLink.com and the National Guard, the event begins with joint "table-top" exercise involving Kansas state and Saline County authorities. Personnel and equipment will deploy on July 13, which will see the beginning of the simulated attacks being conducted in realistic environments. Students from Salina's Brown-Mackie College have volunteered to play the attack's victims.

Nebraskan National Guard units from the newly formed Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package will be called in by the late afternoon of July 13.

By taking part in the operation, the CERF-P hopes fulfill part of its certification training. It will join the first responders in casualty search and extraction, decontamination and triage operations. Though based in Nebraska, the CERF-P could potentially be called to Kansas, Iowa or Missouri in the case of an emergency situation ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Dry Run For Nuclear Terror Medics

Date: July 14, 2010

Source: [Yorkshire Post](#)

Abstract: Fire crews and hospital staff carried out an exercise in Barnsley yesterday to test the emergency response to a terrorist attack in South Yorkshire.

The scenario was that a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) device had exploded in the Meadowhall shopping centre and crowds of people with radiation burns needed to be treated.

Volunteers were showered in "decontamination" tents at Barnsley Hospital before being allowed in the hospital's emergency department.

Mike Lees, head of emergency planning at Barnsley Hospital, said: "Exercises like this are all about gaining experience for the future, for the time when we have to deal with real, large-scale emergencies" ([Yorkshire Post, 2010](#)).

Title: Terror Drill In America's Oldest Subway To Test Odourless Gas

Date: August 20, 2010

Source: [Times of India](#)

Abstract: Non-toxic and odourless gases will be released in Boston's subway tunnels beginning today in a move aimed at determining how chemical and biological agents would spread through the metro system in a terror attack.

In order to collect data on the behaviour of airborne contaminants, scientists will release inert, odourless gas and particle tracers into the city's MBTA (Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority) subway system, the oldest subway system in the US.

Scientists will study the ways to minimise the impact of such an assault. Particle and gas concentrations will be sampled in more than 20 stations and in subway cars covering the entirety of the underground portion of the subway.

"While the deliberate release of chemical or biological agents is of primary concern, the study will also help researchers understand airflow characteristics for smoke or unintentional chemical spills in developing evacuation, ventilation, and other incident response strategies," the MBTA said in a statement.

The information will also help guide the design of next generation chemical and biological agent detection systems. The tests are part of the anti-terror strategies put in place since the September 11, 2001 terror attacks.

Authorities thwarted an al-Qaida-sponsored plot to attack New York City subways last September.

The study would allow the researchers to test the effectiveness of proposed countermeasure and response strategies.

"The purpose of the study is to gather data on the behaviour of airborne contaminants if they were to be released into the subway.

This is part of the Department of Homeland Security's ongoing commitment to preparedness and the shared responsibility of protecting the nation's critical infrastructure," the MBTA added.

Researchers with electronic monitoring devices and other scientific equipment will be conducting these tests through August 20-27, while the Department of Homeland Security continues a scientific study of airflow throughout the underground portion of the subway system ([Times of India, 2010](#)).

Title: U.S. Postal Service Tests Bioterror Response

Date: August 20, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Postal employees in Lansing, Michigan, conducted decontamination drills on August 18, simulating their response to a bioterror attack using anthrax.

Anthrax, caused by inhaling, digesting or breathing the bacteria or spores of *Bacillus anthracis*, killed five people in a 2001 mail attack in Washington, D.C. Among the dead were two postal workers. Since then, the U.S. Postal Service has taken better measures to protect its employees, including holding such drills, according to the Lansing State Journal.

The exercise, the first since 2007, was held at the Lansing post office and processing center, and included training in the use of an inflatable decontamination station and hazardous materials suits.

The Lansing police and fire departments and members of the Ingham County Health Department also played an active role in the drills, the Lansing State Journal reports. Marcus Cheatum, the assistant deputy health officer at the health department, told the Lansing State Journal that the training helps officials find and fix problems in their responses and teaches the different organizations to work together.

"Before 9/11 and before we started doing these drills, we never partnered with the post office or the Fire Department or the sheriff on things like this, and now we're doing stuff jointly all the time," Cheatum told the Lansing State Journal.

"It just gives us all an opportunity to get together, look at our processes ... and make sure everything works in an orderly fashion," Postal Service spokeswoman Sabrina Todd told the Lansing State Journal ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: India To Stage Chemical Emergency Exercise Event

Date: September 9, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A joint team comprised of the National Disaster Response Force and the Indian Army will represent India during an international chemical emergency exercise planned for October in Tunisia.

The exercise is planned by the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, which is comprised of a group of 15 countries that have signed a treaty to enable a coordinated response to any chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear attack, the Times of India reports.

J. S. Notay, an advisor for the National Authority for Chemical Weapons Convention, told the Times of India that he was excited about the upcoming exercise.

"While the upcoming exercise in Tunisia will be the third in the series of such events that is held once every five years, India will be participating for the first time considering that the NDRF came into existence in 2005," Notay said, the Times of India reports.

Participants got a sneak preview of what to expect during a demonstration this week in Talegaon, near Pune.

The demonstration simulated a scenario of a chemical bomb blast at a sports complex and an elaborate response by the Indian team to search out and rescue people trapped under the rubble and in the parking lot.

K.M. Singh, a member of the National Disaster Management Authority who was also on hand for the demonstration, told the Times of India that he believed it was important for all member-countries to know the kind of coordinated response they are supposed to mount in the event of a CBRN attack.

“The NDRF is equipped with some of the best available rescue equipment while the training and infrastructure needs too are being taken care of well,” Singh told the Times of India. “Two more NDRF battalions are to come up soon at Patna in Bihar and Vijaywada in Andhra Pradesh to add to the existing eight battalions. In the last three years, the NDRF teams have been summoned for search and rescue missions on 91 occasions involving calamities such as cyclones, earthquakes, building collapses and post-tsunami relief operation, among others. The force has saved or rescued close to 1.36 people, collectively for these occasions” ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: North And South Dakota To Train For CBRNE Attacks

Date: September 13, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Officials with the North Dakota National Guard's 81st Civil Support Team and South Dakota's 82nd Civil Support Team they will participate in an upcoming joint CBRNE training exercise at Camp Grafton Training Center in Devil's Lake, N.D.

The exercise, a multi-agency emergency response exercise with civilian responders, will incorporate a variety of different training scenarios. These training exercises, officials told JamestownSun.com, will test the ability of the agencies involved to respond to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or high-yield explosive incidents.

The officials added that the North Dakota Air National Guard's 119th Emergency Management Flight division and 136th Combat Sustainment Support Battalion will also take part in the exercises. The latter, officials said, will support Roads Acting as Dams operations in one of the emergency response exercises.

The CBRNE and RAAD scenarios will give the National Guard units and civilian responders the opportunity to enhance their response, preparedness and cooperative capabilities.

Civilian agencies that will participate in the exercises include the Devils Lake and Grand Forks fire departments, along with the Devils Lake Police Department, JamestownSun.com reports.

The 81st CST, a mobile unit with the ability to respond to an incident within 90 minutes, has 22 members who are on call 24 hours a day in the event or suspicion of a weapons of mass destruction attack.

Officials told JamestownSun.com that the exercises are conducted occasionally to make sure these units are mission-ready.

U.S. Army North validated the 81st CST's mission-ready status during an exercise with the Bismarck Fire Department at the North Dakota State Capitol in October of 2009, officials said ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Missouri National Guard Trains Against Bioterrorism

Date: September 16, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Twenty-two men and women of the Missouri National Guard's 7th Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team, based in Jefferson City, Missouri, trained with first-responders and civil authorities in a series of exercises to fight biological terrorism last week.

The team, composed of Missouri Army and Air National Guardsmen, conducts this training approximately once every month, SEMissourian.com reports. Their regular mission is to support civil emergency teams at domestic chemical, biological, radiological and high-yield explosives incident sites with hazardous substances identification, consequence assessment and response assessment, and in assisting in requests for additional aid at the state and national level.

The training began on September 8 and lasted until September 10. It started with an internal hazmat exercise, followed by a joint hazmat exercise with local authorities and ending with a joint hazmat exercise with the Region E Homeland Security Response Team in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. All three events were related.

"My objective for the team was to start working towards the goal of completing a 72-hour exercise," Capt. Theresa Wagner, the team's operations officer and the scenario designer, said, according to SEMissourian.com. "It has been a couple of years since we did successive exercises and it tests our endurance both mentally and physically. It makes the team look at a hazard from all perspectives and figure out all pieces. It also maximizes our training time available during our scheduled temporary duty trips."

In one scenario, a team was called to a livestock auction company where several cows had mysteriously fallen ill and died. Inside the barn, a team member of the 7th's reconnaissance section discovered a lab manufacturing an unknown substance. The rest of the team analyzed the chemicals being made and determined that it was not only dangerous, but had also been used to contaminate the cattle's drinking water.

During the exercise, Sgt. Hugh Mills suffered a simulated broken leg and had to be evacuated while still wearing his hazmat gear. He then had to be removed from the site and decontaminated.

"I think by far, anytime we get a chance to put on the suit and run a complete mission just as new guys, so we can work out the kinks ourselves, is much more beneficial," Mills told SEMissourian.com. "Being able to see from our perspective and learn at our level right there is invaluable" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: India To Take Part In OCPW Response Simulation

Date: September 16, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A joint team of the National Disaster Response Force and the Indian Army will represent India at an international chemical emergency exercise in Tunisia this October.

The exercise, dubbed ASSISTEX-3, is planned by the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Times of India reports. The OPCW is comprised of a group of 15 countries, including the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy, that have signed a treaty that enables a coordinated response to a CBRN attack on any of the member countries.

J.S. Notay, advisor for the National Authority for Chemical Weapons Convention, told the Times of India that this is the first time that India will take part in the exercise, which is held once every five years.

Notay, along with K.M. Singh, a member of National Disaster Management Authority, recently attended and reviewed a search and rescue demonstration by the joint team at the CRPF camp in Talegaon, near Pune, India.

The scenario was a simulation of a chemical bomb blast at a sports complex and featured an elaborate response by the Indian team to find and rescue people trapped under the rubble, the Times of India reports.

"It is crucial for all member-countries to know the kind of coordinated response they are supposed to mount in the event of any member country calling for help to deal with CBRN emergencies," Singh told the Times of India ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: General Physics Corp. To Provide Army With Bioweapons Training

Date: September 29, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: General Physics Corporation announced on September 28 that its Domestic Preparedness Equipment Training Assistance Program was granted an additional delivery order on its existing support contract with the U.S. Army's Tank-Automotive Command for biological weapons training.

General Physics, a performance solutions provider and the operating subsidiary of GP Strategies Corporation will, under the contract, provide support for TACOM's Life-Cycle Management Command Tiger Team at the Pine Bluff Arsenal in Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

The team from General Physics will provide TACOM with chemical, biological, nuclear and high-explosive detection, protection and decontamination equipment training and technical assistance. Recipients of the training will include federal medical, fire and law enforcement first-responders on U.S. Army installations across the U.S. and abroad.

TACOM will also receive expertise from General Physics as it assists them in assessing the general condition and deployment of equipment from the Installation Protection Program and Army First-Responder Program.

For much of the last decade, DPETAP has received or conducted similar training. DPETAP was developed together by the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Preparedness Directorate and the Pine Bluff Arsenal.

The General Physics TACOM project began in June 2010 and facilitates first-responders in maintaining and operating their CBRN equipment and facilities. TACOM offers more than 50 exercises and courses that have been attended by over 190 students at 18 military installations around the world. General Physics TACOM team has provided first-responders with over 1,540 instructional hours ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: EU Holds Bioterror Attack Simulation

Date: October 4, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Amid reports of an al-Qaeda plot to attack Britain, France and Germany, and Norway's arrest of three men plotting attacks in Oslo and Copenhagen, the EU recently tested its response coordination capability to a simulated biological attack on a European soccer championship.

The EU exercise, the fifth of its kind, was conducted from September 27 through Sept. 29 and examined the role of first-responders in the fields of health, transport, border control, public order and civil protection in an emergency, according to EUObserver.com.

The simulation centered on a hypothetical bioterror attack during the European soccer championship that will occur in 2012 in Ukraine and Poland. The EU claimed that the testing was conducted successfully.

"The lessons learned in particular with regard to information sharing and communication will allow for further improving the crisis coordination arrangements," an EU announcement read, according to EUObserver.com.

News of the simulation broke following an announcement by U.S. and European officials that a Pakistan-based terrorist group with al-Qaeda links had been caught in the planning stages of a Mumbai-style attack in Britain, France and Germany.

"This plot was in its embryonic stages," an unnamed British government official told the Associated Press.

Separate developments in Denmark and Norway saw the arrests of two men who have confessed to planning attacks on a Danish newspaper, the Jyllands Posten, and the Chinese embassy in Oslo. One of the men was a Norwegian citizen of Chinese-Uighur origin. A third man was also charged in connection with the plots ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Israel Prepares For Biological, Chemical Attacks

Date: October 29, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Officials with Israel's Home Front Command recently announced that they are preparing for a wide range of scenarios, including the possibility that Hezbollah will one day obtain biological or chemical weapons.

A recent drill simulated missile attacks in Tel Aviv and on Bloomfield Stadium, in Jaffa, Israel, where hundreds of "spectators" were preparing for a soccer match, the Jerusalem Post reports. During the drills, a chemical attack was also simulated with an actual cloud formed near the impact site.

Home Front Command officials said that in the state's 62 years of existence, it has never been attacked by a chemical or biological missile. Officials also told the Jerusalem Post that they do not count on that trend to continue.

As a result, senior officials reported that they have begun a wide array of different drills and scenarios including the possibility that Hezbollah will one day obtain chemical weapons.

To prepare for this eventuality, officials said that two years ago they awarded Elbit Systems, Ltd., a contract to build a state-of-the-art simulator to train commanders in dealing with the fallout from chemical or biological attacks.

The training simulator is housed at the Home Front Command headquarters, near Ramle, Israel. It includes 50 different stations. The simulated missile attack drill was the simulator's first large-scale inaugural drill.

Lt. Col. Nir Golkin, head of research and development in the Home Front Command, told the Jerusalem Post the simulator enables commanders to train for threats that are almost impossible to drill in the field.

"It is extremely difficult to simulate a chemical missile attack in Tel Aviv," Golkin told the Jerusalem Post. "On the simulator, we can insert all of the different parameters and make it seem as real as possible. That way, we can test commanders in their ability to deal with the fallout and dispersion of the chemical agent" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: California County To Hold Bioterror Clinic Simulaiton

Date: November 3, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: California's Ventura County Public Health Department recently announced plans to hold simultaneous flu clinics at three sites on November 10 as part of its plan to prepare for a possible bioterrorist attack or a major infectious disease outbreak.

Diane Dobbins, manager of the emergency preparedness office at the public health department, told VCStar.com that the clinics that will double as disaster drill sites will be similar to the mass swine flu vaccination events held last year.

"All of those sites were done one at a time," Dobbins said, according to VCStar.com. "If we had a bio-terrorism event, we would have to activate multiple sites at the same time."

The three clinics will be open from noon to 4 p.m. Those who attend will receive a free flu shot. The event's planners are expecting at least 1,000 people to show up at each site throughout the day. Estimates are that 200 to 300 people will be involved in running the drill.

During the drill, public health officials will be working with an internet-based emergency operations program. Clinic site staff will be able to use the system to communicate directly with operations centers located at area colleges, which will then communicate directly to the emergency center at the county health department ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: N.H. Air National Guard Practices Anthrax Vaccination Simulation

Date: November 8, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Nearly 1,000 members of the New Hampshire Air National Guard received flu shots to help prepare for a large a scale outbreak during a four hour simulated drill on November 6.

The drill was intended to represent the role the guard would as first-responders in a real anthrax situation, according to SeaCoastOnline.com.

A Point of Dispensing operations unit was set up on the grounds of the New Hampshire Air National Guard's Pease base and its members were processed through what was described as a mass dispensing scenario. Eight hundred members were actually administered flu shots instead of the anthrax vaccine.

"We plan it out and make it come to life," Lt. Col. Paul Loiselle, commander of the 157th Medical Group, said, accordingto SeaCoastOnline.com. "Today we're trying to compact the dispensing over a very short time frame. We're trying to get people done quickly because in the event of a disaster, the key ends up being speed. Time is of the essence. You're working against the clock."

In addition to the New Hampshire Air National Guard, the exercise included eight of the state's 15 Public Health Regions. It was designed to test the state's Strategic National Stockpile, Cities Readiness Initiative, Multi-Agency Coordinating Entity and Point of Dispensing plans. Should the drill be considered a success, it could be applied to a national disaster or terrorist attack scenario.

During the weekend drill, the guardsman represented first-responders, SeaCoastOnline.com reports, who would typically receive the anthrax vaccine first, so that they would be protected while helping members of the public.

Evaluators from the New Hampshire Department of Safety & Homeland Security and Emergency Management watched the event and will provide a review and improvement plans within a month's time ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Israel Holds Bioterror Drill

Date: November 10, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: "Orange Flame," a detailed simulation of a biological terror attack, will be held this week in Israel, and will affect three participating hospitals in the center of the country.

The exercise is managed by the Home Front Command and the Health Ministry in Ramle, but it will also occur in several other locales. The hospitals affected by the drill will be the Assaf Harofeh Medical Center in Tzifrin, the Kaplan Medical Center in Rehovot, and the Meir Medical Center in Kfar Saba, JPost.com reports.

Several organizations, including the Israel Police, the Defense Ministry, Magen David Adom and the L. Greenberg Center for Forensic Medicine at Abu Kabir, will participate.

The annual Orange Flame exercise, now in its fifth year, has been planned over several months to ready hospitals and other facilities to be able to cope with a biological emergency and to be able to coordinate among several groups of authorities, an IDF spokesman told JPost.com.

The scenario is kept secret for the exercise so that the participants will be surprised like a true emergency. The participating hospitals will need to discover the biological agent and cope with the situation. Hundreds of simulated injured victims will need to be treated after "poisoning" by the biological agents while rescuers will wear special equipment and "decontaminate" the victims ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: New York Holds CBRN Drill

Date: November 23, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A drill to train and prepare for incidents that could include the use of a biological, chemical or radiological agent was held at the Rockland County Fire Training Center in Pomona, New York, on Saturday.

The personnel involved with the drill included approximately 250 military members, fire and hazmat members as well as the Rockland County police. Members of the New York Army and Air National Guard units also participated in the drill, which included security personnel from the 105th Airlift Wing of the New York Air National Guard Base at Stewart Airport at Newburgh and the 104th Military Police Battalion from Kingston, MidHudsonNews.com reports.

Military soldiers and airmen began to move across New York to the Camp Smith Training Site on Friday in preparation for the drill. The scenario required a New York National Guard Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team to be called to the site of a potential terrorist attack and determine the type of weapon deployed, MidHudsonNews.com reports. The New York National Guard CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package then moved onto the site to rescue and decontaminate trapped survivors, the National Guard reports.

"One team is a search and extraction team, they go forward into the simulated contaminated zone," Lt. Col. David Gagnon of the Kingston unit told MidHudsonNews.com. "They will bring back casualties to be deconned by my decontamination element and then they are evaluated by medical personnel all the way through the process and then they are evacuated out."

The drill is one of several held around the state of New York throughout the year ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Florida National Guard Simulates CBRN Attack

Date: December 10, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A National Guard unit based in Fort Blanding, Florida, that is tasked with responding to biological and chemical attacks recently underwent a day-long evaluation by military authorities that consisted of a major simulated exercise.

The 44th Civil Support Team responded to reports of a laboratory producing a weapon of mass destruction in Green Cove Springs, according to Jacksonville.com.

From 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., the team secured the area, set up an operating base and sent search teams to scour the area, including an abandoned auto dealership. Many of the team were equipped with full hazmat gear.

"It's like putting a bag over your head and running on a treadmill," National Guard Sgt. Kyle Powers said, according to Jacksonville.com.

An eight-member team of observers from Northern Command watched the simulation unfold. They had arrived the day before in order to set up the suspected laboratory, plant fake bomb-making equipment and distribute liquids meant to simulate toxic chemicals.

The 44th Civil Support Team is one of two units in the state of Florida and one of 60 nationwide that are chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear first-responders. It was one of the first on scene for the 2001 anthrax attack in Palm Beach County.

"Our job is to go in and figure out where it is and what it is," Lt. Col. Michael Ladd, the unit's commanding officer, said, Jacksonville.com reports. Ladd said that the fact the exercise was only a drill did not take away from its urgency ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: IDF Launches Special CBRN Battalion

Date: December 14, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Israeli Defense Force recently inaugurated a battalion dedicated to dealing directly with the effects of a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear attack.

The unit, known as Yanshuf, or Owl, has been in existence for some time, but it has only just been fully recognized as a battalion in its own right, according to the IDF website.

Becoming a full battalion involves a series of major changes to the unit's operation. The company soldier track for the unit has been lengthened and company commanders are now required to complete the same training course as company commanders in regular units, according to IsraelNationalNews.com.

Yanshuf recently conducted its first battalion-level exercise. Its companies drilled in scenarios involving a simulated CBRN attack in open spaces and urban environments. In the exercise, the new battalion worked with a team from the Engineering Unit for Special Operations.

The IDF's Ground Forces Commander, General Sami Turjeman, welcomed Yanshuf and implied that its recent upgrade could have something to do with fears of an Israeli confrontation with Syria, IsraelNationalNews.com reports.

"We are here in the southern Golan Heights," Turjeman said, according to IsraelNationalNews.com. "Not far away from us, the Syrians are preparing various capabilities that we need to prepare for. Our job is not to prepare for the conventional events but for the extreme scenarios, and Yanshuf Battalion is the spearhead of the [CBRN] defense element. You have a very heavy responsibility on your shoulders. We are building a highly professional unit here with the spirit of an operational fighting unit" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Arizona Holds CBRN Simulation

Date: December 15, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A significant emergency chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials training drill was conducted in the Phoenix region on December 13.

Twenty-nine firefighters were in attendance from nine different cities at the drill.

At the Tempe Fire Training Center, firefighters responded to a simulated distress call concerning two boys that were playing with a yellowish powder they found. In the scenario, one of the boys had developed a rash and had trouble breathing, according to AZCentral.com. Their mother alerted authorities.

The firefighters were unaware that the children had been playing with a mixture containing the rash-causing pesticide boric acid and were tasked with properly handling and identifying the substance.

To conduct the drill successfully, the firefighters had to set up a decontamination corridor before removing the three powder samples from the floor and desks of a warehouse and then run the samples through two different types of identification kits.

In the simulation, firefighters from Mesa and Peoria, Arizona utilized a Hazcat kit to determine whether the samples were toxic, AZCentral.com reports. They used a flowchart to perform experiments on the subject, lighting it and diluting it in test tubes in order to identify it using a process of elimination.

The Hazcat kit identified the substance correctly as a mixture of boric acid, sugar, whey protein and diatomaceous earth. Tempe Fire Capt. Dan Fonseca appreciated the machine, but noted its shortcomings, including that it cannot identify mixtures well, or any materials not stored in its memory.

Fonseca said that the Phoenix region has some highly trained firefighters in the area of hazardous materials, AZCentral.com reports. Some have even authored training manuals on the subject. The curriculum is highly detailed and regular training occurs weekly ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: South Korea Runs CBRN Drills

Date: December 17, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: In Paju, South Korea, dozens of residents recently evacuated to underground parking lots and wore gas masks as part of a mass evacuation drill against chemical, biological and radiological attacks from nearby North Korea.

Rescue workers in Paju also conducted casualty simulation drills, bringing wounded residents pretending to be infected with chemical agents to local hospitals, according to WXYZ.com.

The drills came alongside new diplomatic pressure from the United States and regional powers towards North Korea. New Mexico's Gov. Bill Richardson was scheduled to stop in China on his way to North Korea this week. He has acted as a diplomatic troubleshooter with the rogue nation and has made several visits in the past.

Chinese State Councilor Dai Bingguo, China's lead foreign policy official, recently returned from North Korea and is scheduled to hold talks with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State James Steinberg in Beijing, WXYZ.com reports. China is being pressured by the United States to try to get North Korea to abandon its dangerous behavior.

Meanwhile, evacuation drills are being held across South Korea in the wake of the North Korean shelling of Yeonpyeong Island, a disputed island near the border. In the artillery duel that followed, four South Koreans were killed. Casualties in the north are unknown.

In Seoul, residents stopped their cars and ran to underground shelters in the country's largest ever evacuation drill, ending any previous indifference South Koreans may have had about a potential attack by Pyongyang.

"We will need these evacuation plans and skills sooner or later in case war breaks out, and I think war can happen any time," Han Yoo-jin said, according to WXYZ.com ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Hawaii National Guard Trains To Fight CBRN Attack

Date: December 23, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The all-hazard response team of the Hawaii National Guard, known as the CERF, recently participated in a six day chemical, biological, nuclear and high-yield explosive training exercise and received validation from the Joint Interagency Training and Education Center.

The setup and training occurred between December 13 and December 18 and included members of the Air Force and Army. The team responded to a simulation of a dirty bomb detonation containing sarin gas that required a search, extraction, decontamination and medical treatment for the simulated victims, the U.S. Air Force reports.

"The exercise we're going through is evaluation of the team to be sure they meet standards set by the National Guard bureau as far as responding to the disaster and treating the casualties that come out of the disaster," Col. Stanley Sato, the 154th Medical Group commander, said, according to the U.S. Air Force. "The Guard's primary mission is homeland defense; typically, we've responded to earthquakes, floods (and) storm cleanup. We've never had any incidents with weapons of mass destruction in Hawaii like they did in the Oklahoma City bombing, but anything that might happen to the homeland, we would be there."

CERF was founded in 2004 and is evaluated every two years. Hawaii is thought to be a strategic location for the military due to its location in the Pacific. If called upon, CERF members could support Hawaii or another state or territory ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Fla. National Guard Runs Bioterror Simulation

Date: December 30, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Florida National Guard's 48th Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team was evaluated on Thursday, December 16, in a simulation of a domestic security exercise involving chemical, biological, radiological and weapons of mass destruction attacks.

The team members were equipped with orange HAZMAT suits as they began their exercise, which was lead by the U.S. Northern Command at the Army Aviation Support Facility in Brooksville, Florida, Hernando Today reports.

"Unfortunately, the environment we have to deal with today has the threat from al-Qaida and different terrorist organizations that are always looking for a way to hurt Americans, " Lt. Col. Joe DeFee, commander of the Clearwater, Florida based team, said, according to Hernando Today. "This is a response to that."

The team, which was formed in 2009, consists of 22 members certified by the Army, Air Guard or National Guard as hazardous materials technicians. The certification takes over 600 hours of training over the course of two years. CSTs are deployed to help first responders and the federal government to identify WMDs and to keep citizens safe. These teams must pass an exercise-based assessment every 18 months.

"(These teams are) important so that the public is assured of having a rapidly deployable military united to assess and assist civil authorities in the even of a terrorist, chemical, biological or radiological attack," Ronald Jones, the director of Civil Support Readiness Group-East, said, according to Hernando Today ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Bio & Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following bio-terror drills occurred within the calendar year of 2011. The fact that these bio-terror drills exist in mass confirms that an upcoming bio-terror attack is in the cards and may be played in a last ditch effort to regain political, economic and military control of society. Since 9/11, bio-terror drills have become the norm in America but have recently started becoming a weekly occurrence since February of 2011.

A Few Pertinent Questions:

1. When will the "bio-terror drills" go live?
2. How will police, military and the American people know the difference between "real world" bio-terror and "drilled" bio-terror?
3. Will the video footage of bio-terror drills be used by the government or media for pandemic propaganda purposes at a later date?

Resounding Bio-Terror Drill Themes:

1. A bio-terror attack and subsequent pandemic is not a matter of "if", but "when".
2. Synchronicity and coordination of ALL local, county, state and federal government emergency agencies is being repeatedly drilled by DHS and FEMA in congruence with COG (Continuity of Government) / [Martial Law plans](#).

Title: South Carolina Conducts Chemical Weapons Emergency Drill

Date: January 10, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Teams from the Charleston County Emergency Management Department in Charleston, South Carolina, recently conducted emergency training for how to handle a chemical weapon situation.

"It's an act of domestic terrorism," Jason Patno said, according to PostandCourier.com, in reference to the scenario the teams faced.

Dozens of first responders, including police, firefighters, emergency medical specialists and South Carolina National Guard members convened for the exercise at the former Laing Middle School near U.S. Highway 17 and Six Mile Road in Charleston, according to PostandCourier.com.

Among the participants were 85 volunteers from the Weapons of Mass Destruction Regional Response Team from Charleston and Dorchester counties.

The 43rd Civil Support team from the National Guard also took part in the exercise. The Guardsmen possess specialized equipment that can be used to detect radiological, chemical or biological agents, PostandCourier.com reports.

"Our proximity to the port and major transportation routes could place us at risk for exposure to a wide range of emergency incidents," Mount Pleasant Fire Chief Herb Williams said, according to PostandCourier.com. "Our staff is training to respond to and mitigate those incidents." Officials report that a full-scale exercise like this one will be conducted at least once a year ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Georgia Simulates Anthrax Attack

Date: January 24, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: State and local agencies in Columbia County, Georgia, conducted emergency medical exercises simulating an anthrax attack on January 22 at a local high school.

"We have evaluators, we have observers and we may just have citizens that want to come through and participate," Incident Commander Linda Graves said, according to WJBF.com.

Over 300 volunteers participated in the drill at Grovetown High School, which simulated an outbreak of anthrax. The goal of the event was to train the public health staff in the event of a real life scenario, according to WJBF.com.

"It is extremely important because if we have a biological attack on our area or if we have a pandemic, we need to protect our citizens in our county by medicating them. We can do that by vaccinating them if there's a pandemic," Graves said, WJBF.com reports.

Participants in the event had to drive through stations while the medical staff distributed medication. The organizers told WJBF.com that drive-through systems are more efficient and more effective. When people stand in line, they potentially expose one another to harmful substances.

"We just need to make sure that the community knows that this is a drill and the purpose of it is to make sure public health is prepared to distribute large quantities of medication in the event of an emergency," Graves told WJBF.com.

Organizers said that this is the first drill of its kind undertaken in Columbia County ([Bio Prep Watch](#)).

Title: Toronto Simulates Toxic Mist Release

Date: January 26, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Emergency crews in Toronto recently participated in a simulated terrorist attack at the unused lower platform of the Bay subway station to test out the federal government's new national standard for firefighter, police officer and paramedic protective equipment.

The simulation involved a terrorist walking onto the subway car and using a suitcase to release a toxic mist. The emergency crews needed to rescue a female passenger and determine what chemical was used, according to Inside Toronto.

"This standard will ensure Canada's first responders have the highest standard of protective equipment available when working to address hazardous threats," Vic Toews, Canada's public safety minister, said, according to Inside Toronto. "The new national standard will allow first responders to do their jobs more safely and with greater protection."

The new standard will apply to equipment that is used in chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear situations.

"Firefighters and other first responders across Canada rely on countless pieces of specialized equipment each day when responding to calls," Ron Jenkins, Toronto Fire Services' deputy chief, said, according to Inside Toronto. "It is vital that we have the right equipment for the job, but choosing that equipment is no easy task especially when we're talking about a large scale CBRN event...Beginning today, Canadian firefighters, police and paramedics will have the comprehensive new tool to guide us in the selection, use and care of personal protective equipment" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Indiana Group To Hold Bioterror Simulation

Date: February 1, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A group that organizes disaster drills in Indiana has chosen to conduct one in 2011 that centers around a bioterrorism attack.

The Coalition for Emergency Response designs a disaster drill every year to help monitor the responses of partnering organizations, hospitals and clinics in northwest Indiana, according to NWTimes.com.

Coalition member David Milen is the bioterrorism/disaster preparedness coordinator at Franciscan St. Margaret Health in Hammond and Dyer. Milen told NWTimes.com that the drills help put together plans should the disasters occur in real life.

The coalition intends to run the bioterrorism drill in September and has hired a contractor to help pull it off.

Last September, the coalition simulated the aftermath of a tornado in the area. Planning for the tornado drill, the coalition's second such effort, involved more than 35 organizations in a five county area. There is as yet no word as to what next year's emergency simulation might be.

Also in Indiana, the Senate recently voted unanimously to support a bill that allows Indiana to call on and to assist emergency teams in neighboring states. Under Senate Bill 6, state and local units of government can enter into agreements with units of government in other states with similar legislation, according to EagleCountryOnline.com.

If passed into law, Indiana will be the first state in the Midwest to adopt an interstate agreement model. Similar agreements are gaining support in Illinois, Michigan and Ohio ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Virgin Islands Conducts WMD Training Exercise

Date: February 10, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The 23rd Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team of the Virgin Islands National Guard recently conducted a training exercise in Frederiksted to be prepared to respond to hazard-related emergencies.

The training activity prepared the team to deal with any chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or high-yield explosive inside the territory or within the southeast corridor of the United States, including Georgia, North Carolina, Puerto Rico and Alabama, according to the Virgin Islands Daily News.

The U.S. Army North evaluated the National Guard unit during the training simulation, which began at 4:30 a.m. and lasted throughout the day. Nineteen out of 22 team members participated in the drill in which they needed to identify, assess and give an analysis of the substance they collected.

The scenario included the delivery of a pallet of packages that had an elevated radiological reading on a ship at a pier.

"The culmination of years of training ensures that we meet the marks set forth from other CSTs across the nation," Maj. Kenneth Alleyne, the 23rd's unit commander, said, according to the Virgin Islands Daily News. "It is the same standard across the board and we're just as good as every state and territory."

While the team knew it would be participating in the activity, they did not know where it would be located or what the scenario would be.

"All CSTs are top-notch and the V.I.'s are no different," Lt. Col. Bruce Alzner, of the Army North Civil Support Team Readiness Group, said, the Virgin Islands Daily News reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: New Mexico Police Force Holds Bioattack Drills

Date: February 15, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Albuquerque, New Mexico, Police Department's response team is preparing for any type of attack that uses biological or chemical weapons in a joint operation with homeland security that will keep them ready for many different emergencies.

The last two weeks has seen almost 70 officers train on joint counter-terrorism tactics and learn how to be on the front lines of a major disaster, KASA reports.

"What we're trying to do is prepare our officers should an incident occur to prevent and/or deter any kind of terrorist or criminal act which would cause massive injuries or deaths," Lt. Rogelio Banez of Homeland Security said, according to KASA.

Some of the skills officers have learned include the clearing and securing of a building that has undergone a terrorist attack to decontaminating the victims and themselves.

Other protection against bioterror attacks in Albuquerque comes from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Metropolitan Medical Response Team, which is meant to develop and enhance existing systems of emergency preparedness in case of a public health crisis. This organization coordinates law enforcement, hazmat, public health and other first response personnel to effectively respond to emergencies, reports the City of Albuquerque, KASA reports.

The city of Albuquerque uses the MMRS plan to plan, develop and purchase any special pharmaceuticals needed to respond to medical consequences of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive weapons in the Albuquerque metropolitan area ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Department Of Defense Completes Rapid Response Exercise

Date: March 1, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: AVIBiopharma and the U.S. Department of Defense recently completed 11 days of a rapid response exercise using a potentially fatal pathogen.

The work was supported by the Transformational Medical Technologies program, which is funded by the United States Department of Defense Chemical and Biological Defense program, which is, in turn, supported by the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, according to Finance.Yahoo.com.

The AVI BioPharma tests centered on the appearance of the dengue virus, a sometimes fatal disease that infects up to 100 million people worldwide every year. AviBiopharma conducted its first TMT rapid response exercise successfully using the pandemic in 2009.

The major test in the formal response exercise was to take a dengue vaccine from conception to production in the span of 11 days.

The drug candidate in this case, AVI-6006, uses AVI Biopharma's proprietary PMOplus technology, which is a positively charged-version of its neutrally-charged phosphorodiamidate morpholino oligomer chemistry, Finance.Yahoo.com reports.

The exercise was part of an effort by the TMT, partnered with AVI, to conceptualize, develop and refine a rapid response capacity that includes the ability to identify a threat and respond to it by designing and producing a therapeutic candidate and then evaluating its preclinical efficacy.

"AVI's ability to effectively and rapidly respond to real-world infectious disease and biological threats is inherent to the nature of our RNA-based technologies and represents the prospect of a new, faster, more efficient, and perhaps more predictable, option for drug development in our industry," Chris Garabedian, AVI's CEO and president said, according to Finance.Yahoo.com ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: South Korea, U.S. Armies Demonstrate Bioweapons Response

Date: March 3, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: South Korean and U.S. soldiers participated in a training exercise this week that simulated the detection and disposal of North Korean chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons as part of military exercises between the two countries.

North Korea has described these exercises as a rehearsal for invasion while Seoul and Washington say that the simulations are purely for defensive reasons, the AFP reports. The U.S. has had a military alliance with South Korea dating back to the Korean War.

"North Koreans have threatened to use weapons of mass destruction," Brigadier-General Chuck Taylor said, according to AFP. "This exercise helps us to deter based upon our readiness, and if deterrence fails, to help prevail in any kind of threats and environment."

An expert estimation believes that Pyongyang, North Korea, may have enough plutonium to build six to eight small atomic weapons, though they are unsure if it is capable of mounting these atomic warheads on missiles, according to the AFP.

According to estimates by South Korea's defense ministry, North Korea has an estimated 2,500 to 5,000 tons of chemical weapons, which might consist of mustard gas, blood agents, nerve agents and phosgene, among others. They are also suspected to have biological weapons capability.

The annual drills, known as the Key Resolve/Foal Eagle drills, started on Monday and involve 12,300 U.S. troops and close to 200,000 South Korean service members, including reserves ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Anthrax Attack Simulation Planned For Arizona

Date: March 11, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: An emergency response exercise simulating an attack using anthrax is scheduled for April 2 in Gilbert, Arizona.

The current plan calls for a "Point of Distribution Drive-Through Exercise" to be conducted at a local high school. The strength and completeness of county and town planning for a terrorist attack will be tested, according to AZCentral.com.

Maricopa County, the town of Gilbert and Gilbert Public Schools are calling for 200 to 250 volunteers to participate in the exercise. The volunteers will be expected to make several trips through dispensing lines in order to simulate crowds coming to the site to receive medicine for their families.

Although this scenario regards anthrax specifically, the system being tested would be appropriate for use with other biological disasters, from avian flu to any another kind of terrorist attack where a rapid dispersal of a vaccine would be needed to ensure public safety, AZCentral.com reports.

Previous planning methods have used public facilities, but the drive-through approach is relatively new. It came about as a response to fears that people would form crowds at dispensary points at a time when avoiding contagion would be absolutely necessary.

A similar exercise utilizing the help of 300 volunteers was recently conducted in Columbia County, Georgia, at the end of January ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Battery Park City Holds Chemical Attack Simulation

Date: March 15, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: In New York City, the Battery Park City Community Emergency Response Team recently met to conduct its first terror evacuation drill since the September 11, 2001, terror attacks.

The drill was created to test the area's emergency response to an attack that utilized either chemical weapons or explosives, according to DNAInfo.com.

"You can never prepare too much," Hank Wisner, deputy chief of the Battery Park City CERT, said, according to DNAInfo.com.

Wisner was in charge of approximately 100 volunteers who began working at 7 a.m. to conduct the drill in Southern Battery Park. The local residents, who had been previously trained, listened to the scenario and then quickly broke into teams.

Residents participated in search and rescue, animal search and rescue, medical triage, traffic control, maritime evacuation and other scenarios.

The triage team set up in the Merchants River House, a local restaurant, DNAInfo.com reports. Mock patients came to the establishment complaining of heart attacks, broken bones, asthma and shock. Some pretended not to speak English in order to simulate a language barrier.

"We were surprised by how few mistakes were made," Wisner said, DNAInfo.com reports. "It just went like clockwork."

Wisner said that it would be difficult to predict what would happen in the event of a real disaster.

"In every event with mass casualties, there's always going to be chaos," Wisner said, according to DNAInfo.com. "It never goes according to plan."

The CERT's role is to supplement the city's first response teams, to keep order until they can arrive and then to help them control the situation. Battery Park City's CERT was the first created in the city shortly after the September 11, 2001, terror attacks ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Virginia City Simulates Anthrax Attack

Date: March 16, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A training exercise took place on Monday at George C. Round Elementary School in Manassas, Virginia, that simulated the release of anthrax spores from between the pages of the Washington Post.

The school acted as a point of dispensing site to disburse simulated medications to close to half a million residents in Prince William County, Manassas Park and Manassas. Local officials believed said that the annual event was a success with an organized response setting and fast-moving lines, Inside Nova reports.

"I thought it ran rather smoothly, actually," Blake Leggett, a Nokesville resident and a volunteer who acted as a resident in need of medicine for the scenario, said, according to Inside Nova. "My concern is it really wouldn't run that smoothly in reality. You have to think that a lot of the people who participated in this are all aware of the [emergency response] process ... so in a real situation, you would have to add some time to it."

If the attack was genuine, responders would have relied on governmental public relations and media officials to spread the word about basic response needs, including what the attack involved and where to go. There would be multiple POD sites in a real scenario and only one family member would need to report to a POD.

Coordination and planning for the event began six months ago.

"I see this as a real opportunity for us to work with the entire community," Sandy Thompson, supervisor of administrative services for Manassas City Public Schools, said, according to Inside Nova. "These emergencies could really happen, and we just need to be prepared" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Army Trains For Chemical, Biological Attacks

Date: March 17, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Members of the 83rd Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Battalion of the United States Army took part in a five day training session from February 11 to February 15 in and around Forward Operating Base Patriot inside Fort Bragg.

The event involved around 477 soldiers, pooling resources from multiple CBRN companies stationed at the fort, according to Army.mil. The teams spent months preparing for the training exercise, which simulated a unit that was the subject of a chemical attack, as well as supporting and decontaminating the area affected.

"Hazardous Response Platoon's primary purpose is to do sensitive site assessment...go into a location where there may be a development of biological weapons or hazardous materials, things of that nature," Capt. Kelly Miseles said, according to Army.mil. "They have a greater defense capability and greater technological capabilities in evaluating whether the area needs to be exploited at a more detailed level. It's a very complex training exercise. We're integrating EOD support. We've got subject matter experts in the hazardous response field who are supervising that training – giving us feedback on how to improve

what we're doing. We've really reached out and grabbed other organizations to help us in this training exercise,"

While most chemical response platoons use stand-off capabilities, allowing them to test an area for contaminants from safe distances, they must also use internal site assessment as well. This can involve dismounting a vehicle in full protective gear and entering a "hot" building.

"We're doing missions similar to what we always do, so the training events themselves are the same, but it's different terrain so they actually have to think about the routes and the locations," Captain Peter Zapolla, company commander of the 51st CBRN Co., said, Army.mil reports. "It forces you to do real-world land navigation and terrain association."

The teams engage in these training missions frequently so that they can respond like it is second nature, which means constant tactical training in chemical and nuclear reconnaissance and decontamination ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Wisconsin Post Office Simulates Anthrax Attack

Date: March 17, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Dozens of postal employees and first responders in Wisconsin recently took part in an emergency drill designed to prepare them for the eventuality of dealing with a biohazard found in a piece of mail.

The exercise took place at the John W. Byrnes Main Post Office in Green Bay, Wisconsin, according to GreenBayPressGazette.com. It simulated a situation in which anthrax or another dangerous substance was detected in one of the 700,000 pieces of mail that flow through the facility every day.

"In an actual emergency, there would be no time to huddle up and plan what to do, so we conduct exercises like this," David Siegel, the assistant team leader for training for the Brown County Hazardous Materials Response Team, said, according to GreenBayPressGazette.com.

Postal employees, as well as members of the Green Bay Fire Department, Brown County Health Department, Green Bay Metro Transit and the Northeast Wisconsin Technical College, followed the steps they would go through if a biohazard alarm were triggered.

The participants were taken through the decontamination process and were then taken for medical examinations while emergency crews checked on the building's ventilation system.

These exercises are held every three years at the six regional mail-processing facilities located in Wisconsin and part of Michigan. Milwaukee conducted a similar drill last year, GreenBayPressGazette.com reports.

The Green Bay facility managed to stay open during the entire two-and-a-half hour process. Signs helped to explain the presence of emergency crews.

"Clearly we hope to never need to respond to an emergency such as this but we believe that good preparation can provide opportunities to improve our emergency planning," Jeff Grendziak, plant manager at the Green Bay facility, said, according to GreenBayPressGazette.com ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Fort Rucker Base Simulates Bioattack

Date: March 18, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The U.S. Army's Fort Rucker, located in Alabama, recently conducted an annual force protection exercise aimed at preparing the installation for a potential biological attack.

Starting at 8:30 a.m. on March 15, military police received a call concerning a suspicious white powder coming from a package at one of the fort's outlying buildings, according to Army.mil.

Soon after, the fire department was called and a hazardous materials team began to sweep the area for dangers. Office personnel were effectively isolated and decontaminated while the firefighters practiced entering the building.

Soon after, a simulated explosion trapped several people inside and caused mass casualties. Both fatalities and injuries were collected and taken to surrounding hospitals, Michael Whittaker, the Installation Antiterrorism Officer, told Army.mil.

Whittaker said that the exercise brought together many groups and units to conduct critical training.

"Everyone worked real hard," Whittaker said, according to Army.mil. "There will always be some crossed wires, but we worked well as a team.

"No one knew how bad the building was damaged and they were not going to put additional personnel inside. It's a work in progress, every time you go somewhere like this you never know what you're going to find."

Shane Brown, Fort Rucker's assistant fire chief, was pleased with the results of the exercise.

"The department trains constantly on incidents such as this one," Brown told Army.mil. "Everyone followed protocol and was efficient."

Officials will now review the exercise action reports to see what improvements can be made ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Arizona Seeks Volunteers For Anthrax Attack Simulation

Date: March 21, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Maricopa County and Gilbert, Arizona, are conducting a drill on April 2 designed to prepare residents and public health officials for a potential anthrax attack.

The threat of an attack is acknowledged to be low, but the county Public Health Office of Preparedness and Response wants to know how quickly responders can distribute medicine to the public in the event of an emergency, according to AZCentral.com.

"This gives us a chance to look at (the county's emergency-response plans) locally, test it and practice it," Sheri Gibbons, the emergency management coordinator for the Gilbert Fire Department, said, according to AZCentral.com. "The concept is a public-health emergency that would require the county to dispense antibiotics to the people of Maricopa County."

In an emergency, Maricopa County officials would be tasked with dispensing medicine to the public.

"All of our public-health services are provided by Maricopa County," Gibbons said, AZCentral.com reports. "They have a tremendous task in trying to deliver these antibiotics to 3.7 million people across the valley."

A point of distribution exercise is conducted annually in the area, during which volunteers are screened and given medication for a particular type of attack.

Volunteers are still being sought for this year's exercise. Officials hope to have found at least 200 people willing to participate by the scheduled start time. Those participating will receive a free lunch and a prepaid gas card to compensate them for their time and the use of their vehicles ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Air Force Simulates Chemical Agent Attack

Date: March 24, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Air Force's 95th Medical Group's In-Place Patient Decontamination Team recently took part in a three day training exercise at Edwards Air Force Base in California in which simulated chemical agents needed to be scrubbed off of dummies and healthy volunteers.

The course, which took place between March 15 and March 17, consisted of hands-on and classroom training, including classroom discussion on types of chemical warfare agents, symptoms and signs of contaminated patients and the potential complications that could occur.

"The whole purpose of this (training) is that if a patient presents himself as contaminated and gets inside the clinic, that contaminated patient can contaminate the entire clinic and shut down operations," Tom Bocek, the contract training manager and instructor for the workshop, said. "This in-place patient decon team can be thought of as the medical shield for the medical operations so that patients can be cleaned and the medical personnel can do what they really want to do, and that is save the patient."

The hands-on training consisted of assembling a shelter, a containment system to collect waste-water run-off along with a hydrant system, and practicing how to process patients using a dummy and an Airman volunteer. One of the procedures covered the proper administration of atropine, which is an antidote to nerve agent poisoning.

"We learned life-saving skills to decontaminate and save victims of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or hazardous materials," Master Sgt. Valerie Vasquez, the 95th Medical Support Squadron alternate decon team chief, said. "It not only protects the victims but the medical personnel treating them as well. I'm confident that this team can now perform decon if put in the situation where it was needed."

The training for the team occurs once every quarter ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Silver Dragon Emergency Simulation Prepares For Bioattack

Date: March 25, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: First responders, health officials and a team of volunteers participated in the fifth annual "Silver Dragon" emergency drill across San Mateo County, California, in a simulated effort to distribute aid to residents in wake of a disaster.

Over 10,000 homes were visited from Daly City to Redwood City to simulate the distribution of supplies and medicine from federal stockpiles. The actual materials distributed were materials containing kitchen fire safety information, ABC 7 News reports.

The San Mateo County Health System organized the exercise to test how the county would respond to a major natural disaster, airborne illness, widespread food contamination or a biological terrorist attack.

“Anything that would require us to distribute medical supplies to our citizens,” Jana Cranmer, a health department spokeswoman, said, according to ABC 7 News.

Around 60 health department staff members coordinated first responders from over 20 local fire and police departments with around 450 volunteers during the operation.

Some of the agencies involved included the San Mateo County Office of Emergency Services, the Belmont-San Carlos Fire Protection District, the Coastside Medical Reserve Corps, the Pacifica Police Department, the Half Moon Bay Police Department, the North County Fire Authority and the Pacifica Fire Department.

The drill lasted three hours after a scheduled 9 a.m. start time ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Mesquite High School Hosts Bioterror Drill

Date: March 31, 2011

Source: [East Valley Tribune](#)

Abstract: Gilbert’s Mesquite High School will play host to a mock bioterrorist training event Saturday. From 10 a.m. to noon, the Maricopa County Department of Public Health’s Office of Preparedness and Response will run the event that will allow the county, town and volunteers to see how quickly and effectively they can work together to dispense medication to the public.

“We have about 200 volunteers who have graciously given their time to basically drive in circles and simulate receiving medications during a mock anthrax attack,” said Alisa Diggs, program manager for Maricopa County Public Health’s Office of Preparedness and Response.

“In order to challenge our team, we will also give drivers scripts so each time they drive through, they represent a different subset of our community such as parents with kids of different ages, those with health conditions and those whose first language is not English” ([East Valley Tribune, 2011](#)).

Title: Arizona To Host Mock Bioterror Attack

Date: April 1, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Mesquite High School in Gilbert, Arizona, will the host a mock bioterrorist training event run by the Maricopa County Department of Public Health’s Office of Preparedness and Response on Saturday morning.

The event will allow the town, county and volunteers to determine how quickly and effectively they can work together in dispensing medication to the public in the event of a biological attack. The event will run from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m., the East Valley Tribune reports.

“We have about 200 volunteers who have graciously given their time to basically drive in circles and simulate receiving medications during a mock anthrax attack,” Alisa Diggs, the program manager for Maricopa County Public Health’s Office of Preparedness of Response, said, according to the East Valley Tribune. “In order to challenge our team, we will also give drivers scripts so each time they drive through, they represent a different subset of our community such as parents with kids of different ages, those with health conditions and those whose first language is not English.”

According to an earlier call for volunteers, the exercise simulates a "Point of Distribution Drive-Through Exercise." Those participating will take part in an orientation before the exercise and a free lunch during the event's debriefing afterward, Arizona Central reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Health Department Holds Drill For Bioterrorism Attack

Date: April 2, 2011

Source: [ABC 15 News](#)

Abstract: The Maricopa County Department of Public Health's Office of Preparedness and Response, the Town of Gilbert and Gilbert Public Schools simulated a bioterrorist event Saturday April 2.

The drill at Mesquite High School allowed the county, town and volunteers to see how quickly and effectively they can work together to dispense medication to the public.

"We have about 200 volunteers who have graciously given their time to basically drive in circles and simulate receiving medications during a mock anthrax attack," said Alisa Diggs, program manager for Maricopa County Public Health's Office of Preparedness and Response.

Dr. Bob England with the Maricopa County Department of Public Health said in an actual worst case scenario, hospitals' healthcare officials around the state would be overwhelmed.

He said volunteers would be the best way to distribute life saving medications to Arizona's four million residents.

England added that 100 emergency medicine distribution centers would be set up across the state and practicing procedures before an actual bioterrorist attack is the best way to prepare for the amount of people who would need help.

England admits that getting the medicines and vaccines for an attack quickly will depend largely on recruiting volunteers to not only help distribute, but also on people willing to pick up the necessary medicine for not just their own families, but their neighbors as well ([ABC News 15, 2011](#)).

Title: Ohio County Simulates Bioattack

Date: April 8, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Various members of the health community in Richland County, Ohio, took part in a mock disaster this week to test emergency preparedness in the event of a biological attack.

The cities of Mansfield, Ontario and Shelby worked in conjunction to organize the exercise, which involved each city's respective Health Departments as well as the MedCentral hospitals in Mansfield and Shelby and the Richland County Emergency Management, according to MansfieldNewsJournal.com.

The purpose of the drill was to test how effectively these north-central Ohio Health Departments and hospitals responded to public health emergencies like bioterrorist attacks, outbreaks of infectious disease or other public health threats and emergencies.

The exercise, funded by a grant, concentrated on the planning and communication among agencies, healthcare organizations, public health reporting, response and public communications during a scenario with uncertain circumstances.

Since the scenario focused on the behind-the-scenes effort of a serious public health threat, no live patients, first responders or emergency officials responding to an incident in real time were used in the test, MansfieldNewsJournal.com reports.

According to a CDC poll from 2005, nearly 90 percent of all hospitals in the United States trained their staff in case of an emergency caused by a biological agent such as smallpox or anthrax.

Participants in the mock disaster plan to follow-up with another scenario in the near future ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: East Tennessee State University Nursing Students Receive Bioterror Training

Date: April 17, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: On Wednesday, March 23, a group of nursing students received a crash course in bioterrorism response during a two hour conference hosted at East Tennessee State University and run by the Johnson City Fire Department.

The fire department had been given equipment by the Department of Homeland Security to participate as first responders dealing with chemical, biological and other unknown agents, TriCities.com reports.

"Terrorism always being in our minds and what that entails, this is the equipment that we've got in Johnson City to keep us safe," Sgt. Andy Caldwell said, TriCities.com reports. "And so what we're doing is taking this equipment and showing it off and letting people know, to teach the nursing students that might be involved with those patients,"

Several nursing students put on Hazmat suits during the conference to practice response efforts and decontamination.

"It gives you the perspective of what's going on in the field, maybe before your patients come to you and it lets you also know that there's a possibility that this could happen," Lucas Blair, a senior nursing student said, according to TriCities.com.

After recent worldwide events like the Japan earthquake and tsunami, these students realized the importance of being prepared as first responders.

"Japan, you know, people aren't wanting to go as much because they're afraid of the radiation exposure where there wasn't that scare in Haiti," Lauren Kidd, a senior nursing student, said, TriCities.com reports.

The event was the first bioterrorism conference for nursing students to ever be held at East Tennessee State University ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Bioterrorism Readiness Drill Puts Milford To The Test

Date: April 19, 2011

Source: [CT Post](#)

Abstract: Had this been a real emergency, "Milford in general would be fine," public health nurse [Tara Mustakos](#) said after a bioterrorism readiness drill Tuesday.

The scenario played out at [Joseph A. Foran High School](#) was that a release of deadly anthrax had been reported, and drugs to combat it had to be distributed to the 55,000 residents within 48 hours. The exercise focused on getting the two antibiotics normally prescribed to treat anthrax to those with state-issued handicapped placards and pre-chosen representatives of health care facilities, condo associations

and organized neighborhood groups, said [Deepta Joseph](#), the department's community health coordinator.

Dr. [A. Dennis McBride](#), the city health director, said the drill rehearsed Tuesday had been in the planning stages for eight months. "Public health emergencies can be protracted, lasting weeks or even months," he said. "This exercise reveals the importance of getting medications to the public using alternative means."

Joseph said the Foran site is a "drive-through" dispensing point. "The idea is that nobody gets out of their car, but they fill out a sheet for each household, listing allergies and other relevant information," she said. "Then our nurses determine from that which medication to dispense and it is brought out to them."

The exercise began at 9 a.m. with a mock delivery of the antibiotics from the [State Strategic Stockpile](#). Guidelines from the [Department of Homeland Security](#) are that every resident of every Connecticut town be provided with the necessary medications within 24 hours, Joseph said. About 1,400 cars would be coming to Foran to pick up packages of medications for the large housing developments they represent, she said, and another 5,000 individuals with state-issued handicapped placards on their rearview mirrors.

Most Milford residents would go to [Platt Technical High School](#) to pick up their medications, and the city's emergency management plan also calls for public safety employees -- police, fire and health workers and the 30 volunteers on the Community Response Team -- to go to the [Milford Senior Center](#) for treatment.

The mass distribution at Platt Tech was tested in 2006 and the Senior Center site in 2009, Joseph said, meaning that Tuesday's drill was the final stage. "We see some things that we want to tweak, but it is going well so far and we're learning a lot," the health official said.

Each apartment complex managed by the Milford Redevelopment and Housing Partnership, the city's three nursing homes, condo associations and groups like the [Wildemere Beach Association](#) have representatives to pick up medications. At Tuesday's drill, each left with a half-sheet of white paper reading "This card represents the potentially life-saving medications that you and your family would receive in a public health emergency."

The first stop, at a white tent in the upper parking lot, was for check-in and to pick up forms; the second, in the lower lot was where runners took the completed forms inside the school and returned with the packaged drugs. "I'd like to be busier today, but if this was real a lot more people would be here," volunteer [Carol Dunn](#) said. "This is very organized."

The "Dinosaurs," a group of retired firefighters who man the department's canteen truck, had handed out about five pots of coffee two hours into the drill, former battalion chief [Bo Hyatt](#) said. "For whatever reason, hot chocolate is more popular today," he said ([CT Post, 2011](#)).

Title: Connecticut Health Officials Host Anthrax Outbreak Simulation

Date: April 20, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Health officials in Connecticut joined forces on Tuesday to participate in a drill that tested their response in the event of an anthrax outbreak.

Members from their respective health departments practiced how they would deal with a crisis with time at a premium, setting up a point of distribution center for families to come for information and organizing medicine to be delivered to those in need, WTNH.com reports.

"The purpose of the drill is to get medication to people within 48 hours of exposure to anthrax," Dennis Johnson, the Guilford Health Director, said, according to WTNH.com. "They have 48 hours to be treated before symptoms of the disease start to develop."

Those infected with cutaneous anthrax have reported case fatality rates of 20 percent without antibiotic treatment and less than one percent with it, according to the CDC.

Participants in the drill had access to computers, maps, medicine and personnel, and were then trained on how to implement them quickly and effectively during the day long simulation that took place at the Guilford Health Center, WTNH.com says.

Town officials, including the East Haven mayor, also took part in the realistic drill that spanned state-wide response actions, WTNH.com reports.

The drill took place nearly 10 years after a Connecticut woman died as the result of the anthrax outbreak that infiltrated the mailing system ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: High School In Connecticut Plays Host To Bioterrorism Drill

Date: April 20, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A bioterrorism drill was staged in Milford, Connecticut, on Tuesday at Joseph A. Foran High School, playing out an anthrax scenario and the provision of proper antibiotics to healthcare facilities, neighborhood groups and condo associations.

The drill, which began at 9 a.m. with a mock delivery of antibiotics, had been planned for eight months. A plan for mass distribution was originally tested at nearby Platt Technical High School in 2006 and the Milford Senior Center in 2009, the Stamford Advocate reports.

"Public health emergencies can be protracted, lasting weeks or even months," Dr. A. Dennis McBride, the city's health director said, according to the Stamford Advocate. "This exercise reveals the importance of getting medications to the public using alternative means."

The Foran site was set up like a "drive-through" dispensing point where cars picked up the appropriate medicine for their assigned location while the on-site nurses determine what medication to dispense. In reality, around 1,400 cars would be coming to the high school to pick up medications for the housing developments they represent, the Stamford Advocate reports. The 5,000 individuals with state-issued handicapped placards on their rearview mirrors would also pick up their medications from the school.

The event was reportedly a success according to public health nurse Tara Mustakos.

"Milford in general would be fine," Mustakos said, the Stamford Advocate reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Ohio County Simulates Anthrax Attack

Date: April 25, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Health officials in Franklin County, Ohio, helped organize a large drill on Thursday simulating a mock anthrax attack.

The event, which combined the efforts of public health workers and volunteers, focused on distributing 10 days' worth of antibiotics to as many local residents as possible, Dispatch.com reports.

"Anthrax kills one in 10 people who are hospitalized with symptoms of the bacterial infection," Dr. Mysheika LeMaile-Williams, the city's medical director, said, according to Dispatch.com.

Antibiotics taken before people develop symptoms can stop the disease.

In total, around 600 participants, including the mayor, officials from police and fire departments, and the American Red Cross, took part in playing the various roles of the public and workers for the drill, which was held at local high schools during its spring break, Dispatch.com reports.

The scenario was initiated when six detectors registered anthrax in the air, triggering a subsequent notification to public health officials who then consulted with dozens of other federal and local officials and called for protective antibiotics from the national stockpile, according to Dispatch.com.

In order to vary the antibiotic needs from the public, organizers of the drill made sure there were participants playing the roles of pregnant women and those that needed to collect antibiotics for as many as 20 people.

The staff met its goal of providing medicine for 2,000 people per hour at each site, Dispatch.com reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Montana City Simulates Anthrax Attack

Date: May 5, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The City-County Health Department of Great Falls, Montana, recently conducted its first large scale terror emergency drill aimed at testing its response to a bioterror attack at the Montana State Fair.

CCHD staff and numerous volunteers gathered to test the policies and procedures that had been put in place to protect the area from the large scale dispersion of anthrax spores, according to KFBB.com.

"The public health department plans and prepares for all kinds of different emergencies," Kate Marone, the spokesperson for CCHD, said, according to KFBB.com. "How are we going to get the anti-biotic medication into the people that were exposed, so that they can stay healthy and safe, after that potential exposure? But we can't do that alone."

Volunteers were enlisted to play a variety of roles. Some panicked, others had trouble breathing and some simply wanted to hurry and get it all over with so they could get home to their loved ones.

"People aren't gonna always be calm," Barbara Bessette, who works for the C.C.H.D, said, according to KFBB.com. "So, then, I will be more prepared in how I can help those people that are acting anxious. We have to plan for how we would get it out to 82,000 people, the entire county's population, within 48 hours."

Marcus Collins volunteered to play a person with an invalid mother who also needed treatment.

"My character was a person that was very impatient with the staff, who was trying to get their medication for the anthrax," Collins said afterwards to KFBB.com. "I would never say what I would or would not do, but I think that, in disasters, we're gonna come across a lot of different people and a lot of different moods and attitudes, even within ourselves."

At the end of the exercise, the staff and volunteers conducted a debriefing session where they explained what went right and, just as importantly, what could be improved on ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Disaster Drill Allows Nursing Students To Learn Through Practice

Date: May 13, 2011

Source: [Louisiana Tech University](#)

Abstract: More than two dozen senior nursing students from Louisiana Tech had a chance to help various community agencies in a recent disaster drill.

Basing the drill on what would happen if Freon leaked and contaminated food at a party, students from Nursing 216 served as victims for the Ruston Fire Department, Pafford Ambulance Service and Northern Louisiana Medical Center employees.

"The students learned the method of how to triage a large number of people at one time, how they decide who goes first," said Shirley Payne, an associate professor of nursing. "It's also a learning experience of how to collaborate with community agencies."

The students were also allowed to sit in on the debriefing at the end of the day, Payne said.

"It was a real learning experience and they had good questions at the end," she said. "The students loved it. They loved being the actors and actresses, but it was a learning and collaborative effort. We plan to have more drills in the future" ([Louisiana Tech University, 2011](#)).

Title: Hurricane, Influenza & Bioterrorism Drill On Saturday

Date: May 13, 2011

Source: [Morristown Patch](#)

Abstract: The Morris County Office of Health Management, in collaboration with the Northwest Region health departments, will conduct an emergency preparedness exercise on Saturday, at Craigmear Recreation Complex on Green Pond Road in Rockaway Township, according to a statement from the county.

The exercise is a collaboration involving the Morris, Passaic, Sussex and Warren county health departments. Borough Police Chief John Swanson said Hopatcong Community Emergency Response Team members were not expected to participate in the exercise.

Medical Reserve Corps and Community Emergency Response Team volunteers along with emergency response staff from each county will participate in the drill, setting up mass vaccination and antibiotic distribution clinics, Morris County Health Officer Carlos Perez said in the statement

The exercise involves a hurricane, influenza and a bioterrorist event, Perez said.

"The goals of this exercise are to develop the capacity to respond to public health emergencies as a region, to share resources and to enhance existing emergency preparedness plans," Perez said.

The Northwest Region health departments have an excellent working relationship and have collaborated on various public health events in the past, Perez said. However, this will be the first time that that the region will collaborate to conduct an exercise, he said.

Although the exercise is an elaborate one, Perez said it provides all of the scenarios for such a large-scale drill ([Morristown Patch, 2011](#)).

Title: New Jersey Holds Anthrax Attack Simulation

Date: May 18, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Officials from several New Jersey counties came together for what was called the “4077 POD Exercise” that simulated a hurricane, pandemic flu and anthrax situation.

The drill took place at Morris County’s Craigmear Recreation Complex and brought together members of health departments from Sussex, Passaic, Morris and Warren counties; health departments from Paterson, Denville, West Milford, Lincoln Park and Washington Township; and members of Medical Reserve Corps and Community Emergency Response Teams, Chatham Patch reports.

In the scenario, a white powder identified as anthrax was found in an emergency room and at a shelter and a vaccine clinic was converted to a mass distribution clinic to protect residents of the shelter from anthrax.

“This is the side of public health that no one sees,” Herbert Yardley, a Sussex County health officer said, according to Chatham Patch.

One hundred members of the groups acted as storm victims and more than 100 responders performed the vaccinations and other treatments. The goal was to vaccinate all 100 victims in 60 minutes. Some of the victims were instructed to act in a manner that could slow or disrupt the procedure to give it a more realistic feel.

The drill tested the agencies’ ability to get distribution sites up and running within 12 hours because the federal Centers for Disease Control has the ability to deliver medicine to any point in the country within 12 hours. Planning for the drill began in December ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Michigan County Simulates Anthrax Attack

Date: May 30, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A full-scale emergency response drill for an anthrax attack was recently held in Bay County, Michigan, to test the preparedness of first responders and hospital staff.

The disaster test began at the Bay County Medical Care facility in Hampton Township and ended in the hospital’s emergency room, according to ABCLocal.go.com.

The simulation began with an anthrax exposure that pushed the county’s firefighters, first responders, hospital staff and even the bus system to move the care center’s patients quickly to the Bay Regional Medical Center.

Volunteers playing the role of patients were decontaminated and given other medical treatment, as they would be if the emergency were real. Twenty-eight people were transported and treated during the day’s drill.

"They have 192 patients that are basically wheelchair-bound," Randy VanDenBoom, Hampton Township fire chief, said, according to ABCLocal.go.com.

"I believe in an all-hazards approach to planning, which many emergency managers do," Chris Izworski, the Bay County emergency coordinator said, ABCLocal.go.com reports. "So if you're prepared for this, we'll hopefully be prepared for this next event. And it was, it was topical...you saw one of the hospitals in Joplin what happened down there."

By most accounts, the simulation was conducted smoothly, but there were some communications problems. These should be corrected when the county switches to a new radio system in the near future.

Willa Rousseau, the simulation's incident commander, said the county's first responders are prepared for a real emergency.

"You need to have a plan in place. You need to know what you're going to do and the protocols that will be followed in the event of a true emergency," Rousseau said, according to ABCLocal.go.com ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Alberta, Canada, Hosts CBRN Training Course

Date: June 2, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Lakeland College's Emergency Training Center in Alberta, Canada, recently hosted the school's first ever regional chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives training course.

The regional educational program was part of a partnership between the government of Alberta and the Canadian Emergency Management College to offer training to first responders from Alberta and Saskatchewan. After two weeks of training, the students tested their skills during a staged scenario, the Vermillion Standard reports.

In the staged scenario, students taking a chemistry class were unknowingly enlisted in a professor's plot to develop a nerve agent that he spilled, contaminating anything and everyone in the building.

"Today, we've put 25 live casualties on them and they won't know until they open the doors and see them running out of the building," Susan Hughes, who spent 24 years with the Canadian Military before working as an emergency instructor at CEM,C said, according to the Vermillion Standard. "Now they have to deal with casualties who are moaning, injured, blinded and it changes their focus because they need to use caution and be very safe. From what the first responders detect, what they see in signs and symptoms, they should be able to go back to command and say we're dealing with a nerve agent."

The students were observed during the drill using cameras set up throughout the building by instructors. Teams diagnosed the situation room by room. At the end of the scenario, bomb technicians had to diagnose and defuse a suitcase bomb.

"For me it's about the students because I believe the better prepared the first responder is, the better they take care of themselves, but they also take care of you and I," Hughes said, according to the Vermillion Standard. "They are there to protect the Canadian public, so the more prepared we can make them the happier I am" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: BARDA To Exercise Option On Botulism Antitoxin

Date: June 6, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority, the agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that administers biodefense stockpiling contracts, will exercise options under a botulism antitoxin supply contract with Cangene Corporation.

The options are expected to generate \$61 million in additional revenue over the new few years for Cangene, one of Canada's first and largest biopharmaceutical companies. The delivery schedule for the botulism antitoxin will be extended to 2018 for the approximately 80,000 doses that remain.

By exercising the options, the total contract value for Cangene rises from \$362 million to \$423 million, for which Cangene has already recognized approximately \$200.1 million.

"This is an extremely positive step," Michael Graham, acting president and CEO of Cangene, said. "Not only does this significantly increase the total revenue value of this contract, it also indicates that BARDA is adopting a strategy of extending these types of contracts to replenish supplies of biodefense products. As the supplier for three products in the U.S. Strategic National Stockpile, that's an indication we are happy to see. It also provides for a consistent addition to our revenue stream for the next seven years."

In addition to the botulism antitoxin, the company has also introduced two other items to the U.S. Strategic National Stockpile – an anthrax immune globulin and a vaccinia immune globulin, which counteracts certain complications that can occur from smallpox vaccination ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Wisconsin Hospital To Simulate Biological Attack

Date: June 9, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Two Wisconsin hospitals will conduct a June emergency drill to test their level of readiness to conduct major decontaminations in the event of a biological disaster, such as a terrorist attack.

The Oconomowoc and Waukesha memorial hospitals are currently preparing for a homeland defense training operation called Red Dragon 2011, which will test the coordination between Wisconsin-area hospitals and the U.S. military, according to LivingLakeCountry.com.

Military personnel intend to test a wide variety of their emergency equipment, including decontamination tents and sprayers that they will use to treat volunteer victims. They will also practice decontaminating vehicles on-site.

"People get nervous when they see military vehicles driving around and soldiers in uniform," Doug Birlingmair, an emergency preparedness and hazardous material specialist, said, according to LivingLakeCountry.com. "We will let neighbors know it is an exercise."

The exercise is expected to involve at least 185 members of the U.S. Army Reserve and dozens of hospital workers.

The two hospitals are required to conduct emergency drills twice a year as part of an accreditation process, with one simulating a lack of available community resources. The results of the exercises shape the hospitals' future protocols and procedures.

Red Dragon 2011 is the first time in two years that the military has trained with civilian health care operators in Southeastern Wisconsin.

This year's drill, according to Birlingmair, will include the use of biological integrated detection systems. BIDS give the participants the ability to detect and analyze the presence of threatening contaminants in the air ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Taos, N.M., Simulates White Powder Event

Date: June 9, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: On Wednesday morning, officials with the town of Taos, N.M., completed a "white powder drill" in which police and other officials simulated the delivery of a substance used in biological terrorist attacks.

The simulation entailed the delivery of simulated ricin powder to the executive offices at the town hall, Taos News reports. Law enforcement officials then began work on shelter notification, incident management and intelligence sharing before a training session with the 64th Civil Support Team and the New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator on Thursday.

"Law enforcement will be evaluated on shelter-in place notification, inner and outer perimeter control (outer perimeter simulated), on-site incident management and unified command, and finally intelligence and information sharing among responders," Eletha Trujillo with Taos County said in an e-mail, according to Taos News.

Trujillo said that there will be an evaluation of the Taos County Office of Emergency Management for their response to the simulation.

"Evaluators will offer comments, which will be compiled in an After Action Report and Improvement Plan with recommendations for future training, equipment, and response procedures," Trujillo said, according to Taos News. "This allows us to conduct a gap analysis, which further provides us the ability to direct our future federal grant funding requests based on need versus want" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Bioterror Drill Preparing Queens For The Worst

Date: June 9, 2011

Source: [Queens Tribune](#)

Abstract: As fears of anthrax tore through the country in late 2001, cities were put on alert that a biological or chemical attack could be just as deadly - if not more so - than an act of violence at the hands of a terrorist.

In New York, the Office of Emergency Management stepped up its plans and last week responded to thousands of patients suffering from a malicious outbreak of anthrax in a two-night terror drill designed to test Queens' response to a massive biological or chemical threat.

Volunteers flooded into Hillcrest High School in order to take part in PODEX, a biological terror reaction drill by the OEM. Approximately 100 exercise participants were tapped to aid the distribution of medication, while volunteers numbering in the thousands acted as patients with fictional symptoms.

"I hope that we never have to do any of this for real, but it is important to be prepared for it," OEM Commissioner Joseph F. Bruno said June 2, the second night of the drill. The drill was held in four Points of Dispensing, or PoDs, as OEM officials called them. Though only four PoDs were opened - in Jamaica, Rego Park, Kew Gardens and Hollis - for the drill, the OEM says that up to 204 distribution points could be opened in an emergency.

Outbreak

The two-day drill began Wednesday and continued Thursday night, kicking off when city health monitoring equipment "discovered" anthrax in the borough. On the first day of the drill, the OEM requested medical supplies from the federal government and training was held for PoD supervisors.

The second day was when the system was put to the test as mock distribution points were set up, along with proper security, public information, and transportation issues that would possibly arise in an emergency event.

Highland Avenue, the street on which the Hillcrest High School is located, was fully stocked with emergency response vehicles, police, and an enormous line of exercise volunteers, which stretched down the avenue.

Handling The Sick

After waiting outside for nearly two hours, volunteers filed into the four-part facility set up in the school's

gymnasium. The four parts included triage, medical evaluation, dispensing and an in-house pharmacy. Given slips of paper with specific roles to play and a number of different symptoms, volunteers were first diagnosed in triage and then given the proper medication from facility workers.

Patient roles were given fully at random, with old men portraying 2-year-old girls and women acting as older men. In addition, volunteer patients were told to act out different emotions in order to train facility workers to handle a panic situation.

"In a real situation, emotions will be high, and we are training the best we can for that," said Bruno.

Part of the Solution

Volunteer patients got involved with the drill in a number of ways. Fireman Nelson Roman was recruited by the fire department, but he had not known what he was in for. "They told us that it was going to be a bio-terror medication dispersal drill, but I didn't know the magnitude of it," said Roman, who portrayed a young child as well as a family member. "I didn't think so many cops and paramedics would be taking part."

Many of the exercise participants had backgrounds in health care and some have taken part in previous exercises. An orthopedic surgeon, who did not disclose his name, served as a medical evaluator and said that this is his second time participating in the exercise. The surgeon noted that he has seen improvement in the program.

"It's important for us to keep doing it over and over again to work out the bugs, but we're responding quicker than last time," he said.

How Does Queens Respond?

Barbara Stuchinski, co-chair of the CB 6 Community Emergency Response Team, helped dispense medication at PS 99 in Kew Gardens. She said that her location had a limited number of police and firemen, but that the exercise ran smoothly.

"We had CERT teams come in from all five boroughs to help out," Stuchinski said. "These are worthwhile exercises because it is important to know where to go, what to do, and how to react in a real emergency."

In a real bio-terror emergency, OEM officials said that they would make use of mass media as a means to inform the public of how they can receive proper help. According to the OEM, the effects of bio-terror is a slow process which happens over many days, so there is time to notify borough residents of ways they can receive help. The OEM also provides publications on its Web site, which lays out procedural steps that the public can take in all types of emergencies.

Is It Enough?

Dan Andrews, a spokesman for Queens Borough President Helen Marshall, said one of the major concerns of a bioterror attack would be the possible lack of distribution sites. Another problem that Andrews pointed out would be communication barriers due to the diverse population of Queens. "The availability of interpreters would certainly be a concern with the great number of languages spoken in the borough," he said.

New York Hospital Queens, however, is a center that has had very extensive training in bioterrorism reaction. Because NYHQ is a Level 1 trauma center, it takes part in advanced training methods.

"There were about 50 to 60 trainees in the bioterrorism lectures, and we learned ways to break language barriers if this ever happened," said NYHQ spokeswoman Cynthia Bacon, a certified participant in the training. "Through hand signals and basic generic communication, you can get the message across. It was a very beneficial class because of the diversity within Queens."

Bacon added that she and the other trainees received cultural sensitivity training in addition to communication tactics. "There are cultural barriers to be aware of. For instance, if we need to make use

of decontamination showers, it is important for us to respect the different religions and cultures of the people we're helping."

In Good Hands

Stuchinski pointed to the West Nile scare that occurred two summers ago as a demonstration of the city's response to an emergency. She praised then-Mayor Rudy Giuliani's reaction efforts in the situation, opening hospitals that same day to allot necessary care. Stuchinski also noted that Giuliani did well by allowing the OEM to take the lead in such situations throughout his mayoral tenure.

"The OEM has more expertise than other city departments, I feel better when I see them at emergency calls," she said. "When they're on the scene, you have confidence in them, and they guide us in the right direction."

"As an agency, we have a number of press releases already in the can for many types of emergencies, from hurricanes to terrorist attacks," said OEM spokesperson Jarrod Bernstein. "Obviously, we cannot be fully prepared for all predicaments, but we do our best" ([Queens Tribune, 2011](#)).

Title: Alabama City Simulates Anthrax Event

Date: June 13, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The U.S. Army and the Pell City Fire Department in Pell City, Ala., have teamed up to train for disaster preparedness to ensure their hazmat teams would be ready for a real disaster.

The teams trained for a decontamination process, also known as a de-con process, during which the firefighters found what was thought to be anthrax during a house fire, CBS 42 reports.

"We found out we were in a position where there were hazardous materials released during the fire," Thomas Graves, a Pell City firefighter, said, according to CBS 42. "At that point, we set up a hazmat team and called in different professionals and things of that nature."

By uniting these two teams in the drill, both groups have the ability to learn how the other one operates. The drill also trains both groups to be prepared for such a situation in reality.

"We want to learn what not to do," Major Jeff Weir of the 415th Chemical Brigade, said, according to CBS 42. "We also want to learn about the unexpected, so if something does happen, we're covering all our bases."

Weir said that the partnership between the local fire departments and the military can improve the success of their emergency response.

"You never know really when something like this is going to happen," Graves said, according to CBS 42. "So you just have to train when you can" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Valuable Lessons Learned From Bay Area Bioterrorism Drill

Date: June 14, 2011

Source: [CBS News](#)

Abstract: Contra Costa was one of several Northern California counties participating in an [anthrax screening exercise last week](#). Public health experts set up a [website](#) so residents could get information about what to do if exposed to a potentially deadly chemical or infectious disease.

Several thousand people participated, but emergency officials have since struggled to assess the effectiveness of conducting a regional drill such as this.

The crux of the drill – public health experts set up a website so residents could access information in the event of an emergency. During the exercise, participants were asked to use the website to find out how they could get medication from dispensing location to counter-act the symptoms.

“We did get responses from 14 counties throughout the region, we also did get some responses from counties outside of the region and other states as well,” explained Amy Pine with the San Francisco Public Health Department. “We were happy that the website stayed up and functioning, it didn’t crash. But, we’ll be working on tweeking some things in this time of non-emergency ([CBS News, 2011](#)).

Title: Indiana County Simulates Aerosolized Anthrax Attack

Date: June 17, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Emergency responders in Montgomery County, Indiana, recently staged an exercise aimed at preparing for a terrorist attack using aerosolized anthrax.

The drill, which took place at the local Crawfordsville High School, simulated a scenario in which someone stole the county sanitarian’s aerosol truck and used the equipment to spray anthrax at various locations in the area, according to ThePaper24-7.com.

“In a real world event, we would not have time to prepare,” Shari Harrington, the county sanitarian, said, ThePaper24-7.com reports. “A lot of people have plans, but they don’t take them off the shelf to review them.”

Harrington also said that the drill was important practice in the event that something similar to the staged occurrence actually happened.

For the exercise, members of the public volunteered to play victims of the anthrax attack. They were taken to the high school, which served as one of the county’s designated three points of dispersion.

“Any opportunity to participate, we do,” Crawfordsville Fire Chief Eric Small said, ThePaper24-7.com reports.

Small added that he felt it was important to prepare for a disaster because ,in the event of a real anthrax attack, local responders would need to be self sufficient to handle the emergency. He said the fire department trains for emergency events almost every day ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Florida County Simulates Large-Scale Anthrax Attack

Date: June 22, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A Florida county public health department recently conducted a large-scale disaster drill, giving first responders an opportunity to test their preparations against an anthrax bioterror attack.

Operation MedStock, conducted by the Pinellas County Health Department, included simulated angry mobs, fainting citizens and shouting matches, according to BringingHomeCommunityNews.com.

“The point of doing exercises like this...is to learn what the problems are and fix them before we have a real emergency,” Stephanie Anspaugh, the planning and logistics coordinator for the program, said, BringingHomeCommunityNews.com reports.

The program's 70 members and approximately 40 volunteers conducted the point of dispensing exercise at the Osceola High School. The anthrax attack was simulated at Tropicana Field, the home of the Tampa Bay Rays baseball team, according to TBNWeekly.com.

Anspaugh said the dispensing team's goal was to treat up to 40,000 people every hour and the entire population of the county – one million people – within a 48 hour timeframe.

"The last time we did this was about three years ago," Anspaugh said, BringingHomeCommunityNews.com reports. "Ideally, we want to have drills about every two years. We want to be prepared as much as possible."

The Pinellas program is one of several in the nation that has been trained under the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Incident Management System ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Israel Simulates Chemical, Missile Attacks

Date: June 23, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Israeli military, government and rescue services, along with 80 municipalities and millions of civilians, recently participated in a simulated drill of a simultaneous mass missile strike across the country on Wednesday.

During the drill, the entire population was instructed to seek cover, CRI English reports. The test was part of the week-long "Turning Point 5" drill.

The scenario simulated the 13th day of a full-scale war after approximately 7,000 missiles had been lobbed toward Israel by their foes, hitting Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and other major population centers. This resulted in the simulated deaths of hundreds and left thousands wounded, Matan Vilnai, the Home Front Command minister, who lead the government's civilian responses to the mass attack, told CRI English.

Police and Israeli Defense Forces soldiers, as well as civilian first responders, dressed in chemical warfare protection suits to simulate mass intake and triage of citizens suffering from chemical weapons and burns.

"In last year's exercise, about 47 percent of the population entered protected areas," Col. Efi Mishov, head of the Home Front Command's Population Department, said, according to CRI English. "The past several years have seen a moderate increase in exercise participation, and this trend is expected to continue this year, but not in drastic numbers."

As part of the drill, sirens rang once to signal that it was part of a drill. Sirens malfunctioned in several cities, going off twice, scaring residents who thought it was a real attack. The government security cabinet met for the first time in a secret underground bunker in the Jerusalem area as part of the drill.

While the exercise was meant to ready the populace for the worst and to comprehensively synchronize crisis management responses to a rocket attack, it was also meant to warn potential foes that an attack like this would cause little damage to a government, public and military protected and ready for the worst.

"Our enemies know perfectly well that if they attack us, we will strike them with very tough blows, but we must prepare," Vilnai said, according to CRI English. "Because they have the capacity to fire missiles and rockets at all of our territory" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Army Set For Large Disaster Response Exercise

Date: June 23, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A large disaster response exercise planned by U.S. Army North will take place throughout southern Indiana and northern Kentucky between August 16 and August 28 to train federal military forces for CBRN incidents.

The Vibrant Response 12 and 12A planning conference in Camp Atterbury, Ind., on June 23 was the last chance for those planning the exercise to assemble. The event, which is the fourth field training event in the Vibrant Response series, will help federal forces train in their role in supporting civilian consequence managers in response to chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear incidents.

The 5,200 person Defense CBRN Response Force replaces the 4,500 person CBRN Consequence Management Response Force. It is designed to faster provide more life-saving capability to an incident.

"We have forged a strong training partnership with the Indiana National Guard and the people who run Camp Atterbury and Muscatatuck Urban Training Complex," Paul Condon, Army North's lead Vibrant Response exercise planner, said. "We've worked with them to add several new venues at both Camp Atterbury and Muscatatuck Urban Training Complex in order to accommodate the larger DCRF."

Organizations participating in the exercise include the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Fort Knox Fire Department, the Army's 9th Area Medical Laboratory, National Guard elements from California, Indiana, Michigan, West Virginia, Minnesota and Illinois, and Verizon Wireless.

"Verizon will be using Vibrant Response to train their crews to repair equipment in a contaminated environment," Clark Wigley, the Army North joint exercise planner, said. "They also are providing some of their mock equipment for the military to transport."

The DCRF and the similar Command and Control CBRN Response Element A group were created as part of the Department of Defense's transformation of the nation's tiered CBRN response enterprise. The units will assume their mission Oct. 1 ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Army Reserve Tests CBRN Preparedness

Date: June 24, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Army Reserve units have joined forces with emergency responders in five states to participate in the chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear consequence drill known as Exercise Red Dragon 2011.

The exercise began in 2000 in an effort to develop, train and assess the capabilities of Army Reserve forces to be used in the Defense Support of Civilian Authorities. Over 2,000 participants were involved in the drill, which is directed by the Army Reserve Command.

"This year's exercise involves over 2,000 chemical, medical, logistics and signal Soldiers over several states," Col. Patricia Carlson, commander of the 415th Chemical Brigade, said. "Our support and our soldiers conducting this exercise come from throughout the United States."

Red Dragon 11 was conducted in Alabama, Illinois, Georgia, South Carolina and Wisconsin. The exercises prepared soldiers to assist local authorities with large scale disaster that they would not be able to handle on their own.

"The Red Dragon exercise is important because it will give the civilian sector an opportunity to work with Reserve units so we may be able to work together as one unit," Mary Casey-Lockyer, an emergency preparedness and response coordinator for Northwest Hospital in Arlington Heights, Ill., said.

Soldiers acted as casualties to aid the emergency responders with their preparedness training. Units of the Army Reserve train to maintain a high level of preparedness since they can be called at anytime to serve the nation in a civil or combat capacity.

"This exercise is important because it gives Army Reservist and civilian emergency responders an opportunity to unify and work together in the event of any type of catastrophe," Lt. Col. Timothy Dawson, the commander of the 472nd Chemical Battalion, said. "Preparedness is not just for us, it is for the communities as well" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Virginia County Simulates Bioterror Attack

Date: June 27, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Volunteers and health officials in Fairfax County, Va., set up a vaccination clinic on Saturday to practice for possible pandemics or terror attacks after developing new procedures following last year's H1N1 scare.

The exercise simulated a mid-scale response requiring 10 vaccination centers to be set up in schools throughout the county, WTOP reports. The drill started with logistical work on Friday to get materials for setup distributed to Kilmer Middle School in Vienna, Va., and Glasgow Middle School in Alexandria, Va.

"This is the type of plan that we would hopefully not have to break out unless there was a vaccine shortage or a new strain of influenza that required us to respond in this way," Marc Barbieri, the emergency management coordinator for the Fairfax County Health Department, said, according to WTOP.

There were minor hiccups at both sites such as timing issues, volunteers requiring some time to figure out the walkie-talkies, responsibilities that had to be reshuffled and misplaced forms. The Health Department said that's what practice is for and that, overall, everything went as planned.

"Our concern is... are we able to set up multiple sites, get the materials out, get the staff out, and get them ready to open in a timely fashion?" Barbieri said, according to WTOP. "We use these types of clinics for all sorts of emergency responses. If we have to do an anthrax response, god forbid, or any other terrorism incident, it's the same kind of model just some different variabilities. So, the more we test it the better we get at it."

Barbieri said that plans will be altered to reflect any new lessons learned from the exercise ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Army Set For Large CBRN Disaster Response Exercise

Date: June 29, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A large disaster response exercise planned by U.S. Army North will take place throughout southern Indiana and northern Kentucky between August 16 and August 28 to train federal military forces for CBRN incidents.

The Vibrant Response 12 and 12A planning conference in Camp Atterbury, Ind., on June 23 was the last chance for those planning the exercise to assemble. The event, which is the fourth field training event in

the Vibrant Response series, will help federal forces train in their role in supporting civilian consequent managers in response to chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear incidents.

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"Verizon will be using Vibrant Response to train their crews to repair equipment in a contaminated environment," Clark Wigley, the Army North joint exercise planner, said. "They also are providing some of their mock equipment for the military to transport."

The DCRF and the similar Command and Control CBRN Response Element A group were created as part of the Department of Defense's transformation of the nation's tiered CBRN response enterprise. The units will assume their mission Oct. 1 ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Taiwan Simulates Biological, Nuclear Attacks

Date: June 30, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Taiwan recently held a major anti-terrorism exercise simulating potential nuclear and biological attacks.

Over 1,200 personnel from several law enforcement agencies and military units took part in the drills, which lasted over two hours and tested the authorities' command and communications capabilities and response to unconventional warfare, according to NDTV.com.

"The main aim of this drill is to test the capabilities of every administrative unit to respond to a terrorist attack," President Ma Ying-jeou said, TaiwanToday.com reports. "Although Taiwan has not been a target of terrorism, every unit must map out response plans and practice implementing them in simulated drills so as to discourage terrorists from ever attempting to attack Taiwan and to ensure they do not succeed if they do try."

During the scenario, terrorists placed a dirty bomb on an oil tanker anchored in the harbor, which they then ignited. Also during the attack, enemy forces took control of a bus and demanded the release of a captured terrorist leader held by Taiwanese forces.

After receiving reports of the hostage situation and the potential bomb threat, units from the Coast Guard, National Police Agency and Military Police were dispatched and took control of the situation. They successfully rescued the hostages and cleaned up the explosion site, according to ChinaPost.com ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Anthrax Attack Simulation Held In Florida

Date: July 7, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Dozens of people pretended to have been infected with anthrax last week during a mock scenario at Lake Reception by the Lake County Health Department in Mount Dora, Fla., to train health workers.

An anthrax release was simulated at the popular Leesburg Bikefest. The anthrax spread throughout the county and infected residents. A medical staff consisting of about 20 nurses and medical staff members had 48 hours to get medicine to everyone in the county, represented by approximately 60 volunteer victims, the Orlando Sentinel reports.

Pam Christian, the public-health preparedness planner for the health department, told the Orlando Sentinel that because there aren't enough medical employees to reach out to the entire county, volunteers are needed. In 2009, public schools and the health department organized over a dozen swine flu immunization stations, many of which were staffed by volunteers.

"The reality is with the evolving times, you have to be able to adapt to those things," Sean Loughlin, a county disaster-assistance coordinator, said, according to the Orlando Sentinel. "You can't ignore it. It's a known vulnerability."

As part of the exercise, volunteers lined up inside Lake Reception and went through registration, evaluation, medication and form collection. Some were given pretend symptoms and were encouraged to fake accidents.

Gary Rice, a local 20-year-old paramedic student said that the scenario went well.

"I think it's pretty important because in a big situation, people need to be organized and know what they're doing," Rice said, according to the Orlando Sentinel ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Naval Research Center Conducts Rapid-Response Exercise

Date: July 8, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: AVI BioPharma, Inc., and the Naval Research Center recently announced the successful completion of a rapid-response exercise conducted by the Joint Project Manager Transformational Medical Technologies.

The JPM-TMT, run by the U.S. Defense Advanced Threat Reduction Agency, conducted the operation using two undisclosed bacterial and viral threats. Previously, AVI completed similar exercises against pandemic H1N1 influenza in 2009 and the dengue virus in 2010, according to Finance.Yahoo.com.

The exercise was considered a success for AVI's continued development of a credible rapid-response capability using its RNA-based therapeutic technology against pathogenic threats.

In a total of 18 days, AVI conceived, designed and manufactured two novel RNA-based drug candidates, one against a gram negative bacterial target and one against a viral target.

AVI and JPM-TMT are participating in an ongoing research effort to refine a rapid-response capability that includes the ability to counter a real world emerging infectious disease or a major biological threat.

"By addressing two pathogenic threats simultaneously, including for the first time a bacterial threat, this exercise further tested AVI's demonstrated ability to rapidly design therapeutics against emerging viral and bacterial threats using our PMO-based platform chemistries, and builds on our other successful rapid response exercises," Chris Garabedian, AVI's CEO and president, said, Finance.Yahoo.com reports. "We look forward to supporting JPM-TMT and DTRA to refine the rapid-response capability and also to potentially broaden our collaborative efforts with NMRC through future contracts or a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) for the development of RNA-based therapeutics for the treatment of infectious diseases, including both viral and bacterial threats" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Georgia Holds Three Day Bioterror Decontamination Course

Date: July 8, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Tift Regional Medical Center in Tifton, Ga., recently held a three day decontamination trainer course to train personnel in procedures to be used during an emergency biological contamination scenario.

The trainer course instructed 29 participants in Code Orange training techniques, which refers to biological contamination and any type of accident that results in chemical or radiation exposure. The state Department of Public Health and Emergency Preparedness sponsored the event to help local medical centers meet a new state requirement that decontamination teams must be ready to receive their first patient in 20 minutes or less, the Tifton Gazette reports.

"There are 10,000 people in danger at the stadium," Eddie Senkbeil, the emergency department resource coordinator at Tift Regional Medical Center, said to the trainees at the UGA Conference Center, according to the Tifton Gazette. "There is a white powdery substance that could be anthrax everywhere at the football stadium during the Tift County vs. Valdosta football game. We need help now!"

Brandi Newman, a clinical educator in the ER of TRMC was designated in charge of the hypothetical operation.

"It was a difficult job," Newman said, according to the Tifton Gazette. "The hardest part for me was keeping up with everyone's times in-and-out of the suits, but I remained calm, which is what you have to do in that type of situation."

The course was led by Hot Zone USA, emergency response and Occupational Safety Health Administration training specialists. All 29 participants in the course are now considered trainers who can share the new decontamination methods for a Code Orange with their hospitals and fire departments.

"The purpose of the program is for the hospitals in the state to come together to learn these new methods so that it will be possible in the future to train each other on the new methods that make decontamination easier," Senkbeil said, according to the Tifton Gazette. "It is more cost effective that way" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Kansas County Health Department Simulates Anthrax Attack

Date: July 22, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Finney County Health Department recently held an anthrax attack simulation in Garden City, Kansas, to help train area public safety agencies in emergency management.

During the simulation, Garden City police officers, firefighters, state and county emergency management personnel and emergency medical technicians responded to an emergency call saying that a group of students had found an envelope filled with white powder, according to GCTelegram.com.

With temperatures hovering near 100 degrees, the first responders acted immediately. Firefighters wearing hazmat suits evacuated volunteer victims from the building and began decontaminating them. Police officers cordoned off the area to prevent curious bystanders from being hurt. Ambulances began taking anthrax stricken victims to the emergency room of a local hospital. All of the 42 people present at the scene were considered to be casualties.

"It was the health department's first exercise that involved all the area public safety agencies," Ashley Goss, a FCHD administrator, said, GCTelegram.com reports. "We found a lot of pluses, a lot of places where we have done well. And we have noted areas in which we can improve. It was a very successful exercise.

"We had a first responder who did have a problem. It was heat-related."

The heat casualty was treated quickly and no other major problems were reported. Goss noted, however, the need for continuous communication among all agencies responding to emergencies ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Organization Of American States Conducts Bioterror Simulation

Date: October 31, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Organization of American States recently conducted a bioterrorist attack simulation in Santiago, Chile.

The drill, funded by the Canadian government, took place at Santiago's Arturo Benitez international airport, according to SantiagoTimes.cl. The airport was chosen because of the large amount of air traffic that flows through it, making the city highly susceptible to airborne contagions.

Six international agencies from Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay took part in the exercise, along with 23 law enforcement agencies from Chile.

"This is being done to help us prepare formal plans or to improve emergency management and crisis for such an attack, and to promote inter-agency coordination," Chile's Undersecretary of the Interior Rodrigo Ubilla said, SantiagoTimes.cl reports.

Throughout the drill, which lasted several days, a series of suspicious packages containing what appeared to be Yersinia Pestis, or the bubonic plague, were left throughout the airport. Similar packages were also left at a high-rise hotel in Santiago. The training consisted of at least one false alarm when a plane carrying a sick passenger heads for the airport.

Two days after the first "attack," the virus appeared to have spread throughout Chile and its neighboring states. In the simulation's final stage, the participating agencies had to coordinate an international effort to contain it.

The mock attack in Santiago is the first of three major exercises planned by the OAS. The next will take place in March.

The participating states are expected to meet to discuss overall strategies for containing an attack and planning for the additional exercises immediately after the current one ends.

"The meeting will have to do with the creation of a comprehensive public policy that addresses complex issues of our time," Ubilla said, according to SantiagoTimes.cl. "The issues will require specific protocols and clear definitions in terms of chains of command" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Noble County Runs Bioterror Drill

Date: June 25, 2011

Source: [KPC News](#)

Abstract: The Noble County Health Department and Noble County Emergency Management Agency worked together Friday to deal with an “anthrax attack” at a Little League game at Owen Park in Albion. If you know Owen Park has no baseball diamonds, it’s easy to figure out the attack wasn’t real. But the state-required drill to address what would happen in a bioterrorism attack Friday was real. The purpose of the drill is to test what would happen in the event of an...([KPC News, 2011](#)).

Title: Disaster Drill Teaches Preparedness

Date: July 1, 2011

Source: [Houma Today](#)

Abstract: A plague has struck the bayou region, and 22,000 people need to get in and out of Dumas Auditorium in Houma in the next 36 hours to receive life-saving medications. How do you do it?

Bayou Interfaith Shared Community Organizing, or BISCO, brought representatives of local churches together in Houma Wednesday and Thursday to learn how to quickly set up and staff a distribution center that would get medications to locals in the event of a health emergency.

Residents used basic math to calculate transportation needs and worked together to model how they would transform Dumas Auditorium into a medication-distribution point with clothespins, markers and colored paper.

That included thinking about everything from parking needs to how to handle patients with special needs, all while working to get thousands of people in and out of the center in three minutes or less, said Al Russell, a quality assurance coordinator at Options or Independence and Louisiana Spirit and a participant in the workshop.

“We’re figuring out how we can get the people assembled and how they’ll flow through the auditorium,” said Donald Bogen, an organizer with BISCO. “How we can prevent bottlenecks and make sure all the people get to where they need to go.”

The two-day course, taught by the Texas Engineering Extension Service at Texas A&M University, teaches businesses and churches how to set up medical-distribution points during a major disaster such as a bioterrorism attack or an epidemic, said Paul Landry, regional administrator for the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals Region 3 office, which oversees Terrebonne and Lafourche parishes. Life-saving medication would have to be delivered to a large population in a short period of time. State and federal health officials would set up official “points of dispensing” in community centers to distribute the medicine.

“But those locations would become overwhelmed when you have everyone seeking medications,” Landry said.

To help get out medicine faster and reduce stress, Landry said the state offers to train churches and businesses to set up their own closed points of dispensing to give medicine to church members, employees and their families during times of disaster.

“Getting our churches involved takes more people off the main highways and can help us get some of these facilities down the bayou,” said Bonita Boudoin, a community organizer with BISCO.

Gloria Darcy, a St. Bernadette Catholic Church parishioner and volunteer with BISCO, said she worked with the Small Business Administration during Hurricane Andrew and as a volunteer during Hurricane Katrina.

"This will definitely cut down on some of the chaos," she said.

Chris Mundorf, a public health graduate student at Tulane, said he was impressed at how invested Terrebonne residents were in disaster training.

"When you live in the basin, being prepared must just be a fact of life," he said ([Houma Today, 2011](#)).

Title: Marines Drill In Japan On CBRN Preparedness

Date: July 1, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Marines with the 3rd Battalion, 12th Marine Regiment, took part in chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear training on June 25 at the East Fuji Maneuver Area in Japan.

The training familiarized the battalion with how to conduct live-fire artillery operations while dealing with a CBRN threat.

Battalion commander Lt. Col. Ricardo Miagany described the training as a priority because it incorporated lessons the marines learned during Operation Tomodachi, the U.S. disaster-relief effort following the March 11 earthquake and tsunami in Japan.

"We were able to support the Japanese people in their time of crisis during Operation Tomodachi," Christopher I. Kamm, the chief warrant officer and a battalion CBRN officer, said. "Now we are fully capitalizing on the CBRN lessons learned, regarding radiation survey, monitoring and overall contamination awareness. Operation Tomodachi was the first time it was done for real—it wasn't just a theoretical training evolution."

The scenario, created by 2nd Lt. David A. Serrano, the battalion's intelligence officer, tested the ability of marines to conduct combat operations in a contaminated environment. The training also incorporated the opportunity to cooperate with Japanese allies.

"It gives the Marines the opportunity to train in the environment in which they could potentially fight, should any threat arise," Serrano said. "It reinforces our alliance with Japan. The Japan Ground Self-Defense Force assists us when we train in their homeland, and, when they see that we are constantly prepared to be that '911 force,' it reminds them that we are still here to help them protect their country."

Serrano and Kamm both called the training a success.

"I think the Marines got good training out of it," Serrano said. "The commanders got to be on the other side of a moving, thinking enemy, and they made the right decisions" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Conn. University To Simulate Anthrax Attack

Date: Julx 26, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Sacred Heart University in Fairfield, Conn., will host an emergency preparedness anthrax drill on Wednesday using a simulated scenario and volunteer participants.

Terron Jones of the Bridgeport Health and Social Services Department told NewsBlaze.com that the test scenario will include receiving a report of an anthrax threat at the train station with 10 confirmed cases. The protocol of the scenario would be to provide medication to every city resident.

"What we know from the tornado we experienced last year, and the wealth of events we see on TV – is that if we are unprepared – unforeseen events can net disastrous outcomes," Kristin duBay-Horton, director of the Health and Social Services for the city of Bridgeport, Conn., said, according to NewsBlaze.com. "This drill will ensure that we are adequately prepared to face any disaster – whether viral, terrorist or otherwise. These kinds of exercises help us educate ourselves, and the public, about what to do and how to do it through simulation so we're ready in case a real disaster strikes. Please join us to learn how to help yourself and your community."

On hand for the drill will be the Bridgeport and Fairfield police departments and American Medical Response.

"I have participated in these drills many times, and it's always an incredible experience – whether you participate as a patient or as medical or emergency personnel," Dr. Linda Strong, director of Sacred Heart's RN-BSN nursing program, said, NewsBlaze.com reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: CBRN 2011 Challenge Completed

Date: August 4, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: CBRN Challenge 2011, held at the Center for National Response in Gallagher, W. Va., wrapped up July 22, with 50 warriors representing 10 major commands showcasing their abilities in a variety of CBRN training scenarios.

"CBRN threat response training is the ultimate challenge between major commands and showcases who is performing at the top of their game," Fred Casale, the Air Force Civil Engineer Agency's emergency management support manager, said. "The complexity of the scenarios that the teams faced this week is very similar to what they would encounter during an actual threat."

McConnell Air Force Base, Kan., representing Air Mobility Command, took top honors at the event. Each command provided a team comprised of a bioenvironmental engineer officer, two BE technicians and two emergency managers.

The event is designed to sharpen emergency response procedures and help identify policy and equipment gaps in both the emergency management and bioenvironmental engineer mission sets.

"At the installation level, the teams train together already and they do exercises together," Chief Master Sgt. Claudette Watler-Hall, the Air Force 'semergency management career field manager, said. "Bringing them here helps us to validate some of the tactics, techniques and procedures that we're teaching them."

The CNR includes the 2,800 foot long Memorial Tunnel, which provides for realistic training. The facility gives the teams a chance to see real effects of the threats on the equipment and materials they use. The tunnel is also used as a training facility for exercises that range from combating weapons of mass destruction to counterterrorism measures.

"This training helps continue the cohesive working relationship between the bioenvironmental and emergency management teams," Watler-Hall said. "Having both career fields working and training together ensures a smooth operating environment in which both speak the same language and understand the other's capabilities" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: NIST Coordinating Biothreat Training

Date: August 4, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The National Institute of Standards and Technology and the U.S. National Guard are coordinating the training of state, local and federal first responders in the proper collection of reliable samples of potential biothreats.

"The aim of the operation is to provide a training lane that can help standardize the interface between initial local, state and federal responders to make sure everyone gets what they need from a collected sample of suspicious material, including providing a solid chain of custody," Jayne Morrow, an NIST environmental engineer, said, NIST.gov reports. "Our goal here at NIST is to help integrate standards and training so that everyone from first responders to investigators knows they can rely on that sample."

The project, called Operation Vigilant Sample, is intended to assist the 57 National Guard Civil Support Teams around the country that serve as the first wave of federal response to domestic chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear emergency incidents. The operation will aid the CSTs by providing consistent training to the first responders they would work with during an emergency, according to NIST.gov.

"The Operation Vigilant Sample exercises have allowed the various state and federal responders an opportunity to develop their standard operating procedures in a collaborative manner," Capt. Bryon Marsh of the National Guard Bureau said, NIST.gov reports. "As national guidance standards become available to responders, it is important that we have the opportunity to incorporate them as a community and standardize our response efforts" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Ireland Forces To Train Against Biothreats

Date: August 8, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A major British electronics company will help train defense forces in Ireland to deal with industrial or terrorist industries involving chemical and biological agents.

Argon Electronics of Luton, England, won the contract to supply a virtual chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear system to train operatives to deal with hazardous situations, according to the Independent. This year alone, army bomb disposal teams have been called out 14 times to deal with hazardous chemical substances in Ireland.

On Friday, a highly unstable and dangerous chemical was discovered in a science lab at Ashbourne Community School in Co Meath. The chemical, 2,4 dinitrophenylhydrazine, is potentially explosive and could have blown out the doors and windows of the lab.

The chemical was discovered during a routine audit of chemicals at the school. Army experts removed the chemical to a nearby waste ground and later carried out a controlled explosion.

The Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams have also been trained to deal with nuclear or biological materials. The British firm was involved in a major U.K. simulation earlier in the year when emergency services needed to deal with the aftermath of a terrorism attack where a radioactive material was released after a plane hijack.

Similar exercises have been held in Ireland, including Operation Contained Freedom in February in Dublin Port. That scenario involved Army experts, gardai and firemen and dealt with a mock "dirty bomb"

– a terrorist weapon that uses conventional explosives to disperse deadly germs or radioactive material ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Soldiers Participate In Vibrant 12 CBRN Attack Exercise

Date: August 19, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Over 7,000 soldiers, airmen, sailors, marines and civilians have descended upon Camp Atterbury, the Muscatatuck Urban Training Complex and surrounding areas in Indiana to participate in the Vibrant Response 12 exercise.

The exercise, conducted by U.S. Army North, is the command's largest disaster response exercise to date. It sees multiple agencies prepare federal military forces for their role in response to a catastrophic chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear incident in the homeland.

"If this ever happens in a real world event, we'll be prepared for the worst case scenario, but I hope we never have to do it," Staff Sgt. Chad Francisco, the survey team chief of the 51st CST, said.

The scenario began with a simulated nuclear blast on Tuesday.

"This is an urgent message from the Ohio Emergency Management Agency," speakers in the training area blared. "This is not a test. Officials confirm that a nuclear explosion has occurred in the Cincinnati area. Police and firefighters are on the ground and more help is coming."

Cincinnati was actually the southern Indiana training complex and "victims" of the simulated detonation were actually role players.

"The scenario tests responding forces from the military and how they work together to save lives, relieve suffering and mitigate great property damage," Vince Sharp, the observer controller trainer of Army North, said.

During the exercise, the DCRF will conduct numerous missions, including decontamination, medical treatment and evacuation, in addition to logistical missions to transport food, water and supplies to victims. There will also be challenges such as setting up communications and clearing debris from the roadways.

Members of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, as well as local and state emergency responders, are also participating in the exercise, which is scheduled for Aug. 16-28 ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: San Diego To Train Postal Workers On Bioterror Antibiotic Deliveries

Date: August 24, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Postal workers in San Diego will soon be trained to deliver emergency antibiotics to all 3.2 million county residents in the event of a bioterrorist attack.

Jack Walsh, a coordinator for the county's Counterbioterrorism and Preparedness Task Force, said that during a full-scale anthrax attack, antibiotics would need to be delivered to residents within 48 hours from the federal Strategic National Stockpile, KPBS said. During an anthrax attack, the county would get doxycycline and ciprofloxacin antibiotics.

"Signs and symptoms for anthrax can show as early as 48 hours," Walsh said, according to KPBS. "So the survival rate for anthrax once signs and symptoms have popped up is not very good. If we can get

meds delivered, then we can save 98 percent of the people. (Medication) would come to the county's warehouse where the Postal Service would come and pick it up and take it to their delivery units, load it up into their trucks and deliver it to everybody's address."

Each of the postal workers who volunteers for the training would have a security or police escort and be equipped with gloves and a mask. They would be given a supply of emergency medications for their families in advance.

San Diego is one of five U.S. cities that has been selected for a grant to pay for initial distribution training and exercises.

"There's a low probability of a bioterror attack, but a high likelihood of mass fatalities if we're not prepared," Walsh said, according to KPBS.

In 2001, anthrax-laced letters that were sent to media companies and congressional offices killed five people ([Bio Prep Watch](#)).

Title: Nevada First Responders Trained In Chemical Weapons Response

Date: August 26, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: In Elko, Nevada, first responders from federal, state, county and local agencies recently participated in a chemical weapons exercise that tested their training in a variety of real-life scenarios.

At 6 a.m., Nevada Highway Patrol troopers arrived at an accident scene where a victim was pinned under a vehicle. They discovered bystanders there who displayed symptoms of having been exposed to a chemical agent, according ElkoDaily.com.

The troopers found a broken chemical container at the scene, along with evidence that there was more to the situation than initially expected. Notes and a map found in the wrecked vehicle led the troopers to a recently closed city-owned building that contained a simulated explosive device.

Nevada Highway Patrol Trooper Jim Stewart said that the training was beneficial for members of his department since they were rarely called to participate in city-based operations that did not include traffic control, ElkoDaily.com reports.

Members of the Newmont Mine Rescue Team were then called to the building. They donned Hazmat suits and cautiously entered the building, where they planned to analyze and neutralize any chemicals or explosives they found.

In addition, the Elko County Sheriff's Office, the Elko Bomb Squad, Elko County ambulance crews and the Elko Fire Department were all on hand to offer support if needed.

Major David Sellen of the National Guard's 92nd Civil Support Team called the scenario realistic and not based on any kind of James Bond-type fantasy. Sellen recalled assisting first responders in Las Vegas during a 2008 ricin scare.

The Civil Support Team is tasked with identifying agents during chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear incidents, according to ElkoDaily.com. They can also provide local agencies with access to high-tech communications and analytical equipment.

Sellen said the abandoned building was a suitable location to hold the exercise.

"It's the shack in the middle of nowhere, the trailer and even the hotel room," Sellen said, ElkoDaily.com reports. "If a couple people have thought of it, then chances are even more people have thought of it, and then there's the chance that at least one person is going to make it happen" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Iowa Postal Employees Practice Anthrax Response

Date: September 1, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Postal employees, first responders and local emergency officials in Waterloo, Iowa, recently conducted a biological attack drill that simulated an anthrax mail attack similar to the ones carried out in 2001.

During the scenario, authorities sealed off the post office and a group of student volunteers simulated potential anthrax victims. The exercise provided officials with new insights as to how to operate during an emergency, as well as new tools to use during a response, according to WCFCourier.com.

"It's as real as we can make it and still get it done," Sgt. Aaron McClelland of the Waterloo Police Department said, WCFCourier.com reports.

Though a real event would be most likely to unfold over a series of days, the recent exercise was compressed into a matter of hours.

Firefighters donned hazmat suits in order to rescue those inside the post office while members of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service began a more thorough investigation. Officials from the Iowa State Patrol, Black Hawk County Health Department and the Iowa National Guard also took part.

"There was a number of different agencies involved. We had federal, state and county and city resources," Jewell said, according to WCFCourier.com.

The National Guard provided a unique communications system for the event that tied together the radios from the different participants ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Conn. To Simulate Disaster

Date: September 14, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Danbury Hospital will host emergency responders from the greater Danbury, Conn., area and over 100 volunteers on the Fairfield Hills campus in Newtown, Conn., for a mock mass casualty exercise on Oct. 1.

The training exercise, dubbed Operation Touchdown, will simulate the events of a disaster in which the number of casualties would overwhelm the emergency rooms of area hospitals. A field hospital named after Otilie W. Lundgren, the 94-year-old Oxford, Conn. woman who died in 2001 of anthrax, will be set up on Fairfield Hills during the exercise, reports Newtown Patch.

Lundgren was one of 22 cases of anthrax reported in the aftermath of the postal service anthrax attacks in 2001. She was one of five deaths attributed to letters that were laced with the deadly anthrax spores.

The \$8 million mobile hospital, which was purchased five years ago through a combination of federal and state money, has enough beds to accommodate 25 to 100 patients.

Operation Touchdown will pull together fire, police, emergency medical services and others who will train together on their response to a full-scale natural disaster with a focus on six areas – communications, transportation, staging, medical treatment, triage and command and control.

Danbury Hospital's Office of Emergency Management in collaboration with first responders is organizing the exercise, which will take place on Sat., Oct. 1 between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Expert Details Joint U.S.-South Korea Bioattack Exercise

Date: September 19, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The United States and South Korea held a joint exercise in May to counter potential biological attacks by North Korea, according to a ruling party member.

Kim Hak-song of the Grand National Party said that the anti-biological war drill was held at the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command and the Korea Institute for Defense Analyses on May 17 through May 27 and was attended by senior officials from both countries' related agencies, the Korea Herald reports.

The exercise was presided over by the U.S., which tried to warn Seoul of Pyongyang's biological weapons, which pose threats to peace in Northeast Asia, Kim said. According to Kim, Seoul opposed the exercise, citing public anxiety and negative economic impact.

The drill was aimed at coping with North Korea's asymmetrical attacks with radiation leakage and biological weapons. North Korea is believed to have 13 types of weaponized stocks of biochemicals, including cholera, typhoid and anthrax.

Military and political heavyweights from both countries, including Gen. Walter Sharp, who was the then-commander of U.S. forces in Korea, participated in a seminar held at KIDA on the last day of the drill.

"South Korea found that it has been hardly prepared to counter North Korea's biological attacks," Kim said, according to the Korea Herald. "The defense ministry should come up with measures against biological warfare."

According to a study, a bomb containing one kilogram of anthrax could kill up to 11,000 people in a city that has a population density of 14,500 per square kilometer. Seoul's density rose to 17,240 per square kilometer in 2010 ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Army CBRN Co. Holds Training Academy In Kuwait

Date: September 23, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Soldiers from the 44th CBRN Company recently held a chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear training academy at Camp Arifjan, Kuwait, to offer insight into their capabilities.

During the four day training event, students from various units conducted hazardous response platoon training, took on decontamination operations, conducted mounted CBRN reconnaissance instruction and participated in a simulated attack on the base with chemical weapons, according to DVIDSHub.net.

"The training focused on giving students from the academy a taste of what we actually do," Major Jason Snelgrove, the commander of the 44th CBRN Company, said, DVIDSHub.net reports. "The soldiers will go back to their unit with a little more knowledge, be subject matter experts and let their unit know what capabilities the chemical corps can provide.

"My objective was to market the chemical corps and its capabilities, because a lot of people don't know what we do."

Many soldiers, even those in the chemical field, are often assigned to positions outside their military occupational specialty.

“Most chemical operations specialists don’t get a chance to train or serve in an actual chemical unit,” Snelgrove said, according to DVIDSHub.net. “Most are out with the rest of the Army, in combat arms, and are SMEs for those types of units.”

The training was an opportunity for participants to learn about the newest procedures and equipment and to work with soldiers from other units. Despite the 100 degree heat, most found it beneficial.

“The training was excellent,” Specialist Gregory Snow, a radar mechanic with the 1st Battalion, 44th Air Defense Missile Artillery Regiment, said, DVIDSHub.net reports. “We got to see how a real chemical unit works and we came away with a better idea about how to do their jobs” ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: North Dakota Trains For Anthrax Attack

Date: October 3, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Southwest District Health Unit and a group of volunteers recently took part in full-scale training exercises across western North Dakota to test an anthrax outbreak scenario.

Officials said that even though the likelihood of an outbreak is low, there is still a chance an anthrax outbreak could occur in the state, the Dickinson Press reports.

“We do it because of terrorism,” Sherry Adams, Southwest District Health Unit administrator said, according to the Dickinson Press. “Not even North Dakota is immune.”

There were 62 points of distribution stationed in seven cities across western North Dakota that were set up to gather information and distribute antibiotics as part of the scenario.

The PODs were stationed at locations such as Hillside Baptist Church, Heart River Elementary School and Dickinson High School.

“This particular scenario hasn’t been tested much in North Dakota,” Adams said, according to the Dickinson Press. “I think it went really well.”

Because anyone infected with anthrax must be treated within 24 to 36 hours, time is a big issue when it comes to distributing antibiotics. Going through the process of getting antibiotics typically takes less than 10 minutes. The antibiotics were ordered from Atlanta and it took about three hours for the shipment to arrive.

Emergency Preparedness Coordinator Joe Wanner encountered communication issues, stating that faxing and emailing was backed up during the exercise. Adams said that despite the issues, everyone worked well together.

“Obviously, there is always room for improvement,” Adams said, according to the Dickinson Press. “That’s why we exercise, so in the event of a real disaster we have gotten some of those glitches out” ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Organization Of American States Conducts Bioterror Simulation

Date: October 31, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Organization of American States recently conducted a bioterrorist attack simulation in Santiago, Chile.

The drill, funded by the Canadian government, took place at Santiago's Arturo Benitez international airport, according to SantiagoTimes.cl. The airport was chosen because of the large amount of air traffic that flows through it, making the city highly susceptible to airborne contagions.

Six international agencies from Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay took part in the exercise, along with 23 law enforcement agencies from Chile.

"This is being done to help us prepare formal plans or to improve emergency management and crisis for such an attack, and to promote inter-agency coordination," Chile's Undersecretary of the Interior Rodrigo Ubilla said, SantiagoTimes.cl reports.

Throughout the drill, which lasted several days, a series of suspicious packages containing what appeared to be Yersinia Pestis, or the bubonic plague, were left throughout the airport. Similar packages were also left at a high-rise hotel in Santiago. The training consisted of at least one false alarm when a plane carrying a sick passenger heads for the airport.

Two days after the first "attack," the virus appeared to have spread throughout Chile and its neighboring states. In the simulation's final stage, the participating agencies had to coordinate an international effort to contain it.

The mock attack in Santiago is the first of three major exercises planned by the OAS. The next will take place in March.

The participating states are expected to meet to discuss overall strategies for containing an attack and planning for the additional exercises immediately after the current one ends.

"The meeting will have to do with the creation of a comprehensive public policy that addresses complex issues of our time," Ubilla said, according to SantiagoTimes.cl. "The issues will require specific protocols and clear definitions in terms of chains of command" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Sheppard Air Force Base Simulates Bioterror Attack

Date: November 8, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Sheppard Air Force Base personnel recently conducted a simulated biological attack exercise.

The emergency drill simulated the explosion of a suspicious package containing a white powdery substance at the base post office. The 82nd Training Wing Plans and Programs Wing Staff Agency, which is responsible for preparing the base for both manmade and natural emergencies, organized the exercise, according to TimesRecordNews.com.

"We put together and organize plans for the whole base," Plans and Programs Chief Lt. Col. Jeff Sloan said, TimesRecordNews.com reports. "When an emergency happens, you can't just go out unprepared; you have to have a plan in place for any contingency."

During the recent simulation, the usually 11 member Plans and Programs office added more than 100 members in order to make its evaluations. Experts from throughout the base were called on to participate in the exercise.

Mst. Sgt. Sean O'Neil, superintendent of the evaluation teams, said that his department's job is to be everywhere during the drill in order to evaluate performances and to find ways to make contingency plans stronger throughout the base.

"We try to emphasize for them to play this out to the fullest extent, to have a sense of urgency, to act exactly as they would in a real situation," Sloan said, TimesRecordNews.com reports. "It's a unique, eye-opening experience" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Firefighters Vaccinated Against Flu In Annual Anti-Terrorism Drill

Date: November 10, 2011

Source: New York 1

Abstract: City firefighters are not only on the front lines of fire and disaster: They're also battling a seasonal disease, as well.

Members of the force did their part to prevent the spread of the flu Thursday by getting vaccinated.

It's part of the department's annual anti-terrorism drill.

"This is a protection for our members, so that when they go home, if there's an event, their family will be safe. And this is just part of our preparedness since September 11th, working with Homeland Security to ensure that we can provide first responder service if we are hit with a biological or chemical event," said Fire Commissioner Salvatore Cassano.

The FDNY said there is a stockpile of vaccine available in case of an emergency ([New York 1, 2011](#)).

Title: Conn. Simulates Bioterror Attack

Date: November 14, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: First responders and personnel from state and federal agencies participated in a major bioterrorism drill at a train station in New Canaan, Connecticut.

The Metropolitan Transit Authority Police, a New Canaan Police Special Response Team and the FBI were included in an evaluation of the city's response to a hazardous substance being released aboard a commuter train headed into the New Canaan train station, according to Acorn-Online.com.

The drill involved a hostage scenario, the release of anthrax into the air and a bomb placed under a rail car. Although it was the 29th time the MTA has been involved in a full-scale exercise, this one is considered the first of its type.

Edward Murray, the exercise director from the Connecticut Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, said an exercise of this scope of circumstances was the first ever performed in the country.

"Most drills like this are solely devoted to response in an emergency situation like a derailed train or something like that," Murray said, Acorn-Online.com reports. "We also have a recovery section that the Health Department is doing; it's unique and it has never been done before in the United States. So this is certainly a unique exercise."

The scenario, which took at least a year to plan, utilized more than 200 emergency responders, 50 of whom came from New Canaan. Other area response teams, including those from county, state and federal agencies, also participated ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: University Of Wyoming Simulates Anthrax Attack

Date: November 18, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Volunteers at the University of Wyoming participated in the first "Cowboy Ready" anthrax simulation drill on Wednesday to test the ability of the school and Albany County Public Health to respond to such an emergency.

Instead of receiving actual medication to treat anthrax, the UW faculty, staff and student participants received T-shirts as gifts of appreciation for playing the role of patients in the "point of dispensing" exercise. Organizers of the event said they were pleased with the response and happy with what they saw.

"My initial thoughts are that it worked very well," Nancy Fox, the director of UW's Environmental Health and Safety Department, said. "We were able to set up a POD and handle more than 200 patients from campus. In a real emergency we would need more volunteers, but this is exactly what we would have to do."

Officials for UW and Albany County Public Health identified the fieldhouse as the preferred on-campus site to distribute countermeasures in the event of a public health emergency.

The drill was intended to help health officials and UW test, improve and communicate their plans before a real disaster occurs. In addition, the drill served as a learning experience for students in UW's College of Health Sciences. Nearly 40 student volunteers served as the staff for the exercise, working in roles ranging from greeting "patients" to helping determine what type of medication they should receive.

"Now, in case something bad actually happens, we won't be running around like chickens with their heads cut off," Ryan Randall, a second year pharmacy student, said.

Several campus entities helped organize the event, including the School of Pharmacy, the Dean of Students Office, Student Health and Institutional Communications.

Beth Young of Albany County Public Health was delighted with the exercise.

"The most important thing is that UW was able to do it on its own with students, faculty and staff," Young said. "Albany County Public Health is sincerely appreciative of UW for hosting such a robust and realistic exercise" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Guam Mounts Bio-Terror Attack Response Drill

Date: November 15, 2011

Source: [Government Security News](#)

Abstract: The western Pacific island of Guam began a three-day drill on Nov. 15 to test its response to a bio-terror attack.

Guam Homeland Security and the Office of Civil Defense (GHS/OCD) said it and the island nation's Department of Public Health and Social Services is coordinating with other Guam government agencies to conduct a Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Full Scale Exercise (FSE) it calls Operation Pa'ti.

Located east of the Philippines and China and south of Japan, Guam is an unincorporated U.S. territory and its residents are U.S. citizens. There are also several U.S. Navy and Air Force bases on the island.

The strategic national stockpile, run jointly by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention and the Department of Homeland Security, is the U.S. national repository of antibiotics, vaccines, chemical antidotes, antitoxins and other critical medical equipment and supplies. The supplies are set aside in case of a bioterror attack or national pandemic. The stockpile can supplement and re-supply local health authorities in dire situations.

The FSE, said a statement by GHS, was preceded by a tabletop exercise and is set to run Nov. 15-18. The exercise is a simulation designed to test the government of Guam's public health response capabilities to an anthrax biological terrorist attack with emphasis on coordination with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and support from the local government's emergency management system.

GHS warned the island's population that there may be emergency response vehicles on the roadways and at various government facilities during the exercise. The villages that may be affected include Yigo, Dededo, Upper Tumon, Tamuning and Mangilao, said the agency ([Government Security News, 2011](#)).

Title: Guam Simulates Bioattack

Date: November 16, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Guam Homeland Security, the Department of Public Health and Social Services, the Office of Civil Defense and other government agencies in Guam have begun a strategic national stockpile full scale exercise known as Operation Pa'ti.

Operation Pa'ti simulates a biological terrorist attack. Specifically, the agencies involved in the exercise simulate what to do if terrorists spread anthrax on the island of Guam. The exercise is designed to test the public health capabilities of GovGuam, Pacific News Center reports.

They agencies have even practiced calling the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta.

"In the event that we do get attacked we need to practice and prepare for that and basically what it is there's real particular steps on how to prepare when to trigger requests to the federal government for emergency assets," Patrick Lujan, a representative of the Department of Public Health, said, according to Pacific News Center.

Residents of Mangilao, Tamuning, Upper Tumon, Dededo and Yigo have been advised of emergency response vehicles on the roadways and at various GovGuam facilities during the exercise.

The exercise includes a tabletop exercise testing GovGuam's response capabilities to the simulated attack, according to Alyssa Benito, a Homeland Security spokesperson. Operation Pa'ti began Tuesday and will take place over the course of four days, KUAM reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Calif. County Simulates Ricin Release Into Water Supply

Date: November 21, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Health and safety crews from Tehama County, Calif., collaborated on a water interruption training exercise on Thursday morning using a scenario in which ricin had been put into the water supply.

Participating in the exercise were staff from the St. Elizabeth Community Hospital, the public health and public works departments, the Red Bluff police and fire departments, the California Highway Patrol, CalFire and the sheriff's department. The exercise, which is held annually, helped the agencies discover

what deficiencies they each have so they can be better prepared to overcome them during an actual emergency, Red Bluff Daily News reports.

"All residents and businesses receiving city water within Tehama County must not use or consume water for any purpose," Phillip Mackintosh, the CHP public information officer, said as part of the scenario, according to Red Bluff Daily News.

Mackintosh was one of three people who operated the public information office during the training scenario. Each department involved went through the motions of what their responsibilities would be should such a threat become a reality. City Hall was set up as a command center for the exercise and hospital staff practiced filtering water from a pool along with other activities. Law enforcement decided on the best locations for stations that distribute safe bottled water and sites for portable toilets.

"We will do everything we can to provide information to keep people safe," Mackintosh said, according to Red Bluff Daily News.

The mock emergency exercise forced departments to plan what they could or would do in a related situation.

In the past, responders have committed to an airplane crash and a bus rollover reenactment. The training was the second part of a tabletop exercise that the departments did approximately one month before ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Oregon To Use "Push" Strategy In The Event Of An Attack

Date: November 21, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Portland, Oregon, metropolitan area recently began using a push strategy plan for medicine distribution in case of an emergency, such as a biological terror attack.

The first models for dispensing medical countermeasures during an emergency relied on a pull strategy, where community members would travel to a large distribution center, like a school, to receive medication, according to EmergencyMgmt.com.

Experts say that a pull strategy can place unreasonable demands on public resources and may, in the end, restrict public access to health care.

Portland developed a partner registry to aid in identifying community partners that can dispense countermeasures in the 48 hours following a crisis. Partners include large employers, service providers for vulnerable people and planned responders such as critical infrastructure agencies.

Over the summer, partner sites in several Oregon and Washington counties participated in an exercise to test the efficiency of the push method, EmergencyMgmt.com reports. During the scenario, which included a simulated aerosolized anthrax attack, medical assets were distributed to local warehouses where they were picked up by the push partners.

Because the release of anthrax would most likely be discovered late in the window for effective treatment or prophylaxis, a large number of people would need to be given antibiotics immediately. Participants in the exercise lauded the response's flexibility, organization, communication and cooperation ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: "Orange Flame 6" Exercise Is Part Of Wider Process Of Increasing Israel's Ability To Deal With Unconventional Threats

Date: November 26, 2011

Source: [DefPro](#)

Abstract: Next week, the Israeli Defense Ministry, in conjunction with the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) and the Health Ministry, will conduct an exercise simulating an unconventional terror attack.

The exercise, called "Orange Flame 6" will simulate a biological outbreak of a contagious disease in the cities of northern Israel.

The exercise will be held in Afula, Tiberias, Nazareth and Nazareth-Ilit. It is part of a number of exercises in the field of unconventional terrorism. Such exercises take place every year. In the up and coming months, the Ministry of Defense intends to hold additional drills in the field of unconventional terrorism. This is part of a wider process of increasing Israel's preparation, alertness and competence in dealing with this particular threat.

The exercise will test and drill the various organs of the Defense Ministry, the Health Ministry, the Home Front Command, hospitals, healthcare centers, local authorities, the police, Magen David Adom, the fire brigade, the Environmental Protection Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, and the Water Authority, as well as other bodies.

As part of the exercise, the local authorities will set up Mass-Prophylaxis Treatment Centers which will simulate the provision of preventative treatment to citizens who are suspected of exposure to the outbreak. Each center will be drilled on their capacity to treat approximately 5,000 patients per day. The hospitals will be drilled on their ability to treat those who already displaying symptoms of the disease.

The aim of the drill is to increase the preparedness and competence of all the relevant national services in coping with biological terror attacks.

"The aim of the exercise is to improve and increase the capabilities of the State of Israel to handle an unconventional terror attack," said Brigadier General (res.) Ze'ev Snir, Assistant Minister of Defense for CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear) Defense. "It is important that the citizens of Israel know that there are people in the Defense Establishment, as well as the other relevant authorities, whose permanent job is to prepare the State of Israel to handle these types of threats. The State of Israel is at the global forefront of preparedness for such events. However we are committed to continuously testing ourselves in order to increase and improve both our capabilities and preparedness for the array of potential challenges that we could face" ([DefPro, 2011](#)).

Title: Israel To Simulate Bioterror Attack

Date: November 29, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Defense and Health Ministries in Israel are preparing to hold a two day drill starting Wednesday that will test the country's preparedness for an unconventional terrorist attack.

The exercise, called "Orange Flame 6," will examine the potential of an outbreak of an infectious disease in the country's northern cities. The drill is part of a series of training exercises planned by the Defense Ministry. Another drill that is scheduled for January will simulate a radiological attack on Haifa, Y Net News reports.

As part of the event, fake patients will flood northern hospitals presenting the symptoms of a suspicious illness. Medical crews will use this simulation to practice responding quickly to a biological attack, while an inter-ministerial committee will train on managing such a national crisis.

Distributing vaccinations and quarantining entire regions are just two of the possible strategies the state could implement should an agent like chicken pox or anthrax be unleashed on Israel's population.

On the second day of the drill, local authorities will open clinics that simulate the treatment of civilians infected in the biological attack. Each center will practice treating approximately 5,000 patients a day, according to Y Net News.

Experts estimate that if such an epidemic were to break out, thousands of healthy citizens will arrive at hospitals fearing that they have been infected, which could overload the medical crews and prevent the sick from getting treatment.

Home Front Command, fire and police departments, local authorities, clinics and hospitals plan to take part in the drill, along with other national establishments ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Chemical Weapons Attack Simulated St MLB Park

Date: December 15, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A large scale emergency disaster drill involving the simulation of a chemical weapons attack was held on Wednesday at Nationals Park in Washington, D.C.

The mock terrorist attack simulated the conditions that first responders would have to face if trying to rescue victims during a chemical attack. The simulation also gave insight as to how emergency medical care would be provided during a high-yield explosive or nuclear incident, NBC Washington reports.

The U.S. Marines Corps' Chemical Biological Incident Response Force and the District of Columbia Fire Department participated in the four hour drill, which lasted from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and was not open to the public. Both of the groups are specially trained to deal with such large-scale incidents and are able to deploy at any time in the Washington metro area.

Approximately 150 Marines and sailors from the Marine unit trained during the incident, the Washington Examiner reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following bio-terror drills occurred within the calendar year of 2012. The fact that these bio-terror drills exist in mass confirms that an upcoming bio-terror attack is in the cards and may be played in a last ditch effort to regain political, economic and military control of society. Since 9/11, bio-terror drills have become the norm in America but have recently started becoming a weekly occurrence since February of 2011.

A Few Pertinent Questions:

1. When will the "bio-terror drills" go live?
2. How will police, military and the American people know the difference between "real world" bio-terror and "drilled" bio-terror?
3. Will the video footage of bio-terror drills be used by the government or media for pandemic propaganda purposes at a later date?

Resounding Bio-Terror Drill Themes:

1. A bio-terror attack and subsequent pandemic is not a matter of "if", but "when".
2. Synchronicity and coordination of ALL local, county, state and federal government emergency agencies is being repeatedly drilled by DHS and FEMA in congruence with COG (Continuity of Government) / [Martial Law plans](#).

Title: Kansas Holds Bioattack Drill

Date: January 11, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Johnson County, Kansas, recently held a drill designed to test its ability to dispense medical countermeasures in the event of biological emergency.

The public health emergency preparedness plan is in place to organize the handing out of medicines if there is ever an outbreak of anthrax, plague or tularemia, whether it is a naturally occurring event or an intentional release, according to [Fox4KC.com](#).

Public health officials said that the most difficult role the public has to play is filling out the proper form. The rest of the procedure takes only 45 seconds.

"If they go online, fill out their form and bring it in, it'll decrease the time it's going to take for them to go through the whole dispensing process and speed it up," Nancy Tausz of Johnson County Public Health said, [Fox4KC.com](#) reports.

Johnson County Health said that it is prepared to dispense countermeasures to the entire population of the county within 48 hours.

During an event, the head of a household can pick up prophylactic medications for their entire family at open dispensing sites or neighborhood dispensing centers.

Additional sites may be set up depending on the nature of the emergency and the target population. Only asymptomatic persons are to receive the medication. Those showing symptoms are to be taken to treatment centers, according to Health.JoCoGov.org (Bio Prep Watch, 2012).

Title: National Guard Takes Part In WMD Preparedness Drill

Date: January 20, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The National Guard's 48th Civil Support Team took part in a terrorism training drill aboard the U.S.S. Victory in Florida on Thursday to protect against future incidents involving weapons of mass destruction.

The 22 member 48th CST, which was created in February 2010 and certified in November, is trained to detect weapons of mass destruction ranging from explosives to anthrax. In addition, the team is trained to help local emergency responders figure out what to do to support public safety, the [Tampa Tribune](#) reports.

Lt. Col. Joe DeFee, the commander of the unit, and his team worked with Tampa Fire Rescue, the FBI, and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Gaming Commission during the exercise in an effort to implement command structure and proper communication. DeFee said that members of his team have trained hundreds of hours for drills such as these.

"Individual training programs can take as much as 400 to 500 hours and upwards of 900 hours for the medical team," DeFee said, according to the [Tampa Tribune](#). "They produce an initial hazard model before we leave so we know what we are driving into. We have a rough idea of what we are facing and then adapt the model as the situation matures."

DeFee's team must be ready at a moment's notice and its members are always on call and must show up when summoned. DeFee was part of the 44th CST assigned to help the Environmental Protection Agency and other officials to assess the contamination level during the anthrax attacks of 2001.

"We are ready 24/7," DeFee said, according to the [Tampa Tribune](#) ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Arizona High School To Simulate Anthrax Attack

Date: February 21, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A Phoenix high school plans to host an emergency preparedness drill that will simulate a bioterrorist attack using anthrax.

Approximately 300 volunteers will be needed to test point-of-distribution plans for dispensing medical countermeasures, according to AZCentral.com.

Jim Lee, the director of student services for the Paradise Valley Unified School District, said that the simulation will be Phoenix's first full-scale preparedness exercise. The PVUSD has been working in conjunction with the Maricopa County Department of Public Health to develop the drill.

"This gives us an opportunity to test the plan," Lee said, AZCentral.com reports.

The current plan calls for setting up a series of point-of-distribution sites that will serve to represent the kind of drive-through pharmacies that would be needed in the case of an anthrax attack. During a real emergency, the sites would distribute countermeasures to the public.

Public health department spokeswoman Jeanene Fowler said that the drive-thru point-of-distribution method was selected because of the transient nature of the Phoenix area. Fowler said that the most difficult part of the exercise may be finding the 300 volunteers needed to drive through the distribution points. Drivers are being offered lunch and gas cards for their time.

"It's a good opportunity to help out the community," Fowler said, [AZCentral.com](#) reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Louisiana Simulates Anthrax Attack

Date: March 2, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals ran a three day drill this week in cities throughout the state to test the state's public health response to distributing life-saving medication during an emergency.

The simulation was the release of anthrax. The simulation required volunteers to pretend to be residents affected by the release. One such simulation took place at Nicholls State University on Thursday in Lafourche Parish, [Houma Today](#) reports.

"When people think about public health, they think about things like shots," Connie Gistand, the medical director of the Region 3 public health office, which oversees Terrebonne and Lafourche, said, according to [Houma Today](#). "But we do more than that. We're here to protect the health of the public. We're ready."

Anthrax is a fatal disease caused by the *Bacillus anthracis* bacteria and can be treated early with antibiotics.

The Nicholls State simulation was staffed with nursing students from the university. The school's Shaver Gym served as a distribution point for residents of the area to get antibiotics. In a real emergency, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Strategic National Stockpile would deliver medications to the state within 12 hours. The state's health department would then enact its own plan for distribution, using many dispensing points like the one at Nichols.

"You never know when you're going to need to use something like this," Ernest Triggs, a resident of Thibodaux and a volunteer for the simulation, said, according to [Houma Today](#). "If we have a situation, somebody might need your help, and you'll know what to do" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Illinois County To Simulate Anthrax Attack

Date: March 13, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Illinois first responders and hospitals in McLean County, along with officials with the Red Cross, Illinois State University and Illinois Wesleyan University, will run a tabletop exercise on Wednesday simulating an inhalation anthrax release.

Shay Simmons, the emergency preparedness coordinator for the McLean County Health Department, said that the tabletop exercise will prepare officials in the area for an emergency response for any pandemic. The department ran a simulated improvised explosive device explosion last year and the year before that it ran a simulated plane crash at Central Illinois Regional Airport, [WJBC](#) reports.

"Inhalation anthrax is not something we're going to see in McLean County very often, I don't think, but it's a similar scenario to what would happen if we had a really bad pandemic flu," Simmons said, according to [WJBC](#). "Think H1N1, but much worse."

The drill is meant to work out all the mistakes before a full-scale live drill in September.

"We are going to be looking for role players, we're going to try and push a couple hundred people through a simulated dispensing scenario," Simmons said, according to [WJBC](#). "We're not going to wait until September to practice this, that's why we're doing a tabletop exercise this week."

The exercise will occur at Illinois State University on Wednesday from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: California County Simulates Terrorist Attack

Date: March 16, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Volunteers in San Mateo County, California, recently helped local first responders conduct an emergency drill that tested the county's ability to distribute medication in the event of a disaster or terrorist attack.

Approximately 65 volunteers split into several groups to conduct a door to door simulated distribution. The volunteers distributed emergency preparedness brochures to local residents near Menlo College and Atherton, according to [SanMateo.Patch.com](#).

In a real emergency, the teams would be handing out packets containing enough medical countermeasures to treat a family of four, according to Carol Parker, an emergency services specialist with the Menlo Park Fire Protection District. The volunteers knocked on the doors of nearly 250 area residents between 9 a.m. and noon on the day of the drill.

The drill, known as "Silver Dragon," was intended to help evaluate the emergency procedures developed by the San Mateo County Health System, as well as the ability of local agencies to coordinate their actions when facing a major disaster. Public health officials have held similar emergency drills for six consecutive years.

Parker said that some disasters might require the establishment of a mass clinic, as opposed to a delivery chain.

"But if you had a pandemic or anthrax, then you need to go out into the neighborhoods rather than bringing the mass people together," Parker said, [SanMateo.Patch.com](#) reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Virgin Islands Simulates Anthrax Attack Response

Date: March 19, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A team of police in the Virgin Islands ran a counterterrorism drill on Friday to pursue four fake suspects and contain fake anthrax that they released at the former J. Antonio Jarvis school building.

The team of officers took part in the drill during the midday heat on Friday, attempting to track both the simulated suspects and a detectable but harmless anthrax substitute, [Virgin Islands Daily News](#) reports.

The Virgin Islands was also in Department of Homeland Security news this week for the closure of a large refinery that might affect United States infrastructure, the dependence on foreign imports and the

vulnerability to terrorism. During a subcommittee hearing, the DHS plans to discuss the refinery closings and the consequences on pipelines to national security, the [Examiner](#) reports.

“More than 30 U.S. refineries have closed in the last decade,” Representative Patrick Meehan (R-Pa.), said, according to the Examiner. “Most recently, two Philadelphia area refineries have closed and one is scheduled to close. Together they account for 50 percent of the Northeast’s capacity. Another large refinery in the Virgin Islands has closed. This hearing will help us understand the homeland security consequences of refinery closures, both in terms of threats to critical infrastructure and our dependence on imports from unstable parts of the world. The pipelines, could be vulnerable to disruption from a terrorist attack or natural disaster” ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Central Wyoming College Simulates Anthrax Attack

Date: March 27, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A simulated emergency anthrax response drill was recently staged at Central Wyoming College in Riverton, Wyoming, in order to test the community’s mass inoculation system.

The premise behind the drill was a simulated anthrax release. The event was not open to the public, but instead utilized the students and faculty from the college and the staff of Fremont County Public Health, according to [County10.com](#).

“The faculty had advance notice so they would let their students go,” Carolyn Aanestad, from CWC, said, [County10.com](#) reports. “We wanted to test how long it took to get the campus mobilized and to the gym in the event of an actual emergency.”

All students and faculty were sent an email asking them to report to the gym immediately. Inside the gym, various stations were set up where potential victims were screened and directed to medicine dispensing areas.

The Fremont County Public Health Department’s mobile emergency response trailer, equipped with two fully functioning nurse’s stations, was brought in to aid the process.

Local law enforcement personnel provided traffic control and security for the event.

Teresa Nirider, a public health nurse and the drill’s public information officer, said that antibiotics have been stored across the county in case of a real emergency.

“If we did not have sufficient “assets” here, then we would request them from the National Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta from the National Strategic Stockpile,” Nirider said, [County10.com](#) reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Emergency Workers In Glasgow Simulate Chemical Attack

Date: April 3, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Emergency workers in Glasgow, Scotland, took part in a simulated chemical attack at the Shields Road underground station as part of a major incident exercise.

Exercise Sub Culture, a simulated chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear attack, was organized by Strathclyde Emergencies Co-ordination Group. The group is responsible for responding to major incidents such as the one simulated, [Daily Record](#) reports.

During the exercise, emergency workers wore chemical suits and rescued simulated casualties who were hosed down and treated for simulated injuries. Staff from the police, ambulance and fire departments, in addition to officials from the health board, council and transport authority, all took part in the exercise. Exercise Sub Culture lasted from 6 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

“With the Olympics, Paralympics and the Commonwealth Games firmly on our horizon, this is the ideal opportunity to demonstrate our commitment and readiness to deal with such an eventuality,” Stephen House, the chairman of the SECG, said, according to the [Daily Record](#).

The 2012 Olympics in London will hold some of its football matches at Hampden Park in Glasgow, which is Scotland’s national stadium. The 20th Commonwealth Games will occur in Glasgow from July 23 to August 3, 2014. It will feature 17 sports over 11 days of competition ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Bio-Terror Attack Drills In St. Louis

Date: April 5, 2012

Source: [Fox 2 News](#)

Abstract: Would St. Louis be ready for a biological terrorist attack? The St. Louis County Health Department and 17 other departments from Missouri and Illinois are holding full-scale exercises on Thursday.

They are testing their response to a wide-spread bio-hazard. Specifically their ability to dispense medicine in the event of an anthrax exposure. The drill begins at 10am Thursday at Jefferson Barracks Park ([Fox 2 News, 2012](#)).

Title: Missouri, Illinois First Responders Simulate Biological Attack

Date: April 6, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: First responders from the St. Louis County Health Department and 17 other departments from Illinois and Missouri participated in a biological attack drill on Thursday.

The health officials tested their response to a wide spread biohazard, particularly how effectively they could dispense medicine in case of anthrax exposure. The drill was held in Jefferson Barracks Park in St. Louis, [KPLR 11](#) reports.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, anthrax is a deadly disease caused by the spore-forming *Bacillus anthracis* bacterium. Anthrax was used as a weapon in the United States in 2001 shortly after the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks, when it was spread deliberately through the postal system in letters that contained anthrax powder. Twenty-two people were infected with anthrax, and five died as a result of the infection.

Anthrax, which is not known to spread from one person to another, can be transmitted by touching, inhaling or digesting anthrax. Humans can become infected by handling products from infected anthrax, inhaling anthrax spores from infected animal products or by eating undercooked meat from infected animals. Inhalation anthrax is the most severe form of the disease. Those with cutaneous anthrax, which occurs from touching the bacterium, can be cured with early antibiotic treatment ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Kansas CST Trained To Handle Chemical And Biological Threats

Date: April 10, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Kansas-based 73rd Civil Support Team, Weapons of Mass Destruction, visited Fort Leavenworth from March 27-29 to conduct a training exercise related to chemical and biological threats.

The Kansas CST is a joint effort by the Kansas Air National Guard and Army that employs 22 full-time experts to respond to biological and chemical threats throughout the state. There are 57 teams trained to handle such threats nationwide. The CST works to support local first responders and law enforcement, [Comtex](#) reports.

"Everything we do is locked in step with our civilian partners," Sgt. George McMahon, a noncommissioned officer on the team, said, according to [Comtex](#). "We act in support of them."

During its training at Fort Leavenworth, the team practiced several scenarios, including a simulated chemical or biological dump at a public pool and a vehicle spraying an unknown chemical along a street.

"Every exercise has been a different scenario," Lt. Col. Dirk Christian, the commander of the unit, said, according to [Comtex](#). "We really train the whole set of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear threats."

The Fort Leavenworth Fire Department also gave support to the March exercise, as approximately 20 firefighters in the area are also trained to handle hazardous materials.

"It gives us a chance to know what our capabilities are so we can know when to contact them," Christian said, according to [Comtex](#). "It's also just good to network before there's an emergency situation" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Myrtle Beach Firefighters Conduct Emergency Training

Date: April 11, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Firefighters in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, recently completed a series of simulations designed to test their ability to handle an emergency involving a biological weapon of mass destruction.

A portion of the Myrtle Beach Fire Rescue Squad used a training facility located at one of their fire stations to simulate an incident involving a biological agent, according to [SCNow.com](#).

The hazardous materials teams wore a variety of different hazmat suits as they walked through the steps needed to isolate, test and clean a potentially dangerous area.

"They're also trained in what we call weapons of mass destruction," Bob Derr, a battalion chief for Myrtle Beach Fire Rescue, said, [SCNow.com](#) reports. "If there is a biological agent, a nerve agent, things like that. This gives the citizens a little level of comfort knowing that their fire department can respond to an incident."

Myrtle Beach Fire Rescue conducts similar training annually. During the training, firefighters are taught how to carefully analyze a situation for telltale signs it might involve a biological agent of some type.

To aid the MBFR, the South Carolina Hazardous Materials Working Group operates four advanced decontamination chambers, including one located in Horry County, near Myrtle Beach. The SCHMWG is

a state-run organization tasked with helping local fire departments in information collection and distribution for use in emergencies ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Wyoming County Conducts Anthrax Emergency Drill

Date: April 19, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Public health officials in Fremont County, Wyoming, recently held a disaster readiness drill that simulated a large-scale anthrax release in the area.

The drill tested the Fremont County Public Health Department's ability to distribute prophylactic medication and disseminate critical information in case of a biological emergency, according to [DailyRanger.com](#).

The FCPHD was notified of the simulation through the county's emergency alert system at 8 a.m. All county health personnel were told to report that morning to Central Wyoming College.

Public Information Officer Teresa Nirider said that the exercise was conducted primarily to test the countywide communication system, to increase the health department's emergency capabilities and to increase the cooperation between county health officials and those of CWC, where medication is to be distributed in case of an emergency.

The students and faculty of Central Wyoming College also participated in the exercise. They received emergency text messages, emails and phone calls as part of the college's Rustler Alert System that told them to immediately report to the school's gymnasium.

"We are hoping to test how many people we can get through the gym within two hours, because in the event of a biological exposure, we would want to get people in and out in 10 minutes," Nirider said, [DailyRanger.com](#) reports.

According to Nirider, the drill was conducted according to guidelines prepared by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Strategic National Stockpile Plan ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Minneapolis-St. Paul To Conduct Large Scale MCM Distribution Test

Date: April 24, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Approximately 40,000 Minneapolis-St. Paul residents are scheduled to receive an empty pill bottle in their mailboxes on May 6 as part of a test of the area's bioterrorism emergency antibiotic distribution system.

The empty pill bottle represents the medical countermeasures to be given to the public in the event of a bioterror attack using an airborne agent such as anthrax, according to [StarTribune.com](#).

The drill, named "Operation Medicine Delivery," is being conducted as a joint effort between the Minnesota Department of Health and the U.S. Postal Service. More than 300 mail carriers are participating in the exercise, which crosses four zip codes and hopes to reach at least 37,000 residences.

In a real emergency, mail carriers would be expected to deliver preventative doses of medication to residents within the first 48 hours of an attack, although much of the distribution effort in that critical time would be carried out through the use of local dispensing sites that would be run by area public health organizations.

The exercise in the Twin Cities will be the first full-scale test of a system that has tried in Boston, Philadelphia and Seattle with some success. Minnesota health officials, who have been developing the system since 2004, expect other states to closely watch the outcome.

“We made it a priority,” health department spokesman Buddy Ferguson said, [StarTribune.com](#) reports. “We really felt it was important to take the lead on this” ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Homeland Security To Test Biological Sensors In MBTA Tunnels

Date: April 30, 2012

Source: [CBS News](#)

Abstract: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will be releasing bacteria into the MBTA tunnels to test the safety of the subway.

The DHS has installed sensors in the MBTA system to detect biological agents and they’ve been testing to see how the air moves.

Now they want to release particles in the tunnels to see how well the sensors work.

The tests will be held at stations in Cambridge and Somerville.

Federal officials say they test the subway sensors by releasing dead bacteria called B-subtilis. They say it is used in food supplements, has been rigorously tested and has no adverse health effects for low exposure in healthy people.

The tests will be held during the off hours this summer, likely overnight. As part of the legal process, a hearing will be held May 16, from 5:30-7:30pm at the Cambridge YMCA in Central Square. The public will be able to voice concerns and comments.

READ: [DHS Test Summary](#)

While the systems are being evaluated, Massachusetts public health officials will be working closely with DHS and the MBTA to monitor the results. The MBTA and DHS are coordinating these efforts with the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, the Cambridge Public Health Department, and the Somerville Health Department, with support from the Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency ([CBS News, 2012](#)).

Title: Minn. Exercise Will Measure Anthrax Response Time By USPS

Date: May 4, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A bioterrorism simulation scheduled for Sunday will take place in the Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, area to determine how quickly the United States Postal Service can respond to an anthrax attack.

Operation Medicine Delivery is the first dry run of the USPS’s anthrax response plan. The exercise was announced on Thursday at a joint press conference of the USPS and the Minnesota Department of Health, [Security Management](#) reports.

“We’re going to be looking at how quickly it takes us to get the supply in and to different types of households – apartment buildings versus rural areas and areas where there’s a significant walk to one place to another,” Edward J. Gabriel, the principal deputy assistant secretary for preparedness and

response for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, said, according to [Security Management](#).

The exercise will assess the process from the first confirmation of a simulated biological attack to medication delivery and debriefing. The exercise is mostly unscripted.

“The staging of the medication, placing them into the postal vehicles, the postal workers coming to work, the operation center monitoring the activities – all of it will be a part of the exercise,” Gabriel said, according to [Security Management](#). “We plan, but don’t script it to the point where every variable is thought out ahead of time because we want to test how the process works.”

The National Postal Model for the Delivery of Medical Countermeasures is the federal government’s plan to deploy postal workers within 48 hours to deliver antibiotics to residents. Inhalation anthrax has a 90 percent mortality rate, but the rate drops to 75 percent if antibiotics are started within 48 hours.

To distribute medicine to the 575,000 people in households throughout the two cities, 180 volunteer carriers would be needed. The Minnesota program currently has over 300 volunteers.

“Will (the postal model) be a success?” Gabriel said, according to [Security Management](#). “It’s already a success. (In this exercise) we’re looking to see what parts of the system can do better and what parts of the process can potentially be changed” ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIO**TERROR****BIBLE.COM**: As evidenced by recent news reports, the Occupy Wall St. movement is currently being demonized and scapegoated largely in part because it is the biggest threat to the establishment. Therefore, it stands to reason that a major Occupy protest could be targeted for bio-terror and the [2012 NATO Summit in Chicago](#) may in fact be that venue.

Title: Battery Park City Holds Chemical Attack Simulation

Date: March 15, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: In New York City, the Battery Park City Community Emergency Response Team recently met to conduct its first terror evacuation drill since the September 11, 2001, terror attacks.

The drill was created to test the area's emergency response to an attack that utilized either chemical weapons or explosives, according to DNAInfo.com.

"You can never prepare too much," Hank Wisner, deputy chief of the Battery Park City CERT, said, according to DNAInfo.com.

Wisner was in charge of approximately 100 volunteers who began working at 7 a.m. to conduct the drill in Southern Battery Park. The local residents, who had been previously trained, listened to the scenario and then quickly broke into teams.

Residents participated in search and rescue, animal search and rescue, medical triage, traffic control, maritime evacuation and other scenarios.

The triage team set up in the Merchants River House, a local restaurant, DNAInfo.com reports. Mock patients came to the establishment complaining of heart attacks, broken bones, asthma and shock. Some pretended not to speak English in order to simulate a language barrier.

"We were surprised by how few mistakes were made," Wisner said, DNAInfo.com reports. "It just went like clockwork."

Wisner said that it would be difficult to predict what would happen in the event of a real disaster.

"In every event with mass casualties, there's always going to be chaos," Wisner said, according to DNAInfo.com. "It never goes according to plan."

The CERT's role is to supplement the city's first response teams, to keep order until they can arrive and then to help them control the situation. Battery Park City's CERT was the first created in the city shortly after the September 11, 2001, terror attacks ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: City Claims Occupy Wall Street Protesters Were Stockpiling Weapons, Fights Court Order To Reopen Park

Date: November 15, 2011

Source: [Gothamist](#)

Abstract: Deputy Mayor Cas Holloway filed a motion on behalf of the city today opposing a court order requiring the NYPD to allow [Occupy Wall Street](#) demonstrators [back into Zuccotti Park](#). In [filing](#)

[the motion](#), Holloway asserted that "people who have a known history of violent interaction with the police" have been gathering in the park, and "makeshift items" that he said could be used as weapons, "such as cardboard tubes with metal pipes inside, had been observed among the occupiers' possessions." He also noted that after the October 1st Brooklyn Bridge march, "knives, mace and hypodermic needles were observed discarded on the roadway."

"It was our understanding that the protesters may have had a significant number of items that could potentially be used as weapons," Holloway [writes in the motion](#), adding that there had been little to no crime in Zuccotti Park before the occupation began, but since there had been "73 misdemeanor and felony complaints" and about 50 arrests. Although the initial order to vacate (see below) promised demonstrators they would be allowed in—though without tents and sleeping bags—Bloomberg is now refusing to comply with the court order, and the park remains closed. A growing throng of demonstrators [have gathered around it](#).

Justice Michael Stallman is expected to issue his decision around 3 p.m. In the meantime, here is Brookfield's letter to Bloomberg, which was sent to the Mayor yesterday. The letter urges the city to intervene in the interest of "public safety" and cites media reports of "violence, outbursts of bigotry, and escalating sanitary conditions."

[Brookfield Letter to the Mayor Re Zuccotti Park](#)

Numerous politicians have issued statements on the matter. Manhattan Borough President (and [presumptive mayoral candidate](#)) Scott Stringer writes:

I am greatly troubled by reports of unnecessary force against protestors and members of the media, including the use of "chokeholds" and pepper spray. I am also troubled by reports of media being forcibly kept away at a distance from these events. American foreign correspondents routinely put themselves in harm's way to do their jobs, in some of the most brutal dictatorships in the world. And their NYC colleagues deserve the freedom to make the same choice. Zuccotti Park is not Tiananmen Square. I call for a full explanation of police behavior in this evacuation.

Congressman Jerrold Nadler and State Senator Daniel Squadron, who represent Lower Manhattan, also issued a joint statement:

We have also been urging the City to have a zero tolerance policy on noise and sanitation violations, and to make the results of its enforcement public. But we must balance the core First Amendment rights of protesters and the other legitimate issues that have been raised.

The City's actions to shut down OWS last night raise a number of serious civil liberties questions that must be answered. Moving forward, how will the City respect the protesters' rights to speech and assembly? Why was press access limited, and why were some reporters' credentials confiscated? How will reported incidents of excessive force used by the police be addressed?

"On the issue of Brookfield's rules, we are very concerned that they were promulgated after the protesters arrived; the specific legal questions on this topic are being addressed where it is appropriate - in the courts. Whatever the courts rule, the City's actions here must not be a backdoor means of ending the free exercise of protesters' rights.

And Council Member Jumaane D. Williams and the Black, Latino and Asian Caucus [are holding a press conference](#) in Foley Square now. In addition to condemning last night's raid, Williams will call attention to the arrest of Council Member Ydanis Rodriguez (D-Manhattan), "who is still in custody due to overaggressive policing tactics which also led to the banning of the press from the park and the improper seizure of personal property, amongst other violations" ([Gothamist, 2011](#)).

Title: British Police Label Occupy London Terrorists
Date: December 5, 2011
Source: [Business Insider](#)

Abstract: Occupy LXE is [somewhat upset](#) with the news that the City of London police consider them a "terrorism/extremism" group.

The document below ([via Twitter user HeardinLondon](#)) was apparently past out to local businesses in the last week, and appears to lump the Occupy London protests in with groups such as Al Qaeda, FARC, and the IRA.

A source at the City of London [police told the Guardian](#) that the "title of the document was not helpful" ([Business Insider, 2011](#)).

Title: 'Occupy' Protesters Suspected Of Throwing Smoke Bomb Over White House Fence
Date: January 18, 2012
Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: An apparent smoke bomb was thrown over the fence of the White House as hundreds of Occupy protesters massed outside the gates.

The crowds were dispersed Tuesday night and the White House was all clear. U.S. Secret Service spokesman George Ogilvie says there were no arrests in the incident.

The Obamas were at dinner celebrating Michelle Obama's birthday, but they have since returned to the White House without difficulty.

The tense scene outside the White House follows an earlier protest on the West Lawn of the Capitol, in which several hundred protesters affiliated with the Occupy Wall Street movement decried the influence of corporate money in politics and voice myriad other grievances.

Organizers had touted the rally, known as Occupy Congress, as the largest national gathering of Occupy protesters to date and secured a permit that would have allowed up to 10,000 people to participate. By mid-afternoon, the protest appeared to have fallen far short of those goals.

Still, participants said they were optimistic about the strength of the Occupy movement, which began in September when protesters pitched tents in a lower Manhattan park. The movement has since spread to dozens of cities, including Washington. While many cities have moved to evict the protesters, the [National Park Service](#) has allowed encampments to remain in two public squares near the White House.

"I'm encouraged," said Jon Wynn, 63, of North Carolina, who traveled to Washington to attend the protest and visit friends. "There's energy here, even if there's not a whole lot of people."

While the rally was mostly peaceful, there were some scuffles between police and protesters along walkways leading to the Capitol. By mid-afternoon Tuesday, four people had been arrested -- U.S. Capitol Police said -- one for allegedly assaulting a police officer and three accused of crossing a police line ([Fox News, 2012](#)).

Title: Occupier Slams Cop In The Face With A Brick
Date: February 6, 2012
Source: [Town Hall](#)

Abstract: Nancy Pelosi and Debbie Wasserman Schultz have refused to condemn the Occupy Wall Street movement and even at times have embraced it. Over the weekend, the Occupy D.C. camp was finally cleared out, but the anarchists protestors didn't leave without slamming a brick in the face of a police officer while [assaulting others](#).

Authorities say 11 people have been arrested in Washington's McPherson Square since Park Police began clearing away tents from one of the nation's last remaining Occupy sites.

David Schlosser, who is a spokesman for the U.S. Park Police, said Sunday that one of those arrested was charged with felony assault on a police officer and assault with a deadly weapon. That person is accused of hitting an officer in the face with a brick Saturday evening. The officer was treated at a hospital.

Three others were charged with assault on a police officer ([Town Hall, 2012](#)).

Title: Occupier Arrested For Bringing Gun To NYC Court

Date: February 23, 2012

Source: The Blaze

Abstract: We just brought you the news of an Occupy supporter who said it might be time for Occupiers to [bring their guns to Wall St.](#), and now the question is: Did one of them get the memo?

The New York Daily News [reports](#) "John Scott DeKuyper arrived for a Wednesday court hearing at the wrong building while carrying a Colt .45 pistol in his leather backpack, police and court officials said."

DeKuyper apparently told police at the courthouse it was an accident and was "the stupidest thing he'd ever done."

He was appearing in court for a charge stemming from an Oct. 15 scuffle with police during an Occupy protest. At the time, he tried to rip the badge off of NYPD Chief of Department Joseph Esposito. He had spend time at Zucotti Park last fall.

The Daily News says DeKuyper, from Delaware, reportedly said he's licensed to carry the gun in another state. However, [DNA Info quotes](#) Assistant District Attorney Ryan Hayward as saying the gun was purchased legally, but that he did not have a permit to carry it.

"He indicated the gun was purchased legally in the state of Delaware but he does not have a carry permit and he packed the gun last night to bring to New York but forgot to take it out of his bag before coming to the courthouse," Hayward said.

"I'm gonna turn it in! I'm gonna turn it in!" Dekuyper apparently yelled, according to a witness who talked to DNA Info (The Blaze, 2012).

Title: Occupy Supporter Threatens To 'Storm' Wall St. And Capitals With Guns In USA Today...Is This Him?

Date: February 23, 2012

Source: [The Blaze](#)

Abstract: A letter to the editor of USA Today is drawing considerable attention after it calls on protesters to consider using their "Second Amendment-sanctioned guns" to "storm Wall Street and our nation's capitals."

The author, Rich Latta from Austin, TX, is upset over a USA Today editorial that characterizes the Occupy movement as "fading into a whimper."

"But with the recent clearing of encampments in Washington, D.C.— one of the last cities in which they still existed — a movement that came in with a bang appears to be going out with a whimper," [that original editorial reads](#). "Future political operatives might view it as a case study in how *not* to organize a lasting movement."

It continues: "They did nothing day after day, week after week, under the mistaken belief that camping in public plazas would prompt some kind of action from others. ... The Occupiers lacked identifiable

leaders and clear goals. And they presented bewildering messages to the public, epitomized in the irony of people sitting idle to protest those who had made fortunes.”

For Latta, though, that just wouldn't do.

“Anyone who claims the ‘Occupy’ movement has no clear message is either trying to discredit it or simply isn't paying attention,” [he writes in his response](#), the passion nearly visible in his keystrokes. “This protest always has been about economic injustice and the fact that a small handful of people have corrupted our system in their favor” ([The Blaze, 2012](#)).

Title: Protestors Throw Urine Bombs At Denver Police

Date: February 26, 2012

Source: [Fox 31 Denver](#)

Abstract: Several protesters were arrested Saturday evening during a disruptive anti-police protest in downtown Denver.

According to Lt. Matt Murray of the Denver Police Department, at 7:30 p.m. close to 60-70 anarchist protesters started marching on the 16th Street Mall.

The Mall Ride was forced to shut down as protesters allegedly threw urine-filled balloons, set off fireworks and spray painted several vehicles including an RTD bus.

Murray said a police car and several other vehicles were also tagged.

Five protesters were arrested and face charges including criminal mischief.

The group was allegedly protesting police brutality and not directly associated with the Occupy Denver movement ([Fox 31 Denver, 2012](#)).

Title: New York Police Probe 'Kill A Cop' Tweet Linked To 'Occupy Wall Street' Protests

Date: March 19, 2012

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: New York City police were investigating Sunday an "Occupy Wall Street" protester who made threats on [Twitter](#) about killing police as hundreds clashed the previous day with cops at Zuccotti Park.

"We won't make a difference if we don't kill a cop or 2," Twitter user "Smackema1" posted about 11:40 p.m. with a link to Ustream, which was showing footage of the protests at the Lower Manhattan park where "Occupy Wall Street" began last September, the New York Post reported.

The author also posted several other comments Saturday about the protests, the New York Daily News reported, and police are now seeking a subpoena to help them discover who was behind the tweet, NYPD spokesman Paul Browne said.

An anonymous man claiming to be behind the tweets later defended them to the Daily News, saying, "It's not like I meant anything of it. Who takes anything like that seriously? I'm in Florida, what am I going to do?"

He said he had never attended an "Occupy Wall Street" protest, but had followed them online.

Police also said Sunday they were separately investigating threats made to two cops and their families.

There were 73 people arrested Saturday when protesters returned to Zuccotti Park to mark six months since the "Occupy Wall Street" movement's inception.

Fourteen of the arrests were made before officers raided the gathering, police sources told FOX News Channel.

The protesters erected a tent in Zuccotti Park -- reminiscent of the around-the-clock encampment that began at the site on Sept. 17, 2011 and remained for nearly three months, inspiring similar efforts across the US and around the world. Others held pop-up tents over their heads, according to the Post.

The large-scale clashes began when law enforcement presence increased dramatically after 11:00pm local time.

"There was a change in mood," 32-year-old student Shane Patrick told The Wall Street Journal. "They made an announcement that we had to get out. Once they pushed people out, they immediately started snaking the barricades and locking the park down."

Some protesters said police used physical force to drive demonstrators from the park.

"They were beating us and hitting us," 38-year-old Felix Rivera-Pitre said. "They came at us with batons and started pushing everyone out of the park."

One person threw a glass Snapple bottle towards officers, according to the Post.

Several protesters said a young woman had a seizure as she was being escorted to a van by police. An ambulance arrived at the scene about 20 minutes later, one protester said ([Fox News, 2012](#)).

Title: 'Occupy' Promises 'Biggest Shut Down The City Of New York Has Ever Seen,' Blockade Of San Fran

Date: April 19, 2012

Source: [CNS News](#)

Abstract: As part of Occupy Wall Street's call for a nationwide "general strike" May 1, elements within the group are looking to shut down bridges and tunnels in both New York and San Francisco.

Occupy Oakland, the most radical of all the local Occupy groups, passed a resolution April 15 that vows to shut down all travel from Marin to San Francisco.

"If any of the unions on the Golden Gate bridge declare a strike or shutdown action on May Day, we will act in solidarity with these striking workers and the international call for a general strike on May Day, by blockading the flow of capital to the Golden Gate Bridge Highway and Transportation District. This will be accomplished by a collaboration of pickets and direct action which will shut down all modes of transportation from Marin to San Francisco," went the statement on the website [Occupythebridge.com](#).

The May Day Flier from the Golden Gate Labor Coalition calls for a protest next to the bridge that insists the Bridge District also: "don't reduce vested retiree benefits," "don't reduce current employees' benefits" and "don't reward non-union employees with raises while breaking promises to union workers."

The East Coast response to this shutdown call comes from the website [Strikeisaverb.net](#) and claims: "autonomous direct action groups within Occupy Wall Street, as a part of the global mobilizations for general strike and economic non-compliance, will block one or more Manhattan-bound bridge or tunnel to protest the shameful opulence of the 1%."

The announcement went on to cite how Occupy Wall Street had shut the Brooklyn Bridge and another closure of that bridge, as well as the Holland Tunnel. The release claimed: "But this May 1, we will create the biggest shut down the city of New York has ever seen." "We are announcing these

blockades now as a fair warning to the rest of the working people of New York and New Jersey who are considering joining the strikes and mobilizations of the day: the city will be shut down, so enjoy the day without the 99%!" warned the site.

Occupy Wall Street has been a global anti-capitalism protest that, according to OccupyArrests, has resulted [in 6,877 arrests](#) so far. While the movement went largely dormant over the winter, it has vowed to come strong in the spring.

That [comeback](#) is supposed to be May 1, when the group has promised: "Millions of people throughout the world — workers, students, immigrants, professionals, houseworkers — employed and unemployed alike — will take to the streets to unite in a General Strike against a system that does not work for us."

The May 1 rally is being organized by a coalition of Occupy Wall Street, Alliance for Labor Rights, Immigrant Rights, Jobs for All, [May 1st Coalition for Immigrant & Worker Rights](#) and "Immigrant & Community Organizations."

At least 83 groups are listed as endorsing the general strike, many of them unions. Those include several locals from the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees, Service Employees International and International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.

Several radical groups are part of the coalition, including: the Freedom Socialist Party, the anti-Israel group Labor for Palestine, and the NYS District Communist Party USA.

At least two journalist unions are part of the protest. Those include:

1. [The Writers Guild of America, East](#), "a labor union of thousands of professionals who are the primary creators of what is seen or heard on television and film in the U.S., as well as the writers of a growing portion of original digital media content.
2. [CWA Local 31003 The New York Newspaper Guild](#), as well as two other Communications Workers of America locals.

UPDATE: The [San Jose Mercury News](#) has reported that Occupiers won't be trying to shut the Golden Gate Bridge on May 1. "Some Occupy members likely will travel by bus early Tuesday to support the picket lines but not to shut down the bridge, Occupy member Jaime Omar Yassin said," reported the paper. This has not changed radical plans in New York to block bridges or tunnels during protests there ([CNS News, 2012](#)).

Title: "Occupy" Movement Was Infiltrated By FBI Informant In Cleveland Bridge Bombing Probe

Date: May 1, 2012

Source: [Smoking Gun](#)

Abstract: The federal probe that resulted last night in the arrest of five purported anarchists for allegedly plotting to bomb an Ohio bridge began last year at an Occupy Wall Street rally in Cleveland that was infiltrated by an informant who was directed to attend the event by his FBI handlers.

It was at the October 21 OWS event that the informant first met Douglas Wright, 26, who reportedly confided details of his group's planned attacks "against corporate America and the financial system," according to court filings.

Pictured above, Wright eventually served as the informant's bridge to the four other men busted in the bombing plot--despite the fact that the quartet was "unsure" about the snitch for whom Wright

vouched. Of the five men arrested, four were involved in the Occupy Cleveland movement, according to their Facebook profiles, a news story, and a federal criminal complaint.

Other highlights, as it were, from the U.S. District Court records include:

1. As the alleged plotters batted around assorted attack ideas--like bombing a "Nazi/Klan headquarters" or blowing up a Federal Reserve bank--Wright joked that he would wear a [suicide vest](#) and blow himself up, "but advised he would have to be very drunk."
2. A local Justice Center was considered a [good target](#), but a bombing there was rejected since the accused plotters believed "they would risk hurting inmates."
3. Wright suggested using [Google Maps](#) to figure out the area near the Cleveland-area bridge "where the bombs will be dropped and the get-away route."
4. Defendant Brandon Baxter, 20, mused that if the plotters were caught, "they will all go to [Guantanamo Bay](#)" and not a "normal prison."
5. Baxter also "suggested [getting tacks](#) that they could throw out of the back of the car if they get in a chase." This getaway tactic was last successfully used in a Batman episode from 1967 ([Smoking Gun, 2012](#)).

Title: Seattle Mayor Issues Emergency Order After May Day Mayhem

Date: May 1, 2012

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: Seattle Mayor Mike McGinn says he's making an emergency declaration allowing police to confiscate items that can be used as weapons following violent May Day protests that left storefronts and car windows shattered.

Police said officers made at least three arrests after hundreds of people marched through downtown Tuesday afternoon. A 23-year-old man was arrested for vandalism and a 19-year-old man with a knife was also arrested.

Protestors dressed in black clothing smashed windows of retail stores and banks, and spray-painted parked cars, reported Q13 FOX News. NikeTown, American Apparel, HSBC, and Wells Fargo were among the businesses protesters vandalized.

McGinn said protesters were using items that looked like flagpoles as weapons. He said his order would enable police to take those items away from people before they are used to cause damage. McGinn said his action would help protect public safety as protests continued into Tuesday evening.

As many as 2,000 people are expected to participate in the "May Day March for Immigrant and Workers Rights," which will start at Judkins Park at 5 p.m., and police said there will be a rally in front of the Federal Building at Second Avenue.

Activists across the U.S. joined in worldwide May Day protests Tuesday, with anti-Wall Street demonstrators leading the way in some cities as they tried to recapture the enthusiasm that propelled their movement last fall.

While some protesters clashed with police, the melees were far less violent than ones that erupted last fall when the movement was at its peak. Marches and strikes led to a handful of arrests but no major disruptions.

Many of the rallies, which drew activists pushing a variety of causes, also did not have the same drawing power that gatherings had last year for the Occupy movement or a half-dozen years ago for May Day rallies for immigration reform.

Across the world on Tuesday, protests drew tens of thousands of demonstrators into the streets from the Philippines to Spain. They demanded everything from wage increases to an end to cuts in education, health care and other austerity measures.

The U.S. protests were the most visible organizing effort by anti-Wall Street groups since the movement's encampments were dismantled last fall ([Fox News, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: Based on recent news and events surrounding the NATO Summit in Chicago, Illinois, on May 20-21, 2012, it is possible that Chicago could be the staging ground of a massive bio-terror attack and/or an Obama assassination attempt. These attacks could occur simultaneously or one after the other and would definitely have Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel's signature all over it. There will likely be massive protests against the NATO summit in which a provocateur could attack Obama or attack the Occupy Wall St. crowd with a bio-terror device. Coincidentally, the script in the film entitled "The Death of a President" about a U.S. President getting assassinated in Chicago during major riots appears to be transpiring in reality.

OBAMACSI.COM: Filmed in 2006 but released in 2008, "[The Death of a President](#)" is an apparent script for the future assassination of Barack Obama. The assassination in the film takes place at 8:13pm on October 19 (date of the MLB World Series), in Chicago, Illinois, Obama's home town. The president depicted in the movie, George W. Bush, is shot twice at the Sheraton Hotel in downtown Chicago by an assassin with a sniper rifle. The top three suspects for the assassination are a full-time peace activist, a U.S. military veteran, and a Syrian man with alleged Al Qaeda ties. Although the Syrian man was charged, tried and convicted for the assassination, the true perpetrator of the crime was the U.S. military veteran's father, a Major in U.S. military and a Desert Storm veteran. If there was ever a blueprint for the assassination of Barack Obama, "The Death of a President" is definitely it.

Title: 2012 Chicago Summit

Date: April 16, 2012

Source: Wikipedia

Abstract: The 2012 Chicago summit is a meeting of the [heads of state](#) and [heads of government](#) of the [North Atlantic Treaty Organization](#), to be held in [Chicago, United States](#), on 20 and 21 May 2012. The event was originally scheduled to coincide with the [2012 G8 summit](#), but the G8 summit was later rescheduled to be held at Camp David. This is the first time ever that a NATO summit has been held in the United States outside of [Washington, DC](#).

Agenda

The Chicago summit was originally planned as an "implementation summit" to follow up the [2010 summit in Lisbon](#). However, the group is now likely to discuss the impact of recent events, such as the [Arab Spring](#), [Libyan civil war](#), [global financial crisis](#), and transition for NATO forces in [Afghanistan](#).

NATO is planning to craft specific resolutions concerning [Middle East](#). Issues to address include the organization's continuing military support of active insurrections in the region, as well conflict with Iran. The group is going to make plans for defending certain areas, such as the [Strait of Hormuz](#).

The organization is also going to review its collective relationship to [Russia](#). Indeed, NATO has stated that Russia's attendance at the Chicago event will depend upon accession to a system of [European missile defense](#). Russia worries about its own nuclear deterrent in the region; the United States insists that a system is necessary to mitigate any threat from [Iran](#).

NATO will also discuss [missile defense](#) and [nuclear deterrence](#) more generally. The Lisbon summit ordered the creation of a "Deterrence and Defense Posture Review," (DDPR) a document expected to express and discuss conflicts some of the wide-ranging [conflicts on the topic within NATO](#). Reviewal of the DDPR will represent the first time since the end of the [Cold War](#) that NATO has explicitly conferred on the topic of nuclear deterrence. NATO members have a diversity of opinions on these topics, and Karl-Heinz Kamp, the Director of NATO Defense College's Research Division, cautions that few clear conclusions may be reached.

The Afghanistan issue in particular faces a public relations timeline due to a declaration by [Barack Obama](#) that NATO activities in Afghanistan would be concluded by 2014.

Protests

Planners expect the NATO summit to draw protests from the [Occupy movement](#), as well as the [anti-globalization movement](#). Local fears about the impact of the protests have caused several local schools to reschedule their prom nights. Some schools are considering closing entirely.

Citizen Journalism

A range of groups are expected to organize [citizen journalism](#) centers to provide independent media coverage of summit and the expected protests.

Alderman Rick Munoz has proposed legislation for the City Council that prohibits police from interfering with online media and cell phones during the event.

Policing

The summit has been designated a [National Special Security Event](#) (NSSE) by the [Department of Homeland Security](#). Final authority over [law enforcement](#) thus belongs to the [Secret Service](#). The NSSE steering committee, which also includes representatives from the [Chicago Police Department](#) and has 24 subcommittees, began meeting in October 2011.

Local security forces are being trained by an Illinois company called Controlled F.O.R.C.E., which specializes in subduing crowds. Police are being trained in "Mechanical Advantage Control Holds," as well as the use of [tasers](#).

The city has signed a \$193,461 contract with [Super Seer Corp.](#) for the procurement of new face shields that fit over gas masks; the shields are intended to protect police officers from liquids. The Chicago Police Department will also prepare its mounted unit with riot gear: armor for horses along with "crowd control training."

New Regulation

Chicago's mayor, [Rahm Emanuel](#), has proposed and passed new ordinances targeted at potential protestors. Contrary to Emanuel's initial statements, these ordinances will be permanent, remaining in effect after the summits are over.

The new measures include:

1. Authorization for the Mayor to purchase and deploy surveillance cameras throughout the city, without any type of oversight.
2. Restrictions on public activity, including amplified sound and morning gatherings.
3. Restrictions on parades, including the requirement to purchase an insurance policy worth \$1 million and to register every sign or banner that will be held by more than one person.
4. The power to deputize many different types of law enforcement personnel other than the Chicago Police Department.

These new ordinances drew protests from the [ACLU](#), [Amnesty International](#), the [Occupy Movement](#) (particularly [Occupy Chicago](#)), and the [pro-life](#) movement. Some local business owners have complained about a lack of transparency in policing because those responsible for security are unwilling to release specific plans ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

Title: Protesters Urged To Occupy Chicago During G8 And Nato Summits

Date: January 26, 2012

Source: [Guardian](#)

Abstract: Adbusters, the group which helped spark the [Occupy movement](#), has put out a call for tens of thousands of protesters to occupy Chicago during the G8 and Nato summits in May.

Seeking out those it describes as "redeemers, rebels and radicals" all over the world, the Canadian activist group is calling on protesters to bring their tents and peaceful barricades to converge on the city and build a camp on public ground. By making the call international, [the group said it is hoping to pull off](#) the "biggest multinational occupation" ever.

It encourages peaceful civil disobedience and invokes the spirit of the "Chigago Seven", a group of high-profile civil rights leaders including Abbie Hoffman, who were charged with inciting riots in 1968, when the city was host to violent clashes between police and anti-Vietnam activists during the Democratic National Convention.

Protesters flocking on the city in May will face heightened security, when heads of state, Nato generals and other military leaders will be there. They will also face unique rules in the city against erecting tents, which forced Occupy Chicago to become unique in the Occupy movement for not ever setting up a permanent occupation.

Since a wave of evictions in cities and campuses across the US last November, the Occupy movement, which protested against income inequality and corporate greed, has become less visible, aside from a few rallies or demonstrations. But campaigners insist the movement continues to grow and will rise anew in the spring in time for the May offensive.

The month-long [protest](#) will focus on demands for "a Robin Hood Tax ... a ban on high frequency 'flash' trading ... a binding climate change accord ... a 'three strikes and you're out' law for corporate criminals ... an all-out initiative for a nuclear-free Middle East" and whatever it decides on general assemblies and global internet brainstorm, according to Adbusters.

Threatening civil disobedience, it added: "And this time around we're not going to put up with the kind of police repression that happened during the Democratic National Convention protests in Chicago, 1968 ... nor will we abide by any phony restrictions the city of Chicago may want to impose on our first amendment rights. We'll go there with our heads held high and assemble for a month-long people's summit ... we'll march and chant and sing and shout and exercise our right to tell our elected representatives what we want ... the constitution will be our guide."

A spokesman for Occupy Chicago welcomed the call, and said it would be publicising it as part of its #ChicagoSpring campaign, which would include protesting at Nato and G8.

Joshua Kaunert of Occupy Chicago said: "Occupy Chicago has a lot of work to do both prior to and after these summits: Mayor 1% has turned peaceful protest and passive resistance in Chicago into a criminal act, violating our First Amendment rights. We are still in the planning stages for all of our spring actions, but we welcome all who want to speak out against the famine and war forced on the world by the G8 and Nato to join us in the streets of Chicago."

Adbusters have said they hoped 50,000 people would converge on Chicago. However, none of the recent actions by Occupy have mustered the kind of numbers that it has managed in the past.

However, Sebastian, a spokesman for Occupy Wall Street – who was unwilling to give his surname – said the adbusters call was "inspiring" and could be the spark that lights up the movement in the Spring.

"The people base is probably growing faster than we had before, as we have spent a long time in network building and outreach work. A single march in Portland was 6,000 people and we had a union

march in New York of 30,000 people. The oppression of a movement makes it stronger. They are calling not just on Occupy, but on people internationally. The appeal is huge."

He said that Occupy was already planning actions in May, an important month in the civil rights calendar, such as a general strike on May 1, but the adbusters call to protest for the whole month was an "inspiration."

Sam Jewel of Occupy DC said: "Everyone I've spoken to from Occupy DC is pretty excited about it. It's going to be a pretty dramatic few weeks. It will be interesting to see that will happen and whether they will respect for dissent. The mayor of Chicago hasn't ever allowed tents at Occupy Chicago. There is the whole tradition of '68 with all the police brutality there. But we are in a different era of protests now."

"There is a global consensus that wealth is too accumulated by a small percentage, and that our country is not democratic any more" ([Guardian, 2012](#)).

Title: Security Fears? Chicago G8 Summit Canceled, Relocated To Camp David

Date: March 7, 2012

Source: [Russia Today](#)

Abstract: Amid concerns over thousands of protestors descending on Chicago, Illinois for the G-8 Summit this spring, the event has been moved to the presidential compound at Camp David, Maryland, around an hour outside of Washington.

Leaders from the United States, Russia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK and European Union were expected to arrive in Chicago this May for the annual meeting of the world's largest economies. Protesters also had plans for the Windy City, however, and demonstration groups including Occupy Wall Street offshoots had begun orchestrating events to coincide with the meeting. Now barely two months before the event is slated to occur, the G-8 Summit is being moved outside of Chicago to Camp David, a suburban city outside of the US capital that serves as a historic retreat locale for America's commander-in-chief.

"In May, the United States looks forward to hosting the G-8 and NATO Summits. To facilitate a free-flowing discussion with our close G-8 partners, the president is inviting his fellow G-8 leaders to Camp David on May 18-19 for the G-8 Summit, which will address a broad range of economic, political and security issues," reads a statement released Monday by the White House.

After the G-8 Summit, the NATO meeting is expected to continue as planned in Chicago on May 20 through 21.

In the past, these high-profile meetings of the minds have attracted massive demonstrations, with the 2010 G-20 Summit in Toronto resulting in the largest mass arrest in the history of the entire country of Canada. In recent weeks, the Apartment Building Owners and Managers' Association of Chicago began a series of presentations in which it explained how building managers could effectively handle riots, protests, tear gas and bomb threats.

Camp David has served as a retreat for every president since Franklin Roosevelt went into office in the 1940s and has hosted foreign dignitaries such as Winston Churchill, Margaret Thatcher and Anwar al-Sadat. Come this spring, however, it will serve as a meeting place for more than just a few heads of state. Obama, Cameron, Merkel and Sarkozy are just a few of the names that are expected on this year's guest list — and don't expect there to be many more. Camp David is normally subjected to heightened security standards, and this spring's G8 Summit won't come as any exception. For protesters hoping to picket outside the grounds — a mass demonstration would be unlikely.

Coincidentally, a new bill drafted by Congress, [HR 347](#), will make it a federal offense to trespass on the grounds of any place granted Secret Service. If approved, the NATO Summit in Chicago will fall into this jurisdiction, as will the presidential retreat at Camp David. What does that mean for protesters?

Even if you're in the proximity of the premises, you could be considered a criminal for engaging in any activity that disrupts a governmental event ([Russia Today, 2012](#)).

Title: Secret Service Has Shopping List For Terror-Proofing NATO Summit

Date: April 16, 2012

Source: [Chicago Sun-Times](#)

Abstract: The Secret Service has an extensive shopping list to fortify the Chicago NATO summit, from barriers to withstand a vehicle going 50 mph to 8-foot-high fences that can't be climbed.

The specifics are contained in a bid request from the Secret Service, a document called "sensitive but unclassified." The proposals for equipment rental and project management are due April 24 for the May 20-21 summit.

Many world leaders are expected to arrive in Chicago on May 19 or a few days earlier — and so are protesters and an international press corps.

The Secret Service document sheds light on the massive security operation that is supporting the summit, which will draw up to 50 heads of state plus associated foreign and defense ministers, military attaches and other high-level personnel in national delegations.

The summit itself is at McCormick Place. Other events are taking place at Soldier Field, Navy Pier and the Field Museum. The official delegations will be staying mainly at downtown hotels. First lady Michelle Obama is taking spouses of world leaders to the Gary Comer Youth Center on the South Side.

The U.S. government — footing the security bill — is looking for a single vendor to deliver a variety of goods and services at a fixed price, starting on May 14, including:

- ◆ Portable high-security vehicle barriers to withstand the impact of a 15,000-pound vehicle hitting it at up to 50 mph. The barrier needs to be installed within one hour or less.

The Secret Service is looking for between 10,000 and 20,000 linear feet of standard road-side concrete barriers.

- ◆ Crowd control "barricade systems": 8-foot-high steel fences with 1/8-inch steel mesh "to mitigate/disperse thrown liquids." The barricade must be "environmentally sensitive" but strong enough to not be pulled or pushed down, "taken apart, set on fire and easily climbed on."

The "anti-scaling" fencing order is for between 20,000 and 25,000 linear feet.

The selected contractor can borrow up to 3,600 linear feet of anti-scale fencing from the government — but they have to pick it up and return it to a suburban Washington location.

- ◆ Between 10 and 20 portable light towers for Secret Service checkpoints.

- ◆ Sand bags, with no specific number.

- ◆ A variety of tents for various sites, porta-potties and mobile office trailers.

- ◆ Between five and 10 golf carts.

The Secret Service declined comment.

I understand that the equipment request is considered routine for an event of the magnitude of the NATO summit, with significant potential targets.

The Department of Homeland Security designated the NATO summit as a National Special Security Event; that puts the Secret Service in charge of the overall security plan.

The bid request was posted online April 10. The bid was first disclosed by Government Security News and Crain's Chicago Business.

The contractor needs experience in three other high-security events within the past 36 months. All employees must be U.S. citizens and anyone with warrants or felony arrests cannot be part of the work force. All workers will have to undergo a background check by the Secret Service — so the vendor must supply personnel who can “successfully pass the background investigation” ([Chicago Sun-Times, 2012](#)).

Title: Blackhawks Circle Low Through Chicago Skies As Secret Service Releases Security Details

Date: April 16, 2012

Source: [Fox Chicago](#)

Abstract: Chicago - Blackhawks and A/MH-6 Little Bird helicopters used by special forces circling low through downtown Chicago skies made for a scary scene along the Chicago River, as they rattled windows flying among the city's skyscrapers.

The training exercise comes as the city found out some of the details of what the Secret Service wants for security at next month's summit at McCormick Place.

PHOTOS: [Blackhawk Helicopters Circle Chicago](#)

FOX Chicago News has their terror prevention shopping list, [courtesy of the Chicago Sun-Times](#):

- Portable high security barriers
- Crowd control barriers
- 10-12 portable light towers
- Sandbags, port-a-potties
- Mobile offices
- 5-10 golf carts

[The Chicago Tribune reports](#) that the most traffic for NATO dignitaries will be between McCormick place and downtown hotels in the Loop, River North and the Gold Coast.

Fifty heads of state will attend, with delegates, and will be moving multiple times each day.

FOX Chicago News viewers called in, describing men with automatic weapons, hanging out of helicopters.

The city's Office of Emergency Management and Communications on Monday announced that Chicago is the site of a military training exercise this week involving personnel and at least three helicopters.

But the bland press release from City Hall did nothing to prepare folks for the jarring scene that unfolded Monday evening.

“It was frightening,” Jessica Hill said. “I was definitely alarmed.”

At least three Blackhawk helicopters flying at time in close order formation - at other times separating fairly widely - zoomed around office and residential towers for several hours.

“I was pretty amazed,” Felise Llano said, “because they were definitely military.”

Witnesses described three to four very heavily armed men in each chopper. Several said some of the men appeared to be tethered and were at times literally hanging out of the choppers, and looked ready to jump.

Calling it routine training, city officials said in a statement such exercises are conducted by military personnel in various cities around the country. They say the exercises are designed to improve the military's ability to operate in urban environments.

Emergency management officials said the training sites have been selected to minimize the impact on residents' daily routines.

The timing of the drills led some to wonder if they're in preparation for next month's NATO summit.

But officials said that the summit and the drills are unrelated ([Fox Chicago, 2012](#)).

Title: Residents Of State Street Condo Told To Leave Chicago During NATO Summit

Date: April 20, 2012

Source: [Fox Chicago](#)

Abstract: Chicago - Residents of a Chicago condo whose building will be in the eye of the NATO storm are being warned that they should move out for the weekend ... or risk being trapped inside by rioters.

FOX Chicago News was first to report Friday that the people living in the 17-floor Library Tower building at 520 South State Street were warned in a letter from condo management that "we are **STRONGLY** recommending that all residents find places to stay during the conference from May 18 through May 21."

[READ THE LETTER>>>](#)

NATO summits often attract crowds of thousands of protesters. Currently, a march is planned on Sunday, May 20, from the Petrillo Band Shell in Grant Park past Library Tower on State Street to McCormick Place.

The condo is hiring two off-duty police officers to provide security; those cops will be armed.

"In the event of a riot or the potential of one near the building, all access doors will be locked including the garage door," the letter continues. "For everyone's safety, we will be instructing anyone in the building to stay in his or her unit."

"I can't just leave my garage whenever I want. They'll be holding us hostage in here," said resident Sebrina Krieling.

The condo is in a busy area on State between Harrison and Congress, and residents are used to a lot.

"It's just pretty shocking to see and hear things are going to be scary in your own home," said resident Jeff Lunz. "I think they've got everyone's best interest in mind."

The letter also warns:

- "We are strongly recommending that you do not have any guests over during this time including dog walkers and cleaning companies."
- "There will be absolutely no deliveries or moves permitted between Friday, May 18 and Monday, May 21."
- "The revolving door will be locked on Friday morning."

"I'm inconvenienced by parades and a lot of other things. I can't get out on the day of the Thanksgiving Day parade. So that's just a part of city life," said Lunz ([Fox Chicago, 2012](#)).

Bio & Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: There is a host of evidence in the form of bio-terror propaganda, drills, war games, plots and patsies which suggests that the 2012 summer Olympics in London, England, may be the victim of a state-sponsored bio-terror attack. Starting in 2002, the Olympics has been front and center in the war against bio-terror, and may be used as the stage for international terrorism in the near future.

Title: An Olympian Bioterror Effort

Date: February 6, 2002

Source: [Pittsburgh Post-Gazette](#)

Title: U.S. Holds Pre-Olympics Bio-Planning Exercise

Date: January 22, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: U.S. federal, state and local authorities have finished a planning exercise to respond to a potential massive health disaster in British Columbia during the 2010 Winter Games.

“Nothing indicates to us at this time that we should be concerned about any significant disease outbreak, or anything of that nature,” an emergency-response specialist for Whatcom County, just south of British Columbia, told CTVOlympics.com “But the reality is, there will be a lot of people there. There will be a lot of food venues. Our responsibility is to prepare for the full spectrum of things that could occur, from a small outbreak of a day-to-day disease to anthrax.”

The exercise, called Infection Detection, centered on Americans that arrived at the border, informing agents that they had suddenly been hit by symptoms of an illness that they could not explain. All of the victims had the common characteristic that they had been at the Olympics.

As more and more mock patients arrived at the border, agents put on white masks and gloves to deal with citizens complaining of respiratory problems, diarrhea and nausea. A makeshift triage center was also erected in a nearby parking area.

At the triage center, staff questioning the citizens further before, theoretically, sending them to the appropriate professionals for further care.

The exercise revealed that border agents are in need of more resources, which would allow them to escort sick people to the triage screening center. Relying on those who are sick to remember directions and drive themselves, it was revealed, did not work.

Another lesson learned was that medical staff need to implement a better balance of treatment for symptoms with investigations into the origins of the problem, working to quickly identify those most in need of critical care and then figuring out what the source of the affliction is ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Olympic Armageddon: How Terrorists Could Send Nuclear Bomb Up The Thames To Target

London 2012 Games
Date: March 31, 2010
Source: [Daily Mail](#)

Abstract: This week, Security Minister Lord West warned there was a real danger that Al Qaeda terrorists could use a boat to transport a 'dirty' nuclear bomb up the Thames and detonate it in the heart of London.

Here, top thriller writer TOM CAIN, whose most recent novel is about a terrifying Al Qaeda attack on London, imagines the unthinkable...

Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, July 27, 2012. The group of men and women gathered in the Home Office meeting room were grey-skinned with exhaustion. They had been working together for years, sharing a steadily growing burden of responsibility that now threatened to crush them.

In less than an hour, the London Olympics of 2012 would get under way at a ceremony presided over by Her Majesty the Queen and attended by political leaders from around the world. More than a billion people would be watching live on TV.

The Olympic Stadium was now, officially, the top terrorist target on earth. The meeting room contained representatives from MI6 and MI5 the Special Forces, the Metropolitan Police's SO15 Counter-Terrorism Unit and a slew of Government departments. They were way past the point of making preparations. Every possible eventuality had been considered and its dangers analysed.

CCTV cameras, backed by facial recognition systems, were tracking the crowds travelling to the Olympic Stadium and gathering in its stands. Teams of sniffer dogs had gone over every square millimetre of the Olympic site, looking for explosives.

In the skies above London, police spotter drones were tracking any suspicious movements of traffic. Helicopters fitted with radiation sensors had swept the city from the air, seeking out the gamma rays that would signal the presence of a nuclear device.

Everything had been thought of. And yet there could still be nasty surprises. Such as the alert they had just received from GCHQ, the Government's surveillance centre in Cheltenham. It stated there had been a sudden spike in communications traffic between known activists in the Islamic fundamentalist movement.

One email in particular had caught the attention of a GCHQ supercomputer. Sent from an iPhone belonging to a regular worshipper at one of London's most radical mosques, it read: 'Have collected those old 90s records. Taking them to the party now.'

It seemed perfectly innocent, but for two digits and two letters, placed consecutively: 9-0-s-r. Together they formed the chemical symbol for a substance called strontium-90. And that was enough to silence the room.

'Wonderful,' sighed a senior MI6 officer with heavy irony. 'A dirty bomb. Just what we need.'

Though no one in Westminster knew it, about 50 kg of strontium-90 was sitting at that moment less than five miles from the Olympic Stadium.

It had come from the frozen wasteland of Russia's Arctic coast. There, it had been used to power one of a string of unmanned lighthouses erected by the former Soviet government, then forgotten in the chaos of the post-Communist years.

Retrieved by a Russian mafia gang, the strontium was sold on to Al Qaeda operatives fighting alongside Islamic rebels in Chechnya. They placed it in a lead casket, which rendered the strontium's radioactivity undetectable, and transported it to the UK in a container marked Agricultural Equipment.

Now the strontium had come to rest in an anonymous unit on an industrial estate in Walthamstow, East London. But it would not be at rest for much longer.

The Prime Minister had sent his deputy director of communications to the Home Office meeting, the director himself having bagged a Royal Box seat at the Olympics opening ceremony. 'Dirty bomb' was not a phrase the spin doctor wanted to see on tomorrow's front pages.

'What are we talking about here?' he asked. 'Is this some kind of nuke?'

An official from the Ministry of Defence, whose speciality was threat assessment, was the first to speak.

'Not exactly. A dirty bomb contains nuclear material, but it doesn't use it to generate the actual explosion. The blast comes from conventional explosives, like a regular bomb. So it's much, much less powerful than even the smallest atom bomb.'

'Well that's a relief.' 'Ah, not exactly. You see, the blast from the explosives smashes into the nuclear material, such as this strontium-90, and blasts it into highly toxic dust, which is spread by the force of the blast and then carried on the wind. Anyone breathing that air inhales the toxic dust.'

The spin doctor grimaced at the thought of talking away that disaster. 'How dangerous is this toxic dust? What kind of casualties are we talking?'

'It's a matter of quantity. People close to the blast, who are exposed to high doses of radioactive material will die. In less severe cases, exposure will cause serious, but survivable, sickness.'

'For most people, however, who breathe a very diluted amount of the material, a mile or two from the bomb site, it would be no better or worse than, say, smoking a few packets of cigarettes.'

'Well, that's good, isn't it?' asked the spinner, desperate for a positive angle.

'Not entirely,' the bureaucrat replied. 'For one thing, a large, high-explosive bomb in the Olympic Stadium, could easily cause thousands of casualties. And with 80,000 people crammed into a confined space, even those who escape the blast will inevitably breathe in a great deal of heavily radioactive air.'

'In total, I would expect many times the number of deaths the Americans suffered on 9/11. The same would apply, of course, if the bomb were to go off at any of the other Olympic celebrations tonight.'

Giant screens had been erected in Britain's major cities to broadcast the opening ceremony. Each would attract tens of thousands of revellers. Just down the road from the meeting, Trafalgar Square was already crammed with people.

'My God!' the spin-doctor gasped. 'And the whole thing'll be live on TV. The Olympics will be over before they'd begun. Britain's reputation in the world would be...'

'Devastated,' nodded the MI6 officer. 'This would give Al Qaeda the greatest propaganda triumph in its history. And it would be our greatest humiliation.'

'There's something else,' said the man from the Ministry of Defence. 'The dust eventually settles on the ground and on buildings as fallout, which, in strontium's case, would continue to emit radiation for around 30 years. So it has to be cleaned up, which is not an easy process.'

'In fact, it may be simpler to knock down any affected buildings, remove contaminated earth and rebuild from scratch.'

'So the Olympic site...' 'Would be a write-off, as would any city centre hit by a dirty bomb. A decade after 9/11, the Ground Zero site was still a gigantic hole in the ground. A dirty bomb in central London would be even more devastating. Politically, financially, psychologically, this would be a wound from which the country might never recover.'

'So where the hell is this strontium then?' the spin doctor demanded. And this time, no one had an answer.

Rafik Anwar was the son of a Pakistani industrialist and an upper-class Englishwoman. Educated at Harrow and Oxford, Anwar appeared to devote himself now to the playboy life that his money, charm and looks so well suited.

He bedded high society's prettiest girls. He gave witty quotes to delighted gossip columnists. And in his most private moments, with none but his God to observe him, Anwar waited for the day when he would tear their world apart. That day had now come.

In the drab, shed-like surroundings of the industrial unit, Anwar had watched as an Al Qaeda explosives expert wired the deadly strontium-90 to a 200 kg charge of C4 plastic explosive, packed on a wooden pallet.

When the job was done, the expert sent a coded message on his i-Phone via a series of apparently innocent contacts to the team's controllers in Pakistan, confirming that the operation was on schedule.

Had any of the bombers known that the message had been intercepted, they would have been untroubled. It was too late to stop them now. The completed bomb was loaded into a dusty white Transit van.

Anwar and two other men got on board, then drove away through the streets of East London, out past Walthamstow Marshes towards the Springfield marina on the River Lee Navigation.

The river flows to the Thames. And it passes right by the Olympic Stadium on the way.

Three months previously, Anwar had bought a berth at the marina and used it to moor his pride and joy, a £1.1m XSR48 superboat, capable of doing 100mph.

The pallet was loaded aboard. The van drove away. Then Rafik Anwar took the controls of his boat, left the mooring and set off for the Olympic Stadium and his own glorious martyrdom.

The security forces had not been idle. While telecoms experts worked on determining the location from which the 90sr message had been sent, military commanders had doubled the number of bomb-disposal teams on-site at the Olympic Stadium.

MI5 agents were hustling all their informants and sources of information, trying to find any scraps of data that might provide a clue as to who was planning what and when. Meanwhile, the dignitaries were starting to arrive at the Olympic Stadium.

Thirty-seven minutes before the ceremony was due to begin, the email was traced to the industrial estate where the bomb had been assembled. Within ten minutes, armed police had arrived there, closely followed by MI5 and Special Forces personnel.

It took a further three minutes to uncover the unit used to house the strontium. Footage from the nearest CCTV cameras was swiftly examined, the Transit was identified and its route to the marina tracked.

Rafik Anwar's face was caught on video footage and recognised by an MI5 officer, not because he was on any list of suspects, but because she recognised him from an article in Tatler magazine.

By chance, the article had described Anwar's magnificent speedboat. So now they knew how he planned to deliver his attack. Whether there was any time to do anything about it was another matter.

The 2012 Olympics were eight minutes away from starting and the Royal Box was all but full when security personnel reached the marina where Anwar's boat had been moored. But the berth was empty. The boat had gone.

The Olympic Stadium stands on an island surrounded by rivers and canals. One of them is the River Lee Navigation, which runs along one side of the stadium.

It is possible to go by river and canal all the way from the Olympic site to Birmingham. This would make the stadium extremely vulnerable to waterborne attack, were it not for the many locks that govern the flow of water and boats. Shut down the locks and you shut down the water traffic.

On the day of the opening ceremony, there wasn't a working lock within several miles of the stadium

That explained the choice of the Springfield marina. It was as far from the stadium as one could travel without passing through a lock.

Rafik Anwar was, therefore, able to shift at motorway speeds down open water towards the Olympic site in his XSR48. And with him was coming a radioactive dirty bomb.

Anwar's boat was rocketing past Hackney Marshes when a Metropolitan Police patrol helicopter picked it up. The pilot swooped towards the river, hovering 20ft above the water. He switched on the chopper's powerful searchlight, beaming it straight at Anwar's face, hoping to dazzle him.

Then the pilot spoke through a loudspeaker: 'This is the Metropolitan Police. Stop immediately or we will shoot. I repeat: stop or we will shoot.'

The boat kept coming. The helicopter swung through 90 degrees, so that it was side-on to the boat. The sliding door of the cabin opened and two police marksmen opened fire with Heckler and Koch MP-5 submachine guns. From the riverbank, a four-man SAS squad added to the hailstorm of hot lead.

The windscreen in front of Rafik Anwar disintegrated. The cockpit erupted around him as one bullet after another smashed into it. He rocked backwards in his seat as he was hit in the shoulder. Another round grazed the side of his body. But he ignored the pain and forced himself to grip the controls even tighter.

He was almost there. The stadium was just a couple of hundred metres ahead. In a matter of seconds he would be alongside it. The guns kept firing. A round smashed into Anwar's chest, ripping into his heart. Another struck him in the lungs. He slumped forward over the controls. But Rafik Anwar died with a smile on his face. It was too late to stop him now.

The quad bike carrying an ammunition technical officer, one of the Army's elite bomb disposal men, had been racing along the path that ran parallel to the water, following the boat, which had come to rest with its sleek, pointed nose resting against the riverbank. The ATO skidded to a halt, jumped off the bike, raced to the bank and leapt onto the boat.

He wore no protective suit. There was no point. When you're working next to a bomb, it doesn't matter how much armour you've got on. If it goes, you go.

There were two minutes to go till the ceremony began. There was no hope of evacuating the stadium and, anyway, the spectators would be safer in it than out in the open.

The ATO found the massive bomb in the passenger cabin in the bows of the boat, forward from the shattered cockpit where Rafik Anwar lay.

There was a timer atop the mass of C4 and strontium-90. It struck the ATO that even if the bomb did not go off, he was so close to the radioactive material that it might just kill him anyway. The clock showed 48 seconds till detonation.

From the stadium there came the sound of a massive roar as the lights over the athletics field dimmed. The show was about to begin. The ATO ignored everything as he examined the wires and circuit boards in front of him.

Thirty seconds. He couldn't fix it in time. Twenty seconds... 15... 10...

The hell with it, the ATO simply cut every wire he could see. He waited for the detonation of a booby trap. He watched the clock count down to zero. And nothing happened. The bomb remained silent and inert. The Olympic Stadium was safe.

In that room in Queen Anne's Gate, the people who had been following the drama on screens linked to video-phones slumped in exhausted relief and exchanged wan smiles of congratulation.

They had no idea that less than 200m away another Transit van, driven from a different industrial estate, was making its way towards Trafalgar Square and its celebrating crowds. And in the back of that van was another pallet loaded with C4 explosives. And a second consignment of strontium-90... ([Daily Mail, 2010](#)).

Title: China Prevented Several Bioattack During 2008 Olympics

Date: May 20, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Reuters reports that thorough planning by Chinese officials led to a bioterrorism-free 2008 Beijing Olympic experience.

During the 2008 Games, security dealt with several threats of possible biological, chemical and explosive attacks, according to the report. Reuters reports that five unidentified embassies in Beijing received packages containing unidentified white powder. The powder was later tested and found to be harmless, according to a Beijing Health Bureau official, Reuters reports.

Other threats that were uncovered and never materialized during the games included plans to target Olympic venues, load a plane at the Beijing airport with explosives and set off an explosion on the metro train, Reuters reports.

Reuters further states that Chinese officials released a wanted list of eight people after the games who they said had threatened terror attacks on the Olympics. The report states that all eight wanted people

were of China's mostly Muslim minority group, Uighur, and were connected to the East Turkestan Islamic Movement, which the United Nations has said is tied to al Qaeda.

While Beijing went unharmed during the 2008 Summer Olympics, Xinjiang was hit by three attacks before and during the games, according to Reuters. The attacks – involving bombings and stabbings – resulted in 30 total deaths ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: U.K. Warns Of Bioattack Threat For 2010 Olympics

Date: June 14, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: U.K. government security chiefs recently warned that an attack with chemical or biological weapons on the British public transport system remains a major threat to the London Olympics in 2012.

Concerns were raised by reports that nearly 100 Islamic extremists currently serving jail time will be released in time for the games to begin next July. Among those set to be freed are several convicted of bomb plots and conspiracy to murder, according to TheSun.co.uk.

"We know some of them are still committed extremists likely to return to their terrorist activities," Jonathon Evans, head of MI5, the British intelligence service, said, TheSun.co.uk reports.

Two of the early releases include members of an Al-Qaeda-related group. Omar Abdur Rehman and Qaisar Shaffi were sent to prison for plotting to detonate a radioactive bomb. Their cell had also developed plots to bomb the Thames River in order to flood the London metro system and to destroy famous British landmarks, according to Mirror.co.uk.

Rehman and Shaffi will be freed after having served only half of their 15 year sentences as part of a government early-release program. The conditions of their release include a 9 p.m. curfew and the full disclosure of any personal relationships they develop. The pair will also be under 24 hour surveillance, which could cost taxpayers 10 times the amount of keeping them in prison ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Hundreds Of Frontline Health Workers Vaccinated Against Smallpox

Date: January 1, 2012

Source: [The Telegraph](#)

Abstract: More than five hundred health workers have been vaccinated against smallpox enabling them to deal with a biological terror attack at this year's Olympics.

The move highlights the level of concern within Whitehall over the prospect of extremists turning to germ warfare. Elaborate measures are being taken to counter a range of threats at the summer's Games, with the bill for venue security and policing rising above £1 billion.

The Government has also stockpiled sufficient supplies of smallpox vaccines to "mount a UK-wide vaccination programme" in the event of a deliberate release of the disease, which was declared eradicated in 1980.

A Home Office report last January warned that Games venues or public transport would make an "appealing target" for terrorists to launch biological attacks, such as those involving smallpox. The deadly disease could be spread by aerosols and is highly contagious.

The immunised medical staff includes 147 doctors, 164 nurses, 100 paramedics, and 32 scientists, who have been divided up into a series of Smallpox Management and Response Teams (SMART). Each team is made up of five health professionals, including a specialist nurse and a paediatrician. All are specially trained in smallpox diagnosis and management.

Although the teams were not specifically established for the Olympics, the Government has drawn up contingency plans to ensure that they will be available during the period of the Games in July and August ([The Telegraph, 2012](#)).

Title: Global Terror: Potential Flashpoints In 2012

Date: January 4, 2012

Source: [BBC](#)

Abstract: With much of the Middle East in flux, suspicions intensifying over Iran's nuclear ambitions, a deepening political crisis in Pakistan, and the escalation of jihadist violence in Nigeria there are plenty of potential flashpoints in the year ahead.

There is a distinction between localised conflicts that are largely contained within borders and the kind of global, transnational terrorism that produced events such as 9/11, the Madrid bombings and, in the eyes of many, destructive military ventures like the US-led invasion of Iraq.

The Olympics

Britain's hosting of the Olympics this summer will, we are told, see "the biggest security operation in this country since the Second World War". Some 13,500 military personnel will be on duty, a Royal Navy helicopter-carrying warship will be docked near the venue, ground-to-air missiles will be deployed and RAF Typhoon fighters will be on standby to provide air defence. None of which should be needed, if all goes to plan. But the Olympics are classed as a "trophy target" for anyone looking to damage Britain and security preparations are being made on the basis of the national terrorist threat being at "severe", the second highest level in a table of five ([BBC, 2012](#)).

Title: Former Commander Warns Of London 2012 Chemical Attack

Date: February 3, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A former Commandant of the Olympic Hospital CBRN Response Unit from the 2004 Athens games has said that the planners of the London 2012 games have not effectively reached out internationally to assess the risk of a chemical attack.

Retired Brigadier General Galatas Ioannis said in an interview that U.K. CBRN response leaders and agencies had been inclined to poor planning.

"If somebody is deeply involved in planning for this specific area, it is difficult for that person to identify any gaps or deficiencies [than] if you allow an outsider to have a fresh look at the plan," Ioannis said. "That was the reality with the international advisory security team at Athens.

"Whenever I am in a conference in which British officials are presenting, they distribute a feeling that everything is perfect and ready so that they can do the Olympics tomorrow. Then when someone from the audience starts to ask specific questions, you can see long faces, and they get offended because they think we are trying to embarrass them in public. This is not the purpose."

Other specialists in the industry also shared similar feelings and believe that the British government agencies were relying simply on inadequately trained emergency services.

Ioannis and the other specialists were speaking prior the 2011 CBRN Resilience conference, which will take place in London from March 29 through March 30 and will bring together various responders, specialists and military to talk about training and improved operability ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

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Date: January 1, 2012

Source: [The Telegraph](#)

Abstract: More than five hundred health workers have been vaccinated against smallpox enabling them to deal with a biological terror attack at this year's Olympics.

The move highlights the level of concern within Whitehall over the prospect of extremists turning to germ warfare. Elaborate measures are being taken to counter a range of threats at the summer's Games, with the bill for venue security and policing rising above £1 billion.

The Government has also stockpiled sufficient supplies of smallpox vaccines to "mount a UK-wide vaccination programme" in the event of a deliberate release of the disease, which was declared eradicated in 1980.

A Home Office report last January warned that Games venues or public transport would make an "appealing target" for terrorists to launch biological attacks, such as those involving smallpox. The deadly disease could be spread by aerosols and is highly contagious.

The immunised medical staff includes 147 doctors, 164 nurses, 100 paramedics, and 32 scientists, who have been divided up into a series of Smallpox Management and Response Teams (SMART). Each team is made up of five health professionals, including a specialist nurse and a paediatrician. All are specially trained in smallpox diagnosis and management.

Although the teams were not specifically established for the Olympics, the Government has drawn up contingency plans to ensure that they will be available during the period of the Games in July and August ([The Telegraph, 2012](#)).

Title: U.S. Travelers To Olympics May Bring Home Measles, CDC Warns

Date: March 19, 2012

Source: [USA Today](#)

Abstract: Health officials are bracing for the possibility of a measles outbreak in the [USA](#), fueled by unvaccinated American tourists returning home from this summer's [Olympic Games](#).

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention warns that the Olympics in London, as well as the Euro 2012 soccer cup in Poland and Ukraine, will be huge draws for American travelers and will increase the risk for measles infection. The virus is much more prevalent in Europe, leading to eight deaths and 26,000 illnesses last year.

"Disease knows no borders," said Rebecca Martin, director of the [CDC](#)'s Global Immunization Division. "We are concerned about Americans coming back from the Olympics this summer and unknowingly infecting others."

The Olympics in London starts July 27 and the Euro 2012 soccer cup on June 8 in Poland and Ukraine.

Martin urges Americans who plan to travel this summer to be up-to-date on measles vaccinations. Measles infections have been on the rise in the [U.S.](#) even though vaccinations eliminated the routine spread of the disease here in 2000.

Most U.S. cases of the measles are imported by U.S. travelers who have not been vaccinated. Before routine vaccinations, the virus killed between 3,000 and 5,000 Americans each year.

"We usually have about 50 cases a year, but last year we had a record number of importations" — at least 214 cases — says Greg Wallace, a measles specialist with the CDC's division of viral diseases. About 30% of those cases required hospitalization.

Vaccine breakdown

Who should get the measles vaccine?

- Children should get two doses of the Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccine. The first at 12-15 months, the second at 4-6 years.
- Any adult who hasn't been vaccinated for measles.
- People who have been exposed to measles but weren't vaccinated may benefit from getting the MMR vaccine prophylactically. Consult your health care professional.

Who shouldn't get the measles vaccine?

- People who have had a life-threatening allergic reaction to gelatin, the antibiotic neomycin or a previous dose of MMR vaccine.
- Women should avoid getting pregnant for four weeks after getting the MMR vaccine.
- Pregnant women should wait until after they have given birth before getting the MMR vaccine.

Some people should check with their doctor about whether they should get the MMR vaccine, including:

- Those with HIV/AIDS or another disease that affects the immune system.
- People being treated with drugs that affect the immune system, such as steroids, for two weeks or longer.
- People with cancer.
- People who have had a low platelet count (a blood disorder).

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Last year, England and Wales had 1,086 cases of measles, according to the U.K. Health Protection Agency. "Ukraine is experiencing a large measles outbreak right now," Martin says.

Measles strikes worldwide but is of special concern in [Western Europe](#), Wallace says. The disease had been under control there until a 1998 paper in the British medical journal *The Lancet* purported a link between autism and the measles, mumps and rubella vaccine. It also said the vaccine caused gastrointestinal disorders in children.

Vaccination rates fell after the paper gained widespread publicity. It was later revealed that Andrew Wakefield, the main author, had faked his research. The paper was retracted in 2010, and Wakefield was banned from practicing medicine. Vaccination rates are again rising in Europe, but in England and France they remain too low to fully control the disease.

The CDC, which is part of a global effort called the [Measles Initiative](#) to fight the disease, maintains a Web page for Americans going overseas at cdc.gov/travel.

Many U.S. parents who chose not to vaccinate rely on "herd immunity," the protection against infection offered by vaccination rates of 95% or higher. But with so many Americans traveling overseas, you can be exposed anywhere.

In California, three children under a year old, too young to be vaccinated, were infected in a doctor's waiting room when a 7-year-old who had caught measles in Switzerland came in to be seen, says Kathleen Harriman, an epidemiologist with the state Department of Public Health.

In 2011, 214 people in the [United States](#) got the measles and 68 were hospitalized.

All travelers' packing lists should include "passports and immunization records," says Erika Jenssen, the director of communicable disease outbreaks in [Contra Costa County](#), a suburban county east of [San Francisco](#). You can be vaccinated at any age. "It's the most serious and critical thing you can do, both to make sure you're protected while you're there and so that you don't bring it back home" ([USA Today, 2012](#)).

Title: Call Of Duty Modern Warfare Chemical Attacks In London

Date: March 24, 2012

Source: [YouTube](#)

Title: London Warns Of Hand Cream Olympics Terror Plot

Date: March 29, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Islamic extremists recently posted a series of detailed instructions online for how to launch a terrorist attack during the 2012 Olympic Games in London.

One member of the group, called Abu Hija Ansari, called for cyanide to be mixed into hand cream so victims can absorb it through their skin. Ansari warned those attempting the recipe to wear gloves for their own protection, according to the [Telegraph](#).

"Through skin: 1 – cyanide, 2 – skin cream," Ansari wrote in Arabic, the [Telegraph](#) reports. "Mix the ingredients. The skin cream will open the pores in the skin and speed up the absorption and effectiveness of the poison."

A British newspaper, the Sun, said the website, which it reportedly accessed using a false identity, has approximately 17,000 members and known links to several terrorists working with the group Al-Qaeda.

A second terrorist wrote her missive under the logo of the 2012 games.

"It's time to prepare for the event, as once again they are interfering with innocent Muslims," she said, the [Telegraph](#) reports.

U.K. security services remain on high alert, looking for any potential threat to the games, which begin on July 27 in east London. Jonathan Evans, the director-general of MI5, recently briefed the British Cabinet on terrorist threats the U.K. might face in the run-up to the opening ceremony ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Britain Faces Olympic Threat From 'Lone Wolves'

Date: April 16, 2012

Source: [France 24](#)

Abstract: Britain will mount its biggest peacetime security operation for the London Olympics, with "lone wolf" attacks causing most concern but a range of other threats also under surveillance.

A security force of more than 40,000, backed by a huge intelligence operation, will guard venues, athletes and the millions of visitors expected to throng the British capital.

The halting of the Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Race by a protester swimming in the River Thames this month highlighted the difficulty of ruling out a disturbance at the Games.

Cyber-attacks, crowd trouble, riots, civil emergencies and even extreme weather are among the scenarios that British authorities are planning for, officials and analysts say.

"It's impossible to totally guarantee that you can get rid of all risk. You can't," security analyst Margaret Gilmore of the Royal United Services Institute in London told AFP.

"But you can go a long way to deterring anyone who wants to disrupt or attack the Games, and mitigating any impact if, for example, a terrorist attack gets through."

The shadow of a terror attack has hung over the London Games since the start.

The day after London was named host city, four homegrown suicide bombers attacked three underground trains and a bus on July 7, 2005, killing 52 people.

It is also 40 years since Palestinian militants massacred Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympics, and 16 years after a bombing at the Atlanta games.

British Prime Minister David Cameron said during a visit by International Olympic Committee Chief Jacques Rogge last month that the security operation would be sensitive to the spirit of the Games.

"I am determined that this will feel like a sporting event with a very serious security operation rather than a security operation with a really serious sporting event," Cameron said.

Sebastian Coe, the former British athletics star who heads the London 2012 organising committee, added: "These are an Olympic Games -- they are taking place in London, not siege-town. There is a balance to be struck."

That may be, but the numbers are huge: 13,500 Ministry of Defence personnel, 12,000 police and more than 16,000 private security guards and unpaid volunteers will make up the Olympics security force.

The operation involves warplanes, two navy ships including a helicopter carrier stationed in the River Thames and batteries of surface-to-air missiles.

Britain has also ramped up its original security blueprint for the games, boosting the budget in December from £282 million to £553 million (\$877 million, 662 million euros).

While the Games themselves start on July 27, the security operation will in fact get underway as early as next month when a special Scotland Yard unit shadows the Olympic Torch on its tour of the country.

But no amount of security can rule out attacks by "lone wolf" attackers with no attachment to wider terror organisations such as Al-Qaeda, who have slipped under the radar of the intelligence agencies.

Europe has been shocked by a series of such attacks, from the shootings by Islamist gunman Mohamed Merah in France in March to the bomb and gun attacks in Norway by rightwing extremist Anders Behring Breivik last year.

"I really know that the one thing that will be causing them (security forces) not to sleep at night is the 'lone wolf'," said Gilmore.

A more traditional threat from the Al-Qaeda network remains a possibility despite Osama bin Laden's death in 2011, while Irish republican militants also present a risk.

A cyber attack by hackers or foreign states is a further threat, and one that could cause mass disruption if it targets Olympic or transport infrastructure.

Meanwhile as protest swimmer Trenton Oldfield proved at the Boat Race, demonstrations are a possibility.

"It just takes, and is likely to be, one idiot... That is why all the security measures need to be put in place to minimise the chance of that happening," British Olympic Association chairman Colin Moynihan said.

In a major world city like London there are wider issues.

Riots are a possibility, with memories fresh of the mass unrest in London and several English cities in August 2011 which left five people dead.

London's transport system also presents its own problems, not just because of its reputation for unreliability but also the fact that it has previously been the target of a terror attack.

In February thousands of London emergency personnel held a two-day exercise simulating a terror attack on the Underground during the Olympics.

Strange as it may sound in rainy Britain, authorities are also having to make contingency plans for the summer weather.

"It may be the case that a heat wave or traffic jams prove the biggest nightmare," Gilmore said ([France 24, 2012](#)).

Title: London 2012 Olympics Conspiracy

Date: March 24, 2012

Source: [Aria TV](#)

Title: London Siege Reveals Armed-To-The-Teeth Team Preparing For The Olympic Games

Date: April 27, 2012

Source: [Daily Mail](#)

Abstract: Bristling with guns, his face masked, a police officer moves in on a suspected suicide bomber.

Just 91 days away from the start of the Olympics, the dramatic scene gave a foretaste of what can be expected this summer after a man threatened to blow himself up in a busy office block.

Thousands were evacuated, Tube stations were closed and streets locked down over a wide area of London's West End.

Snipers, bomb disposal squads, nuclear biological and chemical warfare specialists and dozens of armed police were scrambled to the building on Tottenham scrambled to an office block on Tottenham Court Road, one of the city's busiest shopping streets.

As marksmen took up positions on rooftops, office workers were banished from their buildings while others were trapped as the man with canisters strapped to his body yelled that he would 'blow everybody up'.

For three hours, as negotiators spoke with the man, named last night as 49-year-old Michael Green from Hemel Hempstead, terrified office workers and children were held back behind police cordons.

Last night one of the workers inside the building, Abby Baafi, 27, told how a man had arrived at the headquarters of an HGV training company shouting threats.

'He said he doesn't care about his life, he doesn't care about anything he is going to blow up everybody,' she said. Amazingly, Miss Baafi said she recognised him as a former customer of the firm, AdvantageHGV, which arranges training for lorry drivers across the country.

'He was not quite stable – mentally stable. He turned up, strapped up with gasoline cylinders, and threatened to blow up the office. He was specifically looking for me,' she added.

The quick-thinking training director gave him the slip by denying she was the woman he was hunting and she was allowed to leave the building.

She said the man had wanted his money back after repeatedly failing one of the company's HGV courses. Miss Baafi was speaking while police negotiators painstakingly persuaded him to give himself up without detonating his canisters. The hostages were seen hurling computer printers, filing cabinets and televisions out of office windows before the man finally let them go.

Members of the Metropolitan Police's CO19 firearms unit – several of them former soldiers – covered the windows and entrances with their weapons while others covertly entered the block.

As marksmen covered his every move, the man stripped to the waist, hands in the air emerged tentatively on to the pavement where two uniformed policemen walked forward and searched him.

Special forces soldiers based in London including the SAS had been put on alert while members of the RAF's nuclear, biological and chemical warfare group was dispatched to the scene.

'You need the specialist chemical people on the ground to make sure you can identify what is there in case it is seriously dangerous. In the case of the canisters it was unclear at the outset,' a senior security official said last night. 'Remember the Tokyo subway incident, there's always a fear in the back of the mind you are dealing with something potentially catastrophic.'

Sarah O'Meara, who also works for website the Huffington Post, said they evacuated their offices in nearby Capper Street after being alerted by a woman who ran into the building.

Medical courier Gentian Mancjan was parking his van opposite the building when he heard the suspect shouting.

He said: 'He shouted "I'll blow myself up! I'll blow myself up!" and then ran in the door. I thought it was a joke at first because no one was panicking but then I saw people coming out. I saw a woman shaking and saying "My friends are in there".'

Ahmad Salim, 31, an account director for advertising agency TBWA, saw captives being forced to throw office equipment onto the street. 'They were throwing out printers, monitors, filing cabinets, it was smash, smash, smash,' he said.

He said he saw the man on his mobile phone locked in negotiations with police. 'He was pacing up and down, on the phone. He was drinking out of a cycling water bottle.

'It was dark liquid, something other than water, it could have been juice or alcohol.'

Actress Frances Barber, 53, was among those who were affected by the incident, ordered to stay within a building as events unfolded. Barber, who appeared in the last series of Doctor Who, kept her followers

updated on Twitter. '**** a duck am in middle of hostage sitch in Tott Ct Road. Can't get out. We are all hostage inside,' she wrote.

'Police won't let us out. Tott Ct Rd deserted. All shops, cafes, etc evacuated. Police everywhere. We are not allowed out.' Last night police confirmed Green did not have explosives on him.

Police commander Mak Chishty said: 'Specialist negotiators were called to the scene along with colleagues from the London Ambulance Service, the London Fire Brigade and the Specialist Firearms Unit.

'During the course of the incident a number of people inside the building left peacefully.

'After contact with specialist police negotiators the man came out of the building and was arrested at 3pm. He is now in police custody' ([Daily Mail, 2012](#)).

Title: Olympic Ring Of Steel: SIX Missile Sites Protect Games...And Cameron Has His Finger On The Trigger

Date: April 28, 2012

Source: [Daily Mail](#)

Abstract: David Cameron will have the grim task of ordering the Armed Forces to shoot down a passenger airliner over Britain to prevent a suicide attack on the Olympic Games.

The Prime Minister will have his finger on the trigger as an unprecedented defensive 'ring of steel' is thrown up to protect London 2012.

The public will witness a show of military strength not seen at home since the Second World War.

The security in place to prevent a September 11-style atrocity or Mumbai-style terror attack as the eyes of the world are on London includes:

- State-of-the-art RAF Typhoon fighter jets loaded with fearsome weapons patrolling the skies over the Home Counties;
- A ring of six surface-to-air missile sites around London, each with the power to bring down rogue aircraft;
- The aircraft carrier HMS Ocean will be moored in the Thames with 800 Royal Marines;
- Seven Royal Navy Lynx and RAF Puma helicopters carrying crack snipers to target terrorists;
- HMS Bulwark, the Royal Navy's 21,000-tonne flagship, and other vessels deployed off Weymouth, Dorset, to protect sailing events;
- And 13,500 servicemen and women - more than are deployed in Afghanistan - on duty to keep the £9billion Olympics safe and secure.

Yesterday it was made clear that Mr Cameron would be ultimately responsible for a decision to fire missiles to blast a suicide jet, possibly carrying terrified innocent civilians, out of the skies.

General Sir Nick Parker, in charge of military operations during London 2012, revealed the unenviable task would rest at the 'highest political level'.

Mr Cameron possesses emergency powers to authorise the military to bring down planes or helicopters to stop an atrocity during this summer's sporting showcase.

News of Mr Cameron's role came as it was revealed that surface-to-air missiles could be deployed at six different sites across London during the Olympics.

The Lexington Building in Tower Hamlets and the Fred Wigg Tower in Waltham Forest, both in east London, have been identified as potential sites.

Blackheath Common and Oxleas Wood, both in south east London, plus William Girling Reservoir in the Lea Valley Reservoir Chain in Enfield and Barn Hill at Netherhouse Farm in Epping Forest are other possible sites.

The surface-to-air missiles will be deployed as the third tier of defence aimed at slower or smaller aircraft, and the final decision as to whether they will be fired will rest with Mr Cameron.

The six sites are all potential locations for ground-based air defence systems, should the Government decide to deploy them during the Games.

Residents in the private, gated flats next to the Lexington Building Water Tower in Bow have received a leaflet warning them that a team of ten soldiers and police will be placed at the building – home to 700 people – for the duration of this summer's Games.

Security point: The Lexington Building Water Tower in East London is one of the proposed missile sites closest to the Olympic stadium

It follows an announcement by Defence Secretary Philip Hammond in November that missiles might be used to safeguard the Olympic site.

No final decision has been made about this potential deployment but it does form part of Olympic Guardian, a major exercise in which security preparations are being tested this week.

Last night, the Ministry of Defence (MoD) confirmed the missiles would be deployed within the next few days. They describe them as 'a useful deterrent'.

Defence Secretary Philip Hammond said: 'Support for the Olympic Games will be an important task for defence in 2012 and this exercise is about pushing our people and our systems to the limit to ensure that we are ready for the challenge.

'The majority of this exercise will be played out in full view of the public and I hope that it will have a secondary effect of reassuring the British people that everything possible is being done to ensure this will be a safe and secure Olympic and Paralympic Games.'

Resident Brian Whelan, a journalist, said the MoD leaflet says the missiles will be fired only as a last resort.

He said: 'They are going to have a test run next week, putting high-velocity missiles on the roof just above our apartment. They're stationing police and military in the tower of the building for two months.

'It's a private, gated community with an old watch tower which is now a lift shaft.

'We have an MoD leaflet saying the building is the only suitable place in the area. It says there will be ten officers plus police present 24/7. I'm not sure if they are going to live in the building. We have a gym and a pool and people have seen them there so it makes you think it will be some sort of Army base – it's not ideal.

'The property management company which runs the place put up posters and gave out the leaflets today.

'The general tone was, "Great news, aren't we lucky", but that's not normal, it's not something people should have put on them.

'I've looked these up [the missiles] and I don't think they're the kind of thing you can fire over a highly populated area like Tower Hamlets, think of the debris.'

Mr Whelan said the leaflet poses a series of questions residents might ask, such as: 'Will this make me a target for terrorists?'

The 28-year-old said: 'But the answer on it is that we will be safer with it here

'From the few people I've spoken to, and the security we have here, they're not happy about it. I don't think it needs to be here at all.'

There are no plans to have soldiers patrolling the streets during the Games but marines will be working as part of the operation on the Thames and in Dorset.

The overall 23,700-strong security force for the Games includes a mix of military, private security guards and at least 3,000 unpaid London 2012 volunteers who will be used at the start of the security process.

It includes a 13,500-strong military force, which is more than the 10,000 that were deployed to Afghanistan, who will guard the Games.

There will be 7,500 military who are set to be deployed inside venues to do screening and search tasks, largely in the vehicle search areas ([Daily Mail, 2012](#)).

Title: Apartment Blocks May Host Missiles For Olympics

Date: April 29, 2012

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: Surface-to-air missiles could be stationed on the rooftops of an apartment block in east London as part of Britain's air defenses for the Olympics, the country's military confirmed Sunday.

Around 700 people living at the building in Bow — about 2 miles (3.2km) from London's Olympic Stadium — have been contacted and warned that the weapons and about 10 troops are likely to be based at the site for around two months.

In a leaflet sent to residents, the ministry said the venue offered an uncluttered "view of the surrounding areas and the entire sky above the Olympic park."

Troops plan to conduct tests next week at the building, an upmarket gated apartment complex, to determine if the high velocity surface-to-air missiles will be stationed on a water tower attached to the site's roof.

Britain has previously confirmed that up to 13,500 troops are being deployed on land, at sea and in the air to help protect the Olympics alongside police and security guards. Defense Secretary Philip Hammond has said Typhoon fighter jets, helicopters, two warships and bomb disposal experts will also be on duty as part of the security operation.

"As announced before Christmas, ground-based air defense systems could be deployed as part of a multilayered air security plan for the Olympics, including fast jets and helicopters, which will protect the skies over London during the games," the defense ministry said in a statement.

"Based on military advice we have identified a number of sites and, alongside colleagues from the Metropolitan Police, are talking to local authorities and relevant landowners to help minimize the impact of any temporary deployments."

However, the ministry insisted that "no final decision on whether or not to deploy ground-based air defense systems for the games has been taken."

Resident Brian Whelan said those who live at the site were wary over the plan.

"From the few people I've spoken to, and the security we have here, they're not happy about it," he said. "I don't think it needs to be here at all."

The leaflet sent to residents insisted there would be no hazard to those living in the building.

It said the missile system would be "only authorized for active use following specific orders from the highest levels of government in response to a confirmed and extreme security threat" ([Fox News, 2012](#)).

Title: Defending The Olympics From Terror Attack: Fighter Planes At Northolt For First Time Since WWII As Elite RAF Say They Will Shoot Down Passenger Jets To Protect London

Date: May 2, 2012

Source: [Daily Mail](#)

Abstract: Elite fighter pilots say they are 'trained and prepared' to shoot down a hijacked passenger plane to prevent a 9/11-style suicide attack on the Olympics.

Four Typhoon jets will be on standby to intercept 'rogue' aircraft intent on causing carnage at London 2012.

Normally the RAF's Quick Reaction Alert jets are based at RAF Coningsby in Lincolnshire and RAF Leuchars in Fife to defend UK airspace. But the 1,370mph planes will also be stationed at RAF Northolt, in west London, during the Olympics.

It is the first time fighters have been based at the airfield since the Second World War.

The £125million jets – which fought in battle for the first time in Libya last year – landed in London yesterday ahead of a major military exercise to test Games security.

They will provide a first line of defence against attack from the air and are capable of intercepting any aircraft that strays without permission into a 'restricted' zone 30 miles around the capital.

If a rogue aircraft refuses to turn back, Prime Minister David Cameron could give the order for the fighters to shoot it down – even if it was carrying civilians.

A smaller 'no-fly zone' will be in place over the Olympic Park, Heathrow Airport and London City Airport, into which only scheduled flights will be allowed.

Squadron Leader Gordon Lovett, 37, said: 'We would go out and identify the aircraft and try to establish contact with it.

'Any decision to employ force is going to be taken at the highest political level, and we will carry out that task. If we are told to deploy ultimate force, we are trained and prepared for it.'

The Typhoons will take part in Exercise Olympic Guardian, a nine-day training operation running until May 10.

A ring of six Starstreak and Rapier missile sites around London could also be in place to protect the Games, each with the power to bring down a light aircraft.

But the Stop the War Coalition said such a heavy military presence in London was 'unacceptable' and warned it would create a 'climate of fear'.

The group's Lindsey German said: 'Far from safeguarding Londoners as they go about their daily lives, they will bring a real fear of explosions and the prospect of these places becoming a target for terrorist attack.'

'If the Olympic Park needs security, this should be within the confines of the park and not forced on ordinary people in east and south London who have no say in the matter.'

Air Vice-Marshal Stuart Atha, air component commander for Olympics air security, said: 'What we will have is a plan that has many levels to it which will allow us to deal at one end - which is that 9/11-type attack - perhaps down to the lower and the slower type of threat that we may face.'

'There is no specific threat and all we are doing is having in place what we would describe as prudent and appropriate measures in place, in order that we could react if required in a timely and appropriate fashion.'

Air Vice-Marshal Atha said he hoped the exercise would have 'an effect on the mind' of any potential attackers.

'I would hope when they see how we are preparing they might be deterred from making any threats to the Games,' he added.

The RAF warned that people in south-east England will notice an increase in air activity at certain times, in particular this weekend.

Other aircraft involved in the exercise include Royal Navy Sea King helicopters temporarily based at RAF Northolt, RAF Puma helicopters based at a Territorial Army centre in Ilford, east London, and Army and Royal Navy Lynx helicopters on HMS Ocean in the Thames.

Last month a sonic boom caused by two Typhoon aircraft responding to an emergency signal was reportedly heard as far afield as Bath, Coventry and Oxford.

Group Captain Tim O'Brien, station commander of RAF Northolt, said he hoped people living nearby would understand the need for the Typhoon jets, which can travel at up to 1,370mph.

Discussions have taken place with residents, and signs have been placed by roads to warn motorists of loud noises.

'There's very much a sense of cohesion with the local populace that they are in this with us, and they are going to reap the benefits of the mutual pride that we will gain from it as well,' Group Capt O'Brien said.

Defence Secretary Phillip Hammond said: 'Whilst there is no specific threat to the Games, we have to be ready to assist in delivering a safe and secure Olympics for all to enjoy.'

'The fact that our state-of-the-art Typhoons will be stationed at RAF Northolt underlines the commitment of the Ministry of Defence and our armed forces to keeping the public safe at a time when the world will be watching us' ([Daily Mail, 2012](#)).

Title: U.K. Army Base Evacuated After Servicemen Fall Ill

Date: May 2, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: It was recently revealed that the headquarters of the British Army Land Forces in Andover, United Kingdom, were evacuated in late March over fears of a biological attack after four staff members collapsed from a mysterious illness.

Commanding officers thought that a package, possibly containing the bioterror agent anthrax, might have infiltrated the \$71 million complex when the staff simultaneously fell ill with flu-like symptoms. A portion of the base was sealed off while Ministry of Defense Police investigated the possible security breach, according to [DailyStar.co.uk](#).

"It was panic stations," an anonymous source at the base said, [DailyStar.co.uk](#) reports. "Their symptoms were so bad there were immediate fears that they had been exposed to an outside biochemical agent. Rumors spread like wildfire that there had been an anthrax attack in the building.

"People rushed outside and then the place was evacuated. There was a genuine belief that something was terribly wrong."

The U.K. Ministry of Defense recently confirmed that base was evacuated on March 30. A thorough investigation revealed no evidence of foul play.

British Army Land Forces headquarters is the service's main intelligence station and is considered a prime target for a terrorist attack. The incident highlights the risk posed to security forces by biochemical agents.

There are more than 2,000 civilian and military personnel working at the site, which coordinates all of the Army's activities in the United Kingdom.

The affected servicemen have since recovered from the illness, but its cause has yet to be diagnosed, according to [DailyStar.co.uk](#) ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Poison Drones Carrying Biological Weapon Are New Olympic Threat, Warns Colonel In Charge Of Keeping London Calm

Date: May 5, 2012

Source: [Daily Mail](#)

Abstract: A senior Army officer has warned that unmanned drones carrying deadly poison could be used in a devastating terrorist attack during the Olympic Games.

Lieutenant Colonel Brian Fahy delivered the grim warning at a meeting intended to allay the fears of residents worried about the Army's plans to place missiles on the rooftops of flats.

He said it was 'feasible' that remote-controlled aircraft filled with poison and small enough to fit into a backpack could be used as a biological weapon in the capital.

He told The Mail on Sunday: 'An Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) can be put in a backpack. They come in all sorts of sizes and it's feasible they could be filled with something noxious and flown by remote-

control.'

Lieut Col Fahy – the officer responsible for community relations during the Games – made his remarks on Friday in Leytonstone, East London, near one of six sites which could see the deployment of surface-to-air missile batteries in order to shoot down aircraft attempting to infiltrate an Olympic 'no fly' zone.

During the meeting at Buxton School, his team showed locals a 'dummy' missile battery and allowed children to play on the unarmed weapon.

Lieut Col Fahy declined to elaborate on what type of poison might be used during an aerial attack.

He said: 'For the duration of the Olympics anyone flying into controlled airspace is to file their flight plan with the Civil Aviation Authority.

'The range of threats varies in size and capability. It could be a commercial airliner hijacked by somebody with malicious intentions or a protest group using a microlight to get their name in the papers.'

His poison warning came as it was revealed that SAS troops have had anthrax emergency training at the Government's top-secret military research establishment at Porton Down, Wiltshire.

Sources say the elite soldiers wore biochemical protection suits, gloves and masks during exercises over the past few months to prepare for any attack using the deadly bacteria.

Such an incident could threaten the lives of thousands of people attending the Games this summer.

Lieut Col Fahy told The Mail on Sunday: 'We have worked up a comprehensive plan to protect against the potential hijacking of a commercial airliner down to slow-moving microlights or radio-controlled planes.'

Asked if they would fire a missile at a protester flying a microlight near the Olympic site, Lieut Col Fahy said: 'We would not take it out. For something like that we would scramble helicopters to go and look at it.

'There will be an RAF sniper on board if there was serious evidence to suggest something like that represented a threat. That information gets passed on and it's a political decision to engage.

'It's the same politicians who will decide whether we fire surface-to-air missiles at a potential threat. It's a decision that I'm quite happy not to make. It will weigh very heavily.'

Defence Secretary Philip Hammond has made it clear he is ready to give the order to shoot down any aircraft threatening the Olympics with a 9/11-style attack.

Lieut Col Fahy also revealed that armed police would guard any missile sites being used in case any attempts were made to steal them or protest against their deployment.

He added: 'What we are doing is unusual. Londoners are not used to seeing a lot of soldiers around. Some people feel uncomfortable about the missiles but the vast majority, I think, appreciate we are doing this.'

HMS Ocean, one of the UK's biggest warships, is based in the Thames, with the capability to fire a hail of missiles at a terrorist aircraft.

The awesome array of military hardware ready to thwart an attack includes four RAF Typhoon jets, three Royal Navy Sea King and two RAF Puma helicopters.

A Ministry of Defence spokesman said last night: 'We are prepared for any eventuality' ([Daily Mail, 2012](#)).

Title: Worker Smuggles Fake Bomb Into London's Olympic Park

Date: May 6, 2012

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: A worker smuggled a fake bomb past two checkpoints inside London's Olympic Park just hours before Olympic Stadium officially opened, The Sun reports.

The worker called the newspaper worried about gaping security loopholes at the East London site, so The Sun had passed the worker the package he ultimately smuggled to the site just 82 days before the opening ceremony for the Summer Games.

According to the Sun, guards failed to spot anything as the worker drove with the package containing a dummy Semtex device; once inside, the worker openly took photographs of the package next to several sites, including the athletes' village, which is expected to house 17,000 of the world's elite competitors.

"I came forward because things need to be tightened up fast," the worker said.

An already-vetted construction worker could bring in materials for a deadly suicide bomb mission, the paper reports. The loophole exposed by The Sun shows just how easily that could happen.

"I've worked for several years on the Olympic Park and keep hearing how the security is water-tight,." said the worker.

"But after a thorough check every morning, I can come and go from the Park all the day with my digger without being searched at all" ([Fox News, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The NCAA Men's Basketball Championship has been repeatedly mentioned as a potential terror target, and nothing would create "March Madness" like a bio-terror attack. The [2013 NCAA Final Four](#) will take place in [Atlanta, Georgia, home to the CDC](#), from April 6-8, 2013.

Title: FBI Director Warns of Possible Terrorist Attacks Against Colleges

Date: February 12, 2003

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: Al Qaeda is looking at colleges and other poorly defended locations as possible targets for terrorist attacks, the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation told a U.S. Senate committee on Tuesday.

While Al Qaeda recognizes the value of massive attacks that kill thousands of people to shock its adversaries and recruit potential members, it also values smaller operations with greater chances of success, Robert S. Mueller III, the FBI chief, told the committee. The recent attacks in Bali and Kuwait that killed dozens or hundreds of people, he said, "could readily be reproduced in the U.S."

"Multiple small-scale attacks against soft targets," including colleges and universities, Mr. Mueller said, "would be easier to execute and would minimize the need to communicate with the central leadership, lowering the risks of detection."

Mr. Mueller shared the floor with George J. Tenet, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, in a session before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. Mueller's comments mark the "first time a senior official has noted the likelihood that an institution of higher education would be a target," said Sheldon E. Steinbach, vice president and general counsel for the American Council on Education.

Colleges do offer tempting targets for would-be terrorists, Mr. Steinbach said -- besides sponsoring large sporting events, they house ingredients for biological and chemical weapons, and a few even have nuclear reactors.

Since September 11, though, colleges have candidly talked about their potential vulnerabilities to terrorist attacks, Mr. Steinbach said. "Almost all institutions have taken reasonable precautions to heighten security at sensitive facilities and events."

The FBI chief's statement, he continued, will intensify colleges' efforts to ensure that their campuses are safe ([UCLA, 2003](#)).

Title: EXCLUSIVE: FBI Warns Of Possible Terror Threat At Sporting Events

Date: March 10, 2006

Source: [ABC News](#)

Abstract: With college basketball championships under way around the country, the FBI has warned stadium operators of a possible suicide bomb attack at sporting events.

In a directive issued today, obtained by ABC News, the FBI said a posting on an extremist message board "advocated suicide attacks against sporting events as a cost-effective means of killing thousands of Americans."

The FBI and the Department of Homeland Security said they cannot confirm the credibility of the threat or whether the message is affiliated with al Qaeda.

The FBI said the Internet posting said the suicide attacks would be justified because the United States refused a truce offered by Osama bin Laden in his last videotaped statement, Jan. 19, 2006.

Posting Suggests Using American Suicide Bombers

According to the FBI bulletin, the author of the posting recommended using "three to five blond or black American Muslim suicide bombers." The FBI said the author suggested that homemade explosives be hidden under their winter clothing.

The posting recommended, according to the FBI, that one suicide bomber detonate inside the stadium and the others detonate at exit gates as spectators were fleeing.

"The combined explosions would create a panic that would kill far more spectators than the bombing alone," the FBI quotes the message as saying.

The FBI said it is unaware of any specific or credible plans to attack any sporting event but notes that terrorist groups have mounted attacks at sporting events in the past.

The FBI recommends that sports leagues and stadium operators review and coordinate security practices and emergency response procedures "to address this potential threat" ([ABC News, 2006](#)).

Title: FBI Warns Of Possible NCAA Tourney Terror Threat

Date: March 13, 2006

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: The FBI said Friday there is no specific, credible threat of a terror attack aimed at college basketball arenas or other sports stadiums, but acknowledged alerting law enforcement to a recent Internet posting discussing such attacks. The FBI and Homeland Security Department distributed an intelligence bulletin Friday to state and local law enforcement nationwide describing the online threat against sporting venues, said Special Agent Richard Kolko, an FBI spokesman in Washington.

"We have absolutely no credible intelligence or threats pertaining to this issue," Kolko said.

With conference tournaments taking place this weekend, and the NCAA tournament scheduled to begin next week, the bulletin was sent "out of an abundance of caution," Kolko said.

"We have been in touch with Homeland Security and the FBI about this issue," said NCAA spokesman Erik Christiansen.

"We do not believe there is an imminent threat," he said. "We are in constant communication with the local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, including Homeland Security and the FBI. This is not new; we are in regular contact with all these law enforcement agencies at every level."

The online message described a potential attack in some detail, calling it an efficient way to kill thousands of people using homicide bombers armed with explosives hidden beneath their winter clothing, said a federal law enforcement official who read the bulletin.

But the government document also said U.S. intelligence sources could not corroborate the information or say whether the site was linked to Al Qaeda.

Christiansen said, "There was no mention of a specific event or organization."

In the past, intelligence assessments have been sent in advance of major holidays and sporting events because they pose an inviting target for terrorists ([Fox News, 2006](#)).

Title: Providence Security Heightened For NCAA Tournament

Date: March 17, 2010

Source: [YouTube](#)

Title: Houston NCAA Terror Target

Date: March 24, 2011

Source: [YouTube](#)

Bio & Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The 2010 World Cup in South Africa was mentioned as a potential target for a bio-terror attack. The [2014 World Cup](#) will take place in Brazil from June 12-July 13, 2014.

Title: South Africa Prepared For Bioattack At World Cup

Date: December 31, 2009

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Approximately 450,000 soccer fans are expected to stream into South Africa for the World Cup tournament from June 11 through July 11 and the nation says it is prepared for the all manner of threats, from bioattack to nuclear.

South Africa is not considered a major terrorist target, but national police spokesman Vish Naidoo said told the Pretoria News, “in view of the 31 other countries participating in the games there is the potential for the threat of a terror attack.

“To counter this we have launched proactive and reactive plans which include the intervention and the assistance of Interpol in the creation of databases of dangerous and disruptive persons.

“These databases will include all persons involved in all forms of organised crime, ranging from terrorism to gun smuggling and hooliganism. No one whose name is on the database will be allowed into the country.”

Terrorist attack simulation exercises have been simulated for various scenarios, including those focusing on biological, chemical and radioactive attacks.

Additionally, 50,000 security personnel will be deployed during the World Cup with intelligence and law enforcement agencies from participating nations boosting security.

“If anyone asks us to host the competition tomorrow, from a security perspective, we are more than ready,” Naidoo said ([Bio Prep Watch, 2009](#)).

Title: Fears Of Ease Of Bioattack At World Cup Rise

Date: January 11, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Security analysts have warned that World Cup fans in South Africa are facing serious terrorist threats, including biological attacks, following the lethal ambush of the Togo soccer team in Angola last week.

The attack, analysts fear, showed how easy it would be for militants to gain publicity with a copycat attack only on a much larger stage, Anneli Botha, a researcher at South Africa’s Institute for Security Studies, told The Guardian.

“Far from needing weapons of mass destruction, terrorists have put a tiny place like Cabinda on the map using simple strategy and a few guns,” Botha told the Guardian. “When star football teams from places like Brazil and England turn up, it could be a gift to aggressors like this.

Neil Thomson, the director of UK-based red24, a global security company, warned that South Africa’s porous borders and easy access to weapons and explosives as well as the lack of testing against international terrorist groups by security services increase the chance of an attack.

Chemical, biological and radioactive attacks have been simulated and participating countries have shared their expertise, but some analysts fear that is not enough.

“It’s a deadly serious threat for supporters at the World Cup too, because it does not require the attacker to get through security barriers,” Botha said. “Anywhere where there are fewer gun control searches, for instance by the big TV screens at fanparks, is wide open for trouble” ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Bio & Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The 2010 Commonwealth Games were mentioned as a potential target for a bio-terror attack. The [XX \(20th\) Commonwealth Games](#) will take place in Glasgow, Poland, from July 23-August 3, 2014.

Title: India Prepares For Bioattacks At 2010 Commonwealth Games

Date: December 23, 2009

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Almost eight battalions of India's National Disaster Response Force have readied themselves with prophylaxis for anthrax and nerve gas antidotes in preparation for the 2010 Commonwealth Games that will take place in New Delhi.

Nearly 71 nations are expected to take part in the 2010 Commonwealth Games and the 8,000 personnel from the eight battalions will be at all stadiums to fight any eventuality created by terrorists looking to cause panic or create terror.

"The profile of terrorists is changing. Gone are the days when only uneducated unemployed youth got into terrorism," Alok Awasthi, Commandant of NDRF, told Mid Day. "Now well educated and techno-savvy youth are getting indoctrinated and hence we have to be ready to understand their mindset. Hence we have been asked to be on alert during the Commonwealth Games."

The NRDF's main areas of concentration during the games will be the possibility of bioterrorism, especially through anthrax attacks or chemical warfare agents such as nerve gas, mustard, phosgene, hydrogen cyanide and cyanogen chloride.

To combat the potential attacks, the NDRF will be equipped with Residual Vapour Detectors, Chemical Agent Monitors, Water Poisoning Detector kits and three color detector papers. Devices for decontamination from the agents will also be available.

"We will be carrying out mock drills in the venue of Commonwealth Games from January to create awareness among the people and also to test our teams," Awasthi said ([Bio Prep Watch, 2009](#)).

Title: Terror Attacks 'Likely' In India During Commonwealth Games

Date: 2010

Source: [Metro](#)

Abstract: Fears about the safety of competitors, together with concerns about sanitation in the athletes' village, prompted a number of teams to think carefully about taking part in Delhi.

The Scottish team has travelled to India despite security worries (PA)

All nations have now confirmed their participation, although stars such as [Geraint Thomas](#), Phillips Idowu and [Elena Baltacha](#) have withdrawn from the competition, which is set to get underway on October 3rd.

Although most athletes have been persuaded to compete, leading international security firm Control Risks has now warned that terrorists are likely to target India during the event.

Chietigj Bajpae, a senior analyst for Control Risks, told the Observer: 'I think there is a relatively high likelihood of attacks taking place, but these attacks may not target the Games venues themselves.'

He advised that athletes should avoid using public transport or visiting tourist attractions and markets.

Mr Bajpae added that as Indian authorities planned to use most of their security resources guarding the venues, terrorists would find that other parts of Delhi were more vulnerable to attacks ([Metro, 2010](#)).

Title: Commonwealth Games Prepared For Bioterror

Date: July 30, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: There have been no specific threats leveled at the Commonwealth Games, which will be held in India in October, but intelligence agencies have said there is enough of a generic threat to require them to be prepared for all manner of attack, including bioterror.

To protect the games against such organizations as Al-Qaeda and the Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Toiba, the games will utilize a four-layered security cover designed to fight all potential threats, EconomicTimes.IndiaTimes.com reports.

One Al-Qaeda commander, Ilyas Kashmiri, warned in February that foreign teams should stay away from the games. Thirty-three teams are currently scheduled to participate in the games. Lashkar-e-Toiba, experts have said, is believed to be planning terror acts against India.

The outer layer of security at the games involves the use of a massive police and paramilitary presence with perimeter fencing. Inner layers will use frisking and baggage checks for potential chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. Inside those security levels will be security officials tasked with keeping an eye on actions inside of venues.

In the event of an attack, foreign delegates have already been briefed on evacuation drills and contingency plans for the Games village and the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, which will hold the opening and closing ceremonies, EconomicTimes.IndiaTimes.com reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Commonwealth Games 2010: Athletes Warned Of Rising Terrorism Threat

Date: September 25, 2010

Source: [Guardian](#)

Abstract: Athletes and business leaders planning to attend the Commonwealth Games in Delhi have been privately warned to expect terrorist attacks on tourist sites and public spaces across [India](#), the *Observer* has learned.

After a week in which the Games appeared to be [in serious danger of cancellation](#), some athletes have now started to arrive in Delhi. The first representatives of England arrived on Thursday, while Scottish and Welsh competitors were due to fly in yesterday.

But a risk analysis provided to a number of national teams – believed to include some from the UK – and major corporations has highlighted the terrorist threat overshadowing the event.

The alarming assessment, by one of the world's leading security firms, helps explain why the Commonwealth Games Federation president, Michael Fennell, warned yesterday that there was still great concern about the security and safety of athletes and officials.

In a damning indictment of Delhi's ability to protect visitors, the UK-based firm Control Risks warned that the diversion of security resources to protecting the main stadiums left India without the capacity or capability to protect soft targets, with local police not up to the job.

The firm has advised its clients to stay away from tourist attractions, public places and government buildings, and not to travel by public transport.

Chietigj Bajpae, the company's south Asia senior analyst, told the *Observer* that Control Risks had advised clients to expect terrorist attacks on soft targets around India in the days running up to the Games and during the Games themselves, from 3 to 14 October.

"I think there is a relatively high likelihood of attacks taking place, but these attacks may not target the Games venues themselves," he said.

"We have advised against using public transport, advised against going to certain areas, advised against going to tourist attractions in the weeks leading up to and during the event, given that security resources will be concentrated on securing the Games themselves, so other parts of the city and the country will be vulnerable.

"We have also advised that if you are a team participant you may be more vulnerable than a tourist. We have advised avoiding areas around government buildings or anything that could be considered a soft target, such as marketplaces."

The advice was vindicated when two Taiwanese tourists were shot outside the Jama Masjid, one of the largest mosques in India, in the heart of Delhi last Sunday. Initial attempts by the police to deny terrorist involvement were met with widespread disbelief and officials later pointed the finger at the Indian mujahideen, which had claimed responsibility and promised further attacks. One report, citing police sources, suggested the group had hired gunmen to attack westerners on sight.

The security warnings come at the end of a terrible week for India in which several national teams threatened to withdraw from the competition, voicing dismay at [the ramshackle condition of the Games village](#), the collapse of a footbridge to the main stadium and the tourist shooting.

To add to visitors' concerns, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors has now expressed serious misgivings about the quality of the stadiums. The institution's head in India, Sachin Sandhir, warned of serious shortcomings in the public and sporting infrastructure, despite the estimated £6.3bn spent on the Games.

"The last-minute dash to complete most venues has resulted in huge compromises on quality of projects, bypassing of clearances, and exploitation of workers," he said.

He said structures caving in or showing signs of damage so soon after being built – a ceiling within the main stadium also collapsed last week – "raise serious concerns on the structural quality, viability and safety of venues, and are indicative of the gross violations of building codes and regulations and the level of adherence to ethical professional practices".

Sandhir criticised the Games as a wasted opportunity for India to showcase its talents, blaming rampant corruption, inefficiency, a lack of trained and qualified professionals, and the allocation of construction

works to ill-suited agencies. "The absolute disregard to the use of standard material and equipment has also seriously jeopardised safety of venues," he said.

In a verdict which will do little to reassure those heading for Delhi, he added: "We can now only wait and watch and be hopeful that not all the venues were subjected to this lackadaisical approach to development and, in fact, some of these will actually deliver to international standards."

Some athletes have now started to arrive in Delhi, but while organisers believe that their swift reaction to international protests – which included the prime minister, Manmohan Singh, taking personal charge – may have helped turn a corner, many parts of the city and its key Games-related projects still resemble a badly drained building site.

The first members of Team England to arrive have been staying in a five-star hotel after shocked officials deemed accommodation in the Games village unacceptable. Craig Hunter, England's chef de mission, said he was glad to see the work was being done to improve conditions in the village, but added "we are in a phase of looking at the detail, making sure that fire and safety equipment and procedures are in place and that the apartments are clean and safe. Our next wave of athletes arrives on Sunday and a lot still needs to happen before then. So more and swift action is required."

Yesterday, Fennell said there had been considerable improvements but that there was still a lot to do if the Games were to go ahead as planned. "What is of great concern is the safety and security of athletes and officials," he said.

About 7,000 athletes from 71 countries were expected to travel to Delhi, but several have pulled out, citing security fears, concerns over the accommodation and the ongoing dengue fever problem – worsened by large pools of stagnant water that have proved a breeding ground for mosquitos – as reasons enough to stay at home.

Australia's world discus champion, Dani Samuels, said the mosque shooting had led to her decision to pull out.

English diver Peter Waterfield, a previous gold and silver medal winner, said he was putting his family first and would not put himself at risk by travelling.

"I have a wife and two young children who were very concerned about me attending the event and this decision is one that we have made as a family. I hope that people will understand and respect this," he said.

Among the potential banana skins India must still negotiate are a court verdict due out on Tuesday on the hugely contentious Hindu-Muslim dispute involving the religious site at Ayodhya, in Uttar Pradesh, which has claimed thousands of lives in recent years. Security forces around the country have been placed on alert as a ruling is delivered on whether a Hindu temple or Muslim mosque can be built there.

The task of keeping order will be made more difficult by the decision to assign at least 40% of police in the capital to Games security, including inspectors in charge of anti-terrorism squads.

But Delhi's police commissioner, YS Dadwal, said that he was completely satisfied with security arrangements. "I assure international athletes that there is foolproof security for the Commonwealth Games," he said. "There is no doubt over it" ([Guardian, 2010](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The stated goal of population reduction in the Illuminati card game is no joke. Coincidentally, the 9/11 attacks, the Fukushima nuclear disaster and the Gulf Oil Spill were depicted in the game before they actually occurrence in real life. Curiously, the Illuminati game also has a card of what appears to be the [image of Ron Paul and Alex Jones](#).

Title: Illuminati

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: Illuminati is a standalone [card game](#) made by [Steve Jackson Games](#) (SJG), inspired by [The Illuminatus! Trilogy](#) by [Robert Anton Wilson](#) and [Robert Shea](#). The game has ominous secret societies competing with each other to control the world through sinister means, including legal, illegal, and even mystical. It was designed as a "tongue-in-cheek rather than serious" take on [conspiracy theories](#). It contains groups named similarly to real world organizations, such as the [Society for Creative Anachronism](#).^[2] It can be played by two to eight players. Depending on the number of players, a game can take between one and six hours.

Genesis of Game

In September 1981, [Steve Jackson](#) and his regular freelance cover artist Dave Martin discussed their shared admiration of the [Illuminatus! Trilogy](#), and the latter suggested a game. Steve Jackson decided against adapting the novel because of the expense of game rights, and the difficulty of adapting a novel with such convoluted plots. He decided "a game about the secret-conspiracy idea behind Illuminatus!" was doable. After doing research on the [Illuminati](#) and [conspiracy theories](#), and "extensive and enthusiastic playtesting" it went on the market in July 1982 in the [Pocket Box](#) format (a plastic box the size of a mass-market paperback) which was at the time the usual for SJG. Over the next few years, three expansions for the Pocket Box Illuminati game were published—the first two were substantially incorporated into the deluxe edition, while the third was an earlier version of what would become Illuminati: Brainwash.

Robert Shea provided a four-paragraph introduction to the rulebook for the Illuminati Expansion Set 1 (1983), in which he wrote, "Maybe the Illuminati are behind this game. They must be—they are, by definition, behind everything." Despite this initial involvement, Wilson later criticized some of these products for exploiting the Illuminatus! name without paying royalties (taking advantage of what he viewed as a legal loophole). Later commentators have attributed both the game and the Illuminatus! Trilogy as using real conspiracies as "targets of ridicule" ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The game "Pandemic" is another clear indication that a bio-terror generated pandemic is on its way.

Title: Pandemic

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: Pandemic is a [cooperative board game](#) designed by Matt Leacock and published by [Z-Man Games](#) in [2008](#).

Pandemic is based on the premise that four [diseases](#) have broken out in the world, each threatening to wipe out a region. The game accommodates 2 to 4 players, (five with the expansion pack) each playing one of five possible specialists: ([dispatcher](#), [medic](#), [scientist](#), [researcher](#) or [operations expert](#)). The game is unlike most boardgames as the gameplay is cooperative, rather than competitive. Through the combined effort of all the players, the goal is to discover all four cures before any of several game-losing conditions are reached.

An expansion, "Pandemic: On the Brink" (co-designed by Matt Leacock and [Tom Lehmann](#)) adds several new roles and special events, and rules adjustments to allow a fifth player. In addition, several rules expansions are included, referred to as "challenge kits".

Gameplay

The goal of Pandemic is for the players, in their randomly-selected roles, to work cooperatively to stop the spread of four diseases and cure them before a pandemic occurs. Pandemic setup consists of a game board representing a network between cities on the map of the Earth, two decks of cards (Player cards and Infection cards), four colors of cubes (each representing a different disease), five Research Stations, and a pawn for each player. The Player cards include cards with each city name (same as on the board), Special Event cards that can be played at specific times to take beneficial actions, and Epidemic cards. Infection cards consist of one card for each city on the board and a color of the disease that will start there. At the start of the game, Infection cards are randomly drawn to populate the board with infections, from 1 to 3 cubes for a number of cities. Players start at Atlanta, the home of the [Centers for Disease Control](#), and are given a random role and a number of Player cards which are kept face up throughout the game.

On each turn, a player can take 4 actions which consists of any combination of the following:

1. Movement, either between interconnected cities (car and ferry travel), to a city that the player holds that Player card of (direct flight), or to any city if the player is currently in one of the cities they hold the card of (charter flight). The latter two options require the player to discard the city card. A player at a research lab can also travel to any other research lab on the board.
2. Sharing information with another player by being at the same city as that player and either giving or receiving the Player card representing that city.
3. Treating one unit of infection from a city the player is presently in, removing a cube from that city.

4. Constructing a research lab in a city that the player holds the city card for (discarding that card afterwards)

5. Finding the cure by being in a city with a research lab and holding 5 Player cards of the same color. Finding a cure does not stop further infection of that disease until all cubes of that color are removed from the board; from then on, drawing an Infection card of a color that is eradicated will result in no change to the board's state.

On conclusion of the turn, the player draws two Player cards, discarding their hand down to seven cards. If either draw is an Epidemic card, the player places three cubes on the city from the bottom of Infection deck, puts that card into the Infection discard pile, reshuffles the discard pile, and places it back on top of the Infection deck. After the two Player cards are drawn (epidemic or no), a number of Infection cards are revealed and one cube of the indicated color is placed on each city drawn. Should a city already have three cubes and a new cube is to be added, an Outbreak occurs and each interconnected city gains one more cube of that color; this can create a chain reaction across many cities if several are already have three disease cubes on them.

The game is over if any of the following occur:

1. More than 7 Outbreaks occur - a loss for the players.
2. There are no more cubes of the specific disease color when they are needed during Infection or Epidemic - a loss for the players.
3. There are no more Player cards to be drawn - a loss for the players.
4. The players discover the cure for all four diseases - a victory for the players.

To aid in winning the game, players are given roles that allow them to alter the above rules. Five roles were introduced with the core game, but additional roles were added through the game's expansion. For example, the Medic is able to treat all cubes in a city with one action or, once a cure for a disease is found, can remove cubes of that color without spending an action, while the Scientist only needs four cards of the same color to discover the cure. The players are also helped by the Special Event cards which allow for similar one-time actions akin to the roles, such as the direct removal of a few infection tokens or immediate construction of a research lab.

Pandemic requires the players to coordinate their efforts to win the game, specifically in gathering and sharing the necessary cards to discover cures while moving in coordination around the board and preventing Outbreaks in an efficient manner.

Elements of Strategy

Players can, and should, share as much information as possible, in order to come up with a unified plan for fighting and curing the diseases. There is no rule against "talking the table", and in fact it is encouraged; the only rule is that players may not show other players their cards (though they may tell other players what cards they hold).

Players should exploit the advantages of their role. For instance, the Operations Manager can set up Research Stations without having to discard cards, so in the early game it is often good to have that player traverse the board, setting up Research Stations in advantageous locations, allowing players to fly between them without discarding cards. Similarly, the Medic can far more efficiently treat and cure diseases, so that player's primary task should be treating "hot spots" to prevent outbreaks, and if able the Medic should travel through cities with cured diseases to attempt to eradicate them. This can be done in conjunction with the Dispatcher, who can spend their actions and cards to move other players around the board. The Scientist and Researcher often make a good pair; the Scientist needs one fewer card of a color than other players to discover a Cure, and the Researcher has more freedom in giving cards to other players, so they can work together to accumulate enough cards of one color in the Scientist's hand to discover Cures rapidly.

Each player should attempt to make the most use of their actions in any given turn. Though "burning"

(skipping) an action is allowed, and can be advantageous in keeping a player in a strategic spot (perhaps to meet another player in a later turn), if there is any way the Player can find to use that action productively and still end up in the proper place, it should be done. Treating disease in a city a player must move through is usually a good and readily-available use of "spare" actions, as is any opportunity to make use of a player's special ability. This is particularly important in games with more players, as each player will get fewer turns during the game.

Players should keep track of discarded Player Cards (the rules allow the discard piles to be examined at will), and be judicious about using or discarding city cards. The base game provides no mechanic for recovering discards, and there is only one card for each city in the deck, so in the absence of a Research Station or other special event, a city can only be flown to or from by discarding that card once. This also means that there are only 12 cards of one color in the game, of which five are needed to cure each disease (four if the Scientist discovers the Cure); if more than 7 of one color are discarded without having cured that disease, the game cannot be won because there are insufficient cards remaining to discover the Cure for that disease.

Players should generally do everything in their power to prevent Outbreaks. Outbreaks occur when a city would have more than three disease cubes of a color placed on it through some game action; instead of placing the cube on the city, a cube is placed on every adjacent city (connected by a red line), possibly causing a chain reaction if one of the adjacent cities also has three cubes. Outbreaks hasten the end of the game in two ways; by advancing the Outbreaks tracker, and by depleting the supply of disease cubes of that color. Players can usually avoid outbreaks by prioritizing treatment of cities that have three disease cubes (even removing one or two cubes is helpful), and by keeping track of the cities infected since the last Epidemic; those cities cannot be further infected until the next Epidemic except via an Outbreak of an adjacent city.

It is generally advantageous to eradicate at least one disease as early as possible. A disease that is eradicated, by finding the Cure and by removing all disease cubes of that color from the board, cannot (in the base game) reappear through Infection or Epidemic for the rest of the game; any card of that color drawn from the Infection deck is ignored. This confers several advantages to players; they can focus on fewer cities at risk for infection, there is a chance that at least some of the cards drawn in any particular Infection phase can be ignored, and if the disease is eradicated early enough, the remaining cards can be used to fly to cities in that color that are adjacent to a region where a disease is still active, saving the cards of the active color for discovering the Cure ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The game "Pandemic: On The Brink" is another clear indication that a bio-terror generated pandemic is on its way. Based on the concept of "mutation" in the game, it is possible that we could see the [mutation scapegoat](#) transpire in reality.

Title: Pandemic: On The Brink

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: In 2009 the first official expansion to the game - Pandemic: On The Brink was released. This expansion features several new roles, rules variants for a fifth player, new Special Event cards and new challenges for the players.

Pandemic is based on the premise that four [diseases](#) have broken out in the world, each threatening to wipe out a region. The game accommodates 2 to 4 players, (five with the expansion pack) each playing one of five possible specialists: ([dispatcher](#), [medic](#), [scientist](#), [researcher](#) or [operations expert](#)). The game is unlike most boardgames as the gameplay is cooperative, rather than competitive. Through the combined effort of all the players, the goal is to discover all four cures before any of several game-losing conditions are reached.

An expansion, "Pandemic: On the Brink" (co-designed by Matt Leacock and [Tom Lehmann](#)) adds several new roles and special events, and rules adjustments to allow a fifth player. In addition, several rules expansions are included, referred to as "challenge kits".

The challenges include fifth disease - Mutation, which should be cured or not present at the game board when the players score for victory. Another challenge is the Virulent Strain, which makes one disease particularly deadly, replacing standard Epidemic cards with new ones.

Each such card represents a special nasty effect, that this particular epidemic has on the game play.

There are 8 Role Cards in this expansion, including a revised Operation Expert card and a Bio-Terrorist card which puts one player against the rest of the team ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIO**TERROR****BIBLE.COM:** The following glossary is to help facilitate further understanding of the complex terminology that surrounds the field of medical science which deals with vaccines, bio-terror and pandemics.

Abscess: A localized collection of pus resulting from an infection.

Adjuvant: A substance that is added to a vaccine to improve the immune response so that less vaccine is needed. Aluminum hydroxide is the only FDA licensed adjuvant in the United States.

Aerosol, aerosolized: A suspension of small (< 5µm) particles or droplets in the air. Aerosolized biological agents may remain suspended in air for long periods and may travel long distances. Aerosol (or airborne) transmission occurs when an aerosol containing a biological agent is inhaled by and infects another person. Aerosols are generated naturally by coughing, sneezing, talking or breathing. Certain medical procedures, such as endotracheal intubation, mechanical ventilation, and airway suctioning, can generate aerosols. Aerosols also can be produced intentionally to deliver a biological weapon.

Airborne precautions: Airborne precautions are actions taken to prevent the transmission of infectious agents that are suspended in the air (aerosols) and that are therefore infectious over long distances.

Aluminum: A naturally occurring element that makes up about 8% of the surface of the earth and is always found combined with other elements such as oxygen, silicon, and fluorine. Aluminum is the most common metallic element in the earth's crust but has no clear biologic role. Everyone is exposed to low levels of aluminum from food, air, and water. Exposure to high levels of aluminum may result in respiratory problems (aluminosis). Inhalation of bauxite (aluminum ore) fumes may cause pulmonary fibrosis. Aluminum in the bloodstream may lead to neurological symptoms and may be fatal.

Anthrax: A serious bacterial infection caused by *Bacillus anthracis* that occurs primarily in animals. Cattle, sheep, horses, mules, and some wild animals are highly susceptible. Humans and swine are generally quite resistant to anthrax. Humans become infected when the spores of *B. anthracis* enter the body by contact with animals infected with *B. anthracis* or from contact with contaminated animal products, insect bites, ingestion, or inhalation. Aerosolized ("weaponized") spores of *B. anthracis* can potentially be used (misused) for biological warfare and bioterrorism. Cutaneous anthrax is the most common form of the disease and is characterized by the development of a localized skin lesion with a central eschar surrounded by marked edema (swelling). Inhalation anthrax (woolsorters' disease) typically involves hemorrhagic mediastinitis (bleeding into the mid-chest), rapidly progressive systemic (bodywide) infection, and carries a very high mortality rate. Gastrointestinal anthrax is much rarer but is also associated with a high mortality rate.

Antibiotic susceptibility: The vulnerability of a specific bacterial strain to antibiotic treatment. Some bacterial strains are resistant to specific antibiotics, so antibiotic susceptibility must be determined before drugs are chosen for prophylaxis or treatment.

Antibodies: Proteins that are produced by specialized cells of the immune system, called B cells, after stimulation by an antigen. Antibodies (also called immunoglobulins) act specifically against the antigen in an immune response.

Antibiotic: A drug used to treat infections caused by bacteria and other microorganisms. Originally, an antibiotic was a substance produced by one microorganism that selectively inhibits the growth of another. Synthetic antibiotics, usually chemically related to natural antibiotics, have since been produced that accomplish comparable tasks.

Antibiotic resistance: The ability of bacteria and other microorganisms to withstand an antibiotic to which they were once sensitive (and were once stalled or killed outright). Also called drug resistance.

Atypical: Not typical, not usual, not normal, abnormal. Atypical is often used to refer to the appearance of precancerous or cancerous cells.

Avian flu: See: Avian influenza.

Avirulent: Not virulent. A biological agent is avirulent when it does not cause disease.

Bacillus: A large family of bacteria that have a rod-like shape. They include the bacteria that cause food to spoil, and also those responsible for some types of diseases. Helpful members of the bacillus family are used to make antibiotics, or colonize the human intestinal tract and aid with digestion.

Bacillus anthracis: The bacterium that causes anthrax. Anthrax differs from most bacteria in that they exist in an inactive (dormant) state called spores. The spores are found in soil, animal carcasses and feces (including sheep, goats, cattle, bison, horses, and deer), and animal products (e.g., hides and wool). Some animals (cats, dogs, rats, and swine) are very resistant to anthrax. Remarkably, anthrax spores can remain dormant in soil for many years, perhaps decades. Likened somewhat to eggs that have the ability to hatch, spores can transform (germinate) into active bacteria under appropriate conditions.

Bacteria: Single-celled microorganisms which can exist either as independent (free-living) organisms or as parasites (dependent upon another organism for life).

Bacterial: Of or pertaining to [bacteria](#). For example, a bacterial lung [infection](#).

Bioterrorism: Terrorism using biologic agents that are harmful to humans. Biological diseases and the agents that might be used for terrorism have been listed by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). These agents include viruses, bacteria, rickettsiae (microorganisms that have traits common to both bacterial and viruses), fungi, and biological toxins. The biological disease agents are classified into three categories, according to the degree of danger each agent is felt to pose.

Biovar: Formerly called a biotype, a biovar is group of bacterial strains distinguishable from other strains of the same species on the basis of physiological characteristics.

Botulism: An uncommon but potentially very serious illness, a type of food poisoning, that produces paralysis of muscles, via a nerve toxin called botulinum toxin ("botox") that is manufactured by bacteria named *Clostridium botulinum*.

Brucellosis: An infectious disease due to the bacteria *Brucella* that causes rising and falling (undulant) fevers, sweats, malaise, weakness, anorexia, headache, myalgia (muscle pain) and back pain.

BSL-3: Biosafety level 3. A level of laboratory precaution suitable for work with most pathogens transmitted through inhalation.

BSL-4: Biosafety Level 4. This level is required for work with the most dangerous (highly lethal) agents that pose a high risk of aerosol transmission. Examples of agents requiring this level are the Ebola virus and variola (the smallpox virus).

CDC: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the US agency charged with tracking and investigating public health trends. The stated mission of the CDC is "To promote health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability." The CDC is a part of the U.S. Public Health Services (PHS) under the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: The US agency charged with tracking and investigating public health trends. The stated mission of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, commonly called the CDC, is "To promote health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability."

Chlamydia: A type of bacteria one species of which causes an infection very similar to gonorrhea in the way that it is spread, the symptoms it produces, and the long-term consequences.

Cholera: A devastating and sometimes lethal disease with intense vomiting and profuse watery diarrhea leading to dehydration which, unless immediately treated, may be fatal.

Clostridium: A group of anaerobic bacteria (bacteria that thrive in the absence of oxygen). There are 100+ species of Clostridium. They include, for examples, Clostridium difficile, Clostridium perfringens (also called Clostridium welchii), and Clostridium botulinum.

Clostridium botulinum: A group of rod-shaped bacteria commonly found in the soil that grow best under low oxygen conditions. The bacteria form heat-resistant spores which allow them to survive in a dormant state until exposed to conditions that can support their growth. Clostridium botulinum produces botulinum toxin, a highly potent neurotoxin and the basis of the disease botulism.

Clostridium perfringens: A type of bacteria that is the most common agent of gas gangrene and can also cause food poisoning as well as a fulminant form of bowel disease called necrotizing colitis.

Cough: A rapid expulsion of air from the lungs typically in order to clear the lung airways of fluids, mucus, or material. Also called tussis.

Cryptosporidiosis: An intestinal infection characterized by diarrhea caused by a microscopic parasite, Cryptosporidium parvum. The parasite lives in the small intestine of humans and animals who pass it in their feces. The parasite is protected by an outer shell that allows it to survive outside the body for long periods of time and makes it resistant to chlorine disinfection. Both the disease and the parasite are popularly known as "Crypto." The disease is also called cryptosporidium enteritis.

Cryptosporidium: See: Cryptosporidiosis.

Cryptosporidium parvum: The [parasite](#) that causes the disease cryptosporidiosis. See: Cryptosporidiosis.

Cyanosis: A bluish discoloration of the skin due to inadequately oxygenated blood.

Dengue: Also known as [Dengue fever](#), an acute mosquito-borne viral illness of sudden onset that usually follows a benign course with [headache](#), [fever](#), prostration, severe joint and [muscle pain](#), swollen glands

(lymphadenopathy) and [rash](#). The presence (the "dengue triad") of fever, rash, and headache (and other pains) is particularly characteristic of dengue. Dengue is endemic throughout the tropics and subtropics. It goes by other names including breakbone or dandy fever. Victims of dengue often have contortions due to the intense joint and muscle pain. Hence, the name "breakbone fever." Slaves in the West Indies who contracted dengue were said to have "dandy fever" because of their postures and gait.

Dengue fever: An acute mosquito-borne viral illness of sudden onset that usually follows a benign course with headache, [fever](#), prostration, severe joint and muscle pain, swollen glands (lymphadenopathy) and [rash](#). The presence (the "dengue triad") of fever, rash, and headache (and other pains) is particularly characteristic of dengue. [Dengue fever](#) is endemic throughout the tropics and subtropics. It goes by other names including breakbone or dandy fever. Victims of dengue often have contortions due to the intense joint and muscle pain. Hence, the name "breakbone fever." Slaves in the West Indies who contracted dengue were said to have "dandy fever" because of their postures and gait.

Denture: An artificial set of teeth that can be removed.

Diagnosis: **1** The nature of a disease; the identification of an illness. **2** A conclusion or decision reached by diagnosis. The diagnosis is rabies. **3** The identification of any problem. The diagnosis was a plugged IV.

Eastern equine encephalitis: Abbreviated EEE. A mosquito-born viral disease. The EEE virus normally is found in freshwater swamp birds and mosquitoes that do not bite people. However, the virus is occasionally transmitted to other types of mosquitoes capable of biting horses and people. The risk of contracting EEE is highest in mid-to-late summer. The mosquitoes are killed by frost.

Encephalitis: Inflammation of the brain. Encephalitis occurs, for example, in 1 in 1,000 cases of measles. It may start (up to 3 weeks) after onset of the measles rash and present with high fever, convulsions, and coma. It usually runs a blessedly short course with full recovery within a week. Or it may eventuate in central nervous system impairment or death.

Epidemic: The occurrence of more cases of a disease than would be expected in a community or region during a given time period. A sudden severe outbreak of a disease such as SARS. From the Greek "epi-", "upon" + "demos", "people or population" = "epidemos" = "upon the population." See also: Endemic; Pandemic.

Endemic: A disease that is constantly present to a greater or lesser degree in a human population in a specific geographic location. Enzootic is the comparable term referring to diseases associated with animal populations.

Escherichia coli: Full term for E. coli, the colon bacillus.

Essential: **1.** Something that cannot be done without. **2.** Required in the diet, because the body cannot make it. As in an essential amino acid or an essential fatty acid. **3.** Idiopathic. As in essential hypertension. "Essential" is a hallowed term meaning "We don't know the cause."

FDA: The Food and Drug Administration, an agency within the U.S. Public Health Service, which is a part of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Fever: Although a fever technically is any body temperature above the normal of 98.6 degrees F. (37 degrees C.), in practice a person is usually not considered to have a significant fever until the temperature is above 100.4 degrees F (38 degrees C.).

Flu: Short for [influenza](#). The flu is caused by viruses that infect the respiratory tract which are divided into three types, designated A, B, and C. Most people who get the flu recover completely in 1 to 2 weeks, but some people develop serious and potentially life-threatening medical complications, such as [pneumonia](#). Much of the illness and death caused by influenza can be prevented by annual influenza vaccination.

Food and Drug Administration: The FDA, an agency within the U.S. Public Health Service, which is a part of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Food poisoning: A common flu-like illness typically characterized by nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, due to something the victim ate or drank that contained noxious bacteria, viruses, parasites, metals or toxins.

Germ: **1.** A cell or group of cells (called a primordium) capable of developing into an organ, a part or an organism in its entirety. Eggs and sperm are germ cells. **2.** A pathogenic microorganism. A microbe capable of causing disease. The germ theory of disease held, correctly, that these minute bodies can cause disease. **3.** The figurative source or wellspring. Dr. Watson told Holmes he had the germ of an idea.

Glanders: A bacterial infection that causes a chronic debilitating disease of equids (horses, mules, and donkeys) as well as some members of the cat family and is transmissible to people. The bacterium responsible for glanders is *Burkholderia mallei* (formerly called *Pseudomonas mallei*).

Headache: A pain in the head with the pain being above the eyes or the ears, behind the head (occipital), or in the back of the upper neck. Headache, like chest pain or back ache, has many causes.

Hemorrhagic: Pertaining to bleeding or the abnormal flow of blood.

HEPA: Acronym that stands for High-Efficiency Particulate Air and for High-Efficiency Particulate Arrestor.

Hygiene: The science of preventive medicine and the preservation of health. From the name of Hygeia, the daughter of Asklepios, the Greek god of medicine (whose staff with entwined snake is the symbol of medicine). Asklepios (known to the Romans as Aesculapius) had a number of children including not only Hygeia but also Panacea, the patroness of clinical medicine. Hygeia also followed her father into medicine. As the patroness of health, Hygeia was charged with providing a healthy environment to prevent illness. In Greek, "hygieia" means health.

Immunogenic: Relating to or producing an immune response.

Incubation period: The time from infection to the appearance of symptoms in infected persons.

Infection: The growth of a parasitic organism within the body. (A parasitic organism is one that lives on or in another organism and draws its nourishment therefrom.) A person with an infection has another organism (a "germ") growing within him, drawing its nourishment from the person.

Infectious dose: The amount of pathogen (measured in numbers of organisms) required to cause infection in the host.

Influenza: The flu is caused by viruses that infect the respiratory tract which are divided into three types, designated A, B, and C. Most people who get the flu recover completely in 1 to 2 weeks, but some people develop serious and potentially life-threatening medical complications, such as [pneumonia](#). Much of the illness and death caused by [influenza](#) can be prevented by annual influenza vaccination.

Injure: To harm, hurt, or wound. The word injure may be in physical or emotional sense. Treadmill machines may injure anyone who gets on one. Sexual molestation injures children. From the Latin injuria meaning injury.

Inoculation: The introduction of a substance into a body in order to induce an immune response.

Isolate: A group in which mating is always between members of the group. For example, the Amish.

Isolated, isolation, and quarantine: Public health measures that are implemented to stop the spread of communicable disease. Isolation refers to the separation and restriction of movement of people who are sick with an infectious illness from those who are not infected. Quarantine refers to the separation and restriction of movement of persons who are not currently sick but have been exposed to an infectious agent and may become sick and/or spread illness to others. In most cases, isolation and quarantine are voluntary. However, federal, state, and local governments do have the authority to enforce the isolation and quarantine of those who are sick and those who are suspected of being exposed to an infectious disease.

Israel: The state of Israel is the only modern nation that has not signed the 1972 [Biological Weapons Convention](#) (refusal to engage in offensive biological warfare, stockpiling, and use of biological weapons). Israel is also the only modern nation that has signed but not ratified the 1993 [Chemical Weapons Convention](#) (refusal to produce, stockpile and use chemical weapons). Should a future biological terror attack hit America or any other nation, the state of Israel will be the prime suspect.

Lethal: Deadly, fatal, capable of causing death, death-dealing. The word "lethal" comes from the Latin "letum" meaning "death or destruction."

Measles: An acute and highly contagious viral disease characterized by fever, runny nose, cough, red eyes, and a spreading skin rash. Measles, also known as rubeola, is a potentially disastrous disease. It can be complicated by ear infections, pneumonia, encephalitis (which can cause convulsions, mental retardation, and even death), the sudden onset of low blood platelet levels with severe bleeding (acute thrombocytopenic purpura), or a chronic brain disease that occurs months to years after an attack of measles (subacute sclerosing panencephalitis).

Melioidosis: An infectious illness, also called Whitmore's disease, that is most frequent in Southeast Asia and Northern Australia and is caused by a bacteria called "Pseudomonas pseudomallei" found in soil, rice paddies and stagnant waters. Humans catch the disease by inhalation of contaminated dust or when soil contaminated by the bacteria comes in contact with abraded (scraped) skin.

Morbidity: The incidence of disease; the rate of sickness.

Mortality: The number of deaths in a given time or place; the proportion of deaths to population.

Mycobacterium: A large family of bacteria that have unusually waxy cell walls that are resistant to digestion.

Nausea: [Nausea](#), is the urge to vomit. It can be brought by many causes including, systemic illnesses, such as [influenza](#), medications, pain, and inner ear disease. When nausea and/or vomiting are persistent, or when they are accompanied by other severe symptoms such as [abdominal pain](#), [jaundice](#), fever, or bleeding, a physician should be consulted.

Negative pressure isolation room: A hospital room, generally used with tuberculosis patients, that isolates infected patients and is designed to direct air flow from outside corridors and rooms into the room, preventing the chance for contaminated air to flow to other parts of a building.

Nephritis: Inflammation of the kidney caused by infection, a degenerative process, or vascular disease.

Of concern: Biological agents that have specific characteristics—including high infectious properties, easy person-to-person transmission, lack of countermeasures, and easy weaponization or aerosolization—that qualify them as high priority threats, or biological agents “of concern.”

Pandemic: An epidemic (a sudden outbreak) that becomes very widespread and affects a whole region, a continent, or the world.

Parenteral: The administration of medication through intravenous, intramuscular, or subcutaneous injection.

Percutaneous: Through the skin.

Pestis: The plague. An infectious disease due to a bacteria called *Yersinia pestis*.

Phase I clinical trial: The first stage of testing unlicensed drugs and vaccines in humans. Phase I studies are designed to determine the metabolic and pharmacologic actions of a drug in humans, the side effects associated with increasing the doses, and, if possible, to gain early evidence of effectiveness. Phase I studies also evaluate drug metabolism, structure-activity relationships, and the mechanism of action in humans.

Phase II clinical trial: Controlled clinical studies that are conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of a drug for a particular indication(s) in patients with the disease or condition under study, and to determine the common short-term side effects and risks.

Phase III clinical trial: Expanded controlled and uncontrolled studies that are conducted following the collection of preliminary evidence suggesting effectiveness of a drug. Phase III clinical trials are intended to gather additional information to evaluate the overall risk-versus-benefit relationship of a drug, and to provide an adequate basis for physician labeling.

Phase IV clinical trial: Postmarketing studies conducted to obtain additional information about a drug such as its risks, benefits, and optimal use.

Plague: The plague is an infectious disease due to a bacteria called *Yersinia pestis*.

Pleural effusion: An accumulation of fluid in the space surrounding the lungs.

Poisoning: Taking a substance that is injurious to health or can cause death. Poisoning is still a major hazard to children, despite child-resistant (and sometimes adult-resistant) packaging and dose-limits per container.

Postexposure prophylaxis: Administration of a therapeutic agent (usually a drug) after exposure to a pathogen in order to reduce the likelihood of illness.

Preclinical trial: Experimental testing of drugs in test tubes or animals. These trials are conducted before testing in humans.

Prescription: A physician's order for the preparation and administration of a drug or device for a patient. A prescription has several parts. They include the superscription or heading with the symbol "R" or "Rx", which stands for the word recipe (meaning, in Latin, to take); the inscription, which contains the names and quantities of the ingredients; the subscription or directions for compounding the drug; and the

signature which is often preceded by the sign "s" standing for signa (Latin for mark), giving the directions to be marked on the container.

Public health: The approach to medicine that is concerned with the health of the community as a whole. Public health is community health. It has been said that: "Health care is vital to all of us some of the time, but public health is vital to all of us all of the time."

Q fever: An acute febrile illness due to *Coxiella burnetii* (*C. burnetii*), a species of bacteria. Q fever is a zoonotic disease (contracted from animals). Aside from sudden onset of fever, there is headache, malaise, and pneumonia but no rash.

Quarantine: The period of isolation decreed to control the spread of infectious disease. Before the era of antibiotics, quarantine was one of the few available means for halting the spread of infectious diseases. It is still employed as needed. The list of quarantinable diseases in the US includes cholera, diphtheria, infectious tuberculosis, plague, smallpox, yellow fever, and viral hemorrhagic fevers (such as Marburg, Ebola and Congo-Crimean disease). In 2003, SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) was added as a quarantinable disease.

Radiation: 1. Rays of energy. Gamma rays and [X-rays](#) are two of the types of energy waves often used in medicine. 2. The use of energy waves to diagnose or treat disease. See also: [Irradiation](#).

Resistance: Opposition to something, or the ability to withstand it. For example, some forms of staphylococcus are resistant to treatment with antibiotics.

Respiratory droplet transmission: Droplet transmission occurs when relatively large particles (>5 microns) containing a biological agent are propelled from an infected person over relatively short distances (3-6 feet) and deposited onto the mucous membranes (usually mouth or nose) of another person or onto an environmental surface.

Respiratory droplet precautions: The use of gowns, gloves, eye protection, and surgical masks to protect against respiratory droplets.

Ricin: A potent protein toxin made from the waste left over from processing castor beans. The castor plant, which is called *Ricinus communis*, is found throughout the world. Ricin is fairly easy to extract. Worldwide a million tons of castor beans are processed annually in the production of castor oil. The waste mash from this process is 5% ricin by weight.

Rickettsia: A member of a group of microorganisms that (like viruses) require other living cells for growth but (like bacteria) use oxygen, have metabolic enzymes and cell walls, and are susceptible to antibiotics. Rickettsiae cause a series of diseases named for the American pathologist Howard Ricketts who discovered that ticks spread Rocky Mountain spotted [fever](#) and then isolated from the blood of infected animals and eggs of infected ticks the microorganism responsible for Rocky Mountain spotted fever, [typhus](#), trench fever and other similar conditions. While in Mexico in 1910 studying a typhus epidemic, Ricketts contracted the disease and died at age 39. (See Rickettsial diseases).

Salmonella: A group of bacteria that cause typhoid fever and a number of other illnesses, including food poisoning, gastroenteritis and enteric fever from contaminated food products.

Septic shock: A condition in which an infection initiates a complex cascade of physiological effects that can result in inadequate blood pressure, organ failure, and death.

Shigella: A group of bacteria that normally inhabit the intestinal tract and cause infantile [gastroenteritis](#), summer [diarrhea](#) of childhood and various forms of dysentery including epidemic and opportunistic bacillary dysentery. Named for the Japanese bacteriologist Kiyoshi Shiga (1870-1957).

Smallpox: Also known as variola, a highly contagious and frequently fatal viral disease characterized by a biphasic fever and a distinctive skin rash that left pock marks in its wake. Because of its high case-fatality rates and transmissibility, smallpox now represents a serious bioterrorist threat. The disease is caused by the variola virus. The incubation period is about 12 days (range: 7 to 17 days) following exposure. Initial symptoms include high fever, fatigue, and head and back aches. A characteristic rash, most prominent on the face, arms, and legs, follows in 2-3 days. The rash starts with flat red lesions that evolve at the same rate. Lesions become pus-filled and begin to crust early in the second week. Scabs develop and then separate and fall off after about 3-4 weeks.

Standard precautions: Protective actions that are taken in a healthcare setting (such as the use of gowns and gloves) to prevent skin and mucous membrane exposure when contact with blood or other body fluids is anticipated. Standard precaution guidelines are based on the principle that all blood, body fluids, secretions, nonintact skin, mucous membranes, and excretions (except sweat) may contain transmissible infectious agents.

Subcutaneous: Under the skin.

Sunscreen: A substance that blocks the effect of the sun's harmful rays. Using lotions that contain sunscreens can reduce the risk of [skin cancer](#), including [melanoma](#).

Supportive care: Treatment given to prevent, control, or relieve complications and side effects and to improve the patient's comfort and quality of life.

Supportive therapy: A medical treatment that relieves symptoms or maintains basic functioning, but which is not specific to the underlying disease. Examples include intravenous fluids, pain medication, oxygen, fever control, and nutrition.

Surveillance and containment: This refers to the detection of disease cases through various reporting mechanisms and, in the case of smallpox and other communicable diseases, the isolation of infected individuals and vaccination of potentially exposed persons.

Tachycardia: Relatively rapid heartbeat.

Tachypnea: Increased rate of respiration.

Toxin: One of a number of poisons produced by certain plants, animals, and bacteria.

Tuberculosis: A highly contagious infection caused by the bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Abbreviated TB. Tubercles (tiny lumps) are a characteristic finding in TB. Diagnosis may be made by skin test, which if positive should be followed by a chest X-ray to determine the status (active or dormant) of the infection. Tuberculosis is more common in people with immune system problems, such as AIDS, than in the general population. Treatment of active tuberculosis is mandatory by law in the US, and should be available at no cost to the patient through the public health system. It involves a course of antibiotics and vitamins that lasts about six months. It is important to finish the entire treatment, both to prevent reoccurrence and to prevent the development of antibiotic-resistant tuberculosis. Most patients with tuberculosis do not need to be quarantined, but it is sometimes necessary.

Tularemia: A bacterial disease caused by infection with a bacterium called *Francisella tularensis* that usually occurs in wild and domestic animals, most often rabbits, and can be transmitted to humans by contact with animal tissues or ticks and fleas. Also called rabbit fever and deerfly fever.

Variola: [Smallpox](#), a highly contagious and frequently fatal viral disease characterized by a biphasic (double-humped) [fever](#) and a distinctive skin [rash](#) that (if the patient survived) left pock marks in its wake. The English physician Edward Jenner (1749-1823) exploited the fact that cowpox created immunity to smallpox and successfully developed an attenuated (weakened) virus vaccine for smallpox. Thanks to vaccination, smallpox has been eradicated. It was so named because the pocks were small and the disease was seen as less than the "great pox" (syphilis).

Vibrio: A group of bacteria that includes *Vibrio cholerae*, the agent of [cholera](#), (a devastating and sometimes lethal disease with profuse watery [diarrhea](#)) and *Vibrio comma* (which is shaped like a comma). *Vibrio* move about actively. The word "vibrio" in Latin means "to quiver."

Vibrio cholerae: One of the *Vibrio* bacteria, *V. cholerae* (as the name implies) is the agent of cholera, a devastating and sometimes lethal disease with profuse watery diarrhea.

Viral: Of or pertaining to a virus.

Viral encephalitis: Inflammation of the brain as a result of virus infection. There are many viruses that cause viral encephalitis.

Virion: A complete virus particle, including genetic material and protein coat, as it would exist outside of a cell.

Virulent: A biological agent is virulent when it has the ability to overcome the host's immune defenses and cause disease. Virulence is a measure of the severity of disease that an agent is capable of causing.

Virus: A microorganism smaller than a bacteria, which cannot grow or reproduce apart from a living cell. A virus invades living cells and uses their chemical machinery to keep itself alive and to replicate itself. It may reproduce with fidelity or with errors (mutations)-this ability to mutate is responsible for the ability of some viruses to change slightly in each infected person, making treatment more difficult.

Viruses: Small living particles that can infect cells and change how the cells function. Infection with a virus can cause a person to develop symptoms. The disease and symptoms that are caused depend on the type of virus and the type of cells that are infected.

Weaponized: In the context of biological weapons, 'weaponization' refers to the act of adapting a biological agent for use as a weapon. When a biological agent is referred to as having been weaponized, it usually means that it has been manipulated or treated in such a way as to improve its effectiveness as a weapon by making it more virulent, more easily disseminated as an aerosol, or more stable.

West Nile encephalitis: A febrile disease caused by the West Nile virus that is transmitted from birds to the common *Culex* mosquito and then to people. The virus is named after the area it was first found in Uganda.

Yersinia: A group of bacteria that appear rod-like under the microscope and include *Yersinia pestis* (the cause of the bubonic and pneumonic plague), *Yersinia enterocolitica* (the cause of a disease called yersiniosis), and *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis* (which causes a condition called mesenteric adenitis, particularly in immunocompromised patients). Both *Y. enterocolitica* and *Y. pseudotuberculosis* have also been implicated in a viral form of arthritis. Infection with *Yersinia* bacteria can be treated with antibiotics. See the entire [definition of Yersinia](#)

Yersinia pestis: The bacteria that causes the bubonic plague which in the year 1341 (as the Black Death) and later in the Middle Ages decimated Europe. The effects of the plague are described in the nursery rhyme "We all fall down."

See the entire [definition of Yersinia pestis](#)

Zoonosis, zoonotic disease: A disease that can be spread from wild or domesticated animals to humans. Examples of zoonotic diseases include anthrax, plague, and tularemia. Much of the world's emerging infectious diseases are zoonotic.

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following state/government sponsored bio-terror tests (attacks) occurred during World War II, specifically from 1939-1945. The historical record of state sponsored bio-terror is littered with unprovoked attacks on unsuspecting soldiers and citizens alike. The fact that state sponsored bio-terror tests (attacks) exist in mass confirms not only that government is the serial bio-terrorist, but that it will strike again in the near future.

Currently, Israel is the only modern nation that has **not signed** the 1972 [Biological Weapons Convention](#) (refusal to engage in offensive biological warfare, stockpiling, and use of biological weapons). Also, Israel is the only modern nation that has **signed but not ratified** the 1993 [Chemical Weapons Convention](#) (refusal to produce, stockpile and use chemical weapons). Should the world suffer a major bio-terror attack or pandemic, Israel will be the #1 suspect.

Title: Aftermath Of Terror Anthrax's Deadly Persistence Can Be Seen In Bomb Experiment From World War II

Date: October 18, 2001

Source: [Wall Street Journal](#)

Abstract: Gazing at Gruinard Island across a stretch of blue water, Bill Richardson says dreamily: "It's bathed in sunshine and is quite lovely. It's not at all foreboding or evil."

Just a decade ago, though, the tiny Scottish isle was probably the most dangerous place in Britain. During World War II, British scientists secretly detonated several anthrax-laden bombs on Gruinard to study their potential for biological warfare against the Germans. Scores of sheep died after inhaling the bacteria.

Amid an expanding number of cases of anthrax exposure in the U.S., the Gruinard experiment may hold valuable lessons. It showed that a carefully calibrated explosion could turn liquid anthrax into a deadly inhalable form, the same type that killed a man in Florida and has been found in the U.S. Senate's offices. The British test also demonstrated that once anthrax is unleashed, it has amazing staying power: Gruinard was off-limits to people for more than 40 years because its soil continued to harbor vast amounts of highly infective anthrax spores.

It took an unprecedented four-year effort -- and vast quantities of formaldehyde mixed in seawater -- before the island was rid of the deadly bacteria. "It was possible to decontaminate an area of limited size," says Richard Manchee, the British microbiologist who led the cleanup, "but a large area would be very expensive and difficult."

Today, Gruinard is a lot like it was before the war -- an idyllic and remote 500-acre island, home to rabbits, birds and seals but no people. There probably is still some anthrax lying around, but not enough to cause harm, say scientists. Sheep were recently allowed to graze there, and none contracted the disease. Signs that once warned people to "Keep Off" have been pulled down.

Still, few locals venture there. "There's very little reason to go," says Mr. Richardson, who runs a post office on the mainland a mile away and has never set foot on Gruinard.

Britain began its tests on the island in October 1940 in response to rumors that Germany had launched a bioweapons program. British scientists had already tested anthrax in sheep and guinea pigs at a military lab called Porton Down, but to test the bacteria's effectiveness in the open air, they needed a remote location.

Gruinard Island, in the northwest of Scotland, was perfect. Owned by a local family, it sat in the middle of a blue bay and was surrounded by craggy mountains. For security reasons, it was given a new name: X Base.

The anthrax project was led by Dr. Paul Fildes, a microbiologist who had also been a naval surgeon in World War I. In July 1942, Dr. Fildes and his team placed a "wet culture" of anthrax in a bomb and used a gantry to suspend the device six feet above the ground. Several sheep were placed in open wooden crates downwind, and the bomb was exploded electrically. Within three days, the sheep began to die from inhaling the anthrax spores. Even animals placed 250 feet away succumbed.

"The reality of bioterror warfare had been proven," says an official at Porton Down familiar with the tests.

Emboldened by the results, the British team tried alternative methods. They fired anthrax bombs from mortar guns into the ground. One was dropped from an airplane, but it was badly aimed and fell harmlessly into a marsh. In October 1942, a similar device dropped from a Blenheim bomber on a seashore in South Wales did detonate; several sheep died of anthrax.

The data collected from such experiments were clear-cut. "On a weight for weight basis, [anthrax] was 100 to 1,000 times more potent than any then known chemical agent," writes Graden Carter, a historian at the Porton Down lab, in a book about the lab's various activities. "It was deduced that death in personnel were certain to follow an exposure."

By this time British scientists had also successfully carried out experiments with "cluster bombs," devices that carried 100 four-pound individual bombs. Gruinard was too small to test such devices, but other countries were willing to help. Under a project known as N bomb, the U.S. agreed to produce anthrax at a plant in Terre Haute, Ind., while Canada agreed to test cluster bombs loaded with the deadly bacteria.

But the war ended, and the N bomb plan was abandoned. The Porton Down scientists now faced a problem. To preserve the secrecy of their project, and because the island was heavily contaminated with anthrax, they couldn't return Gruinard to its original owners. So in 1946 Britain acquired it for 500 pounds (about \$725 at today's rate of exchange), with the promise that the owners could eventually reacquire it for the same amount.

The scientists were in for a surprise. While many expected that the anthrax spores would die away or disappear in the wind, they didn't. Scientists measuring the contamination each year between 1947 and 1979 found that the infestation levels stayed the same. Puzzled members of Parliament began to ask why Britain continued to own the island -- and why it remained off limits. There were few answers.

Finally, in 1986, the British government decided to undertake a large-scale cleanup of Gruinard. After testing various chemical agents, the scientists hit upon the best one -- formaldehyde. They built an entire irrigation system on the island, an intricate network of spray tubes, and soaked the ground in 280 tons of formaldehyde, diluted in 2,000 tons of seawater, for about one year. Soil samples were tested at various distances away from the center of the anthrax bomb explosions. "When we got three samples that weren't contaminated, we stopped," says Mr. Manchee, the cleanup leader.

In April 1990, a junior defense minister was taken by boat to the island, where he declared Gruinard safe and removed the warning signs. The next month, "Anthrax Island," as it had come to be called, was returned to its original owners.

These days, few people visit this remote bit of Scotland. Occasionally, bird-watchers show up to seek a pair of white-tailed eagles that make their nest on Gruinard. But they don't row across.

Says Mr. Richardson, the local postmaster: "They prefer to see the birds from the shore" ([Wall Street Journal, 2001](#)).

Title: Doctors Of Depravity
Date: March 2, 2007
Source: [Daily Mail](#)

Abstract: After more than 60 years of silence, World War II's most enduring and horrible secret is being nudged into the light of day. One by one the participants, white-haired and mildmannered, line up to tell their dreadful stories before they die.

Akira Makino is a frail widower living near Osaka in Japan. His only unusual habit is to regularly visit an obscure little town in the southern Philippines, where he gives clothes to poor children and has set up war memorials.

Mr Makino was stationed there during the war. What he never told anybody, including his wife, was that during the four months before Japan's defeat in March 1945, he dissected ten Filipino prisoners of war, including two teenage girls. He cut out their livers, kidneys and wombs while they were still alive. Only when he cut open their hearts did they finally perish.

These barbaric acts were, he said this week, "educational", to improve his knowledge of anatomy. "We removed some of the organs and amputated legs and arms. Two of the victims were young women, 18 or 19 years old. I hesitate to say it but we opened up their wombs to show the younger soldiers. They knew very little about women - it was sex education."

Why did he do it? "It was the order of the emperor, and the emperor was a god. I had no choice. If I had disobeyed I would have been killed." But the vivisections were also a revenge on the "enemy" - Filipino tribespeople whom the Japanese suspected of spying for the Americans.

Mr Makino's prisoners seem to have been luckier than some: he anaesthetised them before cutting them up. But the secret government department which organised such experiments in Japanese-occupied China took delight in experimenting on their subjects while they were still alive.

A jovial old Japanese farmer who in the war had been a medical assistant in a Japanese army unit in China described to a U.S. reporter recently what it was like to dissect a Chinese prisoner who was still alive.

Munching rice cakes, he reminisced: "The fellow knew it was over for him, and so he didn't struggle when they led him into the room and tied him down. But when I picked up the scalpel, that's when he began screaming. I cut him open from the chest to the stomach and he screamed terribly, and his face was all twisted in agony.

"He made this unimaginable sound, he was screaming so horribly. But then finally he stopped.

"This was all in a day's work for the surgeons, but it really left an impression on me because it was my first time." The man could not be sedated, added the farmer, because it might have distorted the experiment.

The place where these atrocities occurred was an undercover medical experimentation unit of the Imperial Japanese Army. It was known officially as the Anti-Epidemic Water Supply and Purification Bureau - but all the Japanese who worked there knew it simply as Unit 731.

It had been set up as a biological warfare unit in 1936 by a physician and army officer, Shiro Ishii. A graduate of Kyoto Imperial University, Ishii had been attracted to germ warfare by the 1925 Geneva Protocol banning biological weapons. If they had to be banned under international law, reasoned Ishii, they must be extremely powerful.

Ishii prospered under the patronage of Japan's army minister. He invented a water filter which was used by the army, and allegedly demonstrated its effectiveness to Emperor Hirohito by urinating into it and offering the results to the emperor to drink. Hirohito declined, so Ishii drank it himself.

A swashbuckling womaniser who could afford to frequent Tokyo's upmarket geisha houses, Ishii remained assiduous in promoting the cause of germ warfare. His chance came when the Japanese invaded Manchuria, the region in eastern China closest to Japan, and turned it into a puppet state.

Given a large budget by Tokyo, Ishii razed eight villages to build a huge compound - more than 150 buildings over four square miles - at Pingfan near Harbin, a remote, desolate part of the Manchurian Peninsula.

Complete with an aerodrome, railway line, barracks, dungeons, laboratories, operating rooms, crematoria, cinema, bar and Shinto temple, it rivalled for size the Nazis' infamous death camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau.

The numbers of prisoners were lower. From 1936 to 1942 between 3,000 and 12,000 men, women and children were murdered in Unit 731. But the atrocities committed there were physically worse

than in the Nazi death camps. Their suffering lasted much longer - and not one prisoner survived.

At Unit 731, Ishii made his mission crystal clear. "A doctor's God-given mission is to block and treat disease," he told his staff, "but the work on which we are now to embark is the complete opposite of those principles."

The strategy was to develop biological weapons which would assist the Japanese army's invasion of south-east China, towards Peking.

There were at least seven other units dotted across Japanese-occupied Asia, but they all came under Ishii's command. One studied plagues; another ran a bacteria factory; another conducted experiments in human food and water deprivation, and waterborne typhus.

Another factory back in Japan produced chemical weapons for the army. Typhoid, cholera and dysentery bacteria were farmed for battlefield use.

Most of these facilities were combined at Unit 731 so that Ishii could play with his box of horrors. His word was law. When he wanted a human brain to experiment on, guards grabbed a prisoner and held him down while one of them cleaved open his skull with an axe. The brain was removed and rushed to Ishii's laboratory.

Human beings used for experiments were nicknamed "maruta" or "logs" because the cover story given to the local authorities was that Unit 731 was a lumber mill. Logs were inert matter, a form of plant life, and that was how the Japanese regarded the Chinese "bandits", "criminals" and "suspicious persons" brought in from the surrounding countryside.

Shackled hand and foot, they were fed well and exercised regularly. "Unless you work with a healthy body you can't get results," recalled a member of the Unit.

But the torture inflicted upon them is unimaginable: they were exposed to phosgene gas to discover the effect on their lungs, or given electrical charges which slowly roasted them. Prisoners were decapitated in order for Japanese soldiers to test the sharpness of their swords.

Others had limbs amputated to study blood loss - limbs that were sometimes stitched back on the opposite sides of the body. Other victims had various parts of their brains, lungs or liver removed, or their stomach removed and their oesophagus reattached to their intestines.

Kamada, one of several veterans who felt able to speak out after the death of Emperor Hirohito, remembered extracting the plague-infested organs of a fully conscious "log" with a scalpel.

"I inserted the scalpel directly into the log's neck and opened the chest," he said. "At first there was a terrible scream, but the voice soon fell silent."

Other experiments involved hanging prisoners upside down to discover how long it took for them to choke to death, and injecting air into their arteries to test for the onset of embolisms.

Some appear to have had no medical purpose except the administering of indescribable pain, such as injecting horse urine into prisoners' kidneys.

Those which did have a genuine medical value, such as finding the best treatment for frostbite - a valuable discovery for troops in the bitter Manchurian winters - were achieved by gratuitously cruel means.

On the frozen fields at Pingfan, prisoners were led out with bare arms and drenched with cold water to accelerate the freezing process.

Their arms were then hit with a stick. If they gave off a hard, hollow ring, the freezing process was complete. Separately, naked men and women were subjected to freezing temperatures and then defrosted to study the effects of rotting and gangrene on the flesh.

People were locked into high-pressure chambers until their eyes popped out, or they were put into centrifuges and spun to death like a cat in a washing machine. To study the effects of untreated venereal disease, male and female "logs" were deliberately infected with syphilis.

Ishii demanded a constant intake of prisoners, like a modern-day Count Dracula scouring the countryside for blood. His victims were tied to stakes to find the best range for flame-throwers, or used to test grenades and explosives positioned at different angles and distances. They were used as targets to test chemical weapons; they were bombarded with anthrax.

All of these atrocities had been banned by the Geneva Convention, which Japan signed but did not ratify. By a bitter irony, the Japanese were the first nation to use radiation against a wartime enemy. Years before Hiroshima, Ishii had prisoners' livers exposed to X-rays.

His work at Pingfan was applauded. Emperor Hirohito may not have known about Unit 731, but his family did. Hirohito's younger brother toured the Unit, and noted in his memoirs that he saw films showing mass poison gas experiments on Chinese prisoners.

Japan's prime minister Hideki Tojo, who was executed for war crimes in 1948, personally presented an award to Ishii for his contribution in developing biological weapons. Vast quantities of anthrax and

bubonic plague bacteria were stored at Unit 731. Ishii manufactured plague bombs which could spread fatal diseases far and wide. Thousands of white rats were bred as plague carriers, and fleas introduced to feed on them.

Plague fleas were then encased in bombs, with which Japanese troops launched biological attacks on reservoirs, wells and agricultural areas.

Infected clothing and food supplies were also dropped. Villages and whole towns were afflicted with cholera, anthrax and the plague, which between them killed over the years an estimated 400,000 Chinese.

One victim, Huang Yuefeng, aged 28, had no idea that by pulling his dead friend's socks on his feet before burying him he would be contaminated.

All he knew was that the dead were all around him, covered in purple splotches and lying in their own vomit. Yuefeng was lucky: he was removed from a quarantine centre by a friendly doctor and nursed back to health.

But four relatives died. Yuefeng told Time magazine: "I hate the Japanese so much that I cannot live with them under the same sky."

The plague bombing was suspended after the fifth bacterial bombing when the wind changed direction and 1,700 Japanese troops were killed.

Before Japan surrendered, Ishii and army leaders were planning to carry the war to the U.S. They proposed using "balloon bombs" loaded with biological weapons to carry cattle plague and anthrax on the jet stream to the west coast of America.

Another plan was to send a submarine to lie off San Diego and then use a light plane carried on board to launch a kamikaze mission against the city. The war ended before these suicidal attacks could be authorised.

As well as Chinese victims, Russians, Mongolians, Koreans and some prisoners of war from Europe and the U.S. also ended up in the hands of Ishii, though not all at Unit 731.

Major Robert Peaty, of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, was the senior British officer at Mukden, a prisoner-of-war camp 350 miles from Pingfan. Asked, after the war, what it was like, Peaty replied: "I was reminded of Dante's Inferno - abandon hope, all ye who enter here."

In a secret diary, Peaty recorded the regular injections of infectious diseases, disguised as harmless vaccinations, which were given to them by doctors visiting from Unit 731. His entry for January 30, 1943, records: "Everyone received a 5cc typhoid-paratyphoid A inoculation."

On February 23, his entry read: "Funeral service for 142 dead. 186 have died in 5 days, all Americans." Further "inoculations" followed.

Why, then, after the war, were nearly all the scientists at Unit 731 freed? Why did Dr Josef Mengele, the Nazi 'Angel of Death' at Auschwitz, have to flee to South America and spend the rest of his life in hiding, while Dr Shiro Ishii died at home of throat cancer aged 67 after a prosperous and untroubled life?

The answer is that the Japanese were allowed to erase Unit 731 from the archives by the American government, which wanted Ishii's biological warfare findings for itself.

In the autumn of 1945, General MacArthur granted immunity to members of the Unit in exchange for research data on biological warfare.

After Japan's surrender, Ishii's team fled back across China to the safety of their homeland. Ishii ordered the slaughter of the remaining 150 "logs" in the compound and told every member of the group to "take the secret to the grave", threatening death to anybody who went public.

Vials of potassium cyanide were issued in case anyone was captured. The last of his troops blew up the compound.

From then on, a curtain of secrecy was lowered. Unit 731 was not part of the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal. One reference to "poisonous serums" being used on the Chinese was allowed to slip by for lack of evidence.

Lawyers for the International Prosecution Section gathered evidence which was sent directly to President Truman. No more was heard of it.

The Americans took the view that all this valuable research data could end up in the hands of the Soviets if they did not act fast. This was, after all, the kind of information that no other nation would have had the ruthlessness to collect.

Thus the Japanese were off the hook. Unlike Germany, which atoned for its war crimes, Japan has been able to deny the evidence of Unit 731. When, as now, it does admit its existence, it refuses Chinese demands for an apology and compensation on the grounds that there is no legal basis for them - since all compensation issues had been settled by a treaty with China in 1972.

Many of the staff at Unit 731 went on to prominent careers. The man who succeeded Ishii as commander of Unit 731, Dr Masaji Kitano, became head of Green Cross, once Japan's largest pharmaceutical company.

Many ordinary Japanese citizens today would like to witness a gesture of atonement by their government. Meanwhile, if they want to know what happened, they can visit the museum that the Chinese government has erected in the only building at Pingfan which was not destroyed.

It does not have the specimens kept at Unit 731: the jars containing feet, heads and internal organs, all neatly labelled; or the six-foot-high glass jar in which the naked body of a Western man, cut vertically in two pieces, was pickled in formaldehyde.

But it does give an idea of what this Asian Auschwitz was like. In the words of its curator: "This is not just a Chinese concern; it is a concern of humanity." ([Daily Mail, 2007](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

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Title: President Obama Apologizes To Guatemalan President For 'Shocking,' 'Tragic,' 'Reprehensible' Syphilis Study

Date: October 1, 2010

Source: [ABC News](#)

Abstract: President Obama this afternoon spoke with Guatemalan President Alvaro Colom to "express his deep regret" and "extend an apology to all those infected" following the revelation that the U.S. Public Health Service conducted a study from 1946 to 1948 in which near 700 prisoners, soldiers and patients with emotional and mental problems were purposefully infected with syphilis.

The study also was sponsored by the National Institutes of Health, a forerunner of the Pan American Health Organization, and the Guatemalan government. "The president reaffirmed the United States' unwavering commitment to ensure that all human medical studies conducted today meet exacting U.S. and international legal and ethical standards," a White House statement said. "He also underscored the United States' deep respect for the people of Guatemala and the importance of our bilateral relationship."

News of the study was discovered by Wellesley University professor Susan Reverby, who wrote about the archived documents about the experiment she discovered at the University of Pittsburgh in January's Journal of Policy History. In a synopsis of her report, Reverby writes that the U.S. "doctors used prostitutes with the disease to pass it to the prisoners (since sexual visits were allowed by law in Guatemalan prisons) and then did direct inoculations made from syphilis bacteria poured onto the men's penises or on forearms and faces that were slightly abraded when the 'normal exposure' produced little disease, or in a few cases through spinal punctures." Dr. John Cutler, who participated in the infamous Tuskegee syphilis study, led this study in Guatemala. "Obviously, this is shocking," said White house press secretary Robert Gibbs. "It's tragic. It's reprehensible."

Earlier today, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and Secretary of Health and Human Services Kathleen Sebelius issued a statement calling the sexually transmitted disease inoculation study "clearly unethical. Although these events occurred more than 64 years ago, we are outraged that such reprehensible research could have occurred under the guise of public health. We deeply regret that it happened, and we apologize to all the individuals who were affected by such abhorrent research practices" ([ABC News, 2010](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following state/government sponsored bio-terror tests (attacks) occurred in San Francisco, California, specifically in 1949. The historical record of state sponsored bio-terror is littered with unprovoked attacks on unsuspecting soldiers and citizens alike. The fact that state sponsored bio-terror tests (attacks) exist in mass confirms not only that government is the serial bio-terrorist, but that it will strike again in the near future.

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Title: Years Ago, The Military Sprayed Germs On U.S. Cities

Date: October 22, 2001

Source: [Wall Street Journal](#)

Abstract: Fifty-one years ago, Edward J. Nevin checked into a San Francisco hospital, complaining of chills, fever and general malaise. Three weeks later, the 75-year-old retired pipe fitter was dead, the victim of what doctors said was an infection of the bacterium *Serratia marcescens*.

Decades later, Mr. Nevin's family learned what they believe was the cause of the infection, linked at the time to the hospitalizations of 10 other patients. In Senate subcommittee hearings in 1977, the U.S. Army revealed that weeks before Mr. Nevin sickened and died, the Army had staged a mock biological attack on San Francisco, secretly spraying the city with *Serratia* and other agents thought to be harmless.

The goal: to see what might happen in a real germ-warfare attack. The experiment, which involved blasting a bacterial fog over the entire 49-square-mile city from a Navy vessel offshore, was recorded with clinical nonchalance: "It was noted that a successful BW [biological warfare] attack on this area can be launched from the sea, and that effective dosages can be produced over relatively large areas," the Army wrote in its 1951 classified report on the experiment.

Now, with anthrax in the mail and fear mounting of further biological attacks, researchers are again looking back at the only other time this country faced the perils of germ warfare -- albeit self-inflicted. In fact, much of what the Pentagon knows about the effects of bacterial attacks on cities came from those secret tests conducted on San Francisco and other American cities from the 1940s through the 1960s, experts say.

"We learned a lot about how vulnerable we are to biological attack from those tests," says Leonard Cole, adjunct professor of political science at Rutgers University in New Jersey and author of several books on bioterrorism. "I'm sure that's one reason crop dusters were grounded after Sept. 11: The military knows how easy it is to disperse organisms that can affect people over huge areas."

In other tests in the 1950s, Army researchers dispersed *Serratia* on Panama City, Fla., and Key West, Fla., with no known illnesses resulting. They also released fluorescent compounds over Minnesota and

other Midwestern states to see how far they would spread in the atmosphere. The particles of zinc-cadmium-sulfide -- now a known cancer-causing agent -- were detected more than 1,000 miles away in New York state, the Army told the Senate hearings, though no illnesses were ever attributed to them as a result.

Another bacterium, *Bacillus globigii*, never shown to be harmful to people, was released in San Francisco, while still others were tested on unwitting residents in New York, Washington, D.C., and along the Pennsylvania Turnpike, among other places, according to Army reports released during the 1977 hearings.

In New York, military researchers in 1966 spread *Bacillus subtilis* variant Niger, also believed to be harmless, in the subway system by dropping lightbulbs filled with the bacteria onto tracks in stations in midtown Manhattan. The bacteria were carried for miles throughout the subway system, leading Army officials to conclude in a January 1968 report: "Similar covert attacks with a pathogenic [disease-causing] agent during peak traffic periods could be expected to expose large numbers of people to infection and subsequent illness or death."

Army officials also found widespread dispersal of bacteria in a May 1965 secret release of *Bacillus globigii* at Washington's National Airport and its Greyhound bus terminal, according to military reports released a few years after the Senate hearings. More than 130 passengers who had been exposed to the bacteria traveling to 39 cities in seven states in the two weeks following the mock attack.

The Army kept the biological-warfare tests secret until word of them was leaked to the press in the 1970s. Between 1949 and 1969, when President Nixon ordered the Pentagon's biological weapons destroyed, open-air tests of biological agents were conducted 239 times, according to the Army's testimony in 1977 before the Senate's subcommittee on health. In 80 of those experiments, the Army said it used live bacteria that its researchers at the time thought were harmless, such as the *Serratia* that was showered on San Francisco. In the others, it used inert chemicals to simulate bacteria.

Several medical experts have since claimed that an untold number of people may have gotten sick as a result of the germ tests. These researchers say even benign agents can mutate into unpredictable pathogens once exposed to the elements.

"The possibility cannot be ruled out that peculiarities in wind conditions or ventilation systems in buildings might concentrate organisms, exposing people to high doses of bacteria," testified Stephen Weitzman of the State University of New York, in the 1977 Senate hearings.

For its part, the Army justified its experiments by noting concerns during World War II that U.S. cities might come under biological attack. To prepare a response, the Army said, it had to test microbes on populated areas to learn how bacteria disperse.

"Release in and near cities, in real-world circumstances, were considered essential to the program, because the effect of a built-up area on a biological agent cloud was unknown," Edward A. Miller, the Army's secretary for research and development at the time, told the subcommittee.

But in at least one case -- the bacterial fogging of San Francisco -- the research may have gone awry. Between Sept. 20 and Sept. 27 of 1950, a Navy mine-laying vessel cruised the San Francisco coast, spraying an aerosol cocktail of *Serratia* and *Bacillus* microbes -- all believed to be safe -- over the famously foggy city from giant hoses on deck, according to declassified Army reports. According to lawyers who have reviewed the reports, researchers added fluorescent particles of zinc-cadmium-sulfide to better measure the impact. Based on results from monitoring equipment at 43 locations around the city, the Army determined that San Francisco had received enough of a dose for nearly all of the city's 800,000 residents to inhale at least 5,000 of the particles.

Two weeks after the spraying, on Oct. 11, 1950, Mr. Nevin checked in to the Stanford Hospital in San Francisco with fever and other symptoms. Ten other men and women checked in to the same hospital -- which has since been relocated to Stanford University in Palo Alto, Calif. -- with similar complaints. Doctors noticed that all 11 had the same malady: a pneumonia caused by exposure to bacteria believed to be *Serratia marcescens*. Mr. Nevin died three weeks later. The others recovered. Doctors were so surprised by the outbreak that they reported it in a medical journal, oblivious at the time to the secret germ test.

After the Army disclosed the tests nearly three decades later, Mr. Nevin's surviving family members filed suit against the federal government, alleging negligence. "My grandfather wouldn't have died except for that, and it left my grandmother to go broke trying to pay his medical bills," says Mr. Nevin's grandson, Edward J. Nevin III, a San Francisco attorney who filed the case in U.S. District Court here.

Army officials noted the pneumonia outbreak in their 1977 Senate testimony but said any link to their experiments was totally coincidental. No other hospitals reported similar outbreaks, the Army pointed out, and all 11 victims had urinary-tract infections following medical procedures, suggesting that the source of their infections lay inside the hospital.

The Nevin family appealed the suit all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, which declined to overturn lower court judgments upholding the government's immunity from lawsuits.

Today, the U.S. military is again patrolling San Francisco's coastline, guarding against someone who might try to copy the Army tests of half a century ago. Local officials say such an attack is unlikely, given the logistical problems of blasting the city without Navy ships.

Partly as a result of Mr. Nevin's death, says Lucien Canton, director of San Francisco's emergency services, "one thing we now know is that it takes an awful lot of stuff to produce casualties, especially in a place like San Francisco that always has a stiff breeze" ([Wall Street Journal, 2001](#)).

Bio & Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

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Title: Project MKNAOMI

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: MKNAOMI was the code name for a joint [Department of Defense/CIA](#) research program lasting from the 1950s through the 1970s. Unclassified information about the MKNAOMI program and the related Special Operations Division is scarce. It is generally reported to be a successor to the [MKDELTA project](#) and to have focused on biological projects including [biological warfare](#) agents—specifically, to store materials that could either incapacitate or kill a test subject and to develop devices for the diffusion of such materials.

During the first twenty years of its establishment, the [CIA](#) engaged in various projects designed to increase U.S. [biological and chemical warfare](#) capabilities. Project MKNAOMI was initiated to provide the CIA with a covert support base to meet its top-secret operational requirements. The purpose was to establish a robust arsenal within the CIA's Technical Services Division (TSD) and of which was to consist of various lethal and incapacitating materials. This would enable the TSD to serve as a highly maintained center for the circulation of biological and chemical materials.[\[citation needed\]](#)

Surveillance, testing, upgrading, and the evaluation of special materials and items were also provided by MKNAOMI so as to ensure that no defects and unwanted contingencies emerged during operational conditions. For these purposes the U.S. Army's [Special Operations Command](#) (SOC) was assigned to assist the CIA in the development, testing, and maintenance procedures for the biological agents and delivery systems (1952). Both the CIA and SOC also modified guns that fired special darts coated with biological agents and various poisonous pills. The darts would serve to incapacitate guard dogs, infiltrate the area that the dogs were guarding, and then awaken the dogs upon exiting the facility. In addition, the SOC was also designated to research the potentials for using biological agents against other animals and crops.[\[citation needed\]](#)

A 1967 CIA memo which was uncovered by the [Church Committee](#) was confirmed to give evidence of at least three covert techniques for attacking and poisoning crops that have been examined under field conditions. On November 25, 1969, President [Richard Nixon](#) abolished any military practice involving biological weapons and Project MKNAOMI was dissolved. On February 14, 1970, a presidential order was given to outlaw all stockpiles of bacteriological weapons and nonliving toxins. However, despite this presidential order, a CIA scientist was able to acquire an estimated 11 grams of deadly shellfish toxin

from SOC personnel at [Fort Detrick](#). The toxin was then stored in a CIA laboratory where it remained undetected for over five years ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

Title: Wallace L. Pannier, At 81; Was Germ Warfare Scientist

Date: August 8, 2009

Source: [Boston.com](#)

Abstract: Wallace L. Pannier, a germ warfare scientist whose top-secret projects included a mock attack on the New York subway with powdered bacteria in 1966, has died of respiratory failure and other natural causes, his widow said. He died Thursday in Frederick. He was 81.

Mr. Pannier worked at Fort Detrick, a US Army installation in Frederick that tested biological weapons during the Cold War and is now a center for biodefense research. He worked in the Special Operations Division, a secretive unit operating there from 1949 to 1969, according to family members and published reports.

The unit developed and tested delivery systems for deadly agents such as anthrax and smallpox.

In 2004, Mr. Pannier told The Baltimore Sun that team members staged their mock attack on the New York subway in 1966 by shattering light bulbs packed with powdered bacteria on the tracks. They tracked the germs with air samplers disguised as suitcases.

"People could carry a brown bag with light bulbs in it, and nobody would be suspicious," Mr. Pannier told the Sun. After a bulb broke, releasing the powder, "the trains swishing by would get it airborne," he said.

The bacteria used as mock weapons, *Bacillus globigii* and *Serratia marcescens*, were believed to be harmless, but have since been classified as human pathogens.

A year earlier, the unit released *Bacillus globigii* in the air at Washington National Airport and at bus stations in Washington, Chicago, and San Francisco, a 1975 Senate investigation found.

Mr. Pannier also said he had posed as a fisherman, an air-quality tester, and a motorist with car trouble to measure germs leaking from a pharmaceutical plant on the Susquehanna River. The readings would help US spies trying to identify Soviet bioweapons plants ([Boston.com, 2009](#)).

Title: CIA Did Mock Attacks On City System In '66

Date: March 21, 1995

Source: [NY Daily News](#)

Abstract: The CIA staged bizarre mock attacks inside New York's subway system in 1966 to test its vulnerability to terrorist plots like yesterday's deadly nerve gas attack in Tokyo.

In the super-secret Project Naomi sponsored by the CIA, plainclothes U.S. Army agents rode the subways carrying bogus light bulbs filled with supposedly harmless micro-organisms called *bacillus subtilis*.

The agents smashed the light bulbs on the track beds and street-level ventilation grates so the organisms would spread below on the platforms. Agents later used equipment to gauge how far the organisms had traveled.

The idea was to see how many New Yorkers might perish if terrorists or Communist agents spread lethal gas in the system, according to testimony at Senate hearings in the 1970s and 1980s.

New York straphangers apparently were oblivious to the tests. When bacteria rained down on them from the vents above, they simply "brushed their clothing, looked up at the grating and walked on," the Senate hearings were told.

Project Naomi ran from 1949-69 and involved more than 200 open-air tests in populated areas.

Army Brig. Gen. William Augerson testified that "under the conditions established, there was not a threat to the public" during the tests, but several scientists disagreed ([NY Daily News, 1995](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

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Title: Did The US Wage Germ Warfare In Korea?

Date: June 10, 2010

Source: [Telegraph](#)

Abstract: America denies using biological weapons in the Korean War. But North Koreans still claim the US dropped bombs containing disease-carrying insects and food.

In the winter of 1952, Yun Chang Bin recalls, the American bombers flying overhead had become a fact of life. The small detachment of Chinese 'volunteers' stationed in his village, Hwanjin, 40 miles north-east of Pyongyang, was not a worthwhile target for the US forces supporting the South Korean regime, so rural life went on much as it had done for generations. Oxen ploughed the fields and the local people – those who had not been conscripted into the North Korean military – worked together tending to the rice crops.

But then, one afternoon in early March, Yun was walking home from school when he saw Chinese troops on their hands and knees in the fields. Standing close to the same spot today, he indicates with a sweep of his hand where they were collecting small objects from the frozen ground.

'There were about 30 or 40 of the Chinese volunteer troops spread out across the field,' Yun, now 72, says. 'They were wearing masks and gloves and some of them had brooms. They were sweeping up something from the ground and others were picking it up and putting it on a fire.'

Curious, Yun approached the soldiers and asked some of the adults who had gathered what was going on. He recalls being told, 'They are catching flies. They came out of the bombs dropped by the American bastards.'

The bombs, Yun explained, had opened – rather than detonated, as conventional weapons would have done – after hitting the ground and released thousands of insects, the like of which Yun had never seen before.

'Some of the flies were bigger than bees and in several colours,' he says. 'Some were black. Some were larger and yellow. There were huge numbers of them and the volunteers were busy collecting and burning them.'

The insects had been spread over a large area of farmland and many, Yun explains, escaped the mopping-up operation. Disease broke out in the village the following month. 'I remember the adults calling it enbyo, or heat disease,' Yun says. 'It was terrible. People developed very high fevers, became delirious and complained that their heads hurt. Their muscles ached and they had blisters on their lips. They groaned with the pain and drifted in and out of consciousness. They couldn't eat anything and just kept asking for cold water.'

With all the local doctors serving at the front, there were no medical facilities in Hwanjin, so there was little anyone could do for those who had been infected, particularly as no one knew what the illness was. Yun says he was later told it was typhoid. 'It killed my father,' he adds in a matter-of-fact way. 'He lost his appetite, then lost all movement in the lower half of his body, so he was not able to move. He used to ask me to help him to sit up and I had to hold him in my arms.'

Yun Te Ryong died five days after first complaining of feeling unwell, aged 52. According to Yun, in his neighbourhood alone more than 30 people from 50 families died.

The first major conflict of the Cold War, the Korean War started 60 years ago this month, the result of the division of the Korean Peninsula after the Japanese were defeated in 1945. In the north, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was supported by the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China; the South had the backing of the United States and, when the fighting broke out, troops from a further 15 nations under the flag of the United Nations.

Britain committed 63,000 troops to the fighting, which began as border skirmishes along the 38th parallel but descended into open warfare after North Korean forces invaded on June 25 1950 – although Pyongyang still claims that it was the victim of an invasion. The war went on until a ceasefire was signed on July 27 1953, and a 2.5-mile-wide buffer zone, known as the demilitarised zone, kept the warring sides apart. Historians estimate that the fighting caused the deaths of two million civilians. North Korea and China lost about 600,000 troops; South Korea some 138,000. The US military lost more than 36,500 personnel. British forces suffered 1,078 losses, with 2,674 wounded and 1,060 missing or taken prisoner.

Even before Chinese troops had entered the fray in October 1950, the US Joint Chiefs of Staff had authorised the use of atomic weapons against targets within China if their troops became embroiled in the conflict. And even though the famously aggressive Gen Douglas MacArthur argued for their use, President Truman withheld permission. Historians argue that a nuclear detonation, impossible to conceal from the eyes of the world, would have increased tensions between East and West, but a more insidious form of warfare would have been relatively easy to carry out, and much simpler to dismiss as enemy disinformation.

And there are plenty of men and women who support Yun's claims that North Korean civilians were attacked with American biological weapons that contained flies, beetles, spiders, crickets and other insects carrying various life-threatening pathogens, from plague bacillus to cholera, anthrax, encephalitis and yellow fever.

Biological warfare can trace its roots back to the ancient world, with spears tipped with poison in the Trojan War, according to Homer's Iliad. In subsequent conflicts, water sources were poisoned, arrows were dipped in snake venom and pots of live scorpions were hurled at attackers. In the Middle Ages, the corpses of victims of bubonic plague were catapulted over castle walls and there are allegations that British forces operating in North America deliberately exposed native Indians to smallpox through infected blankets.

During the First World War, Germany had an extensive biological warfare programme, although the use of such weapons was prohibited by the Geneva Protocol of 1925. Despite the ban, the potential of fatal diseases as tools of warfare had been identified two decades before the Korean War by the Imperial Japanese Army, which operated a series of clandestine biological, bacteriological and chemical warfare teams throughout China and occupied East Asia from the early 1930s until the end of the Second World War, targeting both civilians and military units. The core research was conducted by one of these teams, Unit 731, in a series of buildings, some of which have been preserved, in the northern Chinese city of Harbin. Then part of Manchukuo, the puppet state in Manchuria that was ruled by the Japanese military, Harbin was well hidden from the prying eyes of the West.

Unit 731 was run by Lt Gen Shiro Ishii, the man said to be responsible for converting Manchuria into one huge biological warfare laboratory under Japanese rule. In September 1931 a section of the Japanese-operated South Manchuria Railway was dynamited; though blamed on Chinese dissidents the attack was engineered by Japanese militarists, an exercise now known as the Mukden Incident. Having annexed the Korean Peninsula more than 30 years earlier and looking to take control of a larger slice of China, Japan now had the excuse to respond with force. The following year, Manchukuo was created. As well as vastly increasing Imperial Japan's territory, the move provided its military and scientists areas in which they could experiment without scrutiny.

In 1933 Ishii set up the Department of Immunology at the Army Medical College in Tokyo, but was not satisfied with laboratory tests on animals. A year later, he secured funding to transfer his operations to Harbin, where he built the Ping Fan laboratory.

Ishii and hundreds of his colleagues in a dozen similar units roamed across China for 13 years, carrying out experiments planned at Ping Fan. They dropped from aircraft ceramic bombs that contained infected insects; they deliberately discarded food contaminated with pathogens, aware that local people would eat it when they left; mundane objects such as pens and walking sticks were reportedly impregnated with viruses that would then be passed on to anyone who picked them up.

Chinese researchers now believe that two million Chinese people died from Japanese germ weapons used in combat or against civilians. About 6,000 people died in human experiments in Harbin and satellite units throughout the Imperial Japanese Empire; POWs were also reportedly used in some of the experiments – Russian troops captured on the frontier and some downed air crew – although none of them survived their incarceration to tell their tales.

Today, 65 years after Harbin reverted to Chinese control, part of the sprawling two-square-mile Ping Fan laboratory complex remains, despite Japanese efforts to destroy the evidence of what went on. Vast chimneys loom gaunt against the skyline, a guardhouse stands at the main gate and the main office complex has been turned into a museum, with gruesome recreations of what took place at the site.

'It was cruel of the Japanese to do their tests here in China instead of doing them in their own country,' Jing Chen-min, the director of the Unit 731 Museum, tells me as he gives me a tour. 'They used germs such as plague, cholera and typhus, and used many Chinese people for their experiments, which included vivisections. It was an organised system to conduct experiments on human beings.

'It is easy believe that these stories are science-fiction,' Jing adds, 'but we have evidence and documents about what the people of Unit 731 did in Harbin. We also have the testimonies of victims, and the stories of former service personnel in Unit 731, who have told us what they did.'

By early 1945 it had become apparent to even the most fervent nationalists that Japan was losing the war. Amid the chaos of the defeat, Ishii's men tried to cover their tracks and escape back to Japan. Most made it, although in December 1949 the Soviet Union indicted 12 Japanese officers for plotting to use biological warfare and put them on trial in the city of Khabarovsk in the Russian far east. During the six-day trial, each of the defendants confessed to their roles in crimes documented in 18 volumes of

evidence. They admitted killing hundreds of Soviet men, women and children in the course of their experiments and field tests. They also linked the Emperor Hirohito to the programme. The show trial was dismissed outside Russia as Soviet propaganda.

After Japan's surrender, researchers from Washington's chemical and biological warfare projects were among the first to arrive in Tokyo, and, along with teams of war crimes investigators, were keen to track down senior members of Unit 731. Reports soon appeared in the international press about POWs and civilians being administered infectious agents in medical tests, along with news of Ishii being located by US forces on January 12 1946 (despite rumours that he had been shot dead and his family staging an elaborate 'funeral' in his home town). Even then he was not arrested but merely confined to his Tokyo home while the investigation against him continued.

Lt Col Arvo Thompson, an officer from Fort Detrick, the US Army's principal facility for biological warfare research, interrogated Ishii personally. Ishii boasted about inventing a porcelain bomb designed to spread plague – but managed to conceal the full scale of what had emerged at Ping Fan. Col Thomas Morrow, principal assistant to the chief US war crimes prosecutor, was not put off so easily; he visited China to compile a dossier on Ishii's activities. But shortly afterwards he was reassigned to new duties in Washington and the investigation stalled. By the time the Far East International Military Tribunal had concluded its hearings into wartime atrocities across the region in 1948, and handed down its sentences, biological warfare had been mentioned only once and taken up a mere 10 minutes of the court's time.

Masataka Mori, a professor of history at Shizuoka University in Japan, who has studied the activities for Unit 731 for many years, believes that Japan's biological warfare programme was not fully investigated for good reason: Unit 731's scientists, he says, were granted immunity in return for sharing the fruits of their research with the Americans.

'Before the tribunal, there was discussion among some member countries about putting Unit 731's leaders on the stand,' Prof Mori tells me when we meet in Pyongyang, 'but eventually the occupation authorities – led by Gen MacArthur – decided not to try them. The Americans wanted to obtain information about germ warfare from the unit because it was already the early stages of the Cold War.' The US, in Mori's opinion – supported by other researchers on this subject – 'wanted to monopolise that information and struck a deal whereby the members of Unit 731 received immunity in exchange for their knowledge'.

While senior members of the unit are said to have returned to civilian life in Japan – in some cases rising to head key pharmaceutical corporations – Ishii, it has been claimed, was retained by the US military as an adviser. Several former members of Unit 731 have told Prof Mori that Ishii and at least two of his top researchers travelled to Korea after the outbreak of the conflict to advise the Americans on strategy, a claim repeated in Japan's Asahi newspaper in March 1952.

Prof Mori first visited North Korea in 1990 and has returned three times since to carry on his research. He has visited nine sites that reported germ weapon attacks by American forces during the war and interviewed more than 30 survivors. He says there are striking similarities between the diseases and weapons used by the Japanese military in China and those said to have been deployed by the United States against targets in northern Korea. 'The bombs found on the Korean Peninsula were made of metal, while those used in China were ceramic,' he says, 'but the symptoms reported in North Korea are very similar to those witnessed in China.'

The Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum stands on a bend in the Potong River to the north-west of the centre of Pyongyang. Its architecture is severe, typically North Korean, and footsteps on the marble floor echo off the high ceilings. Visitors are welcomed by a huge painting of the beaming Dear Leader, Kim Il-sung, being feted by workers, soldiers, children and women in the traditional Korean chogori dress. One of the dozens of rooms in the museum is set aside for North Korean civilian victims of

the conflict, with images of children hideously scarred by chemical weapons – in 1952 the US military was using 70,000 gallons of napalm every day.

A large part of the room is given over to the use of germ warfare. In the centre of one display sits the casing of one of the bombs said to have been dropped by an American aircraft; it is about 3ft long and with a diameter of about 10in, painted green and with three distinct compartments. This one has no markings that might identify it as American, the guide says, but she claims that others bore the words made in the USA in raised lettering on the casing. An explanatory sign alongside states that 34 species of insects carrying different diseases were identified as having been dropped on North Korea inside bombs like these. On shelves above the bomb are tall glass containers of preserved insects – fleas, ants, spiders. According to the museum guide, there were 804 reported germ bomb attacks across all of North Korea between February and March 1951 alone.

The exhibition also contains an original of the report issued in Peking in 1952 by the International Scientific Commission for the Investigation of the Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China, set up by the Helsinki-based World Peace Council, an organisation that to this day describes itself as an anti-imperialist, democratic and non-aligned movement for peace. Instigated after the Chinese leader Zhou Enlai sent a telegram on March 8 1952 to the Secretariat to the United Nations detailing claims of 448 germ warfare sorties by the US Air Force, the Commission's report was compiled by experts from Sweden, France, Italy, Brazil and Russia, as well as Dr Joseph Needham, a respected British authority on Chinese science.

The report contains a series of specific case studies. In one of them, more than 700 voles infected with plague were found in the Kan-Nan district of China in April 1952, including on rooftops and in haystacks, soon after a US aircraft had been seen passing overhead. In another, from the following month, a young woman is said to have found a straw package containing clams on a hillside close to Dai-Dong, North Korea. She took the shells home and cooked them; by the end of the following day, both the woman and her husband were dead from cholera. A search of the hillside, close to a reservoir, turned up several more packages of the infected clams. The Commission stated its belief that the aircraft that had been heard circling before the packages were found had been attempting to drop the clams into the reservoir to infect it. The Commission pointed out that some of the species of insects found during the conflict had never been seen in this part of Asia before, and certainly not in such huge concentrations and at unseasonable times of the year; the illnesses that they brought with them were often equally unheard of.

'In the light of all these and similar facts,' the report concluded, 'the Commission has no option but to conclude that the American Air Force was employing in Korea methods very similar to, if not exactly identical with, those employed to spread plague by the Japanese during the Second World War.' It added that the testimony of the hundreds of witnesses interviewed for the report were 'too simple, too concordant and too independent' to be doubted. Washington dismissed the Commission's findings.

It is not difficult for the West to dispute anti-American claims emanating from North Korea. The world's only communist dynasty, headed since its foundation by Kim Il-sung (who died in 1994) and Kim Jong-il, father and son, is, after all, a country widely acknowledged to counterfeit foreign currencies and manufacture synthetic narcotics to sell overseas in return for hard currency that is then spent on developing nuclear weapons and missiles. At present, intelligence estimates that North Korea's military has between six and eight nuclear weapons, and the Taepodong-1 missile, based on the Scud, can deliver a payload to a target 1,500 miles away. Development of the Taepodong-2 is said to be under way, although a test in 2006 failed. When it is operational, the missile will have a range of about 5,000 miles, which would give it the capacity to hit the mainland United States.

As recently as March, North Korea announced that it would enhance its nuclear weapons capabilities on the grounds that President Barack Obama was trying to bring the regime down. It is precisely this kind of bombast – and the repeated promises to scrap its nuclear technology in return for international aid or recognition, which are inevitably followed by more defiance – that makes it impossible to trust any

proclamation emanating from Pyongyang. But evidence would increasingly suggest that the US is not being completely open about what went on in Korea half a century ago.

During the conflict, 36 United States Air Force officers who had been shot down and captured by North Korean or Chinese troops made written and filmed 'confessions' stating that they had taken part in missions that involved dropping bombs containing germs. (Repatriated in 1953 after the fragile ceasefire – which is still in place today, in lieu of a formal peace agreement – every one of the US air crew retracted their confessions and claimed they were tortured or indoctrinated during their captivity. They were also threatened with court martial if they failed to do so.) One of them, Col Frank H Schwable, broadcast his confession on North Korean radio in February 1953 and claimed that the verbal order to carry out missions to spread cholera, typhus and yellow fever had come all the way from the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

A large printed version of a confession made by Lt Kenneth Enoch, of the 3rd Bomber Wing, is on display in the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum and includes what are purported to be his hand-drawn diagrams of the bombs he said his aircraft delivered. His B-26 was shot down on January 13 1952, during an attack on the North Korean city of Anju, and he is said to have told his captors that he had been ordered to report the dropping of germ bombs as 'duds' – weapons that failed to detonate.

After being held as a POW for 20 months, he was released when the war came to an end and both sides exchanged prisoners. Now 85 and living in Texas, he recently appeared in an Al Jazeera documentary about the war, and denied that he played a direct role in biological warfare in North Korea, though he hinted that the whole truth about what took place has yet to be revealed by the Pentagon. Asked whether his aircraft had dropped germ bombs, his answer was ambiguous: 'The people who deal in that don't have to go and fight, and that's a pretty sweet deal for them,' he said. The records of Enoch's mission over North Korea were removed from the official records by US Air Force investigators two months after his capture and one week before he confessed to carrying out germ warfare.

The US military has not changed its stance over allegations that it used biological weapons in Korea. In response to a list of questions submitted to the Pentagon for this article, Major Maureen Schumann issued a brief statement: 'The long-standing US position is that allegations of biological weapons use in the Korean war is "the disinformation campaign that refuses to die". Our position has not changed. The allegations have proven baseless time and time again.'

Prof Mori shrugs his shoulders. 'The use of germ weapons in war is a breach of the Geneva Convention and I think that is why they are refusing to admit the allegations. The criterion for my judgment is not whether North Korea's claim is correct or the American claim is right; the criterion is whether the incidents actually happened or not. I went to North Korea and met people who had suffered the effects of germ warfare. They told me their stories, shedding tears and grimacing with anger. They told me what actually happened and I cannot question that.'

Prof Mori says he believes that a new investigation should be carried out into North Korea's claims, and that it is time the US, China and both North and South Korea opened up their archives and provided unfettered access to their documents.

Sim Dok Hwa, 75, looks over fields outside the hamlet of Chongbori, north of Pyongyang. 'I was one of four boys in my family, but my three brothers died,' he tells me. 'My grandfather also died in the germ bomb attacks after they landed here.'

'I remember it had been snowing and there were patches on the ground where it had collected. There was a big bomb crater, but it was not a bomb like we had seen before. When the bombs fell, they split into two parts when they hit the ground. My grandfather, who was 78 at the time, went to look at them...'

Sim was not allowed to approach the bombs, but recalls that villagers soon found unusual flies with very long legs, clustered together in the furrows of the fields. Chinese troops, wearing face masks and goggles, began collecting the insects and burning them.

In mid-April 1952, about a month after the bombs had landed in the fields, Sim says, disease broke out.

'All the families in the village were fit and strong farmers,' he says. 'But then, many died. It was a terrible thing for me to lose my family like that. I know that Americans are our enemy, but they should apologise' ([Telegraph, 2010](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIO TERROR BIBLE.COM: The following state/government sponsored bio-terror tests (attacks) occurred during "Operation Cauldron", specifically in 1952. The historical record of state sponsored bio-terror is littered with unprovoked attacks on unsuspecting soldiers and citizens alike. The fact that state sponsored bio-terror tests (attacks) exist in mass confirms not only that government is the serial bio-terrorist, but that it will strike again in the near future.

Currently, Israel is the only modern nation that has **not signed** the 1972 [Biological Weapons Convention](#) (refusal to engage in offensive biological warfare, stockpiling, and use of biological weapons). Also, Israel is the only modern nation that has **signed but not ratified** the 1993 [Chemical Weapons Convention](#) (refusal to produce, stockpile and use chemical weapons). Should the world suffer a major bio-terror attack or pandemic, Israel will be the #1 suspect.

Title: Operation Cauldron

Date: 1952

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: Operation Cauldron was a series of secret [biological warfare](#) trials undertaken by the British government in 1952. Scientists from [Porton Down](#) and the [Royal Navy](#) were involved in releasing [biological agents](#), including [pneumonic](#) and [bubonic plague](#) and [brucellosis](#) and testing the effects of the agents on caged monkeys and guinea pigs.

The Tests

The experiments were carried out at sea, off the coast of the [Isle of Lewis](#) in the [Outer Hebrides](#), aboard a floating pontoon, supported by the ship *Ben Lomond*. The test animals were placed in cages on the deck of the pontoon and biological agents dispersed either from a bomb suspended from a boom or by being sprayed. After being exposed, the animals were taken aboard the *Ben Lomond* and those that died were dissected to determine the cause of death. 3,492 guinea pigs and 83 monkeys were used in the tests.

The tests were initially judged to be a success, both in terms of the effectiveness of the biological agents and the test platform. However, a year later, this decision was reversed, with the tests on plague bacteria being described as a "failure" and the statement that "brucellosis has not increased its reputation as a dangerous agent."

Carella Incident

In the final test of the series, the [Fleetwood](#)-based [trawler](#) *Carella*, with a crew of eighteen, ignored warnings to steer clear and unwittingly sailed through a cloud of plague bacteria ([Yersinia pestis](#)) on its return from a fishing trip to the waters around [Iceland](#), causing concern about a possible plague outbreak around its home port in north-west England. The *Carella* was not stopped for disinfection or medical examination but was kept under covert observation by a [destroyer](#) and a fisheries vessel for twenty-one days, and the ship's radio communications were monitored for any kind of medical distress call. The surveillance period included a period of shore-leave at [Blackpool](#), during which the crew mixed with the people of the town as usual. None of the crew became ill.

The incident was dealt with at the highest levels of government, going through the [First Sea Lord](#) to the [Chancellor of the Exchequer Rab Butler](#), who was deputising for the absent [Winston Churchill](#). The event was successfully covered up and, after the danger had passed, most of the documents relevant to the case were ordered to be burnt. Even the crew of the *Carella* were unaware of the incident until approached by a BBC documentary crew more than fifty years later ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

Bio & Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following state/government sponsored bio-terror tests (attacks) occurred during "Project 112", specifically from 1962-1971. The historical record of state sponsored bio-terror is littered with unprovoked attacks on unsuspecting soldiers and citizens alike. The fact that state sponsored bio-terror tests (attacks) exist in mass confirms not only that government is the serial bio-terrorist, but that it will strike again in the near future.

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Title: Project 112

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: Project 112 was a [biological](#) and [chemical weapons](#) experimentation project conducted by the US Army from 1962 to 1973. The project started under [John F. Kennedy](#)'s administration, and was authorized by his [Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara](#), as part of a total review of the US military. The name of the project refers to its number in the review process. Every branch of the armed services contributed funding and staff to the project.

Experiments were planned and conducted by the [Deseret Test Center](#) and [Deseret Chemical Depot](#) at [Fort Douglas, Utah](#). They were designed to test the effects of [biological weapons](#) and [chemical weapons](#) on service personnel. They involved unknowing test subjects, and took place on land and at sea via tests conducted upon unwitting US Naval vessels. The existence of the project (along with the related [Project SHAD](#)) was categorically denied by the military until May 2000, when a [CBS Evening News](#) investigative report produced dramatic revelations about the tests. This report caused the [Department of Defense](#) and the [Department of Veterans Affairs](#) to launch an extensive investigation of the experiments, and reveal to the affected personnel their exposure to toxins. See [Deseret Chemical Depot \(Wikipedia, 2012\)](#).

Title: Records: U.S. Did Open-Air Biological, Chemical Weapons Tests In Florida

Date: October 8, 2002

Source: [Prison Planet](#)

Abstract: The United States held open-air biological and chemical weapons tests in at least four states - Alaska, Hawaii, Maryland and Florida - during the 1960s in an effort to develop defenses against such weapons, according to Pentagon documents.

A series of tests in Alaska from 1965-67 used artillery shells and bombs filled with the nerve agents sarin and VX, the records show.

The Defense Department planned to release summaries of 28 chemical and biological weapons tests at a House Veterans Affairs Committee hearing Wednesday. The Associated Press obtained the summaries Tuesday.

The documents did not say whether any civilians had been exposed to the poisons. Military personnel exposed to weapons agents would have worn protective gear, the Pentagon says.

The Pentagon previously acknowledged that it had conducted biological and chemical tests, but this was the first time it disclosed that some tests were conducted over land and not out at sea.

The tests were part of Project 112, a military program in the 1960s and 1970s to test chemical and biological weapons and defenses against them. Parts of the testing program done on Navy ships were called Project SHAD, or Shipboard Hazard and Defense.

The tests were directed from the Deseret Test Center, part of a biological and chemical weapons complex in the Utah desert.

Some of those involved in the tests say they now suffer health problems linked to their exposure to dangerous chemicals and germs. They are pressing the Veterans Affairs Department to compensate them and the Defense Department to release more information about the tests.

In response to pressure from veterans and Congress, the Pentagon began releasing details of the tests last year. Earlier this year, the Defense Department acknowledged for the first time that some of the 1960s tests used real chemical and biological weapons, not just benign stand-ins.

"The Cold War era experiments of Project SHAD, which we are now learning used live toxins and chemical poisons on American servicemen on American soil, must be aggressively investigated in as open and transparent a manner as possible," said the House Veterans Affairs Committee chairman, Rep. Chris Smith, R-N.J. "Our focus must be on quickly identifying those veterans who were involved, assessing whether they suffered any negative health consequences and, if warranted, providing them with adequate health care and compensation for their service."

The Defense Department has identified nearly 3,000 soldiers involved in tests disclosed earlier, but the VA has sent letters to fewer than half of them. VA and Pentagon officials acknowledged at a July hearing that finding the soldiers has been difficult.

The tests described in the latest Pentagon documents include:

1. Devil Hole I, designed to test how sarin gas would disperse after being released in artillery shells and rockets in aspen and spruce forests. The tests occurred in the summer of 1965 at the Gerstle River test site near Fort Greeley, Alaska, the documents said. Sarin is a powerful nerve gas that causes a choking, thrashing death. It killed 12 people in a Tokyo subway attack in 1995 and the Bush administration says it is part of Iraq's chemical arsenal.
2. Devil Hole II, which tested how the nerve agent VX behaved when dispersed with artillery shells. The test at the Gerstle River site in Alaska also included mannequins in military uniforms and military trucks. VX is one of the deadliest nerve agents known and is persistent in the environment because it is a sticky liquid that evaporates slowly. Iraq has acknowledged making tons of VX.
3. Big Tom, a 1965 test that included spraying bacteria over the Hawaiian island of Oahu to simulate a biological attack on an island compound, and to develop tactics for such an attack. The test used *Bacillus globigii*, a bacterium believed at the time to be harmless. Researchers later discovered the bacteria could cause infections in people with weakened immune systems ([Prison Planet, 2002](#)).

Title: Bioweapons Tested In U.S. In 1960s

Date: October 9, 2002

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: The United States secretly tested chemical and biological weapons on American soil during the 1960s, newly declassified Pentagon reports show.

The tests included releasing deadly nerve agents in Alaska and spraying bacteria over Hawaii, according to the documents obtained Tuesday.

The United States also tested nerve agents in Canada and Britain in conjunction with those two countries.

The summaries of more than two dozen tests show that biological and chemical tests were much more widespread than the military has acknowledged previously.

The Pentagon released records earlier this year showing that chemical and biological agents had been sprayed on ships at sea. The military reimbursed ranchers and agreed to stop open-air nerve agent testing at its main chemical weapons center in the Utah desert after about 6,400 sheep died when nerve gas drifted away from the test range.

But the Pentagon never before has provided details of the Alaskan, Hawaiian, Canadian and British tests. The Defense Department planned to formally release summaries of 28 biological and chemical weapons tests at a House Veterans Affairs subcommittee hearing Wednesday.

The documents did not say whether any civilians had been exposed to the poisons. Military personnel exposed to weapons agents would have worn protective gear, the Pentagon says, although the gas masks and suits used at the time were far less sophisticated than those in use today.

The head of the House Veterans Affairs panel called for further investigation of the tests.

"Our focus must be on quickly identifying those veterans who were involved, assessing whether they suffered any negative health consequences and, if warranted, providing them with adequate health care and compensation for their service," said Rep. Chris Smith, R-N.J.

The tests were part of Project 112, a military program in the 1960s and 1970s to test chemical and biological weapons and defenses against them. Parts of the testing program done on Navy ships were called Project SHAD, or Shipboard Hazard and Defense.

The United States scrapped its biological weapons program in the late 1960s and agreed in a 1997 treaty to destroy all of its chemical weapons.

Some of those involved in the tests say they now suffer health problems linked to their exposure to dangerous chemicals and germs. They are pressing the Veterans Affairs Department to compensate them.

Earlier this year, the Defense Department acknowledged for the first time that some of the 1960s tests used real chemical and biological weapons, not just benign stand-ins.

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-- Rapid Tan I, II, and III, a series of tests in 1967 and 1968 in England and Canada. The tests used sarin and VX, as well as the nerve agents tabun and soman, at the British chemical weapons facility in Porton Down, England. Tests at the Suffield Defence Research Establishment in Ralston, Canada, included tabun and soman, the records show.

Tabun and soman are chemically related to sarin and produce similar effects ([UCLA, 2002](#)).

Title: Cold War Bio-Weapon Tests Included California

Date: October 10, 2002

Source: [LA Times](#)

Abstract: The Pentagon sprayed biological and chemical agents off the coast of San Diego during the Cold War, part of a series of previously undisclosed tests in several states that exposed troops and perhaps thousands of civilians to the compounds, defense officials said Wednesday.

In all, 27 newly disclosed secret tests were conducted in California, Alaska, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland and Utah, officials said. The tests, conducted from 1962 to 1973, were also carried out in Canada and the United Kingdom.

In February 1966, a Navy vessel in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of San Diego was sprayed with methylacetoacetate, or MA, a chemical that irritates the eyes, skin and respiratory tract but is not considered hazardous by the Environmental Protection Agency.

In a second test in the summer of 1968, MA and *Bacillus globigii*, or BG, were released in the same waters. A bacterium related to anthrax, BG was later found to infect people with weak immune systems. No civilians are thought to have been exposed to harmful agents in those tests because they were carried out over the ocean.

It was the first time the Pentagon has acknowledged that it used the agents on U.S. soil and that civilians may have been exposed during the tests. The Defense Department previously revealed that 10 tests were carried out during the Cold War on U.S. ships to determine how they would perform under chemical or biological attack.

The Defense Department released the information at a House Veterans Affairs Committee meeting Wednesday; some elements were leaked to reporters Tuesday.

Military officials insisted that none of the agents used near civilians was thought at the time to be dangerous, although some --including *E. coli* bacteria --were later found to be harmful, even deadly.

In 21 tests on land and six newly reported tests at sea overseen by the Deseret Test Center at Ft. Douglas, Utah, live biological agents and lethal chemicals -- including sarin and VX -- were sprayed not only in the six states, but at or near military facilities in Puerto Rico, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Marshall Islands, Baker Island and over international waters in the Pacific Ocean.

The 37 tests disclosed so far affected about 5,000 service members at sea and 500 on land from 1962 to 1973, defense officials said. The Pentagon has notified about 1,400 of those soldiers about the secret testing regimen, dubbed "Project 112."

The Deseret test center reported that four people were infected at the time and successfully treated. Veterans Affairs officials said they were studying the phenomenon; 53 veterans have filed health claims since the 1990s. The claims blame what they say was their exposure to the chemical or biological agents for a variety of ailments, including muscular, skeletal, digestive, hearing, skin and cardiovascular disorders.

Defense officials said the Pentagon has no process for notifying civilians who may have been exposed in the U.S., including those possibly numbering "into the thousands" on Oahu, Hawaii.

Pentagon officials believe local authorities were notified of the tests at the time, said William Winkenwerder Jr., assistant Defense secretary for health affairs, but most citizens apparently were not. Veterans advocates said lower-level soldiers also were unaware, although defense officials insisted the soldiers were protected by chemical gear and masks.

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Defense officials insisted that civilians were exposed only to live biological agents that simulated more deadly agents in the way they spread, but were themselves believed to be harmless. However, the simulated substances included *E. coli* and other agents that were later found to be harmful or fatal to young children, the elderly and those with compromised immune systems.

Even soldiers and sailors exposed during the tests "may not have known all the details of these tests," Winkenwerder said.

"Most of these people didn't have a clue what they were part of," said Kirt Love, a veterans advocate with the Desert Storm Battle Registry who contended that in many cases only senior officers were aware of the tests. "These were not safe agents at the time."

After the report was released of the House Veterans Affairs Committee hearing, it was detailed at a Pentagon briefing. Defense officials said the tests were conducted for potential offensive use against U.S. enemies and for defense against the Cold War biological and chemical weapons arsenal amassed by the Soviet Union.

The Navy trials tested the ability of ships and sailors, clad in chemical defense gear, to perform under a chemical or biological attack at sea. The land-based tests were done to evaluate how the agents dispersed, officials said. Desert tests such as those in Utah helped the Pentagon amass much of the information the military has on how chemical and biological agents would perform in desert areas such as Iraq, said Anna Johnson-Winegar, the Pentagon's assistant secretary for chemical and biological defense.

"The purpose of these operational tests was to test equipment, procedures, military tactics, etc., and to learn more about biological and chemical agents," Winkenwerder said. "The tests were not conducted to evaluate the effects of dangerous agents on people."

The United States ended its biological weapons program in the 1960s and in 1997 signed a treaty agreeing to destroy all of its chemical weapons. Funding and disposal issues have delayed much of that process, leaving stores of lethal chemicals at several military sites throughout the nation.

Today, defense officials insist that the only testing of toxic and biological agents in the United States is given to chemical specialists among the armed services at a tightly contained testing facility at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo. So-called stimulants still are used elsewhere.

The disclosures are unlikely to be the last from Project 112. The military had planned 134 tests; 46 were conducted, 62 were canceled and the status of the remainder is unclear. The newly disclosed tests used a variety of agents under various conditions.

Tests in the late 1960s in Porton Down, England, and Ralson, Canada, used tabun and soman, two deadly nerve agents.

In the 1965 Oahu test, BG was sprayed in a simulated attack called "Big Tom." Near Ft. Greely, Alaska, researchers tested how deadly sarin gas, the toxin members of the Aum Supreme Truth cult used in 1995 to kill commuters in the Tokyo subway, would disperse after being released from artillery shells and rockets in dense forests in a test dubbed "Devil Hole I" in 1965. A year later, VX agent, which lingers like motor oil in deadly pools, was released by artillery shells in "Devil Hole II" ([LA Times, 2002](#)).

Bio & Terror Bible

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Title: Project SHAD

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: Project SHAD stands for Project Shipboard Hazard and Defense, a series of [Cold War](#)-era tests by the [United States Department of Defense](#) of [biological weapons](#) and [chemical weapons](#). Exposures of uninformed and unwilling humans during the testing to the test substances, particularly the exposure to United States military personnel then in service, has added controversy to recent revelations of the project.

Project SHAD was part of a larger effort by the Department of Defense called [Project 112](#). The Project began in 1962 during [John F. Kennedy](#)'s administration, and it is largely believed that neither Kennedy nor subsequent Presidents knew of Project 112 or SHAD.[\[citation needed\]](#) However, [Robert McNamara](#), Kennedy's [Secretary of Defense](#), did know of and approved these tests. There is also some evidence that demonstrates [local governments](#) were involved with these tests, though it is unclear how exactly they aided with Project SHAD.

The official statement on Project SHAD's purpose was "...to identify U.S. war ships vulnerabilities to attacks with biological or chemical warfare agents and to develop procedures to respond to such attacks while maintaining a warfighting capability." 134 tests were planned initially, but only 46 tests were actually completed. In these tests, chemical and biological agents were introduced to military personnel, who were at the time ignorant that they were involved in such an experiment. Nerve agents and chemicals include, but are not limited to, [VX nerve gas](#), [Tabun gas](#), [Sarin](#), [Soman](#), and the marker chemicals [zinc cadmium sulfide](#), and [QNB](#). Biologics include [Bacillus globigii](#), [Coxiella burnetti](#) (which causes [Q fever](#)), and [Francisella tularensis](#) (which causes [tularemia](#) or 'rabbit fever').

Revelations concerning Project SHAD were first exposed by independent producer and investigative journalist [Eric Longabardi](#). Longabardi's 6-year investigation into the still secret program began in early 1994. It ultimately resulted in a series of investigative reports produced by him, which were broadcast on the CBS Evening News in May 2000. After the broadcast of these exclusive reports, the Pentagon and Veteran's Administration opened their own ongoing investigations into the long classified program. In 2002, Congressional hearings on Project SHAD, in both the Senate and House, further shed media attention on the program. In 2002, a class action federal lawsuit was filed on behalf of the US sailors exposed in the testing. Additional actions, including a multi-year medical study was conducted by [National](#)

[Academy of Sciences](#)/Institute of Medicine to assess the potential medical harm caused to the thousands of unwitting US Navy sailors, civilians, and others who were exposed in the secret testing. The results of that study were finally released in May 2007.

28 fact sheets have been released, focusing on the [Deseret Test Center](#) in [Dugway, Utah](#), which was built entirely for Project SHAD and was closed after the project was finished in 1973.

The US Department of Defense (DoD) has come under great scrutiny[[by whom?](#)] because those that were involved with Project 112 and SHAD were unaware of any tests being done. No effort was made to ensure the [informed consent](#) of the military personnel. Until 1998, the Department of Defense stated officially that Project SHAD did not exist. Because the DoD refused to acknowledge the program, surviving test subjects have been unable to obtain disability payments for health issues related to the project. US Representative [Mike Thompson](#) said of the program and the DoD's effort to conceal it, "They told me – they said, but don't worry about it, we only used simulants. And my first thought was, well, you've lied to these guys for 40 years, you've lied to me for a couple of years. It would be a real leap of faith for me to believe that now you're telling me the truth."

The Department of Veterans Affairs has commenced a three-year study comparing known SHAD-affected veterans to veterans of similar ages who were not involved in any way with SHAD or Project 112. The study cost approximately ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

Title: Bioweapons Tested In U.S. In 1960s

Date: October 9, 2002

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: The United States secretly tested chemical and biological weapons on American soil during the 1960s, newly declassified Pentagon reports show.

The tests included releasing deadly nerve agents in Alaska and spraying bacteria over Hawaii, according to the documents obtained Tuesday.

The United States also tested nerve agents in Canada and Britain in conjunction with those two countries.

The summaries of more than two dozen tests show that biological and chemical tests were much more widespread than the military has acknowledged previously.

The Pentagon released records earlier this year showing that chemical and biological agents had been sprayed on ships at sea. The military reimbursed ranchers and agreed to stop open-air nerve agent testing at its main chemical weapons center in the Utah desert after about 6,400 sheep died when nerve gas drifted away from the test range.

But the Pentagon never before has provided details of the Alaskan, Hawaiian, Canadian and British tests. The Defense Department planned to formally release summaries of 28 biological and chemical weapons tests at a House Veterans Affairs subcommittee hearing Wednesday.

The documents did not say whether any civilians had been exposed to the poisons. Military personnel exposed to weapons agents would have worn protective gear, the Pentagon says, although the gas masks and suits used at the time were far less sophisticated than those in use today.

The head of the House Veterans Affairs panel called for further investigation of the tests.

"Our focus must be on quickly identifying those veterans who were involved, assessing whether they suffered any negative health consequences and, if warranted, providing them with adequate health care and compensation for their service," said Rep. Chris Smith, R-N.J.

The tests were part of Project 112, a military program in the 1960s and 1970s to test chemical and biological weapons and defenses against them. Parts of the testing program done on Navy ships were called Project SHAD, or Shipboard Hazard and Defense.

The United States scrapped its biological weapons program in the late 1960s and agreed in a 1997 treaty to destroy all of its chemical weapons.

Some of those involved in the tests say they now suffer health problems linked to their exposure to dangerous chemicals and germs. They are pressing the Veterans Affairs Department to compensate them.

Earlier this year, the Defense Department acknowledged for the first time that some of the 1960s tests used real chemical and biological weapons, not just benign stand-ins.

The Defense Department has identified nearly 3,000 soldiers involved in tests disclosed earlier, but the VA has sent letters to fewer than half of them. VA and Pentagon officials acknowledged at a July hearing that finding the soldiers has been difficult.

The tests described in the latest Pentagon documents include:

-- Devil Hole I, designed to test how sarin gas would disperse after being released in artillery shells and rockets in aspen and spruce forests. The tests occurred in the summer of 1965 at the Gerstle River test site near Fort Greeley, Alaska. Sarin is a powerful nerve gas that causes a choking, thrashing death. The Bush administration says it is part of Iraq's chemical arsenal.

-- Devil Hole II, which tested how the nerve agent VX behaved when dispersed with artillery shells. The test at the Gerstle River site in Alaska also included mannequins in military uniforms and military trucks. VX is one of the deadliest nerve agents known and is persistent in the environment because it is a sticky liquid that evaporates slowly. Iraq has acknowledged making tons of VX.

-- Big Tom, a 1965 test that included spraying bacteria over the Hawaiian island of Oahu to simulate a biological attack on an island compound, and to develop tactics for such an attack. The test used *Bacillus globigii*, a bacterium believed at the time to be harmless. Researchers later discovered the bacterium, a relative of the one that causes anthrax, could cause infections in people with weakened immune systems.

-- Rapid Tan I, II, and III, a series of tests in 1967 and 1968 in England and Canada. The tests used sarin and VX, as well as the nerve agents tabun and soman, at the British chemical weapons facility in Porton Down, England. Tests at the Suffield Defence Research Establishment in Ralston, Canada, included tabun and soman, the records show.

Tabun and soman are chemically related to sarin and produce similar effects ([UCLA, 2002](#)).

Title: Cold War Bio-Weapon Tests Included California

Date: October 10, 2002

Source: [LA Times](#)

Abstract: The Pentagon sprayed biological and chemical agents off the coast of San Diego during the Cold War, part of a series of previously undisclosed tests in several states that exposed troops and perhaps thousands of civilians to the compounds, defense officials said Wednesday.

In all, 27 newly disclosed secret tests were conducted in California, Alaska, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland and Utah, officials said. The tests, conducted from 1962 to 1973, were also carried out in Canada and the United Kingdom.

In February 1966, a Navy vessel in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of San Diego was sprayed with methylacetoacetate, or MA, a chemical that irritates the eyes, skin and respiratory tract but is not considered hazardous by the Environmental Protection Agency.

In a second test in the summer of 1968, MA and *Bacillus globigii*, or BG, were released in the same waters. A bacterium related to anthrax, BG was later found to infect people with weak immune systems. No civilians are thought to have been exposed to harmful agents in those tests because they were carried out over the ocean.

It was the first time the Pentagon has acknowledged that it used the agents on U.S. soil and that civilians may have been exposed during the tests. The Defense Department previously revealed that 10 tests were carried out during the Cold War on U.S. ships to determine how they would perform under chemical or biological attack.

The Defense Department released the information at a House Veterans Affairs Committee meeting Wednesday; some elements were leaked to reporters Tuesday.

Military officials insisted that none of the agents used near civilians was thought at the time to be dangerous, although some --including *E. coli* bacteria --were later found to be harmful, even deadly.

In 21 tests on land and six newly reported tests at sea overseen by the Deseret Test Center at Ft. Douglas, Utah, live biological agents and lethal chemicals -- including sarin and VX -- were sprayed not only in the six states, but at or near military facilities in Puerto Rico, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Marshall Islands, Baker Island and over international waters in the Pacific Ocean.

The 37 tests disclosed so far affected about 5,000 service members at sea and 500 on land from 1962 to 1973, defense officials said. The Pentagon has notified about 1,400 of those soldiers about the secret testing regimen, dubbed "Project 112."

The Deseret test center reported that four people were infected at the time and successfully treated. Veterans Affairs officials said they were studying the phenomenon; 53 veterans have filed health claims since the 1990s. The claims blame what they say was their exposure to the chemical or biological agents for a variety of ailments, including muscular, skeletal, digestive, hearing, skin and cardiovascular disorders.

Defense officials said the Pentagon has no process for notifying civilians who may have been exposed in the U.S., including those possibly numbering "into the thousands" on Oahu, Hawaii.

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Title: Operation Ranch Hand

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: Operation Ranch Hand was a U.S. Military operation during the [Vietnam War](#), lasting from 1962 until 1971. It was part of the overall [herbicidal warfare](#) program during the war called "Operation Trail Dust". Ranch Hand involved spraying an estimated 20 million US gallons (76,000 m³) of [defoliants](#)^[citation needed] and [herbicides](#) over rural areas of [South Vietnam](#) in an attempt to deprive the [Viet Cong](#) of vegetation cover and food. Areas of Laos and Cambodia were also sprayed to a lesser extent. Nearly 20,000 sorties were flown between 1961 and 1971.

The "Ranch Handers" motto was "Only we can prevent forests" a take on the popular US Forestry poster of [Smokey the Bear](#). During the ten years of spraying over 5 million acres (20,000 km²) of forest and 500,000 acres (2,000 km²) of crops were heavily damaged or destroyed. Around 20% of the forest of South Vietnam were sprayed at least once.

The herbicides were sprayed by the [US Air Force](#) flying [C-123s](#) using the call sign "Hades". The planes were fitted with specially developed spray tanks with a capacity of 1,000 US gallons (4 m³) of herbicides. A plane sprayed a swath of land that was 80 meters wide and 16 km (~10 miles) long in about 4½ minutes at a rate of about 3 US gallons per acre (3 m³/km²). Sorties usually consisted of 3 – 5 planes flying side by side. 95% of the herbicides and defoliants used in the war were sprayed by the US Air Force as part of Operation Ranch Hand. The remaining 5% were sprayed by the US [Chemical Corps](#) and other military branches as well as the [RVN](#) by hand sprayers, spray trucks, helicopters and boats primarily around US military installations.

Herbicides

The herbicides used were sprayed up to 50 times the concentration that would have been use in normal agricultural use. The most common herbicide used was Herbicide Orange, more commonly referred to as [Agent Orange](#), a fifty-fifty mixture of two herbicides [2,4-D](#) (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) and [2,4,5-T](#) (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid). The other most common color coded herbicides used were [Agent Blue](#) ([cacodylic acid](#)) that was primarily used against food crops and [Agent White](#) ([picloram](#)) often used when Agent Orange was not available.

The Agents used, known as the [rainbow herbicides](#), their active ingredients and years used were as follow:

1. [Agent Pink](#) (60% – 40% [n-butyl:isobutyl esters](#) of 2,4,5-T) used in 1961, 1965
2. [Agent Green](#) (*n*-butyl ester of 2,4,5-T) unclear when used but believed to be at the same time as Pink
3. [Agent Purple](#) (50% *n*-butyl ester of 2,4-D, 30% *n*-butyl ester 2,4,5-T, 20% isobutyl ester of 2,4,5-T) used from 1962–1965
4. [Agent Blue](#) ([cacodylic acid](#) and [sodium cacodylate](#)) used from 1962 – 1971 (in powder and water solution)
5. [Agent White](#) (acid weight basis:21.2% tri-isopropanolamine salts of 2,4-D and 5.7% picloram) used from 1966–1971
6. [Agent Orange](#) (50% *n*-butyl ester of 2,4-D and 50% *n*-butyl ester of 2,4,5-T) used from 1965–1970

The herbicides were procured by the US military from [Dow Chemical Company](#) (all but Blue), [Monsanto Company](#) (Orange, Purple and Pink), [Hercules Inc.](#) (Orange and Purple), Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company (Orange and Pink), [Diamond Alkali/Shamrock Company](#) (Orange, Blue, Purple and Pink), [US Rubber Company](#) (Orange), Thompson Chemicals Corporation (Orange and Pink), Agrisect Company (Orange and Purple), Hoffman-Taft Inc (Orange), and the [Ansul Chemical Company](#) (Blue).

65% of the herbicides used contained [2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid](#) that was found to have been contaminated with [2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzodioxin](#) a known human carcinogen.[\[citation needed\]](#) About 12 million US gallons (45,000 m³) of dioxin contaminated herbicides were sprayed over Southeast Asia during American combat operations.

In 2005, the [New Zealand](#) government confirmed that Agent Orange chemicals had been supplied from New Zealand to the [United States military](#) during the conflict. From 1962 to 1987, 2,4,5T herbicide had been manufactured at an Ivon Watkins-Dow plant in [New Plymouth](#), which was then shipped to U.S. military bases in [South East Asia](#).

Operations

For most of the war 'Operation Ranch Hand' was based out of the Bien Hoa Air Base (1966–1970) for operations in the [Mekong Delta](#) region where the [U.S. Navy patrol boats](#) were vulnerable to attack from the undergrowth at the water's edge. The storage, mixing, loading, washing and parking ramp was just off the inside taxiway between the Hot Cargo Ramp and the Control Tower. For operations along the central coast and the [Ho Chi Minh Trail](#) regions Ranch Hand operated out of the Da Nang Air Base (1964–71). Other bases of operation included Phu Cat AB (1968–1970), Ton San Nhut AB (1962–66), Nha Trang AB (1968–69) Phan Rang AB (1970–72), and Tuy Hoa AB (1971–72). Other bases were also used as temporary staging areas for Ranch Hand. The Da Nang, Bien Hoa and Phu Cat Air bases are still heavily contaminated with dioxin from the herbicides and have been placed a priority list for containment and clean-up by the Vietnamese government.

The first aerial spraying of herbicides was a test run conducted on 10 August 1961 in a village north of Dak To against foliage. Testing continued over the next year and even though there was doubt in the State Department, the Pentagon and the White House to the efficacy of the herbicides "Operation Ranch Hand" began in early 1962. Individual spray runs had to be approved by President [John F. Kennedy](#) until November 1962 when Kennedy gave the authority to approve most spray runs to the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam and the US Ambassador to South Viet Nam. Ranch Hand was given final approval to spray targets in eastern Laos in December 1965.

The issue of whether or not to allow crop destruction was under great debate due to its potential of violating the Geneva Convention. The president of South Vietnam, [Ngo Dinh Diem](#) began to push the [US Military Advisory Group](#) in Vietnam and the White House to begin crop destruction in September 1961 but it was not until October 1962 when the White House gave approval for limited testing of Agent Blue against crops in an area believed to be controlled by the Viet Cong. Soon after crop destruction became an integral part of the Ranch Hand program.

The targets for the spray runs were carefully selected to satisfy the strategic and [psychological operations](#) goals of the US and South Vietnamese military. The runs were surveyed to pinpoint the target area and then placed on a priority list. Due to the low altitude required for spraying, (ideally 150 feet (46 m) above ground), the C-123s were escorted by fighter planes that would strafe or bomb the target area in order to draw out any ground fire if the area was believed to be 'hot'. Runs were planned to enable as straight a run as possible to limit the amount of time the planes were at low altitude. Data on the spray runs, their targets, the herbicide used and amount used, the weather and other details were kept and later put into a data base called the HERBICIDE REPORTING SYSTEM or HERBS tapes.

The effectiveness of the spraying was influenced by many factors including weather and terrain. Spray runs occurred during the early morning hours before temperatures rose above 85 degrees and the winds picked up. Mangroves in the Delta region required only one spraying and did not survive once defoliated. Whereas dense forests in the uplands required two or more spray runs. Within two to three weeks of spraying the leaves would drop from the trees which would remain bare until the next rainy season. In order to defoliate the lower stories of forest cover one or more follow-up spray runs were needed. About 10 percent of the trees sprayed died from a single spray run. Multiple spraying resulted in increased mortality for the trees as did following the herbicide missions with napalm or bombing strikes.

Scientific Community Reaction

The use of herbicides in the Vietnam War was controversial from the beginning, particularly for crop destruction. The scientific community began to protest the use of herbicides in Vietnam as early as 1964, when the Federation of American Scientists objected to the use of defoliants. The [American Association for the Advancement of Science](#) (AAAS) issued a resolution in 1966 calling for a field investigation of the herbicide program in Vietnam. In 1967 seventeen Nobel Laureates and 5000 other scientists signed a petition asking for the immediate end to the use of herbicides in Vietnam. Press coverage of the controversial use of herbicides in Vietnam increased in the late 1960s.

In 1970 AAAS sent a team of scientists to conduct field tests of the ecological impacts of the herbicide program in Vietnam. In 1969 a report authored by K. Diane Courtney and others found that 2,4,5-T could cause birth defects and still births in mice. This, and follow-up studies, led the US government to restrict the use of 2,4,5-T in the US in April 1970. The Department of Defense followed suit by 'temporarily' suspending the use of Agent Orange in Vietnam, though they continued to rely on Agent White for defoliation until supplies ran out and the last defoliation run took place on 9 May 1970. Sporadic crop destruction sorties using Agent Blue continued throughout 1970 until the final Ranch Hand run was flown on 7 January 1971 ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

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Title: U.S. Tested A Nerve Gas In Hawaii

Date: November 1, 2002

Source: [New York Times](#)

Abstract: In the latest release of once-classified reports on chemical warfare tests during the cold war, the Pentagon said today that it detonated artillery shells and rockets filled with deadly Sarin gas in Hawaii in 1967.

There were no reports of military personnel or civilians being exposed to the nerve agent during the tests, conducted in the Upper Waiakea Forest Reserve, a dense rain forest on the island of Hawaii, Pentagon officials said.

Sarin, a highly toxic nerve agent that is absorbed through the nose, mouth, eyes and, to a lesser extent, the skin, can block breathing, dim vision and, in sufficient doses, bring on coma and death.

It dissipates to nondeadly levels after a few hours, Pentagon health officials said. Even so, the Pentagon report said, "very little information is available regarding long-term health effects following exposures to low levels that do not cause acute symptoms."

According to the reports, released today by the Deployment Health Support Directorate, a branch of the Pentagon office of Health Affairs, the Army detonated warheads filled with Sarin in the forest reserve in April and May of 1967.

The goal of the test, named Red Oak, Phase 1, was to "evaluate the effectiveness of Sarin-filled 155-mm artillery projectiles and 115-mm rocket warheads in a tropical jungle environment," the report states.

Barbara Goodno, a spokeswoman for the Deployment Health Support Directorate, said the tests were in a "remote location, far away from any populated area."

The five new studies released today are the latest in a series of declassified reports about the chemical warfare experiments. Pentagon officials said 46 exercises were conducted by the Deseret Test Center, based at Fort Douglas, Utah, from 1962 to 1973. Today's release brings to 41 the number of tests whose reports have been declassified.

The tests were not conducted to study the effects of chemical and biological weapons on human health. Instead, those on land were to learn more about how chemical and biological weapons would be affected by climate, environment and other combat conditions. Tests at sea were intended to gauge the vulnerability of warships and how they might respond to attack.

The Defense Department is working with the Department of Veterans Affairs to identify an estimated 5,500 people believed to have participated in the land and sea tests. It is not known whether all the military personnel were fully aware of the nature of the exercises and the potential risks.

The new reports also describe three previously unknown tests that were conducted using less-toxic substances in the Panama Canal Zone, and another in an unspecified jungle location.

CS gas, commonly known as tear gas, was used in the jungle location.

In tests conducted in the Canal Zone, a biological agent called *Bacillus globigii*, in the same family as anthrax, was sprayed to simulate the dispersal of a more lethal biological warfare substance.

At the time, *Bacillus globigii* was considered harmless, but in the intervening years medical experts have determined that it could cause acute infections in people with weakened immune systems.

One series of tests in the Canal Zone, in which *Bacillus globigii* was sprayed by aircraft, was conducted near the Fort Sherman Military Reservation in February and March 1963. In a related series of tests, the substance was exploded from bomblets in Hawaii in April and May 1966 ([New York Times, 2002](#)).

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BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following state/government sponsored bio-terror tests (attacks) occurred during the Vietnam War, specifically in 1970. The historical record of state sponsored bio-terror is littered with unprovoked attacks on unsuspecting soldiers and citizens alike. The fact that state sponsored bio-terror tests (attacks) exist in mass confirms not only that government is the serial bio-terrorist, but that it will strike again in the near future.

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Title: U.S. Military Used Nerve Gas To Kill Vietnam War Defectors, Report Says

Date: June 8, 1998

Source: [LA Times](#)

Abstract: The U.S. military used nerve gas on a mission to kill Americans who defected during the Vietnam War, CNN and Time magazine said Sunday in a joint report.

The so-called Operation Tailwind was approved by the Nixon White House as well as the CIA, the report said, quoting as its main source retired Adm. Thomas Moorer, a Vietnam-era chief of naval operations and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Former military officials who participated in the operation said their job was to kill defectors in Vietnam from the U.S. military, but it was not known for sure whether the suspected defectors died during a preparatory nerve gas attack or during a subsequent assault with conventional weapons carried out by Special Forces troops.

A companion story on the eight-month investigation in which 200 people were interviewed appears in the current edition of Time magazine, written jointly by a CNN producer and correspondent.

"It was pretty well understood that if you came across a defector, and could prove it to yourself beyond a reasonable doubt, do it, under any circumstance, kill them," said 1st Lt. Robert Van Buskirk, who was a platoon leader in the operation. "It wasn't about bringing them back. It was to kill them."

"We have no historical evidence to confirm we ever used nerve gas in Vietnam or mounted operations against defectors," Pentagon spokesman Jim Turner told AP on Sunday.

The reported use of nerve gas came after Nixon pledged a "no first use" policy on nerve gas. The U.S. had already signed a treaty restricting chemical weapons, but the Senate had not ratified it.

The nerve gas, sarin, is the same gas used three years ago in a deadly terrorist subway attack in Japan.

Several officers who served in Operation Tailwind told the premiere episode of "NewsStand: CNN & Time" that the government liked to call the gas "incapacitating gas" or "knockout gas"--but that its true makeup was widely known.

"Nerve gas, the government don't want it called that," said Mike Hagen, a platoon sergeant in Operation Tailwind. "They want to call it incapacitating agent or some other form, but it was nerve gas."

The report said Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1970, did not admit on camera that nerve gas was used, but confirmed off camera that it was.

"I would be willing to use any weapon and any tactic to save the lives of American soldiers," Moorer said on camera, adding that he had no figures on how often lethal gas was used during the war. "I never made a point of counting that up," he said. "I'm sure you can find out from those that have used them."

The soldiers involved in the nerve gas operations were part of the Studies and Observations Group, a small, elite unit of the Special Forces. CNN quoted John Singlaub, a former commander of the unit, as saying it could be more important to the survival of U.S. troops to kill defectors than enemy soldiers because the defectors' knowledge of communications and tactics "can be damaging."

Van Buskirk said the team attacked a village base camp in Laos after observing American men--believed to be defectors--among the people. He said he even threw a hand grenade down a hole to kill two American men who were fleeing.

"We basically destroyed everything there," Hagen said.

Van Buskirk described the scene as "a mess."

"It was just pieces of human beings," he said, adding that among the more than 100 bodies, soldiers saw more than a dozen Americans they believed to be defectors.

But the gas use didn't stop there, the news show reported.

Former military officials said the gas was used a second time to get the team out of the area after enemy troops arrived.

"They were told to put on their funny faces [gas masks] because war daddy said we are coming in with gas," said Capt. Eugene McCarley, who led Operation Tailwind but says he never considered the use of lethal gas.

McCarley also denies that Operation Tailwind's mission was to kill defectors. "We weren't looking for any village. We stumbled upon it by accident," he said.

One Tailwind veteran described seeing the enemy forces throwing up and in convulsions on the ground.

"I looked down into this valley. All I see is bodies," Van Buskirk said.

Veterans' activist Ted Sampley of Kinston, N.C., reacted with disbelief when contacted about the story late Sunday. He said he remembers only being warned of deserters fighting with enemy troops and of being told to kill those soldiers if found.

"The United States did a lot of things . . . but the use of nerve gas over there, I find it really hard to believe," said Sampley, who did two tours in Vietnam, the last as a member of the Special Forces ([LA Times, 1998](#)).

Title: CNN Retracts Report That U.S. Used Nerve Gas

Date: July 3, 1998

Source: [New York Times](#)

Abstract: Cable News Network executives yesterday retracted the network's report that the United States military used lethal sarin nerve gas in a secret 1970 mission in Laos with the intention of killing American defectors.

The retraction, broadcast yesterday afternoon and accompanied by an apology, was based on an independent investigation, done at CNN's request, that showed the report's conclusions were not supported by the evidence.

The original broadcast, accompanied by the fanfare of advance publicity common in the growing community of broadcast news magazines, was shown on June 7 as the feature presentation on the first installment of the news magazine show "Newsstand: CNN & Time." The broadcast, a joint venture with Time magazine, was hailed within the Time-Warner empire as the fruit of productive synergy between the company's disparate news-gathering operations.

The apology amounted to a devastating admission that the report had falsely cast the United States Government, and in particular its military and intelligence arms, as brazenly using and concealing the use of one of the most forbidden weapons in the modern arsenal, a nerve gas banned by numerous international treaties.

A day after the piece was broadcast, a slightly modified version of the account of a mission code-named Operation Tailwind was published in Time, which also made a retraction and an apology yesterday. Journalists at Time and CNN said yesterday that the story was broadcast and published despite reservations raised by journalists within both organizations who received a last-minute chance to examine the report.

A senior executive with the network said yesterday that Peter Arnett, a Pulitzer Prize winning journalist and perhaps the network's most prominent correspondent, had been reprimanded for his work on the story. April Oliver and her colleague Jack Smith, the producers who had led the eight-month reporting effort, refused to resign and were dismissed. Pamela Hill, the senior executive producer of "Newsstand," resigned.

Saying that CNN alone was responsible for the erroneous report, Tom Johnson, the chairman of the CNN News Group, issued a statement saying, "We acknowledge serious faults in the use of sources who provided 'Newsstand' with the original reports and therefore retract the Tailwind story.

"We apologize to our viewers and to our colleagues at Time for this mistake."

Time's article appeared under the bylines of Ms. Oliver and Mr. Arnett, whose career has taken him from Vietnam in the early 1960's to Baghdad in the Persian Gulf war. A Time editor reviewed the article and accepted its basic thrust.

The investigation of the broadcast, conducted by Floyd Abrams, the constitutional lawyer, offered a microscopic examination of how journalism can go awry.

"The CNN broadcast was not fair," the report said.

It showed no fabrication or illegality, but a more subtle process of distortion that began when conclusions outstripped the evidence, continued when sources were encouraged to believe that unseen evidence proved their own suspicions to be true and was compounded by interviews laced with hypothetical questions and ambiguous answers. Ultimately, the report concluded, the journalists refused to give more than a glancing nod to eyewitnesses' denials that sarin gas had been used.

"The CNN journalists involved in this project believed in every word they wrote," according to the Abrams report. "If anything, the serious flaws in the broadcast that we identify in this report may stem from the depths of those beliefs and the degree to which the journalists discounted contrary information they received precisely because they were so firmly persuaded that what they were broadcasting was true."

But even as her work was being repudiated, Ms. Oliver, the producer, refused to back away from her conclusions. "I feel that this report was solid," she said, "that I made every step any journalist would take to insure its accuracy and that I had the full backing of management all the way up to the top."

In a conference call with reporters yesterday, Mr. Abrams said he had enlisted former intelligence officers from the investigative firm Jules Kroll to try to confirm the account through their own military, intelligence and diplomatic sources.

The account of the Abrams investigation, which was posted on CNN's site on the World Wide Web (www.cnn.com), included numerous instances of overreaching in the broadcast. His report examines the five underpinnings of the broadcast -- including interviews with participants, information from nerve gas experts, confidential sources with knowledge of United States intelligence operations, a retired Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff -- and finds flaws in every one.

The most-cited source, Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, who was Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from mid-1970 to mid-1974, is 87, lives in an assisted-care retirement home in Maryland and is no longer relied on by CNN's military correspondents. And many of the answers he gave were to hypothetical questions.

The accounts of those on the scene, where a commando unit had attacked a base camp and then called for backup air support, are dramatic. Particularly dramatic are accounts that the backup fixed-wing planes dropped gas to help the American unit escape.

But, as one of the pilots of the aircraft said yesterday, when the CNN journalists interviewed him, "I mostly got nerve-gas questions and I gave tear-gas answers."

The pilot, Art Bishop, now a retired satellite engineer, made a brief journal entry the day after the 1970 engagement saying his craft had been armed with cluster bomb units that carried tear gas and explosives.

In his conference call, Mr. Abrams said that a separate document the journalists relied on was "a bad Xerox." It contained a virtually illegible reference to a substance used in cluster bombs coded as "25," the code for explosives. The journalist read the illegible number as "15," the code for nerve gas.

In another case, the Abrams report pointed out, one member of a reconnaissance unit near the action, Jay Graves, "was an important on-the-ground source of information for both the use of sarin gas and the presence of American defectors." The broadcast quoted Mr. Graves as saying: "We saw some round-eyed people. We didn't know if they were prisoners or whatever."

But Mr. Graves's qualifying statement -- "I didn't see any of them" -- was not used in the broadcast.

Like Ms. Oliver, the show's senior producer, Mr. Smith, said yesterday that he stood by the story.

Reached at his home last night, Mr. Arnett said, "I accept the Abrams report. The reason I accept his judgment is that I was covering the Baghdad crisis for about four months during the critical formation of this thesis. So I was essentially brought in late. I asked a few questions and I read the script."

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Walter Isaacson, Time's managing editor, declined to elaborate on a statement he issued yesterday, which said, "Based on our own investigation and that conducted by CNN, we have concluded that the facts simply do not support the allegations that were made."

The Time article was edited by John F. Stacks, an executive editor, and Johanna McGeary, Time's senior foreign correspondent, neither of whom returned calls seeking comment. It was also overseen by Joelle Attinger, an executive editor at Time Inc. who serves as Time magazine's liaison with CNN.

"I'm heartbroken," Ms. Attinger said yesterday. "I think we all take responsibility for it."

People at Time say the magazine relied on the 156-page summary in which Ms. Oliver detailed her sources, a summary that Mr. Abrams criticized in his report as selective and slanted.

At no time, several people at Time said, did anyone question Ms. Oliver's material as insufficient or suspect, nor did anyone argue that the article should not run. Moreover, people at Time said there was no overt pressure from CNN to publish the article.

But one correspondent said the timing of CNN's broadcast of the gas story -- which ran that Sunday -- was such that Time felt compelled to publish the article. "Normally on a Friday, if there are serious questions about a story you can always hold it," said one Time correspondent who declined to be identified.

Although Time has been working with CNN on polls and on the news magazine program "Impact," the gas story was the first collaboration in the magazine.

Similarly, Norman Pearlstine, the editor in chief of Time Inc., said the company stood by its alliance with CNN. "It doesn't cause me to rethink the teamwork with TV," he said. "All of us obviously learned some

things here, and I'm sure as the weeks go on we'll have discussions about what are the appropriate procedures in any kind of joint venture."

Richard N. Kaplan, the president of CNN-U.S., said the network plans to establish a unit to review the material in longer news magazine-type broadcasts ([New York Times, 1998](#)).

Title: Veterans File For Class Action Over Weapons Testing

Date: February 13, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A petition for class certification was recently filed on behalf of eight individual disabled veterans and two non-profit veteran's organizations that have been involved in a two year court battle with the U.S. military over the secret testing of chemical and biological weapons on soldiers.

The plaintiffs, including Vietnam Veterans of America and Swords into Plowshares, allege that none of the estimated 100,000 "volunteers" for the program provided their informed consent and that some of the testing was conducted on unwitting participants, according to [Salem-News.com](#).

The lawsuit does not seek monetary damages, but has called for the overturning of the so-called Feres doctrine, a 1950 Supreme Court decision that has served to insulate the federal government from liability under the Federal Torts Claims Act for claims brought by service personnel. The court dismissed this claim early in the case.

In addition, the plaintiffs are demanding the military notify participants what substances were tested on them, the method of administration and the known health effects. They are also seeking healthcare coverage for veterans who have suffered diseases or other conditions related to their participation in the program, [Salem-News.com](#) reports.

The research programs allegedly tested more than 400 different chemical and biological agents on soldiers during five decades of research, including anthrax, plague, tularemia, Q fever, dioxin and Agent Orange.

In an ongoing process, the plaintiffs have filed a series of motions challenging the defendants' claims that key documents in the case are considered state secrets.

"The chem/bio veterans were used by the government many years ago and were discharged and abandoned. It is a national disgrace that must be made right," Rick Weidman of the Vietnam Veterans of America said, [Salem-News.org](#) reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

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Title: Sverdlovsk Anthrax Leak

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: The Sverdlovsk anthrax leak was an incident when [spores](#) of [anthrax](#) were accidentally released from a military facility in the city of Sverdlovsk (formerly, and now again, [Yekaterinburg](#)) 1450 km east of Moscow on April 2, 1979. This accident is sometimes called "biological [Chernobyl](#)".^[1] The ensuing outbreak of the disease resulted in approximately 100 deaths, although the exact number of victims remains unknown. The cause of the outbreak had for years been denied by the [Soviet Union](#), which blamed the deaths on intestinal exposure due to the consumption of tainted meat from the area, and [subcutaneous](#) exposure due to butchers handling the tainted meat. All medical records of the victims had been removed in order to avoid revelations of serious violations of the [Biological Weapons Convention](#).

Background

The [closed city](#) of [Sverdlovsk](#) had been a major production center of the Soviet [military-industrial complex](#) since [World War II](#). It produced tanks, nuclear rockets and other armaments. A major nuclear accident happened in this region in 1958, when a military reactor was damaged, resulting in the spread of radioactive dust over a thousand square kilometers. The biological weapons facility in Sverdlovsk was built after World War II, using documentation captured in [Manchuria](#) from the [Japanese germ warfare program](#).

The strain of [anthrax](#) produced in Military Compound 19 near Sverdlovsk was the most powerful in the Soviet arsenal ("Anthrax 836"). It had been isolated as a result of another anthrax leak accident that happened in 1953 in the [city of Kirov](#). A leak from a bacteriological facility contaminated the city sewer system. In 1956, biologist Vladimir Sizov found a more virulent strain in rodents captured in this area. This strain was planned to be used to arm warheads for the [SS-18 ICBM](#), which would target American cities, among other targets.

The Accident

The produced anthrax culture had to be dried to produce a fine powder for use as an aerosol. Large filters over the exhaust pipes were the only barriers between the anthrax dust and the outside environment. On the last Friday of March 1979, a technician removed a clogged filter while drying machines were temporarily turned off. He left a written notice, but did not write this down in the logbook as he was supposed to do. The supervisor of the next shift did not find anything unusual in the logbook, and turned the machines on. In a few hours, someone found that the filter was missing and reinstalled it. The incident was reported to military command, but local and city officials were not immediately informed. [Boris Yeltsin](#), a local Communist Party boss at this time, helped cover up the accident.

All workers of a ceramic plant across the street fell ill during the next few days. Almost all of them died in a week. The death toll was at least 105, but the exact number is unknown as all hospital records and other evidence were destroyed by the [KGB](#), according to former [Biopreparat](#) deputy director [Ken Alibek](#).

The Investigation

In the 1980s, there was vigorous international debate and speculation as to whether the outbreak was natural or an accidental exposure. If accidental, there was discussion of whether it represented violation of the 1972 [Biological Weapons Convention](#). A number of small investigations launched by Russian scientists in the years immediately following the dissolution of the Soviet Union re-opened the case in a number of newspaper articles.

A team of Western inspectors led by Professor [Matthew Meselson](#) of [Harvard](#) finally gained access to the region in 1992, and determined that all of the victims had been living directly downwind at the time of the release of the spores via [aerosol](#). Livestock in the area were also affected. It was revealed around this time that the accident was caused by the non-replacement of a filter on an exhaust at the facility, and though the problem was quickly rectified it was too late to prevent a release. Had the winds been blowing in the direction of the city at that time, it could have resulted in the [pathogen](#) being spread to hundreds of thousands of people. The military facility remains closed to inspection. Professor Meselson's original contention for many years had been that the outbreak was a natural one and that the Soviet authorities were not lying when they disclaimed having an active offensive bio-warfare program, but the information uncovered in the investigation left no room for doubt. Meselson's wife, [Jeanne Guillemin](#) (who had participated in the investigation), detailed the events in a 1999 book.

Aftermath

Russian Prime Minister [Egor Gaidar](#) issued a decree to begin demilitarization of Compound 19 in 1992. However, the facility continued its work. Not a single journalist has been allowed onto the premises since 1992. About 200 soldiers with [Rottweiler](#) dogs still patrol the complex. Classified activities were moved underground, and several new laboratories have been constructed and equipped to work with highly dangerous pathogens.^[4] One of their current subjects is reportedly [Bacillus anthracis](#) strain H-4. Its [virulence](#) and [antibiotic resistance](#) have been dramatically increased using [genetic engineering](#) ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

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Title: Soviet Defector Says China Had Accident At A Germ Plant

Date: April 5, 1999

Source: [New York Times](#)

Abstract: The most senior defector from the Soviet germ warfare program says in a new book that Soviet officials concluded that China had suffered a serious accident at one of its secret plants for developing biological weapons, causing two major epidemics.

The book also reports that Soviet researchers tried to turn H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS, into a weapon and that even as the last Soviet President, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, pursued peace openings with the West, he ordered a vast expansion of the deadly effort to turn germs and viruses into weapons of mass destruction.

The defector, Kanatjan Alibekov, now known as Ken Alibek, says in the book that as deputy director of a top branch of the Soviet program, he knew of the disaster in China because he saw secret Soviet intelligence reports twice a month.

Spy satellites peering down at China found what seemed to be a large biological weapons laboratory and plant near a remote site for testing nuclear warheads, he wrote. Intelligence agents then found evidence that two epidemics of hemorrhagic fever swept the region in the late 1980's. The area had never previously known such diseases, which cause profuse bleeding and death.

"Our analysts," Dr. Alibek said, "concluded that they were caused by an accident in a lab where Chinese scientists were weaponizing viral diseases." Viral scourges that cause intense bleeding include Marburg fever and the dreaded Ebola virus. Both are endemic to Africa.

China has signed a 1972 treaty banning biological weapons. During World War II it became one of the few modern countries to experience their horrors when Japanese attackers sowed epidemics there, killing thousands of Chinese.

American intelligence agencies have long suspected that China harbors a biological weapons program. Early in 1993, shortly after Dr. Alibek fled to the United States, the outgoing Bush Administration accused Beijing of having an active germ warfare effort, which it has denied. The United States unilaterally ended its own germ weapons program in 1969.

Last week, the Chinese Embassy in Washington did not return several telephone calls seeking comment, and an American expert who tracks germ intelligence said he did not know of any such epidemics in China.

The allegation is one of several in Dr. Alibek's new book, "Biohazard," which was written with a journalist, Stephen Handelman, and is being published by Random House this week.

American intelligence officials who know what Dr. Alibek said in secret debriefings after his defection in 1992 give his new account considerable credence. They have called him highly believable about the subjects he knows firsthand, like the Soviet biological weapons program from 1975 to 1992, when he served as one of Moscow's top germ warriors. He is less reliable, they say, on political and military issues that he knows secondhand.

The book asserts that Mr. Gorbachev, in his "characteristic scrawl," signed a five-year plan for 1985 to 1990 that ordered the most ambitious effort ever for the development of deadly germs and viruses, including smallpox, as weapons. In 1980, world health authorities declared the ancient scourge eradicated from all human populations.

"Gorbachev's Five-Year Plan -- and his generous funding, which would amount to over \$1 billion by the end of the decade -- allowed us to catch up" with the American biological weapons program, which was making great strides, Dr. Alibek writes.

In 1988, as President Gorbachev's glasnost and perestroika reform campaigns were in full swing and the Russians and Americans were negotiating new arms control treaties, officials "at the highest levels," Dr. Alibek said, ordered the arming of giant SS-18 intercontinental ballistic missiles aimed at New York, Los Angeles, Seattle and Chicago with anthrax and other deadly germs.

The secret move came as Soviet leaders publicly waged a peace offensive. In his book, "Perestroika: New Thinking for Our Country and the World" (Harper & Row, 1987), Mr. Gorbachev argued that for decades Western experts had falsely accused Moscow of weapon horrors and that the real engine of the arms race was the United States.

Reached through his office in Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev sidestepped Dr. Alibek's charges and questions about the germ program. His spokesman said that Mr. Gorbachev did not know Dr. Alibek, and that there was "no sense in getting involved in an endless process of commenting."

William C. Patrick 3d, a key figure in America's former germ warfare program who helped debrief Dr. Alibek after his defection in 1992, said many of the book's assertions were consistent with what Dr. Alibek had told American officials in secret sessions at the time. He called the information that Dr. Alibek had provided "critical" to Washington's understanding of the Soviet program.

"He laid it all out for the first time," Dr. Patrick said.

Among the book's new disclosures are these:

*Moscow mastered the art of rearranging genes to make harmful microbes even more potent and harder to cure. Anthrax, a top biological warfare agent that causes high fever and death, was genetically altered, he says, to resist five kinds of antibiotics.

*The top-secret program obtained a sample of H.I.V., the AIDS virus, from the United States in 1985 and tried unsuccessfully to turn the slow killer into a weapon.

*A senior military official told him that the Soviet Union had waged germ warfare in Afghanistan from planes, spraying armed rebels with the disease glanders in an unsuccessful bid to subdue them. Glanders is a chronic bacterial disease of horses that can be highly lethal in humans.

*Under a top-secret project known as Bonfire, Soviet scientists in 1989 discovered "a new class of weapons" -- now called bioregulators -- that could "damage the nervous system, alter moods, trigger psychological changes and even kill." The K.G.B. secret police agency was particularly interested in them because they "could not be traced by pathologists." A Soviet program called Flute worked on germs and other agents that could be used mainly for political assassinations.

*While directing about half of the Soviet biological warfare work force, he says, he discovered that an abandoned factory in Kazakhstan where he and his childhood friends had played after school had once made noxious germs meant to kill enemy crops and livestock.

In his book, Dr. Alibek, a Kazakh by birth, says the Soviet state devoted a considerable part of its treasury to readying deadly germs for war. At its peak in the late 1980's, he writes, the program had 60,000 employees working at scores of sites throughout the Soviet Union.

"The Americans had just two specialists in anthrax," he wrote of his observations during his first tour of American sites as part of a Soviet-American inspection agreement in 1991. "We had two thousand."

About a dozen of the 40 institutes that were part of Biopreparat, the civilian cover group that Dr. Alibek helped run, were used "exclusively" for offensive agents and weapons for the military, he wrote.

After he fled Russia and took up residence in the United States, Dr. Alibek says, he was approached by intermediaries of emissaries of several countries that courted him for his deadly expertise, including South Korea, France and Israel. The work for which he was to be hired was defensive, the intermediaries said.

At least 25 people who used to work in the Soviet germ warfare program now work in the United States in nonweapons work, he writes. It is impossible to know how many have been recruited overseas. But there is no doubt, he adds, "that their expertise has been attracting bidders," including countries unfriendly to the United States.

The germ warriors staying behind apparently can be dangerous as well. He said he had recently received a disconcerting flier from a Moscow-based company, Bioeffekt Ltd. "It offered, by mail order, three genetically engineered strains of tularemia," Dr. Alibek said.

The disease, spread by a highly infectious germ, causes chills, fever, muscle aches, fatigue and pneumonia-like symptoms and can be fatal. The altered bacteria, he said, reportedly have new genes that increase the disease's virulence. The flier, Dr. Alibek said, boasted that the germs were produced by "technology unknown outside Russia."

Dr. Alibek has said he decided to speak out publicly to fight the spread of biological weapons and to seek absolution for having made them.

He described himself as once a "staunch patriot" who believed until his tour of American biological sites while still a Soviet official that the United States had not unilaterally renounced offensive germ weapons programs in 1969 as President Nixon had asserted. He said he had decided to write about the weapons program that was for decades one of Moscow's deepest secrets ([New York Times, 1999](#)).

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Title: Gulf War Syndrome

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: Gulf War syndrome (GWS) or Gulf War illness (GWI) is a chronic multisymptom disorder affecting [veterans](#) and civilians after the 1991 [Gulf War](#). A wide range of acute and chronic symptoms have included [fatigue](#), musculoskeletal pain, cognitive problems, skin rashes and diarrhea. Approximately 250,000 of the 697,000 veterans who served in the 1991 Gulf War are afflicted with enduring chronic multi-symptom illness, a condition with serious consequences.

Those who were near conflicts during or downwind of [chemical weapons](#) depot demolition, had exposure to toxic chemicals which are currently believed to be the cause of the illness. Several specific causes have been investigated, including [pyridostigmine bromide](#) (PB) nerve gas antidote (NAPP) pills, [organophosphate](#) military strength pesticides, chemical weapons, and [depleted uranium](#).

Causes which have been ruled out include [post traumatic stress disorder](#), [anthrax vaccinations](#), and smoke from [oil well fires](#), though these exposures may have led to various illnesses and symptoms in a limited number of Gulf War veterans. PB or NAPP antidote pills given to protect troops from [nerve agents](#) and military strength insecticides used during deployment have currently been most closely linked to Gulf War veterans' chronic multi-symptom illness.

Exposure to the destruction of the [Khamisiyah weapons depot](#), where large quantities of Iraqi chemical munitions containing [sarin](#) and cyclosarin nerve agents was stored, is negatively correlated with motor speed. Exposure to depleted uranium is unlikely to be a primary cause of Gulf War Illness.

Three large studies have shown a significant but modest increase in birth defects in children born to Gulf War veterans, however information on specific types of birth defects have been inconsistent and the rates fall within the normal range found in the general population.

Vaccines

Iraq had loaded anthrax, [botulinum toxin](#), and [aflatoxin](#) into [missiles](#) and artillery shells in preparing for the Gulf War and that these munitions were deployed to four locations in Iraq. During Operation Desert Storm, 41% of U.S. combat soldiers and 75% of UK combat soldiers were vaccinated against anthrax. Reactions included local skin irritation, some lasting for weeks or months. While the [Food and Drug Administration](#) (FDA) approved the vaccine, it never went through large scale clinical trials, unlike most other vaccines in the United States. While recent studies have demonstrated the vaccine's is highly reactogenic, there is no clear evidence or epidemiological studies on Gulf War veterans linking the vaccine to Gulf War Syndrome. Combining this with the lack of symptoms from current deployments of individuals who have received the vaccine led the Committee on Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses to conclude that the vaccine is not a likely cause of Gulf War illness for most ill veterans ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

Title: Anthrax Vaccine Preliminary Results Of GAO's Survey Of Guard/Reserve Pilots And Aircrew Members

Date: October 11, 2000

Source: [GAO](#) (General Accounting Office)

Abstract: While many factors can influence an individual's decision to leave the military, surveyed Guard and Reserve pilots and aircrew members cited the anthrax immunization as a key reason for leaving or otherwise changing their military status. Since September 1998, an estimated 25 percent of the pilots and aircrew members of the Guard and Reserve in this population transferred to another unit (primarily in a non-flying position), left the military, or moved to inactive status. While several reasons influenced their decision, when asked to rank the one most important factor, the anthrax immunization was the highest, followed by other employment opportunities, and family reasons. Further, about one in five (18 percent) left before qualifying for military retirement benefits. Additionally, 18 percent of those still participating in or assigned to a unit reported their intentions to leave within the next 6 months. These individuals also ranked the anthrax immunization as the most important factor for their decision to leave, followed by unit workload and family reasons. Each of these groups—those who have left and those who plan to do so—had accumulated an average of more than 3,000 flight hours, which symbolizes a seasoned and experienced workforce.

On our survey, most Guard and Reserve pilots and aircrew members expressed a positive view toward general immunizations. Almost three out of four believe that immunizations are effective (74 percent), and more than half believe immunizations to be safe (60 percent). However, their views on the anthrax immunization program and potential biological warfare immunizations in the future are very different. For example, two out of three reported little or no support for the anthrax program (65 percent). Despite DOD's high-visibility campaign to educate servicemembers about the anthrax immunization program, only about one in four believes that the information provided on DOD's anthrax Web site is timely (25 percent), 19 percent believe it to be complete, and 17 percent believe it to be accurate. Just 1 in 10 (11 percent) believe the information to be unbiased. Further, three out of four indicated they would not or probably would not take the shots if the anthrax immunization program were voluntary (76 percent). Eighty-seven percent, or almost 9 out of 10, indicated they would or probably would have safety concerns if additional vaccines for other biological warfare agents were added to the military immunization program.

Forty-two percent of the respondents reported that they had received one or more anthrax shots. Of those taking the shots, 86 percent reported experiencing some type of local or systemic reactions, for example, a knot in the arm or joint pain. For some reactions, the reported duration was more than 7 days (for example, limited arm/body motion and joint pain). Some of these reactions could have implications for work performance. About one-third (36 percent) reported that they had been provided information concerning what action to take in the event of side effects or reactions. But 71 percent reported being unaware of the Food and Drug Administration's Adverse Events Reporting System which is a passive surveillance system to alert the Food and Drug Administration and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention of adverse events that may be associated with licensed vaccines. Further, about 60 percent of those experiencing reactions had not discussed them with military health care personnel or their supervisors—some citing fear of the loss of flight status, possible adverse effects on their military or civilian careers, and ridicule as reasons for nondisclosure (49 percent) ([GAO, 2000](#)).

Title: Inquiry Gives Fresh Hope To Gulf Veterans

Date: June 16, 2002

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: Compelling evidence that thousands of British troops who served during the Gulf war are dying prematurely and suffering debilitating illnesses because of exposure to a lethal cocktail of chemicals is to be put before a powerful commission of inquiry.

Experts on war illnesses will tell a meeting in London of the US Congressional Subcommittee on National Security this week that there is now enough evidence to make a direct link between serving in the Gulf and physical and mental disability.

Shaun Rusling, chairman of the National Gulf Veterans and Families Association, will reveal that tests on veterans have found traces of depleted and enriched uranium in their blood and urine.

Depleted uranium was used by the Ministry of Defence in 'tank-busting' missiles during the Gulf war. Many of the men affected were involved in clean-up operations following Desert Storm in 1991. Illnesses among more than 5,000 British veterans will also be linked to powerful immunisation tablets given to soldiers to protect them from chemical attack, including anthrax, and the use of corrosive organophosphates to try to keep down disease.

The US Congressional subcommittee, one of the most powerful investigatory bodies in America, will make an unprecedented trip to London this week to hear the evidence. Ross Perot, the billionaire former American presidential candidate who is funding a campaign for US Gulf war victims to be properly compensated for their illnesses, will also come here to push for a full public inquiry.

The moves will increase pressure on the Government to hold a wide-ranging investigation. The MoD has always insisted that there is no proof of a link between serving in the Gulf and increased incidence of illness. Tests on immunisation tablets given to most of the 50,000 British troops who served in Kuwait and Iraq are continuing at Porton Down, Wiltshire, but results are not expected for another year.

MoD officials fear that if they accept there is a link the department will be liable for millions of pounds in compensation claims. Many of the civil servants who agreed to allow the men to be exposed to the cocktail of chemicals are now in very senior positions in Whitehall.

Some of the most harrowing evidence will be given by the widow of Nigel Thompson, a petty officer in the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm who served in the Gulf. Thompson, the father of a seven-year-old daughter, Hannah, died in January of motor neurone disease, one of the fatal nerve disorders now being linked to the conflict.

'As a military operation [Desert Storm] appeared a stunning success,' a memorandum of evidence drawn up by his widow Samantha to be presented to the committee will say. 'Unfortunately, though, on returning home a substantial number of veterans became ill.

'Very early on it became clear to Nigel and many others that a number of potentially fatal mistakes had been made in the pre-treatment of our troops against a possible chemical or biological attack by the Iraqis.

'By authorising the use of Naps [immunisation] tablets, an unlicensed drug, and then totally ignoring the warnings of organophosphates and anthrax the MoD were guilty of the worst type of negligence.

'Nigel always maintained that had his condition been triggered by something in the Gulf he would far rather it had been the enemy responsible than his own side.'

New research expected to be published in the medical journal the *Lancet* later this year will show that although there is no such thing as 'Gulf war syndrome', an illness said to be specifically linked to veterans, there is a connection between a myriad of illnesses and serving in the region.

Tests on 300 armed forces personnel by the respected Gulf War Illnesses Unit at King's College Hospital, found there were higher incidents of unexplained illnesses among those who had served in the Gulf as opposed to those who had served in Bosnia or Northern Ireland.

The research was undertaken by Professor Simon Wesley. Although he refused to comment on the new findings, he said there was now enough evidence to make a link.

'We have shown, in the work we have already done, an association between serving in the Gulf and substantial levels of ill health,' he said. 'The effect is significant. I am convinced there is no single one cause to what we are seeing but that the immunisation policy is part of a wider jigsaw' ([UCLA, 2002](#)).

Title: Soldiers Nearly Killed With Military's Bioterrorism Vaccine

Date: November 3, 2009

Source: [Natural News](#)

Abstract: Approximately 200 soldiers have suffered from serious and even life-threatening complications from the government-mandated smallpox vaccine, and one has even died.

Starting in 2002, fears over a bioterrorist attack have led the U.S. government to require that all of its military servicepeople receive vaccination against a variety of diseases before deployment, including anthrax and smallpox. An estimated 1.7 million have been vaccinated against smallpox since then. Yet in a number of cases, the vaccine has led to severe complications such as inflammations of the brain or heart. In 2003, two expert panels concluded that Army Specialist Rachel Ray died in part due to complications from the deployment vaccines that she had been given.

"The reality is, we're never going to have zero risk on a vaccine," said Dr. Michael Kilpatrick of the Military Health System. "There's always going to be that individual that has some untoward event that would occur."

Awareness of the risks over the smallpox vaccine has prevented the government from requiring vaccination of civilians.

One potential side effect is infection with the virus used in the vaccine, a condition known as progressive vaccinia. Back when smallpox vaccination was widespread, the infection had a 15 percent fatality rate.

In a recent case, Lance Cpl. Cory Belken began to suffer from a persistent headache and unusual sleepiness one week after receiving the smallpox vaccine. He was diagnosed with acute myelogenous leukemia, which was destroying his circulatory system, and was immediately placed on chemotherapy.

The cancer treatment destroyed his immune system, leading to progressive vaccinia and no fewer than two infections with antibiotic-resistant bacteria. He broke out in a rash, had spreading vaccinia lesions all over his body, became delirious with a fever of 104.6 degrees, and began to suffer from organ failure.

Treating Belken required 30 times the dose of Vaccinia Immune Globulin that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has previously assumed would be needed for a single person.

Belken's family said that the leukemia would have been enough for their family to deal with, without vaccine complications on top of it.

"I think it's a big chance they're taking giving them the shots," his mother said ([Natural News, 2009](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following state/government sponsored bio-terror tests (attacks) occurred in Israel, specifically in 1998. The historical record of state sponsored bio-terror is littered with unprovoked attacks on unsuspecting soldiers and citizens alike. The fact that state sponsored bio-terror tests (attacks) exist in mass confirms not only that government is the serial bio-terrorist, but that it will strike again in the near future.

Currently, Israel is the only modern nation that has **not signed** the 1972 [Biological Weapons Convention](#) (refusal to engage in offensive biological warfare, stockpiling, and use of biological weapons). Also, Israel is the only modern nation that has **signed but not ratified** the 1993 [Chemical Weapons Convention](#) (refusal to produce, stockpile and use chemical weapons). Should the world suffer a major bio-terror attack or pandemic, Israel will be the #1 suspect.

Title: Report: Secret Israeli Chemical Tests Kill 4, Wound 25

Date: August 21, 1998

Source: [Arabic News](#)

Abstract: Tests carried out by an Israeli secret laboratory recently killed four persons and other 25 have been reported wounded in Neis Zayouna district near Tel Aviv, an Israeli daily reported.

The Israeli daily Maariv said on Wednesday that the incident at this laboratory, considered the basis of the Israeli program for biological and chemical weapons, was about to force the Israeli authorities to evacuate the population of Neis Zayouna area estimated are 25,000 unless the laboratory experts claims that risks have been eliminated.

The paper quoted a report published by the "Foreign Report" bulletin to be published today that "four fatal incidents took place in the said laboratory during the past years. No fixed dates were given." The report added that the laboratory also includes other branch laboratories known as "B 3," where strong poisons are made.

Israel flatly denied the report. "No person has ever been killed in a work accident at the Biological Institute since its inception 45 years ago," Prime Minister Netanyahu's media advisor stated today.

Activities carried out in the laboratories are under the control of the Israeli authorities as it provides services to the Israeli Defense Ministry.

Since 1982 Israel has detained Marcus Klingburg (80) a former director of the laboratory on charges of disclosing information he knew about the laboratory to the former Soviet Union.

Two members of the Israeli intelligence "Mossad" had used a poisoned material produced by the laboratory in the failed attempt which claimed the life of chairman of the political bureau of Hamas Khaled

Mishaal while he was in Jordan last year.

News reports from Neis Zayouna said the Israeli authorities are now embarking on a study to expand biological laboratories in the area ([Arabic News, 1998](#)).

Bio & Terror Bible

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9/11 Bio-Terror:

1. 9/11 Anthrax Attacks (see below)
2. Scientist [James Jay Hatfield](#) (Suspect): Access page [here](#)
3. Scientist [Bruce Ivins](#) (Suspect): Access page [here](#)

Title: 2001 Anthrax Attacks

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: The 2001 anthrax attacks in the United States, also known as Amerithrax from its [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#) (FBI) case name, occurred over the course of several weeks beginning on Tuesday, September 18, 2001, one week after the [September 11 attacks](#).

Letters containing [anthrax spores](#) were mailed to several news media offices and two [Democratic U.S. Senators](#), killing five people and infecting 17 others. According to the FBI, the ensuing investigation became "one of the largest and most complex in the history of law enforcement."

A major focus in the early years of the investigation was a [bio-weapons](#) expert named [Steven Hatfill](#), who was eventually exonerated. Another suspect, [Bruce Edwards Ivins](#), became a focus of investigation around April 4, 2005. Ivins was a scientist who worked at the government's biodefense labs at [Fort Detrick](#) in [Frederick, Maryland](#). On April 11, 2007, Ivins was put under periodic surveillance and an FBI document stated that "Bruce Edwards Ivins is an extremely sensitive suspect in the 2001 anthrax attacks". On July 27, 2008, Ivins killed himself with an overdose of [acetaminophen](#).

On August 6, 2008, despite having no direct evidence of his involvement, federal prosecutors declared Ivins to be the sole culprit of the crime. Two days later, Senator [Charles Grassley](#) and Rep. [Rush Holt](#) called for hearings into the DOJ and FBI's handling of the investigation. On February 19, 2010, the FBI formally closed its investigation. A review of the scientific methods used in the investigation at the [National Academy of Sciences](#), published in February 2011, cast doubt on the US government's conclusion that Ivins was the perpetrator. The review found that, although the type of anthrax used in the

letters was correctly identified as the [Ames strain](#) of the bacterium, there was insufficient scientific evidence for the FBI's assertion that it originated from Ivins' laboratory. The FBI responded by pointing out that the review panel asserted that it would not be possible to reach a definite conclusion based on science alone, and said that a combination of factors led the FBI to conclude that Ivins would have been the perpetrator. Some information about the case related to Ivins' mental problems is still "under seal." Lawsuits filed by the widow of victim Bob Stevens have not yet been settled ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

Title: Anthrax Hits White House Annex

Date: October 23, 2001

Source: [Wired](#)

Abstract: The nation's anthrax scare hit the White House on Tuesday with the discovery of a small concentration of spores at an offsite mail processing center. "We're working hard at finding out who's doing this," President Bush said as bioterrorism claimed fresh victims along the East Coast.

Bush said the executive mansion was safe - and twice said "I don't have anthrax" - despite the discovery of spores on a machine at the mail site a few miles from the White House. Spokesman Ari Fleischer said all employees at the site as well as mailroom workers in the White House itself were being "swabbed and tested" for the disease.

The startling disclosure capped a rapidly unfolding series of events in which officials announced additional confirmed and suspected cases of inhalation anthrax, Congress returned to work, and the administration pledged a more aggressive testing and treatment program if additional tainted letters are discovered.

Before the current outbreak, "We had had no cases of inhalation anthrax in a mail sorting facility," said Jeffrey Koplan, head of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "There was no reason to think this was a possibility."

For his part, Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson pushed Bayer Corp. to lower its price for Cipro, a front-line anti-anthrax drug.

Outside the White House, House Democratic Leader Dick Gephardt said "weapons-grade material" was responsible for spreading infections. And overseas, the State Department issued a worldwide alert warning U.S. citizens to be mindful of the risk of anthrax or other biological or chemical agents.

Six weeks after terrorists killed thousands in Washington and New York, administration officials drew a rhetorical connection to the outbreak of anthrax. The FBI released the text of three anthrax-tainted letters - each of them dated Sept. 11, the date that hijackers flew planes into the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon.

Bush believes the spread of anthrax "is another example of how this is a two-front war: that there are people who would seek to do evil to this country; that there are people who mean us harm," Fleischer said. "And they have mailed letters, obviously, to high impact places - the news media, to Majority Leader (Tom) Daschle, perhaps, in this case, to the White House."

The administration has been buffeted by criticism for waiting several days after the discovery of the letter addressed to Daschle before ordering testing at the central postal facility for the nation's capital. Without acknowledging any shortcomings, several officials pointed to changes in their outlook.

"We're going to err on the side of caution in making sure people are protected," said Thompson.

"When a case of anthrax does emerge we will immediately move in at any and all postal facilities that might have handled that piece of mail," he said. He spoke as the U.S. Postal Service offered antibiotics

as a precaution to 7,000 employees of six Manhattan post offices that may have been in the path of anthrax-contaminated letters.

Koplan, appearing before a separate panel, said, "the public health system of the United States is severely challenged at this moment."

The latest evidence of that was in the Washington area and New Jersey, at postal facilities known to have processed one or more anthrax-tainted letters in the past few weeks. Both were closed after the presence of anthrax was detected.

Postal Service Vice President Deborah Willhite said of the Washington facility: "It's a crime scene because someone has been murdered."

There, officials confirmed two postal worker deaths due to anthrax, and said the disease had sent more to the hospital. Thousands more mail employees were undoing tests and taking antibiotics.

District of Columbia Mayor Anthony Williams said final laboratory results confirmed inhalation anthrax as the cause of death of two men who worked at the city's main Brentwood postal facility. Other officials said two more employees remain hospitalized with the disease, and said anthrax was suspected in an additional four cases. Anthrax-laced mail delivered last week to Daschle's office was postmarked in Trenton, N.J., and went through the Brentwood facility.

"We do not need further testing," said Dr. Ivan Walks, the city's top health official. "But we need to treat. And we need to treat quickly." He urged anyone who visited the back area of the central mail facility to come in for antibiotics.

Earlier, New Jersey officials announced that a woman had been hospitalized in the Trenton area and was presumed to be suffering from the inhalation form of the disease. "She's holding her own," said Dr. Eddy Bresnitz, the state epidemiologist.

The woman, whose name was not released, works at a Trenton-area postal facility believed to have processed at least three anthrax-laced letters - one to Daschle, the second to NBC News anchorman Tom Brokaw and the third to the New York Post.

Still later, officials in Montgomery County, Md., said they suspected anthrax in the case of two postal workers from Brentwood, both of whom were being treated at a local hospital. and state officials in Towson, Md., said one patient at a separate hospital is suspected to have the disease.

The FBI released copies of the spiked letters mailed to Daschle, Brokaw and the New York Post. All three contained anti-American and anti-Israeli messages.

"You can not stop us. We have this anthrax. You die now. Are you afraid? Death to America. Death to Israel. Allah is great," said the letter to Daschle.

The discovery of that letter last week touched off the anthrax scare on Capitol Hill that has yet to abate.

The House and Senate reopened for business Tuesday, but the office buildings that house lawmakers and their aides were shut, some of them possibly for days.

"I think we have to assume there is a possibility that other mail could be contaminated," said Daschle, D-S.D. He said some of the mail that has been piling up since last Monday may have to be destroyed.

At day's end, Senate leaders announced plans to reopen one of the three office buildings on their side of the Capitol on Wednesday. Two sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the decision overruled an initial recommendation from scientists and health officials who wanted it to remain closed while decontamination proceeded in nearby buildings ([Wired, 2001](#)).

Title: Anthrax Vaccine To Go To 'High Risk Workers'

Date: October 28, 2001

Source: [CNN](#)

Abstract: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will administer anthrax vaccine to "high risk" laboratory workers and decontamination specialists and may later expand the program to some postal workers, the federal agency said Friday.

Dr. David Fleming, the CDC's deputy director of science and public health, said the agency decided to vaccinate those involved in the anthrax investigation because they were "constant exposure" to the anthrax bacteria.

He also said a CDC task force is assessing whether some postal workers and others should also be vaccinated, and expects to announce a decision within two weeks.

Traces of anthrax found at a CIA mail sorting facility are "medically insignificant," an official said, but the building in Langley, Virginia, has joined other federal buildings, such as the U.S. Supreme Court, that have been closed for environmental testing and cleaning.

The CIA, like many U.S. agencies, gets its mail from Washington's main processing center on Brentwood Road, where two postal workers have died from inhalation anthrax and a number of others are being treated in hospitals.

How the contamination is being handled at postal facilities appears headed for court. The New York metro postal union has given officials until Monday to close the contaminated Manhattan processing center. The Miami, Florida-area union said it plans to ask a federal judge for "expedited arbitration" with the Postal Service. The union wants to address grievances stemming from the three-week series of anthrax-in-the-mail investigations and reports, according to a union representative and an attorney for the union.

Case History

Florida -- Robert Stevens, dead of inhalation anthrax
Washington -- Two postal workers from the Brentwood facility, dead from inhalation anthrax.
Washington -- Two Capitol Hill postal workers, inhalation anthrax
Washington area -- U.S. State Department mailroom employee, inhalation anthrax
Florida -- Ernesto Blanco, diagnosed with inhaled anthrax infection, was released from the hospital on October 24
New Jersey -- A Hamilton Township postal worker, inhalation anthrax
New Jersey, New York -- five cases of cutaneous anthrax
Exposures -- 32
Washington -- 28 people in the Hart Senate Office Building
Florida -- Stephanie Dailey, an American Media Inc. employee
New York -- One police officer, two lab technicians who were investigating NBC News facility

Bottom Line

As the anthrax contamination spreads, health officials are changing the way they are handling the investigation and treatment of the bacterial threat. Weeks after the probe of anthrax threats began, those

on the front lines of the investigation will get the anthrax vaccine. With anthrax spreading through the mail, some postal workers are angry that more has not been done to protect them from the potentially deadly bacteria ([CNN, 2001](#)).

Title: New York Hospital Worker Dies From Anthrax

Date: October 31, 2001

Source: [Guardian](#)

Abstract: A 61-year-old New York hospital worker today became the fourth person in the US to die of inhalation anthrax, and the first death not connected with the postal service, government or media.

Kathy Nguyen worked in a storage supply room in the basement of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, which was located next to the mailroom until a few days ago, but no suspicious letter has been found in the hospital.

Only one other case, a 51-year-old accountant from New Jersey suffering from skin anthrax, has had no connection to the obvious "targets": large news organisations, the government or the postal workers who sort and carry infected mail. Both cases raised the possibility that anthrax letters are contaminating other mail or that the spores are reaching people by means other than the mail.

Hundreds of the Ms Nguyen's fellow hospital workers were being given antibiotics as a precaution.

Dr Anthony Fauci of the National Institutes of Health said worries about "cross-contamination" - anthrax spores sticking to pieces of mail at postal facilities - have grown with the new cases.

Dr Fauci said investigators are now wondering if people have been infected from a piece of mail that went to their home.

Dr Fauci added that preliminary tests show no anthrax at the hospital where she works and "that's part of the mystery".

"So all bets are off and we - the public health officials, the forensic group - have to do a real full court press on trying to track this down. This is critical," he told NBC television.

Officials were trying to retrace the woman's movements but the process was "somewhat limited because she cannot participate in this discussion", the surgeon general, David Satcher, told CBS television.

The spread of the disease - from mail carriers in New Jersey and Washington to media employees in New York and Florida and now to apparently unrelated people - is giving investigators and researchers a painful real-world case study. Contamination of postal facilities in Washington, New Jersey and Florida has altered investigators' assumptions about how easily the spores can be spread. Postal service equipment and procedures, too, are under re-examination.

"It's been an eye-opener, to me at least, the amount of contamination possible from these letters," said Martin Hugh-Jones, an epidemiologist at Louisiana State University.

Officials at the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention nationwide are now keeping an open mind about cross-contamination, a spokesman said - a stark change from a week earlier.

Last week, Dr Jeffrey Koplan, the CDC director, said cross-contamination was "highly unlikely to virtually impossible". Yesterday he described it as a "possibility".

The latest victims raised the number of confirmed anthrax cases to 16 in the US since the outbreak began in early October. Ten of the victims have the inhaled form, and four have died. Six others have less severe skin infections.

* Meanwhile two Northwest Airlines flights from Tokyo's Narita airport were this evening grounded in Seattle and San Francisco over fears that someone carrying anthrax could be on board.

Two passengers on the plane held at Seattle were detained and questioned, while the aircraft were both given the all clear after searches showed no evidence of anthrax or other biohazards ([Guardian, 2001](#)).

Title: Anthrax Attack Bug "Identical" To Army Strain

Date: May 9, 2002

Source: [New Scientist](#)

Abstract: The DNA sequence of the anthrax sent through the US mail in 2001 has been revealed and confirms suspicions that the bacteria originally came from a US military laboratory.

The data released uses codenames for the reference strains against which the attack strain was compared. But **New Scientist** can reveal that the two reference strains that appear identical to the attack strain most likely originated at the US Army Medical Research Institute for Infectious Diseases at Fort Detrick (USAMRIID), Maryland.

The new work also shows that substantial genetic differences can emerge in two samples of an anthrax culture separated for only three years. This means the attacker's anthrax was not separated from its ancestors at USAMRIID for many generations.

The new genetic sequencing work was done by the Institute for Genomic Research in Rockville, Maryland (TIGR), and Paul Keim's team at the University of Northern Arizona at Flagstaff. Before the attacks, TIGR had started sequencing a non-pathogenic derivative of the "Ames" strain of anthrax from the UK biodefence establishment at Porton Down.

It happened that the anthrax attacker used a pathogenic Ames strain. So in January, TIGR added the bacteria isolated from the first victim of the attack, Florida journalist Robert Stevens, to its sequencing effort.

Incriminating Evidence

The idea was to tease out subtle differences between the two genomes that might identify the source of the attack strain. Full-blown sequencing seemed necessary, as genetic differences in anthrax are notoriously hard to find.

The teams found plenty of differences between the two strains, as they now report in the journal *Science*. They then took these "marker" stretches of DNA and tested them against five other samples of Ames anthrax, looking for differences - or incriminating similarities.

One, from a goat that died of anthrax in Texas in 1997, differed at four markers, proving that the markers can reveal divergence among anthrax lineages.

But ironically, none of the other four - identified only as A, B, C and D - differed at all from the attack strain at any of the new markers revealed by sequencing. However, two, A and D, did differ at one marker - a stretch of repeated adenines on pXO2, one of the two DNA plasmids that give anthrax its virulence.

That marker had already been discovered by Keim and reported at a meeting in June 2001. "It may be the most polymorphic site in the genome," Keim told New Scientist. Strain A can immediately be ruled out as the attack strain as it is missing a plasmid, and is non-pathogenic.

The identity of the strains apparently identical to the attack strain - B and C - and strain D can be deduced as follows. In February, Keim told New Scientist: "We can distinguish among different Ames accessions. These are from collaborative laboratories and related to genetic work we have been performing over the years."

Doubly Sure

The strains from the collaborative labs appear certain to be strains B, C and D. In that case, one was the reference Ames in Keim's collection that came from a freezer at Porton Down, which in turn had got it from USAMRIID. Another was a culture that came directly from USAMRIID, and the last was from the US Army's Dugway proving ground in Utah.

TIGR spokesmen and other sources have stated that Keim could find no differences between the attack strain and the reference Ames in his collection at any marker tested in his lab. The tests reported in *Science* are no better at doing this. So one of B and C is Keim's Porton Down/USAMRIID reference strain. The other is likely to be the culture directly from USAMRIID, as the reference strain originated there and had since languished in a freezer.

So strain D seems to have come from Dugway. The difference between D and the attack strain is not great - there are 36 adenines in a row, instead of 35 - but Keim's team made doubly sure by sequencing that part of the D strain's genome.

However, the new work does not prove irrefutably that the attacker got his anthrax directly from USAMRIID because it is possible that untested Ames cultures from other labs might also be identical. Those tests are now underway ([New Scientist, 2002](#)).

Title: Anthrax Killer 'Is US Defence Insider'

Date: August 18, 2002

Source: [BBC](#)

Abstract: An FBI forensic linguistics expert believes the US [anthrax attacks](#) were carried out by a senior scientist from within America's biological-defence community.

Professor Don Foster - who helped convict Unabomber Ted Kaczynski and unveiled Joe Klein as the author of the novel *Primary Colors* - says the evidence points to someone with high-ranking military and intelligence connections.

Speaking about the investigation for the first time, Prof Foster told the BBC he had identified two suspects who had both worked for the CIA, the US Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) and other classified military operations.

Controversially, Prof Foster says the killer is likely to be highly patriotic individual who wanted to demonstrate that the US was badly prepared for an act of biological terrorism.

The weapons-grade anthrax was posted in letters just days after the 11 September terror attacks, leaving five people dead, 18 injured and 35,000 forced to take precautionary antibiotics.

The professor says he does not believe the killer will strike again as he has achieved his goal.

He explained: "To that end his misplaced patriotism has worked. Today millions of government dollars have gone into research and anthrax antibiotics are now available to the public."

Agency rivalry?

However, he fears the investigation is now being hampered in its gathering of vital documents that could lead to the killer.

Prof Foster says investigators need examples of the suspects writing to analyse their style and use of language - which the professor believes is as unique as DNA and could unveil the perpetrator.

He said: "It's very frustrating. Ordinarily with the FBI if there's some documents needed - known writings - boom, they're on my desk the next day.

"My two suspects both appear to have CIA connections. These two agencies, the CIA and the FBI, are sometimes seen as rivals.

"My anxiety is that the FBI agents assigned to this case are not getting full and complete co-operation from the US military, CIA and witnesses who might have information about this case."

Killer 'diverting suspicion'

Prof Foster was given four letters recovered by investigators to analyse for clues to the killer's identity.

"As I worked through these documents it became apparent that USAMRIID was ultimately the best place for the FBI to begin looking for a suspect," he said.

All of the letters contain the following messages "Death to America" and "Death to Israel". All were dated 11 September, a clear reference to the terror attacks.

But while investigators searched for links between the anthrax attacks and al-Qaeda, Prof Foster immediately suspected that dating the letters 11 September was merely a ruse to throw the authorities off the scent.

He says: "When an offender gives you some piece of information that's just completely unnecessary and that, in this case, is inaccurate, it becomes immediately suspect.

"It becomes a statement of 'Here's what I want you to believe about this document'."

Prof Foster also says the killer seems to have tried implicating two former USAMRIID scientists who had left the laboratory in unhappy circumstances by posting the letters from near their homes in New Jersey.

He says only someone in contact with a senior insider at USAMRIID would have known how the two scientists left the lab and that they would then be likely targets for the FBI investigation.

He says: "They are looking at someone who's a little bit higher up the food chain, who would have to have access to personnel information."

Deliberate mistakes

The professor also identified a number of mistakes and misspellings in the letters which he suspects are a deliberate ploy to confuse investigators.

The author of the anthrax letters tells his victims to take penicillin. Not only is penicillin the wrong antibiotic to take, the killer also misspells the word.

Prof Foster says: "You mean to tell me this guy is dealing with anthrax, a trillion spores a gram, and he thinks penicillin is going to be the antibiotic of choice?"

"There's something very fishy about that misspelling there, that this particular word should be misspelled and it should be misspelled in such an unconvincing way.

"It looks like an attempt on the offender to say 'Hey, don't think I'm a scientist, don't think I know anything about antibiotics'."

The FBI have placed a number of scientists under intense scrutiny and recently questioned US scientist Dr [Steven Hatfill](#) in connection with the attacks.

Dr Hatfill strenuously denies any involvement in the attacks saying: "I have never worked with anthrax; I know nothing about this matter."

The FBI's investigation continues ([BBC, 2002](#)).

Title: US Government Biological Weapons Legislator Says 2001 Anthrax Attacks Part Of Government Bio-warfare Program

Date: December 13, 2006

Source: [Infowars](#)

Abstract: The real culprits behind the 2001 anthrax attack on Congress were most likely US government scientists at the army's Ft. Detrick, MD., bioterrorism lab according to a former government biological weapons legislator and University of Illinois Professor.

Dr Francis A. Boyle says the FBI covered up these facts and has also quite clearly stated that he doubts the official government story that 19 arabs with boxcutters perpetrated the attacks of 9/11.

Boyle is a leading American professor, practitioner and advocate of international law. He was responsible for drafting the Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act of 1989, the American implementing legislation for the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention. He served on the Board of Directors of Amnesty International (1988-1992), and represented Bosnia- Herzegovina at the World Court. Professor Boyle teaches international law at the University of Illinois, Champaign. He holds a Doctor of Law Magna Cum Laude as well as a Ph.D. in Political Science, both from Harvard University.

"I believe the FBI knows exactly who was behind these terrorist anthrax attacks upon the United States Congress in the Fall of 2001, and that the culprits were US government-related scientists involved in a criminal US government bio-warfare program," Boyle says in his new book [Biowarfare and Terrorism](#).

Only a "handful" of scientists had the means to carry out the attack, yet the FBI ordered the destruction of the anthrax culture collection at Ames, IA., from which the Ft. Detrick lab got its pathogens. Boyle states that only top level scientists with access to "moonsuits" that enabled them to safely process and manufacture super-weapons-grade anthrax could have carried out the attacks.

"The trail of genetic evidence would have led directly back to a secret but officially-sponsored US government biowarfare program that was illegal and criminal" , Boyle said. However, impartial scientists were not allowed to perform genetic reconstruction of the anthrax found in letters mailed to Senators Daschle (D-S.D.) and Patrick Leahy, (D -Vt.) in late 2001.

We have [previously exposed](#) how leading members of the Bush administration and White House staff were on the anthrax-treating antibiotic Cipro up to six weeks before the attacks occurred. It is also documented that the anthrax strain used was military grade. This was widely reported in 2002 in publications such as the [New Scientist](#). However, this fact has recently been [totally changed](#) with the FBI now suggesting that common anthrax, not military grade anthrax was used.

The whole thing "appears to be a cover-up orchestrated by the FBI." according to Dr Boyle.

Boyle goes on to inquire, "Could the real culprits behind the terrorist attacks on 11 September 2001, and the immediately following terrorist anthrax attacks upon Congress ultimately prove to be the same people? Could it truly be coincidental that two of the primary intended victims of the terrorist anthrax attacks - Senators Daschle and Leahy - were holding up the speedy passage of the pre-planned USA Patriot Act ... an act which provided the federal government with unprecedented powers in relation to US citizens and institutions?"

Clearly Dr Boyle has a hard time believing what the government says happened on 9/11 ([Infowars, 2006](#)).

Title: Suicide Of Anthrax Scientist Raises Questions

Date: August 1, 2008

Source: [Science Mag](#)

Abstract: One of the greatest criminal mysteries of the decade has taken a dramatic new turn with the suicide last Tuesday of Bruce Ivins, an anthrax researcher at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Disease (USAMRIID) in Fort Detrick, Maryland. According to news reports, federal prosecutors were preparing to file charges against Ivins, 62, for plotting the anthrax letter attacks which killed five people and sickened 17 others in October and November 2001.

Biodefense researchers were pondering today whether there might be a backlash to their field if the worst bioterror crime in U.S. history was indeed committed by a scientist who had spent a career developing countermeasures against anthrax. But the fact that Ivins won't face trial also raised the uncomfortable specter that the full truth about the case may never come out. "We may never know for sure whether he did it or not," says virologist Thomas Geisbert, a former USAMRIID researcher now at Boston University. Ivins's lawyer, Paul Kemp of Rockville, Maryland, issued a statement quoted by *The New York Times* declaring his client innocent and alleging that mounting pressure from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) had "led to his untimely death."

According to the *Los Angeles Times*, which broke the story this morning, Ivins committed suicide by taking an overdose of painkillers. Ivins had worked at USAMRIID for 18 years, focusing primarily on anthrax. Most of his published work was on anthrax vaccines. Ivins produced and used anthrax spores of the Ames strain, the type used in the letter attacks, to infect animals.

In a statement issued this afternoon, the FBI did not mention Ivins's name but said it would reveal more information about the case after victims' families had been informed. The bureau said that "substantial progress" has been made in the case, thanks in part to "new and sophisticated scientific tools" --but it didn't give specifics.

The FBI has been under immense pressure from politicians and the public to find the perpetrators of the 2001 attacks, and some are worried that Ivins's death may provide a premature opportunity to declare the case solved. In a statement today, Alan Pearson of the Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation in

Washington, D.C., called on the bureau to continue its investigation. "The need for a thorough investigation and a full accounting to the American people remains." Ivins's inability to defend himself makes it even more important that scientists be able to pore over the complete scientific evidence, says R. John Collier, an anthrax researcher at Harvard University. "I would love to see what they have," Collier says.

Just this summer, the government agreed to pay \$4.6 million to Steven Hatfill, a biodefense researcher whose life was turned upside down in 2002 after then-Attorney General John Ashcroft called him a "person of interest" in the anthrax attacks. Geisbert wonders whether Ivins's death was the result of "another Hatfill situation, and was he just unable to handle the pressure."

The death--and presumed involvement in the anthrax letters--puts the biodefense research community in a tight spot, says Gerald Epstein, a biosecurity expert at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C. "From the very beginning, there has been speculation that the attacks were carried out by a biodefense zealot who wanted to prove that bioterrorism was a serious problem," says Epstein. If true, that could give the public the impression that "biodefense research is a giant fraud," he says. "It would be unfortunate if the message people take away from this is that the only individuals we should be concerned about are deranged biodefense scientists."

Geisbert worries that Ivins's potential involvement will give new ammunition to local groups that have tried to stop the wave of new biosafety labs. In Boston, "we have had a lot of opposition--and this is not going to help," he says. Still, Geisbert points out, none of the anthrax victims lived in or near USAMRIID, and there's no reason to believe local residents are at greater risk when a biodefense researcher becomes a bioterrorist himself.

Jonathan Tucker, a specialist on biological weapons control, says the incident is bound to evoke new concerns about "insider threats" at government and university labs. Officials may be compelled to further scrutinize researchers who work with select agents, Tucker says, adding that some questions have already been raised about "the adequacy of the screening process" used by the FBI to determine if a scientist should be allowed to work with a dangerous pathogen ([Science Mag, 2008](#)).

Title: Anthrax Case Renews Questions On Bioterror

Date: August 3, 2008

Source: [New York Times](#)

Abstract: Until the [anthrax](#) attacks of 2001, [Bruce E. Ivins](#) was one of just a few dozen American bioterrorism researchers working with the most lethal biological pathogens, almost all at high-security military laboratories.

Today, there are hundreds of such researchers in scores of laboratories at universities and other institutions around the United States, preparing for the next bioattack.

But the revelation that [F.B.I.](#) investigators believe that the anthrax attacks were carried out by Dr. Ivins, an Army biodefense scientist who committed suicide last week after he learned that he was about to be indicted for murder, has already re-ignited a debate: Has the unprecedented boom in biodefense research made the country less secure by multiplying the places and people with access to dangerous germs?

"We are putting America at more risk, not less risk," said Representative Bart Stupak, Democrat of Michigan and chairman of a House panel that has investigated recent safety lapses at biolabs.

F.B.I. investigators have long speculated that the motive for the attacks, if carried out by a biodefense insider like Dr. Ivins, might have been to draw public attention to a dire threat, attracting money and prestige to a once-obscure field.

If that was the motive, it succeeded. In the years since anthrax-laced letters were sent to members of Congress and news organizations in late 2001, killing five people, almost \$50 billion in federal money has been spent to build new laboratories, develop vaccines and stockpile drugs.

After the attacks, for example, an experimental vaccine Dr. Ivins had spent years working on moved from the laboratory to a proposed \$877 million federal contract, though the deal collapsed two years later. Federal documents suggest that Dr. Ivins, along with several colleagues, might have earned royalties had the contract gone forward, but the deal ultimately collapsed.

Dr. Ivins's lawyer, Paul F. Kemp, and some of the scientist's colleagues insist that he was innocent. Mr. Kemp said by e-mail on Saturday that news reports that his client had considered agreeing to a plea bargain were "entirely spurious." And a senior law enforcement official said that discussions between investigators and Mr. Kemp were "preliminary" and routine and did not represent any active discussion of a plea bargain.

But officials at the Justice Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Saturday appeared confident that they had the right man. They said they were still weighing how and when to seek an end to the grand jury investigation.

"That's not a decision we're going to make lightly," said one Justice Department official who spoke on condition of anonymity because he was not authorized to discuss internal deliberations. "There won't be a rush to judgment."

As prosecutors consider how to proceed in the wake of Dr. Ivins's death, federal officials say they are convinced that the increase in biodefense spending has brought real gains.

"Across the spectrum of biothreats we have expanded our capacity significantly," said Craig Vanderwagen, an assistant secretary at the [Department of Health and Human Services](#) who oversees the biodefense effort. Systems to detect an attack, investigate it and respond with drugs, vaccines and cleanup are all hugely improved, Dr. Vanderwagen said. "We can get pills in the mouth," he said.

Supporters of the spending increase cite studies that project apocalyptic tolls from a large-scale biological attack. One 2003 study led by a Stanford scholar, for instance, found that just two pounds of anthrax spores dropped over an American city could kill more than 100,000 people, even if [antibiotic](#) distribution began quickly.

And there is ample evidence that Qaeda leaders have shown interest in using biological weapons. Yazid Sufaat, a Malaysian-born Qaeda biochemist who trained in the United States, spent several months in 2001 trying to cultivate anthrax in Kandahar, Afghanistan.

Yet nearly seven years have passed without another biological attack, which has reduced the sense of urgency about the bioterrorist threat, even among some specialists.

"I think it's an important risk, but frankly I'm more concerned about bombs and guns, which are easily available and can be very destructive," said Randall S. Murch, a former F.B.I. scientist who has studied ways to trace a bioterrorist attack to its source.

And Congressional investigators recently warned that the proliferation of biodefense research laboratories presents real threats, too.

More people in more places handling toxic agents create more opportunities for an accident or intentional misuse by an insider, Keith Rhodes, an investigator with the [Government Accountability Office](#), said at a Congressional hearing in October.

Nationwide, an estimated 14,000 people work at about 400 laboratories and have permission to work with so-called select agents, which could be used in a bioterror attack, although not all are authorized to handle the most toxic substances, like anthrax. With so many people involved, there is insufficient federal oversight of biodefense facilities to make sure the laboratories follow security rules and report accidents that might threaten lab workers or lead to a release that might endanger the public, Mr. Rhodes testified.

In effect, the government may be providing the tools that a would-be terrorist could use, said Richard H. Ebright, a [Rutgers University](#) biochemist and vocal critic of the federal increase in biodefense spending.

“One well-placed student, technician or senior scientist — no cost, with the salary being provided courtesy of the U.S. taxpayer — and no risk, no difficulty,” Mr. Ebright said. “That is all it takes.”

Heightening the concern has been a string of accidents at certain new or expanded biodefense laboratories, several of which were not properly reported to the authorities when they took place.

One of the first accidents was in Dr. Ivins’s lab in late 2001, when he and his colleagues were aiding the federal investigation of the anthrax attacks and spores accidentally spilled outside the secure area. He failed to report the event to his superiors and instead tried to disinfect the contaminated areas, according to an Army report, which concluded, “Adherence to institute safety procedures by laboratory personnel is lax.”

In early 2006, at [Texas A&M University](#), a worker was infected with Brucella bacteria, a pathogen common in livestock that can cause flulike symptoms like [fever](#), fatigue and [joint pain](#), although it is rarely fatal. Later, three researchers at the same lab were infected with [Q fever](#), another cattle-borne disease that can cause serious but generally not fatal illness in humans.

After the two incidents belatedly became public, federal officials temporarily shut down the laboratory, citing a series of safety shortcomings, like unapproved experiments and staff members given access to the dangerous agents even though they had not been approved to handle them.

Apart from the insider threat, some public health experts believe money used to study obscure pathogens that are not a major disease problem could be better directed to study known killers like [influenza](#) or [AIDS](#).

Partly in response to this criticism, government officials now often talk about how strengthening the systems necessary to respond to a terror attack would also prepare the country for a natural epidemic like avian [flu](#).

As experts debate threats, nervous neighbors of expanding biodefense facilities have repeatedly rallied to try to defeat them. At Fort Detrick in Maryland, some residents have opposed the construction of a “national biodefense campus” slated to include a new building to house the [United States Army](#) Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, where Dr. Ivins worked for many years before his suicide. Three other new laboratories on the campus will be operated by the Departments of Homeland Security, Health and Human Services, and Agriculture.

Proponents say clustering the laboratories on a military base will encourage safe scientific collaboration and save money through sharing of some facilities.

The buildup, and the related increase in research, has brought some important advances, federal officials argue, like promising new experimental vaccines or therapies to treat [smallpox](#) or Ebola virus.

The country now also has an expanded stockpile of vaccines and drugs to treat anyone exposed in a future attack, including enough antibiotics to treat more than 40 million Americans who might be exposed to anthrax and nearly five million bottles of a special potassium iodide liquid that helps protect infants from harm caused by nuclear fallout.

The deal for the \$877 million contract that included Dr. Ivins's vaccine collapsed in 2006 after the contractor, VaxGen of Brisbane, Calif., missed deadlines. VaxGen, in a licensing agreement with the Army to produce the vaccine, listed two patents held by Dr. Ivins and his colleagues. The possibility that Dr. Ivins could earn royalties from the patents was first reported by The Los Angeles Times.

Arthur Friedlander, one of Dr. Ivins's collaborators in the work that led to the anthrax vaccine patent in 2002, declined to comment when asked Saturday if he and others who had worked on the project stood to gain financially. He referred the question to an Army spokeswoman, who did not respond to a request for comment.

Dr. Ivins's lawyer, Mr. Kemp, said he could not comment on the notion that Dr. Ivins stood to earn royalties from vaccine patents because of attorney-client privilege.

VaxGen had agreed to pay royalties to the Army in exchange for the license to produce the new anthrax vaccine, according to federal financial disclosure it filed. And Army policy would allow the inventor to receive up to \$150,000 a year "of any royalties/payments resulting from commercial licensure."

It is unclear what the deal in this case might have been, or how the royalties might have been split among the five researchers whose names were on the patent.

Addressing the issue of bioterrorism spending, Michael Greenberger, director of the Center for Health and Homeland Security at the [University of Maryland](#), said he was convinced that the increase had left the nation better prepared for an attack, without creating significant new vulnerabilities.

"You can never say that the system is 100 percent secure," Mr. Greenberger said. "But the research ethic today is one of much greater discipline and focus on security than was true prior to the anthrax attacks."

Mr. Stupak, the congressman from Michigan, remains concerned.

"You have all these universities tripping over each other trying to be high-level biosecurity labs," he said. "What the nation gets is a very expensive bill, less security and a greater risk to the surrounding communities" ([New York Times, 2008](#)).

Title: Army Researcher's Alleged Anthrax Attack Raises Concerns Over Biodefense Labs

Date: August 4, 2008

Source: [Discovery](#)

Abstract: Last week's suicide by a government biodefense researcher who had been linked to the mailing of anthrax-laced letters in 2001 has raised thorny questions about whether the benefits of biodefense research outweigh the risks. Researcher Bruce Ivins had reportedly been informed by the FBI that he was about to be indicted for murder in the incident that killed five people and sent 17 more to the hospital.

Some observers point out that biodefense research has vastly increased since the terrorist attacks of 2001, and raise the question: Has the unprecedented boom in biodefense research made the country less secure by multiplying the places and people with access to dangerous germs? ... Nationwide, an estimated 14,000 people work at about 400 laboratories and have permission to work with so-called

select agents, which could be used in a bioterror attack, although not all are authorized to handle the most toxic substances, like anthrax.

Yet Ivins may have been motivated by the desire to spur a further increase of biodefense spending and research, former acquaintances said. One former senior official with Ivins' employer ... said he believed his former colleague wanted more attention — and resources — shifted to biological defense. "It had to have been a motive," said the former official, who suspects that Ivins was the culprit. "I don't think he ever intended to kill anybody. He just wanted to prove 'Look, this is possible.' He probably had no clue that it would aerosolize through those envelopes and kill those postal workers".

Ivins' biography is full of contradictions. He was a trusted researcher for the U.S. Army for 35 years and received a commendation from the Department of Defense, yet his therapist described him as a "revenge killer" who had been diagnosed by several psychiatrists as "a sociopathic, homicidal killer". The news of Ivins' apparent instability is likely to draw more attention to the possibility of "insider threats" at government and university labs. Officials may be compelled to further scrutinize researchers who work with select agents, [biological weapons expert Jonathan] Tucker says, adding that some questions have already been raised about "the adequacy of the screening process" used by the FBI to determine if a scientist should be allowed to work with a dangerous pathogen ([Discovery, 2008](#)).

Title: Government Biological Weapons Legislator: Anthrax Inside Job Cover Up Continuing

Date: August 22, 2008

Source: [Infowars](#)

Abstract: A former government biological weapons legislator appeared on the nationally syndicated Alex Jones show yesterday to discuss his detailed knowledge of the cover up of the 2001 anthrax attacks, which he is adamant were perpetrated by criminal elements of the US government in an attempt to foment a police state by killing off opposition to hardline post 9/11 legislation.

Dr Francis A. Boyle literally helped write the law with regards to terrorism, as he was responsible for drafting the Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act of 1989 that was passed unanimously by both Houses of Congress and signed into law by President Bush Snr. Professor Boyle teaches international law at the University of Illinois, Champaign. He holds a Doctor of Law Magna Cum Laude as well as a Ph.D. in Political Science, both from Harvard University. He has also served on the Board of Directors of Amnesty International (1988-1992), and represented Bosnia- Herzegovina at the World Court.

In light of the latest developments with the FBI Anthrax investigation, the professor joined Alex Jones on air to re-cap the story that [made waves in late 2006](#). In October 2001 when the anthrax attacks took place and it was revealed that the spores were super weapons grade anthrax at one trillion spores per gram created with special electro-static treatment, Dr Boyle says it became obvious to him that there was nowhere it could have come from other than a government lab.

Dr Boyle proceeded to call a very high level official in the FBI who deals with terrorism and counter-terrorism, Spike Bowman, whom he had met at a terrorism conference at the University of Michigan Law School. Dr Boyle went through all the names, the contractors and the labs for Anthrax work with the FBI's Bowman. Bowman then informed Dr Boyle that the FBI was working with bio-lab Fort Detrick on the matter, to which he responded that Fort Detrick could really be the main problem.

"I told Mr Bowman in October of 2001 that the only people that had the capability to do this would be those individuals working at either United States Government labs, or private contractors and things of this nature, and it obviously seemed to me that this was U.S. government related." the University of Illinois Professor told listeners. It was documented at the time that the anthrax strain used was military grade. This was later widely reported in 2002 in publications such as the [New Scientist](#).

"At that point I assumed good faith on the part of the FBI in this investigation because it had killed several people, it had shut down the United States Congress, which I think was probably the greatest political

crime ever inflicted on our Republic in its history. But then I read that the FBI had authorized the destruction of the U.S. government's Ames strain collection." Boyle continued.

The destruction of the anthrax culture collection at Ames, IA., from which the Ft. Detrick lab got its pathogens for U.S. biowarfare programs, was blatant destruction of evidence as it meant that there was no way of finding out which strain was sent to who to develop the larger breed of anthrax used in the attacks. The trail of genetic evidence would have led directly back to a secret but officially-sponsored US government biowarfare program that was illegal and criminal.

"I knew a cover up was underway because legitimate scientific researchers could have taken that collection and used it to genetically re-construct precisely where and when and how the weapon came from. This was clearly a federal crime in its own right." Boyle stated.

The Professor explained that the motive behind the attacks was clear: "I believe the first anthrax attack was designed to ram through the PATRIOT ACT because Senators Daschle and Leahy were holding it up and once the anthrax occurred it rammed right through, indeed, on the renewal of the USA PATRIOT ACT, Senator Feingold was holding it up and all of sudden out of nowhere some white powdered substance appeared at one of the Senate office buildings, and all of a sudden the renewal of the PATRIOT ACT went through."

The evidence becomes more compelling when you [take into consideration](#) the fact that the White House was on anthrax fighting antibiotics weeks prior to the attacks. The professor stressed that a criminal cover up took place and that it is ongoing: "They are still doing it today, if you read the investigation, the press conference they heard the other day, it does not add up, if you read the article in today's New York Times it does not add up, it appears that the FBI set the investigation up by scientists in such a way that no one knew exactly what they were doing, they could not communicate with anyone else and only communicated with and took samples from the FBI."

"There is today in existence a stock pile of super weapons grade anthrax that is under the control of the original perpetrators of the anthrax attacks of October 2001 and that stock pile can and will be used again when their masters decide it would be politically convenient to scare and terrorize the American people." "They could launch another attack on us, including Congress, the Judiciary, the media." The professor warned. "I think what we need to do now is insist upon a full scale Congressional investigation, not some type of presidential commission cover up along the lines of the 9/11 report." Professor Boyle concluded.

Dr Boyle also covered the new evidence suggesting that Dr Ivins, the man the FBI named as the leading suspect in their investigation two weeks ago, has been used as a patsy in the cover up. "Ivins is only the latest dead microbiologist." Boyle stated, "You also have to tie into this the large numbers of dead microbiologists that have appeared since around the summer before these events, when the New York Times revealed the existence of the covert anthrax weapons programs run by the CIA, and that too is in the public record." Boyle stressed ([Infowars, 2008](#)).

Title: Senator Demands Answers On Government Anthrax Investigation Mystery

Date: September 6, 2011

Source: [Infowars](#)

Abstract: A ranking Republican Senator has written to the Justice Department demanding to know why it quickly retracted court papers that called into serious question a key pillar of the criminal case against Bruce Ivins, the FBI's prime suspect in the 2001 anthrax mail attacks.

Sen. Charles Grassley of Iowa, who has long questioned the legitimacy of the FBI's findings in the case, [wrote Attorney General Eric Holder and FBI Director Robert Mueller this week](#), regarding [a filing](#) by Justice Department civil lawyers in July that noted that the Army's biodefense center at Fort Detrick, Md., "did not have the specialized equipment in a containment laboratory that would be required to prepare the dried spore preparations that were used in the letters."

In other words, the filing noted that Ivins' lab, often referred to as the "hot suite", did not contain the equipment needed to turn liquid anthrax into the refined powder that ended up being mailed to members of the Senate and reporters in the fall of 2001.

Ivins, who was found dead in 2008 from an apparent suicide at the same time the government was about to indict him, was identified by the FBI's ["Amerithrax Task Force"](#) as the lone perpetrator of the attacks that killed five people and infected 17 others in the weeks immediately following 9/11.

The FBI based its entire case against Ivins on the fact that the microbiologist had access to the necessary equipment in the government lab at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases where he worked.

When the Justice Department realized that its recent court filing cast serious doubt on these claims, following media coverage, it did a 180 flip flop and [sent the court a "list of corrections"](#) to conform with the FBI's conclusion that Ivins did have equipment available to do the job.

In his letter, Sen Grassley notes that this turn of events "has produced a new set of questions regarding this unsolved crime."

"My concern is accentuated by the apparent contradiction of the DOJ court documents to the original FBI investigation, the subsequent attempt to retract that information and the federal judge's ruling that the DOJ Civil Division "show good cause" to justify a modification to the original court filing." Grassley writes.

"The DOJ original court filing seemingly eliminated the FBI's previous circumstantial evidence associated with Dr. Ivins without providing any additional insight as to the means and methodology he may have used to create the anthrax powder." The Senator adds.

Grassley, the most senior Republican on the Senate Judiciary Committee, also called for a briefing to "determine why it appears, at the least, that the right hand and left hand of the (Justice Department) do not know what the other is doing."

The July court filing was made as part of a government defense against a lawsuit brought by the family of Robert Stevens, Photo Editor of The Sun in Florida and the first victim who died as a result of the Anthrax attack. The court papers containing the Justice Department contradiction were discovered and [reported](#) by a researcher for the PBS program Frontline, which is working on a forthcoming documentary on the case with McClatchy Newspapers and ProPublica.

What the filing should have said, the department wrote in its retraction, was that while the Army lab did not have a lyophilizer, a freeze-drying machine, in the space where Dr. Ivins usually worked, there was a lyophilizer and other equipment in the building that he could have used to dry the anthrax into powder.

Even if this was the case, which is still highly questionable, it still significantly weakens the case against Ivins as the lone assailant, because it means he would have had to have access different areas of the building and use the equipment in those areas for some time without being noticed.

It also means that the fact that others who worked in the lab were not sickened becomes even more of a key indicator that Ivins did not prepare the anthrax spores as the FBI and the government has claimed he did.

Paul Kemp, Ivins' lead defense attorney, noted that the department's concession that the equipment wasn't available "is at direct variance to the assertions of the government on July 29, 2008," the day Ivins died, thus "invalidating one of the chief theories of their prosecution case."

This latest contradiction adds to the already voluminous unanswered questions and contradictory evidence surrounding the case.

Earlier this year a report produced by a panel of independent scientists [asserted that there was not enough scientific evidence](#) for the FBI to convict Ivins, vindicating those who have consistently pointed to a deeper conspiracy behind the case.

The \$1.1 million report, commissioned by the FBI and produced by [The National Academies of Sciences](#), concluded that the FBI overstated the science in its investigation into the microbiologist.

Senator Grassley writes in his letter to the Attorney general that this report coupled with the latest botched attempt by the government to tie up loose ends in the case is “particularly troubling” to him.

The report cast doubt on the supposed link between a flask of anthrax found in Ivins’ office and letters containing the bacterial spores that were mailed to NBC News, the New York Post, and the offices of then-Sen. Tom Daschle and Sen. Patrick Leahy.

“The scientific link between the letter material and flask number RMR-1029 is not as conclusive as stated in the DOJ Investigative Summary,” the 190 page report stated.

“Although the scientific evidence was supportive of a link between the letters and that flask, it did not definitively demonstrate such a relationship, for a number of reasons,” said Dr. David Relman, a bioterrorism expert at Stanford University School of Medicine who served as vice chair of the review committee. “Our overarching finding was that it is not possible to reach a definitive conclusion about the origins of the B. anthracis in the mailings based on the available scientific evidence alone.”

“This shows what we’ve been saying all along: that it was all supposition based on conjecture based on guesswork, without any proof whatsoever,” lawyer Paul Kemp told [The Washington Post](#).

“For years, the FBI has claimed scientific evidence for its conclusion that anthrax spores found in the letters were linked to the anthrax bacteria found in Dr. Ivins’s lab,” said Sen. Charles E. Grassley (R-Iowa). The report “shows that the science is not necessarily a slam-dunk. There are no more excuses for avoiding an independent review.”

Of course, there will not be an independent review any time in the near future because, as [Glenn Greenwald of Salon](#) has pointed out, all efforts to move in that direction have been aggressively blocked by the Obama Administration:

President Obama — in what I think is one his most indefensible acts — actually [threatened to veto the entire intelligence authorization bill](#) if it included a proposed bipartisan amendment (passed by the House) that would have [mandated an independent inquiry into the FBI’s anthrax investigation](#).

Indeed, the [veto threat issued by the Obama White House](#) was refreshingly (albeit unintentionally) candid about why it was so eager to block any independent inquiry: **“The commencement of a fresh investigation would undermine public confidence in the criminal investigation and unfairly cast doubt on its conclusions.”**

Ivins’ death provided a neat tie up to the case, which was officially closed last year by The Justice Department. However, a clear motive was never determined, and no one ever reported seeing Ivins prepare anthrax spores or mail the supposed letters.

Previous assertions by a former colleague and friend of Bruce Ivins, and the original suspect in the FBI’s investigation into the attacks, have also raised serious questions.

Shortly after Ivins' death, Dr. Ayaad Assaad, an Egyptian-born toxicologist at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, declared that Ivins did not kill himself and was not behind the attack at all.

Assaad made the comments in an interview with a local Fort Detrick newspaper in September 2008.

The [Frederick News Post](#) reported:

Assaad, who worked in a U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Disease lab at Fort Detrick from 1989 to 1997 developing a vaccine for ricin, said in an interview Saturday he does not believe Ivins was guilty.

"He's a great man. He's honorable, sincere, honest and most important, he didn't kill five people and *he didn't kill himself*," Assaad told the newspaper.

Assaad knew Ivins well, not only were they colleagues but their four children were all classmates in Frederick.

Assaad was extensively questioned by the FBI on October 1, 2001, a fortnight after the first anthrax letters were mailed. It later emerged that the FBI's lead, a letter from an unidentified person who claimed Assaad was planning a biological terrorist attack, was false.

The mystery letter identified Assaad as a former USAMRIID microbiologist and also pinpointed his time at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense at Aberdeen Proving

Ground in Harford County, indicating that whoever sent it had access to detailed army records.

The anonymous letter was sent shortly after 9/11 but before anyone knew about the anthrax-laced letters. On October 5, 2001, about 10 days after the anonymous letter was mailed, Robert Stevens became the first of five individuals to die from an anthrax infection, indicating that someone had wanted to frame Assaad for the attacks.

"This anthrax issue is part of a much bigger issue," Assaad also commented. "The roots of corruption are so deep in (USAMRIID), and this is the thing that the people in Frederick don't understand."

Former government biological weapons legislator [Dr Francis Boyle](#) shares Assaad's view that Ivins has been used as a patsy in a larger cover up.

"Ivins is only the latest dead microbiologist." Boyle has previously stated, "You also have to tie into this the large numbers of dead microbiologists that have appeared since around the summer before these events, when the New York Times revealed the existence of the covert anthrax weapons programs run by the CIA, and that too is in the public record."

In September 2007, Ivins sent an e-mail to himself, in which he said he knew of the identity of the anthrax killer, without actually stating who he believed it to be. It is not known why he did this. Prior to his death in 2008, he told friends that government agents were hounding him and his family ([Infowars, 2011](#)).

Title: Scientists' Analysis Disputes F.B.I. Closing Of Anthrax Case

Date: October 9, 2011

Source: [New York Times](#)

Abstract: A decade after wisps of anthrax sent through the mail killed 5 people, sickened 17 others and terrorized the nation, biologists and chemists still disagree on whether federal investigators got the right man and whether the [F.B.I.](#)'s long inquiry brushed aside important clues.

Now, three scientists argue that distinctive chemicals found in the dried anthrax spores — including the unexpected presence of tin — point to a high degree of manufacturing skill, contrary to federal reassurances that the attack germs were unsophisticated. The scientists make their case in a coming issue of the Journal of Bioterrorism & Biodefense.

F.B.I. documents reviewed by The New York Times show that bureau scientists focused on tin early in their eight-year investigation, calling it an “element of interest” and a potentially critical clue to the criminal case. They later [dropped their lengthy inquiry](#), never mentioned tin publicly and never offered any detailed account of how they thought the powder had been made.

The new paper raises the prospect — for the first time in a serious scientific forum — that the Army biodefense expert identified by the F.B.I. as the perpetrator, [Bruce E. Ivins](#), had help in obtaining his germ weapons or conceivably was innocent of the crime.

Both the chairwoman of a National Academy of Science panel that spent a year and a half reviewing the F.B.I.’s scientific work and the director of a new review by the [Government Accountability Office](#) said the paper raised important questions that should be addressed.

Alice P. Gast, president of Lehigh University and the head of the academy panel, said that the paper “points out connections that deserve further consideration.”

Dr. Gast, a chemical engineer, said the “chemical signatures” in the mailed anthrax and their potential value to the criminal investigation had not been fully explored. “It just wasn’t pursued as vigorously as the microbiology,” she said, alluding to the analysis of micro-organisms. She also noted that the academy panel suggested a full review of classified government research on anthrax, which her panel never saw.

In interviews, the three authors said their analysis suggested that the F.B.I. might have pursued the wrong suspect and that the case should be reopened. Their position may embolden calls for a national commission to investigate the first major bioterrorist attack in American history.

But other scientists who reviewed the paper said they thought the tin might be a random contaminant, not a clue to complex processing. And the Justice Department has not altered its conclusion that the deadly letters were mailed by Dr. Ivins, an Army anthrax specialist who worked at Fort Detrick, Md., and killed himself in 2008 as prosecutors prepared to charge him.

Dean Boyd, a Justice Department spokesman, said the paper provided “no evidence whatsoever that the spores used in the mailings were produced” at a location other than Fort Detrick. He said investigators believe Dr. Ivins grew and dried the anthrax spores himself.

“Speculation regarding certain characteristics of the spores is just that — speculation,” Mr. Boyd said. “We stand by our conclusion.”

The tin is surprising because it kills micro-organisms and is used in antibacterial products. The authors of the paper say its presence in the mailed anthrax suggests that the germs, after cultivation and drying, got a specialized silicon coating, with tin as a chemical catalyst. Such coatings, known in industry as microencapsulants, are common in the manufacture of drugs and other products.

“It indicates a very special processing, and expertise,” said Martin E. Hugh-Jones, lead author of the paper and a world authority on anthrax at Louisiana State University. The deadly germs sent through the mail to news organizations and two United States senators, he added, were “far more sophisticated than needed.”

In addition to Dr. Hugh-Jones, the authors of the new paper are Barbara Hatch Rosenberg, a biologist, and Stuart Jacobsen, a chemist; both have speculated publicly about the case and criticized the F.B.I. for years.

In 2008, days after Dr. Ivins's suicide, the bureau made public a [sweeping but circumstantial case](#) against him. Last year, the bureau formally closed the case, acknowledging that some scientific questions were unanswered but asserting that the evidence against Dr. Ivins was overwhelming.

Investigators found that the microbiologist had worked unusual late-night hours in his lab in the days before each of the two known anthrax mailings in September and October 2001; that he often mailed letters and packages under assumed names; that he had a history of homicidal threats and spoke of "Crazy Bruce" as a personality that did things he later could not remember.

Dr. Ivins had hidden from family and friends an obsession with a sorority — Kappa Kappa Gamma — with an office near the Princeton, N.J., mailbox where the letters were mailed. The F.B.I. recorded Dr. Ivins's speaking ambiguously to a friend that he did "not have any recollection" of mailing the letters, that he was "not a killer at heart" and that "I, in my right mind, wouldn't do it."

Yet no evidence directly tied Dr. Ivins to the crime. Some of the scientist's former colleagues have argued that he could not have made the anthrax and that investigators hounded a troubled man to death. They noted that the F.B.I. pursued several other suspects, most notoriously another former Army scientist, Dr. Steven J. Hatfill, whom the bureau eventually exonerated and paid a \$4.6 million legal settlement.

In its report last February, the [National Academy of Sciences](#) panel sharply criticized some of the F.B.I.'s scientific work, saying the genetic link between the attack anthrax and a supply in Dr. Ivins's lab was "not as conclusive" as the bureau asserted.

If the authors of the new paper are correct about the silicon-tin coating, it appears likely that Dr. Ivins could not have made the anthrax powder alone with the equipment he possessed, as the F.B.I. maintains. That would mean either that he got the powder from elsewhere or that he was not the perpetrator.

If Dr. Ivins did not make the powder, one conceivable source might be classified government research on anthrax, carried out for years by the military and the Central Intelligence Agency. Dr. Ivins had ties to several researchers who did such secret work.

The Government Accountability Office, the investigative arm of Congress, is conducting its own review of the anthrax evidence. Nancy Kingsbury, the official overseeing the project, said the agency had spoken with the paper's authors and judged that "their questions are reasonable."

Beyond the world of forensics, tin is a humdrum additive used to kill micro-organisms in products like paint, wood preservatives and even toothpaste. But microbiologists say that the nutrients and additives used to grow *Bacillus anthracis*, the anthrax bacterium, are typically free of tin.

So in late 2002, when the F.B.I. found significant quantities of tin in the mailed powders, it set out to find its source. By 2003, the bureau was calling tin "an element of interest" — echoing its terminology for human suspects — according to disclosures culled from 9,600 pages of F.B.I. documents by The Times.

Over the years, the bureau performed hundreds of tests to explore tin's use in microbiology and significance in the attack germs. It also hunted for clues to how the spores had become laced with silicon, which the United States had used decades ago as a coating in germ weapons. In 2005, scientists at an internal F.B.I. symposium called tin a possible fingerprint of the attack germs.

After that, the forensic clue disappeared from public discussion, except for a passing mention in a 2009 press release. “Although the chemical fingerprint of the spores is interesting,” the release said, “it was not relevant to the investigation.”

In the end, the F.B.I. — without alluding to its private tin labors — declared publicly that the attack germs had no special coating, saying that conclusion supported its finding that Dr. Ivins had grown and dried the spores alone, using standard equipment in his lab at Fort Detrick.

Several anthrax scientists who reviewed the new paper at the request of The Times said they believed it neglected the possibility that the tin and silicon were meaningless contaminants rather than sophisticated additives.

Johnathan L. Kiel, a retired Air Force scientist who worked on anthrax for many years, said that the spores “pick up everything” and that the silicon might be residue of a commercial product used on laboratory glassware to keep spores from sticking. He said tin might even be picked up from metal lab containers, though he has not tested that idea.

“It doesn’t have to be some super-secret process,” Dr. Kiel said. Other experts suggested that the tin might have come from anti-foam products, disinfectants or water.

The trouble with such conjecture is that the F.B.I. spent years testing for tin in microbiology lab supplies — and reported none, according to bureau documents.

Dr. Gast, the head of the National Academy of Sciences panel, noted that her group strongly recommended that future investigations of the attacks examine the government’s classified work on anthrax.

She called access to secret records “an important aspect of providing more clarity on what we know and what we don’t know” ([New York Times, 2011](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIO TERROR BIBLE.COM: The following state/government sponsored bio-terror operations (attacks) occurred in Columbia and other nations around the world from 2000 until an unknown date. The operations in question used "[Agent Green](#)", a deadly [herbicidal bio-weapon](#) that was first used in the Vietnam War. The historical record of state sponsored bio-terror is littered with unprovoked attacks on unsuspecting soldiers and citizens alike. The fact that state sponsored bio-terror tests (attacks) exist in mass confirms not only that government is the serial bio-terrorist, but that it will strike again in the near future.

Currently, Israel is the only modern nation that has **not signed** the 1972 [Biological Weapons Convention](#) (refusal to engage in offensive biological warfare, stockpiling, and use of biological weapons). Also, Israel is the only modern nation that has **signed but not ratified** the 1993 [Chemical Weapons Convention](#) (refusal to produce, stockpile and use chemical weapons). Should the world suffer a major bio-terror attack or pandemic, Israel will be the #1 suspect.

Access Bio-Terror Agent Green [here](#)

Title: Report Calls On The UN Biodiversity Convention To Stop Dangerous US Fungus Experiments

Date: May 2, 2000

Source: [Sunshine Project](#)

Abstract: In a detailed report released today, the Sunshine Project, a new international non-profit dedicated to exposing abuses of biotechnology, calls on the upcoming Nairobi meeting of the UN Biodiversity Convention to halt the USA's dangerous experiments with fungi designed to kill narcotic crops.

TARGETED AT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF ASIA AND THE AMERICAS

Intended to kill opium poppy, coca, and cannabis plants, the microbes present risks to human health and biodiversity. There is imminent danger that a highly infectious fungus will be deliberately released in Andean and Amazonian centres of diversity. The US-backed fungi have already been used experimentally on opium poppy and cannabis in the US and in Central Asia.

Fungus targets include hundreds of thousands of cultivated hectares in narcotic crop-producing countries in South, Southeast, and Central Asia, along with Mexico, Central, and South American countries. Thirty years after the heavy use of toxic herbicides (Agent Orange) in the Vietnam War, the USA is planning the use of a biological agent ("Agent Green") in the Drug War.

ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSOUND - THREAT TO ENDANGERED SPECIES

The strains of the fungi *Fusarium oxysporum* and *Pleospora papveraceae* might infect and kill plants other than coca, poppy, and cannabis in ecologically sensitive areas of Asia and the Americas.

US Department of Agriculture researchers have never tested the host range of Agent Green on plant species native to target countries, including Colombia, which is currently number one on the USA's list of places to use the fungi. Only a limited range of commercial crops were tested, which is little indication of how the fungi will behave in the varied and poorly-understood real-world ecologies where they might be used.

"The USA is playing roulette with irreplaceable biological diversity" says Susana Pimiento Chamorro, a Colombian lawyer with the Sunshine Project. "In Colombia, four close relatives of coca are already listed as endangered. Agent Green might be the last step to their extinction."

It is well known that some strains of *F. oxysporum* can infect many different plants, even distantly related species. To avoid disturbing delicate ecosystems in the Amazon, rural Southeast Asia, and the Andes, the fungi must not be released.

One of the most highly prized butterflies in the world, the Agrias (*Agrias* sp.) depends on coca's wild relatives in Amazonian rainforest. Plants in the coca genus are the butterfly's host plant, the only place where young larvae feed and mature. A beautiful fast flyer listed as endangered in Brazil, one of Agrias' centres of speciation is the Upper Putumayo River region, precisely where the US intends to apply the heaviest doses of the coca-killing fungus. If the fungus attacks wild coca relatives, it will ultimately hurt the Agrias butterfly.

Even more disturbing is the fact that strains of *Fusarium oxysporum* are highly toxic to animals and humans. Birds feeding on plant seeds are endangered, and consumption of the coca leaves - which is legal in Peru and Bolivia - might pose a health threat. *"Fusaria can produce mycotoxins that are deadly enough to be considered weapons of war and are listed as biological agents in the draft Protocol to the Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention,"* says Sunshine Project biologist Dr. Jan Van Aken, *"US researchers have not tested Agent Green's production of these deadly mycotoxins."*

Once released into the environment, the deadly fungus cannot be recalled. Indeed, the coca fungus appears to have escaped scientists' grasp when it jumped into control plots during field tests in Hawaii.

REJECTED IN THE USA ... BUT PROMOTED ABROAD

The fungus has been clearly rejected in the USA, the world's number one producer of illicit cannabis. Last year, the Florida Environmental Protection Agency emphatically opposed and halted a proposal to use *Fusaria*. According to the Agency's director: "It is difficult, if not impossible to control the spread of *Fusarium* species. The mutated fungi can cause disease in large number of crops... *Fusarium* species are more active in warm soils and can stay resident in the soil for years."

Senior US officials have failed to obtain the financial backing of other governments for the plan. Except for modest support from the UK for the poppy killer, no other donor country has financially backed the idea. But this has not stopped the USA's drug warriors from pressuring Asian and South American countries. Through the offices of the UN Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), pressure is being put on Colombia especially, which is being asked to sign a field testing contract. Ironically, it was under Colombian leadership that the recent Biosafety Protocol negotiations were successfully concluded, and Colombia's Environment Minister is now President of the high-level UN Commission on Sustainable Development.

FUNGUS MOVEMENT CAN LEAD TO INNOCENT VICTIMS

According to the Sunshine Project's Edward Hammond, *"An obvious and flagrant flaw in the fungal eradication plan is that microbes pay no attention to passport and visa requirements. The fungus can spread without regard to political borders, potentially attacking legal crops and countries that do not agree to its use."*

There are many potential victims. Canadian industrial hemp growers have expressed concern about US plans. Fungus applications in coca growing areas in southern Colombia, for example, might lead to infections in Ecuador, Brazil, or Peru (a legal coca producer). Use in Central and South Asia, for example Afghanistan, Pakistan, or Turkmenistan, could lead to losses for bordering India which, under a strict licensing system, produces about half the world's legal pharmaceutical opiates. In Southeast Asia, a variety of disastrous scenarios can be envisioned, where opium poppy areas for example in Burma border on Laos, Thailand and China, which produces opiates for domestic pharmaceutical use.

If developing country production of legal pharmaceutical opiates is damaged by fungus spread, industrialized producers like Australia - which has already planted extra-potent genetically engineered opium poppy - could increase market share.

THREATENS TRADITIONAL USE

The rights of indigenous people who cultivate the target crops for traditional, non-drug uses are also endangered. In South Asia, poppies are used in traditional medicine and plant material is used as fodder. Coca has been used for over a millennium in traditional medicine from Colombia to Argentina. Under the Biodiversity Convention indigenous peoples are afforded rights to their biodiversity - including medicinal plants. Indigenous people who live close to where fungus is applied may become innocent Drug War victims.

GENETIC ENGINEERING POSSIBLE

The United States says that the fungus varieties it wants to use in developing countries are not genetically-engineered. But it has created genetically-modified strains in the laboratory. US scientists have also cloned virulent genes from related fungi (Fusarium strains that attack potatoes) with the possible intent of increasing the kill rate of anti-drug fungi through biotechnology. A consequence of permitting testing and use of the current fungi will be future pressure for countries to allow "enhanced" Living modified organisms (LMOs) fungi.

ACTION BY THE BIODIVERSITY CONVENTION IS URGENTLY NEEDED

Governments have a legitimate need to control narcotic crops; but doing so through the use of "Agent Green" microbes is profoundly misguided and sets an alarming precedent. If governments are idle while microbial agents are developed to attack narcotic crops, how will they protect biodiversity if microbes are developed to kill other unpopular and regulated crops, like tobacco, kava, betel nut palm, peyote, ayahuasca, or hops?

The Sunshine Project, which sent its report to 500 government delegates from 100 countries, is suggesting several options for government action during the May 15-26 Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Nairobi. Delegates should adopt a resolution calling for a halt of the US program and condemning the use of any microbe for the purpose of eradicating cultivated crops. Such a resolution is not a statement on drug policy; but instead a reiteration of fundamental objectives of the Convention. The CBD cannot remain quiet while agents are developed by a non-party to deliberately obliterate biodiversity, especially plants with legitimate medicinal and traditional uses.

The CBD may also consider studying the fungus under its Agriculture Program, because of the fungi's impacts on pollinators and soil diversity - both specific responsibilities of the Convention. Governments may also request the CBD Executive Secretary to urgently convey the CBD's views to the United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), which has been - sometimes reluctantly - helping implementation of the US program.

About The Sunshine Project

The Sunshine Project is an international non-profit organization dedicated to bringing information to light on harmful abuses of biotechnology. The Project has expert staff with training in law, policy, and biology with lengthy experience on policy issues. The Project has offices in Hamburg, Germany and Seattle, USA. For more information, visit our website (<http://www.sunshine-project.org>) or contact us by telephone or e-mail.

A copy of the Sunshine Project's report on Agent Green is available at our website or on request ([Sunshine Project, 2000](#)).

Title: Another Agent Green: Poppy Killing Viruses Investigated By USA: Government Misses Legal Deadline To Release Information

Date: May 12, 2000

Source: [Sunshine Project](#)

Abstract: Research by the United States Government on microbes designed to kill narcotic crops extends to pathogenic plant viruses. A US Department of Agriculture (USDA) team, headed by a plant pathologist at a Fort Detrick, Maryland facility, is experimenting with potyviruses to kill the narcotic crop opium poppy.

This work is in addition to other experiments conducted by USDA with fungal pathogens intended to kill illicit coca, poppy, and cannabis crops in the developing world. The pathogens have been dubbed "Agent Green" by the Sunshine Project in reference to the USA's use of defoliants in Southeast Asia in the 1960s and 70s. (Please see The Sunshine Project's press release of 2 May at www.sunshine-project.org.)

The Sunshine Project learned of the virus work last month. While analyzing USDA's scientific publications on Agent Green fungi, Project biologist Dr. Jan Van Aken discovered a description of the virus experiments on a US Army website. Within 24 hours, on April 13th, the Project's US office filed for release of documents under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). The legal deadline for response passed yesterday (11 May) without any reply. Previous responses from same office, the USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS), met legal deadlines.

"We do not know if this is the result of an overworked staff or due to other concerns," says Edward Hammond of the Sunshine Project, "It certainly works to the USA's advantage to not release any information prior to Monday's start of the important meeting of the United Nations Biodiversity Convention in Nairobi."

In Nairobi, the Sunshine Project's Susana Pimiento, a Colombian attorney, said "The Project had hoped to present important details about the virus experiments to the 130 or more governments coming to Nairobi. We have plenty to tell delegates already; but it is very disappointing that the US has not responded to our request in accordance with its own laws. This lack of transparency underscores the need for international action."

The Sunshine Project is very disconcerted to note unexplained changes in the US Army website since its Freedom of Information request was filed. The Project's archive of the web page, dated 12 April, includes a description of the potyvirus work conducted by a USDA research team headed by Dr. Vernon Damsteegt. The web address, however, has been subsequently (after April 12) edited to delete reference to the poppy-killing research and altered to incorrectly read "Last update April 6 2000".

The critical questions asked by the Sunshine Project in its FOIA request remain unanswered. One of the most important has to do with the history of a poppy-killing potyvirus strain called D-437.

Now a research lab shared by USDA, the US Army, and the US National Institutes of Health, Fort Detrick was a US military center for offensive biological warfare research before President Richard Nixon stopped the US program in 1969. According to USDA, before being recently thawed out, D-437 had been frozen in storage at Fort Detrick since that same year. Prior to 1969 Dr. Damsteegt worked at Fort Detrick on plant diseases for the US Army's Biolab. He has since worked for USDA on controlling the spread of foreign plant diseases in the US.

"The Sunshine Project was very disturbed at what appeared to be a possible connection between biological warfare research of the 1960s and the USDA's program to develop narcotic crop pathogens in 2000." says Edward Hammond, "We thought it must be some incredible coincidence. We are increasingly perplexed at why USDA has not rushed to clear up such potentially damaging confusion."

According to The Sunshine Project's Susana Pimiento: "Because of the USDA's failure to respond, it is premature to ask the Conference of the Parties in Nairobi to act on USDA's virus program; but there is more than enough evidence of dangers to biodiversity, traditional use, and human health for the Parties to be able to condemn the Agent Green work on crop-killing fungi."

Van Aken adds, "The Project will vigorously follow up on the virus research and report on our work as soon as possible" ([Sunshine Project, 2000](http://www.sunshine-project.org)).

Title: Biological Agents In The Drug War: Colombian Response To US Pressure For Biological Drug Eradication Is Inadequate; UN Role Questioned

Date: July 7, 2000

Source: [Sunshine Project](http://www.sunshine-project.org)

Abstract: According to press reports, yesterday Colombia agreed to test biological means of drug eradication. In a deal to free up US \$1.3 billion in mainly military aid, Colombia is reported to have agreed to search for biological agents to eradicate coca; but appears to have rejected field tests of a fungus developed by the USA. Initially, the USA had proposed to release *Fusarium oxysporum*, a microbial agent that kills coca crops, into the Colombian environment for testing purposes. The government of Colombia rejected this idea and replied with a counterproposal, which has formed an apparent basis of yesterday's decision.

The Sunshine Project has obtained a recent version of the Colombian document and has concluded that the still-secret proposal, mentioned in recent reports by AP, Reuters, the New York Times and Miami Herald, is currently insufficient to stop US deployment of biological weapons in the Drug War.

According to Susana Pimiento, a Colombian attorney with the Sunshine Project, "The counterproposal is heavily weighted towards satisfying US pressure, not Colombian needs, and it cannot be supported in its current form. Despite confusing statements from the US State Department, we are encouraged that press reports and the document itself appear to indicate that plans to immediately field test the dangerous US-developed agents have been stopped. But this counterproposal would only result in a delay, not a prohibition, on the use of biological warfare agents in Colombia."

Pimiento says "We are supportive of ecologically-sound ways to reduce coca cultivation. The Colombian Government should modify its plan to ensure civil society and indigenous peoples' participation, rule out biological eradication agents, and focus on environmentally-sound manners to enhance the profitability of legal alternatives to coca."

Of special concern in the plan is the lack of participation. It does not adequately involve civil society and indigenous people. Dr. Tomas Leon, a Colombian scientist says "There must be complete transparency and full participation in the search for safe and ecologically sound ways to reduce coca cultivation. We should not move any further with this proposal until civil society is fully consulted and involved."

Sunshine Project's Susana Pimiento concurs, saying, "Until the shortcomings are fixed, the door remains unlocked to the US plan to use the conflict in Colombia as a live-fire proving ground for creating of crop killing technology."

The Sunshine Project's copy of the counterproposal document is a 20 page near-final draft recently circulated among Colombian and foreign government officials. The counterproposal project is to be implemented by two prominent semi-governmental research institutions and is largely aimed at identifying and developing alternatives for the protection of biodiversity in Amazon areas impacted by coca cultivation and eradication. But one component that has nothing to do with protection of biodiversity has been introduced. This component is aimed at the identification, testing, and development of "environmentally-safe biological mechanisms" for eradication of coca and responds to US pressure to test mycoherbicides.

Poking A Hole Into The Biological Weapons Convention

"The US is opening a Pandora's box here. The critical principle is that governments should not develop biological agents to kill cultivated crops. Others will see this work as license to develop ways to kill crops they don't like. It is an invitation for countries opposed to alcoholic beverages to develop biological agents to attack grapes and hops", says the Sunshine Project's Jan Van Aken in Hamburg.

UN Role Questioned

A concern is the continued role of the Vienna-based United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP), which is lobbying Colombia to agree to US plans and serving as a multilateral intermediary for the project. According to Hammond "UNDCP has overstepped its bounds. The US and Colombian governments are internally split on use of biological agents. If even the major ministries of the two principals are deeply divided, why is UNDCP playing the role of the USA's junior assistant, receiving the money, drafting agreements, and pushing and prodding Colombia to do what the US says?"

The questionable role of UNDCP in this issue became clear in a cable from US Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright, from last year, where she "urge(d) UNDCP to solicit funds from other governments, in order to avoid a perception that this is solely a USG initiative."

Native Nonsense

Says the Sunshine Project's Edward Hammond, "There is a lot of nonsense coming from US officials that if fusaria occur naturally in coca in Colombia, then massive spraying of virulent types can be justified. But many biological weapons are 'natural' toxins and diseases used in an unnatural way. The massive multiplication and spreading even of native pathogens can cause new epidemics, with unforeseen consequences for the environment and human health. Ebola is endemic in Africa, but is this an argument to produce it by the ton and saturate the countryside from airplanes?"

The Sunshine Project and CSOs are urging an overhaul of the plan, including:

1. Placing emphasis on characterization of Amazonian biodiversity. Over 90% of the species of the Colombian Amazon are uncharacterized. Soil microbes are an almost complete mystery. An ecologically-sound plan to reduce coca cultivation must include a far better understanding of these ecosystems.
2. Involving indigenous people and farming communities in all levels and components of the project. They are most directly affected and understand the fragile ecosystems best. It will be impossible to research to reduce the environment impact of coca cultivation without farmers and indigenous peoples organizations in a lead role.
3. Biosafety issues must be clarified. The proposal does not rule out use of genetically-modified organisms or clearly ascribe liability in its "environmentally-safe biological mechanisms" component.
4. No rationale is provided for studying biological mechanisms in the first place. The safety and effectiveness of chemical eradication is already highly questionable. Colombia should reconsider using aerial fumigation at all, rather than moving from a dangerous chemical system to a biological approach that could threaten ecosystems.
5. Lack of international partners. A broad range of expertise exists nationally and internationally which might assist the program; but which has not been included. UNDCP is a small UN organization with a narrow focus, while UN agriculture, health and environment groups have important roles to play as principals in this research.
6. Need to involve neighboring countries. The geography of the Amazon basin and coca cultivation are unavoidable. This research on Colombia's coca growing regions has potential impacts in Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela and Brazil. Issues of liability and transboundary movement of species must be thought through. Other Andean countries, including Bolivia, may even be interested in looking at methods for crop substitution programs that can help small farmers achieve profitability with non-narcotic crops. Colombia could take the initiative of suggesting the program be examined regionally, through the Andean Community ([Sunshine Project, 2000](#)).

Title: Colombia's Agent Green Counterproposal Released

Date: July 18, 2000

Source: [Sunshine Project](#)

Abstract: -To clarify contradictory and confusing press reports surrounding the proposed use of biological weapons in Colombia, the Sunshine Project is making available on its website the text of the Colombian Environment Ministry's diplomatic response to the USA's bid to use a *Fusarium oxysporum* biological weapon to kill Colombia's illicit coca crop.

The Project will seek the intervention of United Nations agencies to prevent biological weapons use in Colombia and other parts of Latin America and Asia - all of which are targets of the US global plan to use biological weapons on drug crops.

The Project is also strongly supporting initiatives by the nonprofit *Acción Ecológica* in Ecuador to explore the possibility that biological weapons use in Colombia would violate regional cooperation agreements. Today in Quito fears of spillover effects from use of biological weapons in Colombia

have catapulted the issue to the front pages. In response, the US Ambassador has called an emergency press conference.

Secret Negotiating Document Posted To Internet ([click here to download in PDF format](#))

The 21 page Spanish language Colombian Environment Ministry paper, dated May 30th, is a project proposal to conduct a domestic research program on biological mechanisms to kill coca plants. The secret document was leaked when it was distributed among Colombian and other officials for analysis. The document has been mentioned in many recent press reports; but has not yet been analyzed by the media.

The Colombian proposal is the basis of current negotiations between the Vienna-based United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and the Government to conduct US-funded biological agent research. The proposal is draped in ambiguous language and leaves room for interpretation in many areas. The proposal clearly reflects that many officials in the Colombian government are struggling to stop the US plan; but are under tremendous pressure to allow biological weapons. The component of the proposal dealing with biological agents, however, is explicit that testing and evaluation of the biological weapons potential of domestic organisms will be conducted.

A previous press release by the Sunshine Project outlined severe weaknesses in the proposal, particularly related to the weapons research, biosafety, civil society and indigenous peoples' participation, and the lack of involvement of appropriate regional and international organizations. Civil society groups are concerned that Colombia's Environment Ministry is taking on the job of developing biological agents rather than independently reviewing their impacts.

The actual implementation of the biological weapons research is obviously conditional on the final, signed version of the contract with UNDCP.

It appears likely that UNDCP and the US will continue to claim that if they can find minute quantities of a crop-killing disease in Colombia, that this creates a substantially different situation than if the biological weapons were an introduced strain. This artificial distinction has no logical basis. Naturally occurring of small quantities of a pathogenic microbe cannot be equated with the deliberate and massive provocation of disease epidemics. All biological weapons, except those that are genetically engineered (the US has developed such fusarium) or bred, are found in nature. Examples include ebola (Africa), hantaviruses (USA), and rice blast (Asia).

By distributing the Colombian document, the Project also hopes to show that the debate over use of the specific "EN4" *Fusarium oxysporum* agent developed by the US Government only covers one aspect of the potential for bioweapons use. The Colombian proposal also discusses other biological weapons possibilities. In fact, the US-proposed use of Fusaria to control coca in Colombia is only one part of a global plan. The US is also supporting the development of other fungal and viral agents to kill narcotic crops of opium poppy and marijuana. While the proposed use of Colombia as a proving ground for the US biological weapons technology is a very important case, it is also important to remember that it is only one instance of a global plan to use biological weapons in the drug war.

Regional And International Concerns

The necessity of international action has been dramatically underscored by events in the past two days in Ecuador, where there has been an outpouring of concern that testing and use of biological weapons in Colombia would have spillover effects, especially in the biodiverse Putumayo River region. Today the US Ambassador in Quito called an emergency press conference on the issue and to address allegations that US researchers may have secretly applied the fungus in the Ecuadorean Province of Sucumbios. Quito-based nonprofit *Acción Ecológica* has called for an urgent regional consultation of civil society and legislators to address the biological weapons, particularly to discuss international ramifications and if testing and use in Colombia violates Andean Community decisions.

The Sunshine Project will ask several United Nations agencies to take action to stop the US effort. The Project has begun a process to contact officials and government delegates to UN groups, each of which have relevant concerns. The Project will ask officials to stop the use of biological agents in the drug war and to reinforce the global ban on environmental and crop biological warfare. The UN

groups asked to be involved include the United Nations High Commission on Human Rights (UNHCHR), World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) ([Sunshine Project, 2000](#)).

Title: UNDCP And US Mislead On Environmental Supervision Of Biological Weapons Plan

Date: August 10, 2000

Source: [Sunshine Project](#)

Abstract: The US Government and the United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP) are making misleading statements about international environmental supervision of their program to use biological weapons to eradicate drug crops, according to the Sunshine Project, an international nonprofit working on biological weapons issues.

The USA and UNDCP have repeatedly suggested that the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) may be involved in the plan to use biological weapons against illicit drug crops in the Andes and Asia. But the Sunshine Project has directly confirmed with senior UNEP officials that these suggestions are false.

What the U.S. & UNDCP have said:

"We're not going blindfolded into anything and our major concern is to see that this is environmentally safe... after we have asserted, with the help of the United Nations Environment Program, that all this is feasible." ~**Sandro Tucci of UNDCP to BBC World Service, 27 June**

"Use of biological control agents to control narcotic crops ... would be regulated by the United Nations Environmental Program" ~**U.S. response to the Sunshine Project, in FOIA Request, 3 May**

"The programme will be developed ... in consultation with UNEP." ~**UNDCP contract offered to Colombia for field testing US-developed bioweapons agents and technology, n.d.**

Reality:

"I can inform you that UNEP is at present not involved in the mentioned project..." ~**Rob de Jong, Special Assistant to the UNEP Director General in an email to the Sunshine Project, 27 July.**

The UN environment group denies involvement. UNEP says it has not, nor is it currently advising or overseeing the biological weapons work. Moreover, neither the US or UNDCP - the project's only backers - have even asked UNEP to become involved.

The Sunshine Project raised its concerns that UNEP was being inappropriately cited in reference to the biological weapons work in person with UNEP Director General Klaus Topfer. After contacting several UNEP regional offices, a Special Assistant to the Director General responded that UNEP "is not involved in the mentioned project".

The dangerous biological weapons work is US conceived and funded; but implemented by UNDCP with the ardent support of its crusading chief, Pino Arlacchi. It is most advanced in Colombia, where UNDCP is pushing to start a contract to test and formulate biological agents to eradicate illicit coca crops. Current negotiating texts of the contract indicate no international standards or oversight will be applied to the formulation and production of the biological agents. Instead, an unknown and small private Colombian company called Live Systems Technology, S.A. will provide methodology and weaponization advice.

Thus the biological weapons research, which has recently stirred international controversy, has no independent international environmental oversight. And since Colombia's own Environment Ministry may abandon its national-level supervisory role to directly engage in research, UNDCP and the US have unacceptably been left to their own devices to assess the safety of the dangerous biological agents being developed in the USA, Uzbekistan and, possibly, Colombia.

Both UNDCP and the US have abysmal environmental records of advocating massive aerial spraying of broad spectrum herbicides in some of the world's most biodiverse areas. Spraying is currently being conducted in Asia, Africa, South America, and North America (Mexico).

"It's an environmental façade. UNDCP and the US telling half truths to give a false sense of safety. They're invoking UNEP's name; but haven't bothered to phone Nairobi. If they call UNEP at all, they'll only do it once the project is a fait accompli. It is a foregone conclusion that the drug warriors will decide that what they themselves have developed is safe and legal." says the Sunshine Project's Edward Hammond.

According to the Sunshine Project's Susana Pimiento, "Before the negotiations with Colombia move one centimeter further and before any more research is designed or conducted, a truly independent intergovernmental review should be conducted to assess safety and treaty compliance issues."

This review might include experts from UNEP, WHO, FAO, and other UN organizations. These groups should be operating with full power to determine the project's fate.

Says Pimiento "Intergovernmental supervision should not be an afterthought done by vassals of Vienna and Washington, as UNDCP and the US would like. We are confident that a full and transparent review will conclude that this bioweapons project should be stopped. It should have been dropped years ago" ([Sunshine Project, 2000](#)).

Title: USA Admits Possible Link Between Biological Weapons And Agent Green

Date: August 29, 2000

Source: [Sunshine Project](#)

Abstract: In an August 22 memorandum, US President Bill Clinton has conceded that the US plan to use microbial agents to eradicate drug crops may have an impact on biological weapons proliferation. This is the first time that US officials have publicly admitted that the use of biological agents like *Fusarium oxysporum* (dubbed "Agent Green") raises arms control concerns.

The Sunshine Project has convincingly argued that *F. oxysporum* and other mycoherbicides are biological weapons. Because of its illicit coca crop, Colombia is on the front line of US biological warfare plans. Other projects on biological agents to kill opium poppy and marijuana are also funded by the US and the British Governments.

The Presidential memo waives several conditions for US assistance to Colombia. In particular, Clinton overruled the US Congress and severed the link between Colombian acceptance of Agent Green and the overall implementation of the US 1.3 billion dollar bilateral assistance package for Plan Colombia. Clinton states that the US will not use Agent Green until "*a broader national security assessment, including consideration of the potential impact on biological weapons proliferation and terrorism, provides a solid foundation for concluding that the use of this particular drug control tool is in our national interest.*" (from [Memorandum of Justification](#) for [Presidential Determination 2000-28](#)).

According to the Sunshine Project's Edward Hammond, "*This is an important step forward. While important parts of the US Government stubbornly refuse to withdraw support for Agent Green, President Clinton has eased the bilateral pressure on Colombia and admitted that this may have been a bad idea from the start.*"

Adds Sunshine's Jan Van Aken, "*Agent Green is a biological weapon. It was developed with a hostile purpose, intended to be used in an armed conflict in Colombia. Use of Agent Green threatens to undermine international agreements prohibiting biological weapons. It must be stopped immediately, worldwide.*"

It is important to note that the presidential memorandum does not necessarily signal a change in US policy. "*Pro-fungus parts of the schizophrenic US Government could easily rebound. The memorandum is a window of opportunity. Governments should take fast action and exploit the possibilities for progress before the window closes.*" says the Sunshine Project's Susana Pimiento.

The Sunshine Project is calling on governments and international agencies to take the following steps:

The United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP), which administers the US-funded work in Uzbekistan and is promoting Fusarium testing in Colombia, should immediately freeze all of its international projects on crop-killing biological agents and withdraw the contract it is offering Colombia. No government, much less a United Nations agency, can take risks with bioweapons proliferation. Work cannot resume until the arms control issues have been resolved, a broader range of expert UN agencies have independently evaluated the program, and UNDCP's governing body has fully reviewed the work.

With aid no longer conditional on acceptance of Agent Green and with the US publicly admitting that it is uncertain about bioweapons links, there is no reason why the Government of Colombia has to proceed with the US-inspired biological eradication idea. Colombia may now heal regional unease with the plan and publicly withdraw from negotiations with UNDCP, halting any planned research on Fusarium and other biological agents.

The US Government must conduct a transparent review of the US Department of Agriculture program that funded and developed *F. oxysporum* and other crop-killing weapons. The USDA worked for more than a decade on projects. A dangerous policy failure has taken place if serious assessment of the treaty compliance and proliferation aspects of this program have not been reviewed until now - after agent identification, work on virulence enhancement, delivery systems, and field testing.

The current situation offers a remarkable opportunity to strengthen the Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention (BTWC), updating it to reflect new and different political realities and type of conflict prevalent in the post-Cold War era. With the US leadership having conceded there are proliferation concerns raised by the drug war biological agents, during the next Review Conference of the BTWC in 2001, states parties should leap on the opportunity to insure that all crop-killing biological agents, especially those used with hostile intent in an armed conflict, are banned by the convention.

Opposition Increasing

In July, the Ecuadorian Government banned the introduction and use of *Fusarium oxysporum*. In an editorial in its August 7th edition titled "*Agent Orange and F. oxysporum*", the Managing Editor of Chemical and Engineering News, the magazine of the American Chemical Society, called for a halt to drug war bioweapon research. Accusing the US of developing "*dubious weapons systems*", the editorial condemns the program, saying, "*There is an unavoidable moral component to scientific research, and development of F. oxysporum as a weapon in the war on drugs or any other war violates it. Scientists should just say no to participating in this research*" ([Sunshine Project, 2000](#)).

Title: United Nations Pulls Out Of Plans To Use Anti-Drug Biological Weapons In South America

Date: November 13, 2000

Source: [Sunshine Project](#)

Abstract: NGOs Caution that Dangers Remain in Asia, Colombia, and the US and Call for the UN Drugs Commission and Biological Weapons Convention to Impose a Ban.

The United Nations has pulled back from proposals to develop and use biological agents to eradicate illicit coca and opium poppy crops in the Andes. Several nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) welcome the change as a positive step; but caution that anti-drug biological weapons programs are still active in Asia and the United States, while proposals exist to start such research in Colombia. The NGOs say that the UN decision to pull out in South America should be the first step toward a global ban on biological agents to eradicate illicit D or any D crops.

Clear Statement

The new position of the United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP) unequivocally states "*UNDCP is neither implementing, or planning to implement, or discussing the possibility of implementing a biocontrol project in Colombia or anywhere else in the Andes.*" UNDCP, with the sole financial support of the US and UK, has embarked on a global program to develop biological agents

to kill illicit crops. The program has been harshly criticized as dangerous and highly inappropriate for a UN agency by Andean governments, indigenous peoples, scientists, and drug policy, environment, and biological weapons specialists. UNDCP's change of position is [a significant policy reversal confirmed in a letter](#) sent to NGOs on November 2nd by a senior official on behalf of UNDCP Director Pino Arlacchi.

US Misstatements

The non-profits warn that US officials continue to make confusing statements claiming that UNDCP is participating in its plans to use biological weapons in the Andes. The US State Department's Andean policy chief [Phillip Chicola told Bogotá's *El Tiempo* on October 20th](#) that UNDCP would conduct research in Colombia on strains of the coca-killing fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* and other biological agents, despite adamant denials from both Colombia and UNDCP. Last week, a US government official told NGOs that UNDCP is negotiating on its behalf in Colombia. UNDCP says this is false.

Edward Hammond of the Sunshine Project argues that the US position reflects deep cynicism about international governance and biological weapons proliferation. According to Hammond *"If the US used these agents alone, it would be an outright illegal act of war. UNDCP's work on biological weapons is mostly a frightening story of cynical attempts by the US to hijack a UN agency. The US strategy is for UNDCP's involvement to chip away at the sovereignty of target countries and their neighbors, and to reduce US exposure to allegations of biological warfare. Thanks to opposition by civil society, a slumbering UN is waking up to the abuse; but smug US officials still step beyond their bounds, talking about UNDCP policy as if Kofi Annan headed an inconsequential section of the State Department."*

Other Research Continues

NGOs warn that UNDCP's withdrawal only applies in the Andean region and that important steps remain to be taken to ensure that biological weapons will not be used anywhere in the war on drugs. Several imminent dangers need to be addressed urgently:

Asia

UNDCP continues to support biological eradication in Asia, with a poppy-killing fungus research project in Uzbekistan. According to Martin Jelsma of the Transnational Institute (TNI), *"This US-UK jointly funded project has been running since 1998 without any independent monitoring and may soon have fungi ready to use in opium poppy eradication. UNDCP may have backed out on clear terms from the Fusarium project in Colombia; but it has done so without even questioning its role in the Uzbekistan project. UNDCP defends its mandate to collaborate in developing 'safer eradication agents' using a misleading discourse on environmental protection and blinded by the illusion that total eradication of poppy and coca from the planet is possible in a decade. UNDCP has failed to explain why a UN agency is involved in forced eradication at all, a strategy vehemently opposed by many of its member states."*

Colombia

Under US pressure, the Colombian Environment Ministry has prepared a proposal to research biological agents to eradicate coca. Colombian Senator Rafael Orduz, a leading opponent, says *"Despite the Colombian government's repeated affirmation that it rejects the use of Fusarium oxysporum for the eradication of crops, the Environment Ministry persists in leaving the door open to research on native biological agents. The Environment Ministry's ambiguous position legitimizes the possibility of biological warfare under the cover of research and scientific development, with unpredictable consequences for the region. The position also is a part of forced eradication strategies for illicit crops that have been unsuccessful in the past and which, under Plan Colombia, cause the worsening of the armed conflict's consequences for civilians, including forced displacement of people."*

"One of the core themes of the peace discussions in Colombia is illicit crops and their alternatives." says Ricardo Vargas of Acción Andina, *"The continuing threat to use biological agents to eradicate coca and poppy undermines confidence between parties in the peace process. These biological weapons are perceived as another arm for use against insurgents. They generate mistrust between the state and coca and poppy growing farm communities looking for cooperative solutions. Communities see biological agents as another pernicious technique in the war against drugs, on top of chemical sprays, which have failed their purpose of eradicating illicit crops."*

United States

Biological weapons research is also being conducted in the US on agents to kill coca, opium poppy, and marijuana. [US government scientists in Beltsville, Maryland remain fully engaged](#) and are currently testing agents to eradicate opium poppy. The US could also suffer from policy amnesia and reverse its commitment to only fund international testing and use of biological eradication through a multilateral mechanism. Says Susana Pimiento, a Colombian attorney with the Sunshine Project *"These dangerous programs, falsely labeled 'biological control research', threaten the reputation of legitimate biocontrol science and, most importantly, loosen international prohibitions on biological weapons. UNDCP's South American pullout is step one. The announcement must be the prelude to a global ban on development and use of biological weapons to eradicate illicit crops."*

An important concern is the status of US fiscal year 2000 appropriations to the US State Department for more biological weapons research. This money was to be allocated to UNDCP for work on biological eradication of coca; but UNDCP is backing away and the Organization of American States' anti-drug office says it "never planned or even considered" biological weapons as an option. Says Hammond, *"The State Department's narcotics unit must turn its biowarfare bank account to peaceful purposes."*

Building A Global Ban

Critical steps in creating a global ban on the use of biological weapons in the drug war will be work by civil society at upcoming meetings of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention. At these meetings, NGOs will seek the dismantling of existing research programs and a ban on any future work on biological weapons to eradicate illicit crops. NGOs will ask the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and UNDCP donor countries to stop all UNDCP work on biological agents in illicit crop eradication. The Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention will be asked to consider the issue of biological eradication for its upcoming Review Conference in 2001, with the objective of clarifying and asserting that Convention's ban on hostile use of anti-crop biological agents ([Sunshine Project, 2000](#)).

Title: Colombia Abandons Research On Biological Agents For Drug Eradication

Date: January 25, 2001

Source: [Sunshine Project](#)

Abstract: Colombia has abandoned a project to develop biological agents to eradicate coca and opium poppy plants, dealing another major defeat to the US-promoted idea to use biological weapons in the Drug War.

Last year, Colombia refused a US-funded United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP) proposal to field test fungal pathogens developed by US researchers. But, responding to US pressure, the Colombian government floated a counterproposal to domestically develop biological agents for drug eradication. Like its UNDCP predecessor, the counterproposal was intensely opposed as biological weapons research. Now, Colombian Environment Minister Juan Mayr has abandoned the plan altogether.

Mayr's announcement follows Vienna-based UNDCP's decision to withdraw from all efforts to use biological eradication in the Andes and after former US President Clinton decided to suspend a US Congress-imposed stipulation that Colombia use fungi in drug eradication in order to receive military assistance. Thus, barring a major policy shift in Washington, Bogotá, or Vienna, the Colombian decision is the last and final step that ends any biological eradication projects in the region.

Minister Mayr announced his decision in a [January 4, 2001 letter](#) to a prominent Colombian Senator who opposes the project. Mayr wrote that the government has "decided not to continue" the controversial research project, a decision Mayr says was precipitated by UNDCP's November withdrawal (for more information, see Sunshine Project / Acción Andina / Transnational Institute [news release of Nov. 13th](#)).

Mayr's decision makes fully evident that biological eradication agents are indeed biological weapons. All further research - anywhere - on biological agents for coca eradication is outlawed by the Bioweapons Convention. Since all countries with illicit coca harvests have now announced their

opposition to biological agents, any use of such agents can only be considered a hostile act. Under the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (and US implementing legislation), development of biological agents for non-peaceful purposes is outlawed.

UNDCP, however, is continuing its work on biological agents in Asia. An anti-opium poppy fungus is currently being field tested by an Uzbekistan laboratory that was part of the former Soviet Union's offensive biological weapons program. The continuation of the Asian projects illustrates why a global ban is urgently needed. A global ban on any such agent can be achieved in resolutions by the Conferences of the Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs ([Sunshine Project, 2001](#)).

Title: European Parliament Rejects Agent Green: Citing Human Health And Environmental Dangers, Parliamentarians Vote 474 - 1 To Prevent Introduction Of Biological Agents

Date: February 1, 2001

Source: [Sunshine Project](#)

Abstract: Today the European Parliament voted overwhelmingly against the introduction of biological agents into the Drug War. In Resolution B5-0087/2001, which sets out a stance against militarization in Colombian President Pastrana's "Plan Colombia", Parliamentarians expressed their conviction that the European Union:

... must take the necessary steps to secure an end to the large-scale use of chemical herbicides and prevent the introduction of biological agents such as Fusarium oxysporum, given the dangers of their use to human health and the environment alike;

Political support for the decision is strong. The European Union's top foreign policy official, Council of Foreign Ministers President Lars Danielsson, said the EU considered Plan Colombia Ð which calls for the use of biological agents Ð a bilateral US-Colombia affair in which Europe did not wish to become involved. Commissioner Poul Nielson, speaking on behalf of the European Commission, declared that he was "completely in agreement" with sponsor Joaquim Miranda of Portugal, who attacked eradication with biological agents as dangerous for biodiversity and potentially deepening international spill over of Colombia's complex internal conflict.

The proponents of biological eradication Ð the US and its junior partner the United Nations Drug Program (UNDCP) Ð have faced fierce opposition in recent months, forcing them to withdraw immediate plans to test and deploy biological agents in the Andes. But neither has renounced the strategy of attacking illicit crops with biological weapons, and despite accusations of biological warfare, both the US and UNDCP continue to conduct research and development of anti-narcotic crop biological agents.

The European Parliament's decision is a blow against these policies because it rejects not just one biological agent (*Fusarium oxysporum*); but the entire approach. Thus, the European Parliament resolution is an important step toward a global ban on the use of biological weapons against illicit crops called for at a December meeting in France by an international group of more than eighty non-profit organizations (see the Sunshine Project website for more details).

The Resolution is embarrassing for the British government, which is the only country outside the US that has provided money for UNDCP's biological agents research. The Drugs and International Crime Division of the UK Foreign Office is funding tests being conducted by a facility of the former Soviet Union's offensive biological weapons program located in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. In recent months, however, as public scrutiny has increased of this program and the related one to develop agents to eradicate coca in the Andes, the Foreign Office has become increasingly tight-lipped on the subject, making ambiguous public statements about the future of its support for biological eradication.

Last year the US Congress conditioned aid to Colombia on Bogotá agreeing to use biological agents. This condition was suspended in a waiver issued by former US President Clinton, who overrode the US Congress citing concerns about biological weapons proliferation. But this policy could be reversed in future appropriations. Shortly before leaving office, Clinton reiterated the concern about biological

weapons. The new US administration has not made any public statements on the issue ([Sunshine Project, 2001](#)).

Title: Who's In Charge Of Agent Green In Asia?

Date: June 5, 2001

Source: [Sunshine Project](#)

Abstract: While the UN Drugs Program maintains a press blackout on the controversial research, the UN's "technical" advisor backpedals on safety and takes to the air with a political message.

The United Nations Drugs Program (UNDCP) may have lost control of a controversial project to develop an opium poppy-killing fungus in Asia, according to the Sunshine Project, an international non-profit organization dedicated to stopping biological weapons. The fungus project, and its counterpart in the Americas – research to develop a fungus to kill coca – have been dubbed "Agent Green" by opponents, who compare the fungus plan to the herbicide Agent Orange used during the Vietnam War.

The Tashkent, Uzbekistan-based fungus project's primary targets are opium poppy fields in Afghanistan and Burma. The research is nominally directed by the UN Drugs Agency; but the UN involvement lacks a multilateral mandate and is considered a stalking horse for United States interests. The testing phase of the fungus is scheduled for completion in July. Recent developments have crumbled the façade of UN support, leaving the project's proponents exposed.

Technical Advisor Talks Politics

In mid-May, Dr. Michael Greaves, a part-time technical consultant to the Tashkent project, offered an interview with the BBC World Service in which he strayed from scientific issues. Greaves told the BBC that no country will be forced to use the fungus and that it *"has never and will not be genetically manipulated"*. Greaves recently left a position with the research arm of the UK Ministry of Agriculture and was supported by the United States to become scientific advisor to the (aborted) UNDCP fungus project in Colombia.

The scientist's loquacity on the politics of biological warfare on narcotic crops is not paralleled at UNDCP's headquarters in Vienna. UNDCP's press office is maintaining a news blackout on the fungus, taking weeks or months to reply to queries from journalists it considers potentially unfriendly. Former UNDCP employees additionally allege that some high-level UNDCP staff want to shut down the research in Tashkent; but are under intense US pressure to continue.

Greaves' BBC interview raises fundamental questions about control of the project. While UNDCP itself remains silent, why is a part-time technical advisor with close links to the US coming out as the project's political and scientific spokesman?

"Dr. Greaves' right to voice his opinion on scientific aspects is clear; but it raises serious questions about who controls this research when a part-time technical consultant takes to the air with statements that are the responsibility of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs." says the Sunshine Project's Edward Hammond, "Dr. Greaves has financial interests in the fungi and has cast his lot with the USA, which wishes to proceed at virtually any cost. But Greaves is speaking in the name of the United Nations. This is an abuse. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs should intervene if UNDCP won't. Failure to act risks further damage to the Commission's reputation and, if the worst happens, co-responsibility for the actions of maverick scientists working in Asia with US money, dangerous crop diseases, and little supervision."

The assertion that fungi will not be applied by force is a political question on which Dr. Greaves has been widely contradicted. A recently resigned senior UNDCP official says that the agency plotted last year to have the Afghan government in exile (in Pakistan) "consent" to use the fungus, despite the objections of the Taliban. The US attempted to coerce Colombia into using anti-coca fungus by withholding a \$1.3 billion aid package (a stipulation that was later waived) until Bogotá went along with the idea.

On genetic engineering, UNDCP's scientist also appears to be dabbling in politics. As early as the mid-1990s, US government scientists conducted genetic engineering experiments on the anti-drug fungus *Fusarium oxysporum*, attempting to isolate and use hyper-virulent genes to create hyper-aggressive types. The chief Uzbek scientist working with Dr. Greaves on the poppy-killing fungus has unequivocally stated that he plans to genetically engineer the anti-opium poppy fungus (*Pleospora papaveracea*) as necessary to increase its effectiveness.

According to the Sunshine Project's Jan van Aken, Greaves' claims are *"Like missile makers speaking on behalf of the US Senate on Star Wars appropriations. The decision on GM ultimately is not Dr. Greaves' to make. US and Asian fungus researchers already have used or say they will use genetic engineering to make extra-lethal fungi. It appears that UNDCP's scientist is making a hollow political promise to allay concerns about biosafety."* In December of last year, a global group of 80 non-profit organizations called on UNDCP to halt the program.

But there's another interpretation, says van Aken, *"Alternatively, Greaves' statement could be read as a UNDCP scientific opinion that genetic engineering of the pathogens will make them unacceptably dangerous. The potential confusion should be cleared up immediately. If Greaves admits the project is dangerous, then UNDCP Director Pino Arlacchi would be derelict in his duty if he did not immediately stop the research and advise the public he has done so. If Greaves is talking politics, then he has outgrown his job description as a technical consultant."*

Backpedaling On Safety

The most disturbing of Dr. Greaves' scientific statements is his indication that UNDCP has retreated from the position that the poppy-killing fungus must be specific, killing opium poppy and nothing else. Now, according to Greaves, UNDCP will try to demonstrate that the agent is *"adequately specific"*. The retreat comes after leaked UNDCP research documents revealed that the fungus not only kills drug-producing plants; but also relatives, including the corn poppy (Flanders poppy) flower.

According to Susana Pimiento of the Sunshine Project, *"This dangerous attitude is consistent with what we know of UNDCP environmental science. The same UNDCP 'experts' who got the fungus work rolling in 1990 also concluded that 2, 4-D - a major ingredient of Agent Orange - has 'low environmental impact' when used in crop eradication."* UNDCP's experts went on to state that tight regulation of man-made mutants of devastating crop pathogens such as *Fusarium* is "retrograde". UNDCP also continues to support massive use of broad-spectrum herbicides in biodiversity-rich Colombia. "Now," says Pimiento, *"with full knowledge that Pleospora papaveracea is not specific to opium poppy, UNDCP wants the world to swallow the idea that crop-killing pathogens only need to be 'adequately specific'."*

Pimiento concludes, *"UNDCP's record of environmental judgment is appalling. It long ago abdicated credibility in assessing environmental impacts of chemical and biological crop eradication. With its record plain to see, any UNDCP assertion that the fungus is safe will not be trusted by responsible governments or civil society"* ([Sunshine Project, 2001](#)).

Title: Sunshine Project Blasts The UN Drug Program's Self-Serving "Green" Propaganda

Date: July 20, 2002

Source: [Sunshine Project](#)

Abstract: *"UNDCP's environmental message is like the cigarette industry passing out public health suggestions"*

Seattle and Hamburg, 20 July -The United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP) should be censured for its lobbying tactics, says the Sunshine Project, an international nonprofit working on biological weapons issues.

The Vienna-based UN agency, while often less aggressive than the USA in drug crop eradication, has nevertheless taken the lead in trying to implement the US project to use biological weapons against illicit coca in Colombia.

In an effort to counter outrage in the Andes over the plan, UNDCP is spreading unsubstantiated stories in the press suggesting that the biological agents, dubbed "Agent Green" by the Sunshine Project, are environmentally safe. The UN group is using the media to attack the policy of the Governments of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, all of which have expressly rejected use of the US *Fusarium oxysporum* weapons agent.

According to Susana Pimiento, a Colombian attorney with the Project, *"The false environmental message of these drug warriors is outrageously self-serving. Cocaine production is environmentally damaging enough. UNDCP's proposals will make a bad problem worse. UNDCP is not an environmental organization. It advocates the massive aerial spraying of broad spectrum herbicides like RoundUp Ultra in some of the world's most biodiverse areas."*

In the first half of this year alone, chemical spraying programs in Colombia, in which UNDCP plays a role, blasted an estimated 439,445 liters of glyphosate into Colombia's Amazon and Andean regions, provoking outrage from indigenous people and rural inhabitants.

Says the Sunshine Project's Edward Hammond *"You could expect this kind of arrogance out of the Americans; but UNDCP pushing its environmental advice on Amazonian governments is like the cigarette industry passing out public health suggestions."*

UNDCP spilled details of its still secret and unapproved plan to the Environment News Service (ENS), a US news wire, which [published them](#) on July 19th. ENS reports that, contrary to the declarations of Colombian Environment Minister Juan Mayr, UNDCP told it that *Fusarium* will be tested in Colombia. ENS goes on, quoting UNDCP as promoting *Fusarium* by comparing it favorably to cocaine production saying *"for each hectare of coca grown and processed into cocaine, growers and traffickers, with no respect for the environment, generate and dump an estimated two tons of ... waste into Colombia's soils, streams and rivers."*

UNDCP is putting an environment spin on Agent Green despite the fact that Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru have unequivocally rejected the *Fusarium*:

1. In Quito on Tuesday, July 18th, Ecuadorean Environment Minister Rodolfo Rendón issued a written statement saying that *Fusarium oxysporum* *"has not been authorized and will not be authorized for use on Ecuadorean territory to eliminate coca plantations, because such activity could have negative effects on human health and the environment. This is a decision that has been taken and there is no room for changes."*
2. On last Friday, July 14th, Colombian Environment Minister Juan Mayr told the Associated Press *"We will not accept the introduction of any foreign element, which is what they have offered us under the name Fusarium oxysporum. We have told them to forget it."*
3. On March 24th, by presidential decree 0004-2000-AG, Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori updated that country's ban on aerial fumigation of coca to specifically forbid the use of biological agents like *Fusarium oxysporum*.

According to Pimiento, *"If UNDCP was serious about the environment, it would be advocating a rethink of using fumigation at all, instead of pushing a dangerous biological supplement to destructive chemical strategies."*

Says Hammond *"UNDCP is out of touch with reality. It has crossed the line of acceptable behavior by a UN agency and is engaging in public theatrics to undermine the policy of governments. UNDCP's behavior in this matter should be reviewed by its governing bodies. Donor governments should be alert to this abuse of UNDCP's position"* ([Sunshine Project, 2002](#)).

Title: Agent Green: New US Bioweapons Threat On Colombia
Date: December 17, 2002
Source: [Sunshine Project](#)

Abstract: US Legislators Renew Calls for Bio-Attack On Illicit Crops

As the United States prepares to invade Iraq under the banner of destroying that country's alleged biological weapons programs, US legislators are making new threats to use biological weapons in Colombia's civil war. The weapons are pathogenic strains of fungi designed to kill drug crops. Ascendant Republicans in the US House of Representatives, supported by the US Department of State, lead the push.



Endorsing Agent Green at a US Congressional hearing on Friday Dec. 13th, Florida's Mica said the biological weapon "would do a lot of damage" in Colombia.

The Sunshine Project is alerting governments and nonprofits that a new effort is required to stop the US from waging biological warfare in Colombia. This effort should include action by the Biological Weapons Convention, the principal treaty against biological warfare. The ramifications of the US bioweapons plan are global. If it proceeds in the Colombian conflict, pressure to use anti-crop bioweapons will quickly extend to other countries of Latin America and other world regions, particularly Asia.

US Congressional Testimony: At a hearing on Friday of the Committee on Government Reform of the US Congress, Florida Representative John Mica, a senior drug policy legislator, repeatedly pushed for the US to move ahead with biological warfare in Colombia. According to Mica, the time has come for the US to mount an attack. " *We have to restore our... mycoherbicide,*" said Mica in reference to the biological agents, " *things that have been studied for too long need to be put into action.*" He added, " *we found that we can not only spray this stuff, but we can also deactivate it for some period of time... it would do a lot of damage... it will eradicate some of these crops for substantial periods of time.*"

In response, US Ambassador to Colombia Anne Patterson stated that she thought that the US had already tested anti-crop biological agents in Colombia. She later retracted the statement, saying that it was made under duress. Patterson's Department of State supports using bioweapons on Colombia. Rand Beers, the Assistant Secretary of State for narcotics, pushed bioweapons during the Clinton Administration. Beers still serves under George W. Bush. In 2001, the US defended the plan at the Biological Weapons Convention, where US Ambassador Don Mahley said it is needed in order " *to fight the Medellin Cartel*", an anachronistic reference to a criminal organization dismembered by Colombian police a decade ago.

Aid with Biological Warfare Attached? Mica may be preparing to repeat an old trick - inserting language in legislation to require use of bioweapons in order for Colombia to receive US money. The Committee on Government Reform's hearing was on Plan Colombia, Bogotá's controversial military-

political strategy for national pacification. The US is almost alone in funding Plan Colombia's military side, and Bogotá's armed forces are highly dependent on US dollars and equipment. The US' 1999 funding package for Plan Colombia required testing of biological weapons. When international protest erupted, the provision was waived by President Clinton, who cited biological weapons proliferation concerns (see Background, below). But administrations have since changed in both capitols, opening the possibility that, this time around, Washington may be more aggressive and Bogotá more receptive.

Global Ramifications: The potential use of biological eradication agents in Colombia is of global importance. Many other countries have problems with illicit crops. US officials have repeatedly said that their biological strategy is global. That is, the agents are intended for use in many countries. The US exercises particular power over Colombia because of its heavy dependence on US aid. If it is successful there, pressure will mount to use the strategy in other countries, doing immense damage to arms control and with ecological and human effects that are likely to be severe.

Appearing with Colombia on the US target list is Afghanistan, the major producer of opium poppy for heroin. Afghanistan's opium poppy crop is recently resurgent. Also on the firing line are other countries with coca and opium poppy production in South Asia, Southeast Asia and Latin America. The US has a huge illicit cannabis crop; but efforts to use the agents there were quashed by environmental regulators from Representative Mica's own state of Florida.

International Action: For Colombia, the bioweapons plan resurfaces at an inopportune time. Colombia is presiding over the UN Security Council and is under fire for its decision to give the US an early copy of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction declaration. Critics link the decision to recently increased US military aid to Bogotá. With Colombia's willingness to differ with the US in question, US proponents of biological eradication are pressing their advantage. Ignoring the colossal hypocrisy of promoting US biological weapons in the midst of the Iraq showdown, they are taking advantage of Colombia's stressed diplomatic position to press for biological escalation of the Colombian conflict.

A venue for action to stop a biological attack will be next year's meetings of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC). The BWC prohibits international transfers of bioweapons and equipment, yet the US is seeking to create a biological conflict in South America as part of what it says is a global approach. Some of Colombia's neighbors, including Ecuador and Peru, have acted by passing national laws and regulations to try to preempt US bioweapons pressure like that exerted on Colombia. How can other countries and regions defend against export of this and other biological weapons?

Agent Green Background: The US plan is to use airplanes to spray massive quantities of crop disease agents (specially formulated pathogenic fungi) in efforts to eradicate opium poppy and coca crops. Critics say that the plan proposes illegal acts of biological warfare, poses major ecological risks in the world's 2nd most biodiverse country, and will increase the human damage of a failed eradication policy. The agents have been developed by the US Department of Agriculture in Beltsville, MD, and – by two others with US government funding - a private company in Montana and a former Soviet biological weapons facility in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The lead agents are types of *Fusarium oxysporum* (to kill coca and cannabis) and *Pleospora papaveracea* (to kill opium poppy). Their ecological and human health safety is very poorly tested, and they are known to impact non-target species.

The fungi are designed to be more powerful than the chemical agents currently used for the same purpose. Termed 'mycoherbicides' by supporters, they are better known as "Agent Green", as the Sunshine Project dubbed them. Proponents say that their goal justifies the agents; but as the history of the South African Apartheid regime's bioweapons reveals, claims of law enforcement ends can conceal heinous biowarfare plans. If Agent Green is used anywhere, it will legitimize agricultural biowarfare in other contexts. Reasoning in a similar manner as the US, others might prepare a biological attack on the US tobacco crop, which poisons millions worldwide, or those opposed to alcohol might target grapes or hops. Opium poppy, cannabis, and coca are also cultivated for legal industrial and pharmaceutical purposes, and by indigenous peoples and traditional farmers for reasons unrelated to narcotics. These uses of these crops are also threatened.

In a 1999 Plan Colombia aid package worth \$1.3 billion, the US Congress required Colombia to test the bioweapons in order to receive aid. The bioweapons testing was opposed by civil society worldwide. Under pressure, the UN Drug Control Program – which had supported the effort – disassociated itself (in the Andes only). The European Parliament rejected the strategy in a resolution adopted by a 474-1 vote. Latin American governments staunchly protested, including an appeal to UN Secretary General Annan. With fury mounting, President Clinton waived the requirement, citing bioweapons proliferation concerns. Colombia then rejected proposals to test the agents, citing environmental risks.

A review of arms control, human, and ecological dangers of Agent Green can be found on the Sunshine Project website in Backgrounder #4, [Risks of Using Biological Agents in Drug Eradication](#). Detailed information can also be found at www.mycoherbicide.net, a website dedicated to the issue ([Sunshine Project, 2002](#)).

Title: US State Department Launches New Push to Use Agent Green In Colombia

Date: April 6, 2004

Source: [Sunshine Project](#)

Abstract: US State Department officials have revived a controversial scheme to use biological weapons to forcibly eradicate coca and opium poppy crops in Colombia. The eradication technique calls for testing types of the fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* (dubbed "Agent Green" by the Sunshine Project) and using airplanes to blanket coca and poppy-growing areas of the country with the biological agents. A previous attempt to use Agent Green was shelved amidst protests in 2000-01 and following a determination by then-President Clinton that it could run afoul of the Biological Weapons Convention. If the renewed US pressure continues, it is very likely to generate protest by civil society organizations, indigenous peoples, and Colombia's neighbors, all of whom oppose the fungus.

The renewed US pressure came to light last week when Colombian Senator Jorge Enrique Robledo released government correspondence including an October 2003 letter sent by US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Deborah McCarthy to Colombia's Ambassador in Washington. The letter requested that Colombia send a team to Washington including agriculture officials and a senior policymaker. The Colombians were to be briefed by US officials on their "mycoherbicide" research (the term used by the US for Agent Green) in a bid to acquire Bogotá's approval for field testing in Colombia. It is unclear if the meeting has taken place.

The correspondence first appeared on the Indymedia Colombia website on March 30th. (1) The Sunshine Project has confirmed that the letter is authentic, and that its assertion that a senior US Congressman (Henry Hyde of Illinois) is leading a push for Agent Green is correct. In late 2002, another US Congressman (Rep. John Mica of Florida) urged use of Agent Green in Colombia, saying "it would do a lot of damage" (see [news release, 17 December 2002](#)). The most recent US activity, however, is more worrying because it involves senior State Department officials and appears to relate to new US technologies that the State Department's letter suggests have been developed since 2001.

Prior Controversy: This is not the first time that Colombia has been pressed to test and use Agent Green. US officials pushed the plan in 2000, when the US Congress imposed a requirement that Bogotá agree to use Agent Green in return for foreign aid. At the time, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, formerly UNDCP) supported the project. But the specter of a biological escalation of Colombia's civil conflict – far and away the bloodiest in the Western Hemisphere - raised strong objections from governments and civil society. Colombia's neighbors were deeply concerned about the environmental, health and social effects of fungus use, and were staunchly opposed. Brazil lodged its opposition with UN Secretary General Annan, and the European Parliament voted 474-1 to condemn the plan.

While Colombian officials delayed formal action on US demands, UNODC came under fire from governments and civil society groups and withdrew its support. Agent Green was profiled in an hour-long documentary for BBC Panorama, in which the primarily scientific author of the US plan, a plant pathologist from Montana State University, told the BBC that he knew that Agent Green is biological warfare; but that he endorsed its use in countries where narcotic crops are grown, with or without the consent of foreign governments. The controversy over Agent Green prompted consideration of the

issue by the US National Security Council. These discussions raised concern that Agent Green would violate US commitments under the Biological Weapons Convention. As a result, in August 2000, then-President Clinton signed a determination waiving the requirement on Colombia to accept Agent Green, citing concerns over biological weapons control and proliferation. With that letter, US pressure on Colombia began to dissolve, and the controversy slowly faded away.

The Bush administration has made no determination (of which the Sunshine Project is aware) that addresses the serious issues raised by the Clinton administration in 2000.

Faulty Reasoning: Based on its research, the Sunshine Project expects the US defense of Agent Green to include some dubious assertions. Specifically, it will be claimed by US officials that by using a *Fusarium* strain isolated in Colombia (as opposed to a foreign-originating type), that concerns about biological weapons and the environment will be allayed.

The arguments are faulty. According to Edward Hammond of the Sunshine Project "*From a biological weapons perspective, whether a locally-isolated or a foreign fungus is used is irrelevant. The US has anthrax in Texas, hantavirus in the southwest, and tularemia on Martha's Vineyard (Massachusetts). If a biological agent is tested, formulated, and used for the purpose of causing harm, logically and legally, it is no less of a biological weapon because it can be found domestically. The same holds true in Colombia.*" With respect to health and environmental concerns, Hammond continues, "*If the US were to use a 'Colombian' fungus, an approach derisively termed the 'hongo criollo' ('creole fungus') by Colombian NGOs, that has no bearing on its safety. It is blatantly incorrect to equate the health and environmental implications of the natural occurrence of a soil fungus with the dispersal of tons of it from the air*" ([Sunshine Project, 2004](#)).

Bio & Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following state/government sponsored bio-terror attacks occurred in England a few years after the terror attacks of 7/7. The historical record of state sponsored bio-terror is littered with unprovoked attacks on unsuspecting soldiers and citizens alike. The fact that state sponsored bio-terror tests (attacks) exist in mass confirms not only that government is the serial bio-terrorist, but that it will strike again in the near future.

Currently, Israel is the only modern nation that has **not signed** the 1972 [Biological Weapons Convention](#) (refusal to engage in offensive biological warfare, stockpiling, and use of biological weapons). Also, Israel is the only modern nation that has **signed but not ratified** the 1993 [Chemical Weapons Convention](#) (refusal to produce, stockpile and use chemical weapons). Should the world suffer a major bio-terror attack or pandemic, Israel will be the #1 suspect.

Title: Foot-And-Mouth Disease

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: Foot-and-mouth disease or hoof-and-mouth disease (Aphthae epizooticae) is an [infectious](#) and sometimes fatal [viral disease](#) that affects [cloven-hoofed animals](#), including domestic and wild [bovids](#). The virus causes a high fever for two or three days, followed by [blisters](#) inside the mouth and on the feet that may rupture and cause lameness.

Foot-and-mouth disease is a severe plague for [animal farming](#), since it is highly infectious and can be spread by infected animals through [aerosols](#), through contact with contaminated farming equipment, vehicles, clothing or feed, and by domestic and wild [predators](#). Its containment demands considerable efforts in [vaccination](#), strict monitoring, [trade restrictions](#) and [quarantines](#), and occasionally the elimination of millions of animals.

Susceptible animals include [cattle](#), [water buffalo](#), [sheep](#), [goats](#), [pigs](#), [antelope](#), [deer](#), and [bison](#). It has also been known to infect [hedgehogs](#), [elephants](#), [llama](#), and [alpaca](#) may develop mild symptoms, but are resistant to the disease and do not pass it on to others of the same species. In laboratory experiments, [mice](#) and [rats](#) and [chickens](#) have been successfully infected by artificial means, but it is not believed that they would contract the disease under natural conditions. Humans are very rarely affected.

The [virus responsible for the disease](#) is a [picornavirus](#), the prototypic member of the genus [Aphthovirus](#). Infection occurs when the virus particle is taken into a [cell](#) of the host. The cell is then forced to manufacture thousands of copies of the virus, and eventually bursts, releasing the new particles in the blood. The virus is highly variable, which limits the effectiveness of vaccination ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

Title: Foot And Mouth Virus Released From Government Lab

Date: August 5, 2007

Source: [Infowars](#)

Abstract: The strain of foot and mouth disease that has put Britain on high alert has been identified as originating from a government laboratory which is shared with an American pharmaceutical company, mirroring the deadly outbreak of 2001 and potentially signaling a new wave of agraterrorism intended to cripple the farming community.

New Prime Minister Gordon Brown has chaired two Cobra emergency meetings and farmers nationwide have been ordered to halt movements of all livestock in response to the situation after foot-and-mouth was confirmed at Wolford farm, near Guildford, on Friday night.

As was the case in 2001, when a vial of foot and mouth virus that was "stolen" from a government bio-weapons laboratory caused untold misery for thousands of farmers and devastated the industry, the origin of the latest outbreak traces directly back to a government research facility.

The strain in infected cattle is identical to that used for vaccines at the Institute for Animal Health at Pirbright, three miles from the farm," [reports the BBC](#).

The strain was used in a vaccine batch manufactured on 16 July by a private pharmaceutical company Merial Animal Health.

The firm shares Pirbright with the government's Institute for Animal Health (IAH), which conducts research into foot-and-mouth and where the strain is also present.

Merial Animal Health is an American pharmaceutical company that manufactures foot and mouth vaccines containing live virus and is [already being blamed](#) as "responsible for the foot and mouth outbreak in Britain" by some newspapers.

Whether the culprits are the pharmaceutical company or the government research lab, serious questions need to be asked about why routine levels of bio-security were not followed and how the virus managed to escape. Press speculation that the virus became airborne and got out through the air ducts doesn't comport with the basic composition of vaccines and how they would normally be stored.

For those who doubt the veracity of a British government plot to once again eviscerate the livelihoods of farmers (routinely the biggest power block opposing the Labour government) in an act of agraterrorism, they should carefully consider what happened in 2001. [The Sunday Express reported](#) that the foot and mouth virus was released deliberately out of Porton Down bio-weapons facility and could have possibly been the source of the outbreak two months later.

The disease spread like wildfire throughout the country as many accused the government of not doing nearly enough to contain it and the spring of 2001 in England was characterized by apocalyptic images of burning pyres dotted all over the countryside as over four million animals were slaughtered.

Coupled with reports of the government making inquiries to timber merchants and sign makers (before closing public footpaths), it is inconceivable that an animal rights activist, as we are led to believe, could have penetrated a level 4 bio-weapons facility that also houses anthrax and ebola and is [protected by armed guards](#) of the Ministry of Defence Police and the Military Provost Guard Service. The individual who stole the vial must have had full security clearance to enter the facility. Why would an animal rights activist release a virus that would kill four million animals?

Patricia Doyle, PhD [also reported](#) that Foot and Mouth exercises were being run by the British government immediately before the outbreak was made public.

Experts are saying that the current outbreak is likely to be localized and we can only hope it remains this way, because Brown won't hesitate to turn huge swathes of the country into quarantine zones as a dry run for martial law just as his predecessor Tony Blair did six years ago ([Infowars, 2005](#)).

Title: Foot And Mouth Released In Agraterrorism Attack On UK?

Date: August 5, 2007

Source: [Infowars](#)

Abstract: Why would a top secret lab, Porton Down, keep a benign virus, like simple FMD, in a biolevel 4 unit with SMALLPOX, EBOLA, ANTHRAX, and a very VIRULENT and, I suspect, ALTERED STRAIN OF TB? Why? FMD virus is usually kept in biolevel 3 unit.

So, why is this one, the one that had been stolen from this high security, top secret facility, so different that it must be kept in level 4 with bioweapon pathogens? Have they discovered HOW to make FMD jump the species barrier?

I am now 100% certain that:

1. FMD was released on purpose in the UK.
2. The FMD virus released in the UK was from the stolen vile from Porton Downs, and it is GENETICALLY ALTERED, weaponized, and probably highly unstable. Ergo, the mass culling of all animals.
3. MAFF Officials, as well as Porton Down scientists probably do not know how the stolen virus will react in the environment. I believe that this version of the FMD virus can probably travel a lot further then non- engineered versions. I also believe that this version may be able to jump the species barrier to man.
4. This strain can become a very lethal killer to humans.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus (FMDV) Why is the FMD outbreak in the UK different?

I have been saying that the Foot-and-Mouth Disease outbreak in the UK has some anomalies that make it different from the other Foot-and-Mouth Disease outbreaks around the world.

We first learned about an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in the UK, February 20, 2001. The origin of Foot and Mouth Disease virus was traced to Bob Waugh's "Burnside Farm" in Heddon-on-the-Wall, UK. Bob Waugh's "Burnside Farm" was confirmed by Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) to be the origin of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease outbreak in the UK.

There were certain oddities pertaining to Mr. Waugh's farm. The Burnside Farm was filthy, with cramped animal pens, some of which contained dead animals scattered throughout the pen with live animals. In short, Bob Waugh's "Burnside Farm" was a perfect "ground zero" for an outbreak. December 19, 200, Bob Waugh's farm was visited by Animal Rights Activists, and also by Mr. Martin Coutts, who is a Press Officer for Hillside Animal Sanctuary in Norwich, UK.

When I spoke to Mr. Martin Coutts on the telephone last week, he informed me that he had visited Bob Waugh's farm in December because he, and his associates feared Foot-and-Mouth Disease might occur. The visit was two months prior to the Feb. 20, 2001 outbreak. I would concur that his fears were realized.

Three months prior to the Foot-and-Mouth Disease outbreak in the UK, the US held Foot-and-Mouth Disease simulations in Texas. I have been told by Paula McCann, a Producer for an overnight BBC radio show, called "Up All Night," that the UK had also held Foot-and-Mouth Disease Simulations just prior to the actual outbreak.

Foot-and-Mouth disease is a non-lethal virus in the family Picornavirus of the genus Aphaviridae. It is really only lethal to young and newborn animals. It carries less then a 5% death rate for those animals. It does result in loss of productivity for older animals who had contracted the virus. Animals who have had the virus do not maintain body weight, and females experience a major loss in milk.

There are also major problems for Countries with active Foot-and-Mouth Disease status. These Countries are unable to export livestock or livestock products. The disease is really a major economical blow to a Country that has endemic, and active Foot- and-Mouth Disease.

There are several vaccines available to prevent Foot-and-Mouth Disease, but, there is also a major downside to using these vaccines. Synthetic marker vaccines for FMD are still at the developmental stage. Vaccines can, occasionally, be contaminated with live virus, thus the vaccine can cause a FMD outbreak.

Vaccinated animals may be difficult to distinguish serologically from previously-infected animals thus eliminating serology as a method of identifying infected animals. In the case of an active outbreak, such as presently in the UK, attempts to "emergency vaccinate" animals, the vaccination teams can spread disease as they make rounds from farm to farm. Lastly, vaccinated animals may become infected, and show less severe signs of disease, despite shedding virus, thus prolonging an outbreak by allowing infected animals to escape ready visual detection. One other problem is that vaccinated animals will show FMD virus antibodies and thus, endanger a Country's FMD-free status.

There is also another anomaly about the UK outbreak. The UK is the ONLY Country that is doing mass culling of all animals, both healthy and ill.

Other Countries where FMD is endemic or has broken out, only cull sick animal herds. In some cases, only animals at risk, within 2 miles of the outbreak might be culled. The policy of the UK is to cull all animals, healthy as well as sick.

I have learned from my sources in the UK that MAFF had purchased much of the wood, prior to the outbreak, that is now being used for funeral pyres. How did MAFF officials KNOW that they would need the extra wood for funeral pyres caused by an outbreak of FMD, that had not occurred at the time the wood was purchased?

IF you watch the evening news over the past two months, then I am sure that you have seen tourists coming from the UK entering the US swiping their feet in disinfectant. Even luggage had to be disinfected. We have been told that Foot and Mouth Disease type O had been pandemic.

We see ONLY WITNESS-TOURISTS FROM THE UK being disinfected. India has had an outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus that had merged with hemorrhagic septicemia, yet, we do not see Indian or Bangladesh tourists having to disinfect their shoes when entering the US. Why only tourists and visitors from the UK? Is there anything "different" about the strain of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus in the UK?

Lastly, according to Monday's article in the UK Daily Mirror, a test tube of Foot and Mouth Disease virus had been stolen from the Porton Downs top secret labs in the UK. It was reported that the FMDV was kept in the same biolevel 4 unit as Smallpox, Ebola, Anthrax and a very virulent strain of TB. Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus is normally kept in biolevel 3 unit.

What is so different about the stolen FMD virus?

1. Why did this vile of FMD virus have to be kept in level 4 unit with Smallpox, Ebola, Anthrax and Virulent TB?
2. Was this FMD virus genetically altered?
3. Has it been altered to merge easily with other viruses, such as hemorrhagic septicemia?
4. Who took the vile and where is it?
5. Is this the Foot-and-Mouth virus causing the UK outbreak?
6. Is there any other pathogen missing from that same unit? Smallpox, Ebola, TB, or Anthrax?
7. Why would someone only take a virus that is not even lethal to animals? Or is it? ([Infowars, 2007](#)).

Title: Foot-And-Mouth 'May Be Contained'

Date: August 10, 2007

Source: [BBC](#)

Abstract: The foot-and mouth outbreak is unlikely to have spread outside Surrey, the government has announced.

Meanwhile, the BBC has learned that initial tests at a farm outside the existing 10km (6.2 mile) surveillance zone are negative.

Two farms near Guildford have tested positive for the disease, while animals culled at a third inside the zone did not have foot-and-mouth, Defra said.

Gordon Brown has said the UK is "open for business" following the outbreak.

'Clinical Suspicion'

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) said Hunts Hill Farm inside the surveillance zone, where 362 cows, sheep, pigs and goats were destroyed as a precautionary measure, did not have the disease.

Farmer John Emerson voiced his frustration after it was confirmed the slaughtered animals were not infected.

He said: "When we first heard the herds next door to ours were infected we thought it was inevitable ours would get it too.

"But knowing now that my animals were never infected makes it worse."

There was "clinical suspicion" of foot-and-mouth at a farm at Wotton, near Dorking.

The farm is outside the surveillance zone but a 3km (1.8 mile) temporary protection zone has been put in place.

Government sources have told the BBC a second batch of results from the Wotton farm are likely to be available later on Friday.

Earlier, Laurence Matthews, who leases the farm, said he was "absolutely sure" his cattle did not have foot-and-mouth, but he called a vet as a precaution.

'Infection Restricted'

Chief veterinary officer Debby Reynolds briefed reporters on an interim report into the outbreak.

She said: "It sets out that the most likely scenario is that the infection will be restricted to the Surrey area. But it does set out alternatives."

The report also found the most likely source of the outbreak was the nearby Pirbright lab site, used by vaccine manufacturer Merial and the state-run Institute for Animal Health.

Ms Reynolds added: "It concludes that the risk of spread of infection out of Surrey through undisclosed infection in sheep during the risk period is very low.

"And this report - and it's an interim, initial report - sets out the most likely scenario that whilst there is a risk of further outbreaks in the same area, it is unlikely that infection from the original release of virus will occur.

"However, further cases could occur through secondary spread."

She also said a programme of vaccination would not be carried out but the situation would be reviewed daily.

Compensation Payments

Prime Minister Mr Brown said everything was being done to get the UK back to normal outside the restricted zones.

Restrictions on taking animals to abattoirs have been lifted but many movements of livestock - such as sending animals to market - are still banned.

He said farmers would be compensated for clean-up costs on top of normal compensation, and payments would start going out "in the next few days".

"We have restricted the disease to a limited area of this country. The risk of it spreading out of these areas is low if not negligible," he said.

Mike Giffin, chairman of the Surrey branch of the National Farmers' Union, said foot-and-mouth was "under control" at the moment.

The first cases of foot-and-mouth were found in cattle at Woolford Farm, near Guildford, last Friday and a second outbreak was confirmed at a neighbouring farm on Monday. Cattle in both cases have been culled ([BBC, 2007](#)).

Title: Foot-And-Mouth Tests At New Farm

Date: August 10, 2007

Source: [Infowars](#)

Abstract: There is a "clinical suspicion" of a new foot-and-mouth outbreak in Surrey - outside the existing surveillance zone, it has been announced. Chief veterinary officer Debby Reynolds said a new 3km (1.8 mile) temporary control zone was in place at a farm. Laurence Matthews, who leases the farm, near Dorking, said he was sure his cattle did not have the disease. A confirmed outbreak would be the first outside the existing 10km (6.2 miles) surveillance zone. That is around two Guildford farms where the disease has been confirmed.

'Developing Situation'

Ms Reynolds said the new control zone - at Wotton, not far from the two confirmed cases of the disease near Guildford - had been set up after an "inconclusive assessment" of symptoms in cattle.

She said the disease had not been confirmed and that laboratory results would follow.

"This is a developing disease situation," she added.

"The containment and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease remains our priority.

"This is why we have moved swiftly to put in place a temporary control zone while we investigate this development."

Mr Matthews said he called in a government vet when 10 of his 65 calves showed signs of a virus.

He said the results of tests would be available later on Friday and he was "absolutely sure" they would be negative for foot-and-mouth.

"I'm waiting for the results and really hoping they are going to be good," he said.

"The vet is confident they don't have foot-and-mouth. This is really a belt and braces job."

Suspicion

Mr Matthews owns land used by farmer John Gunner in the initial exclusion zone, where the second outbreak of foot-and-mouth was found.

He said none of his own cattle had been inside the zone.

The first cases of foot-and-mouth were found in cattle at Woolford Farm, near Guildford, last Friday and a second outbreak was confirmed at a neighbouring farm on Monday. Cattle in both cases have been culled.

A 3km (1.8 mile) protection zone was set up around the original affected farms as well as a wider 10km (6.2 miles) surveillance zone.

Some 362 animals have been culled at a third farm within that surveillance zone, on suspicion that the disease could be developing there.

Results of tests at that farm have yet to be announced.

Vaccinations Call

Farmers said they were relieved the disease had not spread too far, but expressed concern over the new control zone.

Mike Giffin, chairman of the Surrey branch of the National Farmers' Union, said: "I think farmers are thinking this is not 2001."

"We've got it - it's very, very localised. Defra has acted quickly, we've got it under control at the moment and most - nearly all - of the country is still foot-and-mouth free."

But Bert Broom, also of the Surrey branch, said the latest development was "worrying".

"It will be worrying for our members here and for farmers elsewhere in the country," he said.

"But, thankfully at the moment, we're not talking about an outbreak outside Surrey."

Lib Dem environment spokesman Chris Huhne urged the government to consider vaccinations to stop the disease spreading.

Investigation

Restrictions on taking animals to abattoirs have been lifted but many movements of livestock - such as sending animals to market - are still banned.

Some restrictions had already been lifted in Scotland and Wales.

Health inspectors are reportedly looking into the possibility that foot-and-mouth was originally transferred by employees at vaccine manufacturer Merial, based at the Pirbright lab site, near the original affected farms. The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has said that either private company Merial, or the state-run Institute for Animal Health, both based at Pirbright, could be the source of the outbreak ([Infowars, 2007](#)).

Title: Foot And Mouth Report Will Blame Government

Date: October 7, 2007

Source: [Infowars](#)

Abstract: The Government will be blamed for failures at its research laboratories that caused this summer's foot and mouth outbreak.

An inquiry is expected to criticise heavily the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) for allowing the disease to escape from the laboratory at Pirbright, in Surrey.

It will also single out the Government's agency for scientific research for the terrible state of disrepair at the laboratory linked to the outbreak, which led to the infection and slaughter of hundreds of cattle in the area.

The inquiry, which will report in December, is headed by Dr Ian Anderson who investigated the 2001 foot and mouth epidemic.

Dr Anderson has been asked to investigate whether the Government's response to this summer's crisis showed lessons had been learned from the last outbreak.

His final report is likely to be positive about the measures taken to control the spread of the virus. But it is expected to be deeply critical of the Government for its failure to prevent the outbreak, which was linked to its laboratory in Pirbright which tests foot and mouth strains.

Dr Anderson's report is expected to lay blame on the Government for failing to fund improvements to the site, which was described as "shabby" and "unsatisfactory" by parliamentary committees earlier this year.

It is expected to accuse the bodies involved in its management and regulation — Defra, the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC) and the Institute of Animal Health (IAH) — of failing to agree clear responsibility for the running of the site.

BBSRC, which funds and owns the site, is to come in for particular criticism.

Last month, Hilary Benn, the Environment Secretary, admitted that a long-standing squabble over who should pay for the repairs to leaky drains at the IAH facility at Pirbright contributed to the release of the disease and its subsequent spread through local cattle herds. The IAH and Merial, a private vaccine company that leases a building on the site, have yet to agree who was responsible for maintaining the drains.

Mr Benn made his comments after an instant review of biosafety at Pirbright expressed concern over the "old, poorly maintained and defective" drainage system.

The state of the IAH lab indicated that not enough money was spent on securing the safety of the facility, which is more than 50 years old, the report by Prof Brian Spratt warned. A parallel report by the Health and Safety Executive found five breaches of its rules.

The current inquiry by Dr Anderson will examine whether lessons were learned from the 2001 foot and mouth outbreak, and what lessons can be learned from the latest outbreak. A separate review is examining Defra's role as a regulator, inspector and customer of research into animal pathogens, while a third investigation is examining the way the IAH was run.

The National Farmers Union said the crisis, combined with the latest outbreak of bluetongue disease, which has infected 25 cattle in East Anglia, had already cost the livestock industry at least £135million.

A spokesman for Defra would not comment on speculation about the contents of the review, which only began last week. He said the review's remit was to look at the handling of the outbreak, not the cause of it, though the Government was always keen to learn lessons with regard to animal disease outbreaks.

Last Wednesday, the European Union agreed to partially lift the export ban on meat from the UK as from Friday.

The NFU said the decision was a relief for farmers in the West, North and Wales, but warned that the decision to proscribe the export of meat from an area which extends 120 miles beyond the foot and mouth surveillance zone in Surrey left "a large part of central and southern England out in the cold".

Farmers in the Midlands, East Anglia and parts of the West Country remain covered by the ban, along with those across the South East ([Infowars, 2007](#)).

Title: Farmers Sue Labs Over Foot-And-Mouth

Date: October 17, 2008

Source: [Independent](#)

Abstract: A group of farmers have launched a legal claim against two laboratories blamed for last year's outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, it was announced today.

The case has been formally launched in the High Court by 14 livestock farmers whose businesses were affected by the outbreak in Normandy, Surrey, in August last year.

The claim has been brought against the Institute for Animal Health and Merial Animal Health Limited as operators of the Pirbright facility, and Defra Secretary Hilary Benn as licensor and regulator of the facility.

The claim alleges that IAH and Merial were negligent in that they caused or permitted the foot and mouth disease virus to escape from the Pirbright facility. It also alleges that the Secretary of State was negligent in that he failed to properly licence or regulate the facility's operation.

The losses claimed by the farmers include the slaughter of livestock and the disposal of livestock products, as well as losses incurred through being unable to move livestock on or off farms.

Both labs have denied any failure in their duty of care while the Government has denied any negligence. The claim is supported by the National Farmers Union (NFU) who have instructed solicitors on behalf of the group.

Those claiming include farmers close to the outbreak whose animals were slaughtered, as well as those further afield including sheep farmers from Cumbria and Powys and a pig breeding business from Yorkshire.

NFU president Peter Kendall said: "Many farming businesses were devastated by the impacts of the outbreak and this claim is about getting redress for those farmers.

"The effects of the outbreak were crippling for livestock farmers - milk had to be poured away, herds that had taken generations to breed had to be slaughtered, high quality livestock couldn't be exported or sold for breeding and instead had to go to slaughter, and animals couldn't be moved to fresh grazing and had to be left where they were.

"For many farmers, the impacts of the outbreak are still being felt today.

"This was not a case of foot and mouth disease coming in through our borders. The outbreak came from the Pirbright facility.

"Had there been proper biosecurity and containment measures in place at Pirbright, this outbreak wouldn't have happened. This claim is about holding to account those who were responsible" ([Independent, 2007](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following state/government sponsored bio-terror attacks occurred in San Francisco, California, specifically in 2008. The fact that state sponsored bio-terror tests (attacks) exist in mass confirms not only that government is the serial bio-terrorist, but that it will strike again in the near future.

Currently, Israel is the only modern nation that has **not signed** the 1972 [Biological Weapons Convention](#) (refusal to engage in offensive biological warfare, stockpiling, and use of biological weapons). Also, Israel is the only modern nation that has **signed but not ratified** the 1993 [Chemical Weapons Convention](#) (refusal to produce, stockpile and use chemical weapons). Should the world suffer a major bio-terror attack or pandemic, Israel will be the #1 suspect.

Title: Plan To Spray Toxic Biological Chemicals Over San Francisco Announced

Date: March 11, 2008

Source: [Natural News](#)

Abstract: People of the world, the US Government is planning to poison more than two million people, in California, using an untested biological "pesticide" this summer. The chemical to be sprayed is classified by the EPA as a "pesticide" and the plan is to douse cities with this chemical designed to stick on everything for 90 days or longer. This application is not a one time event, but will continue every 1-3 months for as long as five years. The pesticide to be sprayed is not designed to harm the light brown apple moth's who it is designed for, but merely to confuse its mating habits. While harmless to moths, the pesticide has been documented to harm humans.

Side effects range from vomiting and flu like systems, to male and female reproductive cycle disruption. One child nearly died from the exposure, and some people have developed asthma from being exposed to this chemical concoction. It is cause for *alarm* that a chemical being labeled as harmless and "safe" even in minute doses, causes severe health effects in some people. The government is racing to cover up and hide the dangerous health effects so that they can continue their aerial spray plans this summer. Your attention and action on this subject is needed in the most important way.

On January 24th, 2008, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Secretary Chuck Conner announced the availability of \$74.5 million in emergency funding to combat the light brown apple moth (LBAM) infestation in California (1). President Bush's recent budget proposal sent to Congress sets aside \$330 Million to eradicate plant pests, like the Light Brown Apple Moth. With crime, prison crowding, pollution, poverty, budget problems and the like, why should the government go through the effort to try to control the reproductive habits of a moth? While most people say the answer is money, a far more sinister plan seems to be at hand. It is unprecedented to design a long term plan to spray chemicals on people, which are untested for safety. This plan violates a myriad of state, federal and international laws.

On February 13th, 2008, the CDFA and USDA, in conjunction, announced their action plan for aerial spraying untested poison on people. This is from the CDFA Press Release "Aerial treatments are expected to begin June 1 in the infested areas of Monterey and Santa Cruz counties, with subsequent aerial treatments expected to begin August 1 in San Francisco, Daly City, Colma, Oakland, Piedmont, Emeryville, Albany, El Cerrito, El Sobrante, Tiburon and Belvedere. The treatments in these areas are designed to be reapplied at 30- to 90-day intervals while the moths are active." (4)

In late 2007, there were 643 documented health complaints (www.1hope.org/SPRAYCOMPLES.PDF) from the aerial spray program conducted in Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties. Keep in mind that this documentation is a mere fraction of the real health effects, as no legitimate effort was made to inform even doctors on how to recognize pesticide poisoning. Many doctors also refused to report suspected pesticide poisoning as required by law, and in order for a report to get officially filed, many times the patient had to insist upon it. These health injuries are not being honored in any way, because if they are honored, this sick chemical spray will be seen for what it is. It is a poison to many humans and likely to many other animals as well. I have a difficult time swallowing that a chemical compound designed to disrupt a moth's mating cycle can accidentally create reproductive health problems.

There are many who believe that this spray is not directed at the moth population which the government says is the goal of the spray, but rather that it is directed at humans. There is a growing body of evidence to support this claim, considering that the moth itself does not cause any crop damage. It is similar to the government deciding that we must eradicate all the ants, because ants cause millions of dollars of damage. Like ants, the light brown apple moth is a harmless pest. Another strange observation is the name of the mating disruption chemical Checkmate. In order to pull off the deployment of this biological chemical, a hoax, or reason for aerial spraying had to be created. That reason is called the Light Brown Apple Moth infestation. The second requirement to pull off releasing a massive chemical cloud of disease, is to trick people into believing it is safe. This whole aerial spray program depends on the belief that the chemicals to be sprayed are safe.

Since the chemicals planned to be deployed have never been sprayed over cities before, and are even being developed as I write, and thus have not been proven safe for humans, this is by the facts a large scale experiment. The question people should ask is, "why?" While it may be just coincidence, a recent article displays this headline: "Top-secret Livermore anti-germ lab opens." (2) This same lab, has routinely exploded thousands of pounds of lethal, chemically toxic, and radioactive Depleted Uranium in the greater San Francisco Bay area's air for the past fifty years (3).

When people hear about this aerial spray, many people experience a sinking feeling in the pit of their stomach. This is truly a sickening action. The government is willfully breaking countless laws in order to combat a stupid leaf rolling moth that curls up into the leaves of some plants and that doesn't cause any crop damage. It has not caused crop damage or embargo's in Hawaii over the past 100 years, so why would it cause damage in California?

No ounce of sanity can explain why the government must insist on violating countless laws to spray people with never before tested chemicals, except as to realize a deadly game is being played.

Unlike the horrible malathion spraying over 20 years ago, which was a one-time ordeal with chemicals that evaporate, this spraying is a time release microscopic device, which will be continuously applied, short of the winter months, for up to five years. Even five years of spraying will at best reduce slightly the moth population, as pest control experts explain that mating disruption technology is used as a small part of an overall pest management plan. Pretty much any pest control expert, except for those on the government take, will tell you that the light brown apple moth cannot be eradicated, and that even if it could, the mating disruption technology is not the best means to do it. Since aerial spraying is to be the sole method of controlling the light brown apple moth in many locations, then even after many years of spraying, the moth will still be alive. It is not sane to spray people with chemicals. That begs attention, there is not any hard evidence that the spray even works at all. In fact on the EPA's own website, there's an article about pheromones released from microcapsules, it states: "The studies show that only a small proportion of the microcapsules actually release any pheromone." (5)

This is now clear and reprehensible evidence of State and Federal Governments attempting to commit a large scale crime against the American people. Let us forget about supposed terrorists for a second whose propagandized images are placed on the television, and lets pay attention to this biological attack planned on our fellow neighbors. The presence of a minuscule pest, is no excuse to douse millions with chemicals. There are NO CROPS IN CITIES! So why are they going to spray cities?

This is a Cover-Up

The LBAM infestation is a monumental hoax designed as a cover for an operation of devious goals to expose people to dangerous chemicals over several years.

Following is a link to a recently published proposal of spray boundaries, the yellow lines indicating the proposed spray zones (www.hopefortruth.com/lbam_2008.jpg) . More than two million people who live in these and other targeted cities are scheduled to be exposed this summer to chemicals that have never been tested on humans or animals before. Let me repeat: the government of the United States is conducting a human biological experiment, on a massive scale, breaking State, Federal and International laws. Children, pregnant women, and the sick and elderly will be most at risk to this increased exposure to long lasting chemicals. Chemicals which are newly designed, chemicals which have not been proven safe. Just like the reproductive health effects reported from the spray, it is important to realize that a large team of "experts" working on this project do not mistakenly douse people with chemicals. This is done on purpose, with a purpose.

Does it make sense to douse over two million people with literally hundreds of billions of microscopic balls of volatile chemicals over an extended period of time to try to limit the mating habits of a few thousand moths? Is it legal to do this? Is it ethical? Is it moral? Yet rather than halting the spray plans to investigate the damage it has done to many people, the spray plans continue to grow exponentially.

To see this insanity clearly, let's examine the moth population. In San Francisco County, 3,501 moths total have been trapped and killed over an eight month period. The entire city of San Francisco, whose population is 744,041, is in the proposed spray boundaries. About 744,000 people are to be exposed to 'never tested safe for humans, microencapsulated pheromones' for several years. This is really a needle in the haystack approach to pest control. Keep in mind, each moth found is a moth that has been trapped and exterminated (6). In Alameda County, 431 moths have been found in the past 8 months out of 2,327 traps. The moth population in Alameda County is thus sparse at best. Just look out your window. Imagine how many insects are in the tree, the yard, or the local park. I have seen more than 431 ants crawl into my kitchen on a rainy day. So in a giant area of 141 square miles, and the tens or hundreds of millions of insects in that zone, to try to eradicate a few hundred moths by just spraying chemicals everywhere is both ludicrous and unsafe.

When I learned that Santa Cruz, my previous hometown was to be aerially sprayed, I was in a state of shock. This was followed by a long period of disbelief.

Apparently the CDFA or the USDA, or both, decided that the previous chemical formulas used, Checkmate LBAM-F and Checkmate OLR-F were not good enough, which really points to the fact that the past two aerial sprays in Monterey, and the one in Santa Cruz County, were a waste of time and money. Not to mention the tragedy of the many severe health reactions experienced by thousands of people from chemical exposure. It doesn't matter to those in charge at the CDFA, EPA, or USDA, if a new chemical is needed to be used, because the goal is not to stop the moth, the moth cannot be stopped, it can only be controlled. This is known. The goal may be to coat people with a toxic mesh of disease causing microcapsules.

The chemicals that were sprayed, and that are planned on being sprayed, have not undergone thorough safety evaluations. And they won't undergo such evaluations in a legitimate way, because if they did, they would prove only one thing - that these chemicals are potentially deadly.

The chemicals planned to be sprayed will no doubt be similar to the ones used in Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties in 2007. They are a plastic encapsulated microtechnology, a microscopic plastic dust. The reported microcapsule size of the aerial mating disrupter is as small as 10 microns and averages 25-35 microns in size for an undeployed moth spray. For comparison, a human hair is approximately 70 microns in thickness. The size of these chemical containing plastic balls comes suspiciously close to micro-sized particles that are used to evade the body's defensive systems for biological weapons, those are reported to be 3-4 microns in size. Miniature particles between 2.5-10 microns in size, especially from

pesticides, are known to cause both short term and long term health effects, including decreased overall life span.

A University of California at Davis report confirmed that some unsprayed and undegraded microcapsules are indeed 10 microns in size. The small particle size explains the severe reactions, that I, along with countless others have had when being exposed to minute dosages of the chemical. Minute dosages of chemicals designed for moth's, advertised as harmless, *do not accidentally make people sick*. In other words, the people who designed these chemicals and manufactured them had to have an intimate understanding of what each chemical does, and how they react with each other. So, too, should the EPA have this understanding. It is not unreasonable to assume that a chemical designed to stop moths, that is being sprayed on humans, would have such drastic health effects, but it does. The only conclusion is that this is intentional in the design. Imagine someone designing a "safe" car. If this "safe" car had no brakes, then nobody would assume that the car accidentally had no brakes. Likewise, chemicals designed for moths, in minuscule doses, cannot accidentally harm people. It is more than just chance.

Again, nobody in the public as of yet knows how small the degraded microcapsules are, or how this will effect people in the short and long term, because no such testing exists. Once sprayed, these microscopic balls can easily enter deep into the mouth, eyes, skin and lungs. Even after 90 days and several rains, some people in Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties are still experiencing symptoms of spray poisoning. When they leave the counties, their symptoms many times abate. This aerial program is a real sword through the heart of democracy and decency. The government has really gone too far and it must be stopped now.

I must inform you that through a freedom of information request, a local newspaper has learned that the CDFA has hired media spin doctor extraordinaire Porter Novelli at the tune of almost \$500,000 tax payer dollars to convince the public that it is okay for the state to dump chemicals all over them, their gardens, their pets, and their neighbors. The state of California is in a budget crisis, and this is one example that explains why. Here the state is using tax payer dollars to lie to and mislead the public, to try to convince the public that the state should be spending millions of dollars of resources on polluting the air, sea, and land with chemicals that the public in general does not want or need. Since a majority of spray funding is coming from the federal arm, know that your tax paying dollars are going to a government sponsored large scale crime.

Originally, the USDA announced that the moth might cause \$100 million in crop damage if allowed to multiply. Then they keep expanding their figures to create false reasons to justify this unethical chemical assault. The most recent estimate of LBAM damage is \$160 million to \$640 million just in California. Mind you this moth has a hard time finding its way into crop fields and seems for some very bizarre reason to live only in cities. The estimate of this level of crop damage is absurd. The figures used to estimate the damage came from one particular year in Australia and have little meaning in California, as the climate is different. Even if this \$160 million crop loss did come true, one has to consider that \$90 million has now been earmarked to contain the moth, primarily the funds are for aerial spraying chemicals on cities which contain people, and not crops like apples, oranges and grapes. One expert estimates that if the CDFA stays on this track, by the time the aerial treatment is complete after five years, close to \$500 million will be spent on aerial eradication. With little to no impact on the apple moth population.

The pheromone being used, (E)-11-Tetradecen-1-yl Acetate is identical to pheromone's which many native moths and perhaps other species also contain. So this spray will effect other non-target species. The pheromone only represents between 10-20% of the ingredients of the aerial spray.

Now, organizations like the Breast Cancer Fund, Center For Environmental Health, Calpirg, and the Sierra Club are issuing statements opposed to aerial spraying.

What to Expect Next

The CDFA, USDA, and EPA will do anything and everything to convince, lie, cajole and get people to agree with the plan to spray chemicals. The facts of this situation are irrelevant to those in charge

because the goal is to spray people, not to operate under the laws of this constitutional government of checks and balances. They are going to go to meetings, pretend it is safe, have doctors testify it is safe, pretend to listen to the public, ignore any health complaints, and try to lull people into complacency on the matter. They have even gone as far as promising an environmental review, which will contain a giant pile of documents again to try to prove that it is okay to spray people with chemicals. The CDFA will continue to find more moth finds, and create more fake evidence of how much harm the moth will do. They will get more money from Mr. Bush's pesticide funds and continue to enlarge their aerial spray program. Strangely the moth will continue to spread, finding its way into other cities, and in the coming years, cities like Los Angeles and San Diego will be targeted.

Knowing that the government is actively lying, hiding evidence, manipulating the public, and that they are spraying chemicals illegally on people should be enough evidence to convict these felons under Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) laws.

Freeing Yourself From the Government's Pro Spray Propaganda

These 643 health injury reports represent a fraction of the real injuries. The actual spray has surely caused thousands to be poisoned from this biochemical formulation. See my related article (www.naturalnews.com/022434.html) . Despite these reports which include 330 official illness claims filed with the CDFA, the CDFA states the following lies on their website, "Pheromones are extremely safe" and "Public safety is the primary concern." The statement that pheromones are safe is a misleading distorted truth. Sure, pheromones can be safe when used responsibly, for example a benign moth sticky trap in an apple orchard (away from people) that contains pheromones to attract the moths. But when you create a microscopic biodegradable ball of volatile chemicals, and then place within it a synthetic moth pheromone, which itself is described as an explosive chemical, you have more of a drug which can interact and create changes within the human body, than a pesticide. Furthermore, no thorough investigation has been done of these 330 official illness complaints, and some of these people have not yet recovered. And a further investigation won't be done, because a legitimate investigation would find that the spray made people sick, and thus, the aerial spray program would be halted.

One must realize that any documentation regarding the safety of pheromones reported is from non-aerial applications, such as a moth sticky trap that is scented with pheromones and stuck on a tree, or a pheromone laced twist tie applied to apple orchards or vineyards. These safety assertions also do not relate to the aerial method of application. A sticky trap laced with pheromones is a different entity than a microscopic ball that can easily enter the body and then biodegrade and release chemicals within the body. Part of the less dangerous aspect to pheromone laced traps is the fact that the pheromone is so volatile that it rapidly evaporates, so the chemical won't travel too far. The microcapsules are the opposite, they are designed to stick around in the air for months. They are infinitely more dangerous than sticky traps, and you cannot really compare them. It's like saying that a tank is the same as a motorcycle because they are both vehicles. Microcapsulated pheromones are a different beast than pheromone laced moth traps.

The newly designed chemicals, which are scheduled for June and August deployment will not have their ingredients disclosed to the public. We do not even know what this stuff is? How can the government say the chemicals are safe, and then hide the ingredients from scrutiny? If these chemicals are so safe why not tell us honestly what they are? Clearly the intention of the CDFA, USDA, and EPA, is to cover up the real nature of this biochemical assault. They are trying to hide what they do from the public's eye. They do not want you to know the truth. The truth is people get sick. Not everybody gets sick from the moth spray, but many people do. Its effects can be strong and violent. The truth is, the US Government is a vehicle being used to poison us.

The CDFA reports that they want their newest moth weapon deployed this summer, to be even longer lasting, which to me means that the microcapsules will be even more dangerous, possibly indefinitely sticking in the environment, and irritating people's sensitive ducts and glands; much like allergies from pollen. In each aerial application, spray planes are contracted through Dynamic Aviation (www.dynamicaviation.com/home.htm) , which has other specialties beyond aerial application of

pesticides. They also do "Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance." The spraying is conducted at a height of between 500-800 feet and residents in the sprayed area report feeling like they are in a war zone. Once in contact with residential neighborhoods, parks, and playgrounds, the balls slowly disintegrate over time. The hope is that during this time, they release pheromones and limit the moth's mating patterns. Again, this is a whimsical hope because no legitimate studies exist proving this new technology is effective at either releasing pheromones, or at stopping the moth's mating habits.

Typically a drug takes many years for the Food and Drug Administration to approve for safety for humans. Under an emergency declaration, the EPA can exclude new chemicals from rigorous testing. The catch to this exception is that these laws were designed for agricultural emergencies and are being violently misused because they are planning on spraying large urban populations and not agricultural zones. These laws cannot lawfully apply to cities. Among other things, we have legal control and authority of our bodies, and our properties. We can say "No" to the spray, and if necessary, defend ourselves from this highly toxic assault. The EPA and USDA have flagrantly crossed legal and ethical boundaries by applying laws designed for agricultural fields to densely inhabited city centers.

Further, consider that the testing of these chemicals is not done to make sure that it is safe for humans, as the safety is merely an untested assumption. As an example, it took several months after the first aerial spray of Monterey County for the CDFA to pay the University of California Davis to see if the Checkmate formula was toxic to certain very small ocean insects. It took several months for this first test of the Checkmate formula to be conducted. This test only happened after the chemical was sprayed on well over two hundred thousand people. The testing being conducted in New Zealand is not to ensure safety for humans, but to see if the mating habits of the moths are disrupted. This spraying is illegally approved by the EPA because Congress passed legislation to legally prevent the EPA from conducting human experiments. "EPA's rules make it clear that all pregnant women, all nursing women, and all children are excluded from all studies involving intentional exposure that are intended for submission under the pesticide laws." (www.epa.gov/oppfead1/guidance/human-test.htm) **If the EPA cannot test pesticides on pregnant women, nursing women, and children, then under what jurisdiction and authority can they simply endorse and approve the exposure of pregnant women, nursing women and children with untested pesticides?**

How many more children do we need to see poisoned by these indefensible government actions until we wake up and say, *enough!* How many more of our friends, relatives and neighbors do we need to see develop chronic health conditions due to exposure to aerially sprayed chemicals until we take effective action to stop this insanity? How much longer are we going to allow the government that is created for the people, to represent the people, to break its own laws and poison its own people and then disregard any reported health concerns?

I call for the arrest and trial of the appropriate employees in the CDFA, EPA, and USDA, for conspiring to poison people of the State of California, for lying and deceiving the public, and for polluting our environment ([Natural News, 2008](#)).

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Title: Dengue Fever: CIA's Bio Attack On Pak Suspected

Date: September 28, 2011

Source: [Pakistan Tribune](#)

Abstract: Fears are growing in Pakistan that the spread of dengue fever also known as break-bone fever may have been caused by some kind of biological experiment or deliberate release of virus by foreign elements.

Pakistan Medical Association (PMA) representatives have called on security agencies to investigate fears of deliberate spread of dengue virus in Pakistan. According to a report, the PMA members and experts have demanded in-depth investigation over mysterious spread of Dengue virus in Punjab.

Dengue fever is an infectious tropical disease caused by the dengue virus and the disease has caused alarming situation in Lahore and other Punjab cities. Lately the disease has spread to other cities of Pakistan and has killed over 100 people affecting thousands. According to experts the virus has four different types; infection with one type usually gives lifelong immunity to that type, but only short-term immunity to the others. Subsequent infection with a different type increases the risk of severe complications.

As per Internet info, in the spring and summer of 1981, Cuba experienced a severe hemorrhagic dengue fever epidemic. Between May and October 1981, the island nation had 158 dengue-related deaths with about 75,000 reported infection cases. At the height of the epidemic, over 10,000 people (per day) were found infected and 116,150 were hospitalized. At the same time during 1981 outbreak, covert biological warfare attacks on Cuba's residents and crops were believed to have been conducted against the island by CIA contractors and military airplane flyovers. Particularly harmful to the nation was a severe outbreak of swine flu that Fidel Castro attributed to the CIA. American researcher William H. Schaap, an editor of Covert Action magazine, claims the Cuba dengue outbreak was the result of CIA activities.

In 1982, the then Soviet media reported that the CIA sent operatives into Afghanistan from Pakistan to launch a dengue epidemic. The Soviets at the time claimed the operatives were posing as malaria workers, but, instead, were releasing dengue-infected mosquitoes. The CIA denied the charges. In 1985 and 1986, authorities in Nicaragua accused the CIA of creating a massive outbreak of dengue fever that infected thousands in that country. CIA officials denied any involvement, but Army researchers admitted that intensive work with arthropod vectors for offensive biological warfare objectives had been conducted at Fort Detrick in the early 1980s, having first started in the early 1950s. American Fort Detrick

researchers reported that huge colonies of mosquitoes infected with not only dengue virus, but also yellow fever, were maintained at the Frederick, Maryland (U.S.), installation, as well as hordes of flies carrying cholera and anthrax and thousands of ticks filled with Colorado fever and relapsing fever.

It is significant to note that in early 2011, American CIA sponsored a fake vaccination drive in Abbottabad city of Pakistan to get DNA samples of Osama bin Laden, developing aversion to the real and much needed polio vaccination programme in Pakistan.

Biological attack on Afghanistan: Britain and the US have been accused of a biological attack on Afghanistan's poppy fields in an attempt to defeat the Afghani resistance, destroy wheat and fruit trees and blight the opium crop. The British daily "Telegraph" reported in May 2010 that "poppy plants (in Afghanistan) have been suffering a mysterious disease that leaves them yellow and withered and slashes the yield of opium resin, which is sold and processed into heroin. The worst-affected farmers said the scale of the infection was unprecedented. Yields have dropped by 90 per cent in some fields.

Some have claimed the British and Americans are responsible for the plague, but they strongly denied involvement. The blight was first noticed a month ago and linked to an infestation of aphids in wheat and fruit trees. It has since been found in four provinces across the south.

These biological attacks on the Afghani people brings to memory the American biological war against the Vietnamese people in the 1960s and 1970s.

Jean-Luc Lemahieu, the head of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime in Afghanistan was quoted as saying: "We are at this moment not sure if it is a fungus or some insect. Spraying has been forbidden in very clear words by the President of Afghanistan. Hence, awaiting the results from our lab tests" ([Pakistan Tribune, 2011](#)).

Bio & Terror Bible

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Title: AIDS Virus Creates Lab Risk

Date: January 22, 1988

Source: [Science Mag](#)

Two cases of HIV infection in lab workers have made laboratory personnel understandably nervous and prompted officials to strengthen their safety programs

THE National Institutes of Health is expanding its biosafety program after the recent discovery that two laboratory workers are infected with HIV, the human immunodeficiency virus that causes AIDS. The two cases, which came to public attention last fall, do not mean that laboratory-acquired infection is common. But they do mean that infection is possible and people working with the virus are very concerned.

The first worker is clearly infected with a laboratory strain of HIV, which makes it virtually certain that the infection resulted from occupational exposure to HIV. The worker can recall no specific incident that may account for the infection, however. In contrast, no one is certain that the second worker is infected with a laboratory strain of the AIDS virus. But he* remembers a laboratory accident that could have exposed him to HIV at a high concentration. Both cases were discovered during scientific surveys designed to assess occupational risk.

The most controversial aspect of the second case is that the worker was not informed for 16 months that he had been infected. This unreasonable delay, which NIH officials characterize as a monumental blunder, provoked an investigation that resulted in a reprimand for the scientist in charge of the study.

Until now NIH has not had a general surveillance program for either workers in clinical settings or those in research laboratories who are exposed to HIV. But as a result of the HIV infections in the two laboratory workers, a campus-wide medical surveillance program is scheduled to begin in mid-February under the direction of Robert McKinney, director of safety at NIH.

The two recent cases have important factors in common. Both workers handle large volumes of the AIDS virus in so-called high containment laboratories that are under contract with NIH; neither is an NIH employee. Both perform techniques to concentrate the virus as part of commercial processes and follow biosafety guidelines. Both

deny having any risk factors for acquiring HIV other than their work in the laboratory.

In the absence of any gross breach of good laboratory practices, especially in the first case, safety officials can only surmise what might have caused the infections. W. Emmett Barkley, the former director of the division of safety at NIH, states in a report that, “the two infections can be attributed to human error and failure to recognize and prevent opportunities for worker exposure to contaminated materials.”

“The two cases clearly demonstrate that there is a finite risk among laboratory workers who handle the AIDS virus.”

The first worker was part of an epidemiological survey conducted between 1985 and 1987, the results of which appeared in *Science* (1 January, p. 68). “The study was designed to include workers who handle high concentrations of the virus, because previous studies had indicated that the overall risk of infection in lab workers is very low,” says Stanley Weiss of New Jersey Medical School in Newark. The study included 265 study participants, 225 of whom had laboratory exposure to HIV.

“We collected samples from different groups of lab workers,” says William Blattner of the National Cancer Institute (NCI). “These were sent as a batch to be screened. If anyone had a positive result, clear or borderline, we sent the same serum sample to separate facilities for Western blot and radioimmunoprecipitation analyses.” Both tests are used to confirm the presence of specific antibodies to the AIDS virus. Clearly positive results are interpreted to mean that the person is infected with HIV.

No one knows how the first lab worker became infected with HIV. “There were no events that the worker recalled that suggested direct exposure to the AIDS virus,” says

Barkley. “But in discussions with the worker, there were a number of situations that might have involved exposure, including frequent spills of contaminated material.” Barkley also cited instances in which the worker had some small cuts on his arm, but said that the worker always wore gloves. In addition, he noted that workers in high-production commercial laboratories may be under inappropriate pressures to salvage contaminated biological material, which could increase their risk of exposure.

This lab worker was the only one in the Weiss and Blattner study who was ultimately confirmed as being infected with HIV, and he was notified of his test results about 6 weeks after the study began. But a full year elapsed between that time and the scientific confirmation that he was infected with a laboratory strain of the AIDS virus.

“We spent 6 months just trying to talk to this individual,” says Blattner. “The person didn’t want to talk to us. We did not know his name. The contact physician had interviewed the individual and had not identified any risk factors other than possible laboratory exposure to HIV.” When the worker did talk to two additional researchers in the Blattner group, he again denied any other means of exposure to HIV. At this point, Blattner notified Barkley.

From then on, the researchers focused on determining the source of HIV that had infected the worker. Some were convinced that he had acquired the infection through a sexual contact or perhaps intravenous drug use; Weiss says he thought that lab infection was likely. Proving the source of viral infection turned out to be much more difficult than anticipated, however.

The single biggest problem was that, at first, no one could get HIV from the lab worker to grow in tissue culture. Culturing was necessary in order to do the molecular analyses that could determine what strain the virus was. Six different laboratories made nine or ten unsuccessful attempts to grow the worker’s virus. Then, after a conversation with Howard Stryker of NCI, Weiss turned to researchers in Robert Gallo’s laboratory at NCI to see if the virus could be isolated from macrophages. Finally, Mika Popovic and Suzanne

*For simplicity, both workers are referred to as “he” in this story. Their identities are being kept confidential.

([Science Mag](#), 1988).

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Title: Brief Report: Treatment Of A Laboratory Acquired Sabia Virus Infection

Date: August 3, 1995

Source: [NEJM](#)

Abstract: On August 8, 1994, a 46-year-old virologist working alone in a biosafety-level-3 laboratory used a high-speed centrifuge to clarify a harvest of infected Vero cells containing Sabiá virus. The centrifuge contained six 250-ml bottles in a rotor with an intact O-ring to seal the contents during centrifugation. Each screw-capped polycarbonate bottle contained approximately 200 ml of tissue-culture fluid. The centrifuge was run at 10,000 rpm for 10 minutes (10,200×g) at a temperature setting of 4°C. The virologist observed no indication of a problem during the centrifugation process. On opening the lid of the rotor to remove the centrifuge bottles, he noted that the outside of one bottle was wet and that fluid had leaked into the bottom of the rotor. No obvious break was identified at the time, and the virologist was wearing a surgical mask, a disposable solid-front gown, and gloves. He had no abrasions or scratches on his hands.

The virologist used a second pair of gloves during the decontamination of the rotor, but did not wear a positive air-purifying respirator, although it was available. He decontaminated the spillage by pouring a concentrated solution of sodium hypochlorite (5.25 percent) directly into the rotor bucket as well as inside and outside the bottle that had leaked. The combined bleach and liquid in the rotor were then absorbed with paper towels. After the incident, the virologist continued working alone in the laboratory for another three to four hours. All his protective garments as well as other contaminated material in the laboratory were autoclaved. Initially, he did not report the incident because he believed that no exposure to virus had occurred.

On August 16, 1994, the virologist noted myalgias, a mild headache, a stiff neck, and fever while driving home to New Haven, Connecticut, after a weekend visit to Boston. He treated himself with ibuprofen for two days before seeking medical care. On questioning, he described recrudescences of *Plasmodium vivax* infection that had never been treated with primaquine. He was concerned that this fever could represent a relapse of malaria. He initially did not recall any serious laboratory exposures. On physical examination he appeared mildly ill, with a temperature of 37.6°C (99.8°F), a pulse of 89 beats per minute, and a blood pressure of 130/80 mm Hg. The only remarkable features were mild conjunctival injection and shotty cervical nodes in the anterior chain. Laboratory studies performed that afternoon revealed a hematocrit of 42 percent, a white-cell count of 2600 per cubic millimeter, a platelet count of 138,000 per cubic millimeter, and an alanine aminotransferase level of 63 U per liter; urinalysis revealed moderate proteinuria (2+). After a smear proved negative for malaria, further review of possible infectious exposures led the patient to recall the August 8 laboratory incident with Sabiá virus.

The patient was immediately hospitalized and treated with intravenous ribavirin at a dosage used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for other arenavirus infections (a loading dose of 30

mg per kilogram of body weight, followed by a dose of 15 mg per kilogram every six hours for four days, and then by a dose of 7.5 mg per kilogram three times daily for six days). Pretreatment blood samples were sent for viral culture and examination by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for the presence of Sabiá virus RNA. PCR testing for Sabiá virus was reported to be positive on hospital day 2. The reverse-transcription PCR technique produces a fragment of 180 base pairs by using one primer specific for arenavirus in combination with one specific for Sabiá virus. Controls consisted of Sabiá virus RNA extracted from infected cell monolayers and normal human serum ([NEJM, 1995](#)).

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Title: Deadly Virus Threatens Second Worker At Lab Fellow Researcher Died From Rare Herpes B Infection Last Month

Date: January 1, 1998

Source: [Spokesman](#)

Abstract: Three weeks after a researcher died of a herpes B virus contracted when a monkey splashed fluid in her eye, a co-worker may have been exposed in the same way, even though she was wearing goggles.

The unidentified researcher at the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center was released Wednesday from Emory University Hospital after four days of tests.

“Her physicians have found no evidence of herpes B infection,” said Sylvia Wroble, an Emory spokeswoman. “Out of that same precaution and concern, however, we will continue to monitor her over the next months.”

Macaque monkeys, the type used for research at Yerkes, are common carriers of herpes B virus. Though it is usually harmless to monkeys, the virus is fatal to 70 percent of humans who contract it.

Although monkey-to-human herpes B infections are extremely rare, it was second time this month that a lab worker at Yerkes, a research arm of Emory, has been hospitalized after being hit in the eye by body fluids.

Elizabeth Griffin, 22, died of herpes B complications on Dec. 10, six weeks after a rhesus monkey, a type of macaque, infected her as she was moving its cage. It was unclear what the fluid was.

Yerkes employees are supposed to wear goggles when there is a chance that bodily fluids containing the virus - saliva and sometimes urine - might be swept up into the air, such as when a cage is being cleaned, but not when they move the animals.

Unlike Griffin, the second worker was wearing eye protection, Wroble said. She would not discuss other specifics of the incident.

But Robin Slater, a friend of the researcher's, said fluid seeped in from the sides of her goggles. He said she had a red eye and had been given antibiotics, but otherwise seemed fine.

Griffin appeared well initially, except for an inflamed eye that appeared almost two weeks after she was splashed. After 10 days of treatment in the hospital - during which doctors confirmed she was infected with the virus - she was well enough to go home. She was readmitted a short time later.

Herpes B has an incubation period of up to three weeks.

Only 40 cases of monkey-to-human herpes B infections have been recorded since 1933. Ms. Griffin's case was the first not caused by a bite or scratch, Yerkes said.

Yerkes, which has about 2,800 primates, performs tests on 15 primate species in researching treatments for AIDS, cardiovascular disease, Parkinson's disease and cancer ([Spokesman, 1998](#)).

Title: Fatal Cercopithecine Herpesvirus 1 (B Virus) Infection Following A Mucocutaneous Exposure And Interim Recommendations For Worker Protection

Date: December 18, 1998

Source: [CDC](#)

Abstract: On December 10, 1997, a 22-year-old female worker at a primate center died from Cercopithecine herpesvirus 1 (B virus) infection 42 days after biologic material (possibly fecal) from a rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*) splashed into her right eye. This report summarizes the clinical features of her illness and the subsequent investigation by CDC in response to a technical assistance request from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and presents interim recommendations to prevent ocular splash exposures. This investigation documented the hazard of ocular splashes and indicated that dendritic corneal lesions, such as herpetic skin vesicles, are not always present in B virus infection (1).

The exposure occurred on October 29, 1997, while the worker moved the animal within cages during a routine capture of free-ranging monkeys. She was not wearing protective eyewear because the activities in which she was engaged involved caged macaques, and the activities were judged by the primate center to carry a low risk for exposure to B virus. Following the exposure, the worker wiped her eye with a paper towel and, approximately 45 minutes later, irrigated the eye for 2-3 minutes with tap water but did not file an incident report. The monkey involved was not identified.

On November 8, the worker's eye was red and swollen. At the emergency department (ED) of a medical center affiliated with the same university as the primate center, she informed the physician that she worked with nonhuman primates and may have been exposed to B virus. Dendritic corneal lesions typical of ocular herpes infections were not observed by Wood's lamp examination. The ED physician consulted the B virus protocol in place in the ED and then consulted an infectious diseases specialist by telephone. On the basis of the reported circumstances of the contact and the absence of previous recognized transmission of B virus following mucocutaneous exposure, the infectious diseases specialist concluded that B virus infection was unlikely but recommended follow-up with the infectious diseases clinic within the next few days. The ED physician prescribed sulfonamide eye drops.

An appointment at the infectious diseases clinic was not available immediately. On November 11, the worker called her primary-care physician for a referral because her eye symptoms were worsening. The physician referred her to an ophthalmologist, who elicited history of a recent cat scratch and prescribed doxycycline for suspected Parinaud's oculoglandular syndrome secondary to cat-scratch fever. Routine eye cultures were obtained. Confirmatory serologic testing for *Bartonella* species, also ordered during the visit, subsequently was negative.

On November 13, the worker sought care from another ophthalmologist because of increased right retro-orbital pain and onset of photophobia, anorexia, nausea, and abdominal pain. After reconsultation with the infectious diseases specialist, the worker was immediately hospitalized for suspected B virus infection. The worker's temperature, normal on admission, reached 101.4 F (38.6 C) during the first day of

hospitalization. Physical examination identified a swollen right orbit with conjunctivitis and one small tender right preauricular lymph node. Laboratory examination of urine found trace proteinuria. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) analysis identified 8 white blood cells per milliliter (83% lymphocytes {normal: 0-10 cells, 100% mononuclear}). Serum for Western blot testing and CSF specimens and eye swabs for B virus culture were sent to the B Virus Research and Resource Laboratory. All previously collected eye cultures were retrieved from commercial laboratories to minimize biosafety hazards to laboratory workers.

Acyclovir therapy (15 mg/kg intravenously every 8 hours) was started within 2 hours of hospital admission. On November 14, therapy was changed to ganciclovir (5 mg/kg every 12 hours) when a vesicular eruption was noted in the distribution of the first and second branches of the right trigeminal nerve. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the head was normal. The vesicles resolved over the following week. A sharp mid-cervical/high thoracic back discomfort occurred on November 19 but subsided over an 8-hour period. All symptoms resolved, and on November 24 the worker was discharged on outpatient intravenous (IV) ganciclovir therapy.

Despite uninterrupted ganciclovir therapy, on November 25 the worker woke with right foot weakness, inability to urinate, and lower abdominal pain, followed by a rapidly progressive ascending myelitis. The hospital readmission examination found profound right leg weakness, moderate left leg weakness, decreased hand grip strength bilaterally, and urinary retention. MRI revealed abnormalities extending from the cervical spinal cord to the upper thoracic cord. The worker was intubated electively within 13 hours and developed flaccid paralysis from C2 caudad.

The diagnosis of postviral acute demyelinating encephalomyelitis was considered by neurology consultants, and a short course of plasmapheresis and steroids was administered. On November 30 seizure activity (involuntary facial and eye movements) developed, and foscarnet, usually not recommended for B virus infection because of its toxicity, was added to ongoing ganciclovir therapy. During December 1-9, the worker developed nosocomial pneumonia with bacteremia, followed by adult respiratory distress syndrome. Repeat MRI revealed abnormalities extending from midbrain through the thoracic spinal cord. On December 10, the worker died from refractory respiratory failure.

Eye and CSF cultures obtained in the hospital on November 13 and November 14 were negative for B virus when tested at the B Virus Research and Resource Laboratory. Serum collected November 13 and November 21 and tested for reactivity to B virus by Western blot showed indeterminate and positive reactivity, respectively, confirming B virus infection ([CDC, 1998](#)).

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Title: Exposure Of Laboratory Workers To Francisella Tularensis Despite A Bioterrorism Procedure

Date: January 10, 2002

Source: [JCM](#)

Abstract: A rapidly fatal case of pulmonary tularemia in a 43-year-old man who was transferred to a tertiary care facility is presented. The microbiology laboratory and autopsy services were not notified of the clinical suspicion of tularemia by the service caring for the patient. Despite having a laboratory bioterrorism procedure in place and adhering to established laboratory protocol, 12 microbiology laboratory employees were exposed to *Francisella tularensis* and the identification of the organism was delayed due to lack of notification of the laboratory of the clinical suspicion of tularemia.

A total of 11 microbiology employees and two persons involved in performing the patient's autopsy received prophylactic doxycycline due to concerns of transmission. None of them developed signs or symptoms of tularemia. One microbiology laboratory employee was pregnant and declined prophylactic antibiotics. As a result of this event, the microbiology laboratory has incorporated flow charts directly into the bench procedures for several highly infectious agents that may be agents of bioterrorism. This should permit more rapid recognition of an isolate for referral to a Level B laboratory for definitive identification and should improve laboratory safety ([JCM, 2002](#)).

Title: Army Lost Track Of Anthrax Bacteria

Date: January 21, 2002

Source: [Washington Post](#)

Abstract: The Army's premier biowarfare research facility at Fort Detrick, Md., lost track of more than two dozen potentially dangerous biological specimens around 1991, including some containing the microbe that causes anthrax, according to scientists who worked there at the time and documents from a 1992 internal Army investigation that looked into the loss.

Moreover, Army investigators were told in 1992 that a Fort Detrick biological warfare research laboratory apparently had been the site of unauthorized anthrax research during weekends and evenings earlier that year, according to the documents, filed as part of a pending lawsuit.

And in contrast to recent assurances by Army officials that Detrick has not dealt with the dangerous, powdered form of anthrax spores in recent decades, such powders were, in fact, inadvertently produced in the lab during the 1990s, according to a scientist who worked there at the time and who has since filed a lawsuit, alleging discrimination, against the Army. The powders were produced while research on less dangerous, "wet" anthrax spores was being conducted, the scientist said.

The spore-laden letters that were sent to members of Congress and media outlets last fall contained a form of dry anthrax spores similar to the Fort Detrick byproduct. Five people were killed and 13 others are known to have been sickened in the attacks.

The unauthorized weekend work, which is not known to have involved the dry form of the bacteria, was accidentally uncovered when a worker noticed that someone had tampered with a device that would have revealed that the equipment had been used after hours, according to the Army investigation.

The apparent improprieties occurred at a difficult time in the Army lab's history -- when there were hard feelings over personnel issues and even a degree of internecine warfare among some workers -- a fact that makes it difficult today to weigh conflicting explanations for the inventory disparities and the apparent tampering with equipment.

It is possible that specimens may simply have been misplaced, according to one source who worked in the Fort Detrick lab and who spoke to The Washington Post yesterday on condition of anonymity.

On the other hand, that source and others said, the emerging details are consistent with the increasingly popular hypothesis that last fall's bioterrorist attacks were the work of a current or former Fort Detrick scientist.

At a minimum, according to several sources who worked there at the time, the personal rivalries and less than fully vigilant security practices offered adequate incentive and opportunity for an employee to make off with at least a few potentially deadly microbial samples.

Officials with the Army and the FBI declined to comment on the revelations yesterday.

Congress did not impose today's strict security measures for research on dangerous microbes until 1996. And at the time of the apparent breaches, several high-ranking people associated with the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID), which oversaw the work at Fort Detrick, were facing allegations of racial discrimination.

Details of the situation at Fort Detrick in the early 1990s, many of them first published yesterday by the Hartford Courant, are contained in papers filed as part of a 1998 discrimination lawsuit against the Army by an Egyptian American scientist, Ayaad Assaad, a veterinary physiologist who worked at Fort Detrick for nearly a decade before being let go in 1997, during a round of staff cuts.

The United States is a signatory to a 1972 international convention that prohibits research on offensive biological weapons, and the Fort Detrick lab has been officially devoted to defensive research since 1969. The 1992 Army investigation grew out of an internal audit conducted in February of that year that found 27 specimens missing from the lab -- including some containing the bacteria that cause anthrax. It is unclear whether any of the missing specimens belong to the Ames strain, the strain used in last fall's attacks. But Fort Detrick officials have acknowledged that the Ames strain was under study at the lab. The whereabouts of at least some of the 27 specimens remain a mystery.

It also remains unclear whether those specimens -- mostly tissues from animals that had been intentionally infected with the agents that cause anthrax, ebola and other diseases -- contained any viable microbes. The process of preparing them for study under a microscope typically requires subjecting them to toxic chemicals.

But even if those specimens pose no danger, their disappearance suggests that other, dangerous samples may have been subject to removal without authorization, former Fort Detrick workers said.

A woman who worked in the laboratory told Army investigators in February 1992 that she had seen evidence of unauthorized activities in the lab. An odometer-like device that records the use of a high-powered microscope had apparently been tampered with in a way that had concealed its use during evenings or weekends, according to court papers.

One Monday in early 1992, the worker found that the machine had apparently been used over the weekend and that the previous user had failed to close a computer file used to label microscope slides. The label name she saw on the computer screen was "Antrax [sic] 005," according to court papers.

Two former USAMRIID employees contacted by The Post yesterday described becoming aware of the missing bacteria either personally or through court records. Eric Oldenburg, a former Fort Detrick lab technician who now works as a detective in Phoenix, recalled being detailed to help track down the specimens.

"Some anthrax was missing, and there may have been other" types of microbes, Oldenburg said.

Assaad learned of the search through USAMRIID documents turned over to him as part of his lawsuit, which alleges that the Army discriminated against him because of his Arab heritage.

Assaad, who now works for the Environmental Protection Agency, described security at Fort Detrick in the early 1990s as "very lax," compromised by weak policies and what he described as improper relationships between some managers and their subordinates. He said it would have been relatively easy for someone working at USAMRIID's labs to walk out with deadly pathogens.

Assaad also asserted that a dry, powdered form of anthrax was present at Fort Detrick, contradicting repeated recent statements by Army officials that only a liquid form of anthrax was used at the Frederick, Md., facility. Assaad said that during the process of creating a wet aerosol of anthrax for lab experiments, small amounts of anthrax spores would precipitate and cling to the sides of lab equipment. "It dried to a powder as fine as any you could make," Assaad said. "You could collect some of it using a Kleenex or your finger."

The anthrax spores in the letters sent to Sens. Thomas A. Daschle (D-S.D.) and Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.) were in the form of a fine powder -- particularly dangerous because the powdered form spreads more easily and penetrates the lung's deepest passages. Fort Detrick workers were not at risk of infection because they were vaccinated.

Assaad was interviewed by FBI agents on Oct. 3, shortly before news of the first anthrax attacks broke, after an anonymous note accused him of being a bioterrorist. The FBI concluded the letter was a hoax, but the timing of the incident makes Assaad suspect that the writer had foreknowledge of the anthrax-laced letters sent to New York and Washington and the letter believed to have been sent to Florida.

"After the attacks, I called the FBI to offer my assistance, but I never heard back from them," Assaad said ([Washington Post, 2002](#)).

Title: Suspected Cutaneous Anthrax In A Laboratory Worker --- Texas, 2002

Date: March 6, 2002

Source: [CDC](#)

Abstract: On March 6, 2002, CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) received a request for a health hazard evaluation from the director of Laboratory A to assist in the evaluation of a worker who had been diagnosed with cutaneous anthrax. Laboratory A, a provisionally approved Laboratory Response Network level B laboratory, had been processing environmental samples for *Bacillus anthracis* in support of CDC investigations of the bioterrorist attacks in the United States

during fall 2001. Since March 7, CDC has interviewed the ill laboratory worker and other workers at the laboratory and conducted environmental assessments of the workplace. This report summarizes the epidemiologic and environmental investigation of this case, which indicates that the likely source of exposure was the surface of vials containing *B. anthracis* isolates that the worker placed in a freezer on March 1. Laboratory workers handling specimens of *B. anthracis* should follow recommended procedures to minimize the risk of *B. anthracis* transmission and anthrax.

The laboratory worker was one of three employees of Laboratory A who had primary responsibility for processing environmental *B. anthracis* specimens. Neither this worker nor any of the other approximately 40 employees of Laboratory A had received anthrax vaccine. The laboratory worker did not handle *B. anthracis*-containing samples or cultures during February 19--28. On February 28, he cut a small bump on his right jaw while shaving, which bled briefly and then became itchy and irritated. On March 1, he assisted a co-worker moving vials containing aliquots of confirmed *B. anthracis* isolates from the biological safety cabinet (BSC) in the main laboratory to the freezer in an adjacent room. The co-worker had transferred the isolates from blood agar plates to the vials by collecting the growth with a swab. The co-worker removed the vials from the BSC and handed them to the patient. Without gloves, the patient took the vials from the co-worker, placed the vials in the freezer, and then washed his hands with soap and water. During the next 2--3 days, the worker's facial wound increased in size and developed a scab. He also reported right cervical adenopathy, a low-grade fever, and swelling and erythema on his right cheek and neck. The patient's health-care provider obtained a swab of the area underneath the scab and of the area under a vesicle, without cleansing the skin first. The health-care provider made a presumptive diagnosis of cutaneous anthrax and the patient was administered a 2-week course of ciprofloxacin.

The culture of this specimen was positive for *B. anthracis* on testing at Laboratory A and CDC. Because of culture results, the patient was admitted to the hospital on March 5 and treated with intravenous ciprofloxacin and doxycycline pending antimicrobial susceptibility testing. The lesion developed the characteristic eschar of cutaneous anthrax. A chest radiograph performed on admission demonstrated possible fullness of the mediastinum, but computed tomography of the chest was normal. The isolate was susceptible to ciprofloxacin and doxycycline, and the patient continued receiving ciprofloxacin. The patient's symptoms improved during hospitalization, and he was discharged on March 9. Serologic studies for antibodies to *B. anthracis* are planned.

On March 5, Laboratory A's certified industrial hygienist (CIH) performed environmental sampling of both Laboratory A and the patient's residence. Seven wipe samples were taken at the laboratory (i.e., the top of the vials the patient had handled, the key to the freezer where the vials were placed, the doorknob of the freezer room, the centrifuge where specimens are prepared, the two BSCs where specimens are handled, and surfaces in the patient's office in Laboratory A), seven were taken at the patient's residence. The CIH then cleaned surfaces and equipment throughout the laboratory and the patient's residence by using a disinfectant containing a phenolic and a quaternary ammonium compound, which are not sporicidal. The environmental samples were analyzed in Laboratory A. All samples were negative except the wipe sample collected from tops of the vials that the patient had handled, which was positive for *B. anthracis*. Confirmation of the vial top specimen at CDC is planned.

Workers reported that specimen processing of environmental samples suspected of containing *B. anthracis* is done under Biosafety Level 3 (BSL-3) conditions (1). These samples, including swab, wipe, dust (collected onto filter media by a vacuum), and air samples, are opened in a Class II, Type A BSC in a room designated for acid-fast bacillus specimens (AFB room). Personal protective equipment (PPE) for procedures performed in this room includes disposable, fluid-resistant laboratory coats, gloves, and either a NIOSH-certified N95 or P100 disposable, filtering-facepiece respirator, which are disposed of into a biohazard container before exiting the room. Work with purified *B. anthracis* cultures is performed in a separate BSC located in the main laboratory room. PPE at this workstation consists of gloves and a laboratory coat. Aliquots of confirmed isolates of *B. anthracis* are placed in vials and stored in a locked freezer in a room located off the main laboratory. A 10% bleach solution is routinely used to decontaminate surfaces after processing specimens potentially containing *B. anthracis*. However, because bleach caused labels to become dislodged, storage vials had been sprayed with 70% isopropyl

alcohol instead of being wiped with bleach. By the time of the CDC site visit, Laboratory A personnel had obtained labels for storage vials that would not dislodge with bleach.

On March 7 and 8, CDC interviewed Laboratory A workers; none reported illness among other employees or their family members. CDC also conducted environmental sampling at Laboratory A on March 7, consisting of 40 surface wipe and 36 air samples. Wipe samples obtained with sterile polyester/ rayon pads, moistened with sterile water, were collected from various surfaces in the laboratory and in the adjacent office area, including desks, flooring, door knobs, BSCs, heating, ventilation, air-conditioning return air grills, and laboratory equipment (including the centrifuge and shaker used for processing environmental samples). Air samples were collected in three locations in the laboratory: the AFB room, the area adjacent to the BSC used for anthrax work, and the general microbiology area; two locations in the adjacent office area; and outdoors. All environmental samples were negative for *B. anthracis* at CDC.

On March 8, CDC performed a building assessment, including a ventilation survey, airflow distribution mapping, and BSC characterization. The AFB room was not under negative pressure in relation to adjacent areas of the main laboratory; however, the laboratory was under negative pressure relative to the outside and to the adjacent office areas. The BSCs were functioning adequately ([CDC, 2002](#)).

Title: Fort Detrick Worker Exposed To Anthrax

Date: April 19, 2002

Source: [CNN](#)

Abstract: An employee at the U.S. Army biological lab at Fort Detrick, Maryland, has tested positive for exposure to anthrax, a spokesman said Friday.

The employee, who had been previously immunized, is not sick but was put on precautionary antibiotics, base spokesman Chuck Dasey said.

Low levels of anthrax spores were found in an administrative room and a service hallway outside a laboratory in one building, Dasey said.

Medical assessments of employees were started after a scientist noticed a deposit on a flask in a laboratory where general anthrax research is conducted, he said.

It appears any release of anthrax was accidental and was not related to terrorism, officials said.

The deposit was not found in the area where tests are being done on the anthrax-laced letter that was sent to Sen. Patrick Leahy last year, Fort Detrick officials said in a written statement.

"The presence of anthrax spores appears to be highly localized based on negative results from samplings of surrounding areas. There are no cases of anthrax exposure at the laboratory and appropriate measures are being taken to ensure the safety" of the Army Medical Research Institute, the statement said.

Dasey added that a second employee who works in the area also has been put on precautionary antibiotics. That employee also had been vaccinated.

It appears any release of anthrax was accidental and was not related to terrorism, officials said ([CNN, 2002](#)).

Title: 2nd Leak Of Anthrax Found At Army Lab

Date: April 24, 2002

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: For the second time this month Army officials have found evidence of an accidental release of anthrax spores in an Army biodefense research building in Frederick, this one involving a different and relatively benign strain of the microbe.

The Army emphasized yesterday that no military researchers had fallen ill from the apparent lapses, and it offered reassurance that the public was not at risk. But an Army official also acknowledged that the discovery, which a university anthrax researcher yesterday called "highly embarrassing," indicated a failure to follow safety protocols at the high-security lab.

The Army's handling of the problem also drew criticisms from political leaders and the director of a company that does laundry for the lab, who said the Army did a poor job of communicating with the firm after it appeared that the biowarfare bacteria might have spread to the off-base laundry.

The two new contamination spots were found in Fort Detrick's Building 1425 during testing conducted last weekend, officials said. That testing, involving more than 800 swabs, had been initiated Friday after potentially deadly anthrax spores were found to have escaped from a sealed lab and spread to other areas inside the building.

The newly discovered spores, whose precise location in the building was not revealed, belong to a strain that is used in vaccine research and is not capable of causing anthrax, said Charles F. Dasey, spokesman for the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, which operates the complex at Detrick.

The previous accidental release, first suspected April 8 after researchers found an apparent spill and confirmed by the Army on Friday, involved a strain that has not been identified but definitely is not the harmless vaccine strain, Dasey said. The spores were found in a locker room and adjacent hallway.

Martin E. Hugh-Jones, an anthrax researcher at Louisiana State University who used to work at Detrick, said the twin breachings of biological security were "highly embarrassing" and evidence of a lack of leadership there. "It looks like somebody made a mess, they tried to clean it up, they didn't tell anyone and they left."

But Tara O'Toole, director of Johns Hopkins University's Center for Civilian Biodefense Studies, said that assessment was too harsh. Only four tests out of nearly 1,000 have come up positive, she noted. "That actually speaks to the excellence of their efforts."

The Army is investigating how the releases occurred but had no explanation yesterday. But Dasey acknowledged "a break in established laboratory procedure."

Scientists working in the biosafety level-3 lab, which is designed for experiments on deadly microbes, must leave lab clothing and booties behind in special refuse containers before leaving the lab. They exit directly into a shower area, where they are required to wash before entering less secure areas of the building.

The two discoveries of spores suggest that someone did not follow those procedures and tracked the microbes into unprotected areas, Dasey said. The first discovery in the locker room and adjacent hallway opened the possibility that contaminated towels may have been shipped to the laundry, where the spores could have hitched rides to other locations.

Frederick Mayor Jennifer P. Dougherty criticized Detrick officials yesterday for not telling the city that spores might have spread off the Detrick compound.

"The concern here goes beyond the gates of Fort Detrick," Dougherty said.

Army officials informed the mayor of the building's problems about noon Friday, a few hours before telling the news media, Dasey said. But they did not alert city officials of the possibility that spores might have spread to Jeanne Bussard Center Inc., a nonprofit company that employs disabled people and subcontracts with Fort Detrick for laundry services.

Moreover, though the Army told the firm's executive director Friday that it would test laundry employees for exposure, it did not make clear that it would test the physical plant as well. When the executive director was unable to reach the Army on Saturday to confirm those intentions, she grew frustrated and scared and hired a private company to test the facility immediately.

Detrick officials, who say they had been trying unsuccessfully to reach the director, had the facility tested later that day and found no traces of anthrax. But by then, the town was abuzz with talk that the Jeanne Bussard Center might have been hit by anthrax.

Del. Sue Hecht (D-Frederick) said she heard rumors about contamination at the facility while walking in downtown Frederick on Saturday afternoon. She called Dougherty, who called city and county officials. None of the local officials knew that off-site workers had been tested, Hecht said.

"We realized that nobody knew about this," Hecht said. "... The good news is that everything was fine. The bad news is that there was a serious lack of communication and lack of process."

As of yesterday, approximately 35 people, including seven off-base laundry workers, had their noses swabbed for evidence of exposure, Dasey said. Only one of those people -- one of the two scientists who discovered the first spill -- has tested positive for exposure. That scientist had previously been vaccinated against anthrax but is now on antibiotics as a precaution.

The building is undergoing its second decontamination effort in four days in an effort to wipe out the newly discovered spores and also to make a second stab at killing all the spores from the first spill ([UCLA, 2002](#)).

Title: Laboratory-Acquired West Nile Virus Infections --- United States, 2002

Date: December 20, 2002

Source: [CDC](#)

Abstract: West Nile virus (WNV), a mosquito-borne flavivirus introduced recently to North America, is a human, equine, and avian neuropathogen (1). The majority of human infections with WNV are mosquito-borne; however, laboratory-acquired infections with WNV and other arboviruses also occur (2--4). This report summarizes two recent cases of WNV infection in laboratory workers without other known risk factors who acquired infection through percutaneous inoculation. Laboratory workers handling fluids or tissues known or suspected to be WNV-infected should minimize their risk for exposure and should report injuries and illnesses of suspected occupational origin to their supervisor.

Case Reports

Case 1. In August 2002, a microbiologist working in a U.S. laboratory was performing a necropsy on a blue jay submitted as part of a state's WNV surveillance program. The microbiologist worked in a Class II laminar flow biosafety cabinet under biosafety level 2 (BSL-2) conditions (5) and lacerated a thumb while using a scalpel to remove the bird's brain. The wound, a superficial cut over the dorsal surface of the interphalangeal joint, was cleansed and bandaged. Four days after injury, the microbiologist had acute symptoms of headache, myalgias, and malaise followed by chills, sweats, dysesthesias, recurring hot flashes, swelling of the post-auricular lymph nodes, and anorexia. Two days later, the microbiologist noted a maculopapular rash that began on the face; extended to the trunk, arms, and legs during the next 3 days; and then disappeared gradually. The microbiologist continued to work during illness and had intermittent chills, sweats, dysesthesias, and hot flashes for approximately 1 week before recovering fully. On the third day of illness (7 days post-injury), the microbiologist sought medical care from a physician and reported no history of recent mosquito bites, prolonged outdoor activities, or recent blood transfusion. On physical examination, the patient was afebrile with erythema on the cheeks, but the examination was otherwise normal. Serial serum samples taken from the patient and submitted to CDC for WNV serologic testing revealed evidence of an acute WNV infection. The initial specimen (collected 3 days after illness onset) was negative for WNV-specific IgM or neutralizing antibodies. Specimens collected 13 and 21 days after illness onset both were positive for WNV-specific IgM antibody; the latter specimen was

positive for WNV-specific neutralizing antibody, with a titer of 160; the specimen collected 13 days after illness onset was not tested by neutralization. The brain of the blue jay tested positive at CDC for WNV RNA by real-time polymerase chain reaction (TaqMan[®]) using two primer/probe sets.

Case 2. In October 2002, a microbiologist working in a U.S. laboratory who was harvesting WNV-infected mouse brains in a Class II laminar flow biosafety cabinet under BSL-3 conditions (5) punctured a finger with a contaminated needle. The wound was cleansed and bandaged. The microbiologist's body temperature was measured several times each day, and 3 days after injury, the microbiologist had upper respiratory infection (URI) symptoms without fever or chills. The next day, URI symptoms continued with malaise, fatigue, chills, and a low-grade fever (100.9° F [38.3° C]). That evening, the patient took an over-the-counter cold medication. The next morning, the patient awoke without fever or chills but with continued URI symptoms and a dry cough and hoarseness that persisted for >1 week, although the patient missed only 1 day of work. At no time did the patient notice a skin rash, an increase in the usual degree of joint pain, or a stiff neck. The patient reported no history of recent mosquito bites, prolonged outdoor activities, or recent blood transfusion. The patient had a history of exposure to multiple flaviviruses or flavivirus antigens (i.e., had had dengue fever and had received yellow fever and Japanese encephalitis vaccines). Serial serum samples taken and submitted to CDC for WNV serologic testing revealed evidence of an acute WNV infection. WNV-specific IgM antibody was absent from both the initial specimens (1 day after injury and 3 days before fever onset) and a specimen collected 2 days after fever onset. Anti-flaviviral IgG antibody was detected in both of these specimens by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), but no change in the intensity of IgG activity was observed. A serum specimen collected 10 days after illness onset was positive for WNV-specific IgM antibody and showed a sharp increase in the intensity of anti-flaviviral IgG antibody by ELISA. Neutralizing antibody test results are pending ([CDC, 2002](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

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Title: Virus Box Explodes At Ohio FedEx Site

Date: March 20, 2003

Source: [New York Times](#)

Abstract: A package containing the West Nile virus exploded on Tuesday night at a Federal Express building here. Fifty workers were evacuated.

Fire officials said dry ice used to preserve tissue samples with live virus might have caused the shoebox-size package to burst at the FedEx office near Port Columbus International Airport.

The package, from the Ohio Department of Health and being sent to a researcher at the University of Texas, held brain and kidney tissue from a bird that had tested positive for the virus, said Jay Carey, spokesman for the health department.

The virus was live but the samples were frozen and unlikely to become airborne, Mr. Carey said.

"The risk to employees or first responders is still very low," he said. "Only people with open wounds who would come in direct contact with the sample material would be at any risk of infection."

Workers were allowed back into the building after four hours.

"I think everyone's anxiety level is kind of high," Sgt. Brent Mull of the police said ([New York Times, 2003](#)).

Title: Ft. Detrick Unearths Hazardous Surprises

Date: May 27, 2003

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: Two years of digging at the U.S. Army's Fort Detrick in Frederick has unearthed more than 2,000 tons of hazardous waste -- including vials of live bacteria and nonvirulent anthrax that the military did not know was buried there, Detrick officials said.

Discovery of the pathogens at the former biological weapons research center turned what the Army thought would be industrial waste removal into the biggest cleanup in its history. So far, cleanup crews have discovered more than 100 glass vials, many containing live bacteria, and in a few, a nonvirulent strain of anthrax. The \$25 million excavation is due to end this year.

While the Army searches for evidence of biological and chemical weapons in Iraq, Fort Detrick's cleanup saga shows how, nearly 40 years after the United States ended such programs at home, it still struggles with their lingering dangers. As in the Middle East, poor documentation, the passage of time and the programs' secrecy have slowed the effort.

"You find it, contain it and try to figure out what it is," said Col. John Ball, Fort Detrick garrison commander. "We're learning, but it's expensive."

In the tall grass off Kemp Lane in Frederick, deer leap, white tails flashing, and cows graze nearby. When the animals die, they are autopsied as a precaution. This is Area B, a 400-acre site that hosted Fort Detrick's target range, cropland and, in its southwest corner, a network of waste pits. Inside a specially pressurized and filtered vinyl tent, workers in biohazard suits empty the dump of its Cold War trash and secrets.

"There's a certain time capsule effect," Ball said.

Inside the tent, bulldozers operate under blast shields, as pit contents periodically ignite. The crew breathes through air hoses. The site is quarantined for two hours at the end of each working day, while the tent's air is tested for pathogens.

When digging began in April 2001, the Army expected to find mostly lab chemicals, debris and incinerator ash. But little more than one foot down, the bulldozers hit upon corroded drums of herbicides and unidentified chemicals, syringes, lab instruments and strange substances mixed with the dirt. They plucked out 50 pressurized cylinders of gases and liquids that still await analysis. Four dissected laboratory rats appeared, still floating in jars of formaldehyde at least 30 years old.

But what the Army least expected to find were tiny vials of live bacteria like *Brucella melitensis*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Bacillus anthracis* -- a nonvirulent form of the anthrax bacterium, the potent form of which was brewed by the gallon at Fort Detrick until 1969.

"The documentation for where this came from doesn't exist," said Lt. Col. Donald Archibald, Fort Detrick's director of safety, environment and integrated planning. After larger objects are removed, the soil and waste are pulverized, and throughout the process, they are doused with bleach to kill all bacteria. After testing for pathogens, it is sent in sealed containers to a disposal facility in Texas.

The few documents that exist say Fort Detrick used the dump from 1955 through the 1960s, while the post served on the front lines of the U.S. biological and chemical warfare program. During those years, technicians brewed a pastelike anthrax "slurry." Scientists sprayed germs into a giant sphere called "the Eightball," testing them on livestock and, occasionally, people. The Crops Division tested a key ingredient in the dangerous Vietnam War-era defoliant known as Agent Orange: Traces of it have shown up in the dump.

Hubert Kaempf, 83, supervised Detrick's waste haulers during those years. "We had one of the finest safety departments in the world," he said. "But what was in keeping with safety and sanitary laws then would now be very much forbidden."

Some waste -- laboratory materials, animal carcasses -- was supposed to be sanitized, incinerated or both, and the ashes buried. Chemicals were dumped directly into the pits. From time to time, other government institutions sent trash to Detrick's landfill. They included, Kaempf said, the Central Intelligence Agency, which, a declassified government report shows, tested biological agents at Fort Detrick.

The pits had no linings, as Fort Detrick's landfill does now. There was no inventory done. Such precautions weren't required.

Then, in 1969, President Richard M. Nixon halted the weapons programs. Fort Detrick underwent a massive decontamination and became a conventional medical research center. Today, it houses the National Cancer Institute and the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases.

"When Nixon shut us down," Kaempf said, "There was a lot of lab apparatus that was just dumped. Whatever records . . . I have no way of knowing where they went."

In 1991, toxins turned up in Army monitoring wells near the dump. Tests showed trichloroethylene, or TCE, a metal-cleaning solvent linked to liver and kidney damage, and tetrachloroethylene, or PCE, a degreasing compound believed to cause liver cancer.

The Maryland Department of the Environment and the Frederick County Health Department tested 33 wells at homes near Area B. Half were contaminated with the two agents, six so badly that the water was unfit to drink. In a few wells, concentrations of the two chemicals exceeded Environmental Protection Agency limits many times over. In an Army monitoring well nearest the dump, the chemicals were so concentrated, "you could smell it," said Joseph Gortva, an engineer who is managing the cleanup.

The post paid to put homes with tainted wells on the city water system. It briefed politicians and posted detailed information on its Web site. It convened an advisory board of neighbors, former workers and businesspeople for public meetings every two months.

"They've been very open and honest," said Michael Kurtianyk, a real estate agent on the advisory board. "I was looking for something really secretive, but no."

Others aren't so sure. Said Helen Alexander, another member from Frederick: "We probably don't know all the ins and outs of what they actually found."

At one meeting in November 2000, the advisory board asked a representative from the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene whether the department could study cancer rates in the population living downhill from the dump from the 1960s through the 1980s. He replied, according to the minutes, "that it would be difficult because data from the Maryland Cancer Registry only goes back to 1992."

To secure Pentagon money for a cleanup, Detrick needed to estimate the size and scope of the project. Archivists located an old map of Area B, noting a series of four waste pits in a corner known as B-11. A soil test boring released a gas that sent several workers to the hospital for observation.

By the late 1990s, the restoration team had compiled thick binders with everything it knew.

"We couldn't rule out that we might find biological material, though we didn't expect to," Archibald said. The Pentagon authorized a \$5 million project. Digging began on the largest of the four main waste pits.

Frederick Mayor Jennifer Dougherty, who had previously taken Fort Detrick to task about sharing information on the cleanup, remembered a phone call from Ball a year ago, the day the anthrax turned up. "He said, 'We found a vial . . .'" she recalled. "At that point, your mind just races."

Ball remembered thinking, "This could be bad, but let's wait for the testing." It showed that the vial contained "a vaccine strain of anthrax," which could not cause the disease. The Fort Detrick team found identifying biological materials a costly, uncertain process.

In a Restoration Advisory Board meeting Oct. 9, Ball "expressed his surprise at learning that the United States, being one of the most advanced technological nations in the world . . . does not have the ability to rapidly and accurately identify biological culture samples," meeting minutes noted.

Whether in Iraq or Frederick, "there's a body of science we rely on, but there's a lot of gray area," said Archibald, the safety director. "The more money you put into testing, the better the results."

As retrieving, identifying and destroying biological agents tripled the cleanup budget, the Pentagon balked, pressing to delay the digging. Ball and Maryland officials pushed for the funds needed to finish. Digging in the final three pits started this month and is expected to end by December.

"I think today's Fort Detrick is a good neighbor," Dougherty said.

Though a spokesman for the EPA said the groundwater contamination has reached acceptable levels, the Army estimates it will take four more years, and more money, to clean it completely.

Meanwhile, Fort Detrick is searching for other uncharted dumps.

"You never know what's there until you start digging," Ball said. "We've generally ruled out finding a nuclear weapon" ([UCLA, 2003](#)).

Title: Fort Detrick Cleans Up

Date: June 2, 2003

Source: [Chemical & Engineering News](#)

Abstract: The Army has unearthed remnants of a former weapons program, not in Iraq but at Fort Detrick in Frederick, Md. On a remote part of the installation, which once produced chemical and biological weapons, the Army has dug up 113 bacteria-containing vials but no chemical or biological warfare agents. Most of the vials contain live bacteria, including nonvirulent strains of anthrax.

About 12 years ago, monitoring wells in remote Area B-11 of Fort Detrick detected high levels of trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE) in groundwater. TCE, a cleaning solvent, and PCE, a degreasing agent, were detected at levels hundreds of times above EPA's maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 5 ppb.

When the Army tested 33 nearby residential wells, it found seven with unacceptably high levels of these potential carcinogens. At the Army's expense, these seven homes were connected to other water supplies.

The Army does not have an inventory of what was dumped in Area B-11's four unlined pits. But the Army suspects that TCE and PCE leaked from corroded drums dumped into the pits and then leached into groundwater.

Actual excavation of the 400-acre site to remove toxic chemicals and medical and lab waste buried from 1955 to 1970 began two years ago. "This is the only excavation of this magnitude at Fort Detrick," Army spokesman Chuck Dasey says. It is expected to cost more than \$25 million.

Under a pressurized, air-filtered tent the size of a football field, workers in protective suits have removed 2,005 tons of hazardous waste and contaminated soil from Pit 1, the largest pit. In addition to vials of live *Brucella melitensis*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and *Bacillus anthracis*, workers have also removed more than 40 drums, some containing herbicides, and 50 gas- and liquid-containing cylinders.

Traces of dioxins found in agent orange, a defoliant used in the Vietnam War, have been detected in Pit 1, but no vials of viruses have been found, even though Fort Detrick actively made viral as well as

bacterial biological weapons until 1969.

Tainted soil and waste from Pit 1 has been processed and, if pathogen-free, sealed in containers and shipped to a hazardous waste disposal site in Texas.

[EPA Region III](#) spokesman David Sternberg says, "Current monitoring indicates that no contamination above the MCL for TCE and PCE is reaching beyond the property line, but significant contamination remains inside the base at Area B."

Cleanup of the other three much smaller pits began in early May. Once restored, by early next year, Area B-11 will be used for military training ([Chemical & Engineering News, 2003](#)).

Title: SARS Alert Likely To Be Eased In New Year: Official

Date: December 21, 2003

Source: [China Post](#)

Abstract: The heightened SARS alert could be eased Jan. 1 as most of the 34 people coming into close contact with this winter's first patient with the disease have completed quarantine without developing any symptoms, a health official said yesterday.

If no new cases are reported in the next few days until Dec. 31, the level B alert will be lowered to level Zero on New Year Day, said Center for Disease Control Deputy Director Shih Wen-yi.

The fever-screening measure going with the level B alert requiring temperatures to be taken in public places will then be no longer necessary, except at airports, Shih added.

Twelve people having had close contact with the patient, a military lab researcher surnamed Chan who studied the SARS virus, completed a 10-day health watch at midnight Friday without showing any signs of contacting the disease.

Another 20 were expected to finish their health watch — which required them to monitor their own temperatures — at midnight yesterday, Shih said.

The remaining two, the wife and father of the patient, will remain home for quarantine until Christmas, he said. The wife and father took care of Chan until he was taken to the hospital Dec. 15.

The island was put on a level B alert — the second-highest of a four-level system — Dec. 17 after the military researcher was confirmed ill with SARS.

An official report released Thursday following a probe determined that it is an isolated case, as Chan was infected in a maximum-security laboratory with a biosafety level of four and the chance of the virus getting out of the lab is virtually nil.

Thirty-four people who had come into close contact with the patient, including members of his family and passengers who sat near him on airplanes to and from Singapore, were told to quarantine themselves at home for 10 days.

Chan traveled to Singapore after being exposed to the virus, health officials said.

The patient was reported to be recovering at the Taipei Municipal Heping Hospital, which is equipped to treat SARS patients.

His doctor said the patient remained in stable condition and was taken off a respirator yesterday.

President Chen Shui-bian, wishing Chan a quick recovery, said the SARS case has demonstrated the importance for Taiwan to join the World Health Organization (WHO).

Speaking at a ceremony to honor senior medical workers, Chen said the reappearance of SARS in Taiwan has showed how the island's absence from the WHO has crippled the U.N. health body's efforts to fight epidemics.

Although Taiwan succeeded in overcoming the disease earlier this year on its own, Chen maintained that the fight against diseases knows no political boundaries, but that Taiwan has been shut out for political reasons.

He vowed to continue the country's seven-year effort to join the WHO as an observer, saying that persistence will eventually lead to success.

Taiwan's previous bids to join the WHO have been blocked by China, which claims sovereignty over the nation and goes out of its way to isolate Taiwan at every opportunity.

About 200 senior medical workers were honored in yesterday's ceremony and the president awarded medals to several who boasted careers of more than 60 years ([China Post, 2003](#)).

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Title: Researcher Isolated After Possible Ebola Exposure

Date: February 19, 2004

Source: [CNN](#)

Abstract: A civilian Army researcher at Fort Detrick, Maryland, is in isolation after possibly being exposed to the Ebola virus, Army officials said Thursday.

The researcher accidentally pricked herself with a needle that contained a weakened form of the Ebola virus last week while she was injecting mice with the virus as part of a research effort.

The woman has shown no signs of the fatal illness, but will remain at Fort Detrick for up to 30 days of isolation.

Local government officials have been notified, but no one else is believed to have been exposed.

The Ebola virus, named for the river in Africa where it first struck nearly 30 years ago, causes high fever, a rash, and bleeding from the internal organs.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the incubation period is between two and 21 days, but a small number of people who have been exposed have been found not susceptible to serious effects. In addition to exposure through a cut, scrape, or injection, it can be passed person-to-person through body secretions.

Fort Detrick, about 30 miles from Washington, traditionally has been known for its germ warfare research. In recent years, the facility's biomedical mission has included a role in the investigation of anthrax bioterror attacks on the U.S. Capitol in October 2001.

It is home to the Army Medical Research and Materiel Command, and houses the main research lab for the Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases ([CNN, 2004](#)).

Title: Russian Scientist Dies In Ebola Accident At Former Weapons Lab

Date: May 25, 2004

Source: [New York Times](#)

Abstract: A Russian scientist at a former Soviet biological weapons laboratory in Siberia has died after accidentally sticking herself with a needle laced with ebola, the deadly virus for which there is no vaccine or treatment, the lab's parent Russian center announced over the weekend.

Scientists and officials said the accident had raised concerns about safety and secrecy at the State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology, known as Vector, which in Soviet times specialized in turning deadly viruses into biological weapons. Vector has been a leading recipient of aid in an American program to help former Soviet scientists and labs convert to peaceful research.

Although the accident occurred May 5, Vector did not report it to the World Health Organization until last week. Scientists said that although Vector had isolated the scientist to contain any potential spread of the disease and there was no requirement that accidents involving ebola be reported, the delay meant that scientists at the health agency could not provide prompt advice on treatment that might have saved her life.

The first public mention of the accident was over the weekend on Pro-Med, the informal Internet reporting and discussion network of doctors and other health care professionals, which posted the Vector account of the laboratory accident on its Web site (www.promedmail.org).

American experts said the accident had not occurred in a lab now receiving United States government or private money for research.

While officials at Vector said the scientist, Antonina Presnyakova, was working on an ebola vaccine, they have declined to identify who was financing the research or discuss its specific nature.

Terry Fredeking, the president and founder of Antibody Systems, a Texas-based company, said that while his company had spent more than \$150,000 in the last five years on joint research on ebola at Vector, the accident did not involve research he was financing. "It's sad and somewhat frightening," said Mr. Fredeking, "that Vector didn't inform the W.H.O. or even its own lab directors that the accident had occurred in time for us to offer help."

Ronald Atlas, a biodefense expert at a center at the University of Louisville, in Kentucky, said that while it was important to work on vaccines to protect against deadly viruses, the accident showed the danger. "It shows we must be careful about what we are doing, as well as where and with whom we are doing it," said Dr. Atlas, in an interview here at the American Society for Microbiology's annual meeting.

An American scientist was involved in a similar accident with ebola at the Army's leading biodefense lab at Fort Detrick, Md., several months ago. But she did not contract the disease. The lab disclosed the accident within 48 hours, officials said.

Vector is also one of two repositories of the deadly smallpox virus -- the other is the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta. Since the Soviet Union collapsed, the United States has spent millions of dollars to help convert such places to peaceful research, including an estimated \$10 million at Vector.

Critics of the program have opposed expanding such aid because it is hard to verify whether former Soviet scientists are using the American-supported research for peaceful purposes. But the program's defenders say it keeps scientists employed on peaceful projects and prevents them from working for anti-American states or terrorists seeking biological weapons ([New York Times, 2004](#)).

Title: SARS Cases In Asia Show Labs' Risks

Date: May 29, 2004

Source: [Washington Post](#)

Abstract: Scientists still do not fully understand exactly where or how SARS emerged 18 months ago. But it is now clear that the most threatening source of the deadly virus today may be places they know intimately -- their own laboratories.

The recent announcement of nine cases of severe acute respiratory syndrome linked to China's National Institute of Virology brings to three the number of lab outbreaks of the disease in the past eight months. The three events -- including one in Singapore in September and another in Taiwan in December -- account for all but four of the known SARS cases since last year's epidemic was brought under control.

The Beijing incident, unlike the others, led to person-to-person transmission of the virus outside the lab. It caused one death and required quarantining about 200 people in two provinces to stop the virus from spreading. It was an epidemic "near-miss" and has led to calls for greater international monitoring of labs working on a virus that caused more than 8,000 illnesses and 774 deaths last year.

Together, the three SARS outbreaks have highlighted the unique hazards to public health that arise from accidental laboratory releases of germs that no longer exist -- or barely exist -- in the wild.

Such an event happened 26 years ago when the last cases of smallpox -- the only human disease ever eradicated -- occurred after a laboratory accident. Another one may have happened in 1977, when an influenza virus not seen for 27 years inexplicably reappeared and circulated worldwide. Leaders of the campaign to wipe out polio are working to ensure that such a thing never happens with that disease. They are already inventorying and urging destruction of global stocks of polio virus.

Laboratory workers can be infected in myriad ways, including needle sticks, animal bites, splashes in the mouth or eyes, and undetected inhalation of infected droplets. When a person recalls no definite exposure, in most cases the microbe somehow got into the air, usually because of poor lab technique and occasionally because of faulty equipment.

The number of fatalities in the United States from lab accidents is unknown, as there is no requirement to report lab accidents or cases of illness caused by them to government authorities. Thirty years ago, a University of Texas microbiologist attempted to count all known laboratory-acquired infections worldwide. He found 3,921 -- 4.2 percent of them fatal -- with most occurring before the 1960s.

Improvements in lab equipment and technique since, as well as development of vaccines against some of the more dangerous microbes, have greatly reduced lab hazards. But infections still occur, and not just from SARS. Russian health officials recently reported that a scientist working on Ebola virus at the Vector State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology in Siberia died after sticking herself on May 5 with a contaminated needle. A team of experts from the World Health Organization is investigating China's lab-associated SARS cases. It has not announced its findings or any recommendations. But the problem goes far beyond what happened in the Beijing lab, some experts say.

"Does the WHO know how many laboratories in the world have this organism?" Robert Webster, a virologist at St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, said of SARS. "It would seem to be time to collect this information. It really is time that the whole world, not just China, rounded up these things and put them away."

Webster has helped research numerous new strains of influenza, including the H5N1 strain of avian flu that killed millions of birds and 19 people last winter. He thinks lab stocks of dangerous influenza strains, as well as SARS virus samples, are a major but largely unrecognized threat to public health.

In the wake of the SARS epidemic, WHO recommended that the virus be handled only in laboratories rated "biosafety level 3," or "BSL-3." Such labs limit access, and their workers must handle microbes in sealed or vented cabinets and wear protective clothing. Only BSL-4 labs, where technicians and scientists must wear spacesuits that have their own air supply, are more restrictive.

BSL-4 labs, however, are rare and expensive to operate. The United States has four. SARS was designated a BSL-3 pathogen in part for practical reasons.

"We put the virus at a level appropriate to avoid its accidental release, but also at a level at which enough work could be done on it. If we'd put it on Level 4, it would restrict it to just a handful of laboratories worldwide," said John Mackenzie, a scientist at Curtin University of Technology in Australia, who helped formulate the WHO guidelines.

The three SARS lab outbreaks appear to have had distinct causes.

In Singapore in September, a sample of West Nile virus contaminated with SARS virus infected a 27-year-old lab worker at the Environmental Health Institute. The lab was not known to have stocks of SARS, but it had been pressed into service during the epidemic, which is presumably when the contamination occurred. Although the lab claimed a BSL-3 rating, a WHO inspection team found it did not meet those standards.

The Taiwan case happened in a BSL-4 lab when a 44-year-old military scientist failed to follow procedures in cleaning up a spill of SARS-containing fluid. It was judged to be a case of individual carelessness or a failure of training.

The Beijing case is the most mysterious and troubling. There, a 26-year-old graduate student developed SARS in late March, just two weeks after she started working at the virology institute. In mid-April, a 31-year-old man in the same lab also came down with the disease. Neither had been working with the SARS virus.

The graduate student went home to Anhui province, where she infected her mother, who died. The student then became ill enough to be hospitalized and infected a nurse. The nurse, in turn, infected five others -- three relatives, a patient and a relative of that patient -- in a "third generation" of infection. When the outbreak became known, Taiwan and Australia instituted health alerts, screening visitors from China or ordering special surveillance of recent travelers who became ill.

What the latest accident "has done beyond a shadow of a doubt is show that we do need some international agreement as to what a Biocontainment Level 3 lab is," Mackenzie said. "Unless everyone has the same standards, we may be talking about chalk and cheese." He said he and several others are calling for an international system to "accredit the laboratories and accredit the training of the people working in them."

Larry Anderson, chief of respiratory pathogens at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, said safe handling of SARS requires the right lab design, personal equipment, adequate training of workers, proper technique and medical surveillance of people at risk of exposure. Since the virus emerged, the CDC has distributed samples of it to 56 laboratories at universities, government departments and companies. Fourteen are overseas. Anderson would not name any of them and said he does not think the large number is inherently unsafe.

"I think one lab that is working with it inappropriately is too many. Fifty-six working with it appropriately is not a problem," he said.

The Beijing incident is reminiscent of a notorious smallpox release in Birmingham, England, in August 1978 -- 10 months after the last wild infection occurred in Somalia.

Henry S. Bedson, head of the microbiology department at a medical school, was rushing to finish his experiments before the deadline to turn in or destroy his stocks of smallpox. The lab's containment had been judged unsatisfactory by WHO inspectors, but they did not have the power to close it.

The smallpox virus apparently became aerosolized in Bedson's lab and traveled up one floor through air ducts to the school's photographic studio and darkroom. A 40-year-old photographer became infected

and died, even though she had been vaccinated 12 years earlier. She transmitted the virus to her mother, who also became ill but survived. Her father did not become infected but had a fatal heart attack.

Bedson, despondent, slashed his throat in his potting shed, leaving a note in which he said, "I am sorry to have misplaced the trust which so many of my friends have placed in me and my work."

The leaders of the effort to eradicate polio, who hope to finish the task this year or next, have been working since 1999 to ensure that no such tragedy mars that historic achievement. They have asked nearly 200,000 labs around the world whether they hold polio virus. To date, 833 have said they do, either in pure form or in fecal samples, Christopher Wolff, a WHO scientist, said recently. About 50 have since destroyed their stocks, and many more expect to do so once the disease disappears.

The biggest disease outbreak that may have arisen from a laboratory was the mini-pandemic of "Russian flu" in 1977 and 1978.

Despite its name, that strain of influenza virus appeared in Tientsin, China, in May 1977. It spread around the world, causing mild infection that almost exclusively hit people younger than 20. Millions of people became ill, although overall flu mortality did not increase.

What is curious is that this virus had a genetic fingerprint virtually identical to a strain that had last circulated in 1950. Flu viruses evolve at a fairly predictable rate "and it is extremely difficult to explain why the . . . strains . . . are so strikingly familiar," a team of scientists wrote in 1978.

There are two possible explanations. The first is that the 1950 virus was somehow "genetically frozen" in nature -- possibly in ice or perhaps in some human or animal carrier that has never been discovered. The second is that it escaped from a laboratory in China.

Many scientists think the second is the more probable ([Washington Post, 2004](#)).

Title: Researchers In Oakland Accidentally Exposed To Live Anthrax

Date: June 10, 2004

Source: [AP](#)

Abstract: At least five workers developing an anthrax vaccine at a children's hospital research lab in Oakland were accidentally exposed to the deadly bacterium because of a shipping foul up, officials reported Thursday.

Officials with the Children's Hospital Oakland Research Institute said none of the researchers has shown symptoms of infection since the first exposure perhaps two weeks ago, but each is being treated with precautionary antibiotics.

The researchers believed they were working with syringes full of a dead version of anthrax, hospital spokeswoman Bev Mikalonis said. Instead, according to Mikalonis, they were shipped live anthrax by a lab of the Southern Research Institute in the Frederick, Md.

Anthrax produces severe flu-like symptoms in most of its victims. If inhaled, ingested or otherwise introduced into the body, it can kill.

Other workers may also have been exposed while the researchers handled the live anthrax, Mikalonis said, a possibility that federal, state and local officials - including the FBI - are investigating.

Though the five workers were exposed, state health officials and the hospital don't believe anyone was infected because researchers took proper safety precautions.

The exposure doesn't pose a threat to patients because the Oakland lab is located about one mile from the hospital, according to officials.

"We do not see a threat or a danger to anyone in the community," said Dr. Richard Jackson, the California public health officer. "This really has been very well controlled."

The researchers are working with dead bacteria to develop an anthrax vaccine for children. Mail-borne anthrax attacks killed five people and sickened 17 others in 2001. While no one has ever been arrested for those killings, the attacks spurred research into better vaccines and treatments.

Mikalonis said the Oakland researchers received and stored the shipment from the Southern Research Institute, also known as SRI, about three months ago.

The researchers first used the tainted batch May 28 on lab mice which died soon after, hospital officials said at a news conference Thursday afternoon. But hospital officials said the head of the lab wasn't notified.

Then, last week, the researchers injected the anthrax into more mice. On Monday, those mice were found dead.

The researchers started their own investigation, and on Wednesday night, California state health officials confirmed their worst fears - live anthrax was in the syringes. Agents with the FBI's bioterrorism unit removed the samples from the lab Wednesday, according to a hospital new release.

"The facility here has handled it extremely well," said hospital researcher Amy Morgan. "Our concern is what went wrong at SRI."

Southern Research Institute's Thomas Voss, who is in charge of homeland security and emerging infectious disease, said the Birmingham, Ala.-based nonprofit company is investigating. Voss said it's still unclear whether the institute did ship live anthrax to Oakland.

"We aren't totally sure of the sequence of events," Voss said.

The Southern Research Institute has two highly secure "hot labs" that store some of the world's deadliest diseases. Labs and researchers from around the country that need data about those nasty diseases but don't - or can't - handle them contract SRI to do that work.

Voss said the institute's labs in Frederick and Birmingham handle just about every "select agent" listed with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The institute is one of 350 entities registered with the CDC to handle live anthrax. It employs 600 people nationwide and has about \$75 million in revenue a year, Voss said.

While the institute receives many shipments of live diseases, some from the government, it rarely ships them out, Voss said.

"On our end, we ship very infrequently," Voss said. "I can't even recall shipping live agents."

The mishap will likely be seized on by critics of the government's effort to combat biological terrorism by paying for the construction or expansion of 18 high-containment labs nationwide. Supporters of the building boom said the additional lab space is needed to combat emerging global threats, but critics said such expansion increases the likelihood of accidents such as this one.

"This is exactly the kind of thing that a lot groups that oppose this spate of construction fear," said Edward Hammond of the Sunshine Project, a chemical and biological weapons watchdog group. "This is the type of accident that has concerned them a lot" ([AP, 2004](#)).

Title: Institute Responsible For Anthrax Accident In California, In Charge Of Safety And Security At Chicago Biodefense Laboratory

Date: June 22, 2004

Source: [Sunshine Project](#)

Abstract: Non-Profit Watchdogs Renew Call for a Moratorium on Construction of Biodefense "Hot Zones"

Southern Research Institute, the military biodefense contractor recently in the news for sending live anthrax to the Children's Hospital of Oakland (CA), is also in charge of safety and security for a major new \$30 million biodefense facility being built at the Department of Energy's Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago.

The new Ricketts Regional Biocontainment Laboratory is funded by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease (NIAID) and is named after Howard T. Ricketts, a celebrated pathologist who acquired typhus in the course of research and died at age 39. It will begin biodefense work with studies of anthrax (Ames strain) and *Yersinia pestis*, the causative agent of plague.

Southern Research Institute, with major labs of its own in Frederick, Maryland and Birmingham, Alabama, has a \$75 million annual budget including biodefense contracts from an impressive roster of Pentagon agencies. Its Frederick, Maryland facility is located near the Army's biological weapons research headquarters at Fort Detrick, yet despite its biodefense prominence, Southern Research in Frederick does not maintain an institutional biosafety committee that complies with federal research rules. (And Southern Research in Birmingham has not honored requests for records of its institutional biosafety committee.)

"Southern Research's incompetence is plain to see. Its own house is in dangerous disarray and does not comply with federal research rules," said Edward Hammond, Director of the Sunshine Project. "That threat is bad enough; but even after leaking anthrax, the institute is still developing biosafety and operating procedures for new high containment labs."

According to a national coalition of biodefense watchdogs, formed in 2002 to monitor the US biodefense program, the Southern Research situation epitomizes their concern that biodefense laboratories are proliferating unsafely and with unsound planning, and that this could result in health, environment, and international security problems.

The watchdogs also point to Southern Research's links to classified biodefense research. (Southern Research's facilities and personnel have "secret" clearance.) "Public interest groups seeking information about military biodefense programs are being stonewalled by the Army and other agencies," says Steve Erickson of Citizen's Education Project in Salt Lake City, which monitors the Army's Dugway Proving Ground. "That Southern Research and other secretive military contractors are also insinuating themselves into civilian biodefense programs is cause for concern that we are witnessing a steady erosion of openness and accountability, not only at Pentagon labs; but at academic institutions and in work funded by the National Institutes of Health."

Two other Department of Energy (DOE) labs that design and develop the nation's nuclear weapons are also building new biosafety level three biodefense facilities. Both Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos Labs have been sued by local community groups under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Inga Olson, Program Director at Tri-Valley CAREs, one of the groups that sued DOE, warns "Biodefense dollars are flowing like champagne at a wedding - into everywhere from nuclear weapons labs to

children's hospitals - everyone wants a piece of the action. But a far more sober look is needed at whether the rapid spread of labs, pathogens, and bioweapons knowledge poses a greater threat than the problem we are trying to solve."

"After all," says Mary Wulff of Citizens for a Safe Lab in Hamilton, Montana (where NIH is building a new biosafety level four facility), "the Bush administration continues to rely on fear generated by the anthrax attacks and shaky allegations against other countries, like Iraq, to push billions and billions through Congress. Instead of an informed national discussion, the government's actions are based on fear and unsound information. The importance of reigning in knee-jerk reactions is underscored by the nearly tragic exposure of workers at Children's Hospital in Oakland, California."

The national coalition of nonprofit groups is calling for a moratorium on new biodefense labs until comprehensive national assessment is conducted, and transparency guarantees in place, and a binding and open federal system exists to review dual-use research with biological weapons agents ([Sunshine Project, 2004](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

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Title: FBI Investigating Boston Tularemia Exposures

Date: January 21, 2005

Source: [NTI](#) (Nuclear Threat Initiative)

Abstract: Last year's exposures of three Boston University researchers to tularemia are being investigated by a number of agencies, including the FBI, the Associated Press reported yesterday (see [GSN](#), Jan. 20).

The FBI is mandated to investigate any release of biological agents that could be used by terrorists, according to AP.

Under Massachusetts state law, public health agencies must be notified “immediately, but in no case more than 24 hours” after the release of a reportable disease is identified, said Dr. Anita Barry, Boston's director of communicable disease control.

Researchers became ill in May and September of last year, and test results returned Oct. 28 indicated they had been working with contaminated material, according to AP. Work with the pathogen stopped Nov. 4, but the state Department of Public Health and the Boston Public Health Commission were not notified until several days afterward.

Thomas Moore, acting provost of the university's medical campus, said Wednesday that he could not explain the delay.

“I have been unable to come up with reasons why time went by from the 28th to the 9th,” Moore told the Boston Globe, adding that when laboratory personnel received the Oct. 28 test results, “they must have assumed something was amiss.”

Peter Rice would no longer serve as the BU chief of infectious disease as his inadequate leadership contributed to safety problems at the laboratory, university officials said (Associated Press/[Worcester Telegram & Gazette](#), Jan. 20).

Meanwhile, residents opposing construction near their homes of a Level-4 biohazard laboratory at Boston University are suing the school, the state and the city in hopes of stopping the project.

The 10 plaintiffs claim that the defendants ignored environmental laws, did not seriously examine alternative sites and failed to adequately study the potential for a biohazard incident, the *Boston Herald* reported.

"We never trusted them, and now everyone sees what we've been talking about," said Rose Arruda, referring to news of the tularemia exposures.

The litigation is "completely without merit," said Boston University spokeswoman Ellen Berlin, adding that the new laboratory would have the highest level of security and that the type of error that led to last year's exposures "would not have happened" in a Level-4 facility ([NTI, 2005](#)).

Title: Faulty Aerosol Chamber Infects Three

Date: April 18, 2005

Source: [Sunshine Project](#)

Abstract: A leaky aerosol chamber manufactured by the University of Wisconsin at Madison was responsible for three laboratory-acquired tuberculosis infections in a Seattle BSL-3 lab last year. The infections have not been made public until now. Nearly twenty Madison chambers exist across the US and in India, New Zealand, and Northern Ireland. While tuberculosis is not a biological weapons agent, the accident underscores the inherent dangers when working with dangerous disease agents, and the grave safety risks of the US biodefense program, which is encouraging more scientists to deliberately aerosolize bioweapons agents in Madison chambers and similar equipment.

The Madison chamber incident is the latest to be reported in a series of US lab accidents, including infections and/or mishandling of anthrax, tularemia, and pandemic influenza. At the encouragement of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Madison chambers have been purchased for use in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, North Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Colorado, Wisconsin, and California, as well as India, Northern Ireland, and New Zealand. More of the suspect chambers may be in use; but the legal counsel of the University of Wisconsin at Madison has refused to answer questions and has been reluctant to promptly answer requests filed under Wisconsin open records law.

The Chamber: The Madison aerosol chamber is a specialized type of lab equipment. The chamber is used to infect animals with disease through their lungs. Cultures of organisms causing tuberculosis or the bioweapons agents anthrax, Q fever, or brucella and others are placed in a part of the device called a nebulizer, which mixes the agents with air. The resulting aerosol is directed into a metal chamber in which animals have been placed on racks. The animals then breathe in the agent. The integrity of the complicated device's "O rings", seals, and other fittings is critical to preventing the aerosols from escaping the chamber and causing accidental infections. But the Madison chamber in Seattle, Washington leaks badly, and in 2004 it caused three laboratory-acquired tuberculosis infections at a BSL-3 lab shared by Corixa Corporation and the Infectious Disease Research Institute (IDRI).

"Foolproof": In late 2003, the Seattle lab began using a Madison aerosol chamber to infect guinea pigs with tuberculosis. Several batches were exposed over a period of months. By March 2004, a serious problem was detected when three employees, who previously tested negative for tuberculosis, came back with positive tests, or "conversions", indicating that they had been exposed to the agent.

The State of Washington opened an investigation. [The State's report was obtained by the Sunshine Project and is available at our website.](#) According to the report, in 2003 the IDRI team was trained to use the chamber by its inventor, a professor at Texas A&M University. IDRI was also trained by representatives of the University of Wisconsin at Madison. According to the State of Washington's investigation, Dr. David McMurray, the inventor and a tuberculosis researcher, made audacious safety claims about the chamber. The report says that McMurray claimed that "the chamber was so safe that there was no need to even locate it in a BSL-3 environment", that it was "foolproof", and that "respirator use was not necessary".

The Leaks: Interviews with IDRI staff by state investigators revealed that a leaky airflow meter was probably responsible for the infections. The investigation also revealed that IDRI staff had repeatedly encountered other dangerous problems. The chamber operator told state investigators "the Chamber

seals deteriorate quickly, crack and last about a month" and in June 2004, well after the first problems were thought to be fixed, "another big leak was recently found." Another researcher said "several seals of the Chamber were found to be cracked". IDRI does not conduct biodefense research.

Leak Replicated, No Apparent Safety Advisory: The airflow meter also leaked in tests of a Madison chamber located in Fort Collins, Colorado. Although the University of Wisconsin at Madison was contacted by the State of Washington in the course of the investigation, two Madison aerosol chamber customers contacted by the Sunshine Project say that they have not received any safety advisories. Nor has the chamber's manual been changed in response to the State's findings. The [current manual](#), obtained by the Sunshine Project under Wisconsin open records law, is dated 22 April 2002.

Biodefense Use: Many Madison chambers are used for tuberculosis studies; but others are used for biodefense. In December 2003, the Madison chamber was presented at a National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease (NIAID) biodefense workshop. Biodefense use includes: At Texas A&M University, scientists are using it to aerosolize brucella and Q fever. At the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, it is used by an anthrax researcher funded by the Department of Defense and NIAID. With NIAID encouragement, other biodefense projects using the Madison chamber are likely planned or even underway.

Conclusions: The Sunshine Project has been calling attention to the safety and security dangers of the US biodefense program since 2000. This case underscores how the 'precise, clean and neat' public image of BSL-3 and BSL-4 facilities that is promoted by NIAID and labs is frequently at odds with messy and risky realities.

According to the Sunshine Project's Edward Hammond, *"It should not fall to a small non-profit to reveal incidents such as this one. In this case, the institutions involved apparently didn't even inform their peers about the problems. Public safety and an informed debate about the biodefense program require the government to mandate public disclosure of all significant lab accidents. This may be more cold water on overheated biodefense safety claims; but we frankly wonder how many more serious problems have been kept out of the public eye."*

The United States does not have comprehensive laboratory safety law. The Madison chamber failure and consequent lab-acquired infections are yet more evidence of the urgent need for binding laboratory biosafety law, backed by enforceable international standards ([Sunshine Project, 2005](#)).

Title: Plague-Infected Lab Mice Missing In New Jersey

Date: September 15, 2005

Source: [MSNBC](#)

Abstract: Three mice infected with the bacteria responsible for bubonic plague apparently disappeared from a laboratory about two weeks ago, and authorities launched a search though health experts said there was scant public risk.

The mice were unaccounted-for at the Public Health Research Institute, which is on the campus of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey and conducts bioterrorism research for the federal government.

Federal officials said the mice may never be accounted for. Among other things, the rodents may have been stolen, eaten by other lab animals or just misplaced in a paperwork error.

If the mice got outside the lab, they would have already died from the disease, state Health Commissioner Fred Jacobs said.

The possibility of theft prompted the institute to interrogate two dozen of its employees and conduct lie detector tests, The Star-Ledger of Newark reported Thursday.

The FBI said it was investigating. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is also investigating, the newspaper reported.

University officials did not immediately return a call seeking comment Thursday morning.

The mice were injected as part of an inoculation and vaccination experiment, investigators said.

Health officials say 10 to 20 people in the United States contract plague each year, usually through infected fleas or rodents. It can be treated with antibiotics, but about one in seven U.S. cases is fatal. Bubonic plague is not contagious, but left untreated it can transform into pneumonic plague, which can be spread from person to person.

The incident came as federal authorities investigate possible corruption in the school's finances. The FBI is reviewing political donations and millions of dollars in no-bid contracts awarded to politically connected firms ([MSNBC, 2005](#)).

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Title: Texas A&M University Violates Federal Law In Biodefense Lab Infection

Date: April 12, 2007

Source: [Sunshine Project](#)

Abstract: An aerosol chamber mishap at Texas A&M University in February 2006 caused a researcher to be infected with the bioweapons agent brucella. Texas A&M University then violated federal law by not reporting the brucellosis case to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and now faces severe penalties. This information has only come to light as a result of persistent Texas Public Information Act requests by the Sunshine Project.

Overdue records obtained by the Sunshine Project in the last two days confirm that A&M officials discussed the fact that the federal Select Agent Rule required reporting the brucella infection; but they chose not to do so. A&M is still holding back additional documentation of crime. The scandal points to the urgent need for a mandatory federal accident and near-miss reporting system that publishes institution-level data on mishaps and creates public accountability for biodefense lab accidents.

For federal violations, Texas A&M may be fined \$500,000, plus up to \$250,000 for individual(s) that failed to report the incident. In refusing to produce information about the infection, A&M officials also flouted the Texas Public Information Act. The Sunshine Project is filing a complaint with Texas Attorney General Greg Abbott that may result in other fines and/or jail sentences if A&M officials are found guilty of hiding documents.

What Happened: The infection incident occurred on 9 February 2006. Several A&M researchers, including Principal Investigator Thomas Ficht, were in a BSL-3 lab training in the use of the Madison Aerosol Chamber. Supervising was David McMurray, an A&M professor and self-described inventor of the chamber, who has characterized it as “foolproof”.

Following a “hot” run that blew aerosolized brucella into the chamber to expose mice, researchers began clean up procedures. Using what Texas A&M now admits were inappropriate protocols, a researcher *“cleaned the unit by climbing partially into the chamber to disinfect it.”* A&M officials later concluded that the brucella bacteria likely entered her body via her eyes as a result of this improper procedure. (This is the third instance of lab-acquired infections related to the Madison chamber that the Sunshine Project has uncovered. The others were in Seattle and New York City.)

By April 2006, the researcher had *“been home sick for several weeks.”* Nobody apparently suspected brucellosis, despite the occupational exposure and, presumably, familiarity with its symptoms. Eventually, the researcher’s personal physician ordered blood tests and made the diagnosis on about April 10. On 15 April, the infected researcher began a heavy treatment course reflecting the severity of the situation. She

received a week of intravenous antibiotics followed by a 45-day course of two additional antibiotic drugs. Just over a month later, new blood tests indicated that the infection had passed.

Failure to Report: E-mails that Texas A&M finally released to the Sunshine Project late on Tuesday night reveal that the University broke federal law by not reporting the infection. The Select Agent Rule required A&M to report the infection immediately upon its discovery and for the school to file a formal report, called APHIS/CDC Form 3, within 7 days.

According to A&M records, the sick researcher told Thomas Ficht of the diagnosis on Monday or Tuesday, April 10 or 11, 2006. Based on the records A&M has released, Ficht does not appear to have told A&M administrators until ten days later. On 21 April, a Friday afternoon, Ficht informed other A&M officials, including Angela Raines, the Responsible Official under the Select Agent Rule and Brent Maddox, the A&M biosafety director, in an e-mail titled "*Workmen's Compensation*".

Texas A&M has also released a partial e-mail sequence involving discussions during the following week between Ficht, the sick researcher, and Maddox (the safety director). On Tuesday April 25, Ficht noted "*according to the select agent guidelines [sic] we are required to report any laboratory exposures to the CDC.*" Yet no report was filed.

Ficht is the Research Standards Officer of Texas A&M University, a member of the NIH bacterial biodefense and bacterial pathogenesis study groups, and is funded to study bioweapons agents by the Department of Homeland Security and National Institutes of Health. Notably, Ficht is one of only a few US researchers who were studying *Brucella* before the post-9/11 biodefense boom.

A&M has yet to release any of Maddox or Raines' records about the incident, despite having been obligated to do so by Texas law for almost six months. These undoubtedly would shed more light on A&M's violation of the Select Agent Rule.

A Year Too Late: There is no reason to suspect that A&M would have admitted the truth without pressure. It has taken six months for the Sunshine Project to convince A&M to reveal this incident to the limited extent known today. This week, as the Project was closing in on details in a series of tense e-mails with the Texas A&M General Counsel (including a threat to take the matter to law enforcement), A&M officials apparently decided that they could no longer stonewall.

While A&M was refusing to answer Sunshine Project requests, on Tuesday (10 April), A&M e-mailed CDC to inform it of the incident - a full year after the infection should have been reported. Yesterday (11 April), A&M's Angela Raines filed the required APHIS/CDC Form 3 document, 51 weeks after A&M was required to submit it.

Penalties: The Sunshine Project is calling for maximum penalties to be levied. Says Sunshine Project Director Edward Hammond, "*The evidence released to us indicates that Texas A&M officials discussed the federal requirement to report the incident, yet they did not do so. They chose to ignore the law, and that irresponsible decision to endanger public health and security should be swiftly and severely punished with maximum fines and loss of federal research funding.*"

An Ongoing Problem: For years, watchdogs have pointed to the lack of effective regulation of BSL-3 and BSL-4 labs in the United States, and particularly the need for improved (and transparent) accident reporting. Those calls have grown louder after a series of accidents in recent years that labs tried to hide from the public, including tularemia infections at Boston University, a plague problem in Newark, New Jersey, and a genetically-engineered bird flu incident in Austin, Texas.

The Sunshine Project has gathered data (in press) documenting nearly a score more BSL-3 and BSL-4 accidents, including select agent incidents, almost none of which have been reported to the public. Due to

the absence of effective federal regulation, there are, undoubtedly, many more accidents that have been successfully buried, like the Texas A&M brucella incident almost was.

"It is common knowledge in the biodefense business that lab accidents with bioweapons agents are routinely buried in order to avoid negative publicity and endangering funding," says Hammond, "It is only through the power of the Texas Public Information Act that Texas A&M's criminal failures have been revealed."

The Sunshine Project is calling for a mandatory national accident and near-miss reporting system to be established. *"When accidents are buried, nobody learns from past mistakes, and communities are kept in the dark about accidents and sloppy labs in their midst."* says Hammond, *"It's time for biodefense labs to stop talking down to the public with false safety claims and to start being transparent. All BSL-3 and BSL-4 labs should be required to report all significant accidents and near-accidents, and that information should be published by the federal government, with details of every incident, including the name of the lab and the agent involved"* ([Sunshine Project, 2007](#)).

Title: Plague-Infested Mice, Anthrax Missing From N.J. Labs

Date: April 26, 2006

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: In the past year, two New Jersey laboratories have been unable to account for plague-infested mice and vials of deadly anthrax spores, and top state officials are scrambling to devise better ways to safeguard deadly material.

In both cases, authorities say they think the items in question were not actually lost, but were simply unaccounted for due to clerical errors.

They cannot say for sure — and that has a Rutgers University microbiologist predicting more trouble if such substances are not kept at a central location secured by the federal government.

"The fact that they don't know the answer means they're not running a properly secured facility," professor Richard Ebright said of both cases. "The odds are that it was an accounting error, but it is very possible that one of the persons with access to the lab has removed that material."

Last week, state health officials said they could not account for two vials of anthrax bacteria once thought to have been stored at a government laboratory in Trenton. In September, a Newark health research lab lost track of three mice infected with the bacteria responsible for bubonic plague.

The mice were never located, and officials said the rodents might have been stolen, eaten by other lab animals or just misplaced in a paperwork error.

While the FBI and state authorities are investigating the possibility that the anthrax and mice were removed from the labs, they believe that no crimes have been committed. The state Health Department plans to tell federal authorities on Wednesday it believes the anthrax case is the result of a counting error.

Samples of anthrax have been stored at the Trenton lab since shortly after the October 2001 anthrax mailings that went through a Hamilton, New Jersey, post office, killing four people across the country and sickening 17.

"I think the genesis was that they were inundated with samples," Canas said. "What I would like to see is bringing this number down. Let's at least cull these down into something more manageable."

Richard Canas, New Jersey's Homeland Security director, said it does appear an accounting error is to blame for the latest case. But he wants better safeguards put in place, including disposing of some of the samples.

Ebright, who has been critical of the nation's bioterrorism safety efforts since the anthrax attacks, said more than 300 institutions nationwide and 16,500 individuals received government clearance to possess deadly bio-agents such as anthrax as part of a plan to study and protect the specimens.

"After the mailings in 2001, the logical approach was to tightly restrict the number of institutions and officials with access to the materials," he said. "Precisely the opposite has happened, unfortunately. This is a case when we've spent money to put ourselves at greater risk."

That is not to say facilities have not taken stronger steps on their own. The Trenton lab where the anthrax spores were stored has multiple layers of security, including a padlocked containment area requiring two different sets of identification for access. Only 11 people have such clearance, and all have been questioned, authorities said.

The lab also has video monitoring and 24-hour security guards.

The Newark lab that lost track of the plague-infested mice conducts bioterrorism research for the federal government. After the incident, the facility improved its video surveillance and stopped using contracted animal handlers. Before the incident, the center relied on a single security guard.

Ebright said the U.S. should store all its hazardous bio-agents at a single, secure location rather than having them scattered across the country.

"If an adversary of the United States, such as al-Qaida, wanted to obtain this material, the most effective, simple procedure to do so is to plant a person in one of those numerous institutions that the administration has put in place working with this material," he said. "Because the number of those institutions has increased and because it happened without an increase in effective security, the risk to the United States has dramatically increased" ([Fox News, 2006](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

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Title: 2 Mice Carrying Plague Disappear From New Jersey Lab, FBI Says No Public Health Risk

Date: February 7, 2009

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: The frozen remains of two mice injected with the organism that causes plague have not been accounted for seven weeks after being discovered missing at a University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey facility in Newark, the university said Friday.

The FBI investigated and determined there was no risk to public health or any indication of the terrorist link.

It wasn't the first time plague-infected mice have disappeared from the New Jersey facility. Four years ago, in September 2005, three live mice infected with bubonic plague bacteria disappeared from various cages. Officials later said they believed the rodents had died.

UMDNJ's Public Health Research Institute issued a four-paragraph statement about the December incident late Friday saying it believes the red hazardous waste bag containing the dead mice was sterilized and incinerated along with another bag.

"Although the mice in the missing bag were used in vaccine experiments involving the bacteria *Yersinia pestis*, the organism that causes plague, UMDNJ has no reason to believe that this situation poses a risk to the safety or health of UMDNJ staff or the community at large," the university said in its prepared statement.

University spokesman Jerry Carey said he did not know why UMDNJ waited seven weeks to disclose the missing mice.

Bryan Travers, a spokesman for the FBI office in Newark, told The Star-Ledger of Newark that the FBI determined there was "no nexus to terrorism or risk to public health."

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention also investigated after the Dec. 19 discovery that mice were missing. A CDC spokesman had no immediate information on the status of its investigation.

Dr. David Perlin, director of the research institute, said the experiment was part of a National Institutes of Health bioterrorism program to test a vaccine for plague. The infectious disease often caused by bites from rodent fleas is of interest to researchers because of its potential for use by bioterrorists.

Perlin said when mice die during an experiment, they are double bagged, labeled then sprayed with a disinfectant before being placed in a freezer for storage, where they are kept for the duration of the research. Afterward, the bagged remains are sterilized then shipped offsite for incineration.

"Any time you are putting something wet in the freezer, there's a chance bags can stick together, and frequently they do," he said of the disinfectant-sprayed bags.

The rodents had been infected with the plague, Perlin said, but he said they posed no threat to research staff or the public in part because they were dead. They were also housed in a secure facility that follows protocols for a biohazard site, he said.

Millions of people died from plague in the Middle Ages, when homes and work places were inhabited by flea-infested rats. Antibiotics are effective against plague, but the disease can be fatal if an infected person is not treated quickly, the CDC Web site says. There is currently no vaccine.

Perlin said the institute has begun taking inventory of all logged hazardous waste bags before sterilization following the incident ([Fox News, 2009](#)).

Title: Countywide Bioterrorism Drill Tests Local Hospitals' Emergency Preparedness

Date: February 19, 2009

Source: [SMH](#)

Abstract: Local hospitals and public health officials today tested their capacity to respond to an escalating bioterrorist attack involving deliberate and widespread salmonella poisoning in Sarasota County.

In the drill scenario, local hospitals had reported an unusual increase in the number of people with salmonella poisoning during the week. On Friday, the number of mock patients peaked dramatically, prompting Sarasota Memorial Hospital to deploy its "mash-like" medical surge unit in the hospital's South Parking Garage and triggering a simulated countywide response by Sarasota County public health and emergency management officials.

The culmination of the drill took place when dozens of local students and community members posing as patients arrived at Sarasota Memorial Hospital with severe nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. While Sarasota Memorial doctors and nurses were triaging and stabilizing those patients, an industrial explosion at a fictitious plastics factory in the southern part of the county forced emergency management officials to develop a countywide multi-casualty plan to transport those mock patients to other local hospitals for decontamination and treatment. Meanwhile, public health officials were investigating the suspected deliberate contamination of local food with salmonella bacteria.

"It was an amazing show of collaboration and cooperation among Sarasota County's hospitals, emergency responders and health officials," said Sarasota Memorial Public Safety Director Mickey Watson. "As with any drill, there were a number of twists and surprises, but everyone worked together to keep the health and safety of our citizens the number #1 priority."

The drill scenario was based on actual events that took place during the first and single largest bioterrorism attack in the United States – the 1984 Rajneeshee bioterror attack in Oregon – when hundreds of people were sickened from the deliberate spread of salmonella bacteria on salad bars in 10 restaurants in that state.

In the Sarasota scenario, a fictitious local extremist group – MeatHaters – would later be implicated in the deliberate poisoning of food/refreshments served to as many as 4,000 people who attended a public event earlier in the week.

Following the drill, teams were assembled at each participating organization and agency to debrief on what they learned and identify opportunities to improve their response capabilities in the event of an actual event ([SMH, 2009](#)).

Title: Virus Mix-Up By Lab Could Have Resulted In Pandemic

Date: March 6, 2009

Source: [Times of India](#)

Abstract: It's emerged that virulent H5N1 bird flu was sent out by accident from an Austrian lab last year and given to ferrets in the Czech Republic before anyone realised. As well as the risk of it escaping into the wild, the H5N1 got mixed with a human strain, which might have spawned a hybrid that could unleash a pandemic. Last December, the Austrian branch of US vaccine company Baxter sent a batch of ordinary human H3N2 flu, altered so it couldn't replicate, to Avir Green Hills Biotechnology, also in Austria. In February, a lab in the Czech Republic working for Avir alerted Baxter that, unexpectedly, ferrets inoculated with the sample had died. It turned out the sample contained live H5N1, which Baxter uses to make vaccine. The two seem to have been mixed in error ([Times, of India, 2009](#)).

Title: European Lab Accidents Raise Biosecurity Concerns

Date: March 19, 2009

Source: [Reuters](#)

Abstract: Lab accidents involving bird flu and Ebola viruses have increased biosecurity fears in Europe, where public health experts say research on dangerous pathogens needs to be more strictly monitored.

A scientist in [Germany](#) last week pricked herself with a needle that was believed to be contaminated with a strain of the Ebola haemorrhagic virus with a mortality rate of around 90 percent. She is still under observation in hospital.

That accident added to public health concerns following the recent disclosure that deadly H5N1 bird flu virus samples were mixed with seasonal flu samples at a Baxter International ([BAX.N](#)) contracted laboratory in Austria.

Health authorities and industry groups reviewing European lab safety standards concluded in a new report that scientists and managers needed to be better trained in ways to prevent, handle and report such incidents.

While stressing that research on viruses and pathogens is important for vaccine, drug and diagnostic development, the group Biosafety Europe said "it also represents a risk to the population in case those organisms may spread in the environment due to a laboratory accident, poor laboratory practices or intentional removal and subsequent release (terrorist attack)."

"Adequate technical and physical containment measures and best biosafety and biosecurity practices must be implemented in those facilities to prevent accidental or intentional release of dangerous pathogens," it said in the recommendations, published on www.biosafety-europe.eu/FinalConsiderations_PDFs.html

Security experts say viruses and other biological agents could be used as weapons, as occurred in 2001 in the United States when envelopes containing anthrax were sent to media outlets and U.S. lawmakers, killing five people.

Human Error

Baxter spokesman Chris Bona said the Illinois-based company learned in February about the H5N1 contamination, which was due to "a combination of process, technical and human error."

The flu virus samples were meant only for testing and not vaccine or product development, according to the spokesman, who said Baxter has "put corrective measures in place" after the accident but declined to give details "for proprietary reasons."

All 37 people exposed to the mixture at subcontractor sites in Germany, the Czech Republic and Slovenia, and at AVIR Greenhills Biotechnology, an Austrian company that bought the samples, tested negative for H5N1 bird flu, Bona said.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) fears that virus, which has killed 256 people since 2003, could trigger a deadly flu pandemic if it mutates and starts to spread more easily.

Biosafety Europe's project coordinator Kathrin Summermatter said that better training and more collaboration on safety standards could help reduce pathogen risks in European labs.

"We found that even though there are European guidelines concerning biosafety, the awareness, the implementation and the control was not the same in the different European countries," she told Reuters by email.

The group's report, compiled before the recent bird flu and Ebola accidents, said that Northern European countries disclosed more laboratory-acquired infections than other parts of Europe, "which in part may reflect reporting differences."

Summermatter said greater transparency about incidents that do occur was essential to help identify and reduce risks: "It is important to learn from the experience of other laboratories" ([Reuters, 2009](#)).

Title: Swine Flu Container Explodes On Train

Date: April 28, 2009

Source: [Spiegel](#)

Abstract: When a container holding swine flu exploded on a Swiss train on Monday, it could have led to a nightmare scenario. Luckily the virus was not the mutated swine flu that has killed around 150 people in Mexico and that has already spread to parts of Europe.

It has all the hallmarks of a disaster movie: A container filled with the swine flu virus explodes on a busy train. But that's exactly the scenario that briefly caused the Swiss authorities some alarm on Monday evening. In the midst of [global fears of a swine flu pandemic](#), a container with swine flu exploded on a train carrying over 60 people.

Luckily, however, it was not the mutated swine flu virus that has killed around 150 people in Mexico. The police quickly reassured the public that there was no danger of any infection.

According to the police, a lab technician with the Swiss National Center for Influenza in Geneva had travelled to Zurich to collect eight ampoules, five of which were filled with the H1N1 swine flu virus. The samples were to be used to develop a test for swine flu infections.

The containers were hermetically sealed and cooled with dry ice. However, it seems the dry ice was not packed correctly and it melted during the journey. The gas coming from the containers then built up too much pressure and the ampoules exploded, as the train was pulling into a station.

After consulting with a virologist, the police stopped the train just before Lausanne station and evacuated it, taking the precaution to isolate all those on board for one hour. A specialist for infectious diseases then reassured all those involved that the particular strain of swine flu on the train posed no risk for humans.

Taking no chances, the police took the contact details of all the passengers before allowing them to continue on their journey ([Spiegel 2009](#)).

Title: Plague Samples Suspected In Scientist Death

Date: September 21, 2009

Source: [Science Mag](#)

Abstract: An autopsy last week revealed that a geneticist who died mysteriously [might have succumbed to the plague](#). Malcolm Casadaban, 60, studied a weakened and reportedly benign form of the bacteria that causes plague, *Yersinia pestis*, in his lab at the University of Chicago. Casadaban died Sunday, 13 September, and an autopsy report 5 days later indicated high levels of *Y. pestis* in his blood. No other cause of death was apparent, the university said. A team of scientists at the university, with support from local health officials and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is investigating the matter. So far, no one in contact with Casadaban has shown plague symptoms. The investigators are focusing on whether the strain Casadaban worked on was different than other benign strains of the bacterium and whether he had any inborn susceptibility to the microbe. Results are expected in a few weeks ([Science Mag, 2009](#)).

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Title: University Of Chicago Microbiologist Infected From Possible Lab Accident

Date: September 12, 2011

Source: [Sciencemag](#)

Abstract: Another laboratory-acquired infection may have occurred in a University of Chicago building where 2 years ago a researcher contracted plague and later died. Late last month, a researcher who worked in the same general lab area was hospitalized with a skin infection caused by a common bacterium being studied in her lab.

The researcher became infected with *Bacillus cereus*, which can cause food-borne infections, while working on a project headed by microbiologist Olaf Schneewind, according to the university. She was hospitalized on 27 August; after receiving surgery and antibiotics, she was released. In her lab, where *B. cereus* was studied in biosafety-level 2 conditions (on the lower end of four biosafety levels), the university suspended research to decontaminate the area as a precautionary measure (it was expected to open later this week).

The researcher was likely exposed through an open wound. The university is still investigating whether she acquired the infection in the lab, said University of Chicago Medical Center spokesperson Lorna Wong. *B. cereus* is not contagious as long as standard procedures such as good hand-washing hygiene are followed, but family members and co-workers were screened for infection risk and some were offered precautionary antibiotics.

Two years ago, a researcher who worked in the same area in the Cummings Life Science Center, geneticist Malcolm Casadaban, a co-principal investigator with Schneewind, [died after becoming infected with a weakened strain](#) of the *Yersinia pestis* bacterium that was not thought to infect healthy adults. According to a [report](#) in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's *Mortality and Morbidity Weekly Report*, Casadaban may have become sick because he had hemochromatosis, or an overload of iron in the body. The *Y. pestis* strain had been weakened by making it less able to acquire iron, and the excess iron in Casadaban's body might have allowed it to become more virulent, the *MMWR* report says.

That report said Casadaban, who was known to use gloves inconsistently, may have become infected through dermal exposure—possibly the same exposure route as the researcher infected with *B. cereus*. The university said that Chicago's public health department has visited the campus and reviewed the lab's safety procedures.

Neither case involved a select agent—a pathogen on CDC's list of potential agents in a biological attack. (Although *Y. pestis* is on the list, the strain Casadaban studied was excluded.) But Schneewind [also directs the Great Lakes Regional Center of Excellence for Biodefense and Emerging Infectious Diseases Research](#), a consortium funded by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) to study select agents and natural threats. The center does some of its work at a [major biosafety level-3 lab](#) on the campus of Argonne National Laboratory, one of a dozen such regional biocontainment labs built

partly with NIAID funding after the 2001 anthrax attacks. Schneewind did not respond to an e-mail this morning seeking comment.

Updated on 13 September: Today *ScienceInsider* discussed the incident with Conrad Gilliam, University of Chicago dean for research and graduate education in the biological sciences division. Gilliam said that Olaf Schneewind's group was studying *B. cereus* in a BSL-2 facility using BSL-3 practices, such as a biosafety cabinet, as a precaution. The infected researcher wasn't working on *B. cereus* but may have touched her gloved hand to a drop of inoculant spilled by another researcher, then touched a wound on her skin that wasn't properly covered, Gilliam said. The university is having *B. cereus* samples sequenced to verify that the strain she was infected with was acquired in the lab.

The university is concerned that the *B. cereus* accident follows the 2009 plague infection, Gilliam said. "The fact that there have been two serious incidents [involving] individuals, we take that very seriously. It doesn't matter if it was a statistical fluke or not." As a precaution during the decontamination and university's inquiry, Schneewind is moving work on *B. cereus* and some other BSL-2 pathogens that his team had been studying using BSL-3 practices from the Cummings building to the off-campus Ricketts BSL-3 facility.

Once the move and decontamination of Cummings labs are complete, "We'll seriously sit down to retraining, retooling, rethinking" biosafety procedures, Gilliam says. He added that he is responding to queries about the incident so that Schneewind can focus on moving four researchers and their projects to the off-site lab ([Science Mag, 2011](#)).

Title: Chemical Released During Fort Detrick Drilling Non-Hazardous

Date: November 22, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: According to a Fort Detrick attorney, preliminary testing has revealed that the release of a chemical during well drilling at the Army installation last week was not enough to be hazardous.

Well drillers at the base, located near Frederick, Md., stopped work on Nov. 16 after detecting an odor that turned out to be tetrachloroethene, known as PCE, which is used commonly as a dry-cleaning solvent. Air and water samples were sent to an independent laboratory by the drilling contractor, according Robert Sperling, a Fort Detrick spokesman, *Gazette.net* reports.

"It's no big deal," Gary Zolyak, a Fort Detrick attorney, said, according to *Gazette.net*. "The smell did not make it more than 10 feet from the well, and did not go beyond the property line."

As part of the cleanup effort, a contractor was drilling a monitoring well in a landfill at Area B-11, a part of the base that served for decades as the dumping ground for chemical, biological and radiological waste. PCE and trichloroethene found in groundwater on and off base in 1992 were identified as above the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Act maximum contaminant levels. Waste in the landfill includes animal refuse, acids, chemicals, metals, wood, herbicides, insecticides, phosgene and animals potentially contaminated with anthrax.

"There is no reason to suspect anything about it was dangerous, but the information gives the impression that something was wrong," William Hudson, a community involvement coordinator for the EPA, said according to *Gazette.net*.

Workers sealed the well at 150 feet, 200 feet short of their goal, and started drilling another approximately 30 feet away. Sperling said that he notified the public because the fort wanted residents to know what was happening in case they saw workers donning respiratory equipment.

"We didn't want people to be alarmed," Sperling said, according to *Gazette.net* ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIO TERROR BIBLE.COM: The following news and events are in respect to bio-terror and pandemic related legislation which occurred within the calendar year of 2001. The American government, more than any other nation, has been systematically preparing its population for an upcoming bio-terror related pandemic by passing draconian bio-terror legislation in the wake of the 9/11 attacks.

LEGISLATION: [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2001\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2002\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2003\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2004\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2005\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2010\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2011\)](#), and [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2012\)](#).

Title: The Center For Disease Control's Public Health Response To The Threat Of Bioterrorism

Date: July 23, 2001

Source: [University of Virginia](#)

Abstract: James M. Hughes, M.D. Director, National Center for Infectious Diseases Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Department of Health and Human Services Testimony before the Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans' Affairs, and International Relations Committee on Government Reform, U.S. House of Representatives.

Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee. I am Dr. James M. Hughes, Director, National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). I am accompanied by Dr. James W. LeDuc, Acting Director of NCID's Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases. Thank you for the invitation to update you on CDC's public health response to the threat of bioterrorism. I will discuss the overall goals of our bioterrorism preparedness program, and I will briefly address specific activities aimed at preparedness for a deliberate release of variola virus, the pathogen responsible for smallpox.

Vulnerability of the Civilian Population

In the past, an attack with a biological agent was considered very unlikely; however, now it seems entirely possible. Many experts believe that it is no longer a matter of "if" but "when" such an attack will occur. Unlike an explosion or a tornado, in a biological event, it is unlikely that a single localized place or cluster of people will be identified for traditional first responder activity. The initial responders to such a biological attack will include emergency department and hospital staff, members of the outpatient medical community, and a wide range of response personnel in the public health system, in conjunction with county and city health officers. Increased vigilance and preparedness for unexplained illnesses and injuries are an essential part of the public health effort to protect the American people against bioterrorism.

Public Health Leadership

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) anti-bioterrorism efforts are focused on

improving the nation's public health surveillance network to quickly detect and identify the biological agent that has been released; strengthening the capacities for medical response, especially at the local level; expanding the stockpile of pharmaceuticals for use if needed; expanding research on disease agents that might be released, rapid methods for identifying biological agents, and improved treatments and vaccines; and preventing bioterrorism by regulation of the shipment of hazardous biological agents or toxins. On July 10, 2001, Secretary Thompson named CDC's Dr. Scott Lillibridge as his special advisor to lead the Department's coordinated bioterrorism initiative. As the Nation's disease prevention and control agency, it is CDC's responsibility on behalf of DHHS to provide national leadership in the public health and medical communities in a concerted effort to detect, diagnose, respond to, and prevent illnesses, including those that occur as a result of a deliberate release of biological agents. This task is an integral part of CDC's overall mission to monitor and protect the health of the U.S. population. In 1998, CDC issued Preventing Emerging Infectious Diseases: A Strategy for the 21st Century, which describes CDC's plan for combating today's emerging diseases and preventing those of tomorrow. It focuses on four goals, each of which has direct relevance to preparedness for bioterrorism: disease surveillance and outbreak response; applied research to develop diagnostic tests, drugs, vaccines, and surveillance tools; infrastructure and training; and disease prevention and control. This plan emphasizes the need to be prepared for the unexpected — whether it is a naturally occurring influenza pandemic or the deliberate release of smallpox by a terrorist. It is within the context of these overall goals that CDC has begun to address preparing our Nation's public health infrastructure to respond to acts of biological terrorism. Copies of this CDC plan have been provided previously to the Subcommittee. In addition, CDC presented in March a report to the Senate entitled "Public Health's Infrastructure: A Status Report." Recommendations in this report complement the strategies outlined for emerging infectious diseases and preparedness and response to bioterrorism. These recommendations include training of the public health workforce, strengthening of data and communications systems, and improving the public health systems at the state and local level.

CDC's Strategic Plan for Bioterrorism

On April 21, 2000, CDC issued a Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), Biological and Chemical Terrorism: Strategic Plan for Preparedness and Response — Recommendations of the CDC Strategic Planning Workgroup, which outlines steps for strengthening public health and healthcare capacity to protect the nation against these threats. This report reinforces the work CDC has been contributing to this effort since 1998 and lays a framework from which to enhance public health infrastructure. In keeping with the message of this report, five key focus areas have been identified which provide the foundation for local, state, and federal planning efforts: Preparedness and Prevention, Detection and Surveillance, Diagnosis and Characterization of Biological and Chemical Agents, Response, and Communication. These areas capture the goals of CDC's Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Program for general bioterrorism preparedness, as well as the more specific goals targeted towards preparing for the potential intentional reintroduction of smallpox. As was highlighted in the recent Dark Winter exercise, smallpox virus is of particular concern.

Preparedness and Prevention

CDC is working to ensure that all levels of the public health community — federal, state, and local — are prepared to work in coordination with the medical and emergency response communities to address the public health consequences of biological and chemical terrorism. CDC is creating diagnostic and epidemiological performance standards for state and local health departments and will help states conduct drills and exercises to assess local readiness for bioterrorism. In addition, CDC, the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Department of Defense (DOD), and other agencies are supporting and

encouraging research to address scientific issues related to bioterrorism. In some cases, new vaccines, antitoxins, or innovative drug treatments need to be developed or stocked. Moreover, we need to learn more about the pathogenesis and epidemiology of the infectious diseases which do not affect the U.S. population currently. We have only limited knowledge about how artificial methods of dispersion may affect the infection rate, virulence, or impact of these biological agents.

In 1999, the Institute of Medicine released its Assessment of Future Scientific Needs for Live Variola Virus, which formed the basis for a phased research agenda to address several scientific issues related to smallpox. This research agenda is a collaboration between CDC, NIH, and DOD and is being undertaken in the high-containment laboratory at CDC with the concurrence of WHO. The research addresses: 1) the use of modern serologic and molecular diagnostic techniques to improve diagnostic capabilities for smallpox, 2) the evaluation of antiviral compounds for activity against the smallpox virus, and 3) further study of the pathogenesis of smallpox by the development of an animal model that mimics human smallpox infection.

To date, genetic material from 45 different strains of smallpox virus has been extracted and is being evaluated to determine the genetic diversity of different strains of the virus. The NIH, with CDC and DOD collaborators, has funded a Poxvirus Bioinformatics Resource Center (www.poxvirus.org) to facilitate the analysis of sequence data to aid the development of rapid and specific diagnostic assays, antiviral medicines and vaccines. A dedicated sequencing and bio-informatics laboratory also is being developed at CDC to help further these efforts. This laboratory will also be used to help characterize other potential bioterrorism pathogens. In addition, a team of collaborating scientists has screened over 270 antiviral compounds for activity against smallpox virus and other related poxviruses and have found several compounds which merit further evaluation in animal models.

These compounds were evaluated initially in cell cultures, and 27 promising candidates are being further evaluated for efficacy. The identification of one currently licensed compound with in vitro and in vivo efficacy against the smallpox virus has led to the development of an Investigational New Drug (IND) application by NIH and CDC to the FDA for use of this drug, cidofovir, in an emergency situation for treating persons who are diagnosed with smallpox. Researchers also have been funded by NIH to design new anti-smallpox medicines and to create human monoclonal antibodies to replace the limited supply of vaccinia immune globulin that is needed to treat vaccine complications that arise during immunization campaigns.

The Advisory Committee for Immunization Practices (ACIP) worked with CDC to develop updated guidelines for the use of smallpox vaccine. These guidelines were published in the MMWR in June 2001 and serve to educate the medical and public health community regarding the recommended routine and emergency uses and medical aspects of the vaccine as well as, the medical aspects of smallpox itself. Several infection control and worker safety issues were also addressed by the ACIP within the updated guidelines. While we are pursuing the development of additional smallpox vaccine to improve our readiness to respond to a smallpox outbreak, we are also working to ensure that the stores of vaccine that we have in the United States currently are ready for use, including protocols for emergency release and transportation of the vaccine.

Detection and Surveillance

Because the initial detection of a biological terrorist attack will most likely occur at the local level, it is essential to educate and train members of the medical community, both public and private, who may be the first to examine and treat the victims. It is also necessary to upgrade the surveillance systems of state

and local health departments, as well as within healthcare facilities such as hospitals, which will be relied upon to spot unusual patterns of disease occurrence and to identify any additional cases of illness. CDC will provide terrorism-related training to epidemiologists and laboratorians, emergency responders, emergency department personnel and other front-line health-care providers, and health and safety personnel. CDC is working to provide educational materials regarding potential bioterrorism agents to the medical and public health communities on its bioterrorism website at www.bt.cdc.gov. For example, we are preparing a video on smallpox vaccination techniques for public health personnel and healthcare providers who may administer vaccine in an emergency situation. CDC is planning to work with partners such as the Johns Hopkins Center for Civilian Biodefense Studies and the Infectious Diseases Society of America to develop training and educational materials for incorporation into medical and public health graduate and post-graduate curricula. With public health partners, CDC is spearheading the development of the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System, which will facilitate automated, timely electronic capture of data from the healthcare system. CDC has also worked with organizations such as the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists to ensure that suspected cases of smallpox are immediately reportable in their jurisdictions and that clear lines of communication are in place.

Diagnosis and Characterization of Biological and Chemical Agents

To ensure that prevention and treatment measures can be implemented quickly in the event of a biological or chemical terrorist attack, rapid diagnosis will be critical. CDC is developing guidelines and quality assurance standards for the safe and secure collection, storage, transport, and processing of biologic and environmental samples. In collaboration with other federal and non-federal partners, CDC is co-sponsoring a series of training exercises for state public health laboratory personnel on requirements for the safe use, containment, and transport of dangerous biological agents and toxins. CDC is also enhancing its efforts to foster the safe design and operation of Biosafety Level 3 laboratories, which are required for handling many highly dangerous pathogens. In addition, CDC is helping to limit access to potential terrorist agents by continuing to administer the Select Agent Rule, Additional Requirements for Facilities Transferring or Receiving Select Agents (42 CFR Section 72.6), which regulates shipments of certain hazardous biological organisms and toxins. Furthermore, CDC is developing a Rapid Toxic Screen to detect people's exposure to 150 chemical agents using blood or urine samples.

Response

A decisive and timely response to a biological terrorist event involves a fully documented and well rehearsed plan of detection, epidemiologic investigation, and medical treatment for affected persons, and the initiation of disease prevention measures to minimize illness, injury and death. CDC is addressing this by (1) assisting state and local health agencies in developing their plans for investigating and responding to unusual events and unexplained illnesses and (2) bolstering CDC's capacities within the overall federal bioterrorism response effort. CDC is working to formalize current draft plans for the notification and mobilization of personnel and laboratory resources in response to a bioterrorism emergency, as well as overall strategies for vaccination, and development and implementation of other potential outbreak control measures such as quarantine measures. In addition, CDC is working to develop national standards to ensure that respirators used by first responders to terrorist acts provide adequate protection against weapons of terrorism.

Communication Systems

In the event of an intentional release of a biological agent, rapid and secure communications will be especially crucial to ensure a prompt and coordinated response. Thus, strengthening communication

among clinicians, emergency rooms, infection control practitioners, hospitals, pharmaceutical companies, and public health personnel is of paramount importance. To this end, CDC is making a significant investment in building the nation's public health communications infrastructure through the Health Alert Network, a nationwide program designed to ensure communications capacity at all local and state health departments (full Internet connectivity and training), ensure capacity to receive distance learning offerings from CDC and others, and ensure capacity to broadcast and receive health alerts at every level. CDC has also established the Epidemic Information Exchange (EPI-X), a secure, Web-based communications system to enhance bioterrorism preparedness efforts by facilitating the sharing of preliminary information about disease outbreaks and other health events among public health officials across jurisdictions and provide experience in the use of secure communications. An act of terrorism is likely to cause widespread panic, and on-going communication of accurate and up-to-date information will help calm public fears and limit collateral effects of the attack. To assure the most effective response to an attack, CDC is working closely with other federal agencies, including the Food and Drug Administration, NIH, DOD, Department of Justice (DOJ), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The National Pharmaceutical Stockpile As CDC recently reported to this Subcommittee, another integral component of public health preparedness at CDC has been the development of a National Pharmaceutical Stockpile (NPS), which can be mobilized in response to an episode caused by a biological or chemical agent. The role of the CDC's NPS program is to maintain a national repository of life-saving pharmaceuticals and medical material that can be delivered to the site or sites of a biological or chemical terrorism event in order to reduce morbidity and mortality in a civilian population. The NPS is a backup and means of support to state and local first responders, healthcare providers, and public health officials. The NPS program consists of a two-tier response: (1) 12-hour push packages, which are pre-assembled arrays of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies that can be delivered to the scene of a terrorism event within 12 hours of the federal decision to deploy the assets and that will make possible the treatment or prophylaxis of disease caused by a variety of threat agents; and (2) a Vendor-Managed Inventory (VMI) that can be tailored to a specific threat agent. Components of the VMI will arrive at the scene 24 to 36 hours after activation. CDC has developed this program in collaboration with federal and private sector partners and with input from the states.

Challenges Highlighted in Dark Winter Exercise

CDC has been addressing issues of detection, epidemiologic investigation, diagnostics, and enhanced infrastructure and communications as part of its overall bioterrorism preparedness strategies. The issues that emerged from the recent Dark Winter exercise reflected similar themes that need to be addressed.

- 1. The importance of rapid diagnosis** — Rapid and accurate diagnosis of biological agents will require strong linkages between clinical and public health laboratories. In addition, diagnostic specimens will need to be delivered promptly to CDC, where laboratorians will provide diagnostic confirmatory and reference support.
- 2. The importance of working through the governors' offices as part of our planning and response efforts** — During the exercise this was demonstrated by Governor Keating. During state-wide emergencies the federal government will need to work with a partner in the state who can galvanize the multiple response communities and government sectors that will be needed, such as the National Guard, the state health department, and the state law enforcement communities. These in turn will need to coordinate with their local counterparts. CDC is refining its planning efforts through grants, policy forums such as the National Governors Association and the National Emergency Management Association, and training activities. CDC also participates with partners such as DOJ and FEMA in planning and implementing national drills such as the recent TOPOFF exercise.

3. Better targeting of limited smallpox vaccine stocks to ensure strategic use of vaccine in persons at highest risk of infection — It was clear that pre-existing guidance regarding strategic use would have been beneficial and would have accelerated the response at Dark Winter. As I mentioned earlier, CDC is working on this issue and is developing guidance for vaccination programs and planning activities.

4. Federal control of the smallpox vaccine at the inception of a national crisis — Currently, the smallpox vaccine is held by the manufacturer. CDC has worked with the U.S. Marshals Service to conduct an initial security assessment related to a future emergency deployment of vaccine to states. CDC is currently addressing the results of this assessment, along with other issues related to security, movement, and initial distribution of smallpox vaccine.

5. The importance of early technical information on the progress of such an epidemic for consideration by decision makers — In Dark Winter, this required the implementation of various steps at the local, state, and federal levels to control the spread of disease. This is a complex endeavor and may involve measures ranging from directly observed therapy to quarantine, along with consideration as to who would enforce such measures. Because wide-scale federal quarantine measures have not been implemented in the United States in over 50 years, operational protocols to implement a quarantine of significant scope are needed. CDC hosted a forum on state emergency public health legal authorities to encourage state and local public health officers and their attorneys to examine what legal authorities would be needed in a bioterrorism event. In addition, CDC is reviewing foreign and interstate quarantine regulations to update them in light of modern infectious disease and bioterrorism concerns. CDC will continue this preparation to ensure that such measures will be implemented early in the response to an event.

6. Maintaining effective communications with the media and press during such an emergency. The need for accurate and timely information during a crisis is paramount to maintaining the trust of the community. Those responsible for leadership in such emergencies will need to enhance their capabilities to deal with the media and get their message to the public. It was clear from Dark Winter that large-scale epidemics will generate intense media interest and information needs. CDC has refined its media plan and expanded its communications staff. These personnel will continue to be intimately involved in our planning and response efforts to epidemics.

7. Expanded local clinical services for victims — DHHS's Office of Emergency Preparedness is working with the other members of the National Disaster Medical System to expand and refine the delivery of medical services for epidemic stricken populations.

CDC will continue to work with partners to address challenges in public health preparedness, such as those raised at Dark Winter. For example, work done by CDC staff to model the effects of control measures such as quarantine and vaccination in a smallpox outbreak have highlighted the importance of both public health measures in controlling such an outbreak. The importance of both quarantine and vaccination as outbreak control measures is also supported by historical experience with smallpox epidemics during the eradication era. These issues, as well as overall preparedness planning at the federal level, are currently being addressed and require additional action to ensure that the nation is fully prepared to respond to all acts of biological terrorism, including those involving smallpox.

Conclusion In conclusion, CDC has made substantial progress to date in enhancing the nation's capability to prepare for and, if need be, respond to a bioterrorist event. The best public health strategy to protect the health of civilians against biological terrorism is the development, organization, and enhancement of public health prevention systems and tools. Priorities include strengthened public health laboratory capacity, increased surveillance and outbreak investigation capacity, and health communications, education, and training at the federal, state, and local levels. Not only will this approach ensure that we are prepared for deliberate bioterrorist threats, but it will also ensure that we will be able to recognize and control naturally occurring new or re-emerging infectious diseases. A strong and flexible public health infrastructure is the best defense against any disease outbreak. Thank you very much for your attention. I will be happy to answer any questions you may have ([University of Virginia, 2001](#)).

Title: Biological And Chemical Attack Preparedness Act

Date: October 4, 2001

Source: [Library of Congress](#)

Abstract: Requires States, in consultation with local governments, to develop public health disaster plans for responding to biological or chemical attacks. Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish standards, approve, and oversee implementation of the plans.

Requires each plan to designate hospitals which will have procedures in place to treat residents in the event of an attack. Requires the Secretary, through the Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, to award grants to hospitals, health care providers, and State or local government entities to fund the implementation of preparedness plans ([Library of Congress, 2001](#)).

Title: Bioterrorism Awareness Act

Date: October 15, 2001

Source: [Library of Congress](#)

Abstract: Requires the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to award an initial three-year grant to create and maintain an official Federal bioterrorism information website ([Library of Congress, 2001](#)).

Title: Biological Agent-Environmental Detection Act Of 2001

Date: October 17, 2001

Source: [Library of Congress](#)

Abstract: Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to form an interagency task force (to include representatives from industry) to encourage public-private research relating to environmental monitoring and detection tools with respect to biological (infectious) agents ([Library of Congress, 2001](#)).

Title: State Bioterrorism Preparedness Act

Date: October 17, 2001

Source: [Library of Congress](#)

Abstract: State Bioterrorism Preparedness Act - Requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to States to enable them to prepare for and respond to bioterrorism.

Sets forth requirements regarding: (1) State plans which shall include a description of the State process to detect and respond to bioterrorism and of State efforts to stockpile medications, vaccines, antibiotics, and medical supplies; (2) annual submissions to the Secretary of an updated State plan; (3) permissible uses of grant funds; and (4) fund allocations.

Requires specified Federal agencies to provide to States information, including: (1) a description of the probable agents of a biological or chemical attack; and (2) model or proposed bioterrorism plans with respect to such an attack.

Establishes within the Office of Homeland Security an Assistant Director for State Coordination.

Directs the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), to: (1) carry out activities to implement a national communications system; (2) develop a national emergency communication plan; and (3) establish an Internet web-site that contains training, and bioterrorism-related emergency, information.

Requires: (1) the Secretary to award grants to each State to carry out table-top and computer-based biological or chemical attack simulations; (2) the CDC Director to provide each State with simulation exercises; (3) each State that receives a grant to complete at least one of the required simulations; and

(4) the Secretary to provide for the conduct of a biological or chemical attack simulation in three geographically diverse States that receive a grant ([Library of Congress, 2001](#)).

Title: Bioterrorism Prevention Act Of 2001

Date: October 23, 2001

Source: [Library of Congress](#)

Abstract: Amends the Federal criminal code to set penalties for: (1) possessing, using, or exercising control over a "select agent" (i.e., a biological agent or toxin that is listed and not exempt under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA)) in a manner constituting reckless disregard for the public health and safety, knowing the agent to be a biological agent or toxin; (2) causing bodily injury to another in the course of a violation; (3) possessing such agents without registration; and (4) transferring such agents to an unregistered person.

Prohibits "restricted persons" (i.e., specified persons prohibited by the code from owning a handgun) from possessing, or taking specified actions with respect to, select agents. Allows the Secretary of Health and Human Services to designate categories or individuals who may be admitted to the United States on non-immigrant visas to permit them to work with such agents.

Amends the AEDPA to direct the Secretary to: (1) provide by regulation for the establishment and enforcement of standards and procedures governing the possession and use of biological agents and toxins in order to protect the public health and safety, including safeguards to prevent access to such agents and toxins for use in domestic or international terrorism or for other criminal purposes; and (2) promulgate an interim final rule.

Prohibits the disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act of agency information that identifies a person, or the geographic location of a person, who is registered pursuant to such regulations, and any site-specific information relating to the type, quantity, or identity of a listed biological agent or toxin or the site-specific security mechanisms in place to protect such agents and toxins, except for disclosures for purposes of protecting public health and safety, or to congressional committees or subcommittees with appropriate jurisdiction upon request.

Establishes civil penalties of up to \$250,000 in the case of an individual and \$500,000 in the case of entities for violation of AEDPA regulations regarding transfers of listed biological agents.

Directs the Secretary to report to Congress on compliance with the existing and expanded regulatory regime for control of select agents, and to provide recommendations for administrative or legislative initiatives ([Library of Congress, 2001](#)).

Title: Biological And Chemical Weapons Preparedness Act Of 2001

Date: November 7, 2001

Source: [Library of Congress](#)

Abstract: Amends the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop a coordinated plan to achieve the following biological or chemical preparedness goals by 2010: (1) first responders (law enforcement, fire, and medical services) will have adequate response capacity, training, and technology; (2) sophisticated electronic disease surveillance and information exchange; and (3) development of the health care and public health workforce in key biopreparedness priority areas.

Requires such plan to include specific benchmarks and outcome measures. Funds activities through block grants to States. Includes Indian tribes in this program at their request.

Requires each participating States' public health agency to develop (with the recommendations of a State Bioterrorism Preparedness Advisory Committee) a certifiable plan. Sets forth uniform data collection and

reporting requirements. Requires fiscal controls on the use of such funds, including audits, repayments, and withholding (after investigation).

Requires compliance with specified nondiscrimination acts. Establishes criminal penalties for fraudulently collecting payments.

Directs the Secretary to award competitive grants with an emphasis on building emergency surge capacity, biocontainment, and decontamination capabilities.

Authorizes additional appropriations for programs concerning; (1) vaccine, antibiotic, and therapeutic research and development; (2) protecting the food supply (including interdiction); and (3) research by specified federal agencies and departments.

Requires the Secretary to review Federal counterterrorism efforts in light of unique rural community requirements ([Library of Congress, 2001](#)).

Title: Bioterrorism Protection Act (BioPAct) Of 2001

Date: November 8, 2001

Source: [Library of Congress](#)

Abstract: Amends the Public Health Service Act to provide for grants, scholarships, and loans in order to strengthen the nursing profession. Establishes the National Nursing Service Corps Scholarship Program.

Authorizes appropriations to: (1) increase hospital and provider capacity, training, and resources for treating bioterrorism victims; (2) increase and improve vaccine and antibiotic supplies for attack victims; and (3) provide for the coordination, training, and equipping of bioterrorism emergency responders.

Authorizes appropriations for Department of Agriculture activities to: (1) reduce agricultural pathogen and insect pest threats; and (2) increase Department information systems security.

Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to expand the Food and Drug Administration's capacity to ensure the safety of the food supply system, including imported food, and protect against the threat of bioterrorism.

Amends the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to: (1) permit debarment for repeated or serious food import violations; (2) deem as misbranded imported food without country-of-origin labeling; (3) deem as adulterated a food item imported by a debarred person; and (4) require registration of food manufacturing, processing, and handling facilities.

Directs the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to: (1) undertake public water systems vulnerability assessments and review related emergency response plans; and (2) provide such systems with assistance for basic security enhancements and information systems protection.

Amends the Federal criminal code to set penalties for possessing a select agent known to be a biological agent, with reckless disregard for the public health and safety.

Authorizes appropriations for neutron scanner technology and technology to detect biological or chemical agents and for increased numbers of border patrol and immigration officers.

Directs the Attorney General to develop or carry out various programs, including programs to improve identification of those appearing on law enforcement "watch lists" and to mandate better tracking of visas.

Requires the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security to: (1) assess terrorist threats within the United States and its territories and possible responses to such threats; (2) implement a public education campaign concerning appropriate response to a terrorist attack; and (3) coordinate the deployment of chemical and biological detection capabilities.

Requires the President to: (1) establish a database of information concerning terrorist activity; and (2) reduce barriers to the sharing of such information among Federal law enforcement agencies and the intelligence community.

Requires the Secretary of Defense to: (1) increase military capability to respond to domestic crises involving chemical or biological weapons; (2) implement interagency crisis response and consequence management; and (3) accelerate response research and development.

Requires the Secretary of Energy to increase efforts relating to nonproliferation verification of chemical and biological materials in countries other than the United States.

Urges the President to seek to establish a United States-Russian Federation Biological-Chemical Working Group ([Library of Congress, 2001](#)).

Title: Agricultural Bioterrorism Countermeasures Act Of 2001

Date: November 14, 2001

Source: [Library of Congress](#)

Abstract: Directs the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to bioterrorism countermeasures, to: (1) expand Agricultural Research Service programs to protect the domestic food supply; (2) establish a Consortium for Countermeasures Against Agricultural Bioterrorism comprised of institutions of higher education in partnership with Federal agencies to develop long-term biosecurity programs; (3) enhance the National Research Initiative of the Competitive Grants Program of the Award Grants Program of the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service by awarding grants for bioterrorism protective measures; and (4) expand the capacities of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the Food Safety Inspection Service. Authorizes appropriations ([Library of Congress, 2001](#)).

Title: Bioweapons Control And Tracking Act Of 2001

Date: November 15, 2001

Source: [Library of Congress](#)

Abstract: Amends the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to: (1) establish and maintain a list of each biological agent and each toxin with potential to severely threaten public health and safety; (2) promulgate regulations establishing safety and security standards, procedures, restricted access, and registration requirements for listed agents and toxins, including traceability mechanisms; and (3) establish exemptions consistent with public safety. Imposes civil penalties for violations of these requirements ([Library of Congress, 2001](#)).

Title: Dems Ready Bioterrorism Bill

Date: November 26, 2001

Source: [Wired](#)

Abstract: In an attempt to differentiate themselves from their GOP counterparts, House Democrats are preparing legislation they say will shield America from biological terrorism.

As anxieties about anthrax mushroomed on Capitol Hill -- with the deadly bacteria discovered in five congressional office buildings so far -- House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Missouri) said Thursday that new spending and police powers are necessary to protect the public.

At a press conference held in the open air away from any of the polluted buildings, Gephardt said his "Bioterrorism Protection Act" would earmark \$7 billion for homeland security -- including \$1.4 billion on vaccines and antibiotics -- and provide police with instant access to private databases such as the airline's SABRE system and Amtrak reservations.

"I talked to (Office of Homeland Security Director) Tom Ridge last night in a meeting," Gephardt said. "We did not talk about dollar amounts but I think this package is very sensible."

Other portions of the measure would allocate \$1 billion on hospitals and emergency medical workers and \$500 million on biological weapons detection.

One ambiguous part of the summary says that \$13.5 million would go toward the development of biometric scanning techniques to be deployed at border checkpoints. The goal is to use "biometric techniques to identify suicide-biological bombs" -- an unusual phrase that raises the specter of infected terrorists knowingly trying to spread contagion inside America.

Gephardt's aides said the bill was still being drafted and the text would not be available until next week.

Acknowledging that Republican support is key to enacting the measure, Gephardt said, "I would be happy to make it a bipartisan bill."

House Speaker Dennis Hastert (R-Illinois) has not yet reviewed the proposal, an aide said. Hastert spokesman John Feehery said the speaker has "not yet made any decisions on which proposals to support."

This bill joins a medley of others that popped up soon after the anthrax-laden letters began to appear:

1. On Tuesday, the House approved the [Bioterrorism Enforcement Act](#), which would establish criminal and civil penalties for possession and use of biological toxins. The bill is awaiting a vote in the Senate.
2. Sen. Pat Roberts (R-Kansas) has introduced a \$1.1 billion [bill](#) that aimed to underwrite protection against biowarfare, making grants to research. (Pork alert: The "Arthropod-Borne Animal Disease Laboratory" in Laramie, Wyoming gets \$30 million.)
3. The State ["Bioterrorism Preparedness Act"](#) has been introduced in both the House and Senate. It hands state governments \$550 million in grants based on the size of their population.

Despite all the money Congress appears eager to spend on any proposal purporting to thwart terrorists, it faces serious technological challenges. The U.S. stockpile of smallpox vaccines is limited, and the government hopes to buy far more Cipro, the antibiotic most effective against anthrax.

Charles Pena, a senior defense policy analyst with the [Cato Institute](#), doesn't believe more government spending will necessarily solve the problem.

"You can spend a lot of money trying to provide a certain level of security, but the bioterrorist threat is fairly wide ranging.... The terrorists could just be exhausting us getting us to respond to everything like it's a biological attack," Pena said.

He added: "You're talking about having a big security apparatus in place to protect against the vast threat. I know people don't like to think of it but there is a certain cost-effectiveness trade-off that has to take place where sending more money might not do much, and you might not gain much in the process."

Yet the backlog on smallpox vaccinations might contribute to some short-term government frugality.

Sue Reingold, an analyst with the [Center for Strategic](#) and International Studies who specializes in bioterrorism, said, "There are also clinical trials underway to see if they can dilute the vaccine by five-fold to get more doses out of it."

Reingold estimates there is currently enough for 12 million doses of the smallpox vaccine in the stock held by the Centers for Disease Control. Some good news: Reingold said it's possible for those who do receive smallpox vaccinations to inoculate people they may come in casual contact with -- such as shaking hands -- in what would essentially be spreading the cure to the disease.

The downside to widespread vaccination is that about one in every 5,000 people experience an adverse reaction to smallpox vaccination, especially for people who have a weakened immune systems or are undergoing chemotherapy ([Wired, 2001](#)).

Title: Bioterrorism Preparedness Act Of 2001

Date: December 4, 2001

Source: [Library of Congress](#)

Abstract: Amends the Public Health Service Act to add provisions granting additional authorities to the Secretary of Health and Human Services concerning bioterrorism preparedness and responding to public health emergencies. Requires the Secretary to develop and implement a plan which includes the development of specific criteria enabling measurements to be made of the progress made at the national, State, and local levels toward achieving the national goal of bioterrorism preparedness.

Requires the maintenance of an adequate national pharmaceutical stockpile of vaccines (including a smallpox vaccine), therapies, and medical supplies for use at the Secretary's discretion in the event of a biological threat or attack or other public health emergency.

Expands the role of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Directs the Secretary to provide for the establishment of a coordinated network of public health laboratories to assist with the detection of and response to a biological threat or attack.

Provides for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary for Emergency Preparedness who shall head the Office for Emergency Preparedness.

Provides for a National Disaster Medical System to provide appropriate health and social services to respond to a public health emergency, if the Secretary activates the System.

Provides for enhanced regulatory control of biological agents and toxins.

Establishes a State Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Block Grant Program to improve State and local preparedness and response capabilities.

Amends the Clayton Act to provide for a limited antitrust exemption with respect to the development of new countermeasures against bioterrorism.

Requires, under the Public Health Service Act, the development of a crisis communications and education strategy with respect to bioterrorist threats to the food supply. Expands animal and plant health inspection service activities and authorities.

Amends the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to expand the authority of the Food and Drug Administration with respect to food presenting a serious threat to humans or animals.

Requires the registration of food manufacturing, processing, and handling facilities.

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize existing authorities to expand Agricultural Research Service and Cooperative State Research Education and Extension Service programs to protect the food supply of the United States ([Library of Congress, 2001](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following news and events are in respect to bio-terror and pandemic related legislation which occurred within the calendar year of 2002. The American government, more than any other nation, has been systematically preparing its population for an upcoming bio-terror related pandemic by passing draconian bio-terror legislation in the wake of the 9/11 attacks.

LEGISLATION: [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2001\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2002\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2003\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2004\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2005\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2010\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2011\)](#), and [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2012\)](#).

Title: U.S. Tightening Rules On Keeping Scientific Secrets

Date: February 17, 2002

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: The Bush administration is taking wide measures to tighten scientific secrecy in the hope of keeping weapons of mass destruction out of unfriendly hands.

Last month, it began quietly withdrawing from public release more than 6,600 technical documents that deal mainly with the production of germ and chemical weapons. It is also drafting a new information security policy, to be released in the next few weeks, that officials say will result in more documents' being withdrawn. It is asking scientific societies to limit what they publish in research reports.

"We're working hard for a set of guidelines so terrorists can't use information that this country produces against us," Tom Ridge, the director of homeland security, said in an interview. "This will have to be a dynamic process." He added that scientists were being closely consulted on any new guidelines.

But critics say the most extreme steps proposed could make it impossible for scientists to assess and replicate the work of their colleagues, eroding the foundations of American science. They fear that government officials eager for the protections of secrecy will overlook how open research on dangerous substances can produce a wealth of cures, disease antidotes and surprise discoveries.

"It comes down to a risk-benefit ratio," said Robert R. Rich, president of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology. "I think the risk of forgone advances is much greater than the information getting into the wrong hands."

The federal reports already withdrawn, once sold freely to the public, include not only declassified ones from the 1940's, 50's and 60's but also modern ones that were previously judged to contain nothing that had to be kept secret. Experts say the sweeping withdrawal has few if any precedents.

R. Paul Ryan, deputy administrator of the federal Defense Technical Information Center, the Pentagon agency that has custody of the reports, said panels of scientific experts would be assembled to see whether the documents should once again be made available to the public or perhaps reclassified as state secrets.

The expert panels, he said, will determine "if we need major, minor or no revisions" to security guidelines.

Mr. Ryan added that he did not know when such deliberations might be completed or decisions made over the fate of the 6,600 withdrawn documents.

Since Sept. 11, the administration has sought to clamp down on the flow of information on several fronts. In October, for example, Attorney General John Ashcroft told federal officials that the Justice Department would support them if they resisted freedom-of-information requests. But science has now become the leading edge of the crackdown.

For instance, the White House has asked the American Society of Microbiology, the world's largest group of germ professionals, based in Washington, to limit potentially dangerous information in the 11 journals it publishes, including *Infection and Immunity*, *The Journal of Bacteriology* and *The Journal of Virology*.

One White House proposal is to eliminate the sections of articles that give experimental details researchers from other laboratories would need to replicate the claimed results, helping to prove their validity.

"That takes apart the whole foundation of science," Ronald M. Atlas, president-elect of the society, said of omitting methods. "I've made it reasonably clear that we would object to anything that smacked of censorship. They're discussing it, and I wouldn't rule out them doing something."

He added that he was surprised by the number of his colleagues in academia who seemed willing to discuss publishing limits. "I think it undermines science," he said.

Abigail Salyers, the society's president, offered a more pointed rebuff. "Terrorism feeds on fear, and fear feeds on ignorance," she said in a statement to appear in the March issue of the group's magazine. The best defense against anthrax or any infectious disease, Dr. Salyers added, is information that can bolster public safety.

Experts say such issues are being debated at the National Academy of Sciences, which advises the federal government.

Mr. Ridge said the critics were overreacting. "I can understand their concern, but I'm not sure the alarm bells should be rung just yet," he said.

"Let's first do the work" of producing the new guidelines, Mr. Ridge said. He added that the scientists "have to remember what we're up against": terrorism with exotic weapons that could maim or kill millions of people.

Scientists and the White House have clashed before over the flow of scientific information. In 1982, the Reagan administration, eager to thwart Soviet spies, blocked the presentation of about 100 unclassified scientific papers at an international symposium on optical engineering in San Diego. The move was loudly protested, and the administration soon dropped such restraints.

Last fall, after five people died from anthrax spores contained in letters, a new debate arose over the need for curbs on information and materials that terrorists could use to make weapons that are especially deadly. The main worries centered on lethal germs, chemicals and radioactivity.

The Bush administration, already a strong advocate of federal secrecy, quickly pulled much information on arms and national vulnerabilities from government Web sites. But to the astonishment of many experts, it continued to permit the sale of old federal documents that detailed the government's research on and production of biological weapons. The work was done between 1943 and 1969 and was later renounced as Washington pressed for a global ban on such weapons.

This year, critics called with new urgency for such reports to be locked up. "It's just plain stupid to be making this kind of sensitive information so readily available," *The Sun-Sentinel* of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., editorialized last month.

Late last month the administration began withdrawing the documents from sale, officials said. Researchers stumbled upon the gaps while trying to obtain reports from the National Technical

Information Service, an arm of the Commerce Department in Springfield, Va., that sells military and other kinds of federal documents.

"It's amazing," said Matthew Lesko, the author of more than 100 books based on federal information. "Everything that's being asked for is classified." He added that the government might be overreacting. "If it's been out there for 40 and 50 years," he asked, "how are they going to stop it?"

Cheryl Mendonsa, a spokeswoman for the Commerce Department, said that 6,619 documents had been pulled from circulation as of Thursday and that the figure would rise as new candidates were identified for security review. "The process is ongoing," she said.

After requesting a withdrawn document, visitors to the service's Web site see the message: "Selected product is not available for online ordering."

Current federal policy generally bars the reclassification of formerly secret documents, but the Bush administration is considering an executive order that would permit it.

Steven Garfinkel, who recently stepped down as director of the government's Information Security Oversight Office, said the scale of the withdrawal was large by historical standards and unusual because all the documents were already in the public domain.

He added that attempts to obtain the reports would still be possible under the Freedom of Information Act, but that "purposeful delays" would be likely until federal officials decided on the new classification levels.

Dr. Atlas of the American Society of Microbiology, who is a dean at the University of Louisville, said he was skeptical of the recall's merit. "Either the reports crossed a line they shouldn't have," he said, "or they've just removed information that would help the advancement of science."

Dr. Rich of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, who is a dean at the medical school of Emory University, was more supportive. Papers about making weapons of mass destruction, he said, should be promptly removed from public circulation.

But Dr. Rich cautioned that the benefits of basic research far outweighed any risks. He cited an example. Publishing an article on the bioengineering of viruses related to smallpox might look dangerous, he said. But such open research could greatly advance work on vaccines meant to battle a variety of ills, including the human immunodeficiency virus.

"There is very little that comes out of university labs that could conceivably be considered sensitive," he said. "So to set up any kind of blanket policy that would require general pre-review of scientific publications would be extraordinarily cost-ineffective and would stifle the communication of important research findings" ([UCLA, 2002](#)).

Title: Public Health Security And Bioterrorism Preparedness And Response Act Of 2002

Date: May 21, 2002

Source: [Library of Congress](#)

Abstract: Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 - Title I: National Preparedness for Bioterrorism and Other Public Health Emergencies - Subtitle A: National Preparedness and Response Planning, Coordinating, and Reporting - Amends the Public Health Service Act to add the following title, Title XXVIII: National Preparedness for Bioterrorism and Other Public Health Emergencies. Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to further develop and implement a coordinated strategy, building upon core public health capabilities (established under provisions of the Act providing for national needs to combat threats to public health), for carrying out health-related activities to prepare for and respond effectively to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies, including the preparation of a plan which has as a goal ensuring that the activities of the Secretary regarding bioterrorism and other public health emergencies are coordinated with activities of the States, including local governments.

Requires the provision of effective assistance to State and local governments in the event of bioterrorism or other public health emergency and ensuring that State and local governments have appropriate capacity to detect and respond effectively to such emergencies, including capacities for the following: (1) effective public health surveillance and reporting mechanisms at the State and local levels; (2) appropriate laboratory readiness; (3) properly trained and equipped emergency response, public health, and medical personnel; (4) health and safety protection of workers responding to such an emergency; (5) public health agencies that are prepared to coordinate health services (including mental health services) during and after such emergencies; and (6) participation in communications networks that can effectively disseminate relevant information in a timely and secure manner to appropriate public and private entities and to the public.

Requires: (1) developing and maintaining medical countermeasures (such as drugs, vaccines and other biological products, medical devices, and other supplies) against biological agents and toxins that may be involved in such emergencies; (2) ensuring coordination and minimizing duplication of Federal, State, and local planning, preparedness, and response activities, including during the investigation of a suspicious disease outbreak or other potential public health emergency; and (3) enhancing the readiness of hospitals and other health care facilities to respond effectively to such emergencies.

(Sec. 102) Establishes in the Department of Health and Human Services an Assistant Secretary for Public Health Emergency Preparedness to coordinate efforts on behalf of the Secretary.

Provides for the operation of a National Disaster Medical System which shall be a coordinated effort to: (1) provide health services, health-related social services, other appropriate human services, and appropriate auxiliary services to respond to the needs of victims of a public health emergency; or (2) be present at locations, and for limited periods of time, specified by the Secretary on the basis that the Secretary has determined that a location is at risk of a public health emergency. Requires the System to carry out ongoing activities and test the mobilization of the System. Requires the establishment of criteria for the System.

(Sec. 103) Revises provisions of the Act which provide for revitalizing the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to authorize the Director of the Centers to design, construct, and equip new facilities, renovate existing facilities (including laboratories, laboratory support buildings, scientific communication facilities, transshipment complexes, secured and isolated parking structures, office buildings, and other facilities and infrastructure), and upgrade security of such facilities, in order to better conduct the capacities to provide for national needs to combat threats to public health, and for supporting public health activities.

Directs the Secretary to provide for the establishment of an integrated system or systems of public health alert communications and surveillance networks between and among: (1) Federal, State, and local public health officials; (2) public and private health-related laboratories, hospitals, and other health care facilities; and (3) any other entities determined appropriate by the Secretary. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 104) Replaces provisions providing for a joint interdepartmental working group to address the public health and medical consequences of a bioterrorist attack on the civilian population with provisions providing for advisory committees to provide expert recommendations to assist such working groups in carrying out their respective responsibilities under provisions providing for a joint interdepartmental working group on preparedness and readiness for the medical and public health effects of a bioterrorist attack on the civilian population and a joint interdepartmental working group to address the public health and medical consequences of a bioterrorist attack on the civilian population.

Requires the establishment of the National Advisory Committee on Children and Terrorism and its termination (one year after enactment of this Act) following the submission of its recommendations.

Requires the establishment of the Emergency Public Information and Communications Advisory Committee and its termination (one year after enactment of this Act) following the submission of its recommendations.

Directs the Secretary to develop a strategy for effectively communicating information regarding bioterrorism and other public health emergencies, and to develop means by which to communicate such information.

States that Congress recommends the establishment of an official Federal Internet site on bioterrorism.

(Sec. 105) Directs the Secretary to: (1) develop materials for teaching the elements of a core curriculum for the recognition and identification of potential bioweapons and other agents that may create a public health emergency, and for the care of victims of such emergencies; (2) develop a core curriculum and materials for community-wide planning by State and local governments, hospitals and other health care facilities, emergency response units, and appropriate public and private sector entities to respond to a bioterrorist attack or other public health emergency; (3) develop materials for proficiency testing of laboratory and other public health personnel for the recognition and identification of potential bioweapons and other agents that may create a public health emergency; and (4) provide for dissemination and teaching of the materials, which may include telemedicine, long-distance learning, or other such means.

(Sec. 106) Authorizes grants and cooperative agreements for the purpose of providing low-interest loans, partial scholarships, partial fellowships, revolving loan funds, or other cost-sharing forms of assistance for the education and training of individuals in any category of health professions for which there is a shortage that the Secretary determines should be alleviated in order to prepare for or respond effectively to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 107) Requires the establishment of an advance registration system of health professions volunteers for the purpose of verifying credentials during public health emergencies. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 108) Directs the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Attorney General, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and with other similar Federal officials as determined appropriate, to establish a working group on the prevention, preparedness, and response to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies.

(Sec. 109) Revises provisions concerning combating antimicrobial resistance and extends the authorizations of appropriations for such provisions.

(Sec. 110) Permits the provision of supplies and services in lieu of award funds to grant recipients, upon the recipient's request.

Subtitle B: Strategic National Stockpile; Development of Priority Countermeasures - Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to maintain a stockpile or stockpiles of drugs, vaccines and other biological products, medical devices, and other supplies to be appropriate and practicable, to provide for the emergency health security of the United States in the event of a bioterrorist attack or other public health emergency.

Directs the Secretary to carry out such activities as required to ensure that a sufficient amount of vaccine against smallpox is available to meet the health security needs of the United States. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 122) Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to designate a "priority countermeasure" as a fast-track product pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

(Sec. 123) Requires the FDA to issue a final rule within 90 days allowing reliance on animal trials for priority countermeasures for public health emergencies.

(Sec. 124) Directs the Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense, to provide assistance to provide security to persons or facilities that conduct the development, production, distribution, or storage of priority countermeasures.

(Sec. 125) Requires the Secretary to give priority to accelerated countermeasure research and development.

(Sec. 126) Directs the Secretary to promptly carry out a program to periodically evaluate new and emerging technologies that are designed to improve or enhance the ability of public health or safety officials to conduct public health surveillance activities relating to a bioterrorist attack or other public health emergency.

(Sec. 127) Directs the President to: (1) make available, through the national stockpile, to State and local governments potassium iodide tablets for stockpiling and for distribution as appropriate to public facilities in quantities sufficient to provide adequate protection for the population within 20 miles of a nuclear power plant; and (2) request the National Academy of Sciences to enter into an agreement with the President under which the Academy conducts a study to determine what is the most effective and safe way to distribute and administer potassium iodide tablets on a mass scale.

Subtitle C: Improving State, Local, and Hospital Preparedness for and Response to Bioterrorism and Other Public Health Emergencies - Directs the Secretary, to enhance the security of the United States with respect to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies, to make awards of grants or cooperative agreements to eligible entities to enable such entities to conduct activities, including: (1) developing coordinated Statewide plans and community-wide plans for responding to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies; (2) addressing deficiencies in public health needs; (3) purchasing or upgrading equipment supplies, pharmaceuticals or other priority countermeasures to enhance preparedness for and response to bioterrorism or other public health emergencies; (4) conducting exercises to test the capability and timeliness of public health emergency response activities; (5) developing and implementing the trauma care and burn center care components of the State plans for the provision of emergency medical services; (6) improving training or workforce development to enhance public health laboratories; (7) training public health and health care personnel; (8) developing, enhancing, coordinating, or improving participation in systems by which disease detection and information about biological attacks and other public health emergencies can be rapidly communicated; (9) enhancing communication to the public of information on bioterrorism and other public health emergencies, including through the use of 2-1-1 call centers; (10) addressing the health security needs of children and other vulnerable populations with respect to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies; (11) providing training and developing methods to enhance the safety of workers and workplaces in the event of bioterrorism; (12) preparing and planning for contamination prevention efforts related to public health that may be implemented in the event of a bioterrorist attack; (13) preparing a plan for triage and transport management in the event of bioterrorism or other public health emergencies; (14) enhancing the training of health care professionals to recognize and treat the mental health consequences of bioterrorism or other public health emergencies; (15) enhancing the training of health care professionals to assist in providing appropriate health care for large numbers of individuals exposed to a bioweapon; (16) enhancing training and planning to protect the health and safety of personnel involved in responding to a biological attack; (17) improving surveillance, detection, and response activities to prepare for emergency response activities including biological threats or attacks; and (18) developing, enhancing, and coordinating or improving the ability of existing telemedicine programs to provide health care information and advice as part of the emergency public health response to bioterrorism or other public health emergencies. Authorizes appropriations.

Directs the Secretary to make awards of grants or cooperative agreements to eligible entities to enable such entities to improve community and hospital preparedness for bioterrorism and other public health emergencies. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle D: Emergency Authorities; Additional Provisions - Provides extensions for certain reporting deadlines during a public health emergency.

(Sec. 142) Expands the authority of the Secretary, in consultation with the Surgeon General, and under certain conditions, to specify communicable diseases that are subject to individual detention orders.

(Sec. 143) Amends title XI of the Social Security Act to add provisions with the purpose of ensuring, to the maximum extent feasible that in any emergency area during an emergency period: (1) sufficient health care items and services are available to meet the needs of individuals in such area enrolled in the Medicare, Medicaid, and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP); and (2) health care providers furnishing such items and services in good faith, but that are unable to comply with one or more specified requirements may be reimbursed for such items and services and exempted from sanctions for such noncompliance, absent any determination of fraud or abuse.

(Sec. 144) Sets forth provisions for determining the expiration of public health emergencies.

Subtitle E: Additional Provisions - Amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to require providing information to the public in a coordinated manner.

(Sec. 152) Directs the Secretary of Energy and the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration to expand, enhance, and intensify research relevant to the rapid detection and identification of pathogens likely to be used in a bioterrorism attack or other agents that may cause a public health emergency. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 153) Directs the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, to enhance and expand research as deemed appropriate on the health and safety of workers who are at risk for bioterrorist threats or attacks in the workplace.

(Sec. 154) Directs the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to take appropriate actions to enhance the readiness of Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers to protect the patients and staff of such centers from chemical or biological attack or otherwise to respond to such an attack and so as to enable such centers to fulfill their obligations as part of the Federal response to public health emergencies. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 155) Reauthorizes a grant program through 2006 that develops programs focusing on the behavioral and biological aspects of psychological trauma response and research that will help treat psychiatric disorders of children and youth resulting from witnessing or experiencing a traumatic event.

(Sec. 156) Expresses the sense of Congress regarding the many excellent university-based programs already functioning and developing important biodefense products and solutions throughout the United States.

(Sec. 157) Requires a General Accounting Office (GAO) report to Congress on Federal bioterrorism-related activities, coordination activities, and State, local, and private sector activities.

(Sec. 158) Amends the Public Health Service Act public health emergencies provisions to authorize providing awards for expenses in addition to authorizing grants.

(Sec. 159) Community Access to Emergency Defibrillation Act of 2002 - Directs the Secretary to award grants to States, political subdivisions of States, Indian tribes, and tribal organizations to develop and implement public access defibrillation programs. Authorizes appropriations.

Title II: Enhancing Controls on Dangerous Biological Agents and Toxins - Subtitle A: Department of Health and Human Services - Amends the Public Health Service Act to provide for enhanced control of certain biological agents and toxins. Directs the Secretary to: (1) establish and maintain (review at least biennially) a list of each biological agent and each toxin that has the potential to pose a severe threat to public health and safety; (2) provide for the regulation of transfers of listed agents and toxins; (3) provide for the establishment and enforcement of standards and procedures governing the possession and use of listed agents and toxins; (4) require registration with the Secretary of the possession, use, and transfer of listed agents and toxins; and (5) provide appropriate safeguard and security requirements for persons possessing, using, or transferring a listed agent or toxin commensurate with the risk such agent or toxin poses to public health and safety. Authorizes the Secretary to inspect persons subject to the above requirements to ensure their compliance with such regulations (including the risk of use in domestic or international terrorism).

Authorizes exemptions for clinical or diagnostic laboratories and other persons who possess, use, or transfer listed agents or toxins that are contained in specimens presented for diagnosis, verification, or proficiency testing, provided that: (1) the identification of such agents or toxins is reported to the Secretary, and when required under Federal, State, or local law, to other appropriate authorities; and (2) such agents or toxins are transferred or destroyed in a manner set forth by the Secretary by regulation. Authorizes exemptions for products that are, bear, or contain listed agents or toxins and are cleared, approved, licensed, or registered under specified, unless the Secretary by order determines that applying additional regulation to a specific product is necessary to protect public health and safety. Authorizes exemptions for an investigational product that is, bears, or contains a listed agent or toxin when such product is being used in an investigation authorized under any Federal Act and the Secretary determines that applying additional regulation to such product is not necessary to protect public health and safety. Authorizes exemptions, as specified, for public health and agricultural emergencies.

Sets forth: (1) rules governing disclosure of information; (2) penalties for violators; and (3) reporting requirements. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 202) Requires all persons (unless exempt) in possession of biological agents or toxins listed under the Public Health Service Act to notify the Secretary of Health and Human Services of such possession.

Subtitle B: Department of Agriculture - Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002 - Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain a list of each biological agent and each toxin that the Secretary determines has the potential to pose a severe threat to animal or plant health, or to animal or plant products. Sets forth criteria for list inclusion and list review. Sets forth provisions for the regulation of: (1) transfers of listed agents and toxins; (2) possession and use of listed agents and toxins; (3) registration, identification, and maintenance of database of listed toxins; and (4) security and safeguard of persons possessing, using, or transferring a listed agent. Requires the identifying information of registered persons to be submitted to the Attorney General and requires the Attorney General to promptly determine if any of the persons are within any specified criminal, immigration, national security, or other categories. Sets forth procedures concerning: (1) process regarding persons seeking to register; and (2) administrative review. Requires prompt notification of the Secretary, and appropriate Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, of the theft or loss of listed agents and toxins.

Sets forth exemptions concerning clinical and diagnostic laboratories, products, investigational use, agricultural emergencies, and public health emergencies.

Sets forth: (1) rules governing disclosure of information; (2) penalties for violators; and (3) reporting requirements. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle C: Interagency Coordination Regarding Overlap Agents and Toxins - Directs the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Health and Human Services to coordinate activities regarding overlap agents and toxins.

Subtitle D: Criminal Penalties Regarding Certain Biological Agents and Toxins - Amends Federal criminal code provisions concerning the possession of listed biological agents and toxins to provide that whoever: (1) transfers a select agent to a person who the transferor knows or has reasonable cause to believe is not registered as required shall be fined, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both; and (2) knowingly possesses a biological agent or toxin where such agent or toxin is a select agent for which such person has not obtained a required registration shall be fined, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

Title III: Protecting Safety and Security of Food and Drug Supply Subtitle A: Protection of Food Supply - Directs the President's Council on Food Safety (as established by Executive Order) to, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of the Treasury, other relevant Federal agencies, the food industry, consumer and producer groups, scientific organizations, and the States, develop a crisis communications and education strategy with respect to bioterrorist threats to the food supply.

(Sec. 302) Amends the FFDCA to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to: (1) give high priority to increasing the number of inspections under this section for the purpose of enabling the Secretary to inspect food offered for import at ports of entry into the United States, with the greatest priority given to inspections to detect the intentional adulteration of food; (2) give high priority to making necessary improvements to the information management systems of the Food and Drug Administration that contain information related to foods imported or offered for import into the United States for purposes of improving the ability of the Secretary to allocate resources, detect the intentional adulteration of food, and facilitate the importation of food that is in compliance with this Act; (3) improve linkages with other regulatory agencies of the Federal Government that share responsibility for food safety, and shall with respect to such safety improve linkages with the States and Indian tribes; and (4) provide for research on the development of tests and sampling methodologies whose purpose is to test food in order to rapidly detect the adulteration of the food.

Sets forth reporting requirements and authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 303) Permits an officer or qualified employee of the Food and Drug Administration to order the temporary detention (in a secured facility) of any article of food that is found during an inspection, examination, or investigation if the officer or qualified employee has credible evidence or information indicating that such article presents a threat of serious adverse health consequences or death to humans or animals, but only if the Secretary or an official designated by the Secretary approves the order. Sets forth appeal procedures.

(Sec. 304) Provides for the debarment of importers for repeated or serious food import violations.

(Sec. 305) Directs the Secretary by regulation to require that any facility (domestic and foreign) engaged in manufacturing, processing, packing, or holding food for consumption in the United States be registered with the Secretary.

(Sec. 306) Permits the Secretary, if the Secretary has a reasonable belief that an article of food is adulterated and presents a threat of serious adverse health consequences or death to humans or animals, to have access to and copy all records relating to such article that are needed to assist the Secretary in determining whether the food is adulterated and presents a threat of serious adverse health consequences or death to humans or animals.

(Sec. 307) Requires food importers to give the Secretary specified prior notice (including specified information about the source of the food) of the importation of any food for the purpose of enabling the food to be inspected.

(Sec. 308) Permits the Secretary to require the owner or consignee of food refused admission into the United States, but not ordered destroyed, to affix to the container of the food a label that clearly and conspicuously bears the statement: UNITED STATES: REFUSED ENTRY.

(Sec. 309) Prohibits an importer from port shopping with respect to food that has previously been denied entry.

(Sec. 310) Requires the Secretary, if the Secretary has credible evidence or information indicating that a shipment of imported food presents a threat of serious adverse health consequences or death to humans or animals, to provide notice regarding such threat to the appropriate States.

(Sec. 311) Authorizes the Secretary to make grants to States, territories, and Indian tribes that undertake specified examinations, inspections, and investigations, and related activities.

(Sec. 312) Authorizes grants to States and Indian tribes to expand participation in networks to enhance Federal, State, and local food safety efforts, including meeting the costs of establishing and maintaining the food safety surveillance, technical, and laboratory capacity needed for such participation. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 313) Directs the Secretary, through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Secretary of Agriculture to coordinate the surveillance of zoonotic diseases.

(Sec. 314) Authorizes the Secretary to commission officers and qualified employees of other Federal Departments or Federal agencies, pursuant to a memorandum of understanding between the Secretary and the head of the Department or agency of such other Federal employees to conduct examinations and inspections for the Secretary under the FFDCa.

Subtitle B: Protection of Drug Supply - Amends the FFDCa to mandate annual registration, through electronic means, of foreign manufacturers (as well as the importers) engaged in the import of drug and device products into United States.

(Sec. 322) Mandates a chain of possession identification (manufacturer, processor, packer, distributor, and other possessors) for those firms that seek to import components of drugs, devices, food additives, color additives, or dietary supplements for further processing and export. Requires certificates of analysis for components containing any chemical substance or biological substance intended for export.

Subtitle C: General Provisions Relating to Upgrade of Agricultural Security - Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize existing authorities to give high priority to enhancing and expanding the capacity of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to conduct specified inspection activities. Authorizes automated recordkeeping for the Service. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 332) Authorizes the Secretary to utilize existing authorities to give high priority to enhancing and expanding the capacity of the Food Safety Inspection Service to conduct food safety inspection activities. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 333) Authorizes appropriations for the purpose of enabling the Agricultural Research Service to conduct building upgrades to modernize specified existing facilities.

(Sec. 334) Authorizes grants to colleges and universities with programs in food and agricultural sciences to review security standards and practices at their facilities in order to protect against bioterrorist attacks. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 335) Authorizes the Secretary to utilize existing research authorities and research programs to protect the food supply of the United States by conducting and supporting research specified bioterrorism agricultural research and development activities. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 336) Revises federal criminal code provisions concerning animal enterprise terrorism penalties.

Title IV: Drinking Water Security and Safety - Amends the Safe Drinking Water Act to require each community water system serving a population of greater than 3,300 persons to: (1) conduct an assessment of the vulnerability of its system to a terrorist attack or other intentional acts intended to substantially disrupt the ability of the system to provide a safe and reliable supply of drinking water; (2) certify that the system has conducted the assessment and submit a written copy of the assessment; and (3) prepare or revise, where necessary, an emergency response plan that incorporates the results of the vulnerability assessments. Provides for guidance and support. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 401) Requires the review of current and future methods to prevent, detect and respond to the intentional introduction of chemical, biological or radiological contaminants into community water systems and source water for community water systems, as specified.

Requires the review of methods and means by which terrorists or other individuals or groups could disrupt the supply of safe drinking water or take other actions against water collection, pretreatment, treatment, storage and distribution facilities which could render such water significantly less safe for human consumption, as specified.

(Sec. 403) Increases penalties under the Safe Drinking Water Act for tampering with drinking water systems and authorizes appropriations.

Title V: Additional Provisions - Subtitle A: Prescription Drug User Fees - Prescription Drug User Fee Amendments of 2002 - Amends the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to revise provisions concerning definitions and the authority to assess and use drug fees. Extends authorizations of appropriations.

(Sec. 505) Provides for public accountability with respect to goals for the process for the review of human drug applications.

(Sec. 506) Revises provisions concerning reports of postmarketing studies.

(Sec. 507) Sets forth the effective date, savings and sunset clauses.

Subtitle B: Funding Provisions Regarding Food and Drug Administration - Reserves, from amounts appropriated to the Food and Drug Administration, specified amounts for the Office of Drug Safety.

(Sec. 522) Authorizes appropriations for the Division of Drug Marketing, Advertising, and Communications.

(Sec. 523) Authorizes appropriations for the Office of Generic Drugs.

Subtitle C: Additional Provisions - Directs the Federal Communications Commission, at the request of an eligible licensee or permittee, in order to further promote the orderly transition to digital television, and to promote the equitable allocation and use of digital channels by television broadcast permittees and

licensees, within 90 days of enactment, to allot, if necessary, and assign a paired digital television channel to that licensee or permittee, subject to stated conditions.

Sets forth licensee and permittee requirements.

(Sec. 532) Provides for specified delays in: (1) the lock-in procedures for Medicare+Choice plans; (2) the deadline for Medicare+Choice plans to submit information on Medicare benefits, premiums, cost sharing, supplemental benefits, and actuarial values of such coverage; and (3) the annual election period for Medicare enrollees to select a Medicare+Choice plan ([Library of Congress, 2002](#)).

Title: Conferees Agree On Bioterror Bill

Date: May 22, 2002

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: House and Senate negotiators agreed yesterday on the final version of legislation meant to ensure a sustained, comprehensive effort to shore up the nation's defenses against a bioterror attack.

The bill, likely to win swift approval from Congress and prompt signature by President Bush, includes provisions calling for the stockpiling of drugs and vaccines and other initiatives to help prevent, detect and treat terrorism-related health threats.

It also would expand the program through which pharmaceutical companies pay large fees to the Food and Drug Administration to review their new drug applications. Drugmakers support the higher fees because they enable the agency to speed up the process of moving new products to the marketplace. Some critics, however, say the higher fees will make the FDA more dependent on an industry it regulates.

The House could take up the legislation as early as today. The Senate may act on it before this Friday's start of Congress's week-long Memorial Day recess or shortly after Congress returns June 3.

While funds to finance first-year operations were approved late last year, lawmakers said the bioterrorism authorization bill was needed for regulatory and other legal mandates and to establish a framework for allocating the money.

The legislation resulted from separate but largely similar bills passed last year by both chambers after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks on New York and Washington and subsequent anthrax spore-tainted letters that were received on Capitol Hill and elsewhere in the country.

"Because of this bipartisan legislation, Americans will be able to sleep better at night in the knowledge that our nation is taking the steps necessary to protect them and their families against the deadly threat of bioterrorism," said Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.). Kennedy co-sponsored the Senate version of the legislation with Sen. Bill Frist (R-Tenn.). The House bill was sponsored by Reps. W.J. "Billy" Tauzin (R-La.) and John D. Dingell (D-Mich.).

The Senate and House bills anticipated spending about \$3 billion annually on anti-bioterrorism efforts, roughly the sum that has been appropriated for the current fiscal year. But the final version refers simply to "such sums as necessary" to pay for programs prescribed by the legislation, according to a Senate aide.

In addition to providing for stockpiling of vaccines and antibiotics to protect against biological and chemical weapons, including the possibility of a smallpox epidemic, the legislation authorizes substantial new spending to help state and local health officials prepare for bioterrorism attacks. Grants would be made available to help hospitals prepare for treatment of victims. Funding for research on prevention and treatment also would be increased.

The bill calls for tighter regulation of laboratories and people who work with materials that could be used in bioweapons to target individuals or the food supply.

Additional steps would be taken to protect the food supply, including new authority for the FDA to bar unsafe food from entering the country and grants to states to strengthen food inspections and deal with outbreaks of food-borne illnesses. New registration and record-keeping requirements would be imposed, and safety improvements would be ordered at animal research labs.

The bill would require community water systems serving more than 3,300 people to conduct vulnerability assessments and prepare emergency response plans, and calls for a review of current and future precautions. In case of an attack on a nuclear power plant, expanded supplies of potassium iodide would be made available to communities near the plants as a step to handle contamination ([UCLA, 2002](#)).

Title: Bioterrorism Legislation Puts New Scrutiny On Researchers, Allows Current Projects To Continue

Date: May 24, 2002

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: Congress approved bioterrorism legislation this week that would give universities more responsibility for guarding biological agents they use in research, but would not greatly disrupt such studies, college lobbyists say.

The legislation, HR 3448, would provide \$4.6-billion to state programs and improve federal laboratories. It represents a compromise of competing bills that had previously passed the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Senate approved the compromise measure on Thursday, a day after the House overwhelmingly passed it by a vote of 425 to 1. President Bush is expected to sign the bill.

Under the legislation, every university and laboratory that works with "select agents" -- defined as biological material that could be used to pose a public health threat -- would have to be registered with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services or the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Current law requires only laboratories that ship such materials to be listed with the government. Lawmakers have complained that they do not have a clear idea of how many people are working with potentially dangerous biological materials.

The legislation would impose new steps designed to limit access to 42 biological agents, including anthrax, the Ebola virus, and smallpox. The bill would bar from working with those materials any scientists from countries that are listed as sponsoring terrorism, including Iraq and Iran, and any researchers with criminal records. However, all scientists handling such agents -- including U.S. citizens -- would have to be screened by the government.

College lobbyists say it is unlikely that a university researcher currently working with biological materials or toxins would be restricted from such work in the future. Lobbyists said they were especially pleased that the legislation spells out that scientists who are in the midst of a research project will be allowed to continue their work while the government performs its background checks.

"We were very concerned that there would be a period of time when research would come to a halt," said Janet Shoemaker, director of public affairs for the American Society for Microbiology.

Under the terms of the bill, colleges would have to submit the names of researchers studying biological agents to the Department of Health and Human Services. Universities would also have to get clearance for scientists doing research on plant and animal pathogens for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The U.S. attorney general's office would conduct the background checks, a step sought by college lobbyists, who had feared that research institutions would have to perform screening themselves.

If a university wished to hire a new scientist to work on select agents, that person would not be allowed to begin work on those materials until the screening is complete. The legislation also includes provisions for an appeals process if the government denies approval.

While college lobbyists are glad that universities themselves will not be responsible for screening employees, some wonder how long the government reviews will take, Ms. Shoemaker said.

In the event of an emergency, the measure would allow scientists to work on biological agents without being screened. Researchers had feared that in a crisis involving bioterrorism, scientists would lose valuable time waiting to gain clearance.

The Health and Human Services Department and the Agriculture Department would each have to draw up regulations regarding the study of biological agents. College lobbyists said they would work with the agencies to see that those rules do not go beyond the protections spelled out in the bioterrorism legislation.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention would get \$300-million to modernize its laboratories under the legislation. Lawmakers in Congress, chiefly Sen. Arlen Specter, a Pennsylvania Republican, have said that the center's facilities are in dire need of upgrades ([UCLA, 2002](#)).

Title: Bush Signs \$4.6B Bioterror Bill

Date: June 12, 2002

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: President Bush signed bioterrorism legislation Wednesday that devotes \$4.6 billion to stockpiling vaccines, improving food inspections and boosting security for water systems, calling it his "urgent duty" to prevent germ warfare.

In a Rose Garden ceremony with the bill's sponsors, Bush said last fall's anthrax attacks were a wake-up call for the federal government. "We must be better prepared to prevent, identify and respond" to bioterrorism threats, he said.

The measure, passed overwhelming by Congress, became law as Bush pressed lawmakers to create a new Homeland Security Department.

Despite grumbling from Congress, Bush said his proposal is the best way "to make sure that we have an effective response to the enemy that still wants to hit America. This bill ... is part of the process of doing our duty to protect innocent Americans from an enemy who hates America."

Tom Ridge, the White House director of domestic security, was to brief the entire House membership later Wednesday on the proposal and follow up with senators Thursday. The closed-door sessions are intended to answer a growing number of questions about issues such as sharing of intelligence and the projected costs of transition.

Congress has been working on the bioterrorism bill since September's attacks on New York and Washington and accelerated the process after suffering a bioterrorism attack.

Mail service to Capitol Hill was stopped for six weeks after [anthrax-contaminated letters](#) were discovered in October. Five people, including two postal workers, [died from anthrax](#). New scares have occurred recently at the Federal Reserve and World Bank. Nobody has been arrested in the case, though investigators suspect the terrorist is from the United States.

"Terrorist groups seek biological weapons. We know some rogue states already have them. It is important that we confront these real threats to our country and prepare for future emergencies," Bush said. "Protecting our citizens again bioterrorism is an urgent duty of America."

The bioterrorism bill would spend \$640 million to produce and stockpile smallpox vaccines for vast numbers of Americans should terrorists reintroduce the eradicated disease. The measure also would expand availability of potassium iodide for communities near nuclear plants to treat radiation poisoning in case of terrorist attack.

The bill also would pump more money into the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile, secret stashes of medicine at locations throughout the United States.

It would provide \$1.6 billion in grants to states for hospital preparedness and assessments of the vulnerability of local water systems.

On his proposal for a new federal agency, most lawmakers were lining up to back Bush's call for swift action. Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle, D-S.D., even suggested the Senate may be able to pass its version of the plan before the August congressional recess.

"We have a lot of questions to ask about how it works and whether or not the proposal from the White House, when it comes, is the right approach," Daschle said. "But we'll work with them to see if we can find the right approach and reach a consensus on it."

Yet even some prominent members of Bush's own party were raising questions about the plan. House Majority Leader Dick Armey, R-Texas, said many lawmakers are concerned that the president's plan does not envision the "full participation" of the FBI and CIA, which have been the subjects of heavy criticism for their pre-Sept. 11 intelligence performance.

Under Bush's plan, intelligence would be analyzed by the new department, which would have no authority over what the agencies produced.

"Many of us feel we can maybe, perhaps, more completely do that job than what was outlined" by the president, Armey said. "We may have to pull these agencies more fully into the structure than was recommended."

Appearing Tuesday on CNN, Ridge said he was confident lawmakers' concerns about intelligence sharing with the new department could be worked out ([UCLA, 2002](#)).

Title: Bioterror Defense Bill Signed

Date: June 13, 2002

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: President Bush, saying that "biological weapons are potentially the most dangerous weapons in the world," signed legislation yesterday that provides \$4.3 billion for drugs, vaccines, training and other initiatives to deal with a bioterror attack.

The legislation, crafted in the wake of the terrorist attacks Sept. 11 and the subsequent anthrax outbreak, calls for tightening security at water plants, improving food inspections, and increasing stockpiles of vaccines against smallpox and other diseases. It also provides \$1.6 billion for states to aid with emergency preparedness.

"Last fall's [anthrax attacks](#) were an incredible tragedy to a lot of people in America, and it sent a warning that we needed and heeded," Bush said in a Rose Garden ceremony. "We must be better prepared to prevent, identify and respond."

The FBI has made no arrests in the anthrax attacks, which killed five people and made 13 others ill in the first fatal instance of biological terrorism on U.S. soil.

The legislation includes spending for the current fiscal year and fiscal 2003. It requires community water systems serving more than 3,300 people to conduct vulnerability assessments and prepare emergency response plans, and it gives the Food and Drug Administration new authority to bar unsafe foods from entering the country.

The package had overwhelming backing on Capitol Hill, and Bush is hoping to replicate that consensus with his proposal to create a Department of Homeland Security that would combine all or parts of 22 federal agencies. The new department would be the lead agency in dealing with bioterrorism, managing the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile and promoting research for new vaccines and antidotes.

Bush promoted the reorganization plan at the signing ceremony, saying it would "align authority and responsibility." Afterward, he joined Tom Ridge, his adviser on homeland security, in the first meeting of a group of 16 business, academic and government leaders recruited by the White House for a new anti-terror advisory council.

The Homeland Security Advisory Council will recommend ways to get the new department rolling. It is headed by Joseph J. Grano Jr., chairman of UBS PaineWebber.

"You all can play a very useful role in this process," Bush said in convening the panel. "You bring a lot of heft and a lot of experience and a lot of know-how."

With Ridge planning to present Bush with a national anti-terror strategy in July, the members will have little time to have input on the drafting of any proposals that emerge. But Ridge said the council will have a critical role in following up with more ideas and in helping with the mechanics of setting up a new department.

The council's members include William H. Webster, former head of the FBI and CIA; James R. Schlesinger, who helped create the Energy Department in the late 1970s; Kathleen M. Bader, a vice president with Dow Chemical Co.; Jared L. Cohon, president of Carnegie Mellon University; Utah Gov. Mike Leavitt (R); Sidney Taurel, chairman of Eli Lilly and Co.; and D.C. Mayor Anthony A. Williams (D).

Schlesinger had these words of caution: "It is easier to develop a plan and a strategy than to see it is executed, particularly in the federal government."

Ridge said the council will help with putting the strategy into action because the members "are all very successful leaders. They've all delivered on ideas.... They've been involved in merger and acquisition work. They know the pitfalls."

Ridge spent an hour with the council, then dashed to Capitol Hill, where he briefed House members on the new department in a closed session. A similar meeting is scheduled for today with the Senate. Ridge said that he was encouraged by House leaders who want to take action by Sept. 11 but that the process might prove to be more time-consuming than that, with the end of the year a more achievable target ([UCLA, 2002](#)).

Title: A First Step On U.S. Biodefense

Date: July 14, 2002

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: Nine months after the most serious outbreak of biological warfare in U.S. history, the United States has taken its first tentative steps toward biodefense readiness, but experts say it will take years for the nation to build a robust system after decades of neglect.

The first post-Sept. 11 trickle of federal funds devoted strictly to biological warfare defense began last month, when the Department of Health and Human Services started distributing \$1.1 billion to states and some cities to upgrade community public health preparedness.

It is a startup program, aimed at attacking the basic weakness of U.S. biodefenses by requiring communities to begin developing infrastructure, including chains of command, response patterns, and communications, a condition of receiving their share of the payout.

"This is only the first year, and in this context, it's going to take maybe five years to build the systems and capacity," said Thomas Milne, executive director of the National Association of County and City Health Officials. "What we'll get this year is an increment of improvement, not preparedness. Not yet."

Besides the HHS money, the centerpieces of national biodefense include a plan to shift \$1.9 billion in research funds from the National Institutes of Health to a new Department of Homeland Security, and a new \$420 million program to transform four urban areas -- including metropolitan Washington -- into state-of-the-art showcases for the best in biodefense.

The NIH plan in particular is controversial, and the fate of all the programs depends on both the 2003 budget that Congress eventually passes and the way bureaucratic lines of authority are redrawn in the proposed Department of Homeland Security.

President Bush in February announced a \$5.9 billion biological warfare defense budget for 2003, on top of \$2.5 billion in new money made available in an emergency spending bill passed by Congress in January.

But nine months after the mail-borne [anthrax attacks](#) killed five people, officials in most parts of the country are only beginning to grapple with a threat that until recently was regarded as little more than a highly hypothetical what-if.

"We have practice with explosions or chemical spills," said epidemiologist Donald A. Henderson, principal science adviser for public health preparedness at HHS. "The biological has been more difficult because of the misapprehension that you could deal with it the same way as a chemical incident, when, in fact, these events could not be any more dissimilar."

In ramping up the nation's biodefenses, no part of the country has gotten more attention than metropolitan Washington. Besides its share of the HHS money, the region in January received a \$292 million congressional appropriation to upgrade emergency preparedness, and is slated to get \$85 million more in 2003. In all, greater Washington could receive about \$400 million in federal emergency preparedness and biodefense funds in 2002 and 2003.

"There are lots of downsides to being the national capital," said Margaret Kellems, deputy mayor for public safety and justice, who is in charge of biodefense for the District. "The upside is that when you're in the spotlight, you get the best treatment. We think the District is a bull's eye."

By reason of its privileged status, however, the region has also become a closely watched laboratory as it tries to parlay federal largess into a seamless biodefense infrastructure that can work across 17 jurisdictions.

"The federal government is not in the habit of funneling money to local governments to accomplish a federal priority; there was no plan that could be tweaked," said Robert Malson, chairman of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments' Bioterrorism Task Force. "We had to do it from scratch, and that challenge can't be overstated."

Of the \$292 million the region got in January, the District's share was \$154 million destined for 14 municipal departments. Much of the money can be used to handle different types of disasters, but there was a clear recognition of the region's biodefense shortcomings.

"After September 11th, if we did nothing else, we needed to communicate better," Kellems said, so the city invested \$46 million in a new wireless radio system, with attendant technologies and improved land-line security.

Kellems today also has seven ways to stay in touch, among them a special card to get priority dial tones, two different two-way pagers and dedicated circuits and tie lines: "I like toys, but this was a good excuse," Kellems said. "We've become quite the experts."

Other city priorities included new protective gear, traffic light upgrades, video camera technology for managing traffic flow, pathogen testing equipment and a mobile laboratory. The Fire Department bought a new hazardous materials unit equipped to handle biological, chemical and radiological events. The District had not had its own hazmat capability since 1998.

Across the region, communities were funding similar priorities, and now that that job seems to be nearing completion, the goal "is, to the fullest extent possible, to have a stitching together of the individual jurisdiction plans," Malson said.

"Each has its own police force, its own fire department and public health structure, as well as privately owned hospitals, physicians and health care providers with their own way of doing things," Malson said. "We want an arrangement so all these entities can respond together. There are a lot of pieces to this."

But even as the region tries to get comfortable with this first set of innovations, it is getting ready to receive the additional \$85 million earmarked for the as-yet vaguely defined biodefense upgrade to be administered by the new Department of Homeland Security.

The program started out in the Bush 2003 budget as a \$420 million Defense Department initiative called the National Bioweapons Defense Analysis Center, with \$120 million to be used to build a facility to study bioterrorism, and the other \$300 million going to four urban areas -- beginning with greater Washington -- to create biodefense models that can be used as national templates.

Anna Johnson-Winegar, deputy assistant to the secretary of defense for chemical and biological defense, said the urban areas program seeks "to demonstrate how much we can do in one year" in selected areas.

Washington was chosen because of obvious target potential and because it has already received considerable money, she said. The second site is Albuquerque, which has a well-developed radiological accident response system. The other two sites have not yet been chosen.

The aim is to create what the Defense Department called a "system of systems," Johnson-Winegar said. "It would include biodetection, using information from medical surveillance systems and environmental sensors and integrating the data into one comprehensive system."

Johnson-Winegar said the District program will get the best available off-the-shelf equipment, while the other "test beds" will use more experimental technologies. Although the Pentagon will not control the program, Gordon Johndroe, spokesman for the White House's Office of Homeland Security, said its goals would remain the same under Homeland Security.

To help smooth all these changes, Malson said the District is using part of its \$11.9 million share of the HHS money to hire a physician to serve as medical director for bioterrorism response coordination for the D.C. Hospital Association. Malson is the association's executive director.

Hiring the physician -- who will help coordinate regional biodefense -- was part of the District's response to an HHS requirement that states and cities, before receiving their share of the \$1.1 billion, comply with 16 "Benchmarks for Bioterrorism Preparedness Planning," among them designation of a "senior health official" as a state coordinator for biodefense.

Other benchmarks included development of communications systems to link hospitals, public health offices and law enforcement, and preparation of hospital emergency plans to accommodate a "surge" of up to 500 gravely ill patients.

Besides the benchmarks, states were urged to come up with their own innovations. The District decided to make its coordinator a physician. Oregon is hiring a mental health expert to cope with "demoralization" caused by a bioterror attack. Wyoming developed a plan to counter a terrorism-related outbreak of livestock disease.

"I've been really gratified at how much has been done," said HHS's Henderson, who is coordinating the program. "People are taking this very seriously, and are spending not only the money we've given them, but state money as well."

Other federal biodefense programs will remain somewhat vague, at least until the 2003 budget is passed and the Department of Homeland Security comes into focus. Only then would the new department take charge of NIH's proposed \$1.9 billion in bioterrorism research.

"We will provide the money and inform the scientists of the threat we want to examine," Johndroe said. "They do the research, and disburse the money with their oversight."

Several experts suggested that the White House's desire to split this responsibility could fragment biodefense research rather than consolidate it, a danger that could be further enhanced because the Bush plan does not give the new department any authority over \$1.07 billion in Defense Department biodefense programs, many of which have important civilian applications.

"You really have to be careful not to disconnect some of these programs from where the expertise is," said Peggy Hamburg, a vice president at NTI, a nonprofit organization that studies weapons of mass destruction. "You can't just carve out pieces of a department, label them 'bioterrorism' and expect to get the same results" ([UCLA, 2002](#)).

Title: Many States Reject Bioterrorism Law

Date: July 23, 2002

Source: [USA Today](#)

Abstract: Nearly 10 months after anthrax attacks caused chaos among health officials from Florida to New York, fewer than a third of the states have adopted laws to give governors and state health officials powers to respond to a bioterrorism attack or other public-health emergencies.

A model law developed for the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and provided to state legislatures last year would give authorities the right to enforce quarantines, vaccinate people, seize and destroy property without compensation, and ration medical supplies, food and fuel in a public-health emergency.

Such laws are needed, federal officials say, because they give authorities the guidance and legal ability to make quick decisions in an emergency involving contagious or deadly pathogens.

Most state health emergency laws haven't been updated since polio tore through the population a half-century ago.

"We have not used emergency powers in probably 50 years," says Gene Matthews, a lawyer for the Department of Health and Human Services. "This is something we need to attend to."

But a broad coalition of opponents, ranging from civil libertarians to conservative physicians, says the proposed law would violate individual rights and give government too much power. Their objections have caused lawmakers in some states to scuttle the bill.

The Model State Emergency Health Powers Act "gives governors and state health officials a blank check to impose the most draconian sorts of measures," Barry Steinhardt of the American Civil Liberties Union says. It's "designed to bring quarantine and other laws into the 21st century, but in many ways it is a throwback."

So far, 16 states and the District of Columbia have passed all or parts of the model law. It has been rejected or stalled in 22 states.

In California, efforts to pass the law were shot down in April. Republican Assemblyman Keith Richman, the bill's sponsor and the Legislature's only physician, says lawmakers are "already suffering from disaster amnesia. They have their heads stuck in the sand."

The act "goes far beyond bioterrorism," says Andrew Schlafly of the conservative Association of American Physicians and Surgeons. "Unelected state officials can force treatment or vaccination of citizens against the advice of their doctors."

But James Hodge of the Center for Law and the Public's Health at Georgetown and Johns Hopkins universities, which drafted the law, says it would be used only in extreme cases. He says he is encouraged that so many states have adopted all or parts of the law.

"There's nothing in this act that's not constitutionally possible," Hodge says ([USA Today, 2002](#)).

Title: Biological, Chemical, And Radiological Weapons Countermeasures Research Act Of 2002

Date: October 17, 2002

Source: [Library of Congress](#)

Abstract: Biological, Chemical, and Radiological Weapons Countermeasures Research Act of 2002 - Directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to make available to manufacturers of terror weapons countermeasures, and to publish, a list of materials that may be used as weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Requires the Secretary to determine countermeasures that diagnose, treat, or prevent infection from biological agents or toxins ("countermeasures") for each item on the list.

Requires private sector entities that are engaged in certain research to register with the Department of Homeland Security if they wish to benefit from various tax, patent, procurement, liability limitations, and other incentives established under this Act. Classifies such research as: (1) countermeasures; (2) diagnostics to detect, identify, or analyze biological agents or toxins ("diagnostics"); and (3) research tools used in the laboratory ("research tools") that enable the rapid and effective development of countermeasures.

Establishes in the Treasury of the United States a "Terror Weapon Countermeasure Purchase Fund (TWCPF)" to purchase, and provide adequate payment for, countermeasures, diagnostics, and research tools.

Extends market exclusivity for new drugs that are countermeasures.

Directs the Secretary to enter into agreements to indemnify and defend persons or entities: (1) involved in the research, development, and production of countermeasures, diagnostics, or research tools purchased under the TWCPF; or (2) who face civil actions arising from human trials and research, development, and production of countermeasures certified under this Act ([Library of Congress, 2002](#)).

Title: Anthrax Cleanup Assistance Act Of 2002

Date: September 20, 2002

Source: [Library of Congress](#)

Abstract: Directs the Administrator of General Services to accept title to the Florida building that was the site of the first anthrax attack. Requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to remediate the property to ensure that it is anthrax-free.

Permits any biohazard waste from the property to be disposed of at a suitable Federal installation, whether or not title to the property is transferred to General Services.

Requires the sale of the remediated property once it has been certified as fit for habitation ([Library of Congress, 2002](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following news and events are in respect to bio-terror and pandemic related legislation which occurred within the calendar year of 2003. The American government, more than any other nation, has been systematically preparing its population for an upcoming bio-terror related pandemic by passing draconian bio-terror legislation in the wake of the 9/11 attacks.

LEGISLATION: [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2001\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2002\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2003\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2004\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2005\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2010\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2011\)](#), and [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2012\)](#).

Title: Bush Stumps For BioShield Bill

Date: June 23, 2003

Source: [Wired](#)

Abstract: President Bush asked attendees Monday at the Biotechnology Industry Organization to urge Congress to pass Project BioShield, which would earmark \$6 billion for biological defense research.

He was preaching to the choir as he touted the ability of the biotech industry to defend the United States against terrorism in the form of biological weapons like anthrax, smallpox and Ebola at [BIO's](#) 10th annual meeting here.

"The biotechnology industry finds itself on the front lines of some of the great challenges of our time," the president said. "The first challenge is the need to fight terror. All of us know the great possibilities of modern science, when it is guided by good and humane purposes. We understand, as well, the terrible harm that science can do in the hands of evil people."

The BioShield legislation passed through a House committee with the stipulation that the bill's request for a "permanent indefinite funding authority" would not be granted. The Senate version of the bill allows the unlimited spending.

Those opposed to the unlimited and mandatory spending say they worry that the bill could cut into other Homeland Security needs. House and Senate members must hammer out their spending disagreements before the bill can become law.

"If you're interested in seeing more flexibility and more research dollars for the sake of national security, I need your help in lobbying the members of the United States Congress," Bush said. "And the message is clear: For the sake of our national security, the United States Congress must pass the BioShield legislation as soon as possible."

Project BioShield would solicit efforts from private and academic researchers to develop vaccines, treatments and diagnostics for biological attacks. It also stipulates that such products would be expedited as they go through the Food and Drug Administration approval process.

The announcement of the proposed legislation during the president's [State of the Union address](#) prompted almost every state to launch efforts to attract biotechnology companies. States hope more biotechs inside their borders will be a boon for their slumping economies.

About 20 states have rented booths on the exhibition floor at the BIO conference.

In his [speech](#), Bush also renewed his criticism of European nations for refusing to accept genetically modified foods and said the ban was contributing to famine in Africa.

"Acting on unfounded, unscientific fears, many European governments have blocked the import of all new biotech crops," he said. "Because of these artificial obstacles, many African nations avoid investing in biotechnology, worried that their products will be shut out of important European markets."

Last week, a final round of negotiations between the United States and the European Union failed and the administration announced it would ask the [World Trade Organization](#) to overturn Europe's ban on new biotech foods and other goods.

"For the sake of a continent threatened by famine, I urge the European governments to end their opposition to biotechnology. We should encourage the spread of safe, effective biotechnology to win the fight against global hunger," Bush said.

An initial WTO ruling in the case could come as early as next spring.

U.S. corn farmers say they are losing about \$300 million in sales to the European Union each year because of the 5-year-old trade barrier.

The trans-Atlantic fight over the future of biotech farm products heated up last month when Bush accused the EU of contributing to hunger in Africa by slowing the world's embrace of biotech seeds, which he said could dramatically boost crop production. The EU contends that it provides more aid to African countries than the United States and that it has done nothing to turn African countries away from biotechnology.

The European Commission had tried to repeal the moratorium on biotech foods, with officials publicly fretting about ceding a burgeoning biotech industry to the United States. But with consumer sentiment in many European countries running high against biotech foods, it has failed so far ([Wired, 2003](#)).

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LEGISLATION: [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2001\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2002\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2003\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2004\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2005\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2010\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2011\)](#), and [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2012\)](#).

Title: Technology Transfer Debate In The Biodiversity To Consider Impediments Such As Export Controls

Date: February 21, 2004

Source: [Sunshine Project](#)

Abstract: Governments meeting in Kuala Lumpur today decided to begin discussions on technology transfer that include consideration of obstacles that are imposed by developed countries, such as export controls. Early this morning, Parties to the nearly-universal* Convention on Biological Diversity established a Programme of Work on Technology Transfer and Cooperation that includes consideration of systems that "present obstacles that impede transfer of relevant technologies from developed countries", a reference to, among other impediments, the Australia Group, the controversial "informal arrangement" by which developed countries, citing non-proliferation concerns, deny transfers of microbiological production and safety equipment and knowledge to many developing countries.

Developing countries and non-governmental organizations worked over the course of the last two weeks to insert export control studies into the decision. Earlier this week at the meeting's Ministerial Segment, a joint statement by dozens of NGOs attending the meeting called for government action to reform Australia Group export controls. As initially tabled, the decision was heavily biased against developing countries and in favor of rich ones and the biotechnology industry, which generally aims to export biotechnological products - not technology - to developing countries. Through cooperation between Asian, African, and Latin American countries together with NGOs, elements were added to the decision that corrected some of the imbalances.

Under the Programme of Work, the Secretariat of the Biodiversity Convention, working with a regionally-balanced group of experts, will prepare informational and technical studies of developed country obstacles to technology transfer, such as export controls. The decision also provides for the participation of international organizations in this process, which should enable the participation of NGOs. The results of these studies will be presented for political consideration at future meetings of the Convention, beginning with its 8th Conference of the Parties in Brazil in 2006.

Sunshine Project-US Director Edward Hammond, in Kuala Lumpur, is cautiously optimistic about the decision. The key objective of the Biodiversity Convention's work should be implementing a system of multilaterally-facilitated, safe technology transfer that ensures that the objectives of both the Biological Weapons Convention and the CBD are upheld. "The CBD and Biological Weapons Convention contain parallel obligations for developed countries to transfer biological technologies to the developing world," says Hammond, "Yet, in neither case, have developed countries fulfilled their obligations. We are hopeful that in-depth consideration of export controls by the CBD will result in strides forward that will enable safe,

multilaterally-facilitated technology transfer consistent with the objectives of both Conventions. That will simultaneously enhance international security and provide for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and a fair sharing of benefits arising from its use. The replacement of the Australia Group with a treaty-based mechanism that, unlike the present regime, enjoys the support of the developing world will, in turn, enable efforts to strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention."

* The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) almost universal. The only major non-parties are the United States and Iraq, along with the much smaller states of Andorra, Brunei, and the Vatican ([Sunshine Project, 2004](#)).

Title: United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540

Date: April 28, 2004

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: [United Nations Security Council Resolution](#) 1540 was adopted unanimously on April 28, 2004 regarding the non-proliferation of [weapons of mass destruction](#). The resolution establishes the obligations under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter for all Member States to develop and enforce appropriate legal and regulatory measures against the proliferation of [chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear](#) weapons and their means of delivery, in particular, to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction to non-state actors.

It is notable in that it recognizes non-state proliferation as a threat to the peace under the terms of [Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter](#), and creates an obligation for states to modify their internal legislation.

Furthermore, the resolution requires every state to criminalize various forms of non-state actor involvement in weapons of mass destruction and its related activities in its domestic legislation and, once in place, to enforce such legislation. By virtue of its universal scope and mandatory nature, resolution 1540 marks a departure from previous nonproliferation arrangements and adds a novel layer to the nonproliferation regime. Before the resolution was adopted, the non-proliferation regime was based on many partly overlapping arrangements, none of which established universal mandatory obligations ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

Title: Project Bioshield Act

Date: July 21, 2004

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: The Project Bioshield Act was an act passed by the [United States Congress](#) in [2004](#) calling for \$5 billion for purchasing vaccines that would be used in the event of a [bioterrorist](#) attack. This was a ten-year program to acquire medical countermeasures to biological, chemical, radiological and nuclear agents for civilian use. A key element of the Act was to allow stockpiling and distribution of vaccines which had not been [tested for safety or efficacy in humans](#), due to ethical concerns. Efficacy of these agents cannot be directly tested in humans without also exposing humans to the chemical, biological, or radioactive threat being treated. In these cases efficacy testing follows the [FDA](#) Animal Rule for pivotal animal efficacy.

Since the [2001 terrorist attacks](#), the United States government has allocated nearly \$50 billion to address the threat of biological weapons. U.S. funding for bioweapons-related activities focuses primarily on research for and acquisition of medicines for defense. Biodefense funding also goes toward stockpiling protective equipment, increased surveillance and detection of biological agents, and improving state and hospital preparedness. The increase in this type of funding is mainly for this Project BioShield. Significant funding also goes to BARDA (Advanced Research and Development Authority), part of HHS. Funding for activities aimed at prevention has more than doubled 2007 and is distributed to 11 federal agencies. Efforts toward cooperative international action are part of the project ([Wikipedia, 2004](#)).

Title: President Bush Signs \$5.6 Billion Bill To Strengthen Bioterror Defenses

Date: July 21, 2004

Source: [PBS](#)

Abstract: President Bush signed legislation Wednesday designed to help protect the United States against biological and chemical attacks by encouraging development of drugs and vaccines.

The \$5.6 billion, 10-year Project BioShield program provides the drug industry with incentives to research and develop responses to bioterrorism. The legislation also speeds the approval process of antidotes and will allow emergency government distribution of certain treatments before the Food and Drug Administration has approved them. "We know that the terrorists seek an even deadlier technology, and if they acquire chemical, biological or nuclear weapons we have no doubt they will use them to cause even greater harm," President Bush said in the Rose Garden.

"The Department of Health and Human Services has already taken steps to purchase 75 million doses of an improved anthrax vaccine for the Strategic National Stockpile. Under Project BioShield, [Health and Human Services] is moving forward with plans to acquire a safer, second generation smallpox vaccine, an antidote to botulinum toxin, and better treatments for exposure to chemical and radiological weapons," the president continued. The bill tries to guarantee a market for bioterror defenses by buying and stockpiling the new drugs and vaccines to treat or protect people against such diseases as anthrax, smallpox or the plague, or against such toxins as ricin. Without such assurances, the private sector would probably be reluctant to invest millions in products that may never be needed.

The legislation received bipartisan support in Congress. It passed the House on a 414-2 vote July 15 and the Senate passed it 99-0 in May. "Modern terrorist threats come not just from explosions, but also from silent killers such as deadly germs and chemical agents," Sen. Ted Kennedy, D-Mass., an author of the bill, said in a statement. "Project BioShield creates a lifesaving partnership between our government and the private sector to develop the vaccines needed to protect our citizens from this bioterrorism. This bill could save millions of lives." Some critics of the bill said it did not provide adequate protection against lawsuits for the companies creating the drugs and vaccines. Sen. Joseph Lieberman, D-Conn., and Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, proposed a bill known as BioShield II that would provide litigation protection and additional "incentives designed to stimulate private sector biotechnology firms," Hatch said June 9 at the Senate Judiciary Committee ([PBS, 2004](#)).

Title: President Bush Signs Project Bioshield Act Of 2004

Date: July 21, 2004

Source: [White House](#)

Abstract: THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, all. Mr. Speaker. Please be seated. Thanks. Good morning, and welcome to the Rose Garden. On September the 11th, 2001, America saw the destruction and grief terrorists could inflict with commercial airlines turned into weapons of mass murder. Those attacks revealed the depth of our enemies' determination, but not the extent of their ambitions. We know that the terrorists seek an even deadlier technology. And if they acquire chemical, biological or nuclear weapons, we have no doubt they will use them to cause even greater harm.

The bill I am about to sign is an important element in our response to that threat. By authorizing unprecedented funding and providing new capabilities, Project BioShield will help America purchase, develop and deploy cutting-edge defenses against catastrophic attack.

This legislation represents the collective foresight and considered judgment of United States senators and members of the House of Representatives from both political parties -- many of whom experienced bioterror firsthand when anthrax and ricin were found on Capitol Hill. It reflects 18 months of hard work and cooperation by many dedicated public servants in Congress and in the White House. It sends a message about our direction in the war on terror. We refuse to remain idle while modern technology might

be turned against us; we will rally the great promise of American science and innovation to confront the greatest danger of our time.

I want to thank the Vice President for his hard work. He was the point man in the White House on this piece of legislation and did an excellent work. I appreciate Secretaries Tommy Thompson and Tom Ridge for their leadership on this important piece of legislation, as well. I appreciate the Speaker and Leader Frist for making this bill a priority.

I want to thank Senator Gregg and Senator Kennedy and Senator Cochran for working on this bill. I appreciate the efforts. I appreciate Congressmen Barton, Billy Tauzin, Chris Cox and Henry Waxman, as well, for their hard work.

I appreciate the members of my administration who are here, thanks for coming. These will be the implementers of this important piece of legislation.

Project BioShield will transform our ability to defend the nation in three essential ways. First, Project BioShield authorizes \$5.6 billion over 10 years for the government to purchase and stockpile vaccines and drugs to fight anthrax, smallpox and other potential agents of bioterror. The Department of Health and Human Services has already taken steps to purchase 75 million doses of an improved anthrax vaccine for the Strategic National Stockpile. Under Project BioShield, HHS is moving forward with plans to acquire a safer, second generation smallpox vaccine, an antidote to botulinum toxin, and better treatments for exposure to chemical and radiological weapons.

Private industry plays a vital role in our biodefense efforts by taking risks to bring new treatments to the market, and we appreciate those efforts.

By acting as a willing buyer for the best new medical technologies, the government ensures that our drug stockpile remains safe, effective and advanced. The federal government and our medical professionals are working together to meet the threat of bioterrorism -- we're making the American people more secure.

Second, Project BioShield gives the government new authority to expedite research and development on the most promising and time-sensitive medicines to defend against bioterror. We will waste no time putting those new powers to use. Today, Secretary Thompson will direct the NIH to launch two initiatives - one to speed the development of new treatments for victims of a biological attack, and another to expedite development of treatments for victims of a radiological or nuclear attack. Under the old rules, grants of this kind of research often took 18 to 24 months to process. Under Project BioShield, HHS expects the process to be completed in about six months. Our goal is to translate today's promising medical research into drugs and vaccines to combat a biological attack in the future -- and now we will not let bureaucratic obstacles stand in the way.

Third, Project BioShield will change the way the government authorizes and deploys medical defenses in a crisis. When I sign this bill, the Food and Drug Administration will be able to permit rapid distribution of promising new drugs and antidotes in the most urgent circumstances. This will allow patients to quickly receive the best available treatments in an emergency. Secretary Thompson has directed the FDA to prepare guidelines and procedures for implementing this new authority. By acting today, we are making sure we have the best medicine possible to help the victims of a biological attack.

Project BioShield is part of a broader strategy to defend America against the threat of weapons of mass destruction. Since September the 11th, we've increased funding for the Strategic National Stockpile by a factor of five, increased funding for biodefense research at NIH by a factor of 30, secured enough smallpox vaccine for every American, worked with cities on plans to deliver antibiotics and chemical antidotes in an emergency, improved the safety of our food supply, and deployed advanced environmental detectors under the BioWatch program to provide the earliest possible warning of a biological attack.

The threat of bioterrorism has brought new challenges to our government, to our first responders and to our medical personnel. We are grateful for their service. Not long ago, few of these men and women could have imagined duties like monitoring the air for anthrax, or delivering antibiotics on a massive scale. Yet, this is the world as we find it; this nation refuses to let our guard down.

Tomorrow, the 9/11 Commission will issue its findings and recommendations to help prevent future terrorist attacks. I look forward to receiving the report. I will continue to work with the Congress and state and local governments to build on the homeland security improvements we have already made. Every American can be certain that their government will continue doing everything in our power to prevent a terrorist attack. And if the terrorists do strike, we'll be better prepared to defend our people because of the good law I sign today.

It's my honor to invite the members of the Congress to join me as I sign the Project BioShield Act of 2004. Thanks for coming ([White House, 2003](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

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LEGISLATION: [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2001\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2002\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2003\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2004\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2005\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2010\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2011\)](#), and [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2012\)](#).

Title: Biodefense And Pandemic Vaccine And Drug Development Act Of 2005

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: The Biodefense and Pandemic Vaccine and Drug Development Act of 2005 ([S. 1873](#)), nicknamed "Bioshield Two" and sponsored by Senator [Richard Burr](#) (R-North Carolina), aims shorten the [pharmaceutical development process](#) for new [vaccines](#) and [drugs](#) in case of a [pandemic](#), and to protect vaccine makers and the [pharmaceutical](#) industry from legal liability for vaccine injuries. The proposed bill would create a new federal agency, the [Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Agency](#) (BARDA), that would act "as the single point of authority" to promote advanced research and development of drugs and vaccines in response to [bioterrorism](#) and natural [disease](#) outbreaks, while shielding the agency from public [Freedom of Information Act](#) (FOIA) requests. BARDA would be exempt from long-standing open records and meetings laws that apply to most government departments.

The Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee approved the bill, co-sponsored by [Bill Frist](#) (R-TN), Mike Enzi (R-WY), and Judd Gregg (R-NH), by voice vote, despite Democratic objections. Several other proposals have contained, in part, similar provisions (or protections) as those found in the Biodefense and Pandemic Vaccine and Drug Development Act of 2005.

Key Provisions

The Bioshield Two bill would shift the main responsibility for developing bioterrorism countermeasures out of the [Department of Homeland Security](#) and into the new BARDA agency within the [Department of Health and Human Services](#). The proposed new agency would improve on [Project BioShield](#), a barely two-year-old program also meant to encourage production of vaccines and drugs.

BARDA would receive a first-year budget of \$1 billion. Other key aspects of the proposed legislation include:

1. Provision of rebates or grants as incentives for domestic manufacturing of vaccines and medical countermeasures against [bioterrorism](#) and natural [disease](#) outbreaks.
2. Liability protections for drug makers that develop vaccines for [biological weapons](#). The measure would make manufacturers, distributors, health care providers, or administrators of security countermeasures immune from liability caused by a security countermeasure or any pandemic/epidemic product, by means of a limited antitrust exemption.
3. Establishment of a single agency, the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Agency, as the lead federal agency for the development of countermeasures against [bioterrorism](#). The new agency would report directly to the [Secretary of Health and Human Services](#), which would have sole authority to

decide whether a manufacturer violated laws mandating drug safety.

4. Citizens would be banned from challenging such decisions in the civil court system. The agency would 'partner' with drug makers while placing information about such partnerships outside of public view.

5. Extension of some prescription drug patents.

6. Allow the Department of Health and Human Services to sign exclusive sales contracts with particular manufacturers for a particular product.

7. Forbid government purchases of [generic](#) versions of such new drugs or vaccines as well as public sales of the products for use as countermeasures.

8. Exempt countermeasures from certain federal cost oversight requirements.

Support

Much of the support for the bill comes from [Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America](#) (PhRMA) and its members.[\[citation needed\]](#) In the [2002](#) election cycle, PhRMA contributed \$3,505,052 to politicians, with 95% going to Republicans. The top recipient in the Senate was the bill's sponsor, Senator Richard Burr, who received \$288,684, according to the non-partisan [Center for Responsive Politics](#).

Senator Burr said the legislation "creates a true partnership" between the federal government, the pharmaceutical industry and academia to "walk the drug companies through the Valley of Death" in bringing a new vaccine or drug to market.

Exemptions from open records and meetings laws would streamline the development process, safeguard national security and protect the proprietary interests of drug companies, say Republican backers of the bill.

Opposition

Senator [Chris Dodd](#) (D-Connecticut) said "Their plan will protect companies that make ineffective or harmful medicines, and because it does not include compensation for those injured by a vaccine or drug, it will discourage first responders and patients from taking medicines to counter a biological attack or disease outbreak ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

Title: HHS Budget Cuts \$120 Million From Pandemic Preparation, Shifts Money To Rural Health Delivery

Date: December 14, 2005

Source: [Homeland Security News Wire](#)

Abstract: To overcome House objections to initial HHS budget proposal, money aimed to prepare for avian flu was shifted to other purposes, one hopes this is only temporary

Many of the measures aimed to confronting pandemics and bioterror attacks are within the jurisdiction of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), so we should be interested in the battle taking place in Congress these days over the HHS budget. Conferees approved — for the second time — the fiscal 2006 Labor-HHS appropriations conference report two days ago, with Republicans on the panel expressing the hope that addressing the issue of rural health delivery to the tune of \$180 million will win over GOP votes which joined all of the House Democrats to defeat the original measure. The rewritten measure added \$90 million for rural health programs, and included \$9 million for a rural health research center within the HHS.

To come up with the \$180 million for rural health care delivery, the new version of the bill cuts spending for flu preparedness by \$120 million and implementation of the new Medicare prescription drug bill by \$60 million. House members will soon take up separate legislation to provide funding for a potential outbreak of avian flu, a move now made necessary by the move of money from flu preparedness to rural health. The panel called for \$142.5 billion for HHS for fiscal 2006, compared with \$143.5 billion during fiscal 2005 ([Homeland Security News Wire, 2005](#)).

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LEGISLATION: [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2001\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2002\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2003\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2004\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2005\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2010\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2011\)](#), and [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2012\)](#).

Title: Remarks By The President In State Of The Union Address

Date: January 27, 2010

Source: [White House](#)

Abstract: That's the leadership that we are providing -- engagement that advances the common security and prosperity of all people. We're working through the G20 to sustain a lasting global recovery. We're working with Muslim communities around the world to promote science and education and innovation. We have gone from a bystander to a leader in the fight against climate change. We're helping developing countries to feed themselves, and continuing the fight against HIV/AIDS. And we are launching a new initiative that will give us the capacity to respond faster and more effectively to bioterrorism or an infectious disease -- a plan that will counter threats at home and strengthen public health abroad ([White House, 2010](#)).

Title: Ireland Calls For Tougher Restrictions On Bioweapons

Date: February 11, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A spokesman for Ireland's Labour Party has called for new legislation banning biological weapons to also include the prohibition of transmission of bioweapons through Irish airspace.

"There is evidence of the use of biological weapons in practically every other major conflict, so this legislation is urgent," a Labour TD told the Irish Times. "It is very important that we not only prohibit any work in this regard but also, as a country interested in international law, that we bring forward the legislation dealing with Shannon

Ireland's Cabinet approved the Biological Weapons Bill this week, which prohibits the use, development, production, manufacture, possession, stockpiling, acquisition and retention or transfer of biological weapons.

Ireland's new ban will apply to all vessels and aircraft registered in Ireland as well as to members of the Defence Forces and citizens of Ireland outside of the nation.

Michael Higgins, the spokesman on foreign affairs for Labour, told the Irish Times that the bill, as it currently stands, does not extend the ban to the transmission of biological weapons through Shannon and other airports.

Higgins also said that the bill should be brought forward in conjunction with the newly announced Air Navigation Bill, which is being discussed by the Cabinet subcommittee on extraordinary rendition ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Biosecurity Laws Hobble Research

Date: May 10, 2010

Source: [The Scientist](#)

Abstract: Ever since the U.S. government has taken steps to protect and encourage research involving pathogens that could be used as biological weapons, that research has become much less efficient, according to a new analysis.

Though funding for research on so-called "select agents," or pathogens that can be used as weapons, has shot through the roof, and the number of papers using those organisms has risen in recent years, the work has become up to five times less efficient -- meaning, the same amount of funding produces fewer papers than it did before.

"The price of the research was multiplied by maybe a factor of 5 for anthrax and maybe a factor of 2 for Ebola," said Carnegie Mellon University associate professor [Elizabeth Casman](#), who led an [analysis](#) of the select agent literature that is published in this week's issue of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. Casman told *The Scientist* that her group found, for example, that prior to 2002, an average of 17 papers on anthrax were published for every \$1 million of funding, whereas after 2002, that average dropped to 3.

At issue, according to the analysis, are two laws designed to regulate select agent research: the [PATRIOT Act](#) and the [Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act](#), enacted in 2001 and 2002, respectively.

The laws' new regulations govern the exhaustive documentation of the transportation, guarding, and use of select agents. As a result, they are burying researchers studying select agents with administrative duties, Casman noted. Researchers to whom Casman spoke "all complained of the paperwork," she said. "A lot of it, they just find overwhelming."

Some researchers told Casman that their work took twice as long to carry out because of all the paperwork related to select agents, and that money was being diverted from research expenses to pay for things like security cameras, hiring guards, and building walls. "It's expensive to comply with the regulations," Casman said.

"It is getting grossly impossible to do meaningful research," [Martin Hugh-Jones](#), Professor Emeritus at Louisiana State University and coordinator for the World Health Organization's Working Group on Anthrax Research and Control, told *The Scientist*. "The paperwork now is unbelievable," said Hugh-Jones, who Casman interviewed as part of the study.

Casman and her team also found that US labs working on anthrax or Ebola are also collaborating less with labs outside of the US, likely a result of restrictions in the laws. "International collaborations between a US author and a non-US author were inhibited," she said.

[Lisa Hensley](#), virologist and chief of the Viral Therapeutics and Virology Division at the US Army's Research Institute of Infectious Diseases in Maryland, agreed that it is much harder for her to work with foreign labs on projects involving Ebola or any of the other potentially weaponizable pathogens she studies. Also, Hensley told *The Scientist* that other countries have adopted stringent laws around working with select agents that mirror the US laws and create a "hesitancy by international partners to share viral stock samples with us."

For example, Hensley's lab has faced huge obstacles in obtaining a sample of a Crimean-Congo

hemorrhagic fever virus that killed a US Army soldier in Afghanistan last year. Hensley said that the soldier was taken to a German research institute for further study after his death, but that samples of the virus have not yet made it to her lab. "We've been trying for nine months to get the isolate shipped to us," she said, adding that the US Army enforces further regulations beyond those codified in the PATRIOT Act and other federal laws.

Hensley also noted that in 1998, when she first came to her Army lab, it took her about a month to get clearance to enter the BSL-4 facility, which is the highest security level lab, necessary to house and study Ebola virus. Now with all the background checks and psychological and medical testing required of laboratory workers, she said, "It easily takes close to 6-9 months from the time somebody walks into the door before they have access to a containment lab." And that's just to get into a BSL-3 lab to train to be in a BSL-4 lab.

Casman said that the key to increasing the efficiency and reach of select agent research starts with reducing the amount of paperwork required of researchers. For instance, they must record precise volumes of samples and submit those values to authorities -- even when moving droppers of virus or bacteria from one container to another within a lab. "There are certain things that can be done to make the lives of the scientists easier," Casman said. "Making the paperwork less absurd would really help."

Hensley, who was also interviewed by Casman as part of the study, said that she marshals on with her work, despite its administrative burden. "We accept all the regulations as the price of doing business, but it does slow down the timeline," she said. "It's just a much different world than it used to be" ([The Scientist, 2010](#)).

Title: Regulations Increase Cost Of Dangerous-Pathogen Research

Date: May 10, 2010

Source: [Nature](#)

Abstract: Complex US regulations governing experiments with dangerous pathogens and toxins have reduced research efficiency, according to a study published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences¹ this week. The average cost of a research paper on the Ebola virus has increased from about US\$59,000 to \$333,000 since the restrictive regulations were adopted in 2001–02.

But more researchers have entered the field and the number of publications has increased, despite concerns from some microbiologists that regulations were driving talented scientists away (see [Driven out of research](#)).

"Some of the worst fears about regulation becoming so intrusive that things couldn't get done have probably not been realized," says Kenneth Berns, a virologist at the University of Florida, Gainesville, and a member of the National Science Advisory Board for Biosecurity in Bethesda, Maryland.

The study, led by Elizabeth Casman of Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, evaluated the effects of two government acts on biomedical research — the Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002, and the USA PATRIOT Act that was passed about six weeks after the terrorist attacks on 11 September 2001. The two laws limit research with 'select agents' — pathogens such as *Bacillus anthracis* and toxins such as ricin that could potentially be used as bioweapons — and their measures include researcher background checks and training, protocols for handling the agents and extensive documentation at every stage of the research.

Some researchers decried the regulations, saying that they went too far and would smother the research needed to understand and develop treatments for biothreats. "We all agree that we need to be careful," says Arturo Casadevall, a microbiologist who works with *B. anthracis* at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University in New York. "But it is very difficult. The paperwork required is enormous."

In a survey published in 2009, 64% of 198 biodefence researchers reported a high level of concern that they might unintentionally violate the regulations and damage their careers in the process..

Bureaucratic tangle

In the latest research, Casman and her colleagues gathered data on research publications involving two select agents: the Ebola virus and B. anthracis. They found that most researchers had started working with the pathogens after the biosecurity regulations were enacted, suggesting an influx of scientists into the field — even after accounting for a natural rise in research due to funding increases for the work.

This trend was not seen with authors of publications about *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, a bacterium that can infect people with weakened immune systems. Although concerns about the spread of antibiotic-resistant *K. pneumoniae* have stimulated research in the field, the bacterium is unlikely to be of use to terrorists and is not a select agent.

The number of collaborations for research into Ebola virus and B. anthracis — within the United States and internationally — has also grown, although international collaborations occur with fewer countries now that the biosecurity regulations are in place.

Despite these gains, there are signs that the procedures are a burden on the research community. Before 2002, there were 17 papers published on Ebola research for every \$1 million spent. This fell to three papers per \$1 million after 2002. The average number of *K. pneumoniae* publications fell only from 26 to 17 under the same conditions.

Case for Streamlining

One problem with the policies is that some were based on the measures used to regulate nuclear-weapons research, says Vickie Sutton, director of the Center for Biodefense, Law and Public Policy at Texas Tech University in Lubbock.

For example, regulations require researchers to create an inventory of each sample of a select agent and to document any changes. A missing test tube would draw immediate attention from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, says Sutton. But the system does nothing to prevent the use of samples withdrawn from a live culture to seed a new culture. "You could every day be giving this agent out to someone," she says. "It's nonsense."

Nevertheless, studies such as Casman's strengthen the case for streamlining the regulations. Some important steps have already been taken, says Casadevall. In 2008, for example, the US Department of Agriculture removed several plant pathogens from the select-agents list after they were deemed by researchers to pose little threat. "I'm optimistic that we'll work this out," he says, "but it will take time" ([Nature, 2010](#)).

Title: Study: Patriot Act Made Anthrax Research 5-6x More Expensive

Date: May 11, 2010

Source: [Discovery](#)

Abstract: The USA Patriot Act and the [Bioterrorism Preparedness Act](#), both enacted not long after the 9/11 attacks, contained measures to make it harder for anybody to get their hands on the kind of pathogens one might need to launch a bioterror attack. There was just one problem: The rules also slowed down and constrained our own scientists' abilities to learn about those pathogens, according to a [study](#) out this week in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

To be specific, lead researcher Elizabeth Casman found while there was a touch of good news—the laws didn't appear to deter new scientists from entering the field—the major effect of those acts has been to make research on ebola virus and anthrax much more expensive, and much slower.

The researchers did find an increase in the total number of papers published. But before the laws, 17 anthrax papers appeared per million dollars of funding. With the restrictions, only three papers appeared per million dollars of funding. For ebola, the numbers dropped from 14 to six papers per million dollars. Figures for the control stayed the same

In other words, a scientific paper on anthrax became five or six times more expensive, and a paper on ebola twice as expensive. And a lot of the problem is simply the exhaustive record-keeping required.

The laws' new regulations govern the exhaustive documentation of the transportation, guarding, and use of select agents. As a result, they are burying researchers studying select agents with administrative duties, Casman noted. Researchers to whom Casman spoke "all complained of the paperwork," she said. "A lot of it, they just find overwhelming".

One might argue that the paperwork headaches are worth it if they keep our samples of deadly pathogens secure (especially after an affair like [the Bruce Ivins case](#), in which the longtime Army researcher ~~was convicted for~~ was the lead suspect in the 2001 anthrax attacks before [he died in 2008 in an apparent suicide](#)). But biodefense policy expert Vickie Sutton told [Nature](#) that the Patriot Bioterrorism Preparedness acts aren't securing out lab supplies of ebola and anthrax—they're just slowing down our own knowledge about them.

For example, regulations require researchers to create an inventory of each sample of a select agent and to document any changes. A missing test tube would draw immediate attention from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, says Sutton. But the system does nothing to prevent the use of samples withdrawn from a live culture to seed a new culture. "You could every day be giving this agent out to someone," she says. "It's nonsense" ([Discovery, 2010](#)).

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Title: \$1B Effort Yields No Bioterror Defenses

Date: January 17, 2011

Source: [Boston.com](#)

Abstract: The Pentagon is scaling back one of its largest efforts to develop treatments for troops and civilians infected in a germ warfare attack after a \$1 billion, five-year program fell short of its primary goal. Even the heavy infusion of research cash and a unified effort by university labs and biotech companies from Boston to California were insufficient to break through limitations of genetic science, according to government officials and specialists in biological terrorism.

Instead, the Pentagon's next \$1 billion for the Transformational Medical Technologies program will focus on better ways to identify mutant versions of Ebola, Marburg, and other deadly viruses. Those are among the genetically modified agents that officials fear could be used by terrorists or rogue states against urban or military targets.

The continued flow of money, even with the shift in strategy, should help Massachusetts and other states retain jobs and research labs focused on this arena.

"There is tremendous potential for further development of a biodefense subcluster in the state," said James D. Rooney, vice president of the Massachusetts High Technology Council.

Among Bay State firms that have received contracts under the germ warfare effort is Worcester-based Microbiotix. Representatives from Microbiotix did not respond to requests for comment.

The new strategy represents a return to the drawing board for an ambitious program conceived after the Sept. 11 terrorist strikes and subsequent mailing of anthrax to members of Congress and media organizations — events that helped US military planners realize that the nation lacked adequate defenses against bioterrorism.

Scientists initially set out to develop new medicines capable of attacking viruses that might be altered by terrorists to make them more deadly. But after more than 50 research projects by more than 100 contractors — including biotech firms, pharmaceutical companies, and universities, including several in the Boston area — only two experimental medicines have shown promise. And even those are far from being ready for limited clinical tests, according to project officials.

“They are trying to come up with new medical technologies that are more difficult to develop,” said Crystal Franco, a specialist at the Center for Biosecurity at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center who specializes in biological defense policy. “They are really trying to push the envelope.”

Another hurdle in the government’s effort: such treatments cannot be tested in human clinical trials, which are typically required for Food and Drug Administration approval, because it is unethical to expose people to deadly virus in such a study, requiring animals with similar traits as humans to serve as surrogates.

Alan S. Rudolph, director of science and technology at the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, said in an interview that the agency will now focus more attention on ways of identifying new pathogens. That research could lay the groundwork for further advances in the development of antidotes that could eventually win FDA approval.

The new focus of the program will be making a “cadre of investments that are able to take an unknown sample that may contain different agents, and be able to determine very quickly what is in there,” Rudolph said. “It is our intent to continue to grow this capability.”

He added the ultimate goal will still be to someday develop therapeutic remedies that could treat someone infected with any number of deadly viruses — what the Pentagon called “one size fits all” or “one drug, many bugs.”

In addition to Ebola and Marburg, some of the potential biological threats on the Pentagon’s target list are Lassa, Sabia, Machupo, and Junin, especially modified versions designed to cause more severe symptoms of hemorrhagic fever that are more resistant to traditional drugs.

The difficulty in developing medicines so far, however, demonstrates how much more research is needed, say biological warfare specialists.

It turns out it is easier to modify a germ or virus for an offensive threat than it is to develop an effective defense, they said.

“The offensive capabilities outrun the defensive capabilities as the march of biology continues,” said Richard J. Danzig, a former Navy secretary and noted expert on bioterrorism who sits on the Pentagon’s high-level Defense Policy Board.

“The theory behind [the program] was these same advances should empower the defenses,” he said. “I think that intuition is worth exploring and investing in, but it is easier to conceive than to execute.”

Margaret Kosal, an assistant professor at Georgia Tech who worked on the program between 2006 and 2007, said “there is a fundamental need for basic science. The low-hanging fruit has all been picked.”

One Pentagon contractor involved in the program who was not authorized to speak publicly put it more bluntly: “We’re years away from any reasonable FDA certification, let alone production.”

Franco said the project’s hurdles also highlight the need for ongoing taxpayer-investment commitments from government, to encourage private-sector focus on such technologies that will generate little in sales, compared to, say, cholesterol and diabetes treatments.

“These are not going to be blockbuster drugs,” said Franco. “It is different when the government is your only market. There needs to be incentives for companies to participate, to take it on for the public good” (Boston.com, 2011).

Title: Pentagon Retools Bio-Effort After \$1 Billion Flop

Date: January 18, 2011

Source: [Wired](#)

Abstract: It was supposed to come up with antidotes for pathogens that terrorists might use for a mass-casualty bio-attack. But after spending over \$1 billion during the last five years, the Pentagon's Transformational Medical Technology initiative can barely develop drugs ready for a clinical trial. That's why the officials tasked with running it are setting their research-subsidy targets much lower.

In a shift, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency's science and technology chief tells the *Boston Globe* that the bio-initiative will now invest money on early detection of new pathogens. That puts about another \$1 billion worth of Pentagon cash closer to where science is, rather than throwing money at crash programs for undeveloped antidotes. Ultimately, the Pentagon wants to develop multi-pronged vaccines that can resist a variety of biological agents — what it calls “[One Drug, Many Bugs](#).” But that's a long way off: step one is understanding how those sicknesses develop.

The *Globe* reports that the program has hit one snag after another. Out of nearly 50 research programs, only two (unspecified) efforts to neutralize pathogens like Ebola and Marburg have shown promise, and they're not ready for clinical trial. Making matters worse for the program, the Food and Drug Administration doesn't allow experimenting on people, so Transformational Medical Technology would have to make do with animal surrogates.

It's also become something of an object of fun within the military's chem-bio community. Our pal Jason Sigger lamented the program's inability to come up with a lightweight, portable Tricorder-like [bio-detection device](#). The office tasked with coming up with one still sought to buy a Cadillac, one networked into troops' communications system and that can also detect chemical weapons. “All they need to do is warn the individual that there's a bad bug nearby,” Sigger wrote.

But don't expect the Pentagon to steer away from far-out bio-medical research. In 2009, Darpa wanted to create a bank of “[universal immunity donor cells](#)” to head bio-outbreaks off at the pass. More recently, in September, it doled out over \$5 million so Arizona State University could experiment with [growing vaccines with the aid of tobacco plants](#). “I don't know if we can pull this off, but I think this basic idea might work,” one of the ASU researchers shrugged when the grant was announced.

Still, according to the *Globe*, if the military wants to speed up the day when it can deliver mass antidotes for a host of bio-threats, it's got to subsidize pharma companies' research in areas that won't yield the next generation of lucrative “blockbuster drugs.” Bio-defense expert Crystal Franco of the Center for Biosecurity tells the paper, “It is different when the government is your only market. There needs to be incentives for companies to participate, to take it on for the public good.” That is, until someone figures out how to make Viagra stop anthrax ([Wired, 2011](#)).

Title: S. 1814 CRS Summary

Date: November 7, 2011

Source: [CRS](#)

Abstract: National Disaster Medical System Act - Amends the Public Health Service Act to: (1) authorize appropriations for providing for the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response and the operations of the National Disaster Medical System for FY2012-FY2016, and (2) authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to determine and pay claims for reimbursement for health-related social services, other human services, and auxiliary services to respond to the needs of victims of a public health emergency directly or by contract providing for payment in advance or by way of reimbursement ([CRS, 2011](#)).

Title: Bill To Strengthen Biopreparedness Introduced

Date: November 17, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Four U.S. senators recently introduced a bill to help prepare the nation for the threat of a bioterror terror attack or a newly emerging pandemic.

Senators Richard Burr (R-North Carolina), Tom Harkin (D-Iowa), Mike Enzi (R-Wyoming) and Bob Casey (D-Pennsylvania) introduced the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act Reauthorization Bill of 2011 as a bipartisan effort to ready the nation for a range of medical emergencies that could arise as a result of a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear attack, according to PoliticalNews.me.

"The threats facing our nation are serious and we must address them accordingly," Burr said, PoliticalNews.me reports. "The American people expect us to do all that we can to prevent an attack and, if one should occur, be fully prepared to respond, including having safe and effective medical countermeasures readily available. While key progress has been made since PAHPA was signed into law, more work remains to be done."

The original legislation, passed in 2006, took steps to organize how the federal government would respond to an attack or new pandemic in partnership with state and local governments. The U.S. response to the H1N1 pandemic has since provided lessons that have been integrated into the reauthorization bill.

"This legislation redoubles our efforts to protect the American people by strengthening our existing programs and making targeted improvements in areas in which we know we must do better, including ensuring that our nation's medical countermeasure enterprise reflects and is prepared to respond to modern-day threats," Burr said, according to PoliticalNews.me ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: H.R.2405 CRS Summary

Date: December 7, 2011

Source: [CRS](#)

Abstract: Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Reauthorization Act of 2011 - Amends the Public Health Service Act to revise and reauthorize appropriations for public health preparedness activities, including activities related to: (1) tracking the initial distribution of federally purchased influenza vaccine in an influenza pandemic, (2) state and local public health and medical preparedness and response, (3) improving hospital surge capacity, (4) expanding the capabilities of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to respond effectively to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies, and (5) the operations of the National Disaster Medical System.

Reauthorizes appropriations for the special reserve fund for the procurement of security countermeasures. Allows 30% of such fund to be used by the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) to coordinate the acceleration of advanced research and development of countermeasures and qualified pandemic or epidemic products.

Extends the time under which specific technical data or scientific information that is created or obtained during such advanced research and development is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

Authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to determine and pay claims for reimbursement for services provided during a public health emergency.

Amends the Pandemic and All-Hazard Preparedness Act to extend provisions granting an antitrust exemption for meetings related to countermeasures or pandemic or epidemic products.

Expands the duties of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response to include: (1) stockpiling and distributing qualified countermeasures, security measures, and qualified pandemic or epidemic products; (2) identifying gaps, duplication, and other inefficiencies in public health preparedness activities and the actions necessary to overcome these obstacles; and (3) leading the development of a coordinated Countermeasure Implementation Plan.

Gives the Assistant Secretary authority over and responsibility for BARDA.

Amends the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require the Secretary: (1) to accelerate the development, stockpiling, approval, and licensure of countermeasures and qualified pandemic or epidemic products; (2) initiate a program of frequent scientific feedback and interactions regarding the process of developing each security countermeasure; and (3) develop a written regulatory management plan for each security countermeasure [\(CRS, 2012\)](#).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIO TERROR BIBLE.COM: The following news and events are in respect to bio-terror and pandemic related legislation which occurred within the calendar year of 2012. The American government, more than any other nation, has been systematically preparing its population for an upcoming bio-terror related pandemic by passing draconian bio-terror legislation in the wake of the 9/11 attacks.

LEGISLATION: [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2001\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2002\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2003\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2004\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2005\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2010\)](#), [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2011\)](#), and [Bio-Terror Legislation \(2012\)](#).

Title: The Project BioShield Act: Issues for the 112th Congress

Date: February 8, 2012

Source: [CRS Report](#)

Abstract: In 2004, Congress passed the Project BioShield Act (P.L. 108-276) to provide the federal government with new authorities related to the development, procurement, and use of medical countermeasures against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism agents. As the expiration of some of these authorities approaches, Congress is considering whether these authorities have sufficiently contributed to national preparedness to merit extension.

The Project BioShield Act provides three main authorities: (1) guaranteeing a federal market for new CBRN medical countermeasures, (2) permitting emergency use of countermeasures that are either unapproved or have not been approved for the intended emergency use, and (3) relaxing regulatory requirements for some CBRN terrorism-related spending. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has used each of these authorities. The HHS obligated approximately \$2.5 billion to guarantee a government market for countermeasures against anthrax, botulism, radiation, and smallpox. The HHS allowed the emergency use of several unapproved products, including during the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic. The HHS used expedited review authorities to approve contracts and grants related to CBRN countermeasure research and development.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act, 2004 (P.L. 108-90) advance appropriated \$5.593 billion to acquire CBRN countermeasures through Project BioShield for FY2004-FY2013. Through FY2012, subsequent Congresses have removed \$1.876 billion from this account through rescissions and transfers, more than one-third of the advance appropriation.

The transfers from this account supported CBRN medical countermeasure advanced development, pandemic influenza preparedness and response, and basic biomedical research. Since passing the Project BioShield Act, subsequent Congresses have considered additional measures to further encourage countermeasure development. The Pandemic and All-Hazards

Preparedness Act (P.L. 109-417) created the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) in HHS and modified the Project BioShield procurement process. Among other duties, BARDA oversees all of HHS's Project BioShield procurements.

The 112th Congress is considering several Project BioShield-related policy questions. One question is whether the Project BioShield acquisition mechanism has sufficiently improved national preparedness relative to its costs to merit extension. If so, congressional policymakers may consider whether changes to the funding levels or how Congress provides Project BioShield funds would improve the program's efficiency or performance. Additionally, congressional policymakers are considering whether the federal government sufficiently plans and coordinates its CBRN

countermeasure efforts from basic research to distribution. Finally, Congress is considering whether changes to the emergency use authority will improve preparedness and planning.

Three bills in the 112th Congress address some of these Project BioShield-related issues, H.R. 2356, H.R. 2405, and S. 1855 ([CRS Report, 2012](#)).

Title: Biodefense Takes Hit In Obama's Budget

Date: February 16, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: President Obama's recent budget request for 2013 contains mixed news for the biodefense effort in the United States.

The effort for biodefense came under major criticism in 2011 for failing to deliver biodefense threat treatments despite spending approximately \$60 billion in the previous decade, *Nature* reports.

Crystal Franco, a representative of the Center for Biosecurity of UPMC, said that winners for the budget proposal include the Department of Homeland Security, the National Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration and the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority.

The apparent losers include military biological-defense development efforts and public health programs for U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

"It's good news that there is more money for BARDA, and no significant cuts to basic science at NIH or to regulatory science at FDA," Randall Larsen, the founding director of the WMD Center, said, according to [Nature](#).

The DHS will get an \$11 million boost for the BioWatch program, BARDA's budget would see an increase from \$415 million to \$547 million and the FDA would receive \$346 million for biodefense, which is close to last year's budget. The CDC would experience a \$47 million dip for the Strategic National Stockpile and the Department of Defense's biological-defense program would see a \$257 million cut in the proposed budget.

"Taking money out of the military research budget and leaving NIH funded at \$1.3 billion, even though it hasn't produced a single countermeasure, is pretty tragic," Phillip Russell, an advisor to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, said, [Nature](#) reports.

The budget also does not commit any funding to the construction of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility in Manhattan, Kansas, which has yet to be constructed ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Sen. Burr Applauds Passage Of Bipartisan Preparedness Bill

Date: March 9, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: U.S. Senator Richard Burr (R-N.C.) issued a statement on Thursday following the passage of a bipartisan bill by the United States Senate to improve the preparedness of the U.S. against terrorist attacks.

The Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act Reauthorization of 2011 builds on the lessons learned since a similar act was passed in 2006 to make targeted enhancements to existing response and preparedness programs and authorities. The bill is meant to improve the nation's ability to deal with the medical and public health emergencies that can result from a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear attack.

"The American people must be protected if an attack occurs, and I am proud that the Senate has taken the critical step of strengthening our ability to respond to medical and public health emergencies by reauthorizing the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act," Burr said. "I am hopeful that we

will send this important legislation to reauthorize PAHPA to the President quickly so that he may sign it into law."

The legislation was introduced by Senators Burr, Casey (D-Pa.), Enzi (R-Wyo.) and Harkin (D-Iowa) to respond to hazards ranging from a deliberate bioterrorism attack to an influenza pandemic.

"We have come a long way in improving our nation's ability to respond to a bioterror attack or public health emergency since Congress passed the original PAHPA law in 2006, but the 2009 H1N1 pandemic underscored the reality that more remains to be done," Burr said. "I am pleased that this bill will strengthen our existing medical and public health preparedness and response programs based on the lessons we have learned in recent years, including ensuring that the FDA has the tools it needs to advance the medical countermeasures necessary to respond to modern day threats" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Government To Reconsider Nerve Agent Pesticides

Date: March 31, 2012

Source: [Independent](#)

Abstract: The Government is to reconsider its refusal to ban neonicotinoid pesticides, the nerve-agent chemicals blamed for the collapse of bee colonies worldwide, the chief scientist at the Department of the Environment, Sir Robert Watson, told *The Independent*.

Sir Robert, a former head of the UN climate panel, moved quickly to begin a comprehensive re-evaluation of the Government's stance after two new scientific studies, from Britain and France, strongly linked neonicotinoid use to bee declines.

He said the new studies, and others, would be closely analysed.

The Government has refused previous requests to consider a precautionary suspension of the chemicals, which have been banned in France and Italy, despite mounting evidence that they are harmful to bees and other pollinating insects, even in minute doses.

Bees' role in pollinating crops is worth billions of pounds annually to global agriculture.

Even on Thursday, after the new studies were published, a spokesman for Defra said the new research did not change the Government's position, and that "the evidence shows that neonicotinoids do not pose an unacceptable risk to honey bees".

But yesterday Sir Robert said: "The real Defra position is the following: we will absolutely look at the University of Stirling work, the French work, and the American work that came out a couple of months ago [a study by the US government's leading bee researcher, Dr Jeffrey Pettis, which showed that exposure to microscopic doses of neonicotinoids weakened bees' resistance to disease]. We must look at this in real detail to see whether or not the current British position is correct or is incorrect.

He added: "I want to get a really careful analysis of all three papers, and I've asked for a briefing on some ongoing work that we've been doing ourselves. I want this all reassessed, very, very carefully" ([Independent, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: Atlanta, Georgia, is home to CNN, [two BSL 4 labs](#) (Georgia State University & CDC), the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) (CDC), and the infamous [smallpox virus](#). The state of Georgia has recently conducted numerous bio-terror related drills and exercises and has been home to a number of bio-terror related incidents since 2010. The city of Atlanta is also one of [21 cities NOT at risk for elimination](#) from the Cities Readiness Initiative (meaning that the city of Atlanta is "ready" for bio-terrorism), and is hosting the [2013 NCAA Final Four](#) on April 6-8 of 2013.

Title: Anthrax Hoax Near Georgia Capitol

Date: November 5, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A white powder feared to be anthrax that was discovered in an envelope sent to a state office building near the Georgia Capitol has been confirmed to not be hazardous.

The envelope was sent on Tuesday to the James H. Sloppy Floyd Building, AJC.com reports. Upon discovery, authorities evacuated part of the complex. Four people who were exposed to the substance who had minor complaints were later treated..

Authorities at the scene said that the powder did not appear to be related to a chemical or biological threat.

As there was not enough of the substance for an immediate identification, the sample was sent to the FBI crime lab for analysis, AJC.com reports. Gordy Wright, a spokesman for the Georgia State Patrol, said that the investigation of the package will continue.

According to a recent Medill National Security Journalism Initiative report, there have been over 38,000 hazardous postal-related situations since the 2001 anthrax attacks. Even if the powder is a hoax and is comprised of flour or talcum powder, postal inspectors investigate the issue. Those who send the misleading package are subject to prison time or fines. Since 2001, 300 postal inspectors have been trained as hazard specialists.

"Historically, it's been the Postal Inspectors' mission to protect postal services, its employees and to secure the nation's mail," Peter Rendina, assistant inspector of the Washington Division of the Postal Inspection Service, said, Medillnsj.org reports. "We're continuing to do what's needed" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Georgia Simulates Anthrax Attack

Date: January 24, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: State and local agencies in Columbia County, Georgia, conducted emergency medical exercises simulating an anthrax attack on January 22 at a local high school.

"We have evaluators, we have observers and we may just have citizens that want to come through and participate," Incident Commander Linda Graves said, according to WJBF.com.

Over 300 volunteers participated in the drill at Grovetown High School, which simulated an outbreak of anthrax. The goal of the event was to train the public health staff in the event of a real life scenario, according to WJBF.com.

"It is extremely important because if we have a biological attack on our area or if we have a pandemic, we need to protect our citizens in our county by medicating them. We can do that by vaccinating them if there's a pandemic," Graves said, WJBF.com reports.

Participants in the event had to drive through stations while the medical staff distributed medication. The organizers told WJBF.com that drive-through systems are more efficient and more effective. When people stand in line, they potentially expose one another to harmful substances.

"We just need to make sure that the community knows that this is a drill and the purpose of it is to make sure public health is prepared to distribute large quantities of medication in the event of an emergency," Graves told WJBF.com.

Organizers said that this is the first drill of its kind undertaken in Columbia County ([Bio Prep Watch](#)).

Title: Virgin Islands Conducts WMD Training Exercise

Date: February 10, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The 23rd Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team of the Virgin Islands National Guard recently conducted a training exercise in Frederiksted to be prepared to respond to hazard-related emergencies.

The training activity prepared the team to deal with any **chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or high-yield explosive inside the territory or within the southeast corridor of the United States, including Georgia**, North Carolina, Puerto Rico and Alabama, according to the Virgin Islands Daily News.

The U.S. Army North evaluated the National Guard unit during the training simulation, which began at 4:30 a.m. and lasted throughout the day. Nineteen out of 22 team members participated in the drill in which they needed to identify, assess and give an analysis of the substance they collected.

The scenario included the delivery of a pallet of packages that had an elevated radiological reading on a ship at a pier.

"The culmination of years of training ensures that we meet the marks set forth from other CSTs across the nation," Maj. Kenneth Alleyne, the 23rd's unit commander, said, according to the Virgin Islands Daily News. "It is the same standard across the board and we're just as good as every state and territory."

While the team knew it would be participating in the activity, they did not know where it would be located or what the scenario would be.

"All CSTs are top-notch and the V.I.'s are no different," Lt. Col. Bruce Alzner, of the Army North Civil Support Team Readiness Group, said, the Virgin Islands Daily News reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: US Keeping Secret Stash Of Smallpox Viruses At Lab In Georgia To Use For Future Bioweapons

Date: June 8, 2011

Source: [Natural News](#)

Abstract: You may have heard that smallpox has long been eradicated but what you may not know is that the United States and Russia still maintain stocks of the disease, and the U.S. is still in the business of researching and developing it. The question is, why?

According to the U.S. government, Washington and Moscow recently [supported](#) a decision to keep the two stocks intact, arguing that more [research](#) needed to be conducted on one of the world's deadliest diseases. Specifically, researchers say more work is needed in order to come up with a safer version of the [vaccine](#) and better treatments for those who are already infected with [smallpox](#).

"In other words," wrote Health and Human Services Secretary Kathleen Sebelius, in explaining the Obama administration's decision, "we've beaten smallpox once, but we must be ready and prepared to beat it again, if necessary."

While that may sound like a reasonable explanation on the surface, there could be more to it than that. After all, if a [disease](#) has been eradicated since 1977, it doesn't sound like there needs to be much more "research" done to combat it - does it?

Consider this: The U.S. military maintains a biohazard research facility at Ft. Detrick, Md., and, according to [this report](#) posted on the Centers for Disease Control website, clearly [the Pentagon](#) is concerned that weaponized smallpox and other highly contagious and deadly agents could be unleashed on the American people, if not by a national [government](#) then by terrorists.

According to the report, the U.S. discontinued its offensive [biological weapons](#) research program in 1969, though the former U.S.S.R. continued theirs and eventually produced smallpox [virus](#) by the ton, according to the book, "[Biohazard](#)," by Ken Alibek. But there appears to be enough evidence to suggest that the U.S. is keeping its samples of smallpox around for the purpose of conducting further research - research that is banned under various treaties and executive orders.

"During the first two decades after the [United States](#) ratified the BWC (Biological Weapons Convention), the U.S. Biological Defense Research Program was conducted in a reasonably open manner," says [this report](#) by Jonathan B. Tucker, a senior researcher at the Center for Nonproliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies.

He adds, "Threat-assessment [studies](#) and development projects were unclassified and described in detailed annual reports to [Congress](#). During the late 1990s, however, heightened concern over chemical and biological terrorism apparently caused some elements of the U.S. biodefense [community](#) to alter this policy. The Pentagon and the [intelligence](#) community began to conduct secret threat-assessment studies that clearly exceeded the limits for defensive research specified in the Scowcroft memorandum, but Congress was not informed of the change. Indeed, during the Clinton administration, some classified biodefense work took place even without the full knowledge of the National Security Council staff."

Further, in 2001 - just a week before the 9/11 attacks, [The New York Times](#) reported that three secret threat-assessment projects were being conducted by the Defense Department, in conjunction with the U.S. intelligence community. They were called *Project Bacchus*, *Project Jefferson*, and *Project Clear Vision*, each designed to reconstruct a banned bioweapon or mass production facility, and each violated the provisions of [bioweapons](#) treaties and agreements to which the U.S. was a party.

And the research is ongoing.

"Today, despite U.S. participation in the BWC, American [scientists](#) continue to conduct ongoing research

on biological agents," said [this PBS report](#). "Since 2001 the U.S. government has spent or allocated more than \$50 billion to address the threat of biological [weapons](#), including an effort to develop an even deadlier strain of the anthrax virus to test against current [vaccines](#). Scientists are also working on vaccines against the smallpox virus, which has been eradicated worldwide since 1980" ([Natural News, 2011](#)).

Title: Army Reserve Tests CBRN Preparedness

Date: June 24, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Army Reserve units have joined forces with emergency responders in five states to participate in the chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear consequence drill known as Exercise Red Dragon 2011.

The exercise began in 2000 in an effort to develop, train and assess the capabilities of Army Reserve forces to be used in the Defense Support of Civilian Authorities. Over 2,000 participants were involved in the drill, which is directed by the Army Reserve Command.

"This year's exercise involves over 2,000 chemical, medical, logistics and signal Soldiers over several states," Col. Patricia Carlson, commander of the 415th Chemical Brigade, said. "Our support and our soldiers conducting this exercise come from throughout the United States."

Red Dragon 11 was conducted in Alabama, Illinois, Georgia, South Carolina and Wisconsin. The exercises prepared soldiers to assist local authorities with large scale disaster that they would not be able to handle on their own.

"The Red Dragon exercise is important because it will give the civilian sector an opportunity to work with Reserve units so we may be able to work together as one unit," Mary Casey-Lockyer, an emergency preparedness and response coordinator for Northwest Hospital in Arlington Heights, Ill., said.

Soldiers acted as casualties to aid the emergency responders with their preparedness training. Units of the Army Reserve train to maintain a high level of preparedness since they can be called at anytime to serve the nation in a civil or combat capacity.

"This exercise is important because it gives Army Reservist and civilian emergency responders an opportunity to unify and work together in the event of any type of catastrophe," Lt. Col. Timothy Dawson, the commander of the 472nd Chemical Battalion, said. "Preparedness is not just for us, it is for the communities as well" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Escaped Monkey May Not Have Gone Far

Date: June 28, 2011

Source: [UPI](#)

Abstract: Officials at a Georgia primate research facility said a monkey missing since June 15 may be hiding somewhere in the facility or on the grounds.

Lisa Newbern, spokeswoman at the Emory University's Yerkes National Primate Research Center Field Station in Lawrenceville, said the female rhesus monkey has not been seen by staff since escaping June 15, but there is a strong possibility she is still somewhere nearby, the Atlanta Journal-Constitution reported Tuesday.

"Given that she is a social animal and she'd want to be with her family, our focus has now been that she would still be inside the facility," Newbern said.

The 117-acres of land housing the facility neighbors suburban homes and schools including Walnut Grove Elementary School and Collins Hill High School ([UPI, 2011](#)).

Title: Georgia Holds Three Day Bioterror Decontamination Course

Date: July 8, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Tift Regional Medical Center in Tifton, Ga., recently held a three day decontamination trainer course to train personnel in procedures to be used during an emergency biological contamination scenario.

The trainer course instructed 29 participants in Code Orange training techniques, which refers to biological contamination and any type of accident that results in chemical or radiation exposure. The state Department of Public Health and Emergency Preparedness sponsored the event to help local medical centers meet a new state requirement that decontamination teams must be ready to receive their first patient in 20 minutes or less, the Tifton Gazette reports.

"There are 10,000 people in danger at the stadium," Eddie Senkbeil, the emergency department resource coordinator at Tift Regional Medical Center, said to the trainees at the UGA Conference Center, according to the Tifton Gazette. "There is a white powdery substance that could be anthrax everywhere at the football stadium during the Tift County vs. Valdosta football game. We need help now!"

Brandi Newman, a clinical educator in the ER of TRMC was designated in charge of the hypothetical operation.

"It was a difficult job," Newman said, according to the Tifton Gazette. "The hardest part for me was keeping up with everyone's times in-and-out of the suits, but I remained calm, which is what you have to do in that type of situation."

The course was led by Hot Zone USA, emergency response and Occupational Safety Health Administration training specialists. All 29 participants in the course are now considered trainers who can share the new decontamination methods for a Code Orange with their hospitals and fire departments.

"The purpose of the program is for the hospitals in the state to come together to learn these new methods so that it will be possible in the future to train each other on the new methods that make decontamination easier," Senkbeil said, according to the Tifton Gazette. "It is more cost effective that way" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Search Ends In Gwinnett For Missing Research Monkey

Date: August 22, 2011

Source: [AJC](#)

Abstract: The search in [Gwinnett County](#) for a missing research monkey is over. Emory University's Yerkes National Primate Research Center announced it has ended efforts to locate the animal. Known only as "EP13," the 2-year-old rhesus macaque was discovered missing on June 15.

"Despite extensive efforts by Yerkes staff, we have not been able to locate this research animal," Dr. Stuart Zola, director of Yerkes, said in a prepared statement issued last week.

"Efforts included searching the Yerkes property numerous times, conducting multiple census counts of the research animals and working with [Gwinnett County](#) Animal Control to follow up on 26 reported 'sightings' in the metro Atlanta area," Zola said.

Zola said he has directed Yerkes staff to continue taking steps to prevent any such future occurrences, including using microchip technology to better track the animals and increasing security and video surveillance at the center.

The center will also pursue any recommendations regulatory authorities may make, he said. Earlier this summer, Yerkes officials met with representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to discuss steps they had taken in the search.

With the search ended, “we are focusing on our research operations at the center and doing things to ensure this would not happen again,” Lisa Newbern, a Yerkes spokeswoman, said in a telephone interview Monday.

If someone should see the monkey, she said, “people are still welcome to give us a call at 404 727-7732, or [Gwinnett County](#) Animal Control, 770 339-3200.”

It was hoped that Ep13 could be in or around the 117-acre Primate Research Center, but repeated searches proved fruitless.

Searchers had speculated the monkey fled into the nearby woods, possibly finding shelter in the surrounding Gwinnett suburbs or even going farther, venturing far outside of metro Atlanta. Yerkes has taken calls from people in other counties claiming to have seen her.

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution on July 5 cited a Georgia Department of Natural Resources report that Yerkes waited five days before notifying authorities of the missing monkey.

The DNR report showed that after identifying that the monkey was missing on June 15, Yerkes staff started an immediate search of its grounds and on June 17 filed an incident report to the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee, the oversight body for university animal testing.

Yerkes contacted the U.S. Department of Agriculture three days later, on June 20, and then the DNR on June 22. The last time Yerkes had conducted a full head count of the monkeys was May 26, when the group was being transported within the facility.

The report also said that five days into the search, a Yerkes veterinarian believed the primate might be deceased. The veterinarian speculated the missing monkey had fallen into a crevice and died, or that a hawk had captured it.

Meanwhile, about 20 area residents filed a complaint with Lawrenceville and Gwinnett authorities against the primate research center, saying it did not belong in a residential area because of the threat escaped animals could pose to neighbors.

Operated by Emory University, Yerkes is one of eight federally funded national primate research centers. It keeps a total of about 3,400 primates at a 25-acre campus in Atlanta and the 117-acre field station in Lawrenceville. The field station, which opened in 1966, is home to 1,899 rhesus macaques and 2,220 animals overall ([AJC, 2011](#)).

Title: Ricin Plot Charges: Four Georgia Men Accused Of Planning Bioterrorism Attack

Date: November 2, 2011

Source: [Washington Post](#)

Abstract: Ten years after anthrax spores delivered in letters killed five people, injured 17, and raised fears about the safety of opening mail, four Georgia men have been charged with plotting to buy explosives and manufacture a deadly biological toxin: ricin.

The men, all sexagenarians or older, are suspected to be members of a fringe Georgia militia group. They are charged with purchasing explosives and a silencer, and taking steps to produce the toxin.

The specter of bioterrorism, in which bacteria, viruses or toxins like ricin are deliberately released to kill or cause illness, no longer looms as large in America as it did after 9/11. Then, the anthrax-laced mail caused near hysteria.

But scientists say that we shouldn't be so cavalier, as biological weapons are now easier to make at home than ever before.

After all, the product the four allegedly were producing is a highly toxic protein that is made from castor beans. Compared with anthrax, a much higher quantity of ricin is needed to have a significant impact. Ricin can also be inactivated much more easily than anthrax, which can remain lethal for decades.

But ricin can have a deadly effect if a person comes in direct contact with it, especially if inhaled or digested. There is also no antidote for it, although a victim can be saved by immediate medical attention, during which doctors would try to maintain air flow to the lungs.

In a cover story on Sunday, the New York Times Magazine [described](#) a bioterrorism attack this way:

It makes of the most mundane object, death: a doorknob, a handshake, a breath can become poison. Like a nuclear bomb, the biological weapon threatens such a spectacle of horror — skin boiling with smallpox pustules, eyes blackened with anthrax lesions, the rotting bodies of bubonic plagues — that it can seem the province of fantasy or nightmare or, worse, political manipulation.

Brett Giroir, a former director at the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, told the magazine that advancements in laboratory technology had made that fantasy much closer to real possibility than ever before.

"What took me three weeks in a sophisticated laboratory in a top-tier medical school 20 years ago, with millions of dollars in equipment, can essentially be done by a relatively unsophisticated technician," Giroir said.

But the Post's Checkpoint Washington blog reports that the chances these Goergians could have created a weapon of mass destruction was "tiny at best."

The chances are tiny because the challenges involved in delivering lethal doses of ricin to mass numbers of people are great, and nearly insurmountable for amateurs. "No one has done it, as far as we know," Raymond Zilinskas, director of the [Chemical and Biological Weapons Nonproliferation Program](#) at the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies in Monterey, Calif., told Checkpoint. "It is beyond the capabilities of anyone except professional weapons scientists."

As for bioterrorism by mail, The Washington Post's Ed O'Keefe [reports](#) that the Post Office is focused on bigger problems, and that workers are now so unconcerned by the threat of attack that they no longer wear the gloves and masks provided as a precaution.

They are trained, however, to be on the lookout for envelopes that appear to contain sharp objects, dust, no return address, an invalid Zip code, or weird writing. The USPS spends \$101 million each year to screen every piece of first-class mail sent or received by U.S. households and mail sent to federal addresses in Washington ([Washington Post, 2011](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: Boston, Massachusetts, is home to the [NIH \(National Institute of Health\)](#), Harvard Medical School, and a [BSL 4 lab](#) of the National Emerging Infectious Diseases Laboratory (NEIDL). The city of Boston has recently conducted numerous bio-terror related drills and exercises, and has been home to a number of bio-terror related incidents since 2005. Boston is also one of [21 cities NOT at risk for elimination](#) from the Cities Readiness Initiative (meaning that Boston is "ready" for bio-terrorism).

Title: TOPOFF 3

Date: April 4-8, 2005

Source: [Global Security](#)

Abstract: Top Officials 3 (TOPOFF 3) was the most comprehensive terrorism response exercise ever conducted in the United States. Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness, TOPOFF 3 was the third exercise in the TOPOFF Exercise Series, a congressionally mandated exercise program. The exercise was designed to strengthen the nation's capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks involving weapons of mass destruction. Joining the Department of Homeland Security and other federal agencies in that important effort are the states of Connecticut and New Jersey, as well as two international partners, the United Kingdom and Canada. These countries conducted simultaneous, related exercises.

The TOPOFF 3 Full-Scale Exercise (T3 FSE), which took place from April 4-8, 2005, is the culmination of a two-year cycle of seminars, planning events, and exercises. The exercise involved more than 10,000 participants representing more than 200 federal, state, local, tribal, private sector, and international agencies and organizations, as well as volunteer groups.

In the United States, participants responded to attacks in Connecticut and New Jersey. Simulated terrorist incidents originated in New London, Connecticut (chemical incident) and Union and Middlesex Counties in New Jersey (biological incident). Real weapons were not used, yet the response was mounted as if they had been. Numerous federal departments and agencies actively participated, providing a first opportunity to validate the recently released National Response Plan, and to exercise protocols of the National Incident Management System. As the full international dimensions of the simulated crisis were revealed, related exercises took place in the United Kingdom (ATLANTIC BLUE) and Canada (TRIPLE PLAY). Planners from all three countries have collaborated in the exercise design to achieve shared objectives.

To meet these shared objectives, the T3 FSE focused on four critical areas:

1. Incident management: To test the full range of existing procedures for domestic incident management of a terrorist event and improve, through practice, top officials' capabilities in affected countries to respond in partnership.
2. Intelligence/investigation: To test the handling and flow of operational and time-critical intelligence.
3. Public information: To practice strategic coordination of media relations and public information issues in response to linked terrorist incidents.
4. Evaluation: To identify lessons learned and promote best practices.

Exercises such as TOPOFF are an important component of national preparedness, helping to build an integrated federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector capability to prevent terrorist attacks on the homeland, and rapidly and effectively respond to and recover from any terrorist attack or major disaster that does occur.

The Scenario

T3 FSE begins as terrorists, planning attacks in the New York and Boston metropolitan areas, suspect their plans are compromised. They react by accelerating their original schedule, deploying a vehicle-based biological agent dispersal device in New Jersey. Seriously ill patients begin to overwhelm local hospitals. As the scenario unfolds, every county in New Jersey will need a Point of Dispensing (POD) for antibiotics. Meanwhile, the chemical weapon attack originally planned for Boston is also accelerated and executed in New London, Connecticut, augmented with a vehicle-based improvised explosive device.

Issues to be addressed include public health and safety, contamination, criminal investigation, and patient care. As the events continue, federal agencies implement the National Response Plan, and international aspects of play emerge.

The TOPOFF 3 Full-Scale Exercise extends the learning derived from earlier TOPOFF exercises and 9-11 in several ways:

1. Increases international and private sector participation in prevention and investigation.
2. Emphasizes terrorism prevention - an opportunity to piece together an intelligence puzzle and "capture" the enemy before the attack occurs.
3. Emphasizes risk communication and public information - participants will explore approaches to public communications in times of high public anxiety and confusion.
4. Focuses on long-term recovery and remediation issues ([Global Security, 2005](#)).

Title: [Unknowning Residents To Take Part In Terror Drill](#)

Date: September 7, 2007

Source: [WCVB TV](#)

Abstract: About 23,000 Boston residents are weeks away from taking part in a bioterror drill, and many probably don't even know it.

Health officials plan to have mail carriers deliver tiny white cardboard boxes to the doorsteps and mailboxes of thousands of residents in the city's West Roxbury and South End neighborhoods on Sunday, Sept. 23.

"Anytime you are talking about a release of anthrax in the city, you are talking about pretty much a worst case scenario where you need to get medications to people as quickly as possible," said John Jacob of the Boston Public Health Commission.

The empty boxes will be used to simulate how quickly antibiotics could be delivered to residents in the event of a bioterror attack.

"No one knows the streets, knows the deliveries, knows where the houses are and the sequence they are set up in better than letter carriers do," said Bob Cannon of the U.S. Postal Service.

In the event of a real emergency when the antibiotics are highly coveted, the mail carriers will have a police escort.

"There is no emergency whatsoever. This is just a test, and this is a way for us to figure out if this particular delivery option is a good fit for Boston," Jacob said.

If it were a real emergency, each box would hold 20 pills ([WCVB TV, 2007](#)).

Title: For Bioterror Lab, A Long Road Seen

Date: March 14, 2008

Source: [Boston.com](#)

Abstract: The director of the National Institutes of Health offered yesterday the clearest sign so far that a controversial laboratory being built by Boston University won't open anytime soon.

Dr. Elias A. Zerhouni, the NIH chief, told a panel of scientists convened to review the project that he has no expectation they will rubber-stamp his agency's earlier finding that the lab does not pose a safety or environmental threat to the surrounding South End neighborhood. The centerpiece of the nearly \$200 million project is a Biosafety Level-4 lab intended to allow scientists to work with the world's deadliest germs, including Ebola, plague, and anthrax.

"We are not here because we want you to rubber-stamp what we have done," Zerhouni told the scientists at the start of a six-hour public session at NIH headquarters in Bethesda, Md. "We need to do this right, even if it takes a long time.

"Basically, you should be tough," the NIH director said. "I can't say it in any other way. There are no foregone conclusions here."

The BU project, known as the National Emerging Infectious Diseases Laboratories, is one of the cornerstones of the Bush administration's campaign to prepare for potential acts of bioterrorism. The federal government is underwriting most of the cost of building the Albany Street facility, which is 77 percent complete. BU had originally intended to open the lab by this fall.

Conservation Law Foundation attorney Eloise P. Lawrence, whose organization sued to block the facility, said the exhaustive review that Zerhouni now promises should have happened before the first shovel of dirt was turned.

"They should have taken the time before they spent a dime of the taxpayers' money," Lawrence said.

Residents from the South End and Roxbury took to the streets and the courts in an attempt to stymie the project, winning partial victories before state and federal judges. While those courts allowed construction to proceed, they also mandated further environmental reviews.

In November, an independent agency issued a sharply critical analysis of NIH's latest environmental review, branding it "not sound and credible." In response, the federal agency established the panel of scientists, which includes prominent researchers from Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia universities, as well as the former president of Ohio State University.

The panel is charged with addressing safety concerns about the project, a process certain to delay the opening of the facility until at least 2009 or longer.

It remains unclear whether lower-security labs and other parts of the project might open before the Biosafety Level-4 lab gets final clearance. In an interview yesterday, Ellen Berlin, a BU spokeswoman, said that such a scenario is possible, but that the university is committed to opening the project as designed, with the Level-4 lab fully functional ([Boston.com, 2008](#)).

Title: In Attics And Closets, 'Biohackers' Discover Their Inner Frankenstein

Date: May 12, 2009

Source: [Wall Street Journal](#)

Abstract: In Massachusetts, a young woman makes genetically modified E. coli in a closet she converted into a home lab. A part-time DJ in Berkeley, Calif., works in his attic to cultivate viruses extracted from sewage. In Seattle, a grad-school dropout wants to breed algae in a personal biology lab.

These hobbyists represent a growing strain of geekdom known as biohacking, in which do-it-yourselfers tinker with the building blocks of life in the comfort of their own homes. Some of them buy DNA online, then fiddle with it in hopes of curing diseases or finding new biofuels.

But are biohackers a threat to national security?

That was the question lurking behind a phone call that Katherine Aull got earlier this year. Ms. Aull, 23 years old, is designing a customized E. coli in the closet of her Cambridge, Mass., apartment, hoping to help with cancer research.

She's got a DNA "thermocycler" bought on eBay for \$59, and an incubator made by combining a styrofoam box with a heating device meant for an iguana cage. A few months ago, she talked about her hobby on DIY Bio, a Web site frequented by biohackers, and her work was noted in New Scientist magazine.

That's when the phone rang. A man saying he was doing research for the U.S. government called with a few polite, pointed questions: How did she build that lab? Did she know other people creating new life forms at home?

The caller said the agency he represented is "used to thinking about rogue states and threats from that," recalls Ms. Aull, a recent Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduate.

The man on the other end of the line was Nils Gilman, a researcher with Monitor 360, a San Francisco company that provides "geo-strategic" research. Mr. Gilman declined to identify his client, saying only that it's a branch of the U.S. government involved in biosecurity. "I think they want to know, is this something we need to worry about?" he said -- particularly, could the biohackers' gadgets and methods, in the wrong hands, create dangerous pathogens?

Mr. Gilman's claim that he is working for the U.S. government couldn't be verified. A Department of Homeland Security official said "it does not appear that we contract with Monitor 360." A spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Investigation declined to comment, and a Department of Defense official said he couldn't find any record of the department hiring Monitor 360 or its parent company, Monitor Group. But he said another arm of Monitor Group has done work for the department in recent years.

Previously, some researchers and law-enforcement officials have raised red flags. In a paper published in Nature Biotechnology in 2007, a group of scientists and FBI officials called for better oversight of so-called synthetic DNA, an ingredient widely used by professional biologists and hobbyists, saying it could theoretically lead to the creation of harmful viruses like Ebola or smallpox, since their genomes are available online. "Current government oversight of the DNA-synthesis industry falls short of addressing this unfortunate reality," the paper said.

Ms. Aull, who lives with a cat and three roommates who are "a little bit weirded out" by her experiments, says the worries are overblown. DIY biologists are trying to "build a slingshot," she says, "and there are people out there talking about, oh, no, what happens if they move on to nuclear weapons?"

Other biohackers argue that Mother Nature is more likely than any home hobbyist to create dangerous new pathogens. They cite the current A/H1N1 "swine flu" virus, which is a made-in-the-wild brew of human, bird and pig influenzas. Mackenzie Cowell, a founder of DIY Bio, says members aim to do good and are committed to working safely.

The movement has made big strides recently thanks to the commercial availability of synthetic DNA. This genetic material, normally found inside the nucleus of cells, can now easily be purchased online. That provides any amateur with the ingredients for constructing an organism.

Dan Heidel, a 32-year-old aerospace employee and former molecular biology student in Seattle, has rented a 300-square-foot space in an old warehouse to make genetically modified algae that he thinks might be useful in producing cheap biofuels. The space is stuffed with \$20,000 worth of secondhand lab equipment he bought on eBay, including, he says, centrifuges, a liquid-nitrogen storage unit and "a bunch of stuff for water purification."

"It's frankly a run-down, piece-of-crap warehouse, half falling apart," says Mr. Heidel. But "the landlord basically stays out of everyone's hair as long as they don't burn the building down, which is really pretty ideal."

The easy availability of synthetic DNA is at the heart of some scientists' concerns. The National Science Advisory Board for Biosecurity, a government body, has recommended that companies selling DNA be required to screen all orders for signs that the buyers might have nefarious intent. Some biologists argue that anyone wishing to custom-make new organisms, even if it's just glow-in-the-dark bacteria (a popular trick among biohackers), should have to get a license first.

Currently, regulation of labs like these is murky. It's unclear what agency, if any, is responsible.

So far, most garage biologists playing around with synthetic DNA are simply adding a gene or two to an existing organism, a fairly standard scientific practice involving some test-tube mixing, and not something biosecurity experts are very worried about. But technology promises to allow the creation of entire organisms from scratch -- something academics are aiming to do in university labs -- and that has some experts worried.

A senior official in the FBI's Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate says the bureau is working with academia and industry to raise awareness about biosecurity, "particularly in light of the expansion of affordable molecular biology equipment" and genetic databases.

George Church, a professor of genetics at Harvard Medical School, says anyone using synthetic DNA should have to have a license, including garage biologists. But he says he's not too concerned by the current home hobbyists. "The younger generation need something they feel they can do, in the same sense that my generation was inspired by NASA and home chemistry kits," he said.

Phil Holtzman, a college student and part-time DJ at dance parties in Berkeley, Calif., is growing viruses in his attic that he thinks could be useful in medicine someday. Using pipettes and other equipment borrowed from his community college, he extracts viruses called bacteriophage from sewage and grows them in petri dishes. Mr. Holtzman's goal: Breed them to survive the high temperatures of the human body, where he thinks they might be useful in killing bad bacteria.

He collects partly treated sewage water from a network of underground tunnels in the Berkeley area, jumping a chain-link fence to get to the source. But Mr. Holtzman says his roommates are "really uncomfortable" with him working with sewage water, so he's trying to find another source of bacteriophage ([Wall Street Journal, 2009](#)).

Title: Mass. Co. Receives Anthrax Hoax Letters

Date: August 16, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Raytheon last week joined a growing list of companies to receive threatening envelopes in the mail that contained a suspicious white powder and a note mentioning the terror group Al-Qaeda.

Although the Raytheon office is located in Waltham, Massachusetts, the two envelopes are believed to be connected to a series of 25 similar bioterror hoaxes that have occurred predominantly in North Texas over the last ten days, according to NECN. In the Dallas area cases, two Raytheon offices were targeted.

Other victims of the hoaxes include elementary schools, churches, mosques, and aeronautics and technology companies like Raytheon. In all of the cases, the white powder was tested by the FBI and found to be innocuous. In at least some of the cases, the powder was identified as cornstarch.

The envelopes have all had a postmark from North Texas, a similar return address and contained a single typed sentence. An FBI official told NECN that the letters, containing a single sentence, make no sense, but that they match up with over 200 letters that were sent to governor's offices and U.S. embassies in 2008.

The FBI said that the letters mentioned the terror group Al-Qaeda, but noted that they were not well-articulated, so their meaning remains undetermined.

Postal officials say that since the 2001 anthrax scare, all mail is scanned for biohazards. Suspicious packages, however, still require precautions and cause disruptions ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Terror Drill In America's Oldest Subway To Test Odourless Gas

Date: August 20, 2010

Source: [Times of India](#)

Abstract: Non-toxic and odourless gases will be released in Boston's subway tunnels beginning today in a move aimed at determining how chemical and biological agents would spread through the metro system in a terror attack.

In order to collect data on the behaviour of airborne contaminants, scientists will release inert, odourless gas and particle tracers into the city's MBTA (Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority) subway system, the oldest subway system in the US.

Scientists will study the ways to minimise the impact of such an assault. Particle and gas concentrations will be sampled in more than 20 stations and in subway cars covering the entirety of the underground portion of the subway.

"While the deliberate release of chemical or biological agents is of primary concern, the study will also help researchers understand airflow characteristics for smoke or unintentional chemical spills in developing evacuation, ventilation, and other incident response strategies," the MBTA said in a statement.

The information will also help guide the design of next generation chemical and biological agent detection systems. The tests are part of the anti-terror strategies put in place since the September 11, 2001 terror attacks.

Authorities thwarted an al-Qaida-sponsored plot to attack New York City subways last September.

The study would allow the researchers to test the effectiveness of proposed countermeasure and

response strategies.

"The purpose of the study is to gather data on the behaviour of airborne contaminants if they were to be released into the subway.

This is part of the Department of Homeland Security's ongoing commitment to preparedness and the shared responsibility of protecting the nation's critical infrastructure," the MBTA added.

Researchers with electronic monitoring devices and other scientific equipment will be conducting these tests through August 20-27, while the Department of Homeland Security continues a scientific study of airflow throughout the underground portion of the subway system ([Times of India, 2010](#)).

Title: Homeland Security To Test Biological Sensors In MBTA Tunnels

Date: April 30, 2012

Source: [CBS News](#)

Abstract: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will be releasing bacteria into the MBTA tunnels to test the safety of the subway.

The DHS has installed sensors in the MBTA system to detect biological agents and they've been testing to see how the air moves.

Now they want to release particles in the tunnels to see how well the sensors work.

The tests will be held at stations in Cambridge and Somerville.

Federal officials say they test the subway sensors by releasing dead bacteria called B-subtilis. They say it is used in food supplements, has been rigorously tested and has no adverse health effects for low exposure in healthy people.

The tests will be held during the off hours this summer, likely overnight. As part of the legal process, a hearing will be held May 16, from 5:30-7:30pm at the Cambridge YMCA in Central Square. The public will be able to voice concerns and comments.

READ: [DHS Test Summary](#)

While the systems are being evaluated, Massachusetts public health officials will be working closely with DHS and the MBTA to monitor the results. The MBTA and DHS are coordinating these efforts with the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, the Cambridge Public Health Department, and the Somerville Health Department, with support from the Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency ([CBS News, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: Unbeknownst to most Americans, a massive terror plot to attack the Sears Tower in Chicago was subverted due to Army Captain Eric May who claims that Illinois governor Rod Blagojevich and Chicago mayor Richard Daley were co-conspirators in a May 2-4, 2006, attempt to sabotage Chicago's Sears Tower.

"Former Army intelligence officer Capt. Eric H. May, military/political editor of the *Lone Star Iconoclast*, recently repeated that the governor and mayor were co-conspirators in a May 2-4, 2006, attempt to sabotage Chicago's Sears Tower...May's allegations would seem outlandish – were they not backed up by a document trail connecting everyone from top government officials to media mainstays and even active-duty military intelligence. All of them coalesced into an informal alliance against the governor, the mayor and Homeland Security director Michael Chertoff, who was heading up exercises set to simulate the collapse of an unnamed downtown Chicago skyscraper. On April 26, 2006, advised of a possible attack by inside sources, May put in calls to Illinois National Guard Public Affairs Officer Col. Tim Franklin and Chicago Police Public Information Officer Laura Kubiak. Both confirmed the existence of terror exercises rehearsing the demolition of Sears Tower. Alarmed, May issued [RED ALERT: "CHICAGO 911" CONFIRMED](#), which was quickly posted worldwide."

Captain May sounded the false-flag alarm effectively and the Feds had to call off the terror attack. A few weeks later, the patsies, a group of black Americans from Florida, were indicted for the plot to blow up the Sears Tower. A few years later, Illinois governor Rod Blagojevich was indicted on federal charges and has been sentenced to federal prison in a likely attempt to silence him.

Date: June 23, 2006

Suspect: Burson Augustin, Rothschild Augustine, Naudimar Herrera, Stanley G. Phanor, Patrick Abraham, Lyglenson Lemorin

Age: 21-32

Ethnicity: 5 African-Americans, 2 Haitians

Location: Chicago, Illinois

Target: Sears Tower, FBI Offices

Charges: Convicted of plotting to blow up the Sears Tower and carry out attacks on FBI offices across the United States.

Notes: The plot to topple the Sears Tower in Chicago appears to be cover for the terror plot that Captain Eric May subverted.

Title: Sears Tower Arrests: US Government Creates Another Al-Qaeda Cell

Date: June 23, 2006

Source: [Prison Planet](#)

Abstract: Hot on the heels of a rash of staged terror alerts in both Britain and Canada, the announcement that seven men were arrested for planning to blow up the Sears Tower in Chicago and other prominent buildings is already taking the shape of another US government manufactured Al-Qaeda punch and Judy show.

As is usually the case, the alleged ringleader Nassir Batiste's family and friends are aghast that he could have any terrorist connections and uniformly deny the plausibility of an Al-Qaeda connection, describing him as a simple construction worker and a "nice guy."

ARIANE WEBSTER, SUSPECT'S GRANDMOTHER: I'm -- truly down in my heart I believe that's a stone lie. I been knowing Nassir (ph) better than five years. I never know him to get in any trouble. I never know him to have any problem with anybody. I always know him, he taught my son how to do karate. I have a son that is 18 years old. When he first met my son, my son was only about ...

ANDREWS (reporter) : So you don't think he's a terrorist, as the government's alleging?

WEBSTER: No, I don't. I really don't believe that.

MASTER G.H.G. ATHEA, SUSPECT'S FRIEND: Someone along the line offered to him some funds to do whatever he wanted to do if that's what he wanted to do. As far as some subversive work. And said they would give him whatever he needed.

ANDREWS: So somebody had approached him to give him money to blow up buildings?

ATHEA: To do whatever he wanted to do. But that was far from his mind. So he had no desire to interact with these men to accept anything they had to offer.

ANDREWS: So bottom line here, is your friend a terrorist?

ATHEA: No, he's not. Absolutely not.

The key comment here is from the suspects friend. It clearly looks as if the "someone" who tried to bend his ear and convince him to join Al-Qaeda was acting on behalf of the US government and running an entrapment sting.

Entrapment is the primary method used to expose supposed Al-Qaeda cells, the evidence of which they were dangerous terrorists later dissolves into thin air in every single instance. It was used in the [Canadian scare](#) earlier this month and also recently in the [Toledo arrests](#).

Attorney [General Gonzales said](#) that "the individual they thought was a member of al-Qaida was present at their meetings and in actuality he was working with the South Florida Joint Terrorism Task Force."

This is classic entrapment and the artificial manufacture of an Al-Qaeda boogeyman to wave in front of the American people.

Batiste was most likely told that he was part of an anti-terror drill to test the security of Chicago landmarks and that he had to recruit a mock group of followers. Either that or he was a hand-picked idiot who had severe mental deficiencies and couldn't spot an obvious set-up.

One of the repeating elements to emerge from every major terror sting or forged terror alert is the use of retarded individuals as patsies, informants and go-betweens. The terror raid in Forest Gate three weeks ago in which an innocent man was shot by the police was conducted on the whim of information provided by a man with an [IQ of just 69](#).

Similarly, it was [reported today](#) that the informant who sparked interest in alleged Ottawa terrorist Mohamed Harkat was "certifiably insane."

The group used by the [FBI to bomb the World Trade Center in 1993](#) were also clinically retarded. It's easier to frame people who lack any credibility and don't have any means to eloquently defend themselves.

Don't be surprised to learn of a connection to a retarded individual over the next few days.

We shouldn't be lapse in our understanding that the Sears Tower is indeed the target of deranged terrorist masters who want to destroy America. Internet speculation that the landmark would be attacked on April 19, 2004 was rubbished by many and yet a derailing of the plot was [quietly announced](#) that very day yet given no play in the establishment media.

In March 2004, Silverstein Properties bought the tower in an [\\$800 million deal](#). Larry Silverstein's penchant for large insurance pay outs, coupled with the strange coincidence of buildings only owned by him collapsing on 9/11, makes for a dangerous combination.

The Sears Tower is indeed under threat - not from government created patsies, but the elite itself ([Prison Planet, 2006](#)).

Title: F.B.I. Killed Plot in Talking Stage, A Top Aide Says

Date: June 24, 2006

Source: [New York Times](#)

Abstract: A plot to topple the Sears Tower in Chicago and attack the [F.B.I.](#) headquarters in Miami was "more aspirational than operational," a top bureau official said Friday, a day after seven Florida men were arrested on terrorism charges.

The official, John S. Pistole, deputy director of the F.B.I., and Attorney General [Alberto R. Gonzales](#) said at a news conference that authorities chose to head off the would-be plot, involving scouting potential targets in Florida, when it was largely at the discussion stage.

Mr. Gonzales acknowledged that the men, who had neither weapons nor explosives, posed "no immediate threat." But he added, "they did take sufficient steps that we believe does support this prosecution."

In general, Mr. Gonzales said, homegrown terrorists "may prove to be as dangerous as groups like [Al Qaeda](#)."

News of the arrests touched off widespread television coverage of the plot against the Sears Tower, one of the tallest buildings in the world. But details of the indictment disclosed Friday at news conferences in Washington and Miami presented a less alarming picture. The indictment made clear that a pivotal role was played by an unidentified undercover F.B.I. informer who posed as a Qaeda member and met repeatedly with the reported ringleader of the group, Narseal Batiste.

Last month, after months of meeting the fake Qaeda representative, Mr. Batiste told him that "he was experiencing delays because of various problems within his organization" but still hoped to continue his mission of building an "Islamic army" to wage jihad against the United States, the indictment said.

In Chicago, Police Superintendent Philip J. Cline said there was "never any imminent danger to the Sears Tower or to the city of Chicago."

Florida officials emphasized that the reported attack plans apparently never passed the discussion stage.

The seven defendants, 21 to 32 years old, include five Americans, a legal immigrant from Haiti and an illegal Haitian immigrant. They voiced grandiose goals in the yearlong investigation by the federal agents and the police, officials said.

The indictment charged that Mr. Batiste recruited the others beginning in November "to wage war against the United States government." Mr. Gonzales said the men said they wanted to "kill all the devils we can" in attacks that would be "just as good or greater than 9/11."

The men are accused of conspiring to blow up buildings and to provide "material support" to Al Qaeda. The indictment suggests that they mostly sought support from the fake Qaeda agent.

In one of the first acts, the court papers say, the conspirators gave the informer their shoe sizes so he could buy them military boots. Later, the documents continue, Mr. Batiste gave the informer lists of other items needed for the proposed war like uniforms, binoculars, radios, vehicles, bulletproof vests, machine guns and \$50,000 in cash.

The suspects received their boots, the indictment says, but it does not make clear which other items were delivered.

Neighbors said at least some of the men were in a religious group called the Seas of David that appeared to mix Christian and Muslim beliefs. The group wore uniforms bearing a Star of David and met for Bible study, prayer and martial arts in a one-story warehouse in the heart of the predominantly Haitian section of the impoverished Liberty City area.

Workers in Bar-B's Grocery next door said the men were always quiet and polite when they stopped in. But at least five men had been previously arrested on charges of assault, drug and weapons charges, Miami-Dade County records show.

"My husband had an idea that something was up in there," said Tonya Poole, who lives across the street from the warehouse. "He would tell me, 'Baby, something's going on.' We would see them in and out at all times at night."

In addition to Mr. Batiste, 32, who was known as Brother Naz or Prince Manna, the authorities identified others born in the United States as Burson Augustin, 21; Rothschild Augustine, 22; Naudimar Herrera, 22; and Stanley G. Phanor, 31. The two Haitian-born defendants are Patrick Abraham, 27, and Lyglenson Lemorin, 31.

All appeared briefly in court in Miami on Friday except Mr. Phanor, who was jailed for violating his probation on an earlier charge, and Mr. Lemorin, who was arrested in Atlanta.

At Mr. Phanor's neatly landscaped peach-colored house, relatives cried and wailed as they answered questions. "This is tearing this family to pieces," said Mr. Phanor's mother, Elizene Phanor. She said her son was a skilled construction worker and pointed to a tile floor he laid.

"My son would wake up every morning and say he loves Jesus," Ms. Phanor said. "Stan is my son, my friend, my life, and if he dies, I die with him."

Sylvain Poantin, 30, who said he grew up with Mr. Phanor, added, "I'm feeling confused and stressed, because Stan isn't that type of person."

Mr. Poantin said that a year and a half ago he was hanging out with Mr. Phanor when Mr. Batiste approached, wearing a long robe and a cap. "We were all intrigued by him," Mr. Poantin said. "He never spoke of violence, and he would call us beloved or brother."

Mr. Poantin said he attended a Bible study session but found Mr. Batiste "arrogant" and did not join the group.

The indictment follows by three weeks the arrest in Canada of 17 men accused of plotting attacks using fertilizer bombs. Some of those suspects were in contact with two Georgians previously charged in a terrorism investigation.

In his news conference at the Justice Department, Mr. Gonzales linked those cases to the Madrid train bombing in 2004 and the London subway attack last July, saying the attacks represented "a new brand of terrorism" from "smaller, more loosely defined cells that are not affiliated with Al Qaeda, but who are inspired by a violent jihadist message."

"The terrorists and suspected terrorists in Madrid and London and Toronto were not sleeper operatives sent on suicide missions," Mr. Gonzales said. "They were students and business people and members of the community."

At a later briefing, Deputy Attorney General Paul J. McNulty answered critics who have said terror prosecutions have often picked out seemingly unsophisticated extremists who are more talk than action. Mr. McNulty said the goal was "prevention through prosecution."

Rather than allow a genuine threat to take shape, he added, investigators move in as soon as there is sufficient evidence to prosecute.

"Today's example is a good example of that approach," he said.

Mr. McNulty said 261 people had been convicted or pleaded guilty in "terrorism or terrorism-related cases" since the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks. An additional 180 people have been charged and are awaiting trial or have been acquitted, had their charges dismissed, are awaiting extradition or are fugitives, according to statistics released Friday.

Mr. McNulty acknowledged that some of the convictions counted as "terrorism related" included crimes that turned out to have no link to terrorism. He said the statistics might be revised to give a more precise accounting of cases with true terrorist connections ([New York Times, 2006](#)).

Title: Chicago Cops Dodge Blagojevich/Sears Tower Investigation

Date: December 23, 2008

Source: [William B. Fox](#)

Abstract: A Chicago Police Department official, who refused to be identified by name, stated that city law enforcement would avoid investigating allegations against embattled Illinois Governor Rod Blagojevich and Mayor Richard M. Daley. Former Army intelligence officer Capt. Eric H. May, military/political editor of the *Lone Star Iconoclast*, recently repeated that the governor and mayor were co-conspirators in a May 2-4, 2006, attempt to sabotage Chicago's Sears Tower.

The 110-story building was bought on the day of the March 11, 2004, Madrid bombing by Larry Silverstein. Even with recent revelations of widespread corruption and conspiracy by Illinois and Chicago officials, the former NBC editorial writer's allegations would seem outlandish – were they not backed up by a document trail connecting everyone from top government officials to media mainstays and even active-duty military intelligence. All of them coalesced into an informal alliance against the governor, the mayor and Homeland Security director Michael Chertoff, who was heading up exercises set to simulate the collapse of an unnamed downtown Chicago skyscraper. All of them believed that the chance of an attack against the Silverstein property was real. The documents tell the tale.

On April 26, 2006, advised of a possible attack by inside sources, May put in calls to Illinois National Guard Public Affairs Officer Col. Tim Franklin and Chicago Police Public Information Officer Laura Kubiak. Both confirmed the existence of terror exercises rehearsing the demolition of Sears Tower. Alarmed, May issued [RED ALERT: "CHICAGO 911" CONFIRMED](#), which was quickly posted worldwide. The next day, April 27, the Illinois governor's office [issued a press release](#) confirming the just-exposed exercises, revealing that the exercises, involving up to 2,000 participants, had been in the works – unannounced – for seven months. Shortly afterwards, May [wrote](#) Blagojevich directly. He copied contacts in the Defense and State Departments, stating his conviction that there was a treasonous plot afoot. After two days of silence from the governor's office, May began to give interviews, expressing his doubts about Blagojevich and Daley.

The Chicago mayor was curiously absent from the city at the time on a first-ever visit to Israel, in the company of Israeli intelligence. "The Edge," hosted by radio journalist Daniel Ott, [spread word](#) about the suspicious exercises widely throughout the Midwest. It may seem inconceivable that Chicago police would still shy away from investigating or even discussing the possibility of an official conspiracy, but May isn't surprised. "We should remember just how dangerous government can be. Every great American since the Founding Fathers has agreed on that point. No one should be surprised that 'Blago' and company are part of a conspiracy."

It wasn't so long ago that Illinois officials conspired with Al Capone. The Chicago cops stood by and played dumb then, too." Decorated Vietnam combat veteran Merlin Neadows, who was part of what has since come to be called the "Chicago Mayday Mission," is even harsher with Windy City law enforcement: "They're a disgrace," the former infantryman said. "They know that we did their job while they hid back in 2006, and they're still hiding. If it hadn't been for us Internet infowarriors, Chicago would have had a terror attack for sure" ([William B. Fox, 2008](#)).

Title: Five Guilty In Chicago Bomb Plot

Date: May 12, 2009

Source: [BBC](#)

Abstract: Five men have been convicted in Miami of plotting to blow up the Sears tower in Chicago and carry out attacks on FBI offices across the United States. Prosecutors say the men conspired to provide material support to al-Qaeda, but defence lawyers argued the whole thing was an FBI set up. A sixth man was acquitted of all charges. It was the third trial for the men, who were arrested in 2006. Previous juries were unable to agree on whether their plot was genuine.

In the earlier trials, a seventh man was also acquitted of all of the charges he faced. The latest verdicts were handed down after six days of deliberations. The men - who were known as the Liberty City 7 after the poor area of Miami they operated in - now face 30 to 70 years in prison. Sentencing has been set for 27 July.

The men, most of whom have Haitian backgrounds, were caught on tape by an FBI informant discussing plans to cause an anti-government insurrection. The ringleader, Narseal Batiste, 35, is caught on audio and video tape saying that they should start a "full ground war" that would "kill all the devils".

Defence lawyers argued that the group had not been serious about the attacks, and that they went along with the plot in order to con the FBI agent out of \$50,000 (£32,700). Batiste, convicted on four terrorism-related conspiracy counts, faces up to 70 years in prison. His right-hand man, 29-year-old Patrick Abraham, was convicted on three counts and faces 50 years behind bars. Three others, Burson Augustin, Rotschild Augustine and Stanley Grant Phanor - aged 24, 25 and 33 respectively - face 30 years on two counts. Naudimar Herrera, 25, was cleared of all four charges ([BBC, 2009](#)).

Title: Illinois Governor Rod Blagojevich Indicted, Tried, Retried, Convicted, But Yet To Be Sentenced

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: Blagojevich was indicted by a federal grand jury in April 2009. Most of the charges related to attempts to sell the Senate seat vacated by then-President-elect [Barack Obama](#). On August 17, 2010, he was convicted on one of the 24 federal charges, a charge of lying to the FBI, and the [jury was hung](#) on 23 other counts. The defense did not call a single witness, claiming that prosecutors did not prove their case. Because the jury could not agree on the remaining charges, a mistrial was ordered for those counts. Within fifteen minutes after the mistrial was declared, the [prosecution](#) team announced that they would definitely pursue a retrial on the twenty-three mistrial counts. A post-[verdict](#) court date was set for August 23, 2010. Federal prosecutors reduced the number of counts for Blagojevich's retrial, and on June 27, 2011, he was found guilty of 17 of the 20 charges, not guilty on one, and no verdict was rendered by the jury on two counts. He was found guilty on all charges pertaining to the senate seat, as well as extortion relating to state funds being directed towards a children's hospital and race track. However, he was acquitted on a charge pertaining to the tollway extortion and avoided a guilty verdict (by split decision) on attempting to extort [Rahm Emanuel](#). On Wednesday, December 7, 2011, Blagojevich was sentenced to 14 years in federal prison. There is no parole in the Federal Prison System, however, under federal rules, Blagojevich will serve at least 85%, or 12 years, of his sentence, after which time he may be eligible for early release based on good behavior. He reported to prison on March 15, 2012 at [Federal Correctional Institution, Englewood](#) in Littleton, Colorado ([Wikipedia, 2011](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: Like the 2006 Chicago terror plot, the fingerprints of the U.S. Federal government are all over the 2010 Chicago bomb plot which involved a young Lebanese immigrant, Patsy Sami Samir Hassoun, who by all account was and is mentally unstable. Hassoun was guided, funded, and arrested by the FBI in another pathetic attempt to bolster the bogus war on terror. "The FBI provided [Hassoun] with the camcorder he used to scout bombing locations, paid him \$2,700 so he could quit his job to work full time on his terrorism plot [and gave him the phony bomb](#) he left in the garbage bin outside Sluggers in the 3500 block of North Clark Street".

Date: September 19, 2010

Suspect: Sami Samir Hassoun

Age: 22

Ethnicity: Lebanese

Location: Chicago, Illinois

Target: Wrigley Field

Charges: One count of attempted use of a WMD, and one count of attempted use of an explosive device

Notes: Hassoun allegedly placed a backpack he thought contained a bomb near Chicago's Wrigley Field got the fake explosive from an FBI undercover agent, and talked of plans to unleash a biological virus on Chicago and bombing Sears Tower.

Title: Lebanese Immigrant Charged In Wrigleyville Bomb Plot

Date: September 20, 2010

Source: [Chicago Tribune](#)

Abstract: Sami Samir Hassoun carried what he thought was a bomb — fashioned from a paint can and hidden inside a shopping bag — on a street near Wrigley Field more crowded than usual Saturday night after a festive concert by the Dave Matthews Band, authorities say.

Moments before, the Lebanese immigrant had allegedly instructed his cohort to dial down the timer to detonate in 20 minutes, saying half an hour was too long.

Hassoun dropped the device in a trash can just feet from one of the neighborhood's popular bars, turned and headed back toward the vehicle when a swarm of FBI agents and Chicago police arrested him.

In the months before, authorities charged, Hassoun had plans ranging from the grandiose to the more simple, but his goal was chilling: inject terror into the hearts of Chicagoans and undermine city government with repeated attacks.

He talked of tainting the water supply, assassinating Mayor Richard Daley and attacking the city's hot spots downtown and on the North Side, according to a federal complaint filed Monday. And to rattle the city's nerves, he'd explode or ignite car bombs over and over, authorities said.

"You park the car and let it boom," the 22-year-old is alleged to have said to an informant.

But the FBI was onto him from the start, planting an informant and undercover agents to record Hassoun's every move. Hassoun never realized it, but the FBI provided him with the camcorder he used to scout bombing locations, paid him \$2,700 so he could quit his job to work full time on his

terrorism plot and gave him the phony bomb he left in the garbage bin outside Sluggers in the 3500 block of North Clark Street, according to the complaint.

Authorities said Hassoun wasn't motivated by religious or political views but rather by a bizarre desire to undermine the mayor's political support and allow an associate to take control of the city. He also hoped to profit from the scheme by being paid for his terrorism work by supporters, the charges alleged.

Hassoun allegedly timed the attack shortly after midnight to exact massive casualties, authorities said. He expected half the block destroyed in the blast, they said.

Steven Strauss, owner of Sluggers, said the entire neighborhood near Wrigley Field was overrun with concertgoers and college students Saturday night.

"It's scary to think of what could have happened," he said Monday night at the bar. "You have 40,000 people converge on Addison and Clark" on a busy night.

The slim, unshaven Hassoun smiled wanly at relatives seated in U.S. Magistrate Judge Susan Cox's court for his initial appearance at federal court in Chicago. Hassoun, of the 4700 block of North Kedzie Avenue, was charged with attempting to use a weapon of mass destruction and attempting to detonate an explosive device. A detention hearing was scheduled for Wednesday.

Hassoun's Facebook page listed him as a former student of American University of Beirut and said his favorite shows on TV included "Seinfeld" and "Scrubs."

The last entry on his page was at 11:24 a.m. Saturday. "Sami Hassoun working on his business strategy plan," it said.

The FBI and Chicago police said residents were in no danger during the months Hassoun allegedly plotted the bombing and made sometimes vague plans to poison the city's water supply, attack police officers, bomb Willis Tower or kill the mayor.

"He was acting alone," said Robert Grant, special agent in charge of the FBI's Chicago office. "He was not, I would say, highly skilled but definitely desirous of finding the material he needed to carry out his attack."

The criminal complaint revealed that a year and a half ago, Hassoun came to the FBI's attention for undisclosed reasons. Agents paid an informant to befriend him.

Early in June, the informant reported to authorities that Hassoun, a legal resident in the U.S., was voicing a desire to commit acts of terrorism in Chicago. The FBI recorded repeated meetings with Hassoun as he discussed his evolving plans and then introduced two undercover FBI agents who posed as terrorists interested in financing his plans.

According to the charges, Hassoun seemed eager to launch an attack, allegedly suggesting first nonlethal car bombs at the Daley Center downtown, then seeming to warm to the idea of casualties.

"Little by little, I'm building it up," the complaint quoted him as saying. "I will (expletive) Chicago. I will shake Chicago."

Hassoun was critical of Daley, telling the informant that the mayor's policies had weakened security in the city and once saying he wanted to foment a "revolution" in the city, according to the charges.

At one point, one of the undercover agents asked Hassoun how he would leverage the attacks to gain political power. "I have no idea," he is alleged to have replied.

In July, he quit his job to focus full time on his plot after the undercover agents agreed to pay him, authorities said. The FBI secretly paid him \$2,700 for work scouting bombing locations ([Chicago Tribune, 2010](#)).

Title: FBI Says It Supplied Fake Bomb In Chicago Plot

Date: September 21, 2010

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: A man arrested for allegedly placing a backpack he thought contained a bomb near Chicago's Wrigley Field got the fake explosive from an FBI undercover agent, authorities say -- a tactic that has been used in other U.S. terrorism cases in recent years.

Sami Samir Hassoun, 22, a Lebanese citizen living in Chicago for about three years, was charged Monday with one count each of attempted use of a weapon of mass destruction and attempted use of an explosive device.

Hassoun was arrested early Sunday after planting the fake explosive device in a trash receptacle near Sluggers World Class Sports Bar, a popular bar steps from Wrigley Field, FBI Special Agent in Charge Robert Grant said. The Cubs were not playing at their home field; the stadium hosted Dave Matthews Band concerts Friday and Saturday nights.

It wouldn't be the first time FBI agents have posed as terror operatives and supplied suspects with bogus explosives. Last year, authorities arrested a Jordanian national after he allegedly attempted to detonate what he thought was a bomb outside a Dallas skyscraper. In an unrelated case, authorities in Springfield, Ill., arrested another man after he allegedly tried he tried to set off what he thought was explosives in a van outside a federal courthouse.

In a similar case in May 2009, four men were arrested after they allegedly tried to detonate fake explosives -- also provided by the FBI -- outside two synagogues in New York City.

In the Chicago case, the FBI said an informant tipped investigators about Hassoun nearly a year ago. Grant said Hassoun acted alone and that the undercover agents told him they were from California and unaffiliated with any group. He declined to offer specific details about Hassoun's motivations, but said he believed the agents were ready to give him money if he carried out the attack.

"He wanted to transform the city of Chicago, he wanted to make a statement and he wanted to replace the mayor of Chicago," Grant said. "He was unhappy with the way the city was running. He was also unhappy with things that were happening in other parts of world."

At a brief hearing Monday, Hassoun quietly told U.S. Judge Susan Cox that he understood the charges. Hassoun's federally appointed public defender Dan McLaughlin declined to comment on the case, as did several family members who attended the hearing. A message left on an answering machine at Hassoun's home telephone number wasn't returned.

Authorities say the informant befriended Hassoun over the course of a year, conducting conversations in Arabic, which were taped and shared with the FBI. Hassoun waffled greatly on his plans, authorities said.

Initially, he didn't want to cause violence, suggesting setting off smoking devices in downtown locations near City Hall, authorities said.

"No killing. There is no killing," he told the informant, according to the complaint.

But his plans became more grand, as he believed bigger acts would command public attention and embarrass the mayor, according to the complaint.

"Little by little, I'm building it up," he said, according to the complaint. "I will shake Chicago."

Hassoun's alleged plots ranged during the investigation. They included talk of plans to unleash a biological virus on Chicago and bombing the Willis Tower, formerly known as the Sears Tower, the complaint said.

Hassoun on one occasion told the informant he wanted to paralyze commerce in the city, according to the complaint. Asked how he intended to carry out various suggested attacks, Hassoun responded, "You park the car, and let it go 'boom,'" the complaint says.

Grant said Hassoun wanted to start his own organization and planned to flee to California after the device went off in Wrigleyville.

"He was not highly skilled, but I think he was definitely desirous of obtaining the material needed to carry out his attack," Grant said.

Shortly before the plot near Wrigley Field, the informant introduced Hassoun to the undercover agents who Hassoun believed were friends and would pay for the attack to be carried out.

Chicago authorities said Daley never was in any danger. Police said Daley -- who has been in China for a business trip -- was informed of the plot over the weekend.

"We were always in control of this investigation," said Chicago Police Superintendent Jody Weis ([Fox News, 2010](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The city of Chicago has a rich history of bio-terror related incidents and was recently depicted in the bio-terror propaganda film entitled [Contagion](#) as the first American city hit with and outbreak in the fictitious global pandemic that kills millions. Based on recent news and events surrounding terror drills in Illinois, it is possible that the Chicago area could be a staging ground for a massive bio-terror attack which would definitely have Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel's signature all over it. There will likely be massive protests against the NATO summit in which a provocateur could attack Obama or attack the Occupy Wall St. crowd with a bio-terror device.

Title: Chicago 1885 Cholera Epidemic Myth

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: The Chicago 1885 cholera epidemic myth is a persistent [urban legend](#), stating that 90,000 people in [Chicago](#) died of [typhoid fever](#) and [cholera](#) in [1885](#). Although the story is widely reported, these deaths did not occur.

[Lake Michigan](#) was the source of Chicago's drinking water. During a tremendous storm in 1885, the rainfall washed refuse from the [Chicago River](#) far out into the lake and locals feared the sewage would reach the city's water intake cribs, two miles offshore.

According to the legend, typhoid, cholera and other waterborne diseases from the contaminated drinking water killed up to 90,000 people. The Chicago Sanitary District (now [The Metropolitan Water Reclamation District](#)) was said to have been created by the Illinois legislature in 1889 in response to a terrible epidemic which killed thousands of residents of this fledgling city.

However, analysis of the deaths in Chicago shows no deaths from cholera and only a slight rise in typhoid deaths. In fact, no cholera outbreaks had occurred in Chicago since the 1860s. Typhoid deaths never exceeded 1,000 in any year in the 1880s. The supposed 90,000 deaths would have represented 12% of the city's entire population and would have left numerous public records as well as newspaper accounts. [Libby Hill](#), researching her book *The Chicago River: A Natural and Unnatural History*, found no newspaper or mortality records and, at her prompting, the [Chicago Tribune](#) issued a retraction (on September 29, 2005) of the three recent instances where they had mentioned the epidemic ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

Title: Institute Responsible For Anthrax Accident In California, In Charge Of Safety And Security At Chicago Biodefense Laboratory

Date: June 22, 2004

Source: [Sunshine Project](#)

Abstract: Southern Research Institute, the military biodefense contractor recently in the news for sending live anthrax to the Children's Hospital of Oakland (CA), is also in charge of safety and security for a major new \$30 million biodefense facility being built at the Department of Energy's Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago.

The new Ricketts Regional Biocontainment Laboratory is funded by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease (NIAID) and is named after Howard T. Ricketts, a celebrated pathologist who

acquired typhus in the course of research and died at age 39. It will begin biodefense work with studies of anthrax (Ames strain) and Yersinia pestis, the causative agent of plague.

Southern Research Institute, with major labs of its own in Frederick, Maryland and Birmingham, Alabama, has a \$75 million annual budget including biodefense contracts from an impressive roster of Pentagon agencies. Its Frederick, Maryland facility is located near the Army's biological weapons research headquarters at Fort Detrick, yet despite its biodefense prominence, Southern Research in Frederick does not maintain an institutional biosafety committee that complies with federal research rules. (And Southern Research in Birmingham has not honored requests for records of its institutional biosafety committee.)

"Southern Research's incompetence is plain to see. Its own house is in dangerous disarray and does not comply with federal research rules," said Edward Hammond, Director of the Sunshine Project. "That threat is bad enough; but even after leaking anthrax, the institute is still developing biosafety and operating procedures for new high containment labs."

According to a national coalition of biodefense watchdogs, formed in 2002 to monitor the US biodefense program, the Southern Research situation epitomizes their concern that biodefense laboratories are proliferating unsafely and with unsound planning, and that this could result in health, environment, and international security problems.

The watchdogs also point to Southern Research's links to classified biodefense research. (Southern Research's facilities and personnel have "secret" clearance.) "Public interest groups seeking information about military biodefense programs are being stonewalled by the Army and other agencies," says Steve Erickson of Citizen's Education Project in Salt Lake City, which monitors the Army's Dugway Proving Ground. "That Southern Research and other secretive military contractors are also insinuating themselves into civilian biodefense programs is cause for concern that we are witnessing a steady erosion of openness and accountability, not only at Pentagon labs; but at academic institutions and in work funded by the National Institutes of Health."

Two other Department of Energy (DOE) labs that design and develop the nation's nuclear weapons are also building new biosafety level three biodefense facilities. Both Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos Labs have been sued by local community groups under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Inga Olson, Program Director at Tri-Valley CAREs, one of the groups that sued DOE, warns "Biodefense dollars are flowing like champagne at a wedding - into everywhere from nuclear weapons labs to children's hospitals - everyone wants a piece of the action. But a far more sober look is needed at whether the rapid spread of labs, pathogens, and bioweapons knowledge poses a greater threat than the problem we are trying to solve."

"After all," says Mary Wulff of Citizens for a Safe Lab in Hamilton, Montana (where NIH is building a new biosafety level four facility), "the Bush administration continues to rely on fear generated by the anthrax attacks and shaky allegations against other countries, like Iraq, to push billions and billions through Congress. Instead of an informed national discussion, the government's actions are based on fear and unsound information. The importance of reigning in knee-jerk reactions is underscored by the nearly tragic exposure of workers at Children's Hospital in Oakland, California."

The national coalition of nonprofit groups is calling for a moratorium on new biodefense labs until comprehensive national assessment is conducted, and transparency guarantees in place, and a binding and open federal system exists to review dual-use research with biological weapons agents ([Sunshine Project, 2004](#)).

Name: Malcolm Casadaban (60)
Specialty: Molecular Genetics
Date: September 13, 2009
COD: Plague

Abstract: Malcolm Casadaban was as a renowned molecular geneticist with a passion for new research. He had been working to develop an even stronger vaccine for the plague, but allegedly died of plague prior to bringing his vaccine to market. The medical center says the plague bacteria he

worked with was a weakened strain that isn't known to cause illness in healthy adults. The strain was approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for laboratory studies.

Title: Plague Samples Suspected In Scientist Death

Date: September 21, 2009

Source: [Science Mag](#)

Abstract: An autopsy last week revealed that a geneticist who died mysteriously [might have succumbed to the plague](#). Malcolm Casadaban, 60, studied a weakened and reportedly benign form of the bacteria that causes plague, *Yersinia pestis*, in his lab at the University of Chicago. Casadaban died Sunday, 13 September, and an autopsy report 5 days later indicated high levels of *Y. pestis* in his blood. No other cause of death was apparent, the university said. A team of scientists at the university, with support from local health officials and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is investigating the matter. So far, no one in contact with Casadaban has shown plague symptoms. The investigators are focusing on whether the strain Casadaban worked on was different than other benign strains of the bacterium and whether he had any inborn susceptibility to the microbe. Results are expected in a few weeks ([Science Mag, 2009](#)).

Title: Another Dead Microbiologist - The Coming Plague

Date: September 23, 2009

Source: [ABC 7 News](#) (VIDEO)

Title: Researcher's Death From Plague Prompts CDC Warning

Date: February 24, 2011

Source: [My Health News](#)

Abstract: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is reminding laboratory workers to be diligent about wearing protective gear, after it found that an Illinois researcher died in 2009 from exposure to plague-causing bacteria.

The 60-year-old researcher, a university employee, had been working with a strain of the bacteria *Yersinia pestis*. He died of cardiac arrest shortly after going to the hospital for what appeared to be flu symptoms, the CDC said in a report released today (Feb. 24).

After determining the cause of death, health agencies and the university began a safety investigation and learned that the man had inconsistently complied with the laboratory policy to wear gloves while handling the bacterial cultures, the CDC report said.

However, experts at the CDC did not rule out that the researcher could have been infected by the [bacteria](#) elsewhere on his skin or mucous membranes, such as his mouth or nose.

The CDC report did not identify the man or his university. According to a report from Chicago television station WLS in 2009, he was Malcolm Casadaban, a longtime professor of molecular genetics at the University of Chicago. His family said Casadaban had been seeking to develop a plague vaccine, and was working with a weakened strain of the bacteria.

The CDC report said he had hemochromatosis, a condition in which too much iron is absorbed into body tissues from foods in the gastrointestinal tract. Because *Y. pestis* bacteria are naturally iron-deficient, the extra iron in the man may have fed the bacteria and caused them to become virulent, the report said.

The researcher sought care from a physician Sept. 10, 2009, six days after he had last worked in the lab. But that doctor thought the problem was a respiratory infection or the flu, and referred him to an emergency department, the report said.

Three days later the researcher was brought by ambulance to an emergency department because of fever, cough, and worsening of his shortness of breath. He died there after suffering septic shock and cardiac arrest, the report said.

Blood tests later revealed he was infected with the bacteria . The Chicago Department of Public Health was then notified.

Before then, the last known laboratory-acquired infection with *Y. pestis* bacteria in the United States occurred in 1959, the CDC report said. That person, who inhaled the bacteria, did not die ([My Health News, 2011](#)).

Title: Illinois National Guard Chemical Unit Trains In Poland

Date: May 26, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A team of Illinois National Guardsmen trained with soldiers from Poland in response to a simulated chemical attack on May 19 at the Prairie Warsaw Crisis Management Exercise in Warsaw, Poland.

The Illinois Army National Guard and the Polish force have trained together since 1993 as part of the State Partnership Program. Poland and Illinois have conducted exercises in both locations for the past 18 years.

Troops from the Illinois National Guard and Poland have deployed together in both Afghanistan and Iraq. The Illinois National Guard deploys soldiers with a Police Land Force Brigade on each Polish rotation into theater in Afghanistan.

The exercise included the application via a spraying apparatus of a simulated decontaminating solution to members acting as decontamination victims. Sgt. Matthew M. Krieger of Granite City, Ill., a chemical operations specialist with the 445th Chemical Co. played one of the casualties during the exercise. Sgt. Mike Skalisius of Troy, Ill., a chemical operations specialist with the 13th Chemical Co. played a casualty and was wrapped in a thermal blanket during the exercise.

Capt. Lukasz Krzowski, an officer with Poland's Epidemiological Response Center of the Armed Forces with Polish Land Forces, explained to soldiers in the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high-yield Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package, 44th Chemical Battalion out of Macomb, Ill., how to use the protective equipment that the Polish Army employs in case of an attack ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Rush Medical Center Opening New Bio-Terror Wing

Date: August 3, 2011

Source: [My Fox Chicago](#)

Abstract: If you've driven on the Eisenhower recently, you couldn't have missed it -- "the Tower," a butterfly shaped addition to Rush University Medical Center. But it's much more than just another new eye-catching part of Chicago's skyline.

When the hospital opens in January, it will be specially equipped to handle a bio-terrorist attack, or a widespread outbreak of infectious disease.

The entrance is a shower zone.

"It becomes a decontamination area, where we can create the flow for people coming into our center, who can be decontaminated through showers in our emergency room safely," said Dr. Anthony Perry.

Perry, a Rush geriatrician, helped design the new facility. He said other sections of the hospital have similar capabilities. With a flip of a switch, the air flow systems in entire wings can be changed, trapping contaminants inside.

The hospital's unusual architecture grew from staff suggestion about how to best care for patients. Nurses will be closer to patients, patients will enjoy spectacular views, and doctors will find it easier to

reach out to their colleagues for assistance. Even in the middle of surgery, doctors will be able to use video hookups to talk with surgeons in other operating rooms.

Environmentally, the hospital is also cutting edge. It will be Chicago's first full-service green hospital, conserving energy and reducing waste; they're even planting some trees on the roof ([My Fox Chicago, 2011](#)).

Title: Master Of Science In Threat and Response Management

Date: 2012

Source: [University of Chicago](#)

Abstract: Will you make a difference? You will when you gain knowledge from instructors who have tactical experience in incident command, when you build firsthand familiarity with state-of-the-art software and hardware in surveillance and monitoring, and when you network and share lessons with colleagues, policy makers, and other officials.

The Master of Science in Threat and Response Management is designed to prepare public health professionals, law enforcement officials, fire and emergency personnel, medical and nursing professionals, and policy makers to respond to and recover from complex incidents regardless of their size or cause. These incidents can range from terrorist attacks; biological, chemical, radiological and nuclear threats; natural disasters; and disease outbreaks. Upon completion of the core requirements, students choose one of two concentrations—Scientific/Threat or Administrative/Response Preparedness—to further focus their studies.

The program is connected to the Great Lakes Regional Center of Excellence (GLRCE) for Biodefense and Emerging Infectious Diseases Research, a program supporting a consortium of 20 area institutions funded by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Research at the GLRCE focuses on developing vaccines, treatments, and diagnostics for dreaded diseases such as anthrax, botulism, tularemia, hemorrhagic fever viruses, and plague. The collaborative efforts of the Biological Sciences Division of the University of Chicago and the GLRCE provide students with unparalleled experiential learning opportunities and help translate the findings from these research projects for policy makers and practitioners. Additional instruction is provided by the faculty, scientists, and scholars of the University of Chicago, as well as by practitioners from emergency preparedness community.

Apply to the Master of Science in Threat and Response Management program today. Position yourself as a leader in an emerging field ([University of Chicago, 2012](#)).

Title: Illinois Partnership Aims To Stop The Threat Of Agro-Terrorism

Date: February 3, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: An Illinois partnership between agriculture organizations and law enforcement agencies hopes to protect Illinois food systems, farms and consumers from the threats of agro-terrorism.

The Illinois Agro-Security Working Group looks to raise awareness of these issues among those in the food production and agriculture industries. The group, which is a service of the Illinois Farm Bureau, was created to educate farmers on how best to report, recognize and prevent terrorist and criminal activities related to Illinois agriculture, [Drovers](#) reports.

"Illinois farms are more vulnerable to terrorist activity than most people realize," Dave Patton, the field operations manager with the IFB, said, according to [FarmweekNow.com](#). "There have been some cases in other states where a person noticing suspicious behavior has helped capture a would-be terrorist, so we know agro-terrorism is a real threat."

A brochure has been given to agriculture producers in the state that provides information and resources in the battle against agro-terrorism, including how to report suspicious activities and the signs of illnesses.

"The brochure doesn't necessarily provide farmers with a comprehensive list of things to watch for, but it certainly gives them a good starting point," Jim Kaitschuk, the executive director of the Illinois Pork Producers Association, said, according to FarmweekNow.com. "Ultimately, our producers know their animals and their operations better than anyone else and they need to be the instigators when it comes to reporting any potential threat."

Other organizations involved in the group aside from the FBI and the IFB include the Illinois Pork Producers, Illinois Beef Association and the Midwest Dairy Association ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Chicago Set To Open Advanced Response Center

Date: January 5, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Robert R. McCormick Foundation Center for Advanced Emergency Response, is fully equipped for decontamination during a large-scale emergency or bioattack, will open on Friday in the Rush University Medical Center in Chicago.

The facility includes interconnected pods that are capable of isolation to prevent the spread of infectious agents, permanent decontamination showers and large storage tanks to collect contaminated water run-off from patients. It is the first facility of its kind in the United States.

"The center brings an unprecedented level of preparedness to Chicago in the event of a bioterrorist attack, a deadly pandemic or an industrial accident sending hazardous materials seeping into the streets," Dino Rumoro, the chairman of emergency medicine at Rush, said.

The idea behind the emergency response center came after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, when the definition of a mass casualty was expanded to include inhalation problems, burns and the entire body being crushed.

"Our goal is to do what hospitals all over the country have been trying to do for years: give patients a place to go in a large-scale emergency," Rumoro said. "The concept of the new emergency room is not that novel, but putting together all the key elements of this center is novel. In an event of an emergency, we will closely coordinate all of our work with neighboring institutions and the city's office of emergency management and communications."

On a daily basis, the new facility will be a traditional emergency room with 60 treatment bays and a surge capacity of 133 percent. The inpatients that are currently at Rush will move to the new 40,000 square foot, 14-story facility on Sunday.

"Since we are committed to providing unprecedented disaster response and due to our affiliation with the military, being able to conduct coordinated large-scale decontamination inside and outside the hospital is a major public health responsibility," Rumoro said.

Rush received a \$7.5 million grant from the Robert R. McCormick Foundation as well as grants from other agencies, including the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy, to build the facility. The center is part of a \$654 million new hospital building called the Tower, which is a major component of a 10 year, \$1 billion campus redevelopment program called the Rush Transformation ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The city of Chicago, probably more than any other city in America, has been drilling its citizens as well as local, state and federal law enforcement and emergency responders for a major bio-terror attack. Since mid-2011, the drills have occurred at greater frequency and have often involved the U.S. military. It is quite possible that the Chicago area could be a staging ground for a massive bio-terror attack which would definitely have Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel's signature all over it. After all, practice makes perfect.

Title: Chicago, Seattle Plan Drills To Test Terror Preparedness

Date: May 2, 2003

Source: [UCLA](#)

Abstract: On Mother's Day weekend, terrorists will spray unseen germs over Chicago airports, infecting thousands with a lethal pneumonia, while their counterparts in Seattle prepare to detonate a dirty bomb.

The Seattle bomb, exploding between Tully's Coffee shop and the Rainier Brewery on Interstate 5, will lead to overturned cars, buses and container vans in the five-acre blast zone.

But the principal role of the bomb, set to explode a day or so after the germs are released, will be to divert the nation's attention and resources from the deadlier act of the game: effects of Chicago's airborne bacterial cloud that will start to bring patients into the hospital.

Fortunately, it will all be an exercise, part of a national bioterror drill sponsored by the Department of Homeland Security. The goal of the drill, called TopOff2, is to give health workers and agencies practice responding to a terror attack, and to assess readiness, uncover planning gaps and remedy them.

Tens of thousands of Chicagoans are expected to participate in TopOff2, says Patrick Finnegan, director of clinical, administrative, professional and emergency services of the Metropolitan Chicago Healthcare Council, a group of more than 140 area hospitals. More than 1,200 volunteers from high schools and senior centers have signed up to act as victims pouring into emergency rooms. Another 2,600 paper victims will be faxed into hospitals for virtual treatment. Every Illinois hospital is expected to participate, either in the physical drill or tabletop exercise.

The drill is the sequel to TopOff1, in which a simulated aerosol plague attack in a Denver concert hall in May 2000 led to an estimated 4,000 sick and 2,000 dead in four days. Organizers say the point of such drills isn't to forecast casualties but to improve preparedness for a bioterror attack.

Margaret Hamburg, a former Clinton administration official who is now a bioterror expert with the Washington-based Nuclear Threat Initiative, says such drills force leaders to sharpen their decision-making and untangle lines of authority. "Somebody has to be in charge," she says.

As an added bonus, such drills might further hone the country's readiness for natural disease outbreaks such as severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS, now challenging a number of countries from China to Canada.

In TopOff2, the mist of plague bacteria will be released at five Chicago sites, including O'Hare and Midway airports. Pneumonic plague -- which results when the germ causing bubonic plague is inhaled -- is highly contagious. But because the symptoms can initially resemble other diseases, the infection can spread rapidly before health officials realize the problem on their hands.

After inhaling the germs over the weekend, the pretend victims will develop fever and chills, head and body aches, in one to three days. Breathing becomes labored. Death ensues quickly if the antibiotic treatment -- preferably streptomycin -- isn't begun within 18 to 24 hours of exposure.

"The first patients will develop respiratory symptoms and victims will start arriving in the hospitals," says James C. Hagen, deputy executive director of the DuPage County Health Department in suburban Wheaton, Ill., one site of the drill.

The true diagnosis may take a day to confirm. By the time tests are complete, the first wave of mock victims could be dead. Sparing the second wave a similar fate will depend upon several real-time computer systems being tested by participating hospitals and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta.

Once the news is out, mock television crews under the logo VNN, for Virtual News Network, will cover the attack as if it were real. Law-enforcement officers will close in on the scene of the crime. "There will be a possible 'takedown' of the site of suspected terrorists growing the [germs] on either Thursday, May 15, or Friday, May 16," says Dr. Hagen.

It isn't known where the mock terror lab is located, and authorities wouldn't say whether actors would be enlisted as "terrorists." However, Canadian authorities are slated for a role in TopOff2, giving the drill international scope.

TopOff2 won't be a perfect simulation, because the players know the ultimate diagnosis ahead of time. People acting as victims must sign a consent and release form stating: "I understand that as a participant in the mock disaster drill, I may have makeup applied so as to look like a disaster victim; may have my clothing soiled or torn; and may be transported by stretcher [or] wheelchair."

The participants are coached on what symptoms to display -- all according to a script by Mr. Finnegan's group and Illinois poison-control experts, who jointly wrote the scenario.

Likewise, doctors and other health workers at hospitals know roughly when the game will begin and what germ their tests will disclose. But they must play according to the script, and await test results before beginning treatment, rather than leap into premature diagnoses or actions.

"The way scenarios are written, they may not find out [the plague diagnosis] for 12 hours," Mr. Finnegan says. During that time, by following normal procedures, hospitals will make errors that spread the disease, as the first wave of patients is sent through normal channels to such venues as the emergency room, and on to the laboratory for tests and X-rays -- exposing other patients and staff on their way.

Once the diagnosis is made, the real test begins. Says Mr. Finnegan: "Now, what do they do with the other patients who have been exposed?"

Saturation ensues swiftly, if past simulations are any guide -- and seeing how hospitals handle that saturation is one of the key ways that the drill will test and evaluate the public-health infrastructure. "A number of hospitals are going to be overloaded very quickly," Mr. Finnegan predicts, triggering hospital closure, ambulance diversions and patient transfers. The goal is to see how hospitals perform under maximum stress.

No special drugs or protective suits have been purchased for the Chicago drill. Hospitals will use protective clothing they have on hand. But the government will activate the National Strategic Stockpile, flying in a crate of supplies, "to see how long it takes to break it down and dispense it," says Mr. Finnegan.

TopOff2 is the only drill planned for 2003, Mr. Finnegan says, adding that "there's not enough Prozac" to sustain staff for more such games.

Actors will be identified by their Top Off T-shirts, and hospitals will post signs and make announcements to reassure real patients. Vows Mr. Finnegan: "Normal patient care is not going to be affected." In Seattle, students at an elementary school near the site where the mock bomb will explode have been briefed and shown the protective suits workers will use.

Drill organizers also say they won't be dropping their guard in terms of defending against real terrorist attacks during the drill. For security reasons, Chicago is only using actor-patients specifically recruited from certain high schools and senior centers, rather than using any volunteers or walk-ons from elsewhere. Officials won't disclose what other security measures they are taking.

The total budget for the TopOff2 exercise is \$16 million, coming from the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Domestic Preparedness, and the Department of State's coordinator for counterterrorism. Of that, \$5 million will be given directly to the states of Illinois and Washington.

Simply going through the drill will help health workers train for a real event. But Dr. Hamburg, a veteran of the Dark Winter smallpox drill and other simulations, warns against too slick or transparent a scenario.

"I've participated in some exercises that were too easy," she says, citing one scenario in which a terrorist unleashed infected plague rats in a football arena, a janitor found the box by half-time, and the tests were done by game's end. Too easy, says Dr. Hamburg.

"Probably in the real world there would have been no clue until people started to get sick," she says. "Such games give you a false sense of omnipotence."

Dr. Hagen of DuPage County says that despite such drills, it is hard to know what would happen in a real terrorist attack. "Will people storm the medical facilities?" he wonders. "Or will they stay quietly at home? No one really knows" ([UCLA, 2003](#)).

Title: Bioterror Drill Exposes Flaws In Response Plans

Date: December, 2003

Source: [Greeley](#)

Abstract: A federal study found that a bioterrorism drill conducted in May by the Department of Homeland Security revealed communications problems and confusion among emergency workers, the Associated Press reports.

The drill began in Seattle with the simulated detonation of a radioactive "dirty bomb" and ended in Chicago four days later with a raid on a fictional terrorist group responsible for the problems. Homeland Security officials released a 15-page summary of the drill's results, noting that crews in Seattle had difficulty determining where the radiological contamination had spread. This is important for evacuating and treating people in a real emergency.

The Chicago drill focused on the response to a deadly plague released in the city, but the exercise illustrated a serious shortage of medical supplies and hospital rooms. The report considered the drill a success as a learning experience for response agencies.

The report found that communications issues led to delays in deciding whether to raise an area's threat level, declare an emergency, or reopen public transportation systems. In the field, incident commanders made quick decisions, often assuming the affected area was larger than it actually was.

The exercise cost \$16 million and involved more than 8,500 people from 100 federal, state, and local agencies, the American Red Cross, and the Canadian government ([Greeley, 2003](#)).

Title: Hoffman Estates Seeks Volunteers For Bioterrorism Drill

Date: May 9, 2008

Source: [Chicago Tribune](#)

Abstract: Hoffman Estates officials are looking for 2,000 to 3,000 volunteers next week to participate in a public-health exercise in return for department store coupons and tickets to an indoor football game.

The volunteers are needed for a large-scale drill, planned for Tuesday at the Sears Centre arena, 5333 Prairie Stone Pkwy., to test how medicine would be distributed to victims of bioterrorism or an epidemic, said David Christensen, emergency management agency coordinator in Hoffman Estates ([Chicago Tribune, 2008](#)).

Title: Big [Bio-Terror] Public-Health Drill Has Small Turnout In Hoffman Estates

Date: May 14, 2008

Source: [Chicago Tribune](#)

Abstract: An elaborate public-health drill Tuesday that organizers had hoped would use thousands of volunteers to help test the Chicago area's response to a possible bioterrorism attack instead drew fewer than 350 people -- and one beleaguered Cook County Board president.

Todd Stroger, who has been criticized in recent months by some northwest suburban officials for pushing through a county sales-tax increase, made an appearance at the drill in the Sears Centre arena in Hoffman Estates, albeit 10 minutes after the training exercise ended.

"This visit was just really to be a part of the many things the county does," Stroger said.

The drill, coordinated by the county's Department of Public Health, was intended to test how quickly more than 300 emergency personnel from 25 communities in the north and northwest suburbs could distribute medicine in the event of a health threat.

For four hours, the arena was converted into a giant pharmacy and medical center, where volunteers learned to register patients, screen them for possible [side effects](#) from medication and distribute pills that would be needed to treat an epidemic or act of bioterrorism.

Organizers had hoped that 2,000 to 3,000 volunteers would participate in the drill.

Though the turnout was disappointing, Hoffman Estates officials said they were pleased to see Stroger paying a visit to the northwest suburbs.

The exercise, estimated to cost \$80,000, was mandated and funded by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, which has called for health departments nationwide to coordinate drills since the terrorist attacks on Sept. 11, 2001.

Emergency personnel also staffed a practice command center in Barrington, where they simulated the phone calls and coordination that would have been needed to get medicine to 16 other sites in the north and northwest suburbs. The drill was the largest combined exercise the county's health department has ever orchestrated, said Kitty Loewy, a department spokeswoman ([Chicago Tribune, 2008](#)).

Title: Emergency Drills May Close Chicago-Area Roads

Date: June 9, 2010

Source: [Chicago Breaking News Center](#)

Abstract: A massive emergency response exercise is scheduled for the Chicago area beginning Sunday.

The practice events spread over five days will include a simulated commercial airplane crash, a simulated rail-car evacuation and a simulated terrorist attack.

Road closures and detours are possible in the Chicago area.

"It is a full-scale exercise, so residents can expect to see emergency responders looking and acting as if this was a real homeland security/domestic response mission," the Illinois Army and Air National Guard said in a press release.

The exercise will begin Sunday with a simulated jetliner crash in southwest suburban Oak Lawn, "with debris and mass casualties scattered throughout the area," said Maj. Gen. William Enyart of the Illinois National Guard.

Toyota Park in [Bridgeview](#) will be the staging area for the Guard starting Monday. Also, Chicago's Office of Emergency Management will practice setting up a remote command center at Soldier Field to handle a large-scale disaster.

On Tuesday, a simulated meth lab will be raided on Green and York Streets in Bensenville.

On Wednesday, Bensenville area also will be the site of numerous simulated terrorist attacks "including takedowns of suspected terrorists," simulated building collapses with trapped victims and mass decontamination and medical care by the National Guard.

At the same time, Rush University Medical Center in Chicago will receive "suspected biological agent patients to decontaminate and medically evaluate."

On Wednesday evening, the CTA will stage a rail-car evacuation SWAT incident at 15th and Clark streets. Chicago police K-9 units will detect "simulated explosives manufactured by a terrorist group on a CTA train." A simulated explosion will occur from 10 p.m. Wednesday to 4 a.m. Thursday. There will be road closings in the area.

On Thursday there will be another takedown situation in the Bensenville area and a simulated chemical explosion at the Nalco Co. plant at 6233 W. 66th St. in Chicago.

The Illinois National Guard says more than 50 local, state, federal and private agencies will participate in the drill to learn how to respond to disasters.

The five-day training exercise will run from Sunday through Thursday, June 17 ([Chicago Breaking News Center, 2010](#)).

Title: Massive Emergency Drills Planned In Chicago, Oak Lawn, Bridgeview, Elk Grove Village And Bensenville

Date: June 9, 2010

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: Imagine a bomb blast, a plane crash, a hazardous materials spill and a CTA derailment, all in the same week. That's the set-up for a massive joint training exercise that's set to start Sunday. The drill is designed to stretch first responders to the breaking point. Dozens of local, state and federal agencies will respond, and seven hospitals will be ready for casualties. Anyone who sees the drill might think it's the real thing; Oak Lawn Police Lt. Arthur Clark says it will be very realistic.

"People who live in buildings across the street when they look out their window will see over 300 first responders and over 50 pieces of fire and emergency equipment," he said. "They're going to see people who will be simulated injured." And that's just for starters. At least seven different scenarios will play through Thursday in Oak Lawn, Bridgeview, Elk Grove Village, Bensenville and in Chicago. One event will be at Soldier Field, another will take place on a stretch of CTA track at 15th Street.

There are bound to be traffic tie-ups, and frightening scenes of survivors and victims. So if you see one, remember this story before you call 911. About 1500 people will be part of this. The folks putting this together say it's one of the biggest exercises ever coordinated in our area. Volunteers from Great

Lakes Naval base will play the injured. Mannequins will play the fatalities, and they're being dressed for the occasion by the Salvation Army stores ([Fox News, 2010](#)).

Title: Chicago Tests CBRN Response Teams

Date: June 15, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Emergency response teams in Chicago are testing their skills this week to see how well they respond to different types of disasters, according to a myfoxchicago.com news report.

As part of the weeklong program, a mock terrorist attack will be held requiring emergency response teams to neutralize a terrorist during a chemical weapons release. Additionally, the emergency workers will have to attend to contaminated victims that must be rushed to nearby medical facilities.

The tests started on Sunday when firefighters responded to a mock plane crash. According to officials, fires were set and nearly 200 dummies and actors were scattered about as firefighters and rescue workers responded to the scene.

"It gives you a sense of realism. It gives you a sense of chaos the burning would give you," Illinois National Guardsman Captain Greg Hertz told MyFoxChicago.com. "So the smoke does come out and while we realize the fire on a plane would be much larger than that, it gives a sense of realism to the responders."

Hertz was among those who helped plan the series of training exercises.

Hertz also told myfoxchicago.com that on Thursday there will be a simulated explosion at the Nalco plant on Chicago's west side.

The drills, he said, are designed to test the ability of participating agencies.

"All responses are local and we understand that and the locals handle the responses in the way they deem necessary," Hertz said. "But what everybody needs is resources. And what becomes complicated in all this is how do I apportion resources to the appropriate venues" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: North Chicago City Simulates Chemical Attack

Date: March 29, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Rapid Deployment Response Team of the Zion, Illinois Police Department was faced with a simulated chemical attack last Friday within the city's Central Middle School.

The drill, part of a yearly Illinois Terrorism Task Force mandated exercise, required local first responders and military companies to coordinate their response to the attack.

"In a crisis, military and city agencies form a cohesive emergency team that will protect the citizens of Zion," Police Chief Wayne Brooks told SuburbanChicagoNews.com

Injured students in the simulation – played by members of the Great Lakes Naval Corps School – wore makeup to simulated the effects of a chemical attack, including skin falling off and open sores oozing blood.

A chemical wash down to decontaminate the wounded was set up that included medical personnel in full chemical suits.

"From my perspective this is just first rate, phenomenal," Zion Mayor Lane Harrison told SuburbanChicagoNews.com. "I'm just really impressed to know we are officially prepared."

This is the second time such a training project has been held in North Chicago, with the previous event simulated at the college of Lake County.

Participants in the simulation included the 472nd Chemical Battalion, the 379th Chemical Company, a platoon from the 342nd Chemical Company's Biological Integrated Detection System and the 1171st Area Support Medical Company as well as camouflaged army reservists.

The responders utilized several \$1.5 million vehicles equipped to detect the air for toxins within a five-mile radius.

"We are set up to detect any biological attack," Capt. Peter Holloway said.

Exercises were held in seven locations around the city besides the school ([Bio Prep Watch](#)).

Title: Army Set For Large Disaster Response Exercise

Date: June 23, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A large disaster response exercise planned by U.S. Army North will take place throughout southern Indiana and northern Kentucky between August 16 and August 28 to train federal military forces for CBRN incidents.

The Vibrant Response 12 and 12A planning conference in Camp Atterbury, Ind., on June 23 was the last chance for those planning the exercise to assemble. The event, which is the fourth field training event in the Vibrant Response series, will help federal forces train in their role in supporting civilian consequent managers in response to chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear incidents.

The 5,200 person Defense CBRN Response Force replaces the 4,500 person CBRN Consequence Management Response Force. It is designed to faster provide more life-saving capability to an incident.

"We have forged a strong training partnership with the Indiana National Guard and the people who run Camp Atterbury and Muscatatuck Urban Training Complex," Paul Condon, Army North's lead Vibrant Response exercise planner, said. "We've worked with them to add several new venues at both Camp Atterbury and Muscatatuck Urban Training Complex in order to accommodate the larger DCRF."

Organizations participating in the exercise include the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Fort Knox Fire Department, the Army's 9th Area Medical Laboratory, National Guard elements from California, Indiana, Michigan, West Virginia, Minnesota and Illinois, and Verizon Wireless.

"Verizon will be using Vibrant Response to train their crews to repair equipment in a contaminated environment," Clark Wigley, the Army North joint exercise planner, said. "They also are providing some of their mock equipment for the military to transport."

The DCRF and the similar Command and Control CBRN Response Element A group were created as part of the Department of Defense's transformation of the nation's tiered CBRN response enterprise. The units will assume their mission Oct. 1 ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Army Reserve Tests CBRN Preparedness

Date: June 24, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Army Reserve units have joined forces with emergency responders in five states to participate in the chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear consequence drill known as Exercise Red Dragon 2011.

The exercise began in 2000 in an effort to develop, train and assess the capabilities of Army Reserve forces to be used in the Defense Support of Civilian Authorities. Over 2,000 participants were involved in the drill, which is directed by the Army Reserve Command.

"This year's exercise involves over 2,000 chemical, medical, logistics and signal Soldiers over several states," Col. Patricia Carlson, commander of the 415th Chemical Brigade, said. "Our support and our soldiers conducting this exercise come from throughout the United States."

Red Dragon 11 was conducted in Alabama, Illinois, Georgia, South Carolina and Wisconsin. The exercises prepared soldiers to assist local authorities with large scale disaster that they would not be able to handle on their own.

"The Red Dragon exercise is important because it will give the civilian sector an opportunity to work with Reserve units so we may be able to work together as one unit," Mary Casey-Lockyer, an emergency preparedness and response coordinator for Northwest Hospital in Arlington Heights, Ill., said.

Soldiers acted as casualties to aid the emergency responders with their preparedness training. Units of the Army Reserve train to maintain a high level of preparedness since they can be called at anytime to serve the nation in a civil or combat capacity.

"This exercise is important because it gives Army Reservist and civilian emergency responders an opportunity to unify and work together in the event of any type of catastrophe," Lt. Col. Timothy Dawson, the commander of the 472nd Chemical Battalion, said. "Preparedness is not just for us, it is for the communities as well" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Army Set For Large CBRN Disaster Response Exercise

Date: June 29, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A large disaster response exercise planned by U.S. Army North will take place throughout southern Indiana and northern Kentucky between August 16 and August 28 to train federal military forces for CBRN incidents.

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The DCRF and the similar Command and Control CBRN Response Element A group were created as part of the Department of Defense's transformation of the nation's tiered CBRN response enterprise. The units will assume their mission Oct. 1 ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Illinois County To Simulate Anthrax Attack

Date: March 13, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Illinois first responders and hospitals in McLean County, along with officials with the Red Cross, Illinois State University and Illinois Wesleyan University, will run a tabletop exercise on Wednesday simulating an inhalation anthrax release.

Shay Simmons, the emergency preparedness coordinator for the McLean County Health Department, said that the tabletop exercise will prepare officials in the area for an emergency response for any pandemic. The department ran a simulated improvised explosive device explosion last year and the year before that it ran a simulated plane crash at Central Illinois Regional Airport, [WJBC](#) reports.

"Inhalation anthrax is not something we're going to see in McLean County very often, I don't think, but it's a similar scenario to what would happen if we had a really bad pandemic flu," Simmons said, according to [WJBC](#). "Think H1N1, but much worse."

The drill is meant to work out all the mistakes before a full-scale live drill in September.

"We are going to be looking for role players, we're going to try and push a couple hundred people through a simulated dispensing scenario," Simmons said, according to [WJBC](#). "We're not going to wait until September to practice this, that's why we're doing a tabletop exercise this week."

The exercise will occur at Illinois State University on Wednesday from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Bio-Terror Attack Drills In St. Louis [Illinois]

Date: April 5, 2012

Source: [Fox 2 News](#)

Abstract: Would St. Louis be ready for a biological terrorist attack? The St. Louis County Health Department and 17 other departments from Missouri and Illinois are holding full-scale exercises on Thursday.

They are testing their response to a wide-spread bio-hazard. Specifically their ability to dispense medicine in the event of an anthrax exposure. The drill begins at 10am Thursday at Jefferson Barracks Park ([Fox 2 News, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: When a major bio-terror attack and subsequent pandemic hit the United States of America, it will most likely be executed from behind the scenes by [Ezekiel Emanuel](#), soon to be known as the “Doctor of Death”. As it currently stands, the city of [Chicago appears to be bio-terror target #1](#) with Ezekiel's brother [Rahm Emanuel](#) in the power position of mayor. Both Emanuel brothers are dual U.S. and Israeli citizens whose father is a known Zionist terrorist who conducted attacks for the [terror state of Israel](#) who will likely provide the pathogens for the future bio-terror attack.

Israel is the only modern nation that has not signed the 1972 [Biological Weapons Convention](#) (refusal to engage in offensive biological warfare, stockpiling, and use of biological weapons). Israel is also the only modern nation that has signed but not ratified the 1993 [Chemical Weapons Convention](#) (refusal to produce, stockpile and use chemical weapons). Should a future biological terror attack hit America or any other nation, the state of Israel and its citizens will be prime suspects.

The following government and non-government agencies, institutions and organizations also appear to be intimately involved in some aspect of the upcoming bio-terror attack: [BARDA \(Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority\)](#), [CDC \(Center for Disease Control\)](#), [Center for Biosecurity of UPMC](#), [EIS \(Epidemic Intelligence Service\)](#), [INTERPOL \(International Criminal Police Organization\)](#), [NBACC \(National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center\)](#), [NIAID \(National Institute of Allergy & Infectious Diseases\)](#), [NIH \(National Institutes of Health\)](#), [OBFS \(Organization of Biological Field Stations\)](#), [USAMRICD \(U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense\)](#), [USAMRIID \(U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases\)](#) and the [WHO \(World Health Organization\)](#).

1. **BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM:** Rahm Emanuel Wikipedia Entry:

Title: Rahm Emanuel

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: Rahm Israel Emanuel (born November 29, 1959) is an [American](#) politician and the 55th and current [Mayor of Chicago](#). He was formerly [White House Chief of Staff](#) to [President Barack Obama](#). He served as senior advisor to President [Bill Clinton](#) from 1993 to 1998 and as a [Democratic](#) member of the [United States House of Representatives](#), representing [Illinois's 5th congressional district](#), from 2003 until his resignation in 2009 to take his position in the [Obama Administration](#).

Emanuel was chair of the [Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee](#) during the [2006 mid-term elections](#) and remained a top strategist for House Democrats during the [2008 cycle](#). After Democrats regained control of the House in 2006, Emanuel was elected chairman of the [Democratic Caucus](#). This made him the fourth-ranking House Democrat, behind [Speaker Nancy Pelosi](#), [Majority Leader Steny Hoyer](#) and [Majority Whip Jim Clyburn](#).

Two days after Obama's election victory, Emanuel was announced as Obama's designee for White House Chief of Staff. He resigned from the House on January 2, 2009, and began his duties as Chief of Staff on January 20, 2009, the day of Obama's inauguration.

Emanuel resigned as Chief of Staff effective October 1, 2010, in order to pursue [a campaign to run for Mayor of Chicago](#) pending the announced retirement of six-term [incumbent Richard M. Daley](#). On January 27, 2011, the [Illinois Supreme Court](#) reversed a lower court's ruling that had cast doubt on Emanuel's candidacy; the court unanimously held that Emanuel did not abandon his [Chicago](#) residency by serving in the White House, thus affirming his eligibility to run for mayor. He won the Mayoral election on February 22, 2011, with 55% of the vote. President Obama appointed [William M. Daley](#), the brother of Emanuel's predecessor as mayor, as Chief of Staff to replace Emanuel.

Early & Personal Life

Emanuel was born in [Chicago, Illinois](#), to [Jewish](#) parents. His father, Benjamin M. Emanuel, is a [Jerusalem-born pediatrician](#) who was once a member of the [Irgun](#), a Jewish paramilitary organization that operated in [Mandate Palestine](#). His mother, Marsha Smulevitz, is the daughter of a Chicago [union](#) organizer.^[1] She worked in the civil rights movement and owned, briefly, a local [rock and roll](#) club. She is now a [psychiatric social worker](#). The two met in Chicago in the 1950s. Emanuel's older brother [Ezekiel Emanuel](#) is an [oncologist](#) and [bioethicist](#) at the [National Institutes of Health](#), and his younger brother [Ari Emanuel](#), a [Hollywood](#) talent agent. He has an adopted sister, Shoshanna, who is 14 years younger. Emanuel's grandfather was a Romanian Jew from [Moldova](#).

Emanuel's first name, Rahm (רם) means high or lofty in [Hebrew](#). The surname Emanuel (עמנואל), adopted by the family in honor of his father's brother Emanuel Auerbach, who was killed in the [1948 Arab–Israeli War](#) in Jerusalem, means God is with us. Sources disagree as to whether the family name was changed in 1933 or 1938.

When the family lived in Chicago, Emanuel attended the [Bernard Zell Anshe Emet Day School](#). After his family moved to [Wilmette](#), he attended public schools: Romona School, Locust Junior High School, and [New Trier West High School](#). He and his brothers attended summer camp in Israel, including just after the 1967 [Six-Day War](#).

While working at an [Arby's](#) restaurant in his high school years, Emanuel severely cut his right middle finger on a meat slicer. He sought medical attention after suffering a severe infection from swimming in Lake Michigan and as a result, had his finger partially [amputated](#).

Emanuel was encouraged by his mother to take [ballet](#) lessons as a boy and is a graduate of the Evanston School of Ballet as well as a student of The Joel Hall Dance Center, where his children also took dance lessons. He won a scholarship to the [Joffrey Ballet](#), but turned it down to attend [Sarah Lawrence College](#), a liberal arts school with a strong [dance](#) program.

He graduated from [Sarah Lawrence College](#) in 1981 with a [B.A.](#) in [Liberal Arts](#), and went on to receive an [M.A.](#) in [Speech](#) and [Communication](#) from [Northwestern University](#) in 1985. While an undergraduate, Emanuel was elected to the Sarah Lawrence Student Senate. He also joined the congressional campaign of David Robinson of Chicago.

During the 1991 Gulf War, Emanuel volunteered with the [Israel Defense Forces](#) as a civilian helping to maintain equipment.

Emanuel's wife, Amy Rule, [converted to Judaism](#) shortly before their wedding. They are members of the Chicago synagogue [Anshe Sholom B'nai Israel](#). They have a son and two daughters.

Emanuel is a close friend of fellow Chicagoan [David Axelrod](#), chief strategist for the 2008 [Barack Obama](#) presidential campaign. Axelrod signed the [ketuba](#), the Jewish marriage contract, at Emanuel's wedding.

Rabbi [Asher Lopatin](#) of [Anshe Sholom B'nai Israel](#) Congregation is quoted as saying Emanuel's family is "a very involved Jewish family", adding that "Amy was one of the teachers for a class for children during the High Holidays two years ago." Emanuel has said of his Judaism: "I am proud of my heritage and treasure the values it has taught me." Emanuel's family lives on the North Side of Chicago, in the [North Center](#) neighborhood.

Emanuel trains for and participates in [triathlons](#).

Career as Political Staffer

Emanuel began his political career with the [public interest](#) and [consumer rights](#) organization Illinois Public Action. He went on to serve in a number of capacities in local and national politics, initially specializing in fundraising for Illinois campaigns and then nationally.

Emanuel worked for Democrat [Paul Simon](#)'s 1984 election to the [U.S. Senate](#), was the national campaign director for the [Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee](#) in 1988, and was senior advisor and chief fundraiser for [Richard M. Daley](#)'s victorious campaign for [Mayor of Chicago](#) in 1989.

At the start of then-[Arkansas](#) Governor Bill Clinton's presidential primary campaign, Emanuel was appointed to direct the campaign's finance committee. Emanuel insisted that Clinton schedule a lot of time for fundraising and greatly delay campaigning in [New Hampshire](#). Clinton agreed and embarked on an aggressive fundraising campaign across the nation. The fundraising paid off later, providing the campaign a vital buffer to keep buying television time as attacks on Clinton's character threatened to swamp the campaign during the [New Hampshire primary](#).

Clinton's primary rival, [Paul Tsongas](#) (the [New Hampshire Democratic primary](#) winner in 1992), later withdrew, citing a lack of campaign funds. Richard Mintz, a Washington public relations consultant who worked with Emanuel on the campaign, spoke about the soundness of the idea: "It was that [extra] million dollars that really allowed the campaign to withstand the storm we had to ride out in New Hampshire [over Clinton's relationship with [Gennifer Flowers](#) and the controversy over his [draft](#) status during the [Vietnam War](#)]." Emanuel's knowledge of the top donors in the country, and his rapport with "the heavily Jewish donor community" helped Clinton amass a then-unheard-of sum of \$72 million.

Following the campaign, Emanuel became a senior advisor to Clinton at the [White House](#) from 1993 to 1998. In the White House, Emanuel was initially Assistant to the President for Political Affairs and then Senior Advisor to the President for Policy and Strategy. He was a leading strategist in the unsuccessful White House efforts to institute [universal healthcare](#) and many other Clinton initiatives.

Emanuel is known for his "take-no-prisoners style" that has earned him the nickname "[Rahmbo](#)." Emanuel is said to have sent a dead fish in a box to a pollster who was late delivering polling results. On the night after the [1996 election](#), "Emanuel was so angry at the president's enemies that he stood up at a celebratory dinner with colleagues from the campaign, grabbed a steak knife and began rattling off a list of betrayers, shouting 'Dead! ... Dead! ... Dead!' and plunging the knife into the table after every name." Before [Tony Blair](#) gave a pro-Clinton speech during the impeachment crisis, Emanuel reportedly screamed to Blair's face "Don't fuck this up!" while Clinton was present; Blair and Clinton both burst into laughter. However, by 2007 friends of Emanuel were saying that he has "mellowed out". Stories of his personal style have entered the popular culture, inspiring articles and websites that chronicle these and other quotes and incidents. Though executive producer [Lawrence O'Donnell](#) has denied it, the character [Josh Lyman](#) in [The West Wing](#) is said to be based on Rahm Emanuel.

One of his proudest moments during the [Clinton administration](#) "was an event that touched his political sensibilities and his personal ties to [Israel](#): the 1993 Rose Garden signing ceremony after the [Oslo Accords](#) between Israel and the [Palestine Liberation Organization](#). Emanuel directed the details of the ceremony, down to the choreography of the famous handshake between [Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin](#) and PLO leader [Yasser Arafat](#)."

Career in Finance

After serving as an advisor to Bill Clinton, in 1998 Emanuel resigned from his position in the Clinton administration and joined the [investment banking](#) firm of [Wasserstein Perella](#), where he worked until 2002. Although he did not have an [MBA](#) degree or prior banking experience, he became a managing director at the firm's Chicago office in 1999 and, according to Congressional disclosures, made \$16.2 million in his two-and-a-half-years as a banker. At Wasserstein Perella, he worked on eight deals, including the acquisition by [Commonwealth Edison](#) of [Peco Energy](#) and the purchase by [GTCR](#) [Golder Rauner](#) of the SecurityLink home security unit from [SBC Communications](#).

Emanuel was named to the Board of Directors of the [Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation](#) (Freddie Mac) by President Clinton in 2000. His position earned him at least \$320,000, including later

stock sales. He was not assigned to any of the board's working committees, and the Board met no more than six times per year.

During Rahm's time on the board, Freddie Mac was plagued with scandals involving campaign contributions and accounting irregularities. The Obama Administration rejected a request under the [Freedom of Information Act](#) to review Freddie Mac board minutes and correspondence during Emanuel's time as a director.

The [Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight](#) (OFHEO) later accused the board of having "failed in its duty to follow up on matters brought to its attention." Emanuel resigned from the board in 2001 when he ran for Congress.

Congressional Career

After working in investment banking, in 2002 Emanuel pursued the U.S. House seat in the 5th District of Illinois previously held by [Rod Blagojevich](#), who chose not to run for re-election, but instead successfully ran for [Governor of Illinois](#). Rahm's strongest opponent of the seven other candidates in the 2002 Democratic primary was former Illinois State Representative [Nancy Kaszak](#), who had unsuccessfully opposed Blagojevich in the 1996 primary. The most controversial moment of the primary election came when [Edward Moskal](#), president of the [Polish American Congress](#), a [political action committee](#) endorsing Kaszak, called Emanuel a "millionaire [carpetbagger](#) who knows nothing" about "our heritage". Moskal also charged that Emanuel had [dual citizenship](#) with [Israel](#) and had served in the [Israeli Army](#). Emanuel did not serve in the Israeli army, but was a civilian volunteer assisting the [Israel Defense Forces](#) for a short time during the 1991 [Gulf War](#), repairing truck brakes in one of Israel's northern bases with [Sar-El](#). Emanuel brought together a coalition of Chicago clergy to denounce the incident. He recalled, "One of the proudest moments of my life was seeing people of my district from all backgrounds demonstrate our common values by coming together in response to this obvious attempt to divide them." Moskal's comments were denounced as [anti-Semitic](#) by Kaszak.

Emanuel won the primary and defeated [Republican](#) candidate Mark Augusti in the [general election](#).

Emanuel was elected after the October 2002 [joint Congressional resolution](#) authorizing the [Iraq War](#), and thus was not able to vote on it. However, in the lead up to the resolution, Emanuel spoke out strongly in support of the war, urging a United States' "muscular projection of force" in Iraq. Emanuel has been the focus of anti-war protests for his support of funding bills for the war in Iraq, and his support, during Democratic party primaries, of Democratic party candidates that are more hawkish. In his first term, Rahm Emanuel was a founding member and the Co-Chair of the Congressional [Serbian Caucus](#).

In January 2003, Emanuel was named to the [House Financial Services Committee](#), and sat on the subcommittee that oversaw Freddie Mac. A few months later, Freddie Mac Chief Executive Officer [Leland Brendsel](#) was forced out, and the committee and subcommittee commenced hearings lasting for more than a year. Emanuel skipped every hearing allegedly for reasons of avoiding any appearance of favoritism, impropriety, or conflict of interest.

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee Chairman

Emanuel assumed the position of [Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee](#) chairman (DCCC) after the death of the previous chair, [Bob Matsui](#). Emanuel led the Democratic Party's effort to capture the majority in the House of Representatives in the 2006 elections. The documentary [HouseQuake](#), featuring Emanuel, chronicles those elections. After Emanuel's election as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, [Chris Van Hollen](#) became committee chair for the 110th Congress.

While chairman of the DCCC, Emanuel was known to have had disagreements over Democratic election strategy with [Democratic National Committee](#) Chairman [Howard Dean](#). Dean favored a "[fifty-state strategy](#)", building support for the Democratic Party over the long term, while Emanuel believed a more tactical approach, focusing attention on key districts, was necessary to ensure victory.

Ultimately the Democratic Party enjoyed considerable success in the [2006 elections](#), gaining 30 seats in the House. Emanuel has received considerable praise for his stewardship of the DCCC during this election cycle, even from Illinois Republican Rep. [Ray LaHood](#) who said "He legitimately can be called the golden boy of the Democratic Party today. He recruited the right candidates, found the

money and funded them, and provided issues for them. Rahm did what no one else could do in seven cycles." However, he also faced some criticism for his failure to support some progressive candidates, as Howard Dean advocated.

2008 Election

Emanuel declared in April 2006 that he would support [Hillary Rodham Clinton](#) should she pursue the presidency in 2008. Emanuel remained close to Clinton since leaving the White House, talking strategy with her at least once a month as chairman of the DCCC. However, Emanuel's loyalties came into conflict when his home-state senator [Barack Obama](#) expressed interest in the race; asked in January 2007 about his stance on the Democratic presidential nomination, he said: "I'm hiding under the desk. I'm very far under the desk, and I'm bringing my paper and my phone." Emanuel remained neutral in the race until June 4, 2008, the day after the final primary contests, when he endorsed the eventual winner Obama.

Emanuel won re-election to the House, defeating Republican candidate Tom Hanson. [Open Secrets](#) reported that Emanuel "was the top House recipient in the 2008 election cycle of contributions from hedge funds, private equity firms and the larger securities/investment industry". Securities and investments business interests were the main sector contributing to Emanuel's campaigns in both 2006 and 2008.

House Leadership

After his role in helping the Democrats win the 2006 elections, Emanuel was believed to be a leading candidate for the position of [Majority Whip](#). Nancy Pelosi, who became the next Speaker of the House, persuaded him not to challenge [Jim Clyburn](#), but instead to succeed Clyburn in the role of [Democratic Caucus Chairman](#). In return, Pelosi agreed to assign the caucus chair more responsibilities, including "aspects of strategy and messaging, incumbent retention, policy development and rapid-response communications." Caucus vice-chair [John Larson](#) remained in this role instead of running for the chairman position.

After [U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney](#) asserted that he did not fall within the bounds of orders set for the [executive branch](#), Emanuel called for cutting off the \$4.8 million the Executive Branch provides for the Vice President's office.

Political Views

During his original 2002 campaign, Emanuel "indicated his support of [President Bush](#)'s position on [Iraq](#), but said he believed the president needed to better articulate his position to the American people". One of the major goals he spoke of during the race was "to help make [health care](#) affordable and available for all Americans".

In the 2006 congressional primaries, Emanuel, then head of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, made national headlines for engineering a run by [Tammy Duckworth](#) — an Iraq war veteran with no political experience — against grassroots candidate Christine Cegelis in Illinois' 6th District. Expedited withdrawal from Iraq was a central point of Cegelis' campaign; Duckworth opposed a withdrawal timetable.

In his 2006 book, co-authored with Bruce Reed, *The Plan: Big Ideas for America*, Emanuel advocated a three-month compulsory universal service program for Americans between the ages of 18 and 25. An expanded version of this idea was later proposed by U.S. Presidential candidate Barack Obama (who was later to choose Emanuel as his White House Chief of Staff), during his 2008 campaign, in a [speech](#) on July 2, 2008, at the [University of Colorado](#), in which Obama proposed a "civilian national security force" (this term being used in the spoken version of his speech, not in the original written version), which included expanded voluntary national service programs in many areas, such as infrastructure rebuilding, service to the elderly, and environmental cleanup. For some of these services, tax credits and direct pay — primarily for college tuition — was proposed. Obama's original proposal was for participation by all ages, but with required participation by all middle-school and high-school students for 50 hours of community service a year. That proposed requirement was later modified to being "a goal". Obama's entire service program proposal quickly became controversial, largely for being mistaken as a call for a national paramilitary force, though the proposal's only reference to military service was volunteer participation in regular [U.S. Armed Forces](#), as one activity that would qualify for inclusion under the program's umbrella.

Emanuel is generally [liberal](#) on [social issues](#). He maintained a 100-percent [pro-choice](#) voting record, supports [gay rights](#) and [same sex marriage](#), and is a strong supporter of gun control, rated "F" by the NRA in December 2003. He has also strongly supported the banning of numerous rifles based upon "sporting" purposes criteria. He has aligned himself with the right wing of the Democratic Party, the [Democratic Leadership Council](#).

In June 2007, Emanuel condemned an outbreak of Palestinian violence in the Gaza Strip and criticized Arab countries for not applying the same kind of pressure on the Palestinians as they have on Israel. At a 2003 pro-Israel rally in Chicago, Emanuel told the marchers Israel was ready for peace but would not get there until Palestinians "turn away from the path of terror".

Emanuel has been called an ally of former Illinois Governor [Rod Blagojevich](#) and Chicago Mayor [Richard M. Daley](#); other sources dispute that he has been an ally of Blagojevich, for whom Emanuel served as a campaign adviser. He called Illinois state legislator [John C. D'Amico](#) in 2008 in support of Blagojevich's Illinois capital bill, but withdrew his encouragement when he discovered Daley opposed the bill. After Obama's election victory, Emanuel articulated his view on the role of government as a positive force to face difficult challenges and solve national problems, notably combating global warming through [green energy](#) policies and completely restructuring the healthcare system.

White House Chief of Staff

See also: [Illinois's 5th congressional district special election, 2009](#)

On November 6, 2008, Emanuel accepted the Cabinet-level position of [White House Chief of Staff](#) for [Barack Obama](#). He resigned his congressional seat effective January 2, 2009. A special primary to fill his vacated congressional seat was held on March 3, 2009, and the special general election on April 7. Chicago newspapers reported that one candidate for that seat said at a forum that Emanuel had told him he may be interested in running for the seat again in the future.

Some Republican leaders criticized Emanuel's appointment because they believed it went against Obama's promises to make politics less divisive, given Emanuel's reputation as a partisan Democrat. Republican [Lindsey Graham](#) disagreed, saying: "This is a wise choice by President-elect Obama. He's tough but fair—honest, direct and candid."

Ira Forman, executive director of the [National Jewish Democratic Council](#), said that the choice indicates that Obama will not listen to the "wrong people" regarding the U.S.–Israel relationship. Some commentators opined that Emanuel would be good for the [Israeli–Palestinian peace process](#) because if Israeli leaders make excuses for not dismantling settlements, Emanuel will be tough and pressure the Israelis to comply. Some [Palestinians](#) expressed dismay at Obama's appointment of Emanuel. Emanuel said that Obama did not need his influence to "orientate his policy toward Israel".

In a 2010 article in [The New York Times](#), Emanuel was characterized as being "perhaps the most influential chief of staff of a generation".

At a closed-door meeting in the White House with liberal activists, he called them "fucking retarded" for planning to run TV ads attacking conservative Democrats who didn't support Obama's health-care overhaul. In February 2010, Emanuel apologized to organizations for the mentally handicapped for using the word "retarded." He expressed his regret to [Tim Shriver](#), the chief executive of the [Special Olympics](#) after the remark was reported in an article by [The Wall Street Journal](#) about growing liberal angst at the chief of staff. The apology came as former [Alaska governor](#) and conservative activist [Sarah Palin](#) called on President Obama to fire Emanuel via the former governor's Facebook page.

Emanuel also could make his team laugh. Chief technology officer [Aneesh Chopra](#) would come to staff meetings and give uniformly upbeat reports, administration aides said. Once Emanuel is said to have looked at him and said: "Whatever you're taking, I want some." Emanuel had a hand in war strategy, political maneuvering, communications and economic policy. Bob Woodward wrote in his book, *Obama's Wars* that Emanuel made a habit of calling up CIA Director [Leon Panetta](#) and asking about the lethal drone strikes aimed at Al Qaeda. "Who did we get today?" he would ask.

In 2010, Emanuel was reported to have conflicts with other senior members of the president's team and ideological clashes over policy. He was also the focal point of criticism from left-leaning Democrats for the administration's perceived move to the center. By September 2010, with the Democrats anticipating heavy losses in midterm elections, this was said to precipitate Emanuel's departure as Chief of Staff.

Mayor of Chicago

2011 Chicago Mayoral Campaign

See also: [Chicago mayoral election, 2011](#)

On September 30, 2010, it was announced that Emanuel would be leaving his post as White House Chief of Staff to run for Mayor of Chicago. He was replaced by [Pete Rouse](#) on October 2, 2010.

After being cleared as eligible to run for mayor by the Board of Elections and the Cook County Circuit Court (his eligibility was challenged on the basis of his lack of residency in Chicago for one year prior to the election), a divided Court of Appeals reversed holding on January 24, 2011, that residency for purposes of a candidate is different from residency for purposes of being a voter. Nevertheless, a further appeal to the [Illinois Supreme Court](#) resulted in a unanimous decision reversing the Court of Appeals and affirming Emanuel's eligibility to run for mayor. Emanuel was elected mayor on Tuesday, February 22, 2011. He is Chicago's first [Jewish](#) mayor.

Emanuel's electoral campaign was the inspiration for a Twitter account, [@MayorEmanuel](#), which was written by Chicago journalist Dan Sinker. The account received over 43000 followers, and was more popular than Emanuel's real Twitter account. Emanuel announced on February 28 that if the author would reveal himself, he would donate \$5000 to the charity of his choice. When Sinker revealed himself, Emanuel donated the money to Young Chicago Authors, a community organization which helps young people with writing and publishing skills.

Mayoralty

Emanuel was sworn in as the [55th Mayor of Chicago](#) on May 16, 2011 at the [Pritzker Pavilion](#). At his inauguration were outgoing Mayor [Richard M. Daley](#), [Vice President Joe Biden](#), [Labor Secretary Hilda Solis](#), [Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner](#), and [William M. Daley](#), who succeeded Emanuel as White House Chief of Staff and is the brother of the outgoing Mayor Richard Daley ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

2. BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: Rahm Emanuel News:

Title: Obama's First Appointment Is Son Of Zionist Terrorist

Date: November 6, 2008

Source: [Prison Planet](#)

Abstract: Rahm Emanuel's father was member of militant terror group that bombed hotels, massacred villagers – Obama pick is keen supporter of lobbying group aimed at creating militarized youth brigades

President elect Barack Obama's first appointment, Rahm Emanuel, who is set to become chief-of-staff, is the son of a member of the Zionist terrorist group Irgun, which was responsible for bombing hotels, marketplaces as well as the infamous Deir Yassin massacre, in which hundreds of Palestinian villagers were slaughtered.

Revelations about Obama's relationship with Bill Ayers, a Weather Underground domestic terrorist, which dogged him during the final weeks of the campaign trail, pale in significance to his selection of Emanuel, whose father, [Benjamin M. Emanuel](#), was an Irgun member.

Irgun has been labeled a terrorist organization by both [The New York Times](#) newspaper and by the [Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry](#).

Irgun was closely affiliated with the widely feared hardcore terrorist Stern Gang, an organization that carried out assassinations, train bombings and bombed police stations in an attempt to pave the way for unrestricted immigration of Jews into Palestine. Irgun operated in Palestine between 1931 and 1948.

Following the ideology of right-wing Revisionist Zionism, Irgun's doctrine was that, "Every Jew had the right to enter Palestine; only active retaliation would deter the Arabs and the British; only Jewish armed force would ensure the Jewish state".

This manifested itself by way of terror attacks such as the July 1946 bombing of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, which killed 91 people. In 2006, Israelis including former Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and former members of Irgun, attended a 60th anniversary celebration of the bombing organized by the Menachem Begin Centre.

Buses and marketplaces were also a target for Irgun, who were widely chastised for favoring attacks against civilian targets.

The widely condemned Deir Yassin massacre, which occurred in April 1948, involved Irgun working in consort with the Stern Gang and going house to house slaughtering Palestinian villagers. Eyewitness accounts of spies working for mainstream Jewish authorities, such as Meir Pa'il, reported Irgun members running around shooting civilians "full of lust for murder".

"I saw the horrors that the fighters had created. I saw bodies of women and children, who were murdered in their houses in cold blood by gunfire, with no signs of battle and not as the result of blowing up the houses," said eyewitness Eliahu Arbel.

"[One body was] a woman who must have been eight months pregnant," noted Jacques de Reynier, a French-Swiss Representative of the International Red Cross, "He hit in the stomach, with powder burns on her dress indicating she'd been shot point-blank."

The son of a man who helped carry out this slaughter has now been selected by Obama to be his chief-of-staff. Cries of "sins of the father" lose their gusto [when one considers the fact that](#), after the 1996 re-election of Bill Clinton, Rahm Emanuel "Was so angry at the president's enemies that he stood up at a celebratory dinner with colleagues from the campaign, grabbed a steak knife and began rattling off a list of betrayers, shouting 'Dead! ... Dead! ... Dead!' and plunging the knife into the table after every name." Sounds like a nice guy.

Rahm Emanuel is also an enthusiastic supporter of the [United States Public Service Academy Act](#), a lobbying group founded in 2006 in order to promote the foundation of an American public service academy modeled on the military academies – a youth corps whose students would be trained in "civilian internship in the armed forces".

This rings the alarm bells when we recall Obama's pledge to create a "civilian national security force" that is "just as powerful, just as strong, just as well-funded" as the U.S. military.

A creepy You Tube video of a brown-shirt style Obama youth brigade chanting and marching military style emerged last month, [raising fears](#) about where the messianic cult-like status of Obama's image could eventually lead ([Prison Planet, 2008](#)).

Title: Rahm Emanuel's Father: An Israeli Terrorist?

Date: November 8, 2008

Source: [Belfast Telegraph](#)

Abstract: The appointment of Rahm Emanuel triggered widespread interest in Israel, the native country of his former Jewish underground fighter father.

The older Emanuel, a paediatrician born in Jerusalem, was a member of Irgun, the hard-line militant group which fought for Jewish independence until 1948.

It was described as "terrorist" at the time by Britain. Mr Emanuel's appointment could reassure Israel that Mr Obama will continue America's close alliance.

The Ynet news service quoted Michael Kotzin, a leader of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago, as saying Mr Emanuel is a frequent attendee at Israel-related events.

He co-sponsored a Bill defending Israel against a world court advisory opinion in 2004 criticising the route of the military's separation barrier for cutting deep into the West Bank, and co-sponsored another Bill congratulating Israelis and Palestinians who work together for peace.

He is credited with choreographing the famous handshake between Yasser Arafat and Yitzhak Rabin on the White House lawn in 1993 ([Belfast Telegraph, 2008](#))

Title: Wikipedia Deletes Benjamin Emanuel Entry

Date: November 13, 2008

Source: [Uruknet](#)

Abstract: Wikipedia has deleted Rahm Emanuel's father's page. Benjamin M. Emanuel's entry was recommended for deletion shortly after Obama named the younger Emanuel as his Chief of Staff, and it looks like it had already been deleted (or recommended for deletion) once before in January of 2007.

"Benjamin M. Emanuel" is no longer searchable in Wikipedia, but the former-page can be accessed through the original URL: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_M._Emanuel

The old entry is no longer even in Google cache. The Progressive Mind was forward-thinking enough to save the original entry, including the original links. Here's what is used say:

<http://www.theprogressivemind.info/2008/11/benjamin-m-emanuel-wikipedia-free.html>

And here's a screenshot (from [Blog-Reporter](#)):

Benjamin M. Emanuel

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Jump to: navigation, search

This article is being considered for deletion in accordance with Wikipedia's [deletion policy](#).

Please share your thoughts on the matter at [this article's entry](#) on the [Articles for deletion](#) page.

Feel free to edit the article, but the article **must not** be blanked, and this notice **must not** be removed, until the discussion is closed. For more information, particularly on merging or moving the article during the discussion, read the [guide to deletion](#).

Steps to list an article for deletion: 1. {{subst:pid}} 2. {{subst:pid|pg=Benjamin M. Emanuel|cat=|text=}} ~~~~ (categories) 3. {{subst:pid|pg=Benjamin M. Emanuel (2nd nomination)}} (add to top of list) 4. Please consider merging the author(s) by placing {{subst:adv|Benjamin M. Emanuel|Benjamin M. Emanuel (2nd nomination)}} ~~~~ on their talk page(s).

Benjamin M. Emanuel is a [Chicago](#) pediatrician and former member of the [Iraqi](#).^{[1][2]} He is the father of U.S. Congressman and White House Chief of Staff-designate [Rahm Emanuel](#), [NIE](#) bioethicist [Ezekiel J. Emanuel](#), talent agent [Ari Emanuel](#), and adopted daughter Shoshana.^[1] Born in [Jerusalem](#) in 1927,^[1] he later emigrated to America in the 1950s^[2] and married Martha Smolensky. They lived first in [Chicago](#) and later moved to [Winnetka](#).^[1] Emanuel's family adopted their surname in 1933, after Benjamin's brother, Emanuel Auerbach, was killed in a skirmish with Arabs in Jerusalem.^[1] According to Benjamin Emanuel, his son Rahm is the namesake of Rahanun, a [Lehi](#) combatant who was killed.^[1]

Quotes

[[edit](#)]

"Obviously he [[Rahm Emanuel](#)] will influence the president to be pro-Israel. Why wouldn't he be? What is he, an [Arab](#)? He's not going to clean the floors of the [White House](#)."^{[3][4][6]}

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(Uruknet, 2008).

Title: Rahm Emanuel Apologizes For Father's Disparaging Remarks About Arabs

Date: November 14, 2008

Source: [Haaretz](#)

Abstract: U.S. President-elect Barack Obama's chief of staff Rahm Emanuel apologized to an Arab-American group on Thursday for comments disparaging Arabs made by his father.

The American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee sent a letter to Emanuel calling on him to distance himself from remarks made by the elder Emanuel in an interview with an Israeli newspaper following his son's appointment last week.

In the interview, Benjamin Emanuel was reported as saying: "Obviously, he will influence the president to be pro-Israel. Why wouldn't he? What is he, an Arab? He's not going to clean the floors of the White House."

While some political analysts have said Rahm Emanuel, a veteran Democratic congressman, should not be held responsible for the actions of his father, there was also a sense that an apology was unavoidable.

"Today, Rep. Emanuel called Mary Rose Oakar, president of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, apologized on behalf of his family and offered to meet with representatives of the Arab-American community at an appropriate time in the future," a statement from his office said.

The committee, in a statement on its website, said Emanuel told Oakar it was unacceptable to make such remarks against any ethnic or religious group.

"From the fullness of my heart, I personally apologize on behalf of my family and me. These are not the values upon which I was raised or those of my family," the group quoted him as saying.

Oakar welcomed the apology, saying: "We cannot allow Arabs and Muslims to be portrayed in these unacceptable terms."

Some commentators in the Middle East have raised concern about the appointment of Emanuel, who has a pro-Israel record, suggesting he could use his position to influence Obama's policies in the region.

But political analysts and Emanuel himself this week dismissed such suggestions. The congressman said Obama did not need his influence to "orientate his policy toward Israel."

The chief of staff position serves as one of the closest advisers to the president and typically can decide who gains access to the president, while also developing administration policies ([Haaretz, 2008](#)).

Title: Rahm Emanuel Elected Mayor Of Chicago

Date: February 22, 2011

Source: [ABC News](#)

Abstract: Rahm Emanuel, the former White House chief of staff, has realized his lifelong ambition to become mayor of Chicago.

With 97 percent of the vote in the Chicago mayor's race counted this evening, Emanuel, 51, had 55 percent, winning the mayoral election outright and avoiding a runoff in April.

"Looking forward to working together as your next mayor," he tweeted tonight.

After a topsy-turvy campaign, in which his Chicago residence was repeatedly challenged, Emanuel easily outdistanced a crowded field.

His closest challenger, longtime city official Gery Chico, drew only 25 percent of the vote.

Former Sen. Carol Moseley Braun, the so-called "consensus" African-American candidate, polled a distant fourth with only about 8 percent.

In his victory address at Plumbers Hall, Emanuel thanked his supporters and spoke about his vision for the city.

"We have not won anything until a child can go to school and not think of their safety we have not won anything. Until a parent can think of their work, and not where they're going to find work, we have not won anything," Emanuel said. "The plural pronoun of 'we' is how we're going to meet the challenges. ... I do not want to see another child's name in memorial killed by violence."

President Obama, Emanuel's longtime friend and former employer, issued a statement congratulating him after all five other candidates in the race had conceded.

"I want to extend my congratulations to Rahm Emanuel on a well-deserved victory tonight," the president said. "As a Chicagoan and a friend, I couldn't be prouder. Rahm will be a terrific mayor for all the people of Chicago."

For more on the history of the job of mayor in Chicago, why so many politicians want it, and an [interview by George Stephanopoulos with current Mayor Richard Daley click here](#).

Turnout in Chicago was far lower than expected, according to city election officials, who said fewer than half of the city's registered voters showed up at the polls.

Emanuel takes office in May, succeeding Richard M. Daley who is retiring after 22 years in office -- serving longer than his famous father, Richard J. Daley, the last of America's big-city bosses.

Despite his big victory, Emanuel faces huge challenges including a crippling city budget deficit. The city faces a \$655 million budget gap in the current fiscal year and unfunded pension liabilities estimated at more than \$20 billion.

The results were not a surprise, as the most recent polls showed Emanuel far out in front, trailed by Chico.

Since Mayor Richard Daley announced he would not seek a record seventh term, Emanuel has led the pack in polling and fund-raising, amassing more than \$12 million in campaign contributions.

An attempt by Rev. Jesse Jackson and others to solidify African-American support behind Braun largely fizzled as the former senator's campaign [suffered numerous embarrassing gaffes](#).

Emanuel's most serious challenge had been expected to come from Chico, a former school board president and Daley chief of staff who had the support of Chicago's police and firefighters unions ([ABC News, 2011](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: Based on recent news and events surrounding the NATO Summit in Chicago, Illinois, on May 20-21, 2012, it is possible that Chicago could be the staging ground of a massive bio-terror attack and/or an Obama assassination attempt. These attacks could occur simultaneously or one after the other and would definitely have Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel's signature all over it. There will likely be massive protests against the NATO summit in which a provocateur could attack Obama or attack the Occupy Wall St. crowd with a bio-terror device. Coincidentally, the script in the film entitled "The Death of a President" about a U.S. President getting assassinated in Chicago during major riots appears to be transpiring in reality.

OBAMACSI.COM: Filmed in 2006 but released in 2008, "[The Death of a President](#)" is an apparent script for the future assassination of Barack Obama. The assassination in the film takes place at 8:13pm on October 19 (date of the MLB World Series), in Chicago, Illinois, Obama's home town. The president depicted in the movie, George W. Bush, is shot twice at the Sheraton Hotel in downtown Chicago by an assassin with a sniper rifle. The top three suspects for the assassination are a full-time peace activist, a U.S. military veteran, and a Syrian man with alleged Al Qaeda ties. Although the Syrian man was charged, tried and convicted for the assassination, the true perpetrator of the crime was the U.S. military veteran's father, a Major in U.S. military and a Desert Storm veteran. If there was ever a blueprint for the assassination of Barack Obama, "The Death of a President" is definitely it.

Title: 2012 Chicago Summit

Date: April 16, 2012

Source: Wikipedia

Abstract: The 2012 Chicago summit is a meeting of the [heads of state](#) and [heads of government](#) of the [North Atlantic Treaty Organization](#), to be held in [Chicago, United States](#), on 20 and 21 May 2012. The event was originally scheduled to coincide with the [2012 G8 summit](#), but the G8 summit was later rescheduled to be held at Camp David. This is the first time ever that a NATO summit has been held in the United States outside of [Washington, DC](#).

Agenda

The Chicago summit was originally planned as an "implementation summit" to follow up the [2010 summit in Lisbon](#). However, the group is now likely to discuss the impact of recent events, such as the [Arab Spring](#), [Libyan civil war](#), [global financial crisis](#), and transition for NATO forces in [Afghanistan](#).

NATO is planning to craft specific resolutions concerning [Middle East](#). Issues to address include the organization's continuing military support of active insurrections in the region, as well conflict with Iran. The group is going to make plans for defending certain areas, such as the [Strait of Hormuz](#).

The organization is also going to review its collective relationship to [Russia](#). Indeed, NATO has stated that Russia's attendance at the Chicago event will depend upon accession to a system of [European missile defense](#). Russia worries about its own nuclear deterrent in the region; the United States insists that a system is necessary to mitigate any threat from [Iran](#).

NATO will also discuss [missile defense](#) and [nuclear deterrence](#) more generally. The Lisbon summit ordered the creation of a "Deterrence and Defense Posture Review," (DDPR) a document expected to express and discuss conflicts some of the wide-ranging [conflicts on the topic within NATO](#). Reviewal of the DDPR will represent the first time since the end of the [Cold War](#) that NATO has explicitly conferred on the topic of nuclear deterrence. NATO members have a diversity of opinions on these topics, and Karl-Heinz Kamp, the Director of NATO Defense College's Research Division, cautions that few clear conclusions may be reached.

The Afghanistan issue in particular faces a public relations timeline due to a declaration by [Barack Obama](#) that NATO activities in Afghanistan would be concluded by 2014.

Protests

Planners expect the NATO summit to draw protests from the [Occupy movement](#), as well as the [anti-globalization movement](#). Local fears about the impact of the protests have caused several local schools to reschedule their prom nights. Some schools are considering closing entirely.

Citizen Journalism

A range of groups are expected to organize [citizen journalism](#) centers to provide independent media coverage of summit and the expected protests.

Alderman Rick Munoz has proposed legislation for the City Council that prohibits police from interfering with online media and cell phones during the event.

Policing

The summit has been designated a [National Special Security Event](#) (NSSE) by the [Department of Homeland Security](#). Final authority over [law enforcement](#) thus belongs to the [Secret Service](#). The NSSE steering committee, which also includes representatives from the [Chicago Police Department](#) and has 24 subcommittees, began meeting in October 2011.

Local security forces are being trained by an Illinois company called Controlled F.O.R.C.E., which specializes in subduing crowds. Police are being trained in "Mechanical Advantage Control Holds," as well as the use of [tasers](#).

The city has signed a \$193,461 contract with [Super Seer Corp.](#) for the procurement of new face shields that fit over gas masks; the shields are intended to protect police officers from liquids. The Chicago Police Department will also prepare its mounted unit with riot gear: armor for horses along with "crowd control training."

New Regulation

Chicago's mayor, [Rahm Emanuel](#), has proposed and passed new ordinances targeted at potential protestors. Contrary to Emanuel's initial statements, these ordinances will be permanent, remaining in effect after the summits are over.

The new measures include:

1. Authorization for the Mayor to purchase and deploy surveillance cameras throughout the city, without any type of oversight.
2. Restrictions on public activity, including amplified sound and morning gatherings.
3. Restrictions on parades, including the requirement to purchase an insurance policy worth \$1 million and to register every sign or banner that will be held by more than one person.
4. The power to deputize many different types of law enforcement personnel other than the Chicago Police Department.

These new ordinances drew protests from the [ACLU](#), [Amnesty International](#), the [Occupy Movement](#) (particularly [Occupy Chicago](#)), and the [pro-life](#) movement. Some local business owners have complained about a lack of transparency in policing because those responsible for security are unwilling to release specific plans ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

Title: Protesters Urged To Occupy Chicago During G8 And Nato Summits

Date: January 26, 2012

Source: [Guardian](#)

Abstract: Adbusters, the group which helped spark the [Occupy movement](#), has put out a call for tens of thousands of protesters to occupy Chicago during the G8 and Nato summits in May.

Seeking out those it describes as "redeemers, rebels and radicals" all over the world, the Canadian activist group is calling on protesters to bring their tents and peaceful barricades to converge on the city and build a camp on public ground. By making the call international, [the group said it is hoping to pull off](#) the "biggest multinational occupation" ever.

It encourages peaceful civil disobedience and invokes the spirit of the "Chigago Seven", a group of high-profile civil rights leaders including Abbie Hoffman, who were charged with inciting riots in 1968, when the city was host to violent clashes between police and anti-Vietnam activists during the Democratic National Convention.

Protesters flocking on the city in May will face heightened security, when heads of state, Nato generals and other military leaders will be there. They will also face unique rules in the city against erecting tents, which forced Occupy Chicago to become unique in the Occupy movement for not ever setting up a permanent occupation.

Since a wave of evictions in cities and campuses across the US last November, the Occupy movement, which protested against income inequality and corporate greed, has become less visible, aside from a few rallies or demonstrations. But campaigners insist the movement continues to grow and will rise anew in the spring in time for the May offensive.

The month-long [protest](#) will focus on demands for "a Robin Hood Tax ... a ban on high frequency 'flash' trading ... a binding climate change accord ... a 'three strikes and you're out' law for corporate criminals ... an all-out initiative for a nuclear-free Middle East" and whatever it decides on general assemblies and global internet brainstorm, according to Adbusters.

Threatening civil disobedience, it added: "And this time around we're not going to put up with the kind of police repression that happened during the Democratic National Convention protests in Chicago, 1968 ... nor will we abide by any phony restrictions the city of Chicago may want to impose on our first amendment rights. We'll go there with our heads held high and assemble for a month-long people's summit ... we'll march and chant and sing and shout and exercise our right to tell our elected representatives what we want ... the constitution will be our guide."

A spokesman for Occupy Chicago welcomed the call, and said it would be publicising it as part of its #ChicagoSpring campaign, which would include protesting at Nato and G8.

Joshua Kaunert of Occupy Chicago said: "Occupy Chicago has a lot of work to do both prior to and after these summits: Mayor 1% has turned peaceful protest and passive resistance in Chicago into a criminal act, violating our First Amendment rights. We are still in the planning stages for all of our spring actions, but we welcome all who want to speak out against the famine and war forced on the world by the G8 and Nato to join us in the streets of Chicago."

Adbusters have said they hoped 50,000 people would converge on Chicago. However, none of the recent actions by Occupy have mustered the kind of numbers that it has managed in the past.

However, Sebastian, a spokesman for Occupy Wall Street – who was unwilling to give his surname – said the adbusters call was "inspiring" and could be the spark that lights up the movement in the Spring.

"The people base is probably growing faster than we had before, as we have spent a long time in network building and outreach work. A single march in Portland was 6,000 people and we had a union

march in New York of 30,000 people. The oppression of a movement makes it stronger. They are calling not just on Occupy, but on people internationally. The appeal is huge."

He said that Occupy was already planning actions in May, an important month in the civil rights calendar, such as a general strike on May 1, but the adbusters call to protest for the whole month was an "inspiration."

Sam Jewel of Occupy DC said: "Everyone I've spoken to from Occupy DC is pretty excited about it. It's going to be a pretty dramatic few weeks. It will be interesting to see that will happen and whether they will respect for dissent. The mayor of Chicago hasn't ever allowed tents at Occupy Chicago. There is the whole tradition of '68 with all the police brutality there. But we are in a different era of protests now.

"There is a global consensus that wealth is too accumulated by a small percentage, and that our country is not democratic any more" ([Guardian, 2012](#)).

Title: Security Fears? Chicago G8 Summit Canceled, Relocated To Camp David

Date: March 7, 2012

Source: [Russia Today](#)

Abstract: Amid concerns over thousands of protestors descending on Chicago, Illinois for the G-8 Summit this spring, the event has been moved to the presidential compound at Camp David, Maryland, around an hour outside of Washington.

Leaders from the United States, Russia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK and European Union were expected to arrive in Chicago this May for the annual meeting of the world's largest economies. Protesters also had plans for the Windy City, however, and demonstration groups including Occupy Wall Street offshoots had begun orchestrating events to coincide with the meeting. Now barely two months before the event is slated to occur, the G-8 Summit is being moved outside of Chicago to Camp David, a suburban city outside of the US capital that serves as a historic retreat locale for America's commander-in-chief.

"In May, the United States looks forward to hosting the G-8 and NATO Summits. To facilitate a free-flowing discussion with our close G-8 partners, the president is inviting his fellow G-8 leaders to Camp David on May 18-19 for the G-8 Summit, which will address a broad range of economic, political and security issues," reads a statement released Monday by the White House.

After the G-8 Summit, the NATO meeting is expected to continue as planned in Chicago on May 20 through 21.

In the past, these high-profile meetings of the minds have attracted massive demonstrations, with the 2010 G-20 Summit in Toronto resulting in the largest mass arrest in the history of the entire country of Canada. In recent weeks, the Apartment Building Owners and Managers' Association of Chicago began a series of presentations in which it explained how building managers could effectively handle riots, protests, tear gas and bomb threats.

Camp David has served as a retreat for every president since Franklin Roosevelt went into office in the 1940s and has hosted foreign dignitaries such as Winston Churchill, Margaret Thatcher and Anwar al-Sadat. Come this spring, however, it will serve as a meeting place for more than just a few heads of state. Obama, Cameron, Merkel and Sarkozy are just a few of the names that are expected on this year's guest list — and don't expect there to be many more. Camp David is normally subjected to heightened security standards, and this spring's G8 Summit won't come as any exception. For protesters hoping to picket outside the grounds — a mass demonstration would be unlikely.

Coincidentally, a new bill drafted by Congress, [HR 347](#), will make it a federal offense to trespass on the grounds of any place granted Secret Service. If approved, the NATO Summit in Chicago will fall into this jurisdiction, as will the presidential retreat at Camp David. What does that mean for protesters?

Even if you're in the proximity of the premises, you could be considered a criminal for engaging in any activity that disrupts a governmental event ([Russia Today, 2012](#)).

Title: Secret Service Has Shopping List For Terror-Proofing NATO Summit

Date: April 16, 2012

Source: [Chicago Sun-Times](#)

Abstract: The Secret Service has an extensive shopping list to fortify the Chicago NATO summit, from barriers to withstand a vehicle going 50 mph to 8-foot-high fences that can't be climbed.

The specifics are contained in a bid request from the Secret Service, a document called "sensitive but unclassified." The proposals for equipment rental and project management are due April 24 for the May 20-21 summit.

Many world leaders are expected to arrive in Chicago on May 19 or a few days earlier — and so are protesters and an international press corps.

The Secret Service document sheds light on the massive security operation that is supporting the summit, which will draw up to 50 heads of state plus associated foreign and defense ministers, military attaches and other high-level personnel in national delegations.

The summit itself is at McCormick Place. Other events are taking place at Soldier Field, Navy Pier and the Field Museum. The official delegations will be staying mainly at downtown hotels. First lady Michelle Obama is taking spouses of world leaders to the Gary Comer Youth Center on the South Side.

The U.S. government — footing the security bill — is looking for a single vendor to deliver a variety of goods and services at a fixed price, starting on May 14, including:

- ◆ Portable high-security vehicle barriers to withstand the impact of a 15,000-pound vehicle hitting it at up to 50 mph. The barrier needs to be installed within one hour or less.

The Secret Service is looking for between 10,000 and 20,000 linear feet of standard road-side concrete barriers.

- ◆ Crowd control "barricade systems": 8-foot-high steel fences with 1/8-inch steel mesh "to mitigate/disperse thrown liquids." The barricade must be "environmentally sensitive" but strong enough to not be pulled or pushed down, "taken apart, set on fire and easily climbed on."

The "anti-scaling" fencing order is for between 20,000 and 25,000 linear feet.

The selected contractor can borrow up to 3,600 linear feet of anti-scale fencing from the government — but they have to pick it up and return it to a suburban Washington location.

- ◆ Between 10 and 20 portable light towers for Secret Service checkpoints.

- ◆ Sand bags, with no specific number.

- ◆ A variety of tents for various sites, porta-potties and mobile office trailers.

- ◆ Between five and 10 golf carts.

The Secret Service declined comment.

I understand that the equipment request is considered routine for an event of the magnitude of the NATO summit, with significant potential targets.

The Department of Homeland Security designated the NATO summit as a National Special Security Event; that puts the Secret Service in charge of the overall security plan.

The bid request was posted online April 10. The bid was first disclosed by Government Security News and Crain's Chicago Business.

The contractor needs experience in three other high-security events within the past 36 months. All employees must be U.S. citizens and anyone with warrants or felony arrests cannot be part of the work force. All workers will have to undergo a background check by the Secret Service — so the vendor must supply personnel who can “successfully pass the background investigation” ([Chicago Sun-Times, 2012](#)).

Title: Blackhawks Circle Low Through Chicago Skies As Secret Service Releases Security Details

Date: April 16, 2012

Source: [Fox Chicago](#)

Abstract: Chicago - Blackhawks and A/MH-6 Little Bird helicopters used by special forces circling low through downtown Chicago skies made for a scary scene along the Chicago River, as they rattled windows flying among the city's skyscrapers.

The training exercise comes as the city found out some of the details of what the Secret Service wants for security at next month's summit at McCormick Place.

PHOTOS: [Blackhawk Helicopters Circle Chicago](#)

FOX Chicago News has their terror prevention shopping list, [courtesy of the Chicago Sun-Times](#):

- Portable high security barriers
- Crowd control barriers
- 10-12 portable light towers
- Sandbags, port-a-potties
- Mobile offices
- 5-10 golf carts

[The Chicago Tribune reports](#) that the most traffic for NATO dignitaries will be between McCormick place and downtown hotels in the Loop, River North and the Gold Coast.

Fifty heads of state will attend, with delegates, and will be moving multiple times each day.

FOX Chicago News viewers called in, describing men with automatic weapons, hanging out of helicopters.

The city's Office of Emergency Management and Communications on Monday announced that Chicago is the site of a military training exercise this week involving personnel and at least three helicopters.

But the bland press release from City Hall did nothing to prepare folks for the jarring scene that unfolded Monday evening.

“It was frightening,” Jessica Hill said. “I was definitely alarmed.”

At least three Blackhawk helicopters flying at time in close order formation - at other times separating fairly widely - zoomed around office and residential towers for several hours.

“I was pretty amazed,” Felise Llano said, “because they were definitely military.”

Witnesses described three to four very heavily armed men in each chopper. Several said some of the men appeared to be tethered and were at times literally hanging out of the choppers, and looked ready to jump.

Calling it routine training, city officials said in a statement such exercises are conducted by military personnel in various cities around the country. They say the exercises are designed to improve the military's ability to operate in urban environments.

Emergency management officials said the training sites have been selected to minimize the impact on residents' daily routines.

The timing of the drills led some to wonder if they're in preparation for next month's NATO summit.

But officials said that the summit and the drills are unrelated ([Fox Chicago, 2012](#)).

Title: Residents Of State Street Condo Told To Leave Chicago During NATO Summit

Date: April 20, 2012

Source: [Fox Chicago](#)

Abstract: Chicago - Residents of a Chicago condo whose building will be in the eye of the NATO storm are being warned that they should move out for the weekend ... or risk being trapped inside by rioters.

FOX Chicago News was first to report Friday that the people living in the 17-floor Library Tower building at 520 South State Street were warned in a letter from condo management that "we are **STRONGLY** recommending that all residents find places to stay during the conference from May 18 through May 21."

[READ THE LETTER>>>](#)

NATO summits often attract crowds of thousands of protesters. Currently, a march is planned on Sunday, May 20, from the Petrillo Band Shell in Grant Park past Library Tower on State Street to McCormick Place.

The condo is hiring two off-duty police officers to provide security; those cops will be armed.

"In the event of a riot or the potential of one near the building, all access doors will be locked including the garage door," the letter continues. "For everyone's safety, we will be instructing anyone in the building to stay in his or her unit."

"I can't just leave my garage whenever I want. They'll be holding us hostage in here," said resident Sebrina Krieling.

The condo is in a busy area on State between Harrison and Congress, and residents are used to a lot.

"It's just pretty shocking to see and hear things are going to be scary in your own home," said resident Jeff Lunz. "I think they've got everyone's best interest in mind."

The letter also warns:

- "We are strongly recommending that you do not have any guests over during this time including dog walkers and cleaning companies."
- "There will be absolutely no deliveries or moves permitted between Friday, May 18 and Monday, May 21."
- "The revolving door will be locked on Friday morning."

"I'm inconvenienced by parades and a lot of other things. I can't get out on the day of the Thanksgiving Day parade. So that's just a part of city life," said Lunz ([Fox Chicago, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: A [bio-terror grenade has been invented](#) and may be used in a future false-flag bio-terror attack in the city of Chicago during the May 20-21 NATO Summit. In the confusion of a riot or political demonstration by the Occupy Wall St. movement, a government terrorist could easily roll or throw a bio-terror grenade into an unsuspecting crowd and start a chain reaction of infection that could ultimately affect an entire nation or the world. Ultimately, the blame for the ensuing pandemic would be placed on the demonstration rather than the nation states capable of developing and using modern bio-terror weapons and techniques. Chicago is steeped in a history of protests, riots and high profile cases of attacks at mass gatherings. Based on the news being reported in respect to the NATO summit, the police and military are banking on major riots in which the Occupy Wall St. movement will likely be scapegoated.

1. BioterrorBible.com: History of Chicago Riots:

Title: Haymarket Affair

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: The Haymarket affair (also known as the Haymarket massacre or Haymarket riot) refers to the aftermath of a bombing that took place at a labor demonstration on Tuesday May 4, 1886, at Haymarket Square in [Chicago](#). It began as a peaceful rally in support of workers [striking](#) for an eight-hour day. An unknown person threw a dynamite bomb at [police](#) as they acted to disperse the public meeting. The bomb blast and ensuing [gunfire](#) resulted in the deaths of seven police officers and at least four civilians, and the wounding of scores of others.

In the internationally publicized legal proceedings that followed, eight [anarchists](#) were convicted of [conspiracy](#), although the prosecution conceded none of the defendants had thrown the bomb. Seven were sentenced to death and one to a term of 15 years in prison. The death sentences of two of the defendants were [commuted](#) by Illinois governor [Richard J. Oglesby](#) to terms of life in prison, and another committed suicide in jail rather than face the gallows. The other four were hanged on November 11, 1887. In 1893, Illinois' new governor [John Peter Altgeld](#) pardoned the remaining defendants and criticized the trial.

The Haymarket affair is generally considered significant as the origin of international [May Day](#) observances for workers. The site of the incident was designated a [Chicago Landmark](#) on March 25, 1992, and a public sculpture was dedicated at the site in 2004. The Haymarket Martyrs' Monument in nearby Forest Park was listed on the [National Register of Historic Places](#) and designated a [National Historic Landmark](#) on February 18, 1997.

The Bombing and Gunfire

At about 10:30 pm, just as Fielden was finishing his speech, police arrived en masse, marching in formation towards the speakers' wagon, and ordered the rally to disperse. Their commander, Police Inspector Bonfield, proclaimed:

I command you [addressing the speaker] in the name of the law to desist and you [addressing the crowd] to disperse.

A home-made bomb with a [brittle metal casing](#)^[30] filled with [dynamite](#) and ignited by a fuse, was thrown into the path of the advancing police. Its fuse briefly sputtered, then the bomb exploded, killing policeman Mathias J. Degan with flying metal [fragments](#) and mortally wounding six other officers.

Witnesses maintain that immediately after the bomb blast there was an exchange of gunshots between police and demonstrators. According to the May 4th [New York Times](#) (which was manifestly hostile to the strikers) demonstrators began firing at the police, who then returned fire. Others, notably historian Paul Avrich, point out that accounts vary widely as to how many returned fire at the police. He maintains that the police fired on the fleeing demonstrators, reloaded and then fired again, killing four and wounding as many as 70 people. What is not disputed is that in less than five minutes the square was empty except for the casualties. Policemen then carried their wounded comrades and some wounded demonstrators into the adjacent police station. Other wounded demonstrators found aid where they could. The exact number of dead and wounded among the demonstrators is unknown.

In his report on the incident, Inspector Bonfield wrote that he "gave the order to cease firing, fearing that some of our men, in the darkness might fire into each other". An anonymous police official told the [Chicago Tribune](#), "A very large number of the police were wounded by each other's revolvers. ... It was every man for himself, and while some got two or three squares away, the rest emptied their revolvers, mainly into each other."

About 60 officers were wounded in the incident, along with an unknown number of civilians. In all, seven policemen and at least four workers were killed, with one other policeman dying two years after the incident from complications related to injuries received on that day. It is unclear how many civilians were wounded since many were afraid to seek medical attention, fearing arrest. Police captain Michael Schaack wrote the number of wounded workers was "largely in excess of that on the side of the police". The Chicago Herald described a scene of "wild carnage" and estimated at least fifty dead or wounded civilians lay in the streets ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

Title: Chicago Seven

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: The Chicago Seven (originally Chicago Eight, also Conspiracy Eight/Conspiracy Seven) were seven defendants—[Abbie Hoffman](#), [Jerry Rubin](#), [David Dellinger](#), [Tom Hayden](#), [Rennie Davis](#), [John Froines](#), and [Lee Weiner](#)—charged with conspiracy, inciting to riot, and other charges related to protests that took place in [Chicago, Illinois](#) on the occasion of the [1968 Democratic National Convention](#). [Bobby Seale](#), the eighth man charged, had his trial severed during the proceedings, lowering the number from eight to seven.

Grand Jury and Indictment

Following the convention on September 9, 1968 a Federal [grand jury](#) was empaneled to consider criminal charges. The grand jury focused on the possible grounds for charges in four areas:

1. A conspiracy by protesters to cross state lines to incite a riot
2. Violations by police of the civil rights of demonstrators by use of excessive force
3. TV network violations of the Federal Communications Act
4. TV network violations of federal wiretap laws.

Over the course of more than six months the grand jury met 30 times and heard some 200 witnesses. However, President Lyndon Johnson's [Attorney General](#), [Ramsey Clark](#), discouraged an indictment,

believing that the violence during the convention was primarily caused by actions of the Chicago police. The grand jury returned indictments only after President [Richard Nixon](#) took office and [John Mitchell](#) assumed the office of Attorney General. On March 20, 1969, eight protesters were charged with various crimes and eight police officers were charged with civil rights violations.

Charges

The eight defendants were charged under the anti-riot provisions of the [Civil Rights Act of 1968](#)^[5] which made it a federal crime to cross state lines with the intent to incite a riot. The Chicago 8 indictment alleged crimes of three kinds:

1. That all eight defendants conspired (together with another sixteen unindicted co-conspirators) to cross state lines to incite a riot, to teach the making of an incendiary device, and to commit acts to impede law enforcement officers in their lawful duties.
2. That David Dellinger, Rennie Davis, Tom Hayden, Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, and Bobby Seale individually crossed state lines to incite a riot.
3. That John Froines and Lee Weiner instructed other persons in the construction and use of an incendiary device.

The sixteen unindicted co-conspirators were: [Wolfe B. Lowenthal](#), [Stewart E. Albert](#), [Sidney M. Peck](#), [Kathy Boudin](#), [Corina F. Fales](#), Benjamin Radford, [Thomas W. Neumann](#), [Craig Shimabukuro](#), Bo Taylor, [David A. Baker](#), [Richard Bosciano](#), Terry Gross, [Donna Gripe](#), [Benjamin Ortiz](#), [Joseph Toornabene](#), and Richard Palmer. Additionally, Rick Pecora was implicated for inciting incidents but never charged.

Verdict

On February 18, 1970, all seven defendants were found not guilty of conspiracy. Two (Froines and Weiner) were acquitted completely, while the remaining five were convicted of crossing state lines with the intent to incite a riot, a crime instituted by the anti-riot provisions of the [Civil Rights Act of 1968](#). On February 20, they were each fined \$5,000 and sentenced to five years in prison. At sentencing, [Abbie Hoffman](#) recommended that the judge try [LSD](#), offering to set him up with a dealer he knew in Florida ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

2. BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: 2012 NATO Summit Riots (May 20-21, 2012):

Title: Magazine Calls Occupiers To Come To Chicago In 'Tradition of' 1968 Rioters

Date: January 27, 2012

Source: [CNS News](#)

Abstract: [Adbusters](#), the radical, Vancouver-based anti-consumerist magazine, [credited](#) by many media outlets for launching the Occupy Wall Street protests, [has put out](#) an ad calling for 50,000 protestors to "Occupy" the G8 summit in May.

The [Adbusters ad](#) shows a picture of policemen beating up a defenseless protestor, and comes with the caption: "In the Tradition of the Chicago 8." The Chicago 8 were radicals who incited riots in Chicago during the 1968 Democratic convention. The 1968 convention unrest became so legendary that the band Crosby, Stills, Nash (and Young) wrote a [song](#) about it called "Chicago." The "tradition" of the Chicago 8 included calling for displays of [public fornication](#) and attacking police.

According to the [official statement](#) of Adbusters (titled Tactical Briefing #25), "On May 1, 50,000 people from all over the world will flock to Chicago, set up tents, kitchens, peaceful barricades and #OCCUPYCHICAGO for a month. With a bit of luck, we'll pull off the biggest multinational occupation of a summit meeting the world has ever seen."

The ad threatens to shut down the economy if their demands are not met: "And if they don't listen ... if they ignore us and put our demands on the back burner like they've done so many times before ... then, with Gandhian ferocity, we'll flashmob the streets, shut down stock exchanges, campuses, corporate headquarters and cities across the globe ... we'll make the price of doing business as usual too much to bear."

So the same group that [called for the Occupy Wall Street protests in the first place](#) is now calling for protestors to shut down the entire economic system of a city if their demands are not met, in the tradition of people who brought us the 1968 Democratic convention riots ([CNS News, 2012](#)).

Title: Protesters Urged To Occupy Chicago During G8 And Nato Summits

Date: January 26, 2012

Source: [Guardian](#)

Abstract: Adbusters, the group which helped spark the [Occupy movement](#), has put out a call for tens of thousands of protestors to occupy Chicago during the G8 and Nato summits in May.

Seeking out those it describes as "redeemers, rebels and radicals" all over the world, the Canadian activist group is calling on protestors to bring their tents and peaceful barricades to converge on the city and build a camp on public ground. By making the call international, [the group said it is hoping to pull off](#) the "biggest multinational occupation" ever.

It encourages peaceful civil disobedience and invokes the spirit of the "Chigago Seven", a group of high-profile civil rights leaders including Abbie Hoffman, who were charged with inciting riots in 1968, when the city was host to violent clashes between police and anti-Vietnam activists during the Democratic National Convention.

Protesters flocking on the city in May will face heightened security, when heads of state, Nato generals and other military leaders will be there. They will also face unique rules in the city against erecting tents, which forced Occupy Chicago to become unique in the Occupy movement for not ever setting up a permanent occupation.

Since a wave of evictions in cities and campuses across the US last November, the Occupy movement, which protested against income inequality and corporate greed, has become less visible, aside from a few rallies or demonstrations. But campaigners insist the movement continues to grow and will rise anew in the spring in time for the May offensive.

The month-long [protest](#) will focus on demands for "a Robin Hood Tax ... a ban on high frequency 'flash' trading ... a binding climate change accord ... a 'three strikes and you're out' law for corporate criminals ... an all-out initiative for a nuclear-free Middle East" and whatever it decides on general assemblies and global internet brainstorming, according to Adbusters.

Threatening civil disobedience, it added: "And this time around we're not going to put up with the kind of police repression that happened during the Democratic National Convention protests in Chicago, 1968 ... nor will we abide by any phony restrictions the city of Chicago may want to impose on our first amendment rights. We'll go there with our heads held high and assemble for a month-long people's summit ... we'll march and chant and sing and shout and exercise our right to tell our elected representatives what we want ... the constitution will be our guide."

A spokesman for Occupy Chicago welcomed the call, and said it would be publicising it as part of its #ChicagoSpring campaign, which would include protesting at Nato and G8.

Joshua Kaunert of Occupy Chicago said: "Occupy Chicago has a lot of work to do both prior to and after these summits: Mayor 1% has turned peaceful protest and passive resistance in Chicago into a criminal act, violating our First Amendment rights. We are still in the planning stages for all of our spring actions, but we welcome all who want to speak out against the famine and war forced on the world by the G8 and Nato to join us in the streets of Chicago."

Adbusters have said they hoped 50,000 people would converge on Chicago. However, none of the recent actions by Occupy have mustered the kind of numbers that it has managed in the past.

However, Sebastian, a spokesman for Occupy Wall Street – who was unwilling to give his surname – said the adbusters call was "inspiring" and could be the spark that lights up the movement in the Spring.

"The people base is probably growing faster than we had before, as we have spent a long time in network building and outreach work. A single march in Portland was 6,000 people and we had a union march in New York of 30,000 people. The oppression of a movement makes it stronger. They are calling not just on Occupy, but on people internationally. The appeal is huge."

He said that Occupy was already planning actions in May, an important month in the civil rights calendar, such as a general strike on May 1, but the adbusters call to protest for the whole month was an "inspiration."

Sam Jewel of Occupy DC said: "Everyone I've spoken to from Occupy DC is pretty excited about it. It's going to be a pretty dramatic few weeks. It will be interesting to see that will happen and whether they will respect for dissent. The mayor of Chicago hasn't ever allowed tents at Occupy Chicago. There is the whole tradition of '68 with all the police brutality there. But we are in a different era of protests now."

"There is a global consensus that wealth is too accumulated by a small percentage, and that our country is not democratic any more" ([Guardian, 2012](#)).

Title: Secret Service Has Shopping List For Terror-Proofing NATO Summit

Date: April 16, 2012

Source: [Chicago Sun-Times](#)

Abstract: The Secret Service has an extensive shopping list to fortify the Chicago NATO summit, from barriers to withstand a vehicle going 50 mph to 8-foot-high fences that can't be climbed.

The specifics are contained in a bid request from the Secret Service, a document called "sensitive but unclassified." The proposals for equipment rental and project management are due April 24 for the May 20-21 summit.

Many world leaders are expected to arrive in Chicago on May 19 or a few days earlier — and so are protesters and an international press corps.

The Secret Service document sheds light on the massive security operation that is supporting the summit, which will draw up to 50 heads of state plus associated foreign and defense ministers, military attaches and other high-level personnel in national delegations.

The summit itself is at McCormick Place. Other events are taking place at Soldier Field, Navy Pier and the Field Museum. The official delegations will be staying mainly at downtown hotels. First lady Michelle Obama is taking spouses of world leaders to the Gary Comer Youth Center on the South Side.

The U.S. government — footing the security bill — is looking for a single vendor to deliver a variety of goods and services at a fixed price, starting on May 14, including:

- ♦ Portable high-security vehicle barriers to withstand the impact of a 15,000-pound vehicle hitting it at up to 50 mph. The barrier needs to be installed within one hour or less.

The Secret Service is looking for between 10,000 and 20,000 linear feet of standard road-side concrete barriers.

- ♦ Crowd control "barricade systems": 8-foot-high steel fences with 1/8-inch steel mesh "to mitigate/disperse thrown liquids." The barricade must be "environmentally sensitive" but strong enough to not be pulled or pushed down, "taken apart, set on fire and easily climbed on."

The "anti-scaling" fencing order is for between 20,000 and 25,000 linear feet.

The selected contractor can borrow up to 3,600 linear feet of anti-scale fencing from the government — but they have to pick it up and return it to a suburban Washington location.

- ◆ Between 10 and 20 portable light towers for Secret Service checkpoints.
- ◆ Sand bags, with no specific number.
- ◆ A variety of tents for various sites, porta-potties and mobile office trailers.
- ◆ Between five and 10 golf carts.

The Secret Service declined comment.

I understand that the equipment request is considered routine for an event of the magnitude of the NATO summit, with significant potential targets.

The Department of Homeland Security designated the NATO summit as a National Special Security Event; that puts the Secret Service in charge of the overall security plan.

The bid request was posted online April 10. The bid was first disclosed by Government Security News and Crain's Chicago Business.

The contractor needs experience in three other high-security events within the past 36 months. All employees must be U.S. citizens and anyone with warrants or felony arrests cannot be part of the work force. All workers will have to undergo a background check by the Secret Service — so the vendor must supply personnel who can “successfully pass the background investigation” ([Chicago Sun-Times, 2012](#)).

Title: Blackhawks Circle Low Through Chicago Skies As Secret Service Releases Security Details

Date: April 16, 2012

Source: [Fox Chicago](#)

Abstract: Chicago - Blackhawks and A/MH-6 Little Bird helicopters used by special forces circling low through downtown Chicago skies made for a scary scene along the Chicago River, as they rattled windows flying among the city's skyscrapers.

The training exercise comes as the city found out some of the details of what the Secret Service wants for security at next month's summit at McCormick Place.

PHOTOS: [Blackhawk Helicopters Circle Chicago](#)

FOX Chicago News has their terror prevention shopping list, [courtesy of the Chicago Sun-Times](#):

- Portable high security barriers
- Crowd control barriers
- 10-12 portable light towers
- Sandbags, port-a-potties
- Mobile offices
- 5-10 golf carts

[The Chicago Tribune reports](#) that the most traffic for NATO dignitaries will be between McCormick place and downtown hotels in the Loop, River North and the Gold Coast.

Fifty heads of state will attend, with delegates, and will be moving multiple times each day.

FOX Chicago News viewers called in, describing men with automatic weapons, hanging out of helicopters.

The city's Office of Emergency Management and Communications on Monday announced that Chicago is the site of a military training exercise this week involving personnel and at least three helicopters.

But the bland press release from City Hall did nothing to prepare folks for the jarring scene that unfolded Monday evening.

"It was frightening," Jessica Hill said. "I was definitely alarmed."

At least three Blackhawk helicopters flying at time in close order formation - at other times separating fairly widely - zoomed around office and residential towers for several hours.

"I was pretty amazed," Felise Llano said, "because they were definitely military."

Witnesses described three to four very heavily armed men in each chopper. Several said some of the men appeared to be tethered and were at times literally hanging out of the choppers, and looked ready to jump.

Calling it routine training, city officials said in a statement such exercises are conducted by military personnel in various cities around the country. They say the exercises are designed to improve the military's ability to operate in urban environments.

Emergency management officials said the training sites have been selected to minimize the impact on residents' daily routines.

The timing of the drills led some to wonder if they're in preparation for next month's NATO summit.

But officials said that the summit and the drills are unrelated ([Fox Chicago, 2012](#)).

Title: Residents Of State Street Condo Told To Leave Chicago During NATO Summit

Date: April 20, 2012

Source: [Fox Chicago](#)

Abstract: Chicago - Residents of a Chicago condo whose building will be in the eye of the NATO storm are being warned that they should move out for the weekend ... or risk being trapped inside by rioters.

FOX Chicago News was first to report Friday that the people living in the 17-floor Library Tower building at 520 South State Street were warned in a letter from condo management that "we are **STRONGLY** recommending that all residents find places to stay during the conference from May 18 through May 21."

[READ THE LETTER>>>](#)

NATO summits often attract crowds of thousands of protesters. Currently, a march is planned on Sunday, May 20, from the Petrillo Band Shell in Grant Park past Library Tower on State Street to McCormick Place.

The condo is hiring two off-duty police officers to provide security; those cops will be armed.

"In the event of a riot or the potential of one near the building, all access doors will be locked including the garage door," the letter continues. "For everyone's safety, we will be instructing anyone in the building to stay in his or her unit."

"I can't just leave my garage whenever I want. They'll be holding us hostage in here," said resident Sebrina Krieling.

The condo is in a busy area on State between Harrison and Congress, and residents are used to a lot.

"It's just pretty shocking to see and hear things are going to be scary in your own home," said resident Jeff Lunz. "I think they've got everyone's best interest in mind."

The letter also warns:

- "We are strongly recommending that you do not have any guests over during this time including dog walkers and cleaning companies."
- "There will be absolutely no deliveries or moves permitted between Friday, May 18 and Monday, May 21."
- "The revolving door will be locked on Friday morning."

"I'm inconvenienced by parades and a lot of other things. I can't get out on the day of the Thanksgiving Day parade. So that's just a part of city life," said Lunz ([Fox Chicago, 2012](#)).

3. BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: Occupy Wall St. Terror:

Title: City Claims Occupy Wall Street Protesters Were Stockpiling Weapons, Fights Court Order To Reopen Park

Date: November 15, 2011

Source: [Gothamist](#)

Abstract: Deputy Mayor Cas Holloway filed a motion on behalf of the city today opposing a court order requiring the NYPD to allow [Occupy Wall Street](#) demonstrators [back into Zuccotti Park](#). In [filing the motion](#), Holloway asserted that "people who have a known history of violent interaction with the police" have been gathering in the park, and "makeshift items" that he said could be used as weapons, "such as cardboard tubes with metal pipes inside, had been observed among the occupiers' possessions." He also noted that after the October 1st Brooklyn Bridge march, "knives, mace and hypodermic needles were observed discarded on the roadway."

"It was our understanding that the protesters may have had a significant number of items that could potentially be used as weapons," Holloway [writes in the motion](#), adding that there had been little to no crime in Zuccotti Park before the occupation began, but since there had been "73 misdemeanor and felony complaints" and about 50 arrests. Although the initial order to vacate (see below) promised demonstrators they would be allowed in—though without tents and sleeping bags—Bloomberg is now refusing to comply with the court order, and the park remains closed. A growing throng of demonstrators [have gathered around it](#).

Justice Michael Stallman is expected to issue his decision around 3 p.m. In the meantime, here is Brookfield's letter to Bloomberg, which was sent to the Mayor yesterday. The letter urges the city to intervene in the interest of "public safety" and cites media reports of "violence, outbursts of bigotry, and escalating sanitary conditions."

[Brookfield Letter to the Mayor Re Zuccotti Park](#)

Numerous politicians have issued statements on the matter. Manhattan Borough President (and [presumptive mayoral candidate](#)) Scott Stringer writes:

I am greatly troubled by reports of unnecessary force against protestors and members of the media, including the use of "chokeholds" and pepper spray. I am also troubled by reports of media being forcibly kept away at a distance from these events. American foreign correspondents routinely put themselves in harm's way to do their jobs, in some of the most brutal dictatorships in the world. And

their NYC colleagues deserve the freedom to make the same choice. Zuccotti Park is not Tiananmen Square. I call for a full explanation of police behavior in this evacuation.

Congressman Jerrold Nadler and State Senator Daniel Squadron, who represent Lower Manhattan, also issued a joint statement:

We have also been urging the City to have a zero tolerance policy on noise and sanitation violations, and to make the results of its enforcement public. But we must balance the core First Amendment rights of protesters and the other legitimate issues that have been raised.

The City's actions to shut down OWS last night raise a number of serious civil liberties questions that must be answered. Moving forward, how will the City respect the protesters' rights to speech and assembly? Why was press access limited, and why were some reporters' credentials confiscated? How will reported incidents of excessive force used by the police be addressed?

"On the issue of Brookfield's rules, we are very concerned that they were promulgated after the protesters arrived; the specific legal questions on this topic are being addressed where it is appropriate - in the courts. Whatever the courts rule, the City's actions here must not be a backdoor means of ending the free exercise of protesters' rights.

And Council Member Jumaane D. Williams and the Black, Latino and Asian Caucus [are holding a press conference](#) in Foley Square now. In addition to condemning last night's raid, Williams will call attention to the arrest of Council Member Ydanis Rodriguez (D-Manhattan), "who is still in custody due to overaggressive policing tactics which also led to the banning of the press from the park and the improper seizure of personal property, amongst other violations" ([Gothamist, 2011](#)).

Title: British Police Label Occupy London Terrorists

Date: December 5, 2011

Source: [Business Insider](#)

Abstract: Occupy LXE is [somewhat upset](#) with the news that the City of London police consider them a "terrorism/extremism" group.

The document below ([via Twitter user HeardinLondon](#)) was apparently past out to local businesses in the last week, and appears to lump the Occupy London protests in with groups such as Al Qaeda, FARC, and the IRA.

A source at the City of London [police told the Guardian](#) that the "title of the document was not helpful" ([Business Insider, 2011](#)).

Title: 'Occupy' Protesters Suspected Of Throwing Smoke Bomb Over White House Fence

Date: January 18, 2012

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: An apparent smoke bomb was thrown over the fence of the White House as hundreds of Occupy protesters massed outside the gates.

The crowds were dispersed Tuesday night and the White House was all clear. U.S. Secret Service spokesman George Ogilvie says there were no arrests in the incident.

The Obamas were at dinner celebrating Michelle Obama's birthday, but they have since returned to the White House without difficulty.

The tense scene outside the White House follows an earlier protest on the West Lawn of the Capitol, in which several hundred protesters affiliated with the Occupy Wall Street movement decried the influence of corporate money in politics and voice myriad other grievances.

Organizers had touted the rally, known as Occupy Congress, as the largest national gathering of Occupy protesters to date and secured a permit that would have allowed up to 10,000 people to participate. By mid-afternoon, the protest appeared to have fallen far short of those goals.

Still, participants said they were optimistic about the strength of the Occupy movement, which began in September when protesters pitched tents in a lower Manhattan park. The movement has since spread to dozens of cities, including Washington. While many cities have moved to evict the protesters, the [National Park Service](#) has allowed encampments to remain in two public squares near the White House.

"I'm encouraged," said Jon Wynn, 63, of North Carolina, who traveled to Washington to attend the protest and visit friends. "There's energy here, even if there's not a whole lot of people."

While the rally was mostly peaceful, there were some scuffles between police and protesters along walkways leading to the Capitol. By mid-afternoon Tuesday, four people had been arrested -- U.S. Capitol Police said -- one for allegedly assaulting a police officer and three accused of crossing a police line ([Fox News, 2012](#)).

Title: Occupier Slams Cop In The Face With A Brick

Date: February 6, 2012

Source: [Town Hall](#)

Abstract: Nancy Pelosi and Debbie Wasserman Schultz have refused to condemn the Occupy Wall Street movement and even at times have embraced it. Over the weekend, the Occupy D.C. camp was finally cleared out, but the anarchists protestors didn't leave without slamming a brick in the face of a police officer while [assaulting others](#).

Authorities say 11 people have been arrested in Washington's McPherson Square since Park Police began clearing away tents from one of the nation's last remaining Occupy sites.

David Schlosser, who is a spokesman for the U.S. Park Police, said Sunday that one of those arrested was charged with felony assault on a police officer and assault with a deadly weapon. That person is accused of hitting an officer in the face with a brick Saturday evening. The officer was treated at a hospital.

Three others were charged with assault on a police officer ([Town Hall, 2012](#)).

Title: Occupier Arrested For Bringing Gun To NYC Court

Date: February 23, 2012

Source: [The Blaze](#)

Abstract: We just brought you the news of an Occupy supporter who said it might be time for Occupiers to [bring their guns to Wall St.](#), and now the question is: Did one of them get the memo?

The New York Daily News [reports](#) "John Scott DeKuyper arrived for a Wednesday court hearing at the wrong building while carrying a Colt .45 pistol in his leather backpack, police and court officials said."

DeKuyper apparently told police at the courthouse it was an accident and was "the stupidest thing he'd ever done."

He was appearing in court for a charge stemming from an Oct. 15 scuffle with police during an Occupy protest. At the time, he tried to rip the badge off of NYPD Chief of Department Joseph Esposito. He had spend time at Zucotti Park last fall.

The Daily News says DeKuyper, from Delaware, reportedly said he's licensed to carry the gun in another state. However, [DNA Info quotes](#) Assistant District Attorney Ryan Hayward as saying the gun was purchased legally, but that he did not have a permit to carry it.

"He indicated the gun was purchased legally in the state of Delaware but he does not have a carry permit and he packed the gun last night to bring to New York but forgot to take it out of his bag before coming to the courthouse," Hayward said.

"I'm gonna turn it in! I'm gonna turn it in!" Dekuyper apparently yelled, according to a witness who talked to DNA Info ([The Blaze, 2012](#)).

Title: Occupy Supporter Threatens To 'Storm' Wall St. And Capitals With Guns In USA Today...Is This Him?

Date: February 23, 2012

Source: [The Blaze](#)

Abstract: A letter to the editor of USA Today is drawing considerable attention after it calls on protesters to consider using their "Second Amendment-sanctioned guns" to "storm Wall Street and our nation's capitals."

The author, Rich Latta from Austin, TX, is upset over a USA Today editorial that characterizes the Occupy movement as "fading into a whimper."

"But with the recent clearing of encampments in Washington, D.C.— one of the last cities in which they still existed — a movement that came in with a bang appears to be going out with a whimper," [that original editorial reads](#). "Future political operatives might view it as a case study in how *not* to organize a lasting movement."

It continues: "They did nothing day after day, week after week, under the mistaken belief that camping in public plazas would prompt some kind of action from others. ... The Occupiers lacked identifiable leaders and clear goals. And they presented bewildering messages to the public, epitomized in the irony of people sitting idle to protest those who had made fortunes."

For Latta, though, that just wouldn't do.

"Anyone who claims the 'Occupy' movement has no clear message is either trying to discredit it or simply isn't paying attention," [he writes in his response](#), the passion nearly visible in his keystrokes. "This protest always has been about economic injustice and the fact that a small handful of people have corrupted our system in their favor" ([The Blaze, 2012](#)).

Title: Protestors Throw Urine Bombs At Denver Police

Date: February 26, 2012

Source: [Fox 31 Denver](#)

Abstract: Several protesters were arrested Saturday evening during a disruptive anti-police protest in downtown Denver.

According to Lt. Matt Murray of the Denver Police Department, at 7:30 p.m. close to 60-70 anarchist protesters started marching on the 16th Street Mall.

The Mall Ride was forced to shut down as protesters allegedly threw urine-filled balloons, set off fireworks and spray painted several vehicles including an RTD bus.

Murray said a police car and several other vehicles were also tagged.

Five protesters were arrested and face charges including criminal mischief.

The group was allegedly protesting police brutality and not directly associated with the Occupy Denver movement ([Fox 31 Denver, 2012](#)).

Title: New York Police Probe 'Kill A Cop' Tweet Linked To 'Occupy Wall Street' Protests
Date: March 19, 2012
Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: New York City police were investigating Sunday an "Occupy Wall Street" protester who made threats on [Twitter](#) about killing police as hundreds clashed the previous day with cops at Zuccotti Park.

"We won't make a difference if we don't kill a cop or 2," Twitter user "Smackema1" posted about 11:40 p.m. with a link to Ustream, which was showing footage of the protests at the Lower Manhattan park where "Occupy Wall Street" began last September, the New York Post reported.

The author also posted several other comments Saturday about the protests, the New York Daily News reported, and police are now seeking a subpoena to help them discover who was behind the tweet, NYPD spokesman Paul Browne said.

An anonymous man claiming to be behind the tweets later defended them to the Daily News, saying, "It's not like I meant anything of it. Who takes anything like that seriously? I'm in Florida, what am I going to do?"

He said he had never attended an "Occupy Wall Street" protest, but had followed them online.

Police also said Sunday they were separately investigating threats made to two cops and their families.

There were 73 people arrested Saturday when protesters returned to Zuccotti Park to mark six months since the "Occupy Wall Street" movement's inception.

Fourteen of the arrests were made before officers raided the gathering, police sources told FOX News Channel.

The protesters erected a tent in Zuccotti Park -- reminiscent of the around-the-clock encampment that began at the site on Sept. 17, 2011 and remained for nearly three months, inspiring similar efforts across the US and around the world. Others held pop-up tents over their heads, according to the Post.

The large-scale clashes began when law enforcement presence increased dramatically after 11:00pm local time.

"There was a change in mood," 32-year-old student Shane Patrick told The Wall Street Journal. "They made an announcement that we had to get out. Once they pushed people out, they immediately started snaking the barricades and locking the park down."

Some protesters said police used physical force to drive demonstrators from the park.

"They were beating us and hitting us," 38-year-old Felix Rivera-Pitre said. "They came at us with batons and started pushing everyone out of the park."

One person threw a glass Snapple bottle towards officers, according to the Post.

Several protesters said a young woman had a seizure as she was being escorted to a van by police. An ambulance arrived at the scene about 20 minutes later, one protester said ([Fox News, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: Recent terror drills, war-games, propaganda, plots and patsies all indicate that cruise ships may be targeted with bio-terror in the very near future. Like an island, a cruise ship is a controlled environment whereby the "terrorists" could unleash a deadly biological attack for the entire world to see. Passengers would likely upload photos and video of the dead and dying onto social media sights as the pandemic on the ship begins to spread, ultimately causing panic and fear worldwide.

The RAND Corporation, the U.S. Congress, and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security all state in their white papers that cruise ship terror is coming and that America is not prepared. **RAND goes as far as stating that the most deadly way for terrorists to attack is with a nuclear or biological device.** Obviously, nobody would see a nuclear attack on a ship at sea, so a biological attack appears to be what is being planned. White papers are issues by governments to create plausible deniability and to psychologically prepare the public for an impending terror attack.

Title: Seaports, Cruise Ships Vulnerable To Terrorism

Date: July 28, 2001

Source: [Politics OL](#)

Abstract: As a multi-mission, maritime, military service within the Department of Transportation, the Coast Guard is a leader in ensuring America's maritime security. As a lead agency for seaport security, we provide a valuable service to the American people by making the nation safer, cleaner, more mobile, and more secure. ...

U.S. trade is expected to more than double by the year 2020. The Interagency Commission on Crime and Security in U.S. Seaports identifies a lack of adequate security for our critical Marine Transportation System (MTS) infrastructure, which can potentially affect our entire economy. We don't think often enough of our maritime ports as security threats. But, as indicated in the Interagency Report on Crime and Security in U.S. Seaports, our maritime borders are more porous and have lower security levels when compared to our airports and land borders.

Recent history shows us that, throughout the world, terrorists target transportation. All of us remember the terrorist bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, the sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway, and the deliberate derailment of Amtrak's Sunset Limited -- each an example of an attack against a transportation target.

Ridership on cruise ships has increased exponentially over the past ten years. Ten years ago, a cruise ship of 70,000 gross tons was the largest in the world. Today, we have an entire class of cruise ships that exceed 140,000 gross tons. These new mega-ships carry upwards of 5000 passengers and crewmembers. A successful terrorist attack on any one of these ships could result in a catastrophic number of casualties, and threaten the economic viability of the entire industry.

Just last week, Coast Guard units in Miami, along with the FBI, responded to a bomb threat against a cruise ship capable of carrying approximately 3,000 passengers and 1,000 crewmembers. The ship implemented their security plan, a plan required by the Passenger Vessel Safety Act - to prevent the threat from being realized. We successfully ensured the safety of the passengers, crew, vessel, and port as a whole.

Who can say what would have happened had we not responded as we did, or if the cruise line personnel had not followed their well-prepared plan?

The same security activities used to prevent a terrorist attack also aid in preventing criminal acts such as smuggling of illicit drugs, contraband and stowaways; trade fraud and commercial smuggling; environmental crimes; cargo theft; and the unlawful exportation of controlled commodities, munitions, stolen property, and drug proceeds. This same security provides for secure ports in support of military deployments and national defense.

In addition to the traditional physical security threats, the information age brings with it new vulnerabilities. We need to protect our critical information systems as well as our physical infrastructure.

As we modernize our transportation infrastructure by integrating technology with automation, we also make their associated information systems more interdependent and interconnected. These systems become declared targets for attacks by hackers and cyber-terrorists. Someone intent on disruption, or destruction, of the flow of sensitive operational information contained in our transportation management systems will cause crippling damage. Consequently, we face a significant challenge to ensure our information systems are protected from those who would cause harm, and yet remain accessible to our customers -- the traveling public, commercial transportation operators and government agencies alike.

The MTS is especially vulnerable to crime and terrorism because of the scale, complexity, and pace of activity in our ports. The task of protecting our transportation system is complex and requires close coordination between our regulatory, intelligence, and law enforcement organizations. Effective deterrence, prevention and response activities affecting U.S. transportation assets and programs must be coordinated between federal law enforcement authorities, the Coast Guard, state and local officials, and the transportation community. The willingness of intelligence and law enforcement agencies to share threat information with the Coast Guard greatly enhances our ability to work with the transportation industry to increase security awareness and, if necessary, implement security countermeasures.

The reports from the Interagency Committee on the Marine Transportation System (ICMTS), the Marine Transportation System National Advisory Committee (MTSNAC), the 1999 Report to Congress on the U.S. Marine Transportation System (MTS), and the Interagency Commission on Crime and Security in U.S. Seaports contain recommendations for improving security that will require additional resources for implementation. Both the ICMTS, chaired by the Coast Guard, and MARAD's MTSNAC are discussing many of these security issues and beginning to coordinate efforts ranging from national defense and terrorism to theft and our economic security.

Examples include implementing infrastructure improvements to allow for interagency systems integration, and pursuing the "model port concept" through which best practices by marine terminal operators are shared, and voluntary minimum-security guidelines are developed. These groups are working to balance security imperatives and the increasing need for a fast and efficient U.S. transportation system, a key contributor to the country's overall economic prosperity. To the extent there are resource implications, they must be weighed against other priorities in the context of the overall budget.

In summary, the Coast Guard is encouraged that seaport security concerns are receiving national attention. It is not my intent to instill fear or alarm in anyone today. But the sobering reality is, because we live in a country that prides itself on the openness of its democracy, we are always at risk of a terrorist attack. Therefore, it is very important that we address the issues of security and crime in seaports now. If we do, we can assure our national security and our ability to keep our nation's transportation system the very best in the world ([Politics OL, 2001](#)).

Title: National Environmental Assessment: U.S. Visit Implementation At Passenger Cruise Ship Ports Of Entry

Date: November 2003

Source: [U.S. Department of Homeland Security](#)

Abstract:

The current lack of accurate information presents a challenge to DHS and the law enforcement community's ability to respond effectively to potential terrorist threats. The absence of accurate data on individuals for both entry and exit makes it difficult to identify the location of foreign nationals who present a potential risk to the national security of the U.S. In order to make it more difficult for those intending to do harm to the U.S. to enter the country or overstay beyond the conditions permitted under their visa, and to provide law enforcement with the necessary data to help prevent terrorist attacks, DHS is proposing the implementation of a system that will collect biographic and biometric data on foreign visa holders entering and exiting the U.S. The major goal of this system is to secure the nation's borders while facilitating legitimate travel and commerce. With the attacks of September 11, 2001, the urgency for an effective arrival and departure data system rose dramatically. Ongoing threats from terrorist groups emphasize the continuing need for this system.

[\(U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2003\).](#)

Title: EXCLUSIVE: Cruise Ships Are Terror Target

Date: October 12, 2005

Source: [The Mirror](#)

Abstract: URGENT action needs to be taken to stop al-Qaeda attacking cruise liners and oil tankers, Tony Blair has been warned.

Maritime security is the weak link in the defence against another 9/11-style outrage, says an international agreement on combating terror.

The document, agreed by the Prime Minister and more than 30 other world leaders, said more must be done to lessen the "serious" risk of an attack at sea.

The warning comes after pirates attacked luxury cruise liner Seabourn Spirit off the coast of Africa last month with guns and rockets.

Security sources fear the raid could inspire terrorists to launch a Christmas spectacular against a passenger ship causing mass casualties. A security source told the Mirror: "Al-Qaeda has the aim of targeting weak links in the global economy.

"Given most of the 80 million barrels of oil the world uses every day is transported by sea, shipping is a high-value, low-risk target." Experts have warned that cruise ships with up to 5,000 passengers could be sunk by a small number of terrorists.

And suicide assaults against oil tankers could be made using small speedboats packed with explosives.

Such an attack in the English Channel - the world's busiest shipping lane - would cause economic damage and be an environmental disaster.

The Euro-Mediterranean Code of Conduct on Countering Terrorism, agreed last month in Barcelona, said: "We must lessen our vulnerability to attack." EU chiefs are looking at increasing naval patrols, spot checks and tougher port controls. A major push will be made next year to get Gulf states to sign up.

The International Maritime Organisation is also to urge UN Secretary General Kofi Annan to take the issue to the Security Council ([The Mirror, 2005](#)).

Title: Maritime Terrorism: Risk And Liability

Date: 2006

Source: [RAND](#)

Abstract: Policymakers have become increasingly concerned in recent years about the possibility of future maritime terrorist attacks. Although the historical occurrence of such attacks has been limited, concerns have nevertheless been galvanized by recognition that maritime vessels and facilities may (in some respects) be particularly vulnerable to terrorism. In addition, some plausible maritime attacks could have very significant consequences, in the form of mass casualties, severe property damage, and attendant disruption of commerce. Understanding the nature of maritime terrorism risk requires an investigation of threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences associated with potential attacks, as grounded both by relevant historical data and by intelligence on the capabilities and intentions of known terrorist groups. Assessment of the risks associated with maritime terrorism can help policymakers and private firms to calibrate and prioritize security measures, prevention efforts, and mitigation plans.

The risks associated with maritime terrorism also provide the context for understanding government institutions that will respond to future attacks, and particularly so with regard to the U.S. civil justice system. In principle, civil liability operates to redistribute the harms associated with legally redressable claims, so that related costs are borne by the parties responsible for having caused them. In connection with maritime terrorism, civil liability creates the prospect that independent commercial defendants will be held responsible for damages caused by terrorist attacks. Liability is thus a key aspect of the government's institutional response to terrorism, because (1) it creates strong incentives for private-sector prevention and mitigation efforts, (2) it serves as a foundation for insurance to spread related risks, and (3) it defines the scope and likelihood of compensatory transfer payments from firms to victims.

This book explores the nature of maritime terrorism risks associated with a limited set of attack scenarios involving passenger and container shipping. The book also examines U.S. civil liability rules as they may apply in the context of these types of attacks.

Risk Assessment: Threat, Vulnerability, and Consequences

Our analytic strategy for addressing the risks associated with attacks on passenger and container shipping began from a broad assessment of related threats and vulnerabilities, based on a combination of historical data regarding previous attacks, and on a series of interviews with counterterrorism experts. We then investigated the likely consequences that would follow from different modes of attack, drawing on historical data and publicly available analyses, and by framing those consequences in terms of human effects (e.g., casualties), economic effects (e.g., property damage and business disruption), and intangible effects (e.g., political and governmental responses). Finally, we combined the information on threat, vulnerability, and consequences to generate estimates of relative risk, in connection with attack scenarios involving ferries, cruise ships, and container shipping. Our qualitative method for generating these risk estimates involved the use of defined ordinal scales to assess terrorists' intents and capabilities, target vulnerabilities, and attack consequences. This method is described in detail in the appendix.

With regard to attacks on ferries, our findings suggest that onboard bombings present the greatest combination of threat and vulnerability among the specific types of assaults that we considered. In terms of consequences, all of the attack modes targeting ferries involve roughly comparable estimates of potential economic harm, but on-board bombings are projected to be somewhat less invidious in inflicting human casualties than two other modes of assault bombing, and ramming attacks involving improvised explosive devices [IEDs].

With regard to attacks on cruise ships, we considered a broader range of likely attacks, and found that on-board bombings, followed by standoff artillery assaults and food or water contamination scenarios, present the greatest

combination of threat and vulnerability. Once again, all of the attack modes targeting cruise ships involve roughly comparable estimates of potential economic harm, but **parasitic bombings, ramming attacks with IEDs, and biological attacks (i.e., those involving contamination of a ship's food or water supply) are projected as presenting somewhat greater potential for harm in the form of human casualties.**

With regard to attacks on containerized shipping, we note that cargo vessels themselves are attractive primarily as a means to transport weapons or to sabotage commercial operations more broadly, rather than as a direct target for terrorist assaults per se. This being said, most scenarios we considered had comparable combinations of threat and vulnerability. The economic consequences associated with any maritime assault that shuts down operations at a major U.S. port could be severe. A dirty-bomb attack perpetrated using an illicit cargo container presents the greatest combination of likelihood and expected economic harm.

In terms of human consequences (i.e., casualties), most container shipping scenarios present a low likelihood of inflicting such harms, and the prospect of relatively modest human consequences even where that likelihood is realized. Perhaps most notably, container shipping scenarios involving nuclear detonations are less likely than the other scenarios we considered, but could entail far greater potential consequences in both human and economic terms ([RAND, 2006](#)).

Title: Maritime Security: Potential Terrorist Attacks And Protection Priorities

Date: May 14, 2007

Source: [CRS Report for Congress](#)

Abstract: A key challenge for U.S. policy makers is prioritizing the nation's maritime security activities among a virtually unlimited number of potential attack scenarios. While individual scenarios have distinct features, they may be characterized along five common dimensions: perpetrators, objectives, locations, targets, and tactics. In many cases, such scenarios have been identified as part of security preparedness exercises, security assessments, security grant administration, and policy debate.

There are far more potential attack scenarios than likely ones, and far more than could be meaningfully addressed with limited counter-terrorism resources. There are a number of logical approaches to prioritizing maritime security activities. One approach is to emphasize diversity, devoting available counterterrorism resources to a broadly representative sample of credible scenarios. Another approach is to focus counter-terrorism resources on only the scenarios of greatest concern based on overall risk, potential consequence, likelihood, or related metrics. U.S. maritime security agencies appear to have followed policies consistent with one or the other of these approaches in federally-supported port security exercises and grant programs. Legislators often appear to focus attention on a small number of potentially catastrophic scenarios.

Clear perspectives on the nature and likelihood of specific types of maritime terrorist attacks are essential for prioritizing the nation's maritime anti-terrorism activities. In practice, however, there has been considerable public debate about the likelihood of scenarios frequently given high priority by federal policy makers, such as nuclear or "dirty" bombs smuggled in shipping containers, liquefied natural gas (LNG) tanker attacks, and attacks on passenger ferries. Differing priorities set by port officials, grant officials, and legislators lead to differing allocations of port security resources and levels of protection against specific types of attacks. How they ultimately relate to one another under a national maritime security strategy remains to be seen.

Maritime terrorist threats to the United States are varied, and so are the nation's efforts to combat them. As oversight of the federal role in maritime security continues, Congress may raise questions concerning the relationship among the nation's various maritime security activities, and the implications of differing protection priorities among them. Improved gathering and sharing of maritime terrorism intelligence may enhance consistency of policy and increase efficient deployment of maritime security resources. In addition, Congress may assess how the various elements of U.S. maritime security fit together in the nation's overall strategy to protect the public from terrorist attacks.

Conclusion

Public information suggests that the threat of maritime terrorism is significant, and can take myriad forms, but that different dimensions of the nation's maritime security activities prioritize these activities in different ways. As oversight of the federal role in maritime security continues, Congress may raise questions concerning the relationship among these activities, and the implications of differing terrorism scenario priorities among them. Improved gathering and sharing of maritime terrorism intelligence may enhance consistency across various U.S. maritime security activities and increase the efficient deployment of maritime security resources.

In addition to these issues, Congress may assess how the various elements of U.S. maritime security fit together in the nation's overall strategy to protect the public from terrorist attacks. For example, bulk quantities of hazardous chemicals are found in marine vessels, in rail and highway tankers, and in chemical facilities on land. Terrorists may seek to exploit such chemicals in any of these sectors. Balancing the nation's homeland security resources across the maritime and non-maritime sectors is a policy challenge because specific sectors may fall under different homeland security authorities and regulations. Uncertainty about terrorist capabilities and activities complicates this problem by making it difficult to compare terrorist attack scenarios across sectors. Without such a comprehensive perspective on terrorist threats, security analysts may have difficulty identifying which assets to protect and how well to protect them with the limited security resources available. Reviewing how these security priorities and activities fit together to achieve common goals could be an oversight challenge for Congress ([CRS Report for Congress, 2007](#)).

Title: U.S. Department Of Homeland Security: Cruise Ship Passengers Will Be Fingerprinted

Date: April 24, 2008

Source: [Cruise Bruise](#)

Abstract: The United States Department Of Homeland Security (DHS) has announced plans to begin a policy of fingerprinting cruise ship passengers at U.S. cruise ship terminals before they board.

The loophole in the new policy excludes American citizens from the policy, making it easy for criminals on the run, known sex offenders and others posing a threat to the cruise ship passenger population to board the ships and continue to elude law enforcement.

With only a fraction of passengers embarking from U.S. ports required to submit to fingerprinting, the delays and cost to passengers is still thought to be extensive.

The proposal calls for cruise lines and airlines, not the U.S. government to pay for the cost of fingerprinting and processing is due to the fact that the U.S. government will be outsourcing the process.

DHS says the new regulations are a "quantum leap" in homeland security. I agree. It is a quantum leap back to the past, not to the future.

Currently, U.S. government agents collect visitors' fingerprints as they enter the U.S., and it was anticipated that government agents, not private sector employees, would collect the fingerprints when the program expands to include people leaving the country. This puts fingerprints in the hands of common citizens working in the travel industry.

The new requirement is suppose to go into effect in June of 2009. There is a sixty day period for the airlines and cruise company's to protest the new policy and the protests are flooding in.

Given the biggest threat to passengers and ship safety, for cruises embarking at U.S. ports, has been U.S. citizens, this half-baked policy will do very little to protect passengers from those who pose the largest risk.

A browse of Cruise Bruise confirms, that nearly all the cases of crimes aboard ships embarking from U.S. ports, where the crimes were committed by passengers, were all Americans or legal American residents.

The crimes committed by non-Americans were almost always by crew who had already been fingerprinted and given C1D1 work visas. They form a minority of the cases compared to passenger crimes.

Other crimes committed by passengers who were not American, were mostly from ships embarking from foreign ports, to non-American destinations. DHS has no control over those passengers.

While I'd love to see the cruise lines pay for crime prevention, this new DHS policy does nothing to really protect Americans aboard ships embarking from our cities. It is a toothless policy aimed at given a false sense of security ([Cruise Bruise, 2008](#)).

Title: Somali Pirate Threat Forces Cruise Ship Evacuation

Date: December 9, 2008

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: A cruise ship will evacuate passengers before sailing past the Somali coast and fly them to the next port of call to protect them from possible pirate attacks, German cruise operator Hapag-Lloyd said Tuesday.

An official with the European Union's anti-piracy mission said separately that it would station armed guards on vulnerable cargo ships — the first such deployment of military personnel during the international anti-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden.

The MS Columbus [cruise ship](#) will drop off its 246 passengers Wednesday at the Yemeni port of Hodeidah before the ship and some of its crew sail through the Gulf, the Hamburg-based cruise company said in a statement.

The passengers will take a charter flight to Dubai and spend three days at a five-star [hotel](#) waiting to rejoin the 490-foot vessel in the southern Oman port of Salalah for the remainder of a round-the-world tour that began in Italy.

Hapag-Lloyd said the detour was a "precautionary measure," given rampant piracy off the coast of lawless Somalia that recently has targeted cruise ships as well as commercial vessels, including a Saudi oil tanker carrying \$100 million in crude and a Ukrainian ship loaded with tanks and other weapons.

Pirates last week fired upon the M/S Nautica — a cruise liner carrying 650 passengers and 400 crew members — but the massive ship outran its assailants. Other ships have not been so lucky. Pirates have attacked 32 vessels and hijacked 12 of them since NATO deployed a four-vessel flotilla on Oct. 24 to escort cargo ships and conduct anti-piracy patrols.

The Hapag-Lloyd cruise company planned the detour for its passengers in order to heed a German Foreign Ministry travel warning, after the German government denied the cruise company's request for a security escort through the Gulf, company spokesman Rainer Mueller said. As long as the travel warning is in effect, he said, "we won't travel through the Gulf of Aden with passengers."

A U.S. Navy official said, however, that while the danger of a pirate attack was significant, it was not advising ships to avoid transiting the Gulf.

"We are advising all ships to transit through the international traffic corridor within the Gulf of Aden," said Lt. Nathan Christensen, a Bahrain-based spokesman for the U.S. Navy's 5th Fleet, referring to a security corridor patrolled by the international coalition since August.

Some 21,000 cargo ships a year — or more than 50 a day — cross the Gulf of Aden, which links the Mediterranean Sea, the Suez Canal and the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean, international agencies have said. The growing chaos in impoverished Somalia, which has had no effective government for nearly two decades, has allowed an Islamic insurgency to flourish in the country while speedboat bandits attack ships offshore.

The EU launched its anti-piracy mission five days early on Tuesday, before it takes over for the NATO ships next Monday. The EU mission will involve six ships and up to three aircraft patrolling at any one time, and will station armed guards aboard the most vulnerable [cargo vessels](#), such as ships transporting food aid to Somalia, according to the British naval commander in charge of the mission.

"We would seek to place vessel protect detachments on board World Food Program ships transiting to Somalia," British Rear Admiral Philip Jones told a news conference in Brussels. "They are the most vulnerable ships of all, and the best deterrence is achieved by having such a detachment on board."

The NATO anti-piracy mission has also focused on escorting the U.N. aid agency's chartered vessels, helping some 30,000 tons of humanitarian aid reach Somalia since Oct. 24.

In addition, about a dozen other warships from the U.S. 5th Fleet based in Bahrain, as well as from India, Russia and Malaysia and other nations are patrolling in the area.

The Russian navy will soon replace its warship in the region with another from a different fleet, navy spokesman Capt. Igor Dygalo said Tuesday in Moscow.

The missile frigate Neustrashimy, or Intrepid — deployed from Russia's Northern Fleet after pirates seized the Ukrainian ship in September — has helped thwart at least two pirate attacks, Dygalo said. It will remain in the region through December and be replaced by a ship from Russia's Pacific Fleet.

Jones welcomed an offer from Japan to contribute a vessel to the one-year EU mission. It is the European Union's first naval endeavor, though the bloc has conducted 20 peacekeeping operations.

Britain, France, Greece, Sweden, Spain, Belgium, and the Netherlands will contribute at least 10 warships and three aircraft, with contingents rotated every three months ([Fox News, 2008](#)).

Title: Arrest Made In Cruise Ship Threats

Date: February 11, 2009

Source: [CBS News](#)

Abstract: A woman faces terrorism-related charges accusing her of planting threatening notes aboard a cruise ship in hopes of halting a family trip so she could return home to her boyfriend.

Because of the notes, the cruise of the Legend of the Seas was interrupted last week so the FBI could question passengers.

Kelley Marie Ferguson of Laguna Hills, Calif., appeared in federal court Monday on two counts of violating terrorism laws. She was arrested Saturday. A hearing is set for Thursday.

Ferguson, 20, of Laguna Hills, Calif., admitted penning two notes threatening to kill all U.S. citizens aboard the Legend of the Seas if the ship, which had sailed from Ensenada, Mexico, stopped at an American port, U.S. Attorney Edward Kubo said.

The discovery of the threats last Tuesday and Wednesday in the same sixth-deck public restroom led authorities to reroute the ship to an anchorage off Honolulu so FBI could search the vessel and question its 2,400 passengers and crew members. The diversion canceled the ship's scheduled stop at Hilo.

More than 120 members of the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force scoured the Royal Caribbean ship for biological, chemical, radiological and explosive weapons, officials said.

During the investigation, Ferguson admitted writing the notes, Kubo said.

"The defendant said she never wanted to go on this cruise ship with her family to begin with and that she wrote these notes hoping that it would shorten her time on the cruise," Kubo said.

The charges carry a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison. Kubo said his office also would seek restitution for the cost of the investigation ([CBS News, 2009](#)).

Title: Cruise Ships May Be Required To Hand Over Passenger Reservation Data

Date: May 13, 2010

Source: [Homeland Security Newswire](#)

Abstract: Security experts worry about a waterside attack using a waterborne improvised explosive device; such an attack could conceivably come while the ship was in transit or docked at port; to address this worry, DHS will require cruise ships departing and entering the United States to provide Customs and Border Protection (CBP) with passenger reservation data

Cruise ships departing and entering the United States may be required in the future to provide Customs and Border Protection (CBP) with [passenger reservation data](#) because of terrorism concerns, according to a recent Government Accountability Office (GAO) report.

Matthew Harwood [writes](#) that in a recent report on cruise ship security, the GAO recommended that CBP study the cost and security benefits of requiring the cruise ship industry to provide automated [Passenger Name Record](#) (PNR) data to the agency for passenger screening purposes. DHS, the CBP's parent organization, agreed and responded that the agency would conduct the study and determine whether the program should be implemented.

Harwood notes that the idea is to bring the same attention to detail to screening cruise-ship passengers that already exists for airline passengers. International airlines are already required to submit PNR information to the CBP as part of its mission to prevent terrorists and their weapons from entering the United States.

Currently, cruise ships departing or entering the United States only submit passenger manifests for CBP to check against terrorist watch-lists and the National Crime Information Center database.

CBP officials told GAO investigators that PNR data provides a fuller picture for better targeting of high-risk passengers, including those with suspected terrorist ties. "[PNR] data may include, among other things, a passenger's full itinerary, reservation booking date, phone number, and billing information, which is not usually available in the manifest data," reports the GAO.

A representative from the [Cruise Lines International Association](#) told GAO investigators that the industry would comply with the program if CBP required them to do so, although the representative did not know if such a rule would hurt reservation rates. In 2008, 9.3 million passengers departed the United States on board cruise ships, according to the Department of Transportation's Maritime Administration.

Officials across DHS believe cruise ships could be a terrorist target, but a recent intelligence report from the U.S. military's National Maritime Intelligence Center (NMIC) in January found no credible terrorist threat to cruise ships existed in 2009.

Nevertheless, the NMIC pointed to the 1985 terrorist hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship by four terrorists from the Palestinian Liberation Front as evidence that terrorists could target these vessels. After the four terrorists took control of the cruise ship off of Egypt, [they executed Leon Klinghoffer — a 69-year-old, wheelchair-bound American Jew](#) — and dumped his body and wheelchair into the sea.

Harwood writes that the big fear for homeland security officials has nothing to do with terrorists finding their way on board a cruise ship though. What they dread most is a waterside attack using a waterborne improvised explosive device. Such an attack could conceivably come while the ship was in transit or docked at port. In 2000, two al Qaeda members rammed the U.S.S. Cole in the port of Aden with an explosive-packed 35-foot-long boat, killing themselves and seventeen sailors.

Cruise ships, however, are considered strong, resilient vessels, reports the GAO. "Coast Guard officials stated that cruise ships are built to sustain various types of attack scenarios and keep passengers safe until they are able to be rescued, and that a very large hole in the hull would have to occur to cause any significant damage to the ship" ([Homeland Security Newswire, 2010](#)).

Title: MARITIME SECURITY: Varied Actions Taken To Enhance Cruise Ship Security, But Some Concerns Remain

Date: April 2010

Source: [United States Government Accountability Office](#)

Abstract:

Why GAO Did This Study

Varied Actions Taken to Enhance Cruise Ship Security, but Some Concerns Remain Highlights of GAO-10-400, a report to the Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security, House of Representatives. Over 9 million passengers departed from U.S. ports on cruise ships in 2008, and according to agency officials, cruise ships are attractive terrorist targets. GAO was asked to review cruise ship security, and this report addresses the extent to which (1) the Coast Guard, the lead federal agency on maritime security, assessed risk in accordance with the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) guidance and identified risks; and (2) federal agencies, cruise ship and facility operators, and law enforcement entities have taken actions to protect cruise ships and their facilities. GAO reviewed relevant requirements and agency documents on maritime security, analyzed 2006 through 2008 security operations data, interviewed federal and industry officials, and made observations at seven ports. GAO selected these locations based on factors such as the number of sailings from each port. Results of the visits provided additional information on security, but were not projectable to all ports.

What GAO Found

The Coast Guard has assessed the risks to cruise ships in accordance with DHS guidance—which requires that the agency analyze threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences—and, with other maritime stakeholders, identified some concerns. Specifically, agency officials reported in January 2010 that there had been no credible threats against cruise ships in the prior 12 months, but also noted the presence of terrorist groups that have the capability to attack a cruise ship. The Coast Guard, cruise ship and facility operators, and law enforcement officials generally believe waterside attacks are a concern for cruise ships. Agency officials and terrorism researchers also identified terrorists boarding a cruise ship as a concern. The Coast Guard has also identified the potential consequences of an attack, which would include potential loss of life and economic effects.

Federal agencies, cruise ship and facility operators, and law enforcement entities have taken various actions to enhance the security of cruise ships and their facilities and implement related laws, regulations, and guidance, and additional actions are under way. DHS and component agencies have taken security measures such as the Coast Guard providing escorts of cruise ships during transit, and CBP's review of passenger and crew data to help target passenger inspections. Cruise ship and cruise ship facility operators' security actions have included developing and implementing security plans, among other things. The Coast Guard is also in the process of expanding a program to deter and prevent small vessel attacks, and is developing additional security measures for cruise ships. In addition, CBP's 2005-2010 Strategic Plan states that CBP should seek to improve identification and targeting of potential terrorists through automated advanced information. CBP, however, has not assessed the cost and benefit of requiring cruise lines to provide passenger reservation data, which in the aviation mode, CBP reports to be useful for the targeting of passengers for inspection. GAO's previous work identified evaluations as a way for agencies to explore the benefits of a program. If CBP conducted a study to determine whether collecting additional passenger data is cost effective and addressed privacy implications, CBP would be in a better position to determine whether additional actions should be taken to augment security.

Conclusion

Given the number of passengers that travel on cruise ships each year and the attractiveness of these vessels as terrorist targets, it is important that the risk to cruise ships is assessed and actions are taken to help ensure the security of these ships and their facilities. Federal agencies and maritime security stakeholders, including cruise lines, have implemented various measures to better secure cruise ships and their facilities. As examples, the Coast Guard provides escorts for cruise ships to prevent waterside attacks and CBP screens passengers using manifest data to prevent terrorists from

boarding cruise ships. Although these measures have been implemented and there has been no recent credible terrorist threat against cruise ships, this does not preclude the possibility of such an incident occurring in the future, particularly given the existence of terrorist groups that have the capability to attack a cruise ship. Moreover, the President's 2010 memorandum directing DHS to aggressively pursue enhanced screening efforts further underscores the potential importance of this type of security action. By conducting a study to determine whether requiring cruise lines to provide automated Passenger Name Record data on a systematic basis is cost effective and addresses privacy implications, CBP would be in a better position to determine whether additional actions should be taken to augment security through enhanced screening of cruise ship passengers ([United States Government Accountability Office, 2010](#)).

Title: Bomb Threat Hoax Delays Cruise Ship Return

Date: March 28, 2010

Source: [WFTV](#)

Abstract: A Carnival cruise ship was forced to stay off-shore due to a Sunday morning bomb threat that turned out to be a hoax.

The Carnival Sensation received the bomb threat early Sunday morning as the ship was returning to Port Canaveral after a three-day cruise in the Bahamas.

The ship stopped about four miles off shore and Carnival officials notified the US Coast Guard, FBI, Brevard County Sheriff's and Brevard County Fire Rescue.

Law enforcement boarded the ship and after conducting a search, determined the threat was a hoax, as no bomb was found.

The Carnival Sensation was cleared to proceed to Port Canaveral at about 10:45 a.m.

According to a statement released by Carnival Cruise Lines, a bomb threat was reported to the ship by a guest who claims another guest made the threat. Both guests were interviewed by law enforcement and the suspect accused of making the threat was arrested. The suspect has been identified as 31-year-old Ibrahim Zarou from Leesburg, Virginia.

Approximately 3,470 passengers and crew members were aboard the Sensation at the time of the threat.

Stay tuned to wftv.com and Eyewitness News for further updates on this story ([WFTV, 2010](#)).

Title: Cruise Ship Receives Bomb Threat

Date: May 17, 2010

Source: [WSVN News](#)

Abstract: A bomb threat at sea caused a major scare for passengers aboard a cruise ship.

A Royal Caribbean call center received a bomb threat to its Liberty of the Seas ship, Saturday afternoon.

Officials investigated the threat, and crews did not locate any explosives after they conducted a thorough inspection of the watercraft.

Liberty of the Seas arrived back in Miami, Sunday morning.

The incident is currently under investigation ([WSVN TV, 2010](#)).

Title: GAO Reports Waterside Attacks Threaten Cruise Ships

Date: May 21, 2010

Source: [Security Director News](#)

Abstract: The safety of thousands of passengers afloat on the open sea was the topic of a recent government report highlighting threats facing the nation's cruise lines. The Government Accountability Office in its April report, ["Maritime Security: Varied Actions Taken to Enhance Cruise Ship Security, but Some Concerns Remain."](#) estimated that more than 9.3 million passengers departed from 30 U.S. ports aboard North American cruises in 2008.

The GAO determined that these cruise ships represent high-prestige symbolic targets for terrorists and evaluated the security measures in place to protect them. While the report emphasized that as of January 2010 the National Maritime Intelligence Center had no evidence of credible terrorist threats against cruise ships, waterside attacks are of utmost concern for cruise ships.

Charlie Mandigo, director of fleet security for Holland America, with a fleet of 14 ships embarking on 500 annual cruises from 320 ports around the world, agreed that waterside attacks are a concern for cruise operators, but said there are multiple security measures in place to prevent such attacks. For example, when a ship enters a port, it is in immediate and constant communication with port authorities. Ports will often send out escort boats when the cruise ship enters the harbor and create exclusion zones around ships, preventing unknown vessels from nearing it.

Terrorist attacks aboard ships are also a threat cited in the GAO report. Mandigo said Holland America deploys stringent screening measures for both passengers and supplies boarding the ship. "We have the same type of security as an airport, using x-ray metal detectors, hand wands and, if necessary, pat downs for passengers," he said. "Also, all goods are screened using canines, x-ray or other methods and that's probably the most important component—controlling what can come onto the ship."

The cruise line also has security personnel patrolling the boat. For a cruise with 2,000 passengers and a crew of about 700, Holland America has at least 10 full-time dedicated security officers who conduct screening, patrol the ship and monitor the ship's CCTV and access control systems.

In addition to physical screening, cruise lines submit extensive passenger and crew member manifests to U.S. Customs and Border Protection to compare against terrorist watchlists and the National Crime Information Center database, to determine their potential risk to the United States or the cruise ship.

"We provide CBP with full access to our reservation system," said Mandigo. However, he would like to see cruise lines have greater access to the government's terrorist watchlists, similar to the access given to airlines. "Airlines have AQQ (APIS Quick Query) capabilities, which gives them a direct link to the CBP list of terrorists or prohibited list," he said. "Cruise lines do not have access to it, but we're looking at it and do have an interest in doing this."

Another concern cited by the GAO was the threat based on the regularity of cruise lines' schedules. "That's something anyone can go on the Web site of a cruise line and access the itineraries and often, week after week, itineraries are repeated and that gives someone an opportunity for repeated surveillance," said Mandigo.

While the report was largely positive, the advisory committee made several recommendations including: (1) developing and publishing a listing of prohibited items not allowed on board cruise ships; (2) developing equipment performance standards for screening detection equipment; and (3) developing standards for screening operations, training, and qualifications of persons engaged in screening activities at cruise ship facilities.

Also, the U.S. Coast Guard plans to develop new security regulations for cruise ships by 2011 in response to recommendations regarding cruise ship security measures made by the National Maritime Security Advisory Committee in 2006, according to the report.

Overall, Mandigo said he was pleased with the GAO's assessment. "I thought it was a balanced report and there were no big surprises," he said. "Everybody on the industry side and government side seem to be on the same wave length" ([Security Director News, 2010](#)).

Title: DHS Cruise Ship Protection Efforts Given High Marks

Date: July 2010

Source: [National Defense](#)

Abstract: Cruise ships have been the targets of terrorist actions in the past, most notably the 1985 attack on the Achille Lauro, which resulted in the death of American passenger Leon Klinghoffer.

Since then, there have been few incidents, and in a 12 month period from April 2009 to April 2010, the Government Accountability Office reported that there have been no known cruise-ship plots detected. That doesn't mean that they don't remain attractive, "high-prestige" targets, GAO said in a report, "Varied Actions Taken to Enhance Cruise Ship Security, but Some Concerns Remain."

There are some 9.3 million passengers departing from 30 U.S. ports every year on about 3,900 cruises. The largest ship holds about 8,500 customers and crew members. Israel foiled a plot against one of its cruise ships in 2005 and pirates off the coast of Somalia have made three unsuccessful attempts to take control of cruises, GAO noted. The economic impact of an attack in or around U.S. waters could severely damage the cruise ship industry, which was worth \$19.1 billion to the U.S. economy in 2008, the report said.

GAO, in a departure from most of its Department of Homeland Security reports, had little criticism for DHS. Customs and Border Protection and the Transportation Security Administration have responsibilities in ensuring the security of cruise ships, with the Coast Guard serving as the lead agency.

The Coast Guard provides ship escorts and oversees companies' compliance with security plans. CBP reviews documents of passengers arriving from foreign ports and inspects baggage. TSA provides screening equipment.

"Despite the lack of evidence identifying recent threats, maritime intelligence officials identified the presence of terrorist groups that have the capability to attack a cruise ship," the report said.

Waterborne improvised explosive devices remain a concern among security experts, particularly small boats laden with bombs similar to the one that blew a hole in the side of the USS Cole in Yemen in October 2000. Cruise ships often operate in areas where there are numerous small boats that are not scrutinized as often as larger vessels, the report noted. An armed takeover patterned on the Achille Lauro case is another possibility **ships must be on guard against, as well as a biological attack where food or water is poisoned**, the report noted.

GAO only had one recommendation. It suggested that CBP conduct a study on whether it would be feasible for cruise ship companies to share passenger data with the DHS prior to a ship's departure. Information collected at the time of a reservation is now routinely shared by the airline industry, but not for cruise ship passengers, it noted ([National Defense, 2010](#)).

Title: Somali Pirates: Eyewitness Account Of The Threat To Cruise Ships

Date: September 17, 2010

Source: [Telegraph](#)

Abstract: The Filipino chef at the breakfast buffet was about to slide a couple of fried eggs on to my plate, and John Brocklehurst, the ship's captain, was in his private quarters on the bridge deck when the pirates appeared.

Our cruise ship, the *Discovery* (operated by Voyages of Discovery cruise line), was making good progress from Mombasa over the glassy waters of the Indian Ocean towards the Seychelles when suddenly, in the bright sunshine of early morning, a speedboat came roaring in and stationed itself about 100 yards off the port side.

The officer of the watch informed the captain and over the public address system came the "Code Purple, Code Purple" call. My eggs stayed on the hotplate as the Filipino crew members rushed to their emergency stations.

Those passengers who were already up and out on deck – it was before 7am – were told to go to their designated "safe areas". Ironically, the practice drill had been scheduled for later this very morning, but suddenly it was for real.

The speedboat was now parallel with us, its seven Somali occupants sussing us out as a potential target. They were armed with rocket-propelled grenade launchers, clearly visible to the trained eye of one of my fellow lecturers, Brigadier Hugh Willing. We were about 200 miles off the Somali coast, so the pirates must have been operating from a "mother" ship, perhaps a captured Taiwanese fishing vessel, a few miles over the horizon. Captain Brocklehurst fired two warning shots with a flare gun to show the Somalis that he knew they were there. Slowly the speedboat fell astern of us and veered off westwards. The impressive defences on *Discovery* – rolls of razor wire all over the stern rail, bundles of logs to be released to fall on any craft attaching itself to our hull – must have deterred them.

Aside from the few people at breakfast, not many of the 750 passengers saw the pirates. When news quickly spread of the threat, their reactions were mixed: some wished to disembark immediately; others took a more stoic view and reasoned that as the pirates hadn't attacked us it was rather a jolly drama that they could dine out on for some time to come.

For less prepared ships, the danger could have been real. Unofficial figures show that 2009 was the most prolific year for Somali pirates, with more than 200 attacks and more than £30 million received in ransoms.

The naval forces of several nations don't seem to deter them, however. The US Navy has some 15 warships stationed near Somalia, and Nato Response Force has up to 10 ships in these parts. But they seem to be hamstrung by the maritime rules of engagement – they can only intervene if they come across an act of piracy in progress. Even then, they often don't, as in the case of Paul and Rachel Chandler, who were seized by pirates from their yacht as they sailed from the Seychelles towards Tanzania on October 23 last year while a Royal Navy warship looked on, and have been held to ransom in Somalia ever since.

Statement from Voyages of Discovery

"The incident in question, which occurred in April, saw a small skiff operating as part of a group of three. The skiff left the other two and approached *Discovery* but never near enough to present a real threat. It then rejoined the other boats after a very short time. It remains unclear who was on board the boat and what its intentions were.

"The safety of our guests remains our highest priority. Our crew members, security teams and procedures are capable of responding to a wide variety of challenges. All ships operating in an area with a perceived high risk of pirate activity follow standard maritime procedures. This includes being able to reach military vessels, which patrol the area, at a moment's notice should the need arise" ([Telegraph, 2010](#)).

Title: How Safe Are We At Sea?

Date: 2011

Source: [Cruise Mates](#)

Abstract: And although the world changed dramatically on September 11, one thing that has not been required to change as much as other aspects of travel is cruise ship security. That's because cruise ships have, for the most part, always adhered to very strict security guidelines and practices. While the cruise lines and governments around the world have tightened and refined security after the recent turn of events, cruise ships have always been relatively secure.

As an avid and frequent cruiser, I decided to explore the subject. I talked to a number of people in the cruise industry and some in the U.S. government. Some things you'll find surprising, others you will not. If you're looking for real in-depth information about precautions, policies and tactics, please look elsewhere. It wouldn't be proper to discuss or divulge any information that is considered sensitive.

Immediately after the terrorist attacks of September 11, cruise lines implemented what they call "Level 3" security measures, as outlined by the U.S. Coast Guard's "Security for Passenger Vessels and Passenger Terminals" regulations. These measures include:

- Screening of all passenger baggage, carry-on luggage, ship stores and cargo; intensified screening of passenger lists and passenger identification; close coordination with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and other federal agencies to ensure that any passengers or crew suspected of being on the INS "Prevent Departure" list are promptly reported to the federal authorities.
- Restricting access to any sensitive vessel areas, such as the bridge and the engine room.
- Implementing onboard security measures to deter unauthorized entry and illegal activity.
- Requiring all commercial vessels to give 96 hours notice before entering U.S. ports. Previously, ships had to give 24 hours' notice.
- Maintaining a 100-yard security zone around cruise ships.

Let's look at some of the basic fundamentals of cruise ship security.

Controlled Access

One thing that contributes to the security of cruise ships is that it's relatively easy for them to move about and alter ports of call if any are deemed unsafe. Cruise ships are also relatively easy to "contain"--that is, it's easy to control and limit access to the ships. When a ship is in port, passengers and crew can only enter through one or two controlled access points, where ship's security personnel can check IDs, manifests and such. Because access to the terminals and docking areas is limited as well, it's relatively tough to get onboard if you don't belong there.

Anti-Terrorism Measures

The greatest threat to passengers and the ships themselves is terrorism. Consequently, the cruise lines are taking preventive measures like security checks of all passengers, carry-on parcels and checked baggage. Unlike the airlines, which only x-ray 10 to 20 percent of all checked baggage, cruise lines have the time to thoroughly x-ray every bag that goes into the ship. All passengers and crew are now required to pass through metal detectors before boarding. The crew and port officials also examine every shipment of supplies that is brought aboard. When ships are in port, watches are posted on deck, and at night, the decks are lit and ropes are let in.

The ships are also keeping records of who is aboard and not aboard at any given time, and most major lines now have automated systems that enable security personnel to see exactly who is on the ship at any given moment, at the touch of a button. Recently, when the Golden Princess departed the Azores for Fort Lauderdale, it happened that two passengers had suddenly disembarked the vessel without notice. At that point, the ship abruptly reversed course heading back for the Azores and the entire ship was searched from stem to stern. Eventually the staff realized that there was no threat and all was well.

Trained Security

Security onboard varies from line to line and ship to ship. Some cruise lines hire former military and naval personnel to implement and oversee their security, while others hire private security firms or former law enforcement officers. In the past, most security measures were intended to deal with passenger disturbances, but the focus now is on maintaining a safe and secure environment, eliminating or minimizing the threat of harm to passengers, crew and ship. Some lines even have dedicated security personnel whose primary job is to assess the risk potential and work with onboard crew to make sure all the proper procedures are taken. Each port is reviewed for its history of security-related incidents, stowaway threat, contraband threat, shore-side security operations and equipment, and so on. Ship staffers are trained to recognize and deal with things like a crew member being in an unauthorized area, an unfamiliar face in a crew area, a passenger in an off-limits area, or a bag being found somewhere it

Some lines carry security to extremes: Princess Cruises uses Gurkhas, the famed and extremely fierce Nepalese fighters of the British Army, for its fleetwide security force. They have been in place for some time; at last report, there were at least six on both Grand Princess and Golden Princess.

Passengers often ask if there are armed security personnel aboard. For obvious reasons, I can't answer that--but no one really wants to find out, do they?

Big Brother is Watching

Did you realize there are surveillance cameras all around you onboard ship? Security personnel, officers, staff and crew can visually monitor virtually every area of the ship. There are cameras in the embarkation areas; corridors; public rooms; entry points to the "out of bounds" areas for passengers such as crew areas; machinery spaces; and even common deck areas such as the promenade and pool areas.

Port Security Abroad

Don't assume that foreign ports are any less secure, or security conscious, than North American ports. England, for instance, has laws that oblige the terminal owner/operator to take specific actions and provide certain equipment and procedures, and require the ship owner to take specific measures as well. As one cruise ship captain with a great deal of security experience told me, "European ports have always struck me as being more security conscious in general. When sailing from countries that have had previous land-based terrorist activities, there has been more active screening processes, identification checks, and a higher general awareness of port security. The general level of security in the European ports, both on the northern coast and on the Mediterranean coasts, has been fairly consistent. Most European countries have, unfortunately, been touched by terrorism. England has dealt with the IRA, Spain with the ETA and Germany, Greece, and others have all dealt with various threats."

What to Expect Now

Since September 11th, much stricter security measures have been in place to protect ships and their passengers.

Every U.S. port now maintains and enforces a minimum 300-foot "no float zone," a security perimeter that prohibits private craft from coming near cruise ships. In addition, cruise ships are getting an armed U.S. Coast Guard escort in and out of port.

There is also stricter access control to ports and terminals: Passengers are now required to show their tickets to enter both the port area and the terminal.

Look for multiple security checkpoints: You can expect to pass through three or four security checkpoints before being granted access to your cruise ship.

Cruise lines are working with local, state, federal and international authorities such as the port authorities where ships call, the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U.S. Customs Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Interpol. This will enhance the safety and security of everyone onboard cruise ships.

Embarkation and debarkation may take longer to accommodate additional security procedures, so plan your flights accordingly.

Expect strict enforcement of required ID and nationality/travel papers. Boarding will be denied if you don't have the proper documents.

Don't expect to catch that early morning flight home. Passengers and lines have been reporting delays in disembarking passengers. In most cases, don't expect to be ashore before 9-10 a.m.

Have patience. You may encounter some long lines as you wait to embark or disembark. Everyone is in the same boat, so keep your sense of humor and remember, it's for your own safety! ([Cruise Mates, 2011](#)).

Title: Coast Guard Responds To Bomb Threat Aboard Cruise Ship In Port Canaveral, Florida
Date: February 5, 2011
Source: [Coast Guard News](#)

Abstract: A unified command consisting of the Coast Guard, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection, Transportation Security Administration, the Brevard County Sheriff's Office and local law enforcement agencies responded to a report of an alleged bomb threat aboard the cruise ship Norwegian Sun in Port Canaveral Saturday.

Following an extensive security sweep of the cruise ship Norwegian Sun, the unified command has determined the bomb threat to be non-credible. Operations within the Port of Canaveral and the cruise terminal have returned to normal.

Coast Guard Marine Safety Detachment Canaveral watchstanders were initially notified Saturday by an agent aboard the cruise ship Norwegian Sun of the alleged bomb threat.

The cruise ship has safely disembarked approximately 1,894 passengers at Pier Terminal 5 in Port Canaveral.

The source of the bomb threat is under investigation ([Coast Guard News, 2011](#)).

Title: Cruise Ship Bomb Scare
Date: August 21, 2011
Source: [Examiner](#)

Abstract: As a result of a bomb scare, Discovery Cruise Line's only ship, the Discovery Sun, spent five listless hours Friday night, bobbing in the ocean eighteen miles off of Ft. Lauderdale. To add insult to injury, Discovery Cruise Line is scheduled to "go out of business" on September 6, right after Labor Day.

The Discovery Sun departed from Lucayan Harbor at Grand Bahama Island at 5pm with nearly 900 passengers, en route back to Port Everglades with a 10:30pm arrival time.

When the ship was notified of the bomb scare, passengers were restricted to their cabins or a few designated public areas. As US Coast Guard and bomb squad technicians boarded the ship around midnight, the main lobby was off-limits. After the initial search turned up nothing, the ship was allowed to return to Port Everglades around 4am.

Mike Jachles, a spokesman for the Broward Sheriff's office said that at about 9pm, the Miami Dade police department received a 911 call warning that there was a man aboard the ship with a gun and a bomb.

"We immediately notified our homeland security office, the federal authorities, Coast Guard and Florida Department of Law Enforcement," said Jachles. He went on to say that the US Coast Guard boarded the ship at sea around midnight, accompanied by the Broward Sheriff's Office's bomb-detecting dogs.

With nothing suspicious found onboard, the all-clear was given and the Discovery Sun was allowed to return to Ft. Lauderdale. By 6am, passengers and crew were cleared for debarkation.

With an empty ship, the Coast Guard, FBI, Customs and Border Protection and the BSO (Broward Sheriff's Office) performed another search and again turned up nothing.

"We take all bomb threats seriously and so we have to determine their credibility and err of the side of safety for the public and do a complete response as needed," Jachles added. There is an ongoing investigation between the FBI, Coast Guard, BSO and Customs and Border Protection, according to Jachles ([Examiner, 2011](#)).

Title: Coast Guard And Panama City To Conduct Area Maritime Security Exercise

Date: September 24, 2011

Source: [Coast Guard News](#)

Abstract: Members from Coast Guard Sector Mobile and the Panama City Area Maritime Security Committee will conduct an exercise that will focus on maritime transportation security awareness and terrorism prevention. During the tabletop exercise, participants will conduct global, regional and local terrorism threat scenarios that could potentially impact the port community.

“Safety and security in the Port of Panama City is a team effort, with players from all levels of government, community leaders, and private businesses,” said Capt. Don Rose, commander of Sector Mobile and the federal maritime security coordinator for the Port of Panama City.

“This exercise is a chance to put the team together and practice, face-to-face, across the table, to make sure we understand each other and are operating from the same playbook” ([Coast Guard News, 2011](#)).

Title: Coast Guard And Partner Agencies To Participate In Joint Security Exercise In Port Canaveral

Date: October 24, 2011

Source: [Coast Guard News](#)

Abstract: The Coast Guard and Canaveral Port Authority along with federal, state and local partner agencies are participating in Operation Focused Lens East, a full scale Area Maritime Security Training and Exercise Program designed to evaluate area maritime security operations in response to an increased threat in Port Canaveral.

The objectives of Operation Focused Lens East are designed to mitigate vulnerabilities associated with terrorist attacks and to enhance communications and response operations between federal, state, and local agencies and industry maritime stakeholders.

“We are exercising our outstanding interagency partnerships in Port Canaveral in order to increase preparedness for all types of security challenges,” said Capt. Andy Blomme, commander, Coast Guard Sector Jacksonville. “The Port Canaveral maritime stakeholder community can rest assured that all levels of government are working together in this endeavor.”

Participating agencies include the Coast Guard, Navy, Air Force, Customs and Border Protection, Transportation Security Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Central Florida Information Exchange, Port Canaveral Police Department, Brevard County Office of Emergency Management, Brevard County Sheriff's Office, and Cape Canaveral Fire Department ([Coast Guard News, 2011](#)).

Title: Coast Guard To Conduct Pyrotechnics Training In Waters Off Fort San Felipe Del Morro, Puerto Rico

Date: October 26, 2011

Source: [Coast Guard News](#)

Abstract: Coast Guard crewmembers from Boat Station San Juan are scheduled to conduct pyrotechnics familiarization training Wednesday from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., in waters approximately one nautical mile off Fort San Felipe del Morro in Old San Juan, Puerto Rico.

“This training exercise is an important annual requirement for our crewmembers to maintain their proficiency and knowledge in using the different type of flares, properly identifying their colors and trajectories, and recognizing the audible and visual signs of distress,” said Chief Petty Officer Eduardo Oropeza, Boat Station San Juan Executive Petty Officer.

The flare training includes introductions to the proper handling and usage of the Mark 79 Mod 0 illumination signal kit, the Mark 124 MOD 0 marine smoke and illumination signal and the Mark 127 parachute illumination signal. The Mark 79 signal kit contains a flare launching device, called a pencil

launcher, and seven flares. When fired, the red star flare goes approximately 250-650 feet into the air that lasts approximately 4.5 seconds. The Mark 124 signal is a two-sided signaling device that has both a day end and a night end. The day end disperses thick neon orange smoke for approximately 20 seconds and the night end disperses a blinding red flare for the same amount of time. The Mark 127 parachute illumination signal, when fired, the white star flare goes approximately 600-650 feet into the air and lasts approximately 36 seconds. These flares can be seen from a distance of three to five miles.

Coast Guardsmen throughout the country constantly train to improve efficiency, maintain qualifications and to teach new members who may be involved in a rescue.

Mariners can tune in the VHF-Channels 16 and 22 for an informational broadcast issued by the Coast Guard regarding the exercise ([Coast Guard News, 2011](#)).

Title: Maryland School Will Use Cruise Ship As Dorm

Date: October 26, 2011

Source: [CBS News](#)

Abstract: Living in luxury while in college. That will be the answer to a moldy, smelly problem at St. Mary's College of Maryland.

Vic Carter reports at the waterfront campus in St. Mary's City, a rented cruise ship will be turned into a dorm.

You can't see the mold but students say you can certainly smell it. It's in the ceiling.

It's so bad that students were moved out of the dorms to hotels more than 20 miles from campus.

"If I was one of those students, I'd be pissed. It's far. It's like a 40-minute commute," said Randall Hause, St. Mary's sophomore.

School officials have been scrambling for a better solution. Enter the Voyager, a luxury cruise ship that will dock on Friday on the St. Mary's River. This weekend, 250 students will make the move.

"They'll have the full run of the ship," said Dr. Joe Urgo, President.

"I think it's pretty sweet," said Fletcher Sims, student.

Another plus for the school: it will cost less than all those hotel rooms.

School administrators will do their best to help students make the move to their new digs and they hope to have the mold problem resolved before next semester ([CBS News, 2011](#)).

Title: Cruise Docks In Boston With 2 Dead Passengers

Date: October 28, 2011

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: A cruise ship turned into a potential crime scene Friday after docking in Boston with two dead passengers, though authorities later announced that they had not found evidence of foul play.

Police responded to the Black Falcon Cruise Terminal after the Norwegian Cruise Line ship docked at 6:30 a.m. on Friday. The two passengers died Thursday, but their deaths are not considered connected.

Massachusetts State Police said Friday afternoon that one of the passengers was a 67-year-old woman from Rhode Island who appeared to have died of an apparent medical condition. The other

passenger was a 23-year-old man from New Hampshire, and his death is not being considered suspicious.

No names were released.

The FBI assisted in the investigation because the deaths occurred outside state waters, MyFoxBoston.com reported.

A message was left Friday with Miami-based Norwegian Cruise Line ([Fox News, 2011](#)).

Title: MSC Poesia Destroys Reef in the Bahamas - Cruise Ship with 26' Draft Sailed Into 15' Waters

Date: January 9, 2012

Source: [Cruise Law](#)

Abstract: The MSC *Poesia* cruise ship ran aground into a reef in the Bahamas this weekend while sailing to Port Lucaya near Freeport, Bahamas.

The 93,000-ton cruise ship needs twenty-five feet of draft but sailed into only fifteen (15) feet of water. The video below show that the vessel ground into and destroyed a substantial length of the fragile reef.

Several tugs were called to prevent the cruise ship from further grinding into the reef as the wind tried to push the vessel into more shallow water.

MSC was not able to get off the reef until high tide. According to [Cruise Radio](#) where I first learned of the grounding, the incident did not stop the cruise ship from tendering cruise passengers to Port Lucaya. Ed Owen who writes for [the Examiner](#) also was one of the first to report on this incident ([Cruise Law, 2012](#)).

Title: Friday The 13th Horror: Costa Concordia Sinks Off Italy, 3 Dead Dozens Still Missing

Date: January 14, 2012

Source: [USA Today](#)

Abstract: The Costa Concordia carrying more than 3,200 passengers and 1,000 crew, hit a rock and sank in the shallow waters off the Italian island of Giglio. Concordia had just started the first leg of a seven-day cruise out of Rome's port of Civitavecchia. According to Costa officials, most of the passengers were evacuated, but at least three people were killed and dozens more injured. Reports are unclear on the number of missing. Costa Cruises, which is owned by Carnival Corporation confirmed the evacuation of roughly 3,200 passengers and 1,000 crewmembers from ship. "The evacuation started promptly, but the ship began to list severely, making it more complicated to complete the evacuation," Costa said. "At this time, the cause of the incident cannot be confirmed. Costa Cruises is working with the highest commitment to provide all needed assistance to guests, crew members and the local Italian authorities." Costa Concordia was sailing a Mediterranean cruise from Civitavecchia (Port of Rome) with scheduled stops at Savona, Italy; Marseille, France; Barcelona, Spain; Palma de Mallorca; Cagliari and Palermo, Italy. According to Costa there are many nationalities onboard including 1,000 Italian passengers, 500 Germans, 250 North Americans, 160 French, along with 1,000 crewmembers.

Costa Concordia reportedly hit a sandbar near the Italian island of Giglio as passengers were having dinner. Passengers quoted in press reports state that there was a panic among passengers as the ship began to list heavily to one side. Most people reached land by lifeboats but some swam ashore and others were rescued by helicopters. **The 114,500-ton Costa Concordia is the largest ship ever to sink.**

"It is a tragedy that deeply affects our company," Costa said in a statement. "Our first thoughts go to the victims and we express our condolences and concern to their families and friends. At this time all our efforts are focused on completing the last emergency operations and providing assistance to the guests and crew who were on board to facilitate their return home as soon as possible. Emergency

procedures started promptly to evacuate the ship. The severe list of the ship made the evacuation extremely difficult." Costa added: "We express our profound gratitude to the Coast Guard and all the organizations coordinated by the Coast Guard in the rescue mission, including the authorities and citizens of the island Isola del Giglio, who were involved in the rescue and assistance to guests and crew members." The line said it would cooperate fully with the relevant authorities to determine the causes of the accident. A Costa spokesman said family members and travel agents with passengers on Costa Concordia could call Costa's call center at 800-462-6782 for more information ([USA Today, 2012](#)).

Title: American Tourist 'Jumps To His Death' On Cruise Ship In Bahamas

Date: January 29, 2102

Source: [Daily Mail](#)

Abstract: An American 26-year-old man has died after falling from one floor to another on a cruise ship docked in the Bahamas.

The passenger from South Carolina, who was aboard the Carnival Fantasy cruise, plunged to his death late on Friday night.

Authorities are investigating the death of the man, whose identity has not yet been released.

He was pronounced dead at the scene.

Bahamas police said that initial reports indicate that the man may have jumped deliberately.

The ship, which was docked in Nassau at the time, was cleared by authorities to sail on Saturday morning.

However, because of the delay due to the investigation a scheduled visit to Freeport was cancelled.

Carnival Fantasy was on a five-day Bahamas cruise that departed Charleston, on Wednesday and is scheduled to return on Monday ([Daily Mail, 2012](#)).

Title: U.S. Authorities Can't Really Fault Al-Qaeda For Deadly Bombing Of Carnival Cruise Ship

Date: February 9, 2011

Source: [The Onion](#)

Abstract: Following Monday's deadly terrorist attack on a Carnival Cruise Line ship, U.S. officials have had difficulty issuing a stern condemnation of the incident, saying that while any act of terrorism is inexcusable, they couldn't completely blame al-Qaeda for wanting to blow up what is essentially a giant, floating symbol of everything that is truly god-awful about America.

The ship, a 15-deck, \$740 million vessel that slowly traveled up and down the Atlantic Ocean while its passengers continuously ate and drank—referred to by Carnival as a "fun ship"—was destroyed in an act U.S. authorities have said is "not completely senseless" and "actually makes a pretty solid point about American excess run amuck."

"Terrorism is a crime against humanity for which there can never be any justification," Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano told reporters. "But then again, so is a 130,000-ton boat with an indoor ice skating rink, 24-hour buffet access, and a dance club called the Caliente Lounge. To condemn al-Qaeda outright for this attack would be to ignore the fact that, well, you can't really argue with them on this one."

"Those things are really just atrocious," Napolitano added.

DHS officials said the understandable act of terrorism occurred at 1:24 p.m., just as cruise director Harold Granger was attempting to get everyone off their pool chairs to dance the Macarena. At that

point, 19 coordinated explosions ripped through the ship's most populated areas, including the Ocean Plaza Bar, the Wet 'n' Wild water park, and the Burgundy Lounge, where, according to the DHS report, "the sort of Americans who typically go on these things" were learning how to get good deals on jewelry in the Bahamas.

Following the deadly explosion, al-Qaeda leaders immediately took credit for the attack; and after information surfaced that comedian and featured Carnival Cruise performer Bill Bellamy was killed in the blast, U.S. leaders gave al-Qaeda even more credit for the attack.

"Yes, violent extremism against our people will not be tolerated, but come on, if there's one thing that has no reason at all for existing, it's cruise ships," CIA director Leon Panetta told reporters. "Imagine you come from a dirt-poor country that can't afford running water, and then you see more than 3,000 gluttonous pigs scarfing down all-you-can-eat French toast and whining because nobody told them there was whale-watching in Cozumel. Hell, you'd want to blow up the thing, too."

"I mean, have you ever been on a cruise?" Panetta added. "Jesus Christ."

When asked if the CIA had any prior information about the terrorist attack, Panetta questioned if one could really call the destruction of a horrible thing that offends the very core of what it means to be human "terrorism."

Foreign leaders in France, Britain, and Germany, as well as citizens in the Carnival Cruise port city of St. Thomas, have joined the U.S. in issuing strongly worded statements of their own, saying that the suspected architect of the attack, Ayman al-Zawahiri, did the United States a huge favor. In addition, sources in the State Department said their only problem with the strike was that it wasn't on a Disney cruise ship, which they claimed would have allowed al-Qaeda to kill two birds with one stone.

"The thing had a 70,000-watt sound system and an LED jumbo-sized television screen the size of Mexico hanging over the pool deck, for crying out loud," U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said. "It deserved to go up in flames. And, frankly, so does anyone who can get that excited about duty-free cigarettes."

Thus far, Americans have praised President Obama's calm in the wake of the tragedy. According to a CNN poll, 95 percent of U.S. citizens who wouldn't be caught dead on a cruise ship said he made the right decision to continue reading to schoolchildren upon hearing news of the blast.

"Typically I would say that if we don't move on and go about our daily lives, then the terrorists will win," Obama said during a late-day announcement. "But if this stops just one U.S. citizen from booking a 10-day getaway on one of those abominations, then I am happy to cede victory to al-Qaeda on this one. Congratulations, al-Qaeda. And thank you" ([The Onion, 2012](#)).

Title: Cruise Ship Adrift in Pirate Infested Indian Ocean

Date: February 27, 2012

Source: [ABC News](#)

Abstract: More than a thousand people are awaiting rescue on the Costa Allegra cruise ship after a fire broke out on board causing the luxury liner to lose power.

The ship is adrift in the Indian Ocean more than 200 miles from the Seychelles island nation off mainland Africa, an area that is infested by pirates.

This is the second emergency situation this year for Costa Cruises which is owned by Carnival Cruises. In January, 32 people were killed when the Costa Concordia capsized after hitting rocks off the Italian island of Giglio. Seven people are still missing and presumed dead.

The Italian cruise line released a statement saying no one was injured, and the blaze that broke out in the engine room in the ship's aft was quickly extinguished. A spokesman for the Italian coast guard

said the Seychelles Navy is sending rescue vessels-- including tug boats-- and a plane that has spotted the Allegra's location.

"The passengers and crew are in safe condition," said Commander Cosimo Nicastro of the Italian coast guard. "They are not necessarily comfortable because the ship only has emergency power on board, but they are safe."

"The winds right now are blowing at about 25 knots but we are not worried because it is a big ship, so the weather is not a concern," Nicastro said.

He said the Italian coast guard used satellite systems to spot nearby vessels that have agreed to assist in the emergency. A French fishing boat should reach the Allegra tonight. Another fishing boat should arrive by 5 a.m., and three merchant ships are also on the way.

Eight U.S. citizens are aboard the ship that left Madagascar on Saturday and was supposed to reach the Seychelles tomorrow. The Allegra is carrying 636 passengers and 413 crew members on a nearly month long cruise with numerous stops at island nations off the east coast of Africa along the way to Savona, Italy.

Costa Cruises says crews are inspecting the engine room hoping to restart the equipment necessary for the ship to become operational. The company's website says a live webcam transmission from the Allegra was interrupted at 9:15 GMT, about 25 minutes before the company says the fire was first reported ([ABC News, 2012](#)).

Title: Power Restored To Cruise Ship Hit By Engine Fire Off Indonesia

Date: March 31, 2012

Source: [CNN](#)

Abstract: Engineers have restored propulsion power to a cruise ship carrying about 1,000 people after it was left adrift off Indonesia by an engine fire, cruise company Azamara Club Cruises said.

The ship is now sailing directly to Sandakan, in Malaysia, at a speed of between three and six knots and is expected to arrive within 24 to 48 hours, the company said.

The Philippines Navy said it had sent a patrol boat which is accompanying the cruise ship.

All of the nearly 600 passengers on board the Azamara Quest are safe but five crew members suffered smoke inhalation during the fire, the company said in an online statement.

One crew member who was more seriously injured is doing better but will be taken to a hospital as soon as the ship reaches shore, it said.

"The damage caused by the fire will require us to cancel the rest of Azamara Quest's voyage once the ship arrives in Sandakan," it said.

As of Saturday morning local time, the ship was located 200 miles off the port city of Balikpapan, on the Indonesian island of Borneo, in calm seas, the company said.

The fire broke out at about 8:20 p.m. local time in one of the ship's engine rooms, where it was contained and quickly extinguished, the company said.

Power was restored to one of the engines late Friday, allowing the ship to restart its air conditioning, running water, plumbing and refrigeration, Azamara Club Cruises said.

The fire broke out after the Azamara Quest had set sail from Manila, in the Philippines, Officer Francis Wong, chief of communications for the Philippines Navy, told CNN.

The ship's captain reported the fire to the Philippine naval authorities, who sent a Cessna aircraft and two patrol gun boats to the cruise ship in response, he said.

As of noon Friday Philippine time the fire was under control, he said.

"When we left the ship was safe and close to Palawan," he said, referring to an island province in the Philippines.

The Azamara Quest was on a 17-night sailing voyage that departed Hong Kong, China, on March 26, and was due to include port calls in the Philippines, Borneo and Indonesia before concluding in Singapore on April 12.

Anyone booked on the Azamara Quest for a cruise starting April 12 is advised by Azamara Club Cruises to check the company's website on Monday for an update.

Azamara Club Cruises, which operates two cruise liners, is part of the giant Royal Caribbean Cruises group ([CNN, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The famous theme parks of Disneyland (California) and Disney World (Florida) were first the speculation of an Al Qaeda smallpox attack in 2002, but to date have been terror free. However, since July of 2011 numerous incidents have occurred at both the theme park locations indicate that Disney may be targeted in the near future.

Title: Another Attack: It Can Happen Here

Date: December 29, 2002

Source: [SF Gate](#)

Abstract: The unthinkable has become the inevitable.

Each night in the coming year, Americans will go snug to our beds as eerie White House warnings reverberate in our heads: The United States should brace for a second-wave terrorist attack likely to be even more spectacular than the first. They say it's not a question of if, but when.

But many experts say our preparations for that attack are woefully weak and inadequate. No one from President Bush on down discounts the risk, however.

"We are entering a time of especially grave danger," reads a new Council on Foreign Relations report, published in the fall, from a task force that includes former secretaries of state, former chairmen of the Joint Chiefs, a former director of the CIA and FBI and three Nobel laureates.

Noting that America is planning to attack a ruthless adversary who may well have access to weapons of mass destruction, the report concludes we remain "dangerously unprepared to prevent and respond to" the likely terrorism in our immediate future.

"After a year without a new attack and with our leaders dithering over bureaucracy and funding, the lack of a sense of urgency is appalling," said former Sen. Gary Hart, co-chair of the task force and the U.S. Commission on National Security, which issued similar, largely ignored warnings before Sept. 11.

The frustration is echoed by participants in a science and technology panel assembled by the National Academies: Virtually all of the 134 emergency recommendations they made half a year ago for reducing our vulnerability are still on the shelf.

Panel co-chair Lewis Branscomb, professor emeritus at Harvard and former chief scientist at IBM, calls the coming Iraq venture "an expensive and dangerous diversion" from the real mission of defending against a next attack.

In another terrorist attack, Americans can count on first-responders -- firefighters, medics and police -- to demonstrate the professionalism and raw courage witnessed Sept. 11. But they will be forced to do so without many of the tools they need.

Less than half of public health departments have e-mail, for example. More than 70 percent of cities across the country still cannot afford to buy enough hazardous materials suits to protect the rescue

workers who would arrive first following a chemical attack. And thus far, none of the \$3.5 billion Congress authorized to local governments for first-responders has even been delivered.

"People running our cities are very, very aware that more needs to be done," said Karen Anderson, outgoing president of the National League of Cities and mayor of Minnetonka, Minn. "I'd say, please follow through with the funds so desperately needed by our first-responders."

If another major attack exposes lax preparedness, many Americans will question delays that may have seemed justifiable inside the Beltway but were inexcusable elsewhere. Why should it take at least five years for the Homeland Security Department to become fully operational? Why has the smallpox vaccination program been mired in wrangling over legal liability? Wasn't it foolish for the Defense Department to purge some Arabic-language translators because they are gay?

In case of another attack, some political analysts predict, the American public once again will fail to blame President Bush, because they understand the impossibility of absolute security. Instead, they credit him with making progress in security matters, especially as long as another attack does not occur.

Others say the public will be less forgiving the second time around. "Nobody has accused this president of working too hard. If he's got time to go out on the campaign trail for all those Republican candidates for Congress, he's got time to deal with (civil defense)," scolded former Sen. Hart. "Franklin Delano Roosevelt fought a Depression and World War II at the same time."

No clairvoyant can predict precisely how the country would weather a second attack. But analysts are prepared to make educated guesses as a way of assessing our readiness.

The most optimistic scenarios are isolated and manageable -- say, a cyber- attack that plays havoc with air traffic control but is ultimately thwarted by a backup defense system, triggers no plane crashes and barely alters an economy that's looking up in 2003.

There are also worst-case scenarios. **For example: "suicide terrorists" infected with deadly smallpox circulate through Disneyland, the Mall of America and other bustling icons, triggering an uncontrollable epidemic on a yet-to-be-vaccinated population, forcing mass closures of schools and businesses and sending the economy into free-fall.**

Last year, a government simulation indicated 15,000 people would contract smallpox, and 1,000 would die, within two weeks of the first patients showing signs of illness. Although the risky smallpox vaccine is effective up to five days after exposure, panicked Americans could swamp the public health system, and there wouldn't be enough licensed vaccine to go around.

When TEC International asked more than 1,000 CEOs this month about their greatest concern for the economic future, few cited higher taxes, energy prices, war or labor shortages. What 40 percent feared most was another terrorist attack here.

The financial ripples of terrorism spread in unexpected patterns, as Sept. 11 underscored. When the U.S.-Canadian border shut down briefly after the attack, many of the "Big Three" automakers' assembly plants went idle within two days, stopping production of \$1 million worth of cars at each plant every single hour.

Imagine in 2003 an explosion at the ports of either Long Beach or Los Angeles, which together take in almost half of the maritime containers arriving in the country, not to mention nearly a quarter of California's imported crude oil. The resulting shutdown of West Coast ports would cost at least \$1 billion a day and strand much of the state without refined fuels.

"The most likely place for the next attack isn't on an airline, it's rail or a seaport or infrastructure. The shock to the system will be huge, and the country will insist on entirely revamping security at a huge cost," said David Kotok, president of Cumberland Advisors Inc., and a survivor of the World Trade Center attack.

On the other hand, the economy may bounce back from another attack better this time because more fiscal and monetary stimuli are in the pipeline, and because the Federal Reserve reassured the markets by responding calmly and efficiently to Sept. 11.

Public health labs, however, could crash under surging demand for tests in the event of a biological attack. For example, seven months after the anthrax mailings, there was a backlog of thousands of unexamined specimens suspected of contamination.

Many state and local public health agencies face budget cuts. The inadvertent result, according to Dr. Georges Benjamin, head of the American Public Health Association: 2003 will be a year of fiscal emergency for public health.

A second attack likely would precipitate a further crackdown on civil liberties.

"Privately, that's a huge concern for us," said Samuel Walker, author of a book on the history of the American Civil Liberties Union. "Another attack will undoubtedly be used to justify more government snooping, including on innocent people. I think we've learned from our history not to inter Arab Americans as we did Japanese Americans in World War II. It'll be something different -- maybe drastic immigration controls."

How would the American psyche weather another attack?

Psychologists say, in one sense, it will be more painful because Americans still haven't fully healed from the trauma of Sept. 11 -- a skinned knee bumped again is more likely to bleed.

"But one of the most fascinating things about human nature is our amazing adaptability," said Jana Martin, incoming president of the California Psychological Association. "We learn to live with the situations we're in, whether it's people in war-torn countries, or in families with rampant abuse, or in an area like California where a major earthquake could hit at any moment. "

If the experts are right about more terrorism in America's future, resilience will be a prized commodity ([SF Gate, 2002](#)).

Title: Terrorist Threats: Are Theme Parks Safe?

Date: August 11, 2006

Source: [Theme Park Insider](#)

Abstract: With the recent discovery of a plot in London involving liquids and discharging explosives mid flight, it is abundantly clear that we are still at threat of a terrorist attack on US soil. With that clarity in mind, how long before plans are discovered or made to hit yet another symbol of American disregard, the theme park? I'm not saying that theme parks are bad places with a disregard for human life or values...far from it. I am, however, saying that many religions who see the U.S. as an enemy, could see the theme park industry as a prime target because of the fact that so many people spend their time and money there.

The first thing that pops into mind is, of course, Disney. It is the biggest theme park of them all, and certainly the most well known. Everyone has been expecting an air attack, but what about ground attacks? Are theme parks doing enough, by checking bags at the front gates to ensure no improper

materials be brought in?

In recent months security has been scaled down at parks like Universal Orlando to help move lines quicker. Instead of checking everyone at admission gates, they check certain individuals at the parking center. Are these measures enough?

Many parks say a resounding yes, saying that not only have their own security forces been stepped up, but the hiring of off duty sherriff employees as well.

Will this latest discovery have an effect on the still faltering tourist industry in Florida with the "British Invasion" currently weeks from hitting its peak? Experts say yes. This could cause enough panic, and frustration at the airports to keep many people away from traveling. The good news in this, you may see theme park prices lowering due to falling attendance. And you may see more parks adapting Universals "Kids Stay Free" way of marketing. Either way you look at it, its not good news for the theme park industry ([Theme Park Insider, 2006](#)).

Title: Bomb Scare Leaves Disney Guests

Date: September 18, 2009

Source: [Orlando Sentinel](#)

Abstract: Thousands of Walt Disney World visitors were stranded at the resort's theme parks, hotels and water attractions Thursday when the company's buses were removed from service after a suspicious object was found mounted on one, authorities said.

A bomb squad spent 3 1/2 hours examining the device, which turned out to be harmless.

Nevertheless, Disney workers inspected the entire fleet of about 300 buses as a precaution. A line of buses waited for inspection at a maintenance building near Disney's Animal Kingdom. They were returned to service, one by one, as soon as they were deemed safe ([Orlando Sentinel, 2009](#)).

Title: German Tourist Arrested for Making Bomb Threat at Disney World

Date: November 30, 2009

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: A German tourist has been arrested on charges of making a false bomb threat while visiting Walt Disney World.

A report from the Orange County Sheriff's Office says 37-year-old Jochen Naumann of Leipzig, Germany, was going through the security checkpoint at the entrance of the Magic Kingdom Sunday when he told a Disney employee that he had two bombs in his back pack.

The Disney employee questioned Naumann and he repeated the bomb threat.

A sheriff's deputy at the checkpoint had a bomb sniffing dog check Naumann's bag. No explosive devices were found.

Naumann claimed he was only joking about the devices. He was arrested on a charge of making a false report of a bomb and taken to the Orange County Jail.

Jail records show bond was set at \$10,000 ([Fox News, 2009](#)).

Title: Is Al Qaeda Ready To Vacation At Disney?

Date: July 17, 2011

Source: [Activist Post](#)

Abstract: First they came for us because we were rich and free; now they are after us because we are poor slaves.

Wrapped within the propaganda of the major military-industrial complex mouthpiece and apologist [Homeland Security Today](#) is a tacit admission that the federal government's out-of-control spending has made America more vulnerable.

"Under Osama Bin Laden, Al Qaeda's goal had been to find a way to attack us in a way that would hurt us economically – and I mean *really* hurt us. So if Al Qaeda still wants to slam us economically, now is the time to do it," said one of the US counterterrorism officials who, incidentally, seems a bit too enthusiastic and encouraging toward our supposed enemy.

More likely, this announcement is only the problem-reaction setup for their multi-pronged solution. The propaganda is two-fold: first, to sell the idea that if the debt ceiling isn't raised, al Qaeda will be further encouraged that America is crippled and ready to be brought down for good; secondly, that a crippled America had better roll-out the entire counter-terrorism apparatus on American soil before it is too late.

After all, al Qaeda might just want to take a trip to Disney for maximum effect.

The shameless fear-mongering is at its height when we are encouraged to ask the question, **"Can you imagine what would happen if Disney's amusement parks in Florida were attacked?"** asked Laura Hains, a ranking Customs and Border Protection officer when she retired in 2008. **"Florida's economy would collapse."**

Not content with this general scenario, another expert speculated about the exact tactics that might be employed: "And what's scary is that that it can be any kind of attack," the official continued. "Certainly a catastrophic, mass casualty attack would have a dramatic impact on the economy, but so, too, would a coordinated small cell attack with automatic weapons at major amusement parks across the country." ..."

This statement is curiously timed as our own federal government has been caught staging the [false flag terror of Mexican gang violence](#) by supplying guns in Operation Fast and Furious, which they knew would be used to kill Americans. Let us remember that they had been propagandizing all along that this threat was legitimate, which has resulted in Obama's first gun control initiative that requires border states' gun dealers to report the "type of weapons that the drug cartels in Mexico are using to carry out some of the violence." ([Source](#))

Another potential al Qaeda strategy according to former officer Hains would be to attack one, or several, of our nation's ports. Yet, contrary to this assertion from an officer trained to implement security strategies and intelligence, head of Homeland Security Janet Napolitano recently visited the Netherlands and told reporters that the U.S. would back off of requirements set forth by the [Secure Freight initiative of 2007](#) to pre-scan all cargo before entering the country:

'We believe the so-called 100 percent requirement is probably not the best way to go.' said Napolitano. ([Source](#))

We are either being primed for a coming false flag operation, or we are being frightened into accepting the need for further expansion of [federalized VIPR teams](#) showing up to dominate, intimidate and control American life.

Do we really need armed goons giving invasive pat-downs to us and our children as we enter fun parks across America (if we can afford to enter, that is). Or, are we just being taken for another ride? ([Activist Post, 2011](#)).

Title: Al-Qaeda Affiliate Plans Disney-Like Animated Cartoon To Recruit Kids

Date: July 21, 2011

Source: [Washington Post](#)

Abstract: First came al-Qaeda's glossy English-language magazine [Inspire](#), a publication intended to reach out to Western recruits with articles such as "Make a bomb in the kitchen of your mom."

Next was the arrival of a Yemen-based extremist group's [online women's magazine](#), complete with makeup and chastity tips.

Now, in the latest attempt by terror groups to use media to recruit in unlikely places, an al-Qaeda affiliate says it plans to roll out what looks like a Disney-style animated cartoon to attract children to the terror network.

The proposed short film includes scenes of young boys dressed in battle fatigues and participating in raids, killings and terror plots, AP [reports](#).

News of the animated film was announced by a group called Abu al-Laith al-Yemen on the Arabic-language jihadist Web site al-Shamouk, and reported by the London-based [Quilliam Foundation](#) on Wednesday.

Quilliam is a think tank formed by former jihadists devoted to getting rid of extremism.

"It's a Disney-like film aimed at kids that tells stories of the Prophet, stories of holy wars and anti-Western propaganda," said Noman Benotman, a former jihadist with links to al-Qaeda who is now an analyst at Quilliam.

"But I think it could backfire. Families will be angry that al-Qaeda is directing this at their children."

It hasn't backfired yet. Moviemakers released four takes of the movie on the al-Shamouk Web site and largely got approval from users.

Moviemakers say the film, which is in Arabic, is in its final stages and will soon be distributed through the Web and DVDs.

The cartoon would be an anecdote to the "poison" of Western-made cartoons, the group said.

My colleague Jason Ukman doesn't think the cartoon should be cause for concern. Read what he has to say at [Checkpoint Washington \(Washington Post, 2011\)](#).

Title: Object Used In GPS Treasure Hunt Closes Downtown Disney

Date: February 23, 2012

Source: [OC Register](#)

Abstract: Downtown Disney was reopened after about 90 minutes Tuesday following a report of a suspicious object that turned out to be part of a high-tech treasure-hunt.

Anaheim Police Sgt. Bob Dunn said police received a call of a suspicious object in Downtown Disney at 11:07 a.m. Assisted by Disney security, the object was located on a box on a walking bridge east of the

ESPN Zone and west of the House of Blues and the Orange County Sheriff's Department Bomb Squad was called.

Disneyland Resort spokeswoman Suzi Brown said about half of the shops and restaurants in Downtown Disney were evacuated at 11:30 a.m. (CORRECTION: A previous version of this story incorrectly stated that all of Downtown Disney was evacuated, based on initial reports from Disney officials.)

At 12:38 p.m., Dunn said the object was discovered to be a "geocaching" site – a location for high-tech scavenger hunters, who use GPS devices to find objects left at specific locations.

"We would like to inform those who geocache not to leave items out in open places where it could cause suspicion," Dunn said.

Workers and patrons in Downtown Disney took the evacuation in stride.

"If it's really a bomb threat, then why are we here?" said Jessica Taylor, a barista at Compass Books and Café.

Carol Coughman, a bookkeeper at Compass Books and Café, has worked at Downtown Disney since it opened in 2000. Coughman said the only other time the entire had been closed was after the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001.

Robert Root of Whittier was leaving Disneyland with his wife and was attempting to cut through Downtown Disney when the couple was rerouted.

"We had to walk all the way around," said Root, 67. "It's no big hassle for us. We just got to walk a little further."

The Disneyland bomb scare may not be the first time this month that a geocaching site had garnered a bomb-squad response.

The bomb squad and the Huntington Beach Fire Department hazardous-materials team responded to a muffler shop on Goldenwest Street on Feb. 7 for a suspicious device that was eventually determined to be safe. Several tipsters told investigators that the device was a geocaching unit, although detectives haven't released an official determination, Westminster police Cpl. Van Woodson said.

The bomb squad was also called out to the Anaheim Plaza to deal with a suspicious device that ended up being a geocaching unit about a year ago, Dunn said.

However, Sheriff's officials who oversee the bomb squad say that other than the scattered incidents they haven't seen a larger trend of geocaching responses ([OC Register, 2012](#)).

Title: Disneyland Bomb Scare Today Prompts Closure, Lockdown Of Entrance

Date: March 3, 2012

Source: [LALate](#)

Abstract: A Disneyland bomb scare today has prompted a lockdown of all entrances and exits of the Anaheim park. Disneyland's bomb scare today March 4, 2012 has not resulted in the closure of the actual amusement park. But officials confirm to news that all entrances and exits are on lockdown and will remain closed until the matter is resolved.

Bomb squad investigators are on scene at Disneyland in Anaheim, CA currently as of 10 am PST. The scare comes after a park official confirmed a suspicious package found on park ground. While Disneyland

remains open for customers inside the park, all entrances and exits are currently closed until the bomb scare is completed.

Sgt. Bob Dunn of the Anaheim Police Department tells news that the package was located near the park's entrance. The package was discovered by a park employee shortly after 8 am PST.

Anaheim police is aiding in the investigation. They are focused on the area around the ticketing booths. No persons are being let in and out of the park until the matter is resolved.

In July 2009, Austin Wuennenberg died in a Disney World monorail crash in Florida. Two monorails collided while transporting park visitors who had just witnessed the 4th of July fireworks. Officials said in a news statement at the time "The safety of our guests and Cast Members is always our top priority." They added "The monorail is out of service as we continue to work closely with law enforcement to determine what happened and the appropriate next steps."

That same year, Anislav Varbanov died on the Indiana Jones Epic Stunt Spectacular while he was rehearsing for a stunt. Days later, a 47 year old Disney World park worker died on "Captain Jack's Pirate Tutorial" .

UPDATE: The alert has been lifted, the park is open. For more, click [HERE \(LALate, 2012\)](#).

Title: Disneyland Lockdown Ended After False Bomb Scare 2012

Date: March 3, 2012

Source: [LALate](#)

Abstract: A Disneyland lockdown has ended after a false bomb scare 2012 today. Disneyland confirms the lockdown of all entrances and exits has ended, and that the park is open with business as usual today March 3, 2012. Disneyland, in a news statement before noon today, confirmed that caution prompted the lockdown. But the object was reportedly determined as harmless.

Shortly after 7 am today, a Disneyland park official spotted the object during a walk near front door ticketing. Officials would not confirm the nature of the object. But they do confirm it was harmless.

The object was reportedly found near a tree at the entrance. Local reports claim that the person who put the object in the tree called the park and informed them it was not harmful. Moreover, he detailed it as a simple a paper item stating a "spiritual message of goodwill" for visitors to the park. The "spiritual message" prompted safety concerns instead. The object was placed high in the trees, preventing security guards to see it from foot initially.

By 10:30 am, the park was opened and all security alerts were ended. "The safety of our guests and cast members is our top priority," park spokeswoman Suzi Brown said in an emailed statement. "In an abundance of caution and to allow the security teams the opportunity to learn more, we are keeping guests away from the area at this time" ([LALate, 2009](#)).

Title: Local Man Sparks Disneyland Bomb Scare, By Accident

Date: March 7th, 2012

Source: [Rohnert Park](#)

Abstract: Last weekend's bomb scare at Disneyland that locked thousands of visitors out of the park for up to three hours was unwittingly triggered by a Rohnert Park man who had placed a scroll of paper in a tree near the ticket booths.

The unidentified man went to the famed amusement park with his daughter and her Rohnert Park youth football spirit team for a national cheerleading competition there. He apparently wrote something ornately on paper, rolled it up and placed it in a tree to bless or encourage the girls.

A park employee performing an inspection Saturday spotted the object at 7:10 a.m., and Disneyland officials reported the discovery to Anaheim police.

Sgt. Bob Dunn said officers who responded couldn't make out what the item was.

"It was a bit out of the reach of the officers," he said.

Concern that it might be something hazardous led officers to summon the Orange County Sheriff's Office bomb squad. The gates to Disneyland and adjacent Disney California Adventure Park had been opened and a small crowd had entered when officials locked them down.

People in the parks did not have to leave, but no one else was allowed in while the bomb squad mustered.

Hundreds of Sonoma County girls on youth football cheer squads were at Disneyland for a national competition and some of them were headed in for the day's meet when the gates were shut.

In the midst of the rare lockdown, the Rohnert Park dad phoned police after seeing news coverage of the bomb scare "and noticing that Disneyland was not open," Dunn said.

The man met with officers and described what he had innocently placed in a tree for the benefit of the Rohnert Park Warriors cheer team.

"We were able to confirm that what we were looking at was what he was describing," Dunn said.

Disneyland's entry gates had been closed for about three hours when park officials resumed normal operations at 10:30 a.m.

Asked to describe the man's response to the shutdown and its effect on the thousands locked out, Dunn said, "What I would say is remorseful."

He said that causing a great commotion "certainly was not the intent of his action."

"At this time it does not appear we will be pursuing charges," Dunn said.

He said it was unclear why the man put the rolled-up paper in the tree.

Tracey Poueu-Guerrero, president of the Rohnert Park Warriors football and cheer team, said in an e-mail that the man "set up a scavenger hunt for the cheer team."

"It was an innocent act intended only as a game for the girls while we were down at the Nationals," Poueu-Guerrero said.

She declined to identify the man. Anaheim police also would not provide the man's name because he has not been cited or charged with any crime.

Dunn said he did not know if the man had placed the scroll as part of a scavenger hunt. If officers couldn't easily reach it, it seems it also would have been out of reach of the girls.

“To our knowledge, it was the only item” that the man placed, Dunn said. He said it appeared the scroll was created and placed “to spur team unity and spirit.”

Coaches and parents with other of the Sonoma County football cheerleading teams at Disneyland said the park’s closure wasn’t a serious problem.

Jennifer Crum, cheer director for the Petaluma Panthers, said she and her 53 girls were walking toward the park when the gates were closed.

She said they waited an hour to get in but the girls weren’t bothered by the police activity.

“It was exciting to them,” Crum said. “It wasn’t scary to them at all.”

As consolation for the lockdown, Disney officials kept the main park and California Adventure open an hour later than usual Saturday night.

Saturday wasn’t the first time Disneyland has been closed by concern over an unknown device. On Feb. 22, 2011, part of the park was closed because of a suspicious box that turned out to be a “geocaching” site — a location for high-tech scavenger hunters who use GPS devices to find objects left at specific spots ([Rohnert Park, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: [India has three BSL 4 labs](#) entitled "All India Institute of Medical Sciences" in New Delhi, India, "Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology" in Hyderabad, India, and "High Security Animal Disease Laboratory" (HSADL) in Bhopal, India. Coincidentally, Bhopal is the same city which had the [world's largest "gas leak"](#) which killed and injured over half a million people in 1984. Based on recent bio-terror news and events, the government of India appears to be preparing its population for a major bio-terror pandemic. India is also home to a few highly publicized [monkey attacks](#) which may be scapegoated as the root cause of a future pandemic.

Title: Monkey Injures Several People In India

Date: November 13, 2007

Source: [Red Orbit](#)

Abstract: A wild monkey went on a rampage in a low-income neighborhood in the Indian capital, injuring several people, most of them children, police said Monday.

Police sub-inspector Gaje Singh told The Associated Press that the attacks started late Saturday in the Shastri Park area of New Delhi, adding that it was not immediately possible to give an exact tally of the injured. Local news reports said as many as 25 people were injured.

Singh said officers were patrolling the neighborhood in search of the rogue animal.

"But the monkey hasn't been spotted yet," Singh said.

People in Shastri Park often sleep outside their homes or on open roofs to escape the heat.

Neighborhood resident Naseema, who goes by one name, carried her 1-year-old daughter into her house in attempts to escape the animal. "The monkey followed me in and buried its teeth in my baby's leg," she told the Times of India newspaper.

As New Delhi's forest cover shrinks, rhesus macaque monkeys have overrun its government buildings, temples and residential areas, occasionally biting passers-by or snatching food from them. A government official died last month when he fell from his balcony during an attack by wild monkeys.

Part of the problem is that devout Hindus believe monkeys are manifestations of the god Hanuman and feed them bananas and peanuts, encouraging them to frequent public places.

Last year, the Delhi High Court reprimanded city authorities for not doing enough to stop the animals from terrifying residents.

City authorities have experimented with using langurs – a larger and fiercer kind of monkey – to scare or catch the macaques, but the problem persists ([Red Orbit, 2007](#)).

Title: India Prepares For Bioattacks At 2010 Commonwealth Games

Date: December 23, 2009

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Almost eight battalions of India's National Disaster Response Force have readied themselves with prophylaxis for anthrax and nerve gas antidotes in preparation for the 2010 Commonwealth Games that will take place in New Delhi.

Nearly 71 nations are expected to take part in the 2010 Commonwealth Games and the 8,000 personnel from the eight battalions will be at all stadiums to fight any eventuality created by terrorists looking to cause panic or create terror.

"The profile of terrorists is changing. Gone are the days when only uneducated unemployed youth got into terrorism," Alok Awasthi, Commandant of NDRF, told Mid Day. "Now well educated and techno-savvy youth are getting indoctrinated and hence we have to be ready to understand their mindset. Hence we have been asked to be on alert during the Commonwealth Games."

The NRDF's main areas of concentration during the games will be the possibility of bioterrorism, especially through anthrax attacks or chemical warfare agents such as nerve gas, mustard, phosgene, hydrogen cyanide and cyanogen chloride.

To combat the potential attacks, the NDRF will be equipped with Residual Vapour Detectors, Chemical Agent Monitors, Water Poisoning Detector kits and three color detector papers. Devices for decontamination from the agents will also be available.

"We will be carrying out mock drills in the venue of Commonwealth Games from January to create awareness among the people and also to test our teams," Awasthi said ([Bio Prep Watch, 2009](#)).

Title: Terror Attacks 'Likely' In India During Commonwealth Games

Date: 2010

Source: [Metro](#)

Abstract: Fears about the safety of competitors, together with concerns about sanitation in the athletes' village, prompted a number of teams to think carefully about taking part in Delhi.

The Scottish team has travelled to India despite security worries (PA)

All nations have now confirmed their participation, although stars such as [Geraint Thomas](#), Phillips Idowu and [Elena Baltacha](#) have withdrawn from the competition, which is set to get underway on October 3rd.

Although most athletes have been persuaded to compete, leading international security firm Control Risks has now warned that terrorists are likely to target India during the event.

Chietigj Bajpae, a senior analyst for Control Risks, told the Observer: 'I think there is a relatively high likelihood of attacks taking place, but these attacks may not target the Games venues themselves.'

He advised that athletes should avoid using public transport or visiting tourist attractions and markets.

Mr Bajpae added that as Indian authorities planned to use most of their security resources guarding the venues, terrorists would find that other parts of Delhi were more vulnerable to attacks ([Metro, 2010](#)).

Title: Commonwealth Games Prepared For Bioterror

Date: July 30, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: There have been no specific threats leveled at the Commonwealth Games, which will be held in India in October, but intelligence agencies have said there is enough of a generic threat to require them to be prepared for all manner of attack, including bioterror.

To protect the games against such organizations as Al-Qaeda and the Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Toiba, the games will utilize a four-layered security cover designed to fight all potential threats, EconomicTimes.IndiaTimes.com reports.

One Al-Qaeda commander, Ilyas Kashmiri, warned in February that foreign teams should stay away from the games. Thirty-three teams are currently scheduled to participate in the games. Lashkar-e-Toiba, experts have said, is believed to be planning terror acts against India.

The outer layer of security at the games involves the use of a massive police and paramilitary presence with perimeter fencing. Inner layers will use frisking and baggage checks for potential chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. Inside those security levels will be security officials tasked with keeping an eye on actions inside of venues.

In the event of an attack, foreign delegates have already been briefed on evacuation drills and contingency plans for the Games village and the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, which will hold the opening and closing ceremonies, EconomicTimes.IndiaTimes.com reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: India To Stage Chemical Emergency Exercise Event

Date: September 9, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A joint team comprised of the National Disaster Response Force and the Indian Army will represent India during an international chemical emergency exercise planned for October in Tunisia.

The exercise is planned by the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, which is comprised of a group of 15 countries that have signed a treaty to enable a coordinated response to any chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear attack, the Times of India reports.

J. S. Notay, an advisor for the National Authority for Chemical Weapons Convention, told the Times of India that he was excited about the upcoming exercise.

"While the upcoming exercise in Tunisia will be the third in the series of such events that is held once every five years, India will be participating for the first time considering that the NDRF came into existence in 2005," Notay said, the Times of India reports.

Participants got a sneak preview of what to expect during a demonstration this week in Talegaon, near Pune.

The demonstration simulated a scenario of a chemical bomb blast at a sports complex and an elaborate response by the Indian team to search out and rescue people trapped under the rubble and in the parking lot.

K.M. Singh, a member of the National Disaster Management Authority who was also on hand for the demonstration, told the Times of India that he believed it was important for all member-countries to know the kind of coordinated response they are supposed to mount in the event of a CBRN attack.

"The NDRF is equipped with some of the best available rescue equipment while the training and infrastructure needs too are being taken care of well," Singh told the Times of India. "Two more NDRF battalions are to come up soon at Patna in Bihar and Vijaywada in Andhra Pradesh to add to the existing eight battalions. In the last three years, the NDRF teams have been summoned for search and rescue missions on 91 occasions involving calamities such as cyclones, earthquakes, building collapses and post-tsunami relief operation, among others. The force has saved or rescued close to 1.36 people, collectively for these occasions" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: India To Take Part In OCPW Response Simulation

Date: September 16, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A joint team of the National Disaster Response Force and the Indian Army will represent India at an international chemical emergency exercise in Tunisia this October.

The exercise, dubbed ASSISTEX-3, is planned by the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Times of India reports. The OPCW is comprised of a group of 15 countries, including the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy, that have signed a treaty that enables a coordinated response to a CBRN attack on any of the member countries.

J.S. Notay, advisor for the National Authority for Chemical Weapons Convention, told the Times of India that this is the first time that India will take part in the exercise, which is held once every five years.

Notay, along with K.M. Singh, a member of National Disaster Management Authority, recently attended and reviewed a search and rescue demonstration by the joint team at the CRPF camp in Talegaon, near Pune, India.

The scenario was a simulation of a chemical bomb blast at a sports complex and featured an elaborate response by the Indian team to find and rescue people trapped under the rubble, the Times of India reports.

"It is crucial for all member-countries to know the kind of coordinated response they are supposed to mount in the event of any member country calling for help to deal with CBRN emergencies," Singh told the Times of India ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Commonwealth Games 2010: Athletes Warned Of Rising Terrorism Threat

Date: September 25, 2010

Source: [Guardian](#)

Abstract: Athletes and business leaders planning to attend the Commonwealth Games in Delhi have been privately warned to expect terrorist attacks on tourist sites and public spaces across [India](#), the *Observer* has learned.

After a week in which the Games appeared to be [in serious danger of cancellation](#), some athletes have now started to arrive in Delhi. The first representatives of England arrived on Thursday, while Scottish and Welsh competitors were due to fly in yesterday.

But a risk analysis provided to a number of national teams – believed to include some from the UK – and major corporations has highlighted the terrorist threat overshadowing the event.

The alarming assessment, by one of the world's leading security firms, helps explain why the Commonwealth Games Federation president, Michael Fennell, warned yesterday that there was still great concern about the security and safety of athletes and officials.

In a damning indictment of Delhi's ability to protect visitors, the UK-based firm Control Risks warned that the diversion of security resources to protecting the main stadiums left India without the capacity or capability to protect soft targets, with local police not up to the job.

The firm has advised its clients to stay away from tourist attractions, public places and government buildings, and not to travel by public transport.

Chietigj Bajpae, the company's south Asia senior analyst, told the *Observer* that Control Risks had advised clients to expect terrorist attacks on soft targets around India in the days running up to the Games and during the Games themselves, from 3 to 14 October.

"I think there is a relatively high likelihood of attacks taking place, but these attacks may not target the Games venues themselves," he said.

"We have advised against using public transport, advised against going to certain areas, advised against going to tourist attractions in the weeks leading up to and during the event, given that security resources will be concentrated on securing the Games themselves, so other parts of the city and the country will be vulnerable.

"We have also advised that if you are a team participant you may be more vulnerable than a tourist. We have advised avoiding areas around government buildings or anything that could be considered a soft target, such as marketplaces."

The advice was vindicated when two Taiwanese tourists were shot outside the Jama Masjid, one of the largest mosques in India, in the heart of Delhi last Sunday. Initial attempts by the police to deny terrorist involvement were met with widespread disbelief and officials later pointed the finger at the Indian mujahideen, which had claimed responsibility and promised further attacks. One report, citing police sources, suggested the group had hired gunmen to attack westerners on sight.

The security warnings come at the end of a terrible week for India in which several national teams threatened to withdraw from the competition, voicing dismay at [the ramshackle condition of the Games village](#), the collapse of a footbridge to the main stadium and the tourist shooting.

To add to visitors' concerns, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors has now expressed serious misgivings about the quality of the stadiums. The institution's head in India, Sachin Sandhir, warned of serious shortcomings in the public and sporting infrastructure, despite the estimated £6.3bn spent on the Games.

"The last-minute dash to complete most venues has resulted in huge compromises on quality of projects, bypassing of clearances, and exploitation of workers," he said.

He said structures caving in or showing signs of damage so soon after being built – a ceiling within the main stadium also collapsed last week – "raise serious concerns on the structural quality, viability and safety of venues, and are indicative of the gross violations of building codes and regulations and the level of adherence to ethical professional practices".

Sandhir criticised the Games as a wasted opportunity for India to showcase its talents, blaming rampant corruption, inefficiency, a lack of trained and qualified professionals, and the allocation of construction works to ill-suited agencies. "The absolute disregard to the use of standard material and equipment has also seriously jeopardised safety of venues," he said.

In a verdict which will do little to reassure those heading for Delhi, he added: "We can now only wait and watch and be hopeful that not all the venues were subjected to this lackadaisical approach to development and, in fact, some of these will actually deliver to international standards."

Some athletes have now started to arrive in Delhi, but while organisers believe that their swift reaction to international protests – which included the prime minister, Manmohan Singh, taking personal charge – may have helped turn a corner, many parts of the city and its key Games-related projects still resemble a badly drained building site.

The first members of Team England to arrive have been staying in a five-star hotel after shocked officials deemed accommodation in the Games village unacceptable. Craig Hunter, England's chef de mission, said he was glad to see the work was being done to improve conditions in the village, but added "we are in a phase of looking at the detail, making sure that fire and safety equipment and procedures are in place and that the apartments are clean and safe. Our next wave of athletes arrives on Sunday and a lot still needs to happen before then. So more and swift action is required."

Yesterday, Fennell said there had been considerable improvements but that there was still a lot to do if the Games were to go ahead as planned. "What is of great concern is the safety and security of athletes and officials," he said.

About 7,000 athletes from 71 countries were expected to travel to Delhi, but several have pulled out, citing security fears, concerns over the accommodation and the ongoing dengue fever problem – worsened by large pools of stagnant water that have proved a breeding ground for mosquitos – as reasons enough to stay at home.

Australia's world discus champion, Dani Samuels, said the mosque shooting had led to her decision to pull out.

English diver Peter Waterfield, a previous gold and silver medal winner, said he was putting his family first and would not put himself at risk by travelling.

"I have a wife and two young children who were very concerned about me attending the event and this decision is one that we have made as a family. I hope that people will understand and respect this," he said.

Among the potential banana skins India must still negotiate are a court verdict due out on Tuesday on the hugely contentious Hindu-Muslim dispute involving the religious site at Ayodhya, in Uttar Pradesh, which has claimed thousands of lives in recent years. Security forces around the country have been placed on alert as a ruling is delivered on whether a Hindu temple or Muslim mosque can be built there.

The task of keeping order will be made more difficult by the decision to assign at least 40% of police in the capital to Games security, including inspectors in charge of anti-terrorism squads.

But Delhi's police commissioner, YS Dadwal, said that he was completely satisfied with security arrangements. "I assure international athletes that there is foolproof security for the Commonwealth Games," he said. "There is no doubt over it" ([Guardian, 2010](#)).

Title: WikiLeaks: India Faces Bioterror Threat, Said Cable

Date: December 17, 2010

Source: [NDTV](#)

Abstract: US diplomats were concerned that India could be the target of a biological terror attack, with fatal diseases such as anthrax being released into the country before spreading around the world,

according to diplomatic cables released by WikiLeaks.

The confidential cables revealed that a senior Indian diplomat told the US in 2006 that concerns about biological weapons were "no longer academic", adding that intelligence suggested terror groups were increasingly discussing biowarfare, the Guardian reported on Friday.

"(Diplomat) YK Singh reported that Indian intelligence is picking up chatter indicating jihadi groups are interested in bioterrorism, for example seeking out like-minded PhDs in biology and biotechnology," a cable from the US embassy in New Delhi sent to Washington said.

"He compared the prospects for nuclear terrorism ('still in the realm of the imaginary') to bioterrorism ('an ideal weapon for terrorism ... anthrax could pose a serious problem ... it is no longer an academic exercise for us')."

Another cable warns that "advances in the biotech sector and shifting terrorist tactics that focus on disrupting India's social cohesion and economic prosperity oblige the (Government of India) to look at the possibility of terror groups using biological agents as weapons of mass destruction and economic and social disruption".

It also warns terrorists could easily find the material they need for bioterrorism in India and use the country as a base for launching an international campaign involving the spread of fatal diseases.

"The plethora of indigenous highly pathogenic and virulent agents naturally occurring in India and the large Indian industrial base - combined with weak controls - also make India as much a source of bioterrorism material as a target," diplomats warned.

"Release in an Indian city could facilitate international spread ... Delhi airport alone sees planes depart daily to numerous European, Asian, Middle Eastern and African destinations, as well as non-stop flights to Chicago and Newark.

"Terrorists planning attacks anywhere in the world could use India's advanced biotechnology industry and large biomedical research community as potential sources of biological agents.

"Given the strong web of air connections Delhi shares with the rest of the world and the vulnerabilities that might be exploited at airports, a person wittingly or unwittingly could easily take hazardous materials into or out of the country."

Though its author admitted the chance of such an attack was slim, the cable referred to Indian government intelligence, passed to the US, indicating that Islamic extremist groups were "seeking to recruit or employ biology/biotech PhD holders from within India".

The cable focused particularly on the lack of preparedness of Indian authorities for such an attack, assessing Indian government assurances that the country could defend itself against bioterrorism to be "unconvincing".

Scientists attached to the US embassy had been shown photographs taken by a senior Indian army officer from "frontline field laboratories for diagnostics of infectious diseases" which "demonstrated a host of poor laboratory security and safety practices, including families sleeping in labs and disposable gloves being washed for re-use or being disposed of as non-hazardous biological waste", the cable reported.

The dispatch is one of many dealing with the threat of terrorism in India sent by diplomats in New Delhi both before and after the 26/11 Mumbai attacks that were carried out by the Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT) group in November 2008.

Earlier cables focused more on the radicalisation of Muslims within India.

One is optimistic. "India's over 150 million Muslim population is largely unattracted to extremism. India's growing economy, vibrant democracy, and inclusive culture, encourage Muslims to seek success and social mobility in the mainstream and reduces alienation," it said.

Though the Muslim community in India "suffers from higher rates of poverty than most other groups in India, and can be the victims of discrimination and prejudice ... the vast majority remain committed to the Indian state and seek to participate in mainstream political and economic life", the cable said.

"Only a small number of young Muslims have ... gravitated toward pan-Islamic and pro-Pakistan organisations, which sometimes engage in acts of violence" ([NDTV, 2010](#)).

Title: Man Falls To Death From Rooftop After Monkey Attack

Date: February 22, 2011

Source: [Times of India](#)

Abstract: After two elephants injured a [Korean couple](#) at Amber, it was the turn of monkeys on Monday to create a ruckus. A 42-year-old businessman fell from the third floor of his house after being attacked by a group of monkeys in Galta Gate area in the morning. He died on the spot.

According to the police, the deceased, Giriraj Prasad Gupta, was a resident of Raghunath Colony in Galta Gate and owned a shop in Surajpole. He used to take a stroll on the rooftop of his third floor along with his wife every morning, said his father [Brij Bihari Gupta](#).

At around 6 am, Giriraj asked his wife to go down and get tea for him.

"She had taken a few steps down the stairs when a group of monkeys jumped to the rooftop from another house and attacked Giriraj," said a police officer.

His wife told police that while trying to scare away the monkeys, Giriraj asked her to run for safety.

"As his wife climbed down the stairs, she saw the monkeys attacking Giriraj," said the officer adding that the he fell head-on to the ground. "Giriraj's brother, who was in his room on the second floor, heard a loud thud and peeped out of the window. He saw Giriraj and rushed outside. But he had died on the spot," said the officer.

Nevertheless, the victim was rushed to [SMS Hospital](#) by family members, but declared brought dead. The hospital informed the police following which a post-mortem was conducted.

"We have handed over the body to the family members. A physical verification of the spot will be conducted on Tuesday," said the officer.
([Times of India, 2011](#)).

Title: Anthrax Found In 26 Drinking Wells In India

Date: January 10, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A group of students from Palamur University in Andhra Pradesh, India, found deadly anthrax bacteria in the ground water of more than 26 habitations during research for a project.

Pawan Kumar, the head of the department of microbiology, sent the students to nearby villages to obtain water samples of colored water from open water bodies to test in the laboratory. After examining the water, Kumar suspected that the samples contained *Bacillus anthracis*, the bacteria that causes anthrax. The Center for Cellular and Molecular Biology confirmed his fears, the [Deccan Herald](#) reports.

"The water has *Bacillus anthracis* bacteria which causes anthrax, a zoonotic disease that is transmissible

to humans through handling or consumption of contaminated animal products," Kumar said, according to the [Deccan Herald](#).

The water samples were collected from Kodangal, Midjil, Papireddyguda, Khillaghanapuram, Atmakur, Aamanagallu, Lingala, Devarakonda and Alampur. The water had been contaminated from raw sewage, animal and blood products.

"The villagers in these places, even in a tourist spot such as Alampur, drink this water day in and day out," Venkat Reddy, a student, said, the [Deccan Herald](#) reports. "They are suffering from unknown diseases, many with ulcers so we want to go further and seek protected water for our people."

Humans can become infected with anthrax by handling products or consuming undercooked meat from infected animals. Infections can also occur from inhaling spores in contaminated anthrax products or in the intentional release of spores during a bioterrorist attack ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: Island could be the first location hit in a man-made bio-terror generated pandemic. An island could serve as a controlled pandemic environment whereby video footage of the sick and dying would then be broadcast worldwide in order to convince humanity that there is indeed a real pandemic. After a short time, the pandemic will likely "spread" off the island thus giving the impression that the virus is airborne. Various islands have been home to numerous bio-terror drills and war games which indicate that an island will eventually be targeted for bio-terror.

Currently, there are [four BSL labs on islands in the South Pacific](#) including the "Defence Science Organization (DSO)" in Singapore, the "Preventive Medical Institute of ROC Ministry of National Defense" in Taiwan, China, the "Institute of Physical and Chemical Research" in Kantō, Tsukuba, Japan, and the "National Institute for Infectious Diseases" in Tokyo, Japan. Interestingly, the DSO in Singapore retains a BSL 4 mobile autopsy facility and has a stated goal to conduct autopsies during a deadly epidemic outbreak.

Title: Guam Simulates Attack

Date: January 13, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Guam simulated a biological, chemical and radioactive attack this week as part of a 36 hour training exercise to test local and federal agencies' preparedness in the face of a terrorist attack.

The event began when a joint FBI and Guam Police Department SWAT program raided a terrorist cell followed by the transportation by "terrorists" of chemical and biological weapons to locations spread around the island at 4 a.m..

The FBI, Coast Guard and Customs officials mobilized by 7 a.m. to intercept the cell at Cabras Island. The "terrorists" were found to be loading containers of gas and radioactive materials at that location.

Later on in the day, a plane that crashed at the airport leaked chemical gas. Those "terrorists" were tracked down, apprehended and interrogated.

The Guam Homeland Security and the Office of Civil Defense, in conjunction with Joint Task Force – Homeland Defense, the Guam National Guard's 94th Civil Support Team, the Alaska National Guard's 103rd Civil Support Team and multiple local and federal response agencies, carried out the exercise, which included approximately 100 emergency response personnel.

The simulated attack centered on the strategic importance of Guam, which is home to a large military personnel population. Guam is considered a first line of defense for the United States as well.

The goal for the simulation, which was a worst-case scenario for Guam, was to test the coordinated response among the nation's different agencies and to identify gaps in communication and response time as well as the collective participation of multiple agencies.

"This is a perfect opportunity for us to realize our challenges and our weaknesses and correct them before something should ever happen in the real world," Lesley Leon Guerrero, spokeswoman for Guam Homeland Security, told the Guam Pacific Daily News ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Trinidad And Tobago On Lookout For Bioterror Attack

Date: March 15, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The permanent secretary of Trinidad and Tobago's National Security Ministry has announced that there exists a real threat to the nation of an attack by terrorists using deadly toxins.

Speaking at a crisis management simulation exercise on bioterrorism held at the Hilton Trinidad in St. Ann's, Jennifer Boucaud-Blake, the permanent secretary, made the announcement.

"There is much evidence to suggest that terrorists have a strong interest in the use of biological weapons," Boucaud-Blake said, the Trinidad & Tobago Express reported. "Many still question whether the threat exists or can occur, especially in our part of the world. Ladies and gentlemen, there is no question in my mind that the threat is real.

"A single bioterrorist attack can cause hundreds, or even thousands of deaths. It can annihilate entire states such as our very own Caribbean islands. Should such an issue not be taken seriously? Moreover, even if the hundreds or thousands do not die, the fear, panic and subsequent social and economic disorder that could follow such an attack are additional reasons why we should take this threat seriously."

Boucaud-Blake made the announcement at the "Exercise Bio-Shield" seminar, organized by the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism, which was held last week ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Guam Guard To Hold Training Exercises This Week

Date: May 13, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Guam Army National Guard's 95th Civil Support Team will be holding CBRN training exercises this week in what used to be the old Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Housing Authority in Dededo, Kuam News reports.

The public service announcement was made so as to not alarm residents in and around the area, officials told Kuam News.

The required training and evaluation, which will simulate a chemical attack and focus on preparation and responses for the possibility of such attacks, is held once about every 18 months, Guard Spokesman Captain Ken Ola told the paper.

The training exercises, Ola said, are an invaluable tool to test the technical skills of troops in the field.

"They're the first responders for incidents like chemical and biological incidents where you may have a potential of mass impact on the population," Ola told Kuam News.

The training exercises are slated to continue through the rest of this week, according to Ola.

The Guam Army National Guard maintains two armories in two communities and is the most forward-positioned Joint Force Headquarters in the nation, according to GlobalSecurity.Org. The Guam Guard works jointly with the U.S. Naval Forces Marianas, the 13th Air Force, Andersen Air Force Base, the

Armed Forces Committee, Guam Chamber of Commerce and the local chapter of the Employer Support for the Guard and Reserve ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Hawaii National Guard Trains To Fight CBRN Attack

Date: December 23, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The all-hazard response team of the Hawaii National Guard, known as the CERF, recently participated in a six day chemical, biological, nuclear and high-yield explosive training exercise and received validation from the Joint Interagency Training and Education Center.

The setup and training occurred between December 13 and December 18 and included members of the Air Force and Army. The team responded to a simulation of a dirty bomb detonation containing sarin gas that required a search, extraction, decontamination and medical treatment for the simulated victims, the U.S. Air Force reports.

"The exercise we're going through is evaluation of the team to be sure they meet standards set by the National Guard bureau as far as responding to the disaster and treating the casualties that come out of the disaster," Col. Stanley Sato, the 154th Medical Group commander, said, according to the U.S. Air Force. "The Guard's primary mission is homeland defense; typically, we've responded to earthquakes, floods (and) storm cleanup. We've never had any incidents with weapons of mass destruction in Hawaii like they did in the Oklahoma City bombing, but anything that might happen to the homeland, we would be there."

CERF was founded in 2004 and is evaluated every two years. Hawaii is thought to be a strategic location for the military due to its location in the Pacific. If called upon, CERF members could support Hawaii or another state or territory ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Virgin Islands Conducts WMD Training Exercise

Date: February 10, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The 23rd Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team of the Virgin Islands National Guard recently conducted a training exercise in Frederiksted to be prepared to respond to hazard-related emergencies.

The training activity prepared the team to deal with any chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or high-yield explosive inside the territory or within the southeast corridor of the United States, including Georgia, North Carolina, Puerto Rico and Alabama, according to the Virgin Islands Daily News.

The U.S. Army North evaluated the National Guard unit during the training simulation, which began at 4:30 a.m. and lasted throughout the day. Nineteen out of 22 team members participated in the drill in which they needed to identify, assess and give an analysis of the substance they collected.

The scenario included the delivery of a pallet of packages that had an elevated radiological reading on a ship at a pier.

"The culmination of years of training ensures that we meet the marks set forth from other CSTs across the nation," Maj. Kenneth Alleyne, the 23rd's unit commander, said, according to the Virgin Islands Daily News. "It is the same standard across the board and we're just as good as every state and territory."

While the team knew it would be participating in the activity, they did not know where it would be located or what the scenario would be.

"All CSTs are top-notch and the V.I.'s are no different," Lt. Col. Bruce Alzner, of the Army North Civil Support Team Readiness Group, said, the Virgin Islands Daily News reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Taiwan Simulates Biological, Nuclear Attacks

Date: June 30, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Taiwan recently held a major anti-terrorism exercise simulating potential nuclear and biological attacks.

Over 1,200 personnel from several law enforcement agencies and military units took part in the drills, which lasted over two hours and tested the authorities' command and communications capabilities and response to unconventional warfare, according to NDTV.com.

"The main aim of this drill is to test the capabilities of every administrative unit to respond to a terrorist attack," President Ma Ying-jeou said, TaiwanToday.com reports. "Although Taiwan has not been a target of terrorism, every unit must map out response plans and practice implementing them in simulated drills so as to discourage terrorists from ever attempting to attack Taiwan and to ensure they do not succeed if they do try."

During the scenario, terrorists placed a dirty bomb on an oil tanker anchored in the harbor, which they then ignited. Also during the attack, enemy forces took control of a bus and demanded the release of a captured terrorist leader held by Taiwanese forces.

After receiving reports of the hostage situation and the potential bomb threat, units from the Coast Guard, National Police Agency and Military Police were dispatched and took control of the situation. They successfully rescued the hostages and cleaned up the explosion site, according to ChinaPost.com ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Marines Drill In Japan On CBRN Preparedness

Date: July 1, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Marines with the 3rd Battalion, 12th Marine Regiment, took part in chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear training on June 25 at the East Fuji Maneuver Area in Japan.

The training familiarized the battalion with how to conduct live-fire artillery operations while dealing with a CBRN threat.

Battalion commander Lt. Col. Ricardo Miagany described the training as a priority because it incorporated lessons the marines learned during Operation Tomodachi, the U.S. disaster-relief effort following the March 11 earthquake and tsunami in Japan.

"We were able to support the Japanese people in their time of crisis during Operation Tomodachi," Christopher I. Kamm, the chief warrant officer and a battalion CBRN officer, said. "Now we are fully capitalizing on the CBRN lessons learned, regarding radiation survey, monitoring and overall contamination awareness. Operation Tomodachi was the first time it was done for real—it wasn't just a theoretical training evolution."

The scenario, created by 2nd Lt. David A. Serrano, the battalion's intelligence officer, tested the ability of marines to conduct combat operations in a contaminated environment. The training also incorporated the opportunity to cooperate with Japanese allies.

"It gives the Marines the opportunity to train in the environment in which they could potentially fight, should any threat arise," Serrano said. "It reinforces our alliance with Japan. The Japan Ground Self-Defense Force assists us when we train in their homeland, and, when they see that we are constantly prepared to be that '911 force,' it reminds them that we are still here to help them protect their country."

Serrano and Kamm both called the training a success.

"I think the Marines got good training out of it," Serrano said. "The commanders got to be on the other side of a moving, thinking enemy, and they made the right decisions" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Ireland Forces To Train Against Biothreats

Date: August 8, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A major British electronics company will help train defense forces in Ireland to deal with industrial or terrorist industries involving chemical and biological agents.

Argon Electronics of Luton, England, won the contract to supply a virtual chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear system to train operatives to deal with hazardous situations, according to the Independent. This year alone, army bomb disposal teams have been called out 14 times to deal with hazardous chemical substances in Ireland.

On Friday, a highly unstable and dangerous chemical was discovered in a science lab at Ashbourne Community School in Co Meath. The chemical, 2,4 dinitrophenylhydrazine, is potentially explosive and could have blown out the doors and windows of the lab.

The chemical was discovered during a routine audit of chemicals at the school. Army experts removed the chemical to a nearby waste ground and later carried out a controlled explosion.

The Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams have also been trained to deal with nuclear or biological materials. The British firm was involved in a major U.K. simulation earlier in the year when emergency services needed to deal with the aftermath of a terrorism attack where a radioactive material was released after a plane hijack.

Similar exercises have been held in Ireland, including Operation Contained Freedom in February in Dublin Port. That scenario involved Army experts, gardai and firemen and dealt with a mock "dirty bomb" – a terrorist weapon that uses conventional explosives to disperse deadly germs or radioactive material ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Guam Mounts Bio-Terror Attack Response Drill

Date: November 15, 2011

Source: [Government Security News](#)

Abstract: The western Pacific island of Guam began a three-day drill on Nov. 15 to test its response to a bio-terror attack.

Guam Homeland Security and the Office of Civil Defense (GHS/OCD) said it and the island nation's Department of Public Health and Social Services is coordinating with other Guam government agencies to conduct a Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Full Scale Exercise (FSE) it calls Operation Pa'ti.

Located east of the Philippines and China and south of Japan, Guam is an unincorporated U.S. territory and its residents are U.S. citizens. There are also several U.S. Navy and Air Force bases on the island. The strategic national stockpile, run jointly by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention and the

Department of Homeland Security, is the U.S. national repository of antibiotics, vaccines, chemical antidotes, antitoxins and other critical medical equipment and supplies. The supplies are set aside in case of a bioterror attack or national pandemic. The stockpile can supplement and re-supply local health authorities in dire situations.

The FSE, said a statement by GHS, was preceded by a tabletop exercise and is set to run Nov. 15-18. The exercise is a simulation designed to test the government of Guam's public health response capabilities to an anthrax biological terrorist attack with emphasis on coordination with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and support from the local government's emergency management system.

GHS warned the island's population that there may be emergency response vehicles on the roadways and at various government facilities during the exercise. The villages that may be affected include Yigo, Dededo, Upper Tumon, Tamuning and Mangilao, said the agency ([Government Security News, 2011](#)).

Title: Guam Simulates Bioattack

Date: November 16, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Guam Homeland Security, the Department of Public Health and Social Services, the Office of Civil Defense and other government agencies in Guam have begun a strategic national stockpile full scale exercise known as Operation Pa'ti.

Operation Pa'ti simulates a biological terrorist attack. Specifically, the agencies involved in the exercise simulate what to do if terrorists spread anthrax on the island of Guam. The exercise is designed to test the public health capabilities of GovGuam, Pacific News Center reports.

They agencies have even practiced calling the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta.

"In the event that we do get attacked we need to practice and prepare for that and basically what it is there's real particular steps on how to prepare when to trigger requests to the federal government for emergency assets," Patrick Lujan, a representative of the Department of Public Health, said, according to Pacific News Center.

Residents of Mangilao, Tamuning, Upper Tumon, Dededo and Yigo have been advised of emergency response vehicles on the roadways and at various GovGuam facilities during the exercise.

The exercise includes a tabletop exercise testing GovGuam's response capabilities to the simulated attack, according to Alyssa Benito, a Homeland Security spokesperson. Operation Pa'ti began Tuesday and will take place over the course of four days, KUAM reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Virgin Islands Simulates Anthrax Attack Response

Date: March 19, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A team of police in the Virgin Islands ran a counterterrorism drill on Friday to pursue four fake suspects and contain fake anthrax that they released at the former J. Antonio Jarvis school building.

The team of officers took part in the drill during the midday heat on Friday, attempting to track both the simulated suspects and a detectable but harmless anthrax substitute, [Virgin Islands Daily News](#) reports.

The Virgin Islands was also in Department of Homeland Security news this week for the closure of a large refinery that might affect United States infrastructure, the dependence on foreign imports and the

vulnerability to terrorism. During a subcommittee hearing, the DHS plans to discuss the refinery closings and the consequences on pipelines to national security, the [Examiner](#) reports.

“More than 30 U.S. refineries have closed in the last decade,” Representative Patrick Meehan (R-Pa.), said, according to the Examiner. “Most recently, two Philadelphia area refineries have closed and one is scheduled to close. Together they account for 50 percent of the Northeast’s capacity. Another large refinery in the Virgin Islands has closed. This hearing will help us understand the homeland security consequences of refinery closures, both in terms of threats to critical infrastructure and our dependence on imports from unstable parts of the world. The pipelines, could be vulnerable to disruption from a terrorist attack or natural disaster” ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: There is a host of evidence in the form of bio-terror propaganda, drills, war games, plots and patsies which suggests that the 2012 summer Olympics in London, England, may be the victim of a state-sponsored bio-terror attack. Starting in 2002, the Olympics has been front and center in the war against bio-terror, and may be used as the stage for international terrorism in the near future.

Title: An Olympian Bioterror Effort

Date: February 6, 2002

Source: [Pittsburgh Post-Gazette](#)

Title: U.S. Holds Pre-Olympics Bio-Planning Exercise

Date: January 22, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: U.S. federal, state and local authorities have finished a planning exercise to respond to a potential massive health disaster in British Columbia during the 2010 Winter Games.

“Nothing indicates to us at this time that we should be concerned about any significant disease outbreak, or anything of that nature,” an emergency-response specialist for Whatcom County, just south of British Columbia, told CTVOlympics.com “But the reality is, there will be a lot of people there. There will be a lot of food venues. Our responsibility is to prepare for the full spectrum of things that could occur, from a small outbreak of a day-to-day disease to anthrax.”

The exercise, called Infection Detection, centered on Americans that arrived at the border, informing agents that they had suddenly been hit by symptoms of an illness that they could not explain. All of the victims had the common characteristic that they had been at the Olympics.

As more and more mock patients arrived at the border, agents put on white masks and gloves to deal with citizens complaining of respiratory problems, diarrhea and nausea. A makeshift triage center was also erected in a nearby parking area.

At the triage center, staff questioning the citizens further before, theoretically, sending them to the appropriate professionals for further care.

The exercise revealed that border agents are in need of more resources, which would allow them to escort sick people to the triage screening center. Relying on those who are sick to remember directions and drive themselves, it was revealed, did not work.

Another lesson learned was that medical staff need to implement a better balance of treatment for symptoms with investigations into the origins of the problem, working to quickly identify those most in need of critical care and then figuring out what the source of the affliction is ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Olympic Armageddon: How Terrorists Could Send Nuclear Bomb Up The Thames To Target

London 2012 Games
Date: March 31, 2010
Source: [Daily Mail](#)

Abstract: This week, Security Minister Lord West warned there was a real danger that Al Qaeda terrorists could use a boat to transport a 'dirty' nuclear bomb up the Thames and detonate it in the heart of London.

Here, top thriller writer TOM CAIN, whose most recent novel is about a terrifying Al Qaeda attack on London, imagines the unthinkable...

Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, July 27, 2012. The group of men and women gathered in the Home Office meeting room were grey-skinned with exhaustion. They had been working together for years, sharing a steadily growing burden of responsibility that now threatened to crush them.

In less than an hour, the London Olympics of 2012 would get under way at a ceremony presided over by Her Majesty the Queen and attended by political leaders from around the world. More than a billion people would be watching live on TV.

The Olympic Stadium was now, officially, the top terrorist target on earth. The meeting room contained representatives from MI6 and MI5 the Special Forces, the Metropolitan Police's SO15 Counter-Terrorism Unit and a slew of Government departments. They were way past the point of making preparations. Every possible eventuality had been considered and its dangers analysed.

CCTV cameras, backed by facial recognition systems, were tracking the crowds travelling to the Olympic Stadium and gathering in its stands. Teams of sniffer dogs had gone over every square millimetre of the Olympic site, looking for explosives.

In the skies above London, police spotter drones were tracking any suspicious movements of traffic. Helicopters fitted with radiation sensors had swept the city from the air, seeking out the gamma rays that would signal the presence of a nuclear device.

Everything had been thought of. And yet there could still be nasty surprises. Such as the alert they had just received from GCHQ, the Government's surveillance centre in Cheltenham. It stated there had been a sudden spike in communications traffic between known activists in the Islamic fundamentalist movement.

One email in particular had caught the attention of a GCHQ supercomputer. Sent from an iPhone belonging to a regular worshipper at one of London's most radical mosques, it read: 'Have collected those old 90s records. Taking them to the party now.'

It seemed perfectly innocent, but for two digits and two letters, placed consecutively: 9-0-s-r. Together they formed the chemical symbol for a substance called strontium-90. And that was enough to silence the room.

'Wonderful,' sighed a senior MI6 officer with heavy irony. 'A dirty bomb. Just what we need.'

Though no one in Westminster knew it, about 50 kg of strontium-90 was sitting at that moment less than five miles from the Olympic Stadium.

It had come from the frozen wasteland of Russia's Arctic coast. There, it had been used to power one of a string of unmanned lighthouses erected by the former Soviet government, then forgotten in the chaos of the post-Communist years.

Retrieved by a Russian mafia gang, the strontium was sold on to Al Qaeda operatives fighting alongside Islamic rebels in Chechnya. They placed it in a lead casket, which rendered the strontium's radioactivity undetectable, and transported it to the UK in a container marked Agricultural Equipment.

Now the strontium had come to rest in an anonymous unit on an industrial estate in Walthamstow, East London. But it would not be at rest for much longer.

The Prime Minister had sent his deputy director of communications to the Home Office meeting, the director himself having bagged a Royal Box seat at the Olympics opening ceremony. 'Dirty bomb' was not a phrase the spin doctor wanted to see on tomorrow's front pages.

'What are we talking about here?' he asked. 'Is this some kind of nuke?'

An official from the Ministry of Defence, whose speciality was threat assessment, was the first to speak.

'Not exactly. A dirty bomb contains nuclear material, but it doesn't use it to generate the actual explosion. The blast comes from conventional explosives, like a regular bomb. So it's much, much less powerful than even the smallest atom bomb.'

'Well that's a relief.' 'Ah, not exactly. You see, the blast from the explosives smashes into the nuclear material, such as this strontium-90, and blasts it into highly toxic dust, which is spread by the force of the blast and then carried on the wind. Anyone breathing that air inhales the toxic dust.'

The spin doctor grimaced at the thought of talking away that disaster. 'How dangerous is this toxic dust? What kind of casualties are we talking?'

'It's a matter of quantity. People close to the blast, who are exposed to high doses of radioactive material will die. In less severe cases, exposure will cause serious, but survivable, sickness.'

'For most people, however, who breathe a very diluted amount of the material, a mile or two from the bomb site, it would be no better or worse than, say, smoking a few packets of cigarettes.'

'Well, that's good, isn't it?' asked the spinner, desperate for a positive angle.

'Not entirely,' the bureaucrat replied. 'For one thing, a large, high-explosive bomb in the Olympic Stadium, could easily cause thousands of casualties. And with 80,000 people crammed into a confined space, even those who escape the blast will inevitably breathe in a great deal of heavily radioactive air.'

'In total, I would expect many times the number of deaths the Americans suffered on 9/11. The same would apply, of course, if the bomb were to go off at any of the other Olympic celebrations tonight.'

Giant screens had been erected in Britain's major cities to broadcast the opening ceremony. Each would attract tens of thousands of revellers. Just down the road from the meeting, Trafalgar Square was already crammed with people.

'My God!' the spin-doctor gasped. 'And the whole thing'll be live on TV. The Olympics will be over before they'd begun. Britain's reputation in the world would be...'

'Devastated,' nodded the MI6 officer. 'This would give Al Qaeda the greatest propaganda triumph in its history. And it would be our greatest humiliation.'

'There's something else,' said the man from the Ministry of Defence. 'The dust eventually settles on the ground and on buildings as fallout, which, in strontium's case, would continue to emit radiation for around 30 years. So it has to be cleaned up, which is not an easy process.'

'In fact, it may be simpler to knock down any affected buildings, remove contaminated earth and rebuild from scratch.'

'So the Olympic site...' 'Would be a write-off, as would any city centre hit by a dirty bomb. A decade after 9/11, the Ground Zero site was still a gigantic hole in the ground. A dirty bomb in central London would be even more devastating. Politically, financially, psychologically, this would be a wound from which the country might never recover.'

'So where the hell is this strontium then?' the spin doctor demanded. And this time, no one had an answer.

Rafik Anwar was the son of a Pakistani industrialist and an upper-class Englishwoman. Educated at Harrow and Oxford, Anwar appeared to devote himself now to the playboy life that his money, charm and looks so well suited.

He bedded high society's prettiest girls. He gave witty quotes to delighted gossip columnists. And in his most private moments, with none but his God to observe him, Anwar waited for the day when he would tear their world apart. That day had now come.

In the drab, shed-like surroundings of the industrial unit, Anwar had watched as an Al Qaeda explosives expert wired the deadly strontium-90 to a 200 kg charge of C4 plastic explosive, packed on a wooden pallet.

When the job was done, the expert sent a coded message on his i-Phone via a series of apparently innocent contacts to the team's controllers in Pakistan, confirming that the operation was on schedule.

Had any of the bombers known that the message had been intercepted, they would have been untroubled. It was too late to stop them now. The completed bomb was loaded into a dusty white Transit van.

Anwar and two other men got on board, then drove away through the streets of East London, out past Walthamstow Marshes towards the Springfield marina on the River Lee Navigation.

The river flows to the Thames. And it passes right by the Olympic Stadium on the way.

Three months previously, Anwar had bought a berth at the marina and used it to moor his pride and joy, a £1.1m XSR48 superboat, capable of doing 100mph.

The pallet was loaded aboard. The van drove away. Then Rafik Anwar took the controls of his boat, left the mooring and set off for the Olympic Stadium and his own glorious martyrdom.

The security forces had not been idle. While telecoms experts worked on determining the location from which the 90sr message had been sent, military commanders had doubled the number of bomb-disposal teams on-site at the Olympic Stadium.

MI5 agents were hustling all their informants and sources of information, trying to find any scraps of data that might provide a clue as to who was planning what and when. Meanwhile, the dignitaries were starting to arrive at the Olympic Stadium.

Thirty-seven minutes before the ceremony was due to begin, the email was traced to the industrial estate where the bomb had been assembled. Within ten minutes, armed police had arrived there, closely followed by MI5 and Special Forces personnel.

It took a further three minutes to uncover the unit used to house the strontium. Footage from the nearest CCTV cameras was swiftly examined, the Transit was identified and its route to the marina tracked.

Rafik Anwar's face was caught on video footage and recognised by an MI5 officer, not because he was on any list of suspects, but because she recognised him from an article in Tatler magazine.

By chance, the article had described Anwar's magnificent speedboat. So now they knew how he planned to deliver his attack. Whether there was any time to do anything about it was another matter.

The 2012 Olympics were eight minutes away from starting and the Royal Box was all but full when security personnel reached the marina where Anwar's boat had been moored. But the berth was empty. The boat had gone.

The Olympic Stadium stands on an island surrounded by rivers and canals. One of them is the River Lee Navigation, which runs along one side of the stadium.

It is possible to go by river and canal all the way from the Olympic site to Birmingham. This would make the stadium extremely vulnerable to waterborne attack, were it not for the many locks that govern the flow of water and boats. Shut down the locks and you shut down the water traffic.

On the day of the opening ceremony, there wasn't a working lock within several miles of the stadium

That explained the choice of the Springfield marina. It was as far from the stadium as one could travel without passing through a lock.

Rafik Anwar was, therefore, able to shift at motorway speeds down open water towards the Olympic site in his XSR48. And with him was coming a radioactive dirty bomb.

Anwar's boat was rocketing past Hackney Marshes when a Metropolitan Police patrol helicopter picked it up. The pilot swooped towards the river, hovering 20ft above the water. He switched on the chopper's powerful searchlight, beaming it straight at Anwar's face, hoping to dazzle him.

Then the pilot spoke through a loudspeaker: 'This is the Metropolitan Police. Stop immediately or we will shoot. I repeat: stop or we will shoot.'

The boat kept coming. The helicopter swung through 90 degrees, so that it was side-on to the boat. The sliding door of the cabin opened and two police marksmen opened fire with Heckler and Koch MP-5 submachine guns. From the riverbank, a four-man SAS squad added to the hailstorm of hot lead.

The windscreen in front of Rafik Anwar disintegrated. The cockpit erupted around him as one bullet after another smashed into it. He rocked backwards in his seat as he was hit in the shoulder. Another round grazed the side of his body. But he ignored the pain and forced himself to grip the controls even tighter.

He was almost there. The stadium was just a couple of hundred metres ahead. In a matter of seconds he would be alongside it. The guns kept firing. A round smashed into Anwar's chest, ripping into his heart. Another struck him in the lungs. He slumped forward over the controls. But Rafik Anwar died with a smile on his face. It was too late to stop him now.

The quad bike carrying an ammunition technical officer, one of the Army's elite bomb disposal men, had been racing along the path that ran parallel to the water, following the boat, which had come to rest with its sleek, pointed nose resting against the riverbank. The ATO skidded to a halt, jumped off the bike, raced to the bank and leapt onto the boat.

He wore no protective suit. There was no point. When you're working next to a bomb, it doesn't matter how much armour you've got on. If it goes, you go.

There were two minutes to go till the ceremony began. There was no hope of evacuating the stadium and, anyway, the spectators would be safer in it than out in the open.

The ATO found the massive bomb in the passenger cabin in the bows of the boat, forward from the shattered cockpit where Rafik Anwar lay.

There was a timer atop the mass of C4 and strontium-90. It struck the ATO that even if the bomb did not go off, he was so close to the radioactive material that it might just kill him anyway. The clock showed 48 seconds till detonation.

From the stadium there came the sound of a massive roar as the lights over the athletics field dimmed. The show was about to begin. The ATO ignored everything as he examined the wires and circuit boards in front of him.

Thirty seconds. He couldn't fix it in time. Twenty seconds... 15... 10...

The hell with it, the ATO simply cut every wire he could see. He waited for the detonation of a booby trap. He watched the clock count down to zero. And nothing happened. The bomb remained silent and inert. The Olympic Stadium was safe.

In that room in Queen Anne's Gate, the people who had been following the drama on screens linked to video-phones slumped in exhausted relief and exchanged wan smiles of congratulation.

They had no idea that less than 200m away another Transit van, driven from a different industrial estate, was making its way towards Trafalgar Square and its celebrating crowds. And in the back of that van was another pallet loaded with C4 explosives. And a second consignment of strontium-90... ([Daily Mail, 2010](#)).

Title: China Prevented Several Bioattack During 2008 Olympics

Date: May 20, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Reuters reports that thorough planning by Chinese officials led to a bioterrorism-free 2008 Beijing Olympic experience.

During the 2008 Games, security dealt with several threats of possible biological, chemical and explosive attacks, according to the report. Reuters reports that five unidentified embassies in Beijing received packages containing unidentified white powder. The powder was later tested and found to be harmless, according to a Beijing Health Bureau official, Reuters reports.

Other threats that were uncovered and never materialized during the games included plans to target Olympic venues, load a plane at the Beijing airport with explosives and set off an explosion on the metro train, Reuters reports.

Reuters further states that Chinese officials released a wanted list of eight people after the games who they said had threatened terror attacks on the Olympics. The report states that all eight wanted people

were of China's mostly Muslim minority group, Uighur, and were connected to the East Turkestan Islamic Movement, which the United Nations has said is tied to al Qaeda.

While Beijing went unharmed during the 2008 Summer Olympics, Xinjiang was hit by three attacks before and during the games, according to Reuters. The attacks – involving bombings and stabbings – resulted in 30 total deaths ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: U.K. Warns Of Bioattack Threat For 2010 Olympics

Date: June 14, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: U.K. government security chiefs recently warned that an attack with chemical or biological weapons on the British public transport system remains a major threat to the London Olympics in 2012.

Concerns were raised by reports that nearly 100 Islamic extremists currently serving jail time will be released in time for the games to begin next July. Among those set to be freed are several convicted of bomb plots and conspiracy to murder, according to TheSun.co.uk.

"We know some of them are still committed extremists likely to return to their terrorist activities," Jonathon Evans, head of MI5, the British intelligence service, said, TheSun.co.uk reports.

Two of the early releases include members of an Al-Qaeda-related group. Omar Abdur Rehman and Qaisar Shaffi were sent to prison for plotting to detonate a radioactive bomb. Their cell had also developed plots to bomb the Thames River in order to flood the London metro system and to destroy famous British landmarks, according to Mirror.co.uk.

Rehman and Shaffi will be freed after having served only half of their 15 year sentences as part of a government early-release program. The conditions of their release include a 9 p.m. curfew and the full disclosure of any personal relationships they develop. The pair will also be under 24 hour surveillance, which could cost taxpayers 10 times the amount of keeping them in prison ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: Hundreds Of Frontline Health Workers Vaccinated Against Smallpox

Date: January 1, 2012

Source: [The Telegraph](#)

Abstract: More than five hundred health workers have been vaccinated against smallpox enabling them to deal with a biological terror attack at this year's Olympics.

The move highlights the level of concern within Whitehall over the prospect of extremists turning to germ warfare. Elaborate measures are being taken to counter a range of threats at the summer's Games, with the bill for venue security and policing rising above £1 billion.

The Government has also stockpiled sufficient supplies of smallpox vaccines to "mount a UK-wide vaccination programme" in the event of a deliberate release of the disease, which was declared eradicated in 1980.

A Home Office report last January warned that Games venues or public transport would make an "appealing target" for terrorists to launch biological attacks, such as those involving smallpox. The deadly disease could be spread by aerosols and is highly contagious.

The immunised medical staff includes 147 doctors, 164 nurses, 100 paramedics, and 32 scientists, who have been divided up into a series of Smallpox Management and Response Teams (SMART). Each team is made up of five health professionals, including a specialist nurse and a paediatrician. All are specially trained in smallpox diagnosis and management.

Although the teams were not specifically established for the Olympics, the Government has drawn up contingency plans to ensure that they will be available during the period of the Games in July and August ([The Telegraph, 2012](#)).

Title: Global Terror: Potential Flashpoints In 2012

Date: January 4, 2012

Source: [BBC](#)

Abstract: With much of the Middle East in flux, suspicions intensifying over Iran's nuclear ambitions, a deepening political crisis in Pakistan, and the escalation of jihadist violence in Nigeria there are plenty of potential flashpoints in the year ahead.

There is a distinction between localised conflicts that are largely contained within borders and the kind of global, transnational terrorism that produced events such as 9/11, the Madrid bombings and, in the eyes of many, destructive military ventures like the US-led invasion of Iraq.

The Olympics

Britain's hosting of the Olympics this summer will, we are told, see "the biggest security operation in this country since the Second World War". Some 13,500 military personnel will be on duty, a Royal Navy helicopter-carrying warship will be docked near the venue, ground-to-air missiles will be deployed and RAF Typhoon fighters will be on standby to provide air defence. None of which should be needed, if all goes to plan. But the Olympics are classed as a "trophy target" for anyone looking to damage Britain and security preparations are being made on the basis of the national terrorist threat being at "severe", the second highest level in a table of five ([BBC, 2012](#)).

Title: Former Commander Warns Of London 2012 Chemical Attack

Date: February 3, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A former Commandant of the Olympic Hospital CBRN Response Unit from the 2004 Athens games has said that the planners of the London 2012 games have not effectively reached out internationally to assess the risk of a chemical attack.

Retired Brigadier General Galatas Ioannis said in an interview that U.K. CBRN response leaders and agencies had been inclined to poor planning.

"If somebody is deeply involved in planning for this specific area, it is difficult for that person to identify any gaps or deficiencies [than] if you allow an outsider to have a fresh look at the plan," Ioannis said. "That was the reality with the international advisory security team at Athens.

"Whenever I am in a conference in which British officials are presenting, they distribute a feeling that everything is perfect and ready so that they can do the Olympics tomorrow. Then when someone from the audience starts to ask specific questions, you can see long faces, and they get offended because they think we are trying to embarrass them in public. This is not the purpose."

Other specialists in the industry also shared similar feelings and believe that the British government agencies were relying simply on inadequately trained emergency services.

Ioannis and the other specialists were speaking prior the 2011 CBRN Resilience conference, which will take place in London from March 29 through March 30 and will bring together various responders, specialists and military to talk about training and improved operability ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Hundreds Of Frontline Health Workers Vaccinated Against Smallpox

Date: January 1, 2012

Source: [The Telegraph](#)

Abstract: More than five hundred health workers have been vaccinated against smallpox enabling them to deal with a biological terror attack at this year's Olympics.

The move highlights the level of concern within Whitehall over the prospect of extremists turning to germ warfare. Elaborate measures are being taken to counter a range of threats at the summer's Games, with the bill for venue security and policing rising above £1 billion.

The Government has also stockpiled sufficient supplies of smallpox vaccines to "mount a UK-wide vaccination programme" in the event of a deliberate release of the disease, which was declared eradicated in 1980.

A Home Office report last January warned that Games venues or public transport would make an "appealing target" for terrorists to launch biological attacks, such as those involving smallpox. The deadly disease could be spread by aerosols and is highly contagious.

The immunised medical staff includes 147 doctors, 164 nurses, 100 paramedics, and 32 scientists, who have been divided up into a series of Smallpox Management and Response Teams (SMART). Each team is made up of five health professionals, including a specialist nurse and a paediatrician. All are specially trained in smallpox diagnosis and management.

Although the teams were not specifically established for the Olympics, the Government has drawn up contingency plans to ensure that they will be available during the period of the Games in July and August ([The Telegraph, 2012](#)).

Title: U.S. Travelers To Olympics May Bring Home Measles, CDC Warns

Date: March 19, 2012

Source: [USA Today](#)

Abstract: Health officials are bracing for the possibility of a measles outbreak in the [USA](#), fueled by unvaccinated American tourists returning home from this summer's [Olympic Games](#).

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention warns that the Olympics in London, as well as the Euro 2012 soccer cup in Poland and Ukraine, will be huge draws for American travelers and will increase the risk for measles infection. The virus is much more prevalent in Europe, leading to eight deaths and 26,000 illnesses last year.

"Disease knows no borders," said Rebecca Martin, director of the [CDC](#)'s Global Immunization Division. "We are concerned about Americans coming back from the Olympics this summer and unknowingly infecting others."

The Olympics in London starts July 27 and the Euro 2012 soccer cup on June 8 in Poland and Ukraine.

Martin urges Americans who plan to travel this summer to be up-to-date on measles vaccinations. Measles infections have been on the rise in the [U.S.](#) even though vaccinations eliminated the routine spread of the disease here in 2000.

Most U.S. cases of the measles are imported by U.S. travelers who have not been vaccinated. Before routine vaccinations, the virus killed between 3,000 and 5,000 Americans each year.

"We usually have about 50 cases a year, but last year we had a record number of importations" — at least 214 cases — says Greg Wallace, a measles specialist with the CDC's division of viral diseases. About 30% of those cases required hospitalization.

Vaccine breakdown

Who should get the measles vaccine?

- Children should get two doses of the Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccine. The first at 12-15 months, the second at 4-6 years.
- Any adult who hasn't been vaccinated for measles.
- People who have been exposed to measles but weren't vaccinated may benefit from getting the MMR vaccine prophylactically. Consult your health care professional.

Who shouldn't get the measles vaccine?

- People who have had a life-threatening allergic reaction to gelatin, the antibiotic neomycin or a previous dose of MMR vaccine.
- Women should avoid getting pregnant for four weeks after getting the MMR vaccine.
- Pregnant women should wait until after they have given birth before getting the MMR vaccine.

Some people should check with their doctor about whether they should get the MMR vaccine, including:

- Those with HIV/AIDS or another disease that affects the immune system.
- People being treated with drugs that affect the immune system, such as steroids, for two weeks or longer.
- People with cancer.
- People who have had a low platelet count (a blood disorder).

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Last year, England and Wales had 1,086 cases of measles, according to the U.K. Health Protection Agency. "Ukraine is experiencing a large measles outbreak right now," Martin says.

Measles strikes worldwide but is of special concern in [Western Europe](#), Wallace says. The disease had been under control there until a 1998 paper in the British medical journal *The Lancet* purported a link between autism and the measles, mumps and rubella vaccine. It also said the vaccine caused gastrointestinal disorders in children.

Vaccination rates fell after the paper gained widespread publicity. It was later revealed that Andrew Wakefield, the main author, had faked his research. The paper was retracted in 2010, and Wakefield was banned from practicing medicine. Vaccination rates are again rising in Europe, but in England and France they remain too low to fully control the disease.

The CDC, which is part of a global effort called the [Measles Initiative](#) to fight the disease, maintains a Web page for Americans going overseas at cdc.gov/travel.

Many U.S. parents who chose not to vaccinate rely on "herd immunity," the protection against infection offered by vaccination rates of 95% or higher. But with so many Americans traveling overseas, you can be exposed anywhere.

In California, three children under a year old, too young to be vaccinated, were infected in a doctor's waiting room when a 7-year-old who had caught measles in Switzerland came in to be seen, says Kathleen Harriman, an epidemiologist with the state Department of Public Health.

In 2011, 214 people in the [United States](#) got the measles and 68 were hospitalized.

All travelers' packing lists should include "passports and immunization records," says Erika Jenssen, the director of communicable disease outbreaks in [Contra Costa County](#), a suburban county east of [San Francisco](#). You can be vaccinated at any age. "It's the most serious and critical thing you can do, both to make sure you're protected while you're there and so that you don't bring it back home" ([USA Today, 2012](#)).

Title: Call Of Duty Modern Warfare Chemical Attacks In London

Date: March 24, 2012

Source: [YouTube](#)

Title: London Warns Of Hand Cream Olympics Terror Plot

Date: March 29, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Islamic extremists recently posted a series of detailed instructions online for how to launch a terrorist attack during the 2012 Olympic Games in London.

One member of the group, called Abu Hija Ansari, called for cyanide to be mixed into hand cream so victims can absorb it through their skin. Ansari warned those attempting the recipe to wear gloves for their own protection, according to the [Telegraph](#).

"Through skin: 1 – cyanide, 2 – skin cream," Ansari wrote in Arabic, the [Telegraph](#) reports. "Mix the ingredients. The skin cream will open the pores in the skin and speed up the absorption and effectiveness of the poison."

A British newspaper, the Sun, said the website, which it reportedly accessed using a false identity, has approximately 17,000 members and known links to several terrorists working with the group Al-Qaeda.

A second terrorist wrote her missive under the logo of the 2012 games.

"It's time to prepare for the event, as once again they are interfering with innocent Muslims," she said, the [Telegraph](#) reports.

U.K. security services remain on high alert, looking for any potential threat to the games, which begin on July 27 in east London. Jonathan Evans, the director-general of MI5, recently briefed the British Cabinet on terrorist threats the U.K. might face in the run-up to the opening ceremony ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Britain Faces Olympic Threat From 'Lone Wolves'

Date: April 16, 2012

Source: [France 24](#)

Abstract: Britain will mount its biggest peacetime security operation for the London Olympics, with "lone wolf" attacks causing most concern but a range of other threats also under surveillance.

A security force of more than 40,000, backed by a huge intelligence operation, will guard venues, athletes and the millions of visitors expected to throng the British capital.

The halting of the Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Race by a protester swimming in the River Thames this month highlighted the difficulty of ruling out a disturbance at the Games.

Cyber-attacks, crowd trouble, riots, civil emergencies and even extreme weather are among the scenarios that British authorities are planning for, officials and analysts say.

"It's impossible to totally guarantee that you can get rid of all risk. You can't," security analyst Margaret Gilmore of the Royal United Services Institute in London told AFP.

"But you can go a long way to deterring anyone who wants to disrupt or attack the Games, and mitigating any impact if, for example, a terrorist attack gets through."

The shadow of a terror attack has hung over the London Games since the start.

The day after London was named host city, four homegrown suicide bombers attacked three underground trains and a bus on July 7, 2005, killing 52 people.

It is also 40 years since Palestinian militants massacred Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympics, and 16 years after a bombing at the Atlanta games.

British Prime Minister David Cameron said during a visit by International Olympic Committee Chief Jacques Rogge last month that the security operation would be sensitive to the spirit of the Games.

"I am determined that this will feel like a sporting event with a very serious security operation rather than a security operation with a really serious sporting event," Cameron said.

Sebastian Coe, the former British athletics star who heads the London 2012 organising committee, added: "These are an Olympic Games -- they are taking place in London, not siege-town. There is a balance to be struck."

That may be, but the numbers are huge: 13,500 Ministry of Defence personnel, 12,000 police and more than 16,000 private security guards and unpaid volunteers will make up the Olympics security force.

The operation involves warplanes, two navy ships including a helicopter carrier stationed in the River Thames and batteries of surface-to-air missiles.

Britain has also ramped up its original security blueprint for the games, boosting the budget in December from £282 million to £553 million (\$877 million, 662 million euros).

While the Games themselves start on July 27, the security operation will in fact get underway as early as next month when a special Scotland Yard unit shadows the Olympic Torch on its tour of the country.

But no amount of security can rule out attacks by "lone wolf" attackers with no attachment to wider terror organisations such as Al-Qaeda, who have slipped under the radar of the intelligence agencies.

Europe has been shocked by a series of such attacks, from the shootings by Islamist gunman Mohamed Merah in France in March to the bomb and gun attacks in Norway by rightwing extremist Anders Behring Breivik last year.

"I really know that the one thing that will be causing them (security forces) not to sleep at night is the 'lone wolf'," said Gilmore.

A more traditional threat from the Al-Qaeda network remains a possibility despite Osama bin Laden's death in 2011, while Irish republican militants also present a risk.

A cyber attack by hackers or foreign states is a further threat, and one that could cause mass disruption if it targets Olympic or transport infrastructure.

Meanwhile as protest swimmer Trenton Oldfield proved at the Boat Race, demonstrations are a possibility.

"It just takes, and is likely to be, one idiot... That is why all the security measures need to be put in place to minimise the chance of that happening," British Olympic Association chairman Colin Moynihan said.

In a major world city like London there are wider issues.

Riots are a possibility, with memories fresh of the mass unrest in London and several English cities in August 2011 which left five people dead.

London's transport system also presents its own problems, not just because of its reputation for unreliability but also the fact that it has previously been the target of a terror attack.

In February thousands of London emergency personnel held a two-day exercise simulating a terror attack on the Underground during the Olympics.

Strange as it may sound in rainy Britain, authorities are also having to make contingency plans for the summer weather.

"It may be the case that a heat wave or traffic jams prove the biggest nightmare," Gilmore said ([France 24, 2012](#)).

Title: London 2012 Olympics Conspiracy

Date: March 24, 2012

Source: [Aria TV](#)

Title: London Siege Reveals Armed-To-The-Teeth Team Preparing For The Olympic Games

Date: April 27, 2012

Source: [Daily Mail](#)

Abstract: Bristling with guns, his face masked, a police officer moves in on a suspected suicide bomber.

Just 91 days away from the start of the Olympics, the dramatic scene gave a foretaste of what can be expected this summer after a man threatened to blow himself up in a busy office block.

Thousands were evacuated, Tube stations were closed and streets locked down over a wide area of London's West End.

Snipers, bomb disposal squads, nuclear biological and chemical warfare specialists and dozens of armed police were scrambled to the building on Tottenham scrambled to an office block on Tottenham Court Road, one of the city's busiest shopping streets.

As marksmen took up positions on rooftops, office workers were banished from their buildings while others were trapped as the man with canisters strapped to his body yelled that he would 'blow everybody up'.

For three hours, as negotiators spoke with the man, named last night as 49-year-old Michael Green from Hemel Hempstead, terrified office workers and children were held back behind police cordons.

Last night one of the workers inside the building, Abby Baafi, 27, told how a man had arrived at the headquarters of an HGV training company shouting threats.

'He said he doesn't care about his life, he doesn't care about anything he is going to blow up everybody,' she said. Amazingly, Miss Baafi said she recognised him as a former customer of the firm, AdvantageHGV, which arranges training for lorry drivers across the country.

'He was not quite stable – mentally stable. He turned up, strapped up with gasoline cylinders, and threatened to blow up the office. He was specifically looking for me,' she added.

The quick-thinking training director gave him the slip by denying she was the woman he was hunting and she was allowed to leave the building.

She said the man had wanted his money back after repeatedly failing one of the company's HGV courses. Miss Baafi was speaking while police negotiators painstakingly persuaded him to give himself up without detonating his canisters. The hostages were seen hurling computer printers, filing cabinets and televisions out of office windows before the man finally let them go.

Members of the Metropolitan Police's CO19 firearms unit – several of them former soldiers – covered the windows and entrances with their weapons while others covertly entered the block.

As marksmen covered his every move, the man stripped to the waist, hands in the air emerged tentatively on to the pavement where two uniformed policemen walked forward and searched him.

Special forces soldiers based in London including the SAS had been put on alert while members of the RAF's nuclear, biological and chemical warfare group was dispatched to the scene.

'You need the specialist chemical people on the ground to make sure you can identify what is there in case it is seriously dangerous. In the case of the canisters it was unclear at the outset,' a senior security official said last night. 'Remember the Tokyo subway incident, there's always a fear in the back of the mind you are dealing with something potentially catastrophic.'

Sarah O'Meara, who also works for website the Huffington Post, said they evacuated their offices in nearby Capper Street after being alerted by a woman who ran into the building.

Medical courier Gentian Mancjan was parking his van opposite the building when he heard the suspect shouting.

He said: 'He shouted "I'll blow myself up! I'll blow myself up!" and then ran in the door. I thought it was a joke at first because no one was panicking but then I saw people coming out. I saw a woman shaking and saying "My friends are in there".'

Ahmad Salim, 31, an account director for advertising agency TBWA, saw captives being forced to throw office equipment onto the street. 'They were throwing out printers, monitors, filing cabinets, it was smash, smash, smash,' he said.

He said he saw the man on his mobile phone locked in negotiations with police. 'He was pacing up and down, on the phone. He was drinking out of a cycling water bottle.

'It was dark liquid, something other than water, it could have been juice or alcohol.'

Actress Frances Barber, 53, was among those who were affected by the incident, ordered to stay within a building as events unfolded. Barber, who appeared in the last series of Doctor Who, kept her followers

updated on Twitter. '**** a duck am in middle of hostage sitch in Tott Ct Road. Can't get out. We are all hostage inside,' she wrote.

'Police won't let us out. Tott Ct Rd deserted. All shops, cafes, etc evacuated. Police everywhere. We are not allowed out.' Last night police confirmed Green did not have explosives on him.

Police commander Mak Chishty said: 'Specialist negotiators were called to the scene along with colleagues from the London Ambulance Service, the London Fire Brigade and the Specialist Firearms Unit.

'During the course of the incident a number of people inside the building left peacefully.

'After contact with specialist police negotiators the man came out of the building and was arrested at 3pm. He is now in police custody' ([Daily Mail, 2012](#)).

Title: Olympic Ring Of Steel: SIX Missile Sites Protect Games...And Cameron Has His Finger On The Trigger

Date: April 28, 2012

Source: [Daily Mail](#)

Abstract: David Cameron will have the grim task of ordering the Armed Forces to shoot down a passenger airliner over Britain to prevent a suicide attack on the Olympic Games.

The Prime Minister will have his finger on the trigger as an unprecedented defensive 'ring of steel' is thrown up to protect London 2012.

The public will witness a show of military strength not seen at home since the Second World War.

The security in place to prevent a September 11-style atrocity or Mumbai-style terror attack as the eyes of the world are on London includes:

- State-of-the-art RAF Typhoon fighter jets loaded with fearsome weapons patrolling the skies over the Home Counties;
- A ring of six surface-to-air missile sites around London, each with the power to bring down rogue aircraft;
- The aircraft carrier HMS Ocean will be moored in the Thames with 800 Royal Marines;
- Seven Royal Navy Lynx and RAF Puma helicopters carrying crack snipers to target terrorists;
- HMS Bulwark, the Royal Navy's 21,000-tonne flagship, and other vessels deployed off Weymouth, Dorset, to protect sailing events;
- And 13,500 servicemen and women - more than are deployed in Afghanistan - on duty to keep the £9billion Olympics safe and secure.

Yesterday it was made clear that Mr Cameron would be ultimately responsible for a decision to fire missiles to blast a suicide jet, possibly carrying terrified innocent civilians, out of the skies.

General Sir Nick Parker, in charge of military operations during London 2012, revealed the unenviable task would rest at the 'highest political level'.

Mr Cameron possesses emergency powers to authorise the military to bring down planes or helicopters to stop an atrocity during this summer's sporting showcase.

News of Mr Cameron's role came as it was revealed that surface-to-air missiles could be deployed at six different sites across London during the Olympics.

The Lexington Building in Tower Hamlets and the Fred Wigg Tower in Waltham Forest, both in east London, have been identified as potential sites.

Blackheath Common and Oxleas Wood, both in south east London, plus William Girling Reservoir in the Lea Valley Reservoir Chain in Enfield and Barn Hill at Netherhouse Farm in Epping Forest are other possible sites.

The surface-to-air missiles will be deployed as the third tier of defence aimed at slower or smaller aircraft, and the final decision as to whether they will be fired will rest with Mr Cameron.

The six sites are all potential locations for ground-based air defence systems, should the Government decide to deploy them during the Games.

Residents in the private, gated flats next to the Lexington Building Water Tower in Bow have received a leaflet warning them that a team of ten soldiers and police will be placed at the building – home to 700 people – for the duration of this summer's Games.

Security point: The Lexington Building Water Tower in East London is one of the proposed missile sites closest to the Olympic stadium

It follows an announcement by Defence Secretary Philip Hammond in November that missiles might be used to safeguard the Olympic site.

No final decision has been made about this potential deployment but it does form part of Olympic Guardian, a major exercise in which security preparations are being tested this week.

Last night, the Ministry of Defence (MoD) confirmed the missiles would be deployed within the next few days. They describe them as 'a useful deterrent'.

Defence Secretary Philip Hammond said: 'Support for the Olympic Games will be an important task for defence in 2012 and this exercise is about pushing our people and our systems to the limit to ensure that we are ready for the challenge.

'The majority of this exercise will be played out in full view of the public and I hope that it will have a secondary effect of reassuring the British people that everything possible is being done to ensure this will be a safe and secure Olympic and Paralympic Games.'

Resident Brian Whelan, a journalist, said the MoD leaflet says the missiles will be fired only as a last resort.

He said: 'They are going to have a test run next week, putting high-velocity missiles on the roof just above our apartment. They're stationing police and military in the tower of the building for two months.

'It's a private, gated community with an old watch tower which is now a lift shaft.

'We have an MoD leaflet saying the building is the only suitable place in the area. It says there will be ten officers plus police present 24/7. I'm not sure if they are going to live in the building. We have a gym and a pool and people have seen them there so it makes you think it will be some sort of Army base – it's not ideal.

'The property management company which runs the place put up posters and gave out the leaflets today.

'The general tone was, "Great news, aren't we lucky", but that's not normal, it's not something people should have put on them.

'I've looked these up [the missiles] and I don't think they're the kind of thing you can fire over a highly populated area like Tower Hamlets, think of the debris.'

Mr Whelan said the leaflet poses a series of questions residents might ask, such as: 'Will this make me a target for terrorists?'

The 28-year-old said: 'But the answer on it is that we will be safer with it here

'From the few people I've spoken to, and the security we have here, they're not happy about it. I don't think it needs to be here at all.'

There are no plans to have soldiers patrolling the streets during the Games but marines will be working as part of the operation on the Thames and in Dorset.

The overall 23,700-strong security force for the Games includes a mix of military, private security guards and at least 3,000 unpaid London 2012 volunteers who will be used at the start of the security process.

It includes a 13,500-strong military force, which is more than the 10,000 that were deployed to Afghanistan, who will guard the Games.

There will be 7,500 military who are set to be deployed inside venues to do screening and search tasks, largely in the vehicle search areas ([Daily Mail, 2012](#)).

Title: Apartment Blocks May Host Missiles For Olympics

Date: April 29, 2012

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: Surface-to-air missiles could be stationed on the rooftops of an apartment block in east London as part of Britain's air defenses for the Olympics, the country's military confirmed Sunday.

Around 700 people living at the building in Bow — about 2 miles (3.2km) from London's Olympic Stadium — have been contacted and warned that the weapons and about 10 troops are likely to be based at the site for around two months.

In a leaflet sent to residents, the ministry said the venue offered an uncluttered "view of the surrounding areas and the entire sky above the Olympic park."

Troops plan to conduct tests next week at the building, an upmarket gated apartment complex, to determine if the high velocity surface-to-air missiles will be stationed on a water tower attached to the site's roof.

Britain has previously confirmed that up to 13,500 troops are being deployed on land, at sea and in the air to help protect the Olympics alongside police and security guards. Defense Secretary Philip Hammond has said Typhoon fighter jets, helicopters, two warships and bomb disposal experts will also be on duty as part of the security operation.

"As announced before Christmas, ground-based air defense systems could be deployed as part of a multilayered air security plan for the Olympics, including fast jets and helicopters, which will protect the skies over London during the games," the defense ministry said in a statement.

"Based on military advice we have identified a number of sites and, alongside colleagues from the Metropolitan Police, are talking to local authorities and relevant landowners to help minimize the impact of any temporary deployments."

However, the ministry insisted that "no final decision on whether or not to deploy ground-based air defense systems for the games has been taken."

Resident Brian Whelan said those who live at the site were wary over the plan.

"From the few people I've spoken to, and the security we have here, they're not happy about it," he said. "I don't think it needs to be here at all."

The leaflet sent to residents insisted there would be no hazard to those living in the building.

It said the missile system would be "only authorized for active use following specific orders from the highest levels of government in response to a confirmed and extreme security threat" ([Fox News, 2012](#)).

Title: Defending The Olympics From Terror Attack: Fighter Planes At Northolt For First Time Since WWII As Elite RAF Say They Will Shoot Down Passenger Jets To Protect London

Date: May 2, 2012

Source: [Daily Mail](#)

Abstract: Elite fighter pilots say they are 'trained and prepared' to shoot down a hijacked passenger plane to prevent a 9/11-style suicide attack on the Olympics.

Four Typhoon jets will be on standby to intercept 'rogue' aircraft intent on causing carnage at London 2012.

Normally the RAF's Quick Reaction Alert jets are based at RAF Coningsby in Lincolnshire and RAF Leuchars in Fife to defend UK airspace. But the 1,370mph planes will also be stationed at RAF Northolt, in west London, during the Olympics.

It is the first time fighters have been based at the airfield since the Second World War.

The £125million jets – which fought in battle for the first time in Libya last year – landed in London yesterday ahead of a major military exercise to test Games security.

They will provide a first line of defence against attack from the air and are capable of intercepting any aircraft that strays without permission into a 'restricted' zone 30 miles around the capital.

If a rogue aircraft refuses to turn back, Prime Minister David Cameron could give the order for the fighters to shoot it down – even if it was carrying civilians.

A smaller 'no-fly zone' will be in place over the Olympic Park, Heathrow Airport and London City Airport, into which only scheduled flights will be allowed.

Squadron Leader Gordon Lovett, 37, said: 'We would go out and identify the aircraft and try to establish contact with it.

'Any decision to employ force is going to be taken at the highest political level, and we will carry out that task. If we are told to deploy ultimate force, we are trained and prepared for it.'

The Typhoons will take part in Exercise Olympic Guardian, a nine-day training operation running until May 10.

A ring of six Starstreak and Rapier missile sites around London could also be in place to protect the Games, each with the power to bring down a light aircraft.

But the Stop the War Coalition said such a heavy military presence in London was 'unacceptable' and warned it would create a 'climate of fear'.

The group's Lindsey German said: 'Far from safeguarding Londoners as they go about their daily lives, they will bring a real fear of explosions and the prospect of these places becoming a target for terrorist attack.'

'If the Olympic Park needs security, this should be within the confines of the park and not forced on ordinary people in east and south London who have no say in the matter.'

Air Vice-Marshal Stuart Atha, air component commander for Olympics air security, said: 'What we will have is a plan that has many levels to it which will allow us to deal at one end - which is that 9/11-type attack - perhaps down to the lower and the slower type of threat that we may face.'

'There is no specific threat and all we are doing is having in place what we would describe as prudent and appropriate measures in place, in order that we could react if required in a timely and appropriate fashion.'

Air Vice-Marshal Atha said he hoped the exercise would have 'an effect on the mind' of any potential attackers.

'I would hope when they see how we are preparing they might be deterred from making any threats to the Games,' he added.

The RAF warned that people in south-east England will notice an increase in air activity at certain times, in particular this weekend.

Other aircraft involved in the exercise include Royal Navy Sea King helicopters temporarily based at RAF Northolt, RAF Puma helicopters based at a Territorial Army centre in Ilford, east London, and Army and Royal Navy Lynx helicopters on HMS Ocean in the Thames.

Last month a sonic boom caused by two Typhoon aircraft responding to an emergency signal was reportedly heard as far afield as Bath, Coventry and Oxford.

Group Captain Tim O'Brien, station commander of RAF Northolt, said he hoped people living nearby would understand the need for the Typhoon jets, which can travel at up to 1,370mph.

Discussions have taken place with residents, and signs have been placed by roads to warn motorists of loud noises.

'There's very much a sense of cohesion with the local populace that they are in this with us, and they are going to reap the benefits of the mutual pride that we will gain from it as well,' Group Capt O'Brien said.

Defence Secretary Phillip Hammond said: 'Whilst there is no specific threat to the Games, we have to be ready to assist in delivering a safe and secure Olympics for all to enjoy.'

'The fact that our state-of-the-art Typhoons will be stationed at RAF Northolt underlines the commitment of the Ministry of Defence and our armed forces to keeping the public safe at a time when the world will be watching us' ([Daily Mail, 2012](#)).

Title: U.K. Army Base Evacuated After Servicemen Fall Ill

Date: May 2, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: It was recently revealed that the headquarters of the British Army Land Forces in Andover, United Kingdom, were evacuated in late March over fears of a biological attack after four staff members collapsed from a mysterious illness.

Commanding officers thought that a package, possibly containing the bioterror agent anthrax, might have infiltrated the \$71 million complex when the staff simultaneously fell ill with flu-like symptoms. A portion of the base was sealed off while Ministry of Defense Police investigated the possible security breach, according to [DailyStar.co.uk](#).

"It was panic stations," an anonymous source at the base said, [DailyStar.co.uk](#) reports. "Their symptoms were so bad there were immediate fears that they had been exposed to an outside biochemical agent. Rumors spread like wildfire that there had been an anthrax attack in the building.

"People rushed outside and then the place was evacuated. There was a genuine belief that something was terribly wrong."

The U.K. Ministry of Defense recently confirmed that base was evacuated on March 30. A thorough investigation revealed no evidence of foul play.

British Army Land Forces headquarters is the service's main intelligence station and is considered a prime target for a terrorist attack. The incident highlights the risk posed to security forces by biochemical agents.

There are more than 2,000 civilian and military personnel working at the site, which coordinates all of the Army's activities in the United Kingdom.

The affected servicemen have since recovered from the illness, but its cause has yet to be diagnosed, according to [DailyStar.co.uk](#) ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Title: Poison Drones Carrying Biological Weapon Are New Olympic Threat, Warns Colonel In Charge Of Keeping London Calm

Date: May 5, 2012

Source: [Daily Mail](#)

Abstract: A senior Army officer has warned that unmanned drones carrying deadly poison could be used in a devastating terrorist attack during the Olympic Games.

Lieutenant Colonel Brian Fahy delivered the grim warning at a meeting intended to allay the fears of residents worried about the Army's plans to place missiles on the rooftops of flats.

He said it was 'feasible' that remote-controlled aircraft filled with poison and small enough to fit into a backpack could be used as a biological weapon in the capital.

He told The Mail on Sunday: 'An Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) can be put in a backpack. They come in all sorts of sizes and it's feasible they could be filled with something noxious and flown by remote-

control.'

Lieut Col Fahy – the officer responsible for community relations during the Games – made his remarks on Friday in Leytonstone, East London, near one of six sites which could see the deployment of surface-to-air missile batteries in order to shoot down aircraft attempting to infiltrate an Olympic 'no fly' zone.

During the meeting at Buxton School, his team showed locals a 'dummy' missile battery and allowed children to play on the unarmed weapon.

Lieut Col Fahy declined to elaborate on what type of poison might be used during an aerial attack.

He said: 'For the duration of the Olympics anyone flying into controlled airspace is to file their flight plan with the Civil Aviation Authority.

'The range of threats varies in size and capability. It could be a commercial airliner hijacked by somebody with malicious intentions or a protest group using a microlight to get their name in the papers.'

His poison warning came as it was revealed that SAS troops have had anthrax emergency training at the Government's top-secret military research establishment at Porton Down, Wiltshire.

Sources say the elite soldiers wore biochemical protection suits, gloves and masks during exercises over the past few months to prepare for any attack using the deadly bacteria.

Such an incident could threaten the lives of thousands of people attending the Games this summer.

Lieut Col Fahy told The Mail on Sunday: 'We have worked up a comprehensive plan to protect against the potential hijacking of a commercial airliner down to slow-moving microlights or radio-controlled planes.'

Asked if they would fire a missile at a protester flying a microlight near the Olympic site, Lieut Col Fahy said: 'We would not take it out. For something like that we would scramble helicopters to go and look at it.

'There will be an RAF sniper on board if there was serious evidence to suggest something like that represented a threat. That information gets passed on and it's a political decision to engage.

'It's the same politicians who will decide whether we fire surface-to-air missiles at a potential threat. It's a decision that I'm quite happy not to make. It will weigh very heavily.'

Defence Secretary Philip Hammond has made it clear he is ready to give the order to shoot down any aircraft threatening the Olympics with a 9/11-style attack.

Lieut Col Fahy also revealed that armed police would guard any missile sites being used in case any attempts were made to steal them or protest against their deployment.

He added: 'What we are doing is unusual. Londoners are not used to seeing a lot of soldiers around. Some people feel uncomfortable about the missiles but the vast majority, I think, appreciate we are doing this.'

HMS Ocean, one of the UK's biggest warships, is based in the Thames, with the capability to fire a hail of missiles at a terrorist aircraft.

The awesome array of military hardware ready to thwart an attack includes four RAF Typhoon jets, three Royal Navy Sea King and two RAF Puma helicopters.

A Ministry of Defence spokesman said last night: 'We are prepared for any eventuality' ([Daily Mail, 2012](#)).

Title: Worker Smuggles Fake Bomb Into London's Olympic Park

Date: May 6, 2012

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: A worker smuggled a fake bomb past two checkpoints inside London's Olympic Park just hours before Olympic Stadium officially opened, The Sun reports.

The worker called the newspaper worried about gaping security loopholes at the East London site, so The Sun had passed the worker the package he ultimately smuggled to the site just 82 days before the opening ceremony for the Summer Games.

According to the Sun, guards failed to spot anything as the worker drove with the package containing a dummy Semtex device; once inside, the worker openly took photographs of the package next to several sites, including the athletes' village, which is expected to house 17,000 of the world's elite competitors.

"I came forward because things need to be tightened up fast," the worker said.

An already-vetted construction worker could bring in materials for a deadly suicide bomb mission, the paper reports. The loophole exposed by The Sun shows just how easily that could happen.

"I've worked for several years on the Olympic Park and keep hearing how the security is water-tight,." said the worker.

"But after a thorough check every morning, I can come and go from the Park all the day with my digger without being searched at all" ([Fox News, 2012](#)).

Bio & Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: [Mall of America](#) (MOA) has allegedly been the target of numerous terror plots since 9/11, and is constantly featured as a lucrative terror target due to its name, size, and attractions. The Israeli security firm [Rozin Security Consulting, LLC](#) has been in charge of MOA security since 2005, and they perform "lockdown drills" on a monthly basis. If and when a bio-terror attack occurs, the MOA lockdown will trap shoppers inside the mall which will allow for the elimination of potential witnesses and enable the bio-terrorists to kill indiscriminately with no interference from the outside. Without a lockdown, shoppers would panic and flee. Israeli Michael Rozin, owner of Rozin, recently stated that, "I think that the threat of terrorism in the United States is going to become an unfortunate part of American life." Based on history of [terrorism conducted by the state of Israel](#), there is no doubt who will be blamed if MOA suffers a terror attack.

A terror attack could theoretically occur at any mall in America, but it will most likely happen in MOA in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Black Friday. Black Friday is the busiest shopping day of the year in America and an attack the day after Thanksgiving would likely make Americans boycott malls nationwide, inevitably driving a stake into the heart of an already flailing U.S. economy. Black Friday appears to be the preferred date of the future terror attack, and Black Friday was coincidentally the same date of the mall attack in the crime comedy Mall Cop.

The [partnership between Mall of America and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security \(DHS\)](#) is also significant in that indicates that Mall of America is a future terror target.

Title: Fear Keeps Some Shoppers Away From Mall of America, But A Defiance Remains

Date: October 11, 2001

Source: [New York Times](#)

Abstract: The giant temple of consumerism called Mall of America plays a central role in the heartland's consciousness and draws huge crowds every day. That is why some people who work and shop here are nervous these days.

"When you see reports in the media about possible terror targets, Mall of America is right up there," said John, a salesman at Sears who would not allow his last name to be used. "That has to have an effect on people. It has an effect on me. I'm afraid to come in to work myself."

Since it opened in 1992, the mall has been a vivid symbol of the United States' long economic boom. Each year 45 million people sample its attractions, which include more than 500 stores and nearly 100 places to eat and drink, along with theaters, night clubs, video arcades and a full-scale amusement park.

With so much on offer, the mall has become a regional attraction. But now, with Americans increasingly worried about the prospect of terrorist attacks, the mall may be suffering from its own popularity.

Some people are staying away, apparently worried that a place with such big crowds could become a target. Business is down. There is plenty of elbow room along the seemingly endless corridors. In some stores, it is not uncommon to find more sales people than customers.

Mall administrators have not released sales figures for the last few weeks, and there have been no reports of stores closing or laying off employees. But managers concede that better business will depend largely on what happens next both within the United States and abroad.

"The first two weeks after Sept. 11 were atrocious," said Ryan Hauschild, a bartender at one of the mall's taverns. "Business is still bad, but it'll improve if there's some resolution to the situation. If we can put a stop to it and get something good happening, then I think we're all going to be happy."

The mall is in a particularly difficult position because it is not just a place to shop -- it's also a destination. Local people, defined here as those who live within 150 miles, account for about 60 percent of the business. The rest comes from travelers passing through the nearby airport, plus planeloads of shoppers who fly in for daylong or weekend sprees.

"It used to be we'd have 30 or 35 people in the store by 11 o'clock," said Randy Byrne, manager of a shop that sells electronics. "Now we're lucky if we have even 20 at any time during the day."

Mr. Byrne said business would improve as Americans began to feel safe again.

"Assuming there are no more attacks, people will be back by Thanksgiving," he predicted. "Families are getting closer, and that means more Christmas presents."

Although fear of terrorism has evidently kept some people away from Mall of America, others are determined not to let the conflict change their lives.

"I'm not afraid," said Jolene Rossiter, who took her three small children to a party at the mall that was sponsored by Cheerios. "I feel safe here."

This place attracts many mall walkers, mostly older people who come for strolls and coffee before the stores open.

"We still see most of the people we're used to seeing," said Roy Bergman, a mall walker. "I'm not going to change my lifestyle. Besides, if they bomb this place they'll do it when it's full, not early in the morning."

If tighter security has been imposed, it is not easily visible. Shoppers are not checked as they enter, and the number of uniformed security guards does not appear to have increased.

"We haven't really changed much," said Steve Sterrett, chief financial officer of Simon Property Group, which manages the mall. "Malls have always been very public places."

Several shoppers said that hints of future terror attacks, including this week's reports of anthrax cases in Florida, have not frightened them.

Erin Runk, 28, drove half an hour to the mall. He said he was browsing in search of Christmas gift ideas.

"I pay a little more attention to what goes on around me, but if it's going to happen, it's going to happen," Mr. Runk said. "There isn't much I can do unless I actually see guys dumping anthrax into the ventilation pipes. I'm not going to cower at home."

The manager of a news and candy kiosk said customers are staying away because "at least some of them think Mall of America could be a target." At a small cafe, a server said she feared that some places like hers might be forced to close.

Alamo Flags has been the exception. It has sold hundreds of flags, pins, stickers and other patriotic paraphernalia, and is clearly one of the mall's busiest stores.

One morning this week, a Jordanian named Hamzh al-Kayat was behind the counter at Alamo Flags telling customers that although car-sized flags were sold out, larger ones were still available. He said he did not feel uncomfortable and saw no contradiction as an Arab selling American flags.

"I've had a couple of little problems, but nothing serious," Mr. Kayat said. "I'm very happy with this job."

Large flags, not shoppers, abounded on Wednesday at Mall of America in Bloomington, Minn. Business at the mall, a regional attraction, has dropped since the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon ([New York Times, 2001](#)).

Title: Mall Of America To Hold Terror Training Exercise

Date: September 20, 2002

Source: [Brainerd Dispatch](#)

Abstract: The Mall of America and local authorities on Sunday night will conduct a large-scale emergency response exercise based on the idea that a bomb planted by terrorists exploded at the mall.

There will be fake smoke, two fake deaths and 28 fake injuries.

It will be the largest emergency exercise in the mall's history and the first to test response to a terrorist act. About 120 fire, police and emergency personnel will participate.

The mall will not be evacuated, but customers will be kept away from its south side, where the incident will be played out. While stores close at 7 p.m., bars, restaurants and movie theaters will stay open.

After the Sept. 11 attacks, law officers and elected leaders came to believe the megamall would be a likely target in the unlikely event that terrorists focused on Minnesota.

"I would probably rank it as the No. 1 symbol of America within Minnesota, simply because of what we stand for, our lifestyle, our way of life," said attorney William Michael Jr., former terrorism coordinator and national security coordinator for the U.S. attorney's office in Minneapolis ([Brainerd Dispatch, 2002](#)).

Title: Another Attack: It Can Happen Here

Date: December 29, 2002

Source: [SF Gate](#)

Abstract: The unthinkable has become the inevitable.

Each night in the coming year, Americans will go snug to our beds as eerie White House warnings reverberate in our heads: The United States should brace for a second-wave terrorist attack likely to be even more spectacular than the first. They say it's not a question of if, but when.

But many experts say our preparations for that attack are woefully weak and inadequate. No one from President Bush on down discounts the risk, however.

"We are entering a time of especially grave danger," reads a new Council on Foreign Relations report, published in the fall, from a task force that includes former secretaries of state, former chairmen of the Joint Chiefs, a former director of the CIA and FBI and three Nobel laureates.

Noting that America is planning to attack a ruthless adversary who may well have access to weapons of mass destruction, the report concludes we remain "dangerously unprepared to prevent and respond to" the likely terrorism in our immediate future.

"After a year without a new attack and with our leaders dithering over bureaucracy and funding, the lack of a sense of urgency is appalling," said former Sen. Gary Hart, co-chair of the task force and the U.S. Commission on National Security, which issued similar, largely ignored warnings before Sept. 11.

The frustration is echoed by participants in a science and technology panel assembled by the National Academies: Virtually all of the 134 emergency recommendations they made half a year ago for reducing our vulnerability are still on the shelf.

Panel co-chair Lewis Branscomb, professor emeritus at Harvard and former chief scientist at IBM, calls the coming Iraq venture "an expensive and dangerous diversion" from the real mission of defending against a next attack.

In another terrorist attack, Americans can count on first-responders -- firefighters, medics and police -- to demonstrate the professionalism and raw courage witnessed Sept. 11. But they will be forced to do so without many of the tools they need.

Less than half of public health departments have e-mail, for example. More than 70 percent of cities across the country still cannot afford to buy enough hazardous materials suits to protect the rescue workers who would arrive first following a chemical attack. And thus far, none of the \$3.5 billion Congress authorized to local governments for first-responders has even been delivered.

"People running our cities are very, very aware that more needs to be done," said Karen Anderson, outgoing president of the National League of Cities and mayor of Minnetonka, Minn. "I'd say, please follow through with the funds so desperately needed by our first-responders."

If another major attack exposes lax preparedness, many Americans will question delays that may have seemed justifiable inside the Beltway but were inexcusable elsewhere. Why should it take at least five years for the Homeland Security Department to become fully operational? Why has the smallpox vaccination program been mired in wrangling over legal liability? Wasn't it foolish for the Defense Department to purge some Arabic-language translators because they are gay?

In case of another attack, some political analysts predict, the American public once again will fail to blame President Bush, because they understand the impossibility of absolute security. Instead, they credit him with making progress in security matters, especially as long as another attack does not occur.

Others say the public will be less forgiving the second time around. "Nobody has accused this president of working too hard. If he's got time to go out on the campaign trail for all those Republican candidates for Congress, he's got time to deal with (civil defense)," scolded former Sen. Hart. "Franklin Delano Roosevelt fought a Depression and World War II at the same time."

No clairvoyant can predict precisely how the country would weather a second attack. But analysts are prepared to make educated guesses as a way of assessing our readiness.

The most optimistic scenarios are isolated and manageable -- say, a cyber- attack that plays havoc with air traffic control but is ultimately thwarted by a backup defense system, triggers no plane crashes and barely alters an economy that's looking up in 2003.

There are also worst-case scenarios. **For example: "suicide terrorists" infected with deadly smallpox circulate through Disneyland, the Mall of America and other bustling icons, triggering an uncontrollable epidemic on a yet-to-be-vaccinated population, forcing mass closures of schools and businesses and sending the economy into free-fall.**

Last year, a government simulation indicated 15,000 people would contract smallpox, and 1,000 would die, within two weeks of the first patients showing signs of illness. Although the risky smallpox vaccine is effective up to five days after exposure, panicked Americans could swamp the public health system, and there wouldn't be enough licensed vaccine to go around.

When TEC International asked more than 1,000 CEOs this month about their greatest concern for the economic future, few cited higher taxes, energy prices, war or labor shortages. What 40 percent feared most was another terrorist attack here.

The financial ripples of terrorism spread in unexpected patterns, as Sept. 11 underscored. When the U.S.-Canadian border shut down briefly after the attack, many of the "Big Three" automakers' assembly plants went idle within two days, stopping production of \$1 million worth of cars at each plant every single hour.

Imagine in 2003 an explosion at the ports of either Long Beach or Los Angeles, which together take in almost half of the maritime containers arriving in the country, not to mention nearly a quarter of California's imported crude oil. The resulting shutdown of West Coast ports would cost at least \$1 billion a day and strand much of the state without refined fuels.

"The most likely place for the next attack isn't on an airline, it's rail or a seaport or infrastructure. The shock to the system will be huge, and the country will insist on entirely revamping security at a huge cost," said David Kotok, president of Cumberland Advisors Inc., and a survivor of the World Trade Center attack.

On the other hand, the economy may bounce back from another attack better this time because more fiscal and monetary stimuli are in the pipeline, and because the Federal Reserve reassured the markets by responding calmly and efficiently to Sept. 11.

Public health labs, however, could crash under surging demand for tests in the event of a biological attack. For example, seven months after the anthrax mailings, there was a backlog of thousands of unexamined specimens suspected of contamination.

Many state and local public health agencies face budget cuts. The inadvertent result, according to Dr. Georges Benjamin, head of the American Public Health Association: 2003 will be a year of fiscal emergency for public health.

A second attack likely would precipitate a further crackdown on civil liberties.

"Privately, that's a huge concern for us," said Samuel Walker, author of a book on the history of the American Civil Liberties Union. "Another attack will undoubtedly be used to justify more government snooping, including on innocent people. I think we've learned from our history not to inter Arab Americans as we did Japanese Americans in World War II. It'll be something different -- maybe drastic immigration controls."

How would the American psyche weather another attack?

Psychologists say, in one sense, it will be more painful because Americans still haven't fully healed from the trauma of Sept. 11 -- a skinned knee bumped again is more likely to bleed.

"But one of the most fascinating things about human nature is our amazing adaptability," said Jana Martin, incoming president of the California Psychological Association. "We learn to live with the situations we're in, whether it's people in war-torn countries, or in families with rampant abuse, or in an area like California where a major earthquake could hit at any moment. "

If the experts are right about more terrorism in America's future, resilience will be a prized commodity ([SF Gate, 2002](#)).

Title: L.A. Officials Issue Terrorism Alert For Local Malls

Date: April 29, 2004

Source: [MSNBC](#)

Abstract: A terrorism task force was investigating an "uncorroborated" threat to a Los Angeles-area shopping mall, and federal officials say an attack may have been planned for Thursday.

"As of now, the information is uncorroborated and the credibility of the source is unknown," Los Angeles police said in a statement.

No specific shopping mall was named, but an anonymous telephone call to federal officials several days ago indicated a mall near the Federal Building in West Los Angeles, Police Chief William Bratton said. The caller provided no further details about a possible attack.

The warning was analyzed for several days along with other information that Bratton declined to specify. Malls were notified and police were placed on citywide alert before the public warning was made.

The alert was "strictly precautionary," Bratton said at a news conference at The Grove, an open shopping mall in the Fairfax District.

Bratton Calls for 'Eyes, Ears' of Public

The alert was "strictly precautionary," Bratton said at a news conference.

"We need the eyes, the ears" of the public because such scrutiny can deter terrorists, he added.

Bratton said police and the FBI were trying to identify the caller. Police had already been investigating several other threats that weren't as specific.

The Los Angeles Police Department increased patrols at shopping malls and asked mall operators to beef up security while a joint terrorism task force investigates.

Thursday morning, pairs of LAPD officers on foot patrolled all three levels of the Westside Pavilion, about 2½ miles away from the Federal Building.

Liliana Restrepo, 24, who operates a jewelry cart in the mall, said she wasn't worried herself but was afraid the threat would scare away customers. "It will be a horrible day," she said.

Crew members putting up sets for a Tim Allen movie called "Skipping Christmas" also shrugged off the warning. "We can't let it bother us. We can't live in fear," said Alex Barnoya.

4,000 Similar Threats

FBI spokesman Matt McLaughlin said that because the "reliability of the source is unknown" and exact

details were "unsubstantiated," officials decided that as the date drew nearer and "out of an abundance of caution" they would enlist the public's help.

He added that seeking public help is done "in cases all the time." The FBI says 4,000 similar, unsubstantiated threats have been received in the United States over the last year.

An advisory issued late Wednesday asks the public and mall security to look for:

1. People or activities that don't "fit" into the mall environment.
2. People sitting in a parked vehicle for a long time.
3. People sketching or taking notes, photographing or videotaping areas not normally associated with tourism.
4. Someone wearing a heavy coat in hot weather.
5. Anyone carrying unusually heavy bags or backpacks.
6. Vehicles improperly parked or in spots not normally used for deliveries ([MSNBC, 2004](#)).

Title: Feds: Holiday Arrest Timed To Save Shoppers

Date: June 15, 2004

Source: [Cincinnati Enquirer](#)

Abstract: When the Christmas shopping season arrived last year, federal authorities in Cincinnati and Columbus decided they could wait no longer.

They arrested Nuradin M. Abdi on suspicion that the Somali immigrant was plotting with al-Qaida operatives to blow up a shopping mall.

They had been investigating at least six months and wanted to learn more about him and potential targets. But on the day after Thanksgiving - one of the busiest shopping days of the year - they moved.

"We thought that if something was going to be done, that might be the time," said Richard Wilkens, agent in charge of the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement in Cincinnati. "He was a threat to national security."

The nature of the threat was revealed for the first time Monday when authorities announced Abdi's indictment on terrorism-related charges.

Although family members in Columbus described Abdi as an immigrant who loved freedom and hated terrorists, law enforcement officials portrayed him as a man determined to harm his adopted country.

They said he made contact with a known al-Qaida operative, traveled to Ethiopia for military-style training in preparation for "violent Jihad" and plotted to detonate a bomb in a Columbus-area mall.

"This was an ugly threat," said Kevin Brock, special agent in charge of the FBI in Cincinnati. "It was a hateful threat."

Attorney General John Ashcroft said at a Washington news conference that the Abdi case is further proof that al-Qaida wants "to hit the United States hard."

Federal court records linked Abdi - who ran a cell phone business in Columbus - to former Columbus truck driver Lyman Faris, serving a 20-year prison sentence after pleading guilty a year ago to providing material support to al-Qaida.

The records state that Faris met Abdi at the Columbus airport in March 2000 upon Abdi's return from terrorist training in Ethiopia, which included lessons in guerrilla warfare, bombs and "anything to damage the enemy."

"The defendant's purpose in obtaining this training was to ready himself to participate in violent Jihad conflicts," federal prosecutors state in the court records.

The prosecutors claim that Abdi, 32, later obtained bomb-making instructions and plotted with Faris and other, unnamed conspirators to attack a mall.

Brock described Abdi as a serious threat, but he said investigators did not think that an attack was imminent when he was arrested Nov. 28, 2003, on immigration violations.

"There are no malls in imminent danger, then or now," Brock said. "We became aware of the threat in time to avert it."

He said investigators were confident last year that there was no immediate danger because Faris, one of the key figures in the alleged plot, already was jailed. He said that's why no specific warnings were issued last fall and why Columbus malls were not notified of a potential threat.

"This plot was foiled while it was still in the planning stages," said Bill Hunt, the first assistant to U.S. Attorney Gregory Lockhart.

Even so, authorities decided not to take any chances in November when the busy holiday shopping season was about to begin.

"The timing was of special interest," said Greg Palmore, spokesman for the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement. "The Christmas season means a lot of shoppers."

Law enforcement officials said they developed information about Abdi's possible connection to terrorism after Faris' arrest, although they would not say whether Faris provided that information.

Faris, originally from Kashmir, admitted last year to plotting to cut support cables on the Brooklyn Bridge and to derail trains in New York and Washington. Neither of those plots was carried out.

Authorities would not say how Faris knew Abdi, but Brock confirmed Monday that the two men had a relationship and that "these charges are connected to Faris."

He said the Southern Ohio Joint Terrorism Task Force, which includes representatives from the FBI and several other federal agencies, continues to investigate several individuals.

Abdi's arrest in November was based on charges that he falsified information that he used to obtain asylum in the United States in 1999.

The recent charges include conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists, fraud and misuse of documents, and conspiracy to provide material support to a designated foreign terrorist organization.

Abdi's Cincinnati-based immigration lawyer, Doug Weigle, said he did not know details about the terrorist charges against his client. But Abdi's family and a Somali advocacy group based in Minnesota, the Somali Justice Advocacy Center, complained Monday about the "secrecy and lack of due process."

Federal officials would not say where Abdi has been jailed since his arrest, only that he has been at several locations.

Abdi appeared in U.S. District Court in Columbus Monday and was ordered held without bond for another hearing Wednesday ([Cincinnati Enquirer, 2004](#)).

Title: Feds Arrest Man They Say Planned To Detonate Grenades In Illinois Shopping Mall

Date: December 9, 2006

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: A man has been arrested by federal agents on charges of planning to set off hand grenades at an Illinois shopping mall on Dec. 22 as part of his plan to commit "violent jihad" against civilians.

Derrick Shareef, 22, of Rockford, was arrested when he carried out a rendezvous with an undercover agent in a parking lot to trade a set of stereo speakers for four grenades and a handgun.

Federal officials said he planned to place the grenades in garbage cans at the CherryVale shopping mall in Rockford, about 90 miles northwest of Chicago.

Shareef was charged with one count of attempting to damage or destroy a building by fire or explosion and one count of attempting to use a weapon of mass destruction. Officials say he was acting alone and there was never any real threat.

"The Joint Terrorism Task Force was all over this ... and the only person involved in this plot was Mr. Shareef and two people working for the government," U.S. Attorney Patrick J. Fitzgerald said during a press conference from Chicago Friday afternoon.

"We believe we've neutralized this threat," added Robert Grant, special agent in charge of the Chicago office of the FBI.

He planned the attack for the Friday before Christmas.

"He fixed on a day of December 22nd on Friday ... because it was the Friday before Christmas and thought that would be the highest concentration of shoppers that he could kill and injure," Grant said.

If convicted, each charge in the complaint carries a maximum penalty of life in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

A handcuffed Shareef appeared before U.S. Magistrate Judge Maria Valdez Friday. She ordered him held without bond and set a Dec. 20 hearing on a defense motion for bail.

"He did have the intention, if the allegations in the complaint are true, to engage in violence against the public," Fitzgerald added.

Fitzgerald noted that Shareef only decided upon the targeted mall after surveying several facilities, and that he was not a well-funded would-be terrorist.

Federal officials said that in September, Shareef became acquainted with a witness who was cooperating with the FBI and confided to him that he wanted to commit acts of "violent jihad," as well as other crimes, to obtain funds to further his goals.

From then on, Shareef's activities and movements were under constant surveillance and "there was no imminent risk to the public," Robert Grant, special agent-in-charge of the Chicago Office of the FBI, said in a statement.

"By using an undercover agent, confidential sources and physical surveillance, the JTTF was in position to continuously monitor Shareef's activities and was prepared to intervene before he could act," he added.

The CherryVale Mall was among several potential targets that Shareef allegedly discussed during the course of the investigation, authorities said, while the others were primarily local government facilities.

According to an FBI affidavit supporting the complaint, Shareef became acquainted in September with someone in Rockford, in whom he confided about his jihad dreams. That confidant, referred to as "the CS" in the affidavit, was a FBI witness. The CS told Shareef that he would introduce him to a friend who was able to obtain weapons. That "friend" was actually an undercover government agent.

During the investigation, the CS recorded many conversations with Shareef. On Nov. 29, Shareef mentioned "courthouses, city hall, government places, government facilities," as potential targets.

The next day, Shareef and the CS discussed the CherryVale Mall as a possible target. Around 6:15 p.m. on Nov. 30, Shareef and the CS went to the mall while under surveillance by authorities.

They walked around, discussing the layout and best spots to set off several grenades to create more pandemonium, according to the affidavit. In a Dec. 1 conversation, the two allegedly discussed purchasing hand grenades from the undercover agent and the timing mechanism of the grenades. They also discussed shaving their body hair and meditating to prepare for an attack.

When they arrived at the mall a second time under surveillance, Shareef and the CS walked around and measured the time it would take to walk from one point to another in the mall.

According to the affidavit, on Dec. 2, while driving around Rockford in the CS's car and still under surveillance, Shareef and the CS discussed exchanging a set of Shareef's stereo speakers for the weapons. Later that day, the two videotaped each other making statements similar to those made by those planning attacks in the name of jihad, according to the complaint.

The exchange between the CS, Shareef and the undercover was scheduled for Wednesday of this week at a store parking lot in Rockford. After greeting each other, the two showed each other the equipment they were to swap, then the CS signaled federal agents waiting nearby. Shareef was arrested without incident ([Fox News, 2006](#)).

Title: Gunman Kills Five People At Trolley Square

Date: February 13, 2007

Source: [KSL News](#)

Abstract: The winding hallways of Salt Lake City's Trolley Square became a shooting gallery for an 18-year-old gunman in a trench coat who fired a shotgun randomly at customers, killing five and wounding four before being killed by police, authorities and witnesses said.

The shooter also was armed with a handgun and had several rounds of ammunition, Salt Lake City police Detective Robin Snyder said early Tuesday. It was not clear if he fired the handgun, nor had a motive been determined, she said.

The man's name was not released. He was a Salt Lake City resident.

"I was working and all of a sudden I heard a shot, and I saw security run by. I didn't really know what was going on. People just started running," a witness named Maya said.

Marie Smith, 23, a Bath & Body Works manager, saw the gunman through the store window. She watched as he raised his gun and fired at a young woman approaching him from behind.

"His expression stayed totally calm. He didn't seem upset, or like he was on a rampage," said Smith, who crawled to safety in an employee restroom to hide with others. She said the gunman looked like "an average Joe."

Killed were two 28-year-old women, a 52-year-old man, a 24-year-old man and a 15-year-old girl, Snyder said.

The surviving victims were transported to several area hospitals.

Surviving Victim Information

53-year-old male, critical condition
44-year-old female, critical condition
34-year-old male, serious condition
16-year-old boy, serious condition
Pregnant woman treated for psychological trauma

As of this morning, we know a 53-year-old man and a 44-year-old woman are in critical condition. Two other men are in serious condition. A woman who is 32 weeks pregnant was taken to Salt Lake Regional Hospital for severe psychological trauma.

The chaos at the mall erupted at 6:45 p.m. Witnesses told us they saw the gunman, heard the shots and screaming and saw the wounded.

Salt Lake police are encouraging anyone who was inside the mall at the time of the shooting, who may need counseling, to call Valley Mental Health at 261-1442.

"We have six fatalities (including the gunman) and multiple victims at hospitals," Snyder said. "They were found throughout the mall."

Barbara Lund was working in a store. "We heard the gunshots. They were pretty loud. Then one of my friends came out and told me there were gunshots there."

Matt Lund, Barbara's husband, said he saw a woman's body face-down at the entrance to Pottery Barn Kids. He locked himself and four others inside a storage room for about 40 minutes, isolated but still able to hear the violence.

The terror seemed to begin in the parking lot near the Williams Sonoma store. Two brothers leaving the mall saw a wounded youth taking shelter in a car.

"The young boy, he ran and jumped in a car. He'd been shot on this side, and his ear looked like meatloaf."

As the gunman entered the mall, he started blasting away with a shotgun. Fear and confusion spread. Police arrived within a few minutes. Hundreds of shoppers and workers took cover, hiding wherever they could. Some heard the final confrontation.

"We heard them say, 'Police! Drop your weapon!' Then we heard shotgun fire. Then there was a barrage of gunfire," Matt Lund, 44, said. "It was hard to believe."

Witnesses reported dozens of shots, perhaps 50 or more. And then silence. As some were cleared to leave by police, they saw the gunman's shotgun shells scattered around in front of shops.

"As we were running towards the north side of the building, we looked to our left, and there was glass shattered all over the floor next to the escalators. And maybe, it was so quick, but maybe 10 bodies lying on the ground," said witness Clifton Black.

Melinda Gurr added, "We were rushed out pretty quickly. We saw a bunch of bodies heaped on the floor, and there was glass everywhere. A pretty gory sight."

"It was really just scary. I wanted to get out of there," Black said.

Salt Lake City police Detective Robin Snyder said many employees and shoppers -- "a lot of scared people" -- still were inside at 9 p.m. MST, hunkered down and waiting for a police escort. "This is a huge area to cover," she said.

It's not known how many people were in the mall when the shots were fired, but Snyder said investigators had between 100 and 200 witnesses to interview.

By dawn Tuesday, two memorial sites with lighted candles and flowers were set up outside Trolley Square.

Some say officers treated everyone like suspects -- ordering those hiding in storerooms, bathrooms or under stairwells, to lie on the floor with their hands on their heads until police were sure no one posed a threat.

An antique-store owner, Barrett Dodds, 29, said he saw a man in a trench coat exchanging gunfire with a police officer outside a card store. The gunman was backed into a children's clothing store.

"I saw the cops go in the store. I saw the shooter go down," said Dodds, who watched from the second floor.

Four police officers -- one an off-duty officer from Ogden and three Salt Lake City officers -- were involved in the shootout with the gunman, Snyder said. She provided no other details.

She said she didn't believe there had been a shooting in Salt Lake City where so many people were killed.

"I don't know that we've ever had one that even compares to this," she said. "We had some incidents in the past here in Salt Lake City, but nothing of this nature."

Barb McKeown, 60, of Washington, D.C., was in another antique shop when two frantic women ran in and reported gunshots.

"Then we heard shot after shot after shot -- loud, loud, loud," said McKeown, who believes she heard approximately 20 shots.

She and three other people hid under a store staircase until it was safe to leave.

When one of our KSL crews arrived at Trolley Square, groups of people were huddled on the corners. They'd been evacuated and were waiting in the cold to be reunited with family, or to get their cars out of the parking lot, or their personal belongings.

We talked to a lot of those people. All were in different stores at the time of the shooting, but all heard the same thing.

"I heard the gunshot, and I saw the security guards run."

"Just heard this bang. Bang, bang, bang. It was just like random shots going off."

"We heard what sounded like big balloons, boxes being stamped on. You never expect gunshots. Then heard the glass doors being shot out and the gunman coming through there. We all screamed and ran and hid in the store."

"So we said to the owner of the store, 'Lock the doors. Lock the doors.' She did, and she turned the lights out so it looked like the store was closed."

Police eventually gathered all the witness inside Hard Rock Cafe to question them about what they saw.

As people ran from the mall for their lives, people also flocked to Trolley Square to see for themselves what was happening.

As KSL's Sam Penrod walked up to the scene, less than an hour after the shooting started, people were in tears and in shock, just wondering if this was really happening. They were also waiting for some kind of an indication that it was safe again. The victims who were inside the mall at the time of the shooting and ran for their lives just stood around, almost in disbelief. Many of them witnessed the shooting, they heard the shots, they saw people running and screaming to get out.

They told us they waited for the police to get here. The sight of the police cars was a huge relief, knowing that something could be done to end this nightmare.

With all the commotion, neighbors started coming out of their houses to see what was happening. Soon, fire trucks and ambulance after ambulance came to the scene. So did police officers. More than an hour after the shooting, reinforcements continued to arrive.

For those who were there Monday night, it's been terrifying and traumatizing. People are going to need time to heal emotionally, to recover from such a terrible night ([KSL News, 2007](#)).

Title: Exclusive: FBI: Al Qaeda May Strike U.S. Shopping Malls In LA, Chicago

Date: November 8, 2007

Source: [ABC News](#)

Abstract: The FBI is warning that al Qaeda may be preparing a series of holiday attacks on U.S. shopping malls in Los Angeles and Chicago, according to an intelligence report distributed to law enforcement authorities across the country this morning. (Click here for full text.) The alert said al Qaeda "hoped to disrupt the U.S. economy and has been planning the attack for the past two years."

Law enforcement officials tell ABCNews.com that the FBI received the information in late September and declassified it yesterday for wide distribution. The alert, like similar FBI and Department of Homeland Security terror alerts issued over the past five years at holiday times, raised questions about the credibility of the information. THE BLOTTER RECOMMENDS BlotterMI5: Teen Al Qaeda Recruits, Russian Spies Target Britain Blotter Sneaky Sandals Could Be Next Terror Tool Photos Explosive Footwear Blotter New U.S.

The bulletin acknowledges that U.S. intelligence officers are uncertain as to whether the information is real, and intelligence officers say there is a concern that it could be "disinformation." Law enforcement officials at three different agencies told ABCNews.com the FBI alert was based on a source who has proved reliable in the past. The source reportedly had only "indirect access" to al Qaeda and word of the actual threat came to U.S. intelligence officers "through a lengthy chain" of contacts.

With the shopping season approaching, however, the FBI officials decided it was necessary to share the information. For the past few years, jihadist chat rooms have regularly posted comments from anonymous individuals who have suggested or boasted about similar plans to attack such soft targets as shopping malls. "Out of abundance of caution, and for any number of other reasons, raw intelligence is regularly shared within the intelligence and law enforcement communities — even when the value of the information is unknown," said Special Agent Richard Kolko.

"In the post-9/11 era, sharing information is our top priority. Al-Qa'ida messaging has clearly stated they intend to attack the U.S. or its interests; however, there is no information to state this is a credible threat. As always, we remind people to remain vigilant and report suspicious activity to authorities." "We have no credible, specific information suggesting an imminent attack," a DHS official said. This post has been updated. Do you have a tip for Brian Ross and the Investigative Team? ([ABC News, 2007](#)).

Title: Gunman Kills Eight, Then Himself, At Omaha Shopping Mall

Date: December 6, 2007

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: A man with a rifle opened fire at a busy Omaha shopping mall Wednesday, killing eight people before taking his own life, police said. Five others were wounded, two critically.

The killer has been identified as Robert A. Hawkins, age 19 or 20, who left a suicide note stating, "I'm going out in style" and "I'm going to be famous." The man's vehicle was reportedly found in the parking lot.

Hawkins' mother brought the note to the local sheriff's office. She was being questioned by investigators Wednesday night.

Sgt. Teresa Negron said the gunman killed eight people, then apparently killed himself. Authorities gave no motive for the attack and did not know whether he said anything during the rampage.

Friends described Hawkins as "depressed" and said he had quit school several years ago and worked at a series of fast food jobs. He was arrested last month on misdemeanor charges and was expected to appear in court this month.

Officials said Hawkins, clad in military-style clothing, entered the mall just before 2 p.m. Wednesday and began firing off rounds.

The rampage sent shoppers and employees running and screaming through the Westroads Mall, barricading themselves in dressing rooms after hearing gunfire. Hawkins was found dead on the third floor of the Von Maur store with a self-inflicted gunshot wound, and his victims were discovered on the second and third floors, police said.

Witnesses said Hawkins fired down on shoppers from a third-floor balcony of the Von Maur store.

"Everybody was scared, and we didn't know what was going on," said Belene Esaw-Kagbara, 31, a Von Maur employee. "We didn't know what to do. I was praying that God protect us."

Mickey Vickory, who worked at Von Maur's third-floor service department, said she heard shots at about 1:50 p.m.

She and her co-workers and customers went into a back closet behind the wrapping room to hide, then emerged about a half-hour later when police shouted to come out with their hands up. As police took them to another part of the mall for safety, they saw the victims.

"We saw the bodies and we saw the blood," she said.

Police received a 911 call from someone inside the mall, and shots could be heard in the background, Negron said. By the time officers arrived six minutes later, the shooting was over, she said.

Shortly after the shooting, which came three weeks before Christmas, a group of shoppers came out of the building with their hands raised. Some were still holding shopping bags.

It was not clear Wednesday night when Hawkins took his own life.

Another man was taken into custody outside of the mall, but his role in the shooting was not clear.

Two gunshot victims who were treated at Creighton Medical Center died from their wounds, FOX News confirmed, and a third victim being treated there remained in critical condition.

No additional information was available on the other fatalities.

Andrea McMaster, a spokeswoman for the University of Nebraska Medical Center, told FOX News that three shooting victims were being treated there: a 61-year-old man shot in the chest, a 34-year-old man shot in the arm, and a 55-year-old man with a cut to his face. The 61-year-old man was in critical condition and undergoing surgery.

Police had put the Westroads Mall, Omaha's largest shopping mall, on lockdown while it searched for the gunman.

One of the victims was reportedly an elderly man found near an escalator inside Von Maur department store, one of the mall's anchor tenants.

Witnesses described hearing "dozens and dozens" of shots being fired, with one witness saying she heard more than 30 shots.

Shawn Vidlak said he heard four or five rapid shots "like a nail gun." At first he thought it was noise from construction work going on at the mall.

"People started screaming about gunshots," Vidlak said. "I grabbed my wife and kids we got out of there as fast as we could."

A woman who answered the phone at an Old Navy store said 20 to 30 customers were huddled with employees in a back storeroom.

"All we know was people were running and screaming down the hallway by Von Maur saying there was a shooting, and then they locked us down," said the woman, who said her name was Heidi.

Keith Fidler, an employee at Von Maur, said he heard the burst of gunfire, followed by dozens of shots. Fidler said he huddled in the corner of the men's clothing department with about a dozen other employees until police yelled to get out of the store.

Fidler said he did not see the shooting, but saw a person lying by the elevator as he was leaving the store.

Todd Trimpe told FOX News that he saw police apprehend a man, dressed in camouflage, who was hiding under a bus-stop bench outside the mall. Trimpe said the man "stood out like a sore thumb." He did not know what was happening inside the mall when he witnessed the arrest.

The sprawling, three-level mall has more than 135 stores and restaurants, according to the Web site for General Growth Properties, the manager of the mall. It gets 14.5 million visitors every year, according to the Web site.

On Friday night, authorities removed a live grenade from the parking lot of the same mall.

President Bush was in town Wednesday for a fundraiser in Omaha, but left about an hour before the shooting.

Wednesday's shooting was the second mass shooting at a mall this year. In February, nine people were shot, five of them fatally, at Trolley Square mall in Salt Lake City. The gunman, 18-year-old Sulejman Talovic, was shot and killed by police ([Fox News, 2007](#)).

Title: "Paul Blart: Mall Cop"

Date: January 16, 2009

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: "Paul Blart: Mall Cop" is a 2009 crime comedy film written by and starring [Kevin James](#) as the title character and directed by [Steve Carr](#). The film was released on January 16, 2009 by Columbia Pictures.

Paul Blart (Kevin James) is a mild-mannered, occasionally square, overweight security officer who works at patrol in the West Orange Pavilion Mall in West Orange, New Jersey.

He lives with his elderly mother Margaret (Shirley Knight) and daughter Maya (Raini Rodriguez), and dreams of being able to join the [New Jersey State Police](#), but he always fails his entrance test due to his hypoglycemia. While on patrol at work riding his [Segway PT](#), Blart notices a new wig kiosk and its vendor, Amy Anderson (Jayma Mays) and is instantly attracted to her. Back at base, Blart has to take the new guy, Veck Simms (Keir O'Donnell), out on a patrol to train him.

At the end of his shift, Blart becomes acquainted with Amy and escorts to her yellow 1966 Ford Mustang convertible. Amy invites Blart to join her, Veck, and his friends at American Joe's, and Blart accepts and attends the event. At the event, however, Blart gets extremely drunk after drinking too much margarita during his nacho eating contest with Leon (Jamal Mixon) and crashes the stage that the band is playing on, culminating with him falling through one of the windows.

On [Thanksgiving](#), Blart feels as though he embarrassed Amy and that she doesn't like him anymore and Maya tries to cheer him up. On [Black Friday](#) at the shopping mall, Amy, Stuart (Stephen Rannazzisi), and other of Blart's colleagues are in the bank to cash their paychecks. While a gang of criminals (in disguise as Santa's Little Helpers) suddenly break through the service entrance and take over the mall, Blart is distracted by playing *Rock Band* in the arcade zone. The criminals clear the mall and took Amy, Stuart, Leon, and other of Blart's colleagues hostage in the bank. Veck is revealed to be a double agent and the ringleader of the hijackers, and plans to use the credit card codes from all the stores in the mall to steal \$30 million and later fly to the Cayman Islands, taking the hostages with him.

As Blart leaves the arcade, he noticed that the mall has been taken over and calls the police who later show up outside the front entrance of the mall. Sergeant Howard (Adam Ferrara) instructs Blart to leave the mall immediately, but when Blart saw Amy's car in the parking lot, he realizes that he must rescue Amy and everyone else. The [SWAT](#) team soon arrives and Commander James Kent (Bobby Cannavale), who bullied Blart in high school, takes control of the situation. Blart is vastly outnumbered and physically outclassed, but fights against the gang members through improvised measures.

Maya shows up to bring Blart his dinner, but Veck's henchmen intercept her and take her hostage as well. After Blart works his way through all of Veck's underlings, he attempts to extract the hostages by pulling them up into an airvent via the rope, but fails after Leon cannot fit and when Veck enters the room, Blart is captured. Veck demands to have the credit card codes and Blart is forced to fling him the phone that contains the codes. Veck escapes with the codes and holds Amy and Maya at gunpoint.

Blart steals the mall's display minivan and pursues Veck to the airport, where Veck attempts to escape in a [Cessna Citation III](#) business jet along with Amy and Maya. After a brief fight, Blart cuffs Veck, but Kent pulls his gun on Blart, revealing himself as a mole in the SWAT team and that he was working with Veck the whole time. Kent demands Blart to give him the phone containing the codes, but Blart smashes it on the ground. Later, Kent is shot in his arm by Chief Brooks (Peter Gerety); the police reveal themselves and finally arrest Kent along with rescuing Amy and Maya.

The next day, Maya is proud of Blart and he gives Amy a birthday card who in turn kisses him. Sergeant Howard offers Blart his job as a State Trooper, but Blart decides that his place is protecting the people at the mall with Amy and the rest of his friends. During the closing credits, bonus scenes finds Blart and Amy getting married in the mall along with Blart's friends and family, riding Segways ([Wikipedia, 2011](#)).

Title: Timothy Ryan Gutierrez, Accused Of Trying To Blow Up The Mall Of America

Date: January 30, 2009

Source: [NY Daily News](#)

Abstract: A Colorado man has been indicted on charges of threatening to kill President Barack Obama and blow up the Mall of America in suburban Minneapolis. The man said the threat against Obama was a prank.

Timothy Ryan Gutierrez, 20, surrendered Thursday at the FBI's office in Durango and was being held without bond, the U.S. attorney's office said.

A federal grand jury in Denver handed up the indictment Tuesday against Gutierrez, of Cortez, in southwestern Colorado. He was to appear in court Friday. It was not known if he had an attorney.

"Both threats were taken seriously and both threats were investigated immediately by the FBI," said Jeff Dorschner, spokesman for acting U.S. Attorney Dave Gaouette.

Gutierrez faces one count each of transmission of threats and falsely threatening to use explosives.

The indictment claims Gutierrez e-mailed the FBI's Washington office eight days before Obama's inauguration saying: "I'm going to assassinate the new president of the United States of America. P.S., you have 48 hours to stop it from happening."

The indictment says a second e-mail threatened to blow up the mall with 40 pounds of C4 explosive and TNT planted on seven cars parked outside.

"Good luck thank you and God bless the you know the rest time is wasting," the e-mail read, according to the indictment.

In an interview Thursday, Gutierrez told the Cortez Journal that the threat against Obama was just a prank because the president misrepresented himself.

"I'm not mad about him becoming president, but he's not doing what he said he was going to do," he said. "He's not doing anything for the lower class - just the middle and upper class. Medications are going up, not lowering and jobs are being lost. His actions are going to get him in trouble."

Gutierrez said he is from Andrews, Texas and had been staying with relatives in Cortez. He said he didn't have a job in Texas but "played with computers" by taking them apart and putting them back together - knowledge he said helped him hack into the Web site for the U.S. Department of Defense and the FBI.

"I wanted to see what was really going on," Gutierrez said. "There are 500 acres of encryption data (to go through), but I found a slip through it. There's always a hole."

He added that he "didn't think they would actually find" the e-mail message he left on the FBI system.

Cortez Police Chief Roy Lane said FBI agents and two Cortez officers spoke to Gutierrez at an apartment on Jan. 12, the day the indictment says the e-mails were sent.

It wasn't clear why Gutierrez wasn't arrested then and Lane referred those questions to federal authorities. Dorschner and FBI spokeswoman Kathy Wright said they could not comment.

Other men in Florida, Hawaii, Mississippi and Nebraska also face charges in connection with threats against Obama ([NY Daily News, 2009](#)).

Title: Mall Cops: Mall of America

Date: October 15, 2009

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: "Mall Cops: Mall of America" is an American reality television series that follows the work of the security team at the [Mall of America](#) in [Bloomington, Minnesota](#), the second largest mall in North America. Twelve half-hour episodes have been ordered for TLC. The series premiered on May 27, 2010. The series documents the events of a 100-plus team of mall security officers in the biggest mall in America. The Mall Cops help lost kids, track down shoplifters, arrest disorderly guests, and responding to a variety of medical calls. Mall of America boasts more than 500 stores, a theme park, an aquarium and a school ([Wikipedia, 2011](#)).

Title: Man Charged In Plot To Attack U.S. Shopping Mall

Date: October 21, 2009

Source: [Reuters](#)

Abstract: U.S. federal prosecutors have charged a Massachusetts man with conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists, alleging he and co-conspirators traveled to the Middle East seeking training, discussed attacking a shopping center, and distributed videos promoting holy war.

Tarek Mehanna, 27, from Sudbury, Massachusetts, was arrested at his home on Wednesday morning, officials said.

"Mehanna and the co-conspirators had multiple conversations about obtaining automatic weapons and randomly shooting people in a shopping mall, and that the conversations went so far as to discuss the logistics of a mall attack, including coordination, weapons needed and the possibility of attacking emergency responders," the U.S. Justice Department said.

Mehanna had been previously indicted in January 2009 for making false statements to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other officials in connection with a terrorism investigation, the Justice Department said in a news release.

Prosecutors allege that from 2001 to 2008 Mehanna conspired with a man named Ahmad Abousamra and others in an attempt to kill, kidnap or injure people in the United States.

The charges accuse Mehanna and co-conspirators of talking about their desire to participate in Islamist holy war and to die on the battlefield. The case was based partly on information from two unnamed people described as cooperating witnesses.

Both Mehanna and Abousamra are believed to be U.S. citizens and Abousamra fled the country for [Syria](#) in 2006 after federal officials attempted to question him, acting U.S. Attorney Michael Loucks told a news conference in Boston.

Mehanna was arrested about a year ago before boarding a plane at Logan International Airport in Boston and was later released on bail.

Loucks said Mehanna's arrest on Wednesday was unrelated to President Barack Obama's planned visit to Boston this weekend.

The case comes less than a month after an Afghan-born man, Najibullah Zazi, was accused of plotting a bomb attack against the United States.

Authorities say Zazi took a bomb-making course at an al Qaeda training camp in [Pakistan](#), had bomb-making notes on his laptop computer and acquired bomb-making materials similar to those used in the 2005 London attacks.

Attorney General Eric Holder has called that plot one of the most serious security threats to the United States since the September 11, 2001, attacks. Zazi, an Afghan immigrant and permanent U.S. resident, was indicted last month on a charge of conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction. He pleaded not guilty and was ordered held in prison without bail.

At a preliminary hearing on his case in U.S. District Court on Wednesday, Mehanna did not enter a plea. Speaking to reporters afterward his lawyer, J.W. Carney, did not say how his client would plead.

Mehanna, who has pleaded not guilty to the previous charges against him, was led into a courtroom in handcuffs, wearing a full beard and a black sweatshirt. When Judge Leo Sorokin suggested Mehanna stand up, he snapped back that "I prefer not to." After his father urged him to stand, Mehanna rose to his feet briskly and knocked his chair over, then stood with his hands in his pockets for the rest of the short hearing.

An FBI affidavit on the case says Mehanna and Abousamra came to know Daniel Maldonado, a New Hampshire man now serving a 10-year sentence for getting al Qaeda military training.

According to the government, an unnamed cooperating witness approached Maldonado seeking automatic weapons for a possible attack that Mehanna and Abousamra were planning against an unnamed shopping mall in which they would "randomly shoot people."

But Maldonado said he would be able to obtain only handguns and Mehanna and Abousamra abandoned the plan, a court filing states.

At another point, in 2003, Mehanna, Abousamra and the unnamed cooperating witness discussed whether they could shoot or kill members of the U.S. executive branch, a court filing states. Loucks said U.S. officials were never directly endangered by this ([Reuters, 2009](#)).

Title: Surviving Disaster: Mall Shooting

Date: November 14, 2009

Source: [SPIKE](#)

Abstract: A highly trained terrorist cell takes over a crowded mall in a military style siege. Navy SEAL Cade Courtley shows you how to survive a firefight using SEAL Team tactics and take on this well armed enemy ([SPIKE, 2009](#)).

Title: Mall of America Practices Emergency Lockdown Drill

Date: November 28, 2009

Source: [National Terror Alert \(DHS\)](#)

Abstract: The Mall of America security team will be doing monthly lockdown drills to ensure they are ready if and when trouble strikes. They had their first drill earlier this week, shortly after the mall opened.

This exercise and approach to preparedness is one that I'm hoping other shopping mall managers across the country will take notice of and consider adopting.

Last month you might recall, Spike TV's Surviving Disaster, featured an episode on how to survive and escape an active shooting by a group of terrorists in a shopping mall ([National Terror Alert \(DHS\), 2009](#)).

Title: Palestinian Gets 10 Years For Mall Attack

Date: January 15, 2010

Source: [Jerusalem Post](#)

Abstract: Danish court sentences immigrant convicted of 5 counts of attempted murder in 2008 shooting attack.

A Palestinian immigrant to Denmark who wounded two Israelis in a shopping-mall shooting allegedly motivated by the IDF's Gaza operation has been convicted of attempted murder and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Wissam Freijeh fired shots with a handgun at a stand selling Israeli hair products in the Dec. 31, 2008, attack in Odense.

His lawyer said the 28-year-old Danish citizen was provoked by Operation Cast Lead in the Gaza Strip in late 2008, but did not intend to kill anyone.

The Odense court on Friday found Freijeh guilty of five counts of attempted murder because there were five people at the stand when he opened fire.

Two Israeli employees were injured, while a third employee and two Danish customers escaped unharmed.

It was not immediately clear whether Freijeh would appeal Friday's ruling ([Jerusalem Post, 2010](#)).

Title: Terror At The Mall?
Date: January 24, 2010
Source: [American Thinker](#)

Abstract: The shopping malls of America will be among the next major terrorist targets.

Malls make such obvious high-value targets that it's difficult to grasp why they haven't been hit up until now. Shopping malls are America's marketplaces, constantly packed with people, with uncontrolled entry, and openly vulnerable to any given form of attack. We need only consider the darkest days of the Iraqi terror campaign of 2006-2007 to grasp how the jihadis view marketplaces. Scarcely a week went by without another Iraqi marketplace bombing, with casualties largely consisting of women and children, mounting from the dozens to the hundreds. We need only add the fact that the mall in many ways symbolizes the United States to people across the world, acting as kind of American Horn of Plenty, to see the inevitability of the threat. Such attacks will come, and they will be ugly.

It's not as if the jihadis haven't tried. In late 2003, [Nuradin Abdi](#), a Somali native, was arrested in Louisville, Kentucky while in the midst of plans to attack a mall in Columbus, Ohio. Abdi was closely associated with al-Qaeda member Iyman Faris, arrested for planning a bombing of the Brooklyn Bridge. (A personal side note: Two weeks after 9/11, I was in Columbus itself, speaking to acquaintances about what I'd seen in lower Manhattan. "Well, at least they'll never attack us here," one of them said. "I wouldn't be too sure of that," I told him. "If I were an educated terrorist, I'd be very interested in hitting a town called Columbus.")

Late last year, Tarek Mehanna of Sudbury, Massachusetts was arrested for, among other things, conspiring with Ahmad Abousamra and Daniel Maldonado to attack unidentified malls with automatic weapons. (Abousamra and Maldonado, who had received training in al-Qaeda camps, were evidently already in custody).

On at least two occasions in 2004 and 2007, the FBI circulated warnings of potential mall attacks during the holiday season, when they would present what is known as a "target-rich environment." The 2004 warning involved a mall in central Los Angeles, while the later incident involved malls in both L.A. and Chicago. While no attacks occurred, it remains unknown how far jihadi plans were actually taken.

In Europe, the action has been even hotter. Last week, a Palestinian named Wissam Freijeh was sentenced to ten years for shooting up a Danish mall on December 31, 2008. Freijeh's target was a kiosk selling Israeli products. Two people were injured.

So malls have definitely been on the jihadis' minds. Why no more than one-off attacks? If malls were such an obvious target, wouldn't they have been hit before this? Counter-terror specialists are convinced (as was ably [expressed here](#) by Bruce Hoffman) that after a lengthy hiatus recovering from the losses sustained during the Bush years, the jihadis have emerged with a new strategy. This could be called the "wasp" strategy, a method well-known to guerrilla fighters and special-operations forces. Rather than concentrate on massive operations of the 9/11 type, Islamist terrorists will instead carry out endless pinprick attacks, much as a swarm of wasps might harry an elephant (so okay, we'll make it a rhino), maddening the beast to a point where it finally plunges off a cliff. The Fort Hood attack, the Underwear Kid, and the Afghanistan CIA bombing act as evidence of just such a strategy. And there we might well have our answer: the jihadis may have put the malls aside to wait for a moment such as this, when a series of attacks would pay off the most.

How would such attacks occur? As with all Islamist efforts, the goal will be to account for the highest number of casualties in the most horrific manner possible. With this in mind, the first scenario that arises is the truck bomb. With their broad parking lots, enabling a vehicle to build up a high terminal velocity, and their wide glass entrances, malls almost appear to have been designed for this style of attack. The truck payload could be conventional explosives, or in the case of a stolen tanker truck, a supernapalm mixture. (Some readers have understandably protested over my providing the actual formula for supernapalm the

last time I dealt with the topic, so we'll elide that this time.) In either case, the casualty level would be appalling, the images horrifying, and the impact impossible to negate. While some malls and shopping complexes have blocked their entrances with concrete barriers or planters, many others have ignored this cheap and simple safeguard. All such establishments should be encouraged to emplace such obstacles as soon as possible.

A secondary threat is the bomb vest, which we most recently saw deployed against a CIA unit in Afghanistan. While not as destructive as the vehicle bomb, the bomb vest has probably claimed more victims overall. It was a favored weapon for striking the markets of Iraq, and as the CIA assassination clearly reveals, it remains extremely effective. Countermeasures could be difficult. In Iraq, the jihadis showed no hesitation in utilizing small children, the retarded, and even animals in carrying out bomb attacks. A coatroom in which heavy coats and other items could be checked could aid in curtailing such attacks. But this leaves us with the problem of large handbags, baby carriages, and packages. Eventually, it may be necessary to adopt the Israeli practice of bag searches and metal detectors.

A related method would involve nerve gas, as successfully used by the [Aum Shinryko](#) cult to strike the Tokyo subway system in 1995. The Tokyo attacks killed twelve people and wounded several dozen others. A supply of atropine injectors, the standard first aid for nerve-gas poisoning, should be stored in each mall's pharmacy or medical clinic -- no rarity today in malls across the country.

Finally, we reach the trusty firearm, the easiest threat to smuggle in, and in some ways the hardest to deal with. Mall security is almost exclusively unarmed, with little training in dealing with firearm threats. While some large malls feature police substations, most rely on a warning system to call in the police in the event of an emergency. A well-armed jihadi death squad could cause considerable loss of life before local police could respond, and they might conceivably escape to strike elsewhere. Perhaps the most effective tactic would be to come in through one entrance, race through the mall firing at all available targets, and exit through another entrance where a car or van would be waiting with engine running. It's difficult to see how any official countermeasure short of a police tactical squad could handle this type of attack.

What defensive measures have been taken by mall operators? Apart from the previously mentioned entrance barriers, next to nothing. Security experts have suggested a number of cheap countermeasures, such as utilizing transparent trash buckets to prevent use by bombers, but in large part, these have not been taken up. The general response of owners and operators has been a claim that "no credible threat" to malls has been demonstrated, much the same attitude that preceded the 9/11 attack, but with much less in the way of excuse.

No small number of malls have gone out of their way to increase their vulnerability through participation in the "gun-free zone" movement. In 1990, Congress, in what many observers consider to have been an incremental attempt at a national firearms ban, passed a "Gun Free School Zones" act as part of that year's Crime Control bill. The law forbade ownership or possession of a firearm, apart from strictly limited conditions, anywhere within a thousand feet of a school or related institution. The attempt was ill-fated, being overturned by the Supreme Court and then reinstated in a thoroughly unenforceable form.

Congressional meddling triggered a kind of low-key craze among schools and other institutions -- including malls -- in which administrations eagerly adapted the "gun-free" pledge, often ostentatiously announcing it with signs containing menacing threats against anyone caught with a gun.

As a result, school shootings, a rarity prior to the '90s, became a commonplace. "Gun-free zones" served to attract armed loons the way that honey attracts bears. Firearms-affairs specialist John R. Lott, Jr. has gone on record to state that every major recent shooting has occurred in a declared gun-free area. This includes Virginia Tech, where in September 2007 an insane undergraduate murdered over thirty students.

Malls have not been immune. Mall shootings, unheard of before the "gun-free" movement, are today no rarity. They have occurred in recent years at Kingston, N.Y.; Tacoma, Washington; Kansas City, Missouri;

Omaha, Nebraska; and Salt Lake City, Utah. In each case, the "gun-free" policy was in place and widely advertised.

We can assume that jihadi terrorists are as well-informed as the average American psychotic. "Gun-free" malls are simply informing our enemies where the easiest targets can be found. These malls will be the first ones hit.

As is often the case with the P.C. crowd, the exact opposite action would produce the desired results. In the Salt Lake City incident of February 12, 2007, a gunman entered the mall with the intention of shooting shoppers at random. Fortunately, an off-duty policeman, Keith Hammond, had also disobeyed the anti-gun admonition. The shooter had already shot nine and killed five when Hammond brought him under fire and held him at bay until responding officers ended the attack by killing the gunman.

Salt Lake City reveals the solution to the mall terror problem. It is clear that the best method of negating the threat would be to enlist customers themselves in defending and protecting their malls. Operators and owners should meet with qualified locals -- ex-police officers and soldiers in particular -- to set up an armed patrol system. Local police cooperation would be necessary to assure proper training and liaison. The goal would be to have one or more patrols present at all times during opening hours. A communications system could be established (no real challenge in the age of the cell phone), both to assure regular contact and to alert members of potential threats. Regular mall security would continue handling everyday problems. By such a means we could avoid a terror-related Virginia Tech, Salt Lake City, or, for that matter, Fort Hood.

Another possibility would be to organize and train mall workers who own guns, assuring that their firearms would be available at work in case of an emergency. While many retail franchises and chains have strict rules against interfering with criminal activities (workers are supposed to wait for the cops), certainly this should be set aside in dealing with terror attempts.

There's little hope of such concepts being put into effect under prevailing conditions. Experience teaches us that P.C. notions of the "gun-free" variety are the hardest weeds to dig up once they've taken root. But it is undeniable that the "bureaucratic" strategy of meeting the terror threat -- Homeland Defense, a centralized National Intelligence Directorate, and so forth -- has proven to be an abject failure. The latest attacks over Detroit, at Fort Hood, and in Afghanistan occurred *because* the oversized bureaucracies had been put in place, creating a system of endless filters to prevent urgent and necessary information from getting where it was needed. The federal government has merely provided a larger rhino to be stung by jihadi attacks.

On the other hand, all three failed airliner attacks were prevented by the passengers themselves, with no help from air marshals, anti-terror specialists, or Homeland Security bureaucrats. (We're counting Flight 93 here as a defeat for terror -- the attack was curtailed, even though the heroic passengers lost their lives doing it.) In the end, it's the individuals on the spot who make the difference. Even the hapless Janet Napolitano has admitted that passengers comprise the last line of defense.

To combat a swarm of wasps, you don't call up a herd of rhinos. You gather a lot of people with rolled-up newspapers. At this point, our efforts against terror are reactive -- we may well have to endure a mall attack, with casualties possibly reaching the hundreds, before the federal government is forced to rethink its approach. When the time comes, the alternative strategy must be considered. With the American people, this country has a resource unparalleled across the wide world. It's about time we put it to use ([American Thinker, 2010](#)).

Title: Dry Run For Nuclear Terror Medics At Mall

Date: July 14, 2010

Source: [Yorkshire Post](#)

Abstract: Fire crews and hospital staff carried out an exercise in Barnsley yesterday to test the emergency response to a terrorist attack in South Yorkshire.

The scenario was that a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) device had exploded in the Meadowhall shopping centre and crowds of people with radiation burns needed to be treated.

Volunteers were showered in "decontamination" tents at Barnsley Hospital before being allowed in the hospital's emergency department.

Mike Lees, head of emergency planning at Barnsley Hospital, said: "Exercises like this are all about gaining experience for the future, for the time when we have to deal with real, large-scale emergencies" ([Yorkshire Post, 2010](#)).

Title: Mall Of America Adopts See Something Say Something Campaign

Date: December 2, 2010

Source: [National Terror Alert \(DHS\)](#)

Abstract: Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Janet Napolitano, in partnership with Mall of America and the state of Minnesota, today applauded the expansion of DHS' national "If You See Something, Say Something" public awareness campaign throughout Minnesota—to include Mall of America as well as other public venues across the state.

"We are excited to partner with Mall of America and the Department of Homeland Security on their 'If You See Something, Say Something' campaign," said Commissioner Campion. "We value our private partners and the work they do. Their efforts will go a long way to enhancing our statewide 'If You See Something, Say Something' campaign."

The state-wide expansion of the "If You See Something, Say Something" campaign will begin in Minneapolis and St. Paul and will leverage Minnesota's participation in the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative—an administration effort to train state and local law enforcement to recognize behaviors and indicators related to specific terrorist threats and related crime.

Since this summer, DHS has worked with its state, local and private sector partners, as well as the Department of Justice, to expand the "If You See Something, Say Something" campaign and Nationwide SAR Initiative to communities throughout the country—including the recent state-wide expansion of the "If You See Something, Say Something" campaign throughout New Jersey and new partnerships with organizations including the American Hotel & Lodging Association (AH&LA), Amtrak, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), the general aviation industry and six state and local fusion centers across the Southeastern United States that participate in Southern Shield.

In the coming months, the Department will continue to expand the "If You See Something, Say Something" campaign nationally with public education materials and outreach tools designed to engage America's businesses, communities and citizens to remain vigilant and play an active role in keeping the county safe ([National Terror Alert \(DHS\), 2011](#)).

Title: Israeli Counters Terror At Mall Of America

Date: February 2, 2011

Source: [American Jewish World](#)

Abstract: Michael Rozin, an Israeli security expert who came to Minneapolis in 2005, is happy to explain his business.

"Whether it's a terrorist attack or a criminal act, there are two main factors that play a role," he says. "One is intent, the other is means."

Traditionally in the United States, according to Rozin, when it comes to protection from terrorist incidents, the focus has been on detecting the means, or the weapon. He rattles off the sequence: Shoe bomber —

we take off our shoes. Plot to blow up a trans-Atlantic flight using liquid explosives — restrictions on liquids. Now, with the underwear bomber, body scanners and pat downs.

“In Israel,” he says, “we learned that detecting the weapon is important, yes; but this is not the solution because the terrorists are very creative and innovative guys, and they learn how to overcome all the technological solutions that you invent to try to detect the bomb. Yet one thing that they cannot conceal is the intent. We address the intent.”

Rozin is currently employed at the [Mall of America](#), where his title is special operations security captain. He recently was featured in the TLC cable show [Mall Cops: Mall of America](#), which showed him training MOA security officers.

In charge of terrorism prevention at MOA since 2005, Rozin employs a system there that is based on behavior detection methods that were developed in Israel.

In part because of a cohort of Israelis like Rozin — military veterans and security experts who have parlayed their experience into a successful industry in the U.S. — these methods are now being used here at a number of major facilities and law enforcement agencies.

Rozin himself has branched out, deciding in 2009 to start his own company, [Rozin Security Consulting, LLC](#). He now lists among his clients the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank, Metro Transit, divisions of both Twin Cities police departments and, in partnership with another consulting firm, the Public Building Commission of Chicago.

In Israel, Rozin served in an Israel Defense Forces border infantry unit. The Hebrew name of the unit translates as Stinger, named for the Stinger missiles they carried. Literally carried, Rozin adds, on their backs, “whereas in the United States usually they use vehicles for that purpose.”

This distinction in a way gets to the heart of what some analysts say is a recurring problem with U.S. security strategy, that it tends to lurch instinctively toward the high-tech solution. Stingers are the light but deadly heat-seeking missiles that the Reagan administration shipped in large numbers to Islamic fighters in Afghanistan during the 1980s. They enabled a single *mujahid* (Muslim guerilla fighter) on foot to shoot down a helicopter, and some argue they were the decisive factor in turning back the Soviets. Military historians might see some irony in the fact that Stingers also showed up on the backs of Israeli border units.

After serving in the IDF, Rozin went to work for the [Israeli Airports Authority](#) at Ben-Gurion International Airport. There he was involved in both training and operations, under the oversight of Shin Bet.

In Israel, as visitors to the country soon find out, airport security includes a simple low-tech procedure. Someone looks you in the eye and politely asks a few questions that manage to get right into your business.

The situation at the Mall of America, however, differs in major ways from Ben-Gurion Airport. There are no checkpoints, and during the busiest holiday shopping days the number of visitors could approach 200,000, while a busy day at Ben-Gurion might see 60,000.

Still, the basic principles are adaptable, according to Rozin. “We train our officers, first, to detect behavior indicators that can indicate potential harmful intent. Then, once such indicators are detected, to conduct what are called security interviews, built to determine whether a person does or does not pose a threat to our environment.”

Rozin also trains non-security personnel, from human resources to maintenance and ride operators, in maintaining vigilance and recognizing suspicious behavior. "You have to create a culture of security," he says.

Rozin came to the United States in 2005, to Minneapolis. Why? A good question, he says, with a nod to the blustery weather outside his window.

"The reason is really my wife. She is from here. We met in Israel and throughout my work for the Israeli Airport Authority, we dated. We got engaged, and at some point I decided to try it out here. She is the main reason. Despite the cold she is worth it."

Rozin's wife, Kathryn Rozin, is managing director of Rozin Security Consulting. In addition, the company has three employees, "with backgrounds similar to mine," Rozin says.

Rozin anticipates no shortage of work.

"I think that the threat of terrorism in the United States is going to become an unfortunate part of American life" ([American Jewish World, 2011](#)).

Title: DATABASE: Mall Of America Suspicious Activity Reports

Date: June 23, 2011

Source: [NPR](#)

Abstract: NPR News Investigations and the Center for Investigative Reporting analyzed 125 reports totaling more than 1,000 pages on shoppers and incidents at Mall of America that mall security personnel and local police identified as suspicious persons or activities potentially related to terrorism. The documents included personal information on the subjects, as well as detailed incident narratives written by mall security guards or local police officers or personnel at Minnesota's state fusion center. Indications of whether the cases were forwarded to the FBI, Joint Terrorism Task Force, Minnesota Joint Analysis Center or Immigration and Customs Enforcement were also provided. The database below provides NPR's summaries of the narratives, incident locations and whether the incident involved the taking of photos or videos, which was a common theme. In addition, NPR analyzed the identification of persons by race or ethnic group ([NPR, 2011](#)).

Title: US Malls Brace For Terrorist Attacks

Date: August 7, 2011

Source: [ABC News](#)

Abstract: A janitor spots an abandoned diaper bag lying on a table in the sprawling food court at the Mall of America. A bomb-sniffing dog and a security officer are there within minutes, examining the package while nearby shoppers are held a safe distance away.

No bomb. Case closed. But that scene is repeated at the nation's largest shopping center 150 times a month.

Years ago, lost purses or shopping bags would just go to the lost and found. But after the Sept. 11 attacks and a series of terror threats against malls, "we realized that bad guys don't write 'explosives' on the side of packages," said Maj. Douglas Reynolds.

He heads a 150-officer security force trained in Krav Maga, the official self-defense system of Israeli security forces. A plainclothes unit is solely devoted to behavioral profiling.

Terror threats against U.S. malls — federal authorities have charged suspects in at least three terror plots since the Sept. 11 attacks — have made huge behind-the-scenes changes to one of the most treasured American experiences — going to the mall.

Shoppers say they hardly notice the closed-circuit cameras, plainclothes officers and trained dogs, and believe the risk of getting attacked at a shopping center is remote.

"The average shopper, they don't walk in and think 'this could be the end,' " said Don Heinzman, 77, of Elk River, Minn., having coffee with two friends at the Minnesota mall.

But overseas, especially in places like Israel and Turkey, terror attacks in malls occur with frightening regularity. Experts are worried that similar acts will eventually become commonplace in the U.S. In 2004, an anonymous call threatening a Los Angeles plot sent more than 100 officers to protect various shopping centers.

Two Ohio men — originally from Somalia and Pakistan — are serving prison terms in a 2003 threat to bomb Columbus-area malls. Another suspect is serving a prison term for a similar plot against a mall 90 miles north of Chicago. A Massachusetts pharmacist is awaiting trial on terror charges; prosecutors said he conspired with others to shoot down shoppers in U.S. malls and kill U.S. troops in Iraq.

In a 2006 report, the nonprofit RAND Corporation think tank found that there were 60 shopping mall attacks in 21 countries between 1998 and 2005 and that U.S. malls may not be well-prepared for them.

The International Council of Shopping Centers trained some 10,000 mall officers between 2003 and 2009 to better recognize terrorists and other threats. Experts at George Washington University designed the \$3 million program, which was discontinued because of a lack of funding.

Paul Maniscalco, a senior research scientist at the university who was involved in developing the program, called shopping malls "soft targets."

"I think they're as safe as any place else in the U.S.," he said. "Unfortunately in an open and free democratic society there's certain trade-offs. The concept of a shopping center is a pretty complex social icon within our society. You can't turn them into armed camps."

Malachy Kavanagh, the spokesman for the International Council of Shopping Centers, said the latest threat to public places in the U.S. is not from organized terrorist groups, but "lone wolf" individuals.

"A big part is to be aware of who may be watching your center," he said. Officers have to watch for people trying to engage guards in conversation, checking for security cameras, he said.

Reynolds said his officers need to cultivate a balance between securing a center and cultivating an open, family-friendly atmosphere (shoppers at the Mall of America can stop to ride rollercoasters at the mall's in-house amusement park).

"We're not designed to be Fort Knox," said Reynolds. "We need to be accessible and make people feel welcome — but still protected."

Christine Kimbrough 66, of Upper Marlboro, Md., stopped to look at a tall metal monument that resembles two doorways and a door.

The somber monument is a tribute to Bloomington resident Tom Burnett Jr., a passenger on United Airlines Flight 93, which crashed into a field in Shanksville, Pa., on Sept. 11, 2001.

Kimbrough read the monument's plaque and shook her head.

"You're always on alert," she said. "You have to be now."

Reynolds hopes shoppers think like Kimbrough. With 4.2 million square feet of space and more than 20,000 parking spots, it's difficult for his officers to see everything. He's instituted the so-called "RAM Unit" — short for Risk Assessment and Mitigation — which is a team of plainclothes officers who perform behavior profiling and who look for suspicious objects.

His officers don't carry guns but can make citizens' arrests under Minnesota law. There haven't been any terror arrests; most calls are about shoplifters, missing children and abandoned packages. Occasionally, the officers will confront a drunk and rowdy customer.

Reynolds said his officers must also be on the alert not just for terrorists, but for volatile workplace or domestic arguments that could result in a mass shooting.

The mall has a control center where dispatchers monitor 12 closed-circuit televisions and field the 120,000 calls for service each year.

Nearby, the bomb-sniffing dogs are in a separate office. Reynolds explained that he's transitioning from tough-looking Belgian Malinois dogs (similar to German Shepherds) to English Springer Spaniels and flat-coated retrievers, so that the dogs are perceived by shoppers as less aggressive and police-like.

"These dogs break hearts all day," he said, while patting Chuck, a four-year-old black and white spaniel.

If the client-friendly tactics sound like something out of Disney, that's because they are.

Reynolds has visited Orlando to learn from security experts there, and even uses some phrases similar to Disney's security force.

Officers who are patrolling the mall are "on stage," and inside the training room, there's a large word above the door that leads to the mall: "SHOWTIME" ([ABC News, 2011](#)).

Title: Police Stop Man Attempting To Ignite Fireworks From Jeep At National Mall

Date: August 23, 2011

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: A Florida man is under arrest after police say he intended to ignite a large amount of fireworks at the [National Mall](#) in Washington, MyFoxDC.com reported Tuesday.

The arrested was made Monday night at the Cabin John Regional Park in [Bethesda](#), Md.

An officer spotted a red jeep Cherokee stopped in an isolated area of the park after it was closed.

The officer made contact with the driver, who was identified as 27-year-old Glenn Neff of Stuart, Fla., and found the vehicle to be loaded with fireworks. The Jeep had also been fitted with a turret and multiple PVC tubes from which fireworks could be shot out of.

Police said Neff told them he didn't want to hurt anyone and wanted to ignite the fireworks on the National Mall to draw attention to himself and issues he had with the banking industry.

Officers also said they located drug paraphernalia and alcohol inside his vehicle.

The Montgomery County Fire and Explosive investigators rendered the devices safe on the scene.

The Joint Terrorism Task Force was notified and responded as well.

Neff has been taken into custody and charges are pending ([Fox News, 2011](#)).

Title: Under Suspicion At The Mall Of America

Date: September 7, 2011

Source: [NPR](#)

Abstract: Since Sept. 11, the nation's leaders have warned that government agencies like the CIA and the FBI can't protect the country on their own — private businesses and ordinary citizens have to look out for terrorists, too. So the Obama administration has been promoting programs like "[See Something, Say Something](#)" and the "[Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative](#)."

Under programs like these, public attractions such as sports stadiums, amusement parks and shopping malls report suspicious activities to law enforcement agencies. But an investigation by NPR and the Center for Investigative Reporting suggests that at one of the nation's largest shopping malls, these kinds of programs are disrupting innocent people's lives.

One afternoon three years ago, Francis Van Asten drove to the Mall of America, near Minneapolis, and started recording. First he filmed driving to the mall. Then he filmed a plane landing at the nearby airport, and then he strolled inside the mall and kept recording as he walked. He says he was taking a video to send to his fiancée in Vietnam.

As he started filming, he didn't realize that he was about to get caught up in America's war on terrorism — the mall had formed its own private counterterrorism unit in 2005. And now, a security guard had been tailing Van Asten since before he entered the mall. Van Asten was first approached by a guard outside a clothing store.

"And he asked me what I was doing. And I said, 'Oh, I'm making a video.' And I said, 'Are we allowed to make videos in Mall of America, and take pictures and stuff?' He says, 'Oh sure, nothing wrong with that,' " explains Van Asten. "So I turn to start walking away, and then he started asking me questions. Why am I making a video, what am I making a video of, what I did for a living, and he asked me, what's my hobbies?"

The guard called another member of the mall's security unit, and they questioned Van Asten for almost an hour before summoning two police officers from the Bloomington Police Department.

"I hadn't done anything wrong. I wasn't doing anything wrong, according to them even. I asked the policeman why I was being detained," says Van Asten. "He said, 'Listen, mister, we can do this any way you want: the easy way or the hard way.' "

And then, the police took Van Asten down to a police substation in the mall's basement.

Counterterrorism At The Mall

The Department of Homeland Security has been using public service announcements to ask Americans and private businesses to stay vigilant.

"I think our name first of all, Mall of America, is attractive to people that want to hurt America," says Maureen Bausch, vice president of the Mall of America. She says at least 100,000 people visit the mall on a typical day.

"We are definitely the No. 1 attraction in Minnesota, one of the biggest attractions in the United States," she says. "So the government officials have asked us always, since 9/11, to be on the watch."

The mall calls its counterterrorism unit RAM, or Risk Assessment and Mitigation. The unit is staffed with private security personnel.

Bausch wouldn't say in detail how this unit identifies people like Van Asten as potential terrorists, but documents obtained by NPR and the Center for Investigative Reporting provide some insight. NPR and CIR asked 29 law enforcement agencies across the country to give us suspicious activity reports from attractions in their areas – everything from amusement parks to baseball stadiums. We asked under state versions of the Freedom of Information Act. The only officials who responded were in Minnesota: They sent us 125 reports that involved suspicious activities at the Mall of America. One of those reports that the Mall sent to local police is on Francis Van Asten.

According to the [18-page report on Van Asten](#), the mall's RAM unit thought he was "very suspicious" because he kept filming as he walked. He didn't start and stop like most people do. Van Asten says that's true. He wanted to convey the experience of going to the mall. The counterterrorism unit thought he might be mapping an attack.

The report tells how the Bloomington police officers took Van Asten to a police substation in the basement in the Mall of America after mall security questioned him. They frisked him. They seized his camera. They detained him in that room for one more hour. The police called the Joint Terrorism Task Force. And an FBI agent told them: Seize the memory card in Van Asten's camera and delete all his videos.

After two hours they let him go. Van Asten says he loves this country. Back when he was in the Army, he worked at a nuclear missile site. But he says that afternoon at the Mall of America shook him.

"When I was finally released, I couldn't find my way to my own car for over a half-hour. I sat down in my car and I cried and I was shaking like a leaf."

Ordinary Behavior Triggers Reports

The documents from the Mall of America suggest that sometimes, the RAM unit gets suspicious about things you'd probably notice, too — like a pair of unattended suitcases. But much of the time the security guards report people for seemingly ordinary behavior.

Mall security reported one man because he was sitting on a bench in the corridor, "observing others while writing things down on a note pad." They worried he might be a terrorist "conducting surveillance." Turned out he was a musician waiting for a friend. Three security guards surrounded another man because they thought he was looking at them "oddly" and walking "nervously" through the amusement park; he turned out to be an insurance company manager, shopping for a watch for his son.

"I'm not real sure I'd go to the mall. I mean they might accuse me of being a terrorist," says [Dale Watson](#), who used to run the counterterrorism program at the FBI.

After reading some of Mall of America's suspicious activity reports he pushed them away.

"I mean, if somebody's in buying ammonia nitrate out in Pennsylvania in a rural place, in a rental truck, you know, and the owner's never seen them before, putting in plastic barrels, I'd say yeah, that's a suspicious activity, they should be reported," he says. "The value of what I've seen here is absolutely not worth the effort."

A Missing Cellphone

Yet look what happened when Najam Qureshi's father came under suspicion at the Mall of America.

Najam Qureshi was born in Pakistan, but he's been a U.S. citizen since he was a teenager. Today, he manages computer systems for a major company near Minneapolis. He and his family live on a pretty suburban street.

In January 2007, an FBI agent showed up on his doorstep. It turned out that a few weeks before, Qureshi's father had left his cellphone on a table in the Mall of America's food court. When the mall's counterterrorism unit saw the unattended phone, plus someone else's cooler and stroller, guards cordoned off the area. Qureshi's father wandered back, looking for his phone, and the RAM unit interrogated him and then reported him to the Bloomington police. In turn, the police reported the incident to the FBI. The documents we obtained show that the mall's reports went to state and federal law enforcement, in roughly half the cases. The incident with Qureshi's father led the FBI to want to question Qureshi himself, in his own home.

"He asked me if I knew anybody in Afghanistan. And that was kind of like, what?! And, then he asked me if I had any friends in Pakistan," Qureshi says.

The FBI also asked him if he knew anybody that would try to hurt the U.S. government, according to Qureshi.

"My reaction in my mind, was, 'How dare this guy in my house, come in and say this,' " he recalls.

But mall officials stand by their program of identifying suspicious people.

"You're talking about a handful of people that are complaining, out of the 750 million plus that have been through these doors since 1992," Bausch says. "And we apologize if it, you know, if it caused them any inconvenience, I mean we really do."

"Unfortunately the world has changed," says Bausch. "We assume you'd want your family and friends to be safe if they are in the building. And we simply noticed something that we didn't think was right."

A commander with the Bloomington police said these reports would be kept on file for decades. When Qureshi found out that the [11-page report](#) reading "suspicious person" would be kept that long, his eyes filled with tears.

"It shattered an image of the U.S. that I had, fundamentally. I don't know, especially when I saw some of these reports. It's definitely bothersome, how small things can just, you know, trickle up that quickly, and all of a sudden you're labeled. And once you're labeled, you're basically messed up, right?"

Do Suspicious Activity Reports Keep Us Safer?

John Cohen, who helps run the counterterrorism programs at the Department of Homeland Security, says the suspicious activity reports have already made America safer.

"One recent example is the case of Faisal Shahzad, the Times Square bomber. Where a suspicious activity report ... helped lead to the identification of the individual who tried to commit the Times Square bombing," Cohen says. Other counterterrorism specialists discount that example, since the report did not help prevent an attack: It was luck that the car bomb didn't explode.

[Juliette Kayyem](#), a former counterterrorism adviser to the governor of Massachusetts and an assistant secretary at the Homeland Security Department until last year, says she doesn't know of any cases in which suspicious activity reporting led to the apprehension of a terrorist.

"From these reports [from the Mall of America], these are security officials who appear to be simply approaching people for very innocuous-seeming behavior," she says. "There's not a huge amount of quality control."

Watson, the former FBI counterterrorism chief, says he believes people have been "in a rush to get involved in the war on terrorism."

"I see a pattern here where American citizens are being suspected of something without any of the legal standards," Watson says. "If that'd been one of my brothers that was stopped in a mall, I'd be furious about it, if I thought the police department had a file on him, an information file, about his activities in the mall, without any reasonable suspicion to investigate."

Over the decades, court decisions have spelled out detailed rules: When can a policeman stop you? Search you? When can the police detain you? Watson says those reports from the Mall of America suggest that suspicious activity reporting programs could push the country in the wrong direction.

"To heck with the Bill of Rights and the Constitution. Let's just stop all of this stuff. OK. So, if I'm driving down the street and I'm a police officer, if I want to stop you, I'll just stop you. Or if I see you wearing a red coat, maybe I'll think you're a Communist, in the old Communist days. So I'll take you to jail and hold you for 24 hours. That is not what we are," he says ([NPR, 2011](#)).

Title: 'Emergency' Planned For Denver On Friday

Date: September 21, 2011

Source: [Denver Business Journal](#)

Abstract: Expect some loud noises, smoke and a lot of emergency vehicles Friday in and around Denver.

Operation Mountain Guardian, a terrorism-based, full-scale emergency exercise, happens Friday at four primary locations — including Union Station — and six secondary locations.

Operations begin at 5 a.m. and are scheduled to wrap up by 4:30 p.m.

Organizers are warning the exercise will include simulated weapons as well as planned responses from 101 military, police, fire and hospital organizations.

Other locations included in the event are: Park Meadows Mall; Smedley Elementary School; the Lowry campus of the Community College of Aurora; Denver International Airport; Sky Ridge Medical Center; Denver Health Medical Center; University of Colorado Hospital; Catholic Charities in northwest Denver and Sports Authority Field at Mile High.

Money for most of the operation comes from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security through the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Colorado Governor's Office of Homeland Security ([Denver Business Journal, 2011](#)).

Title: Security Under Fire: Mall Of America's Security Director Doug Reynolds Speaks

Date: September 27, 2011

Source: [Security Director News](#)

Abstract: Earlier this month, NPR and the Center for Investigative Reporting published several stories that accused security at the Mall of America in Bloomington, Minn., of racial profiling and supplying "intelligence spam" to local, state and federal law enforcement. The reports were based on suspicious activity reports filed by the mall's own behavior detection officers with local and state law enforcement.

Mall of America's security director Doug Reynolds was not interviewed for the NPR and CIR stories, but he took the opportunity to speak with *Security Director News* about the accusations of racial profiling and the mall's behavior detection officers, part of its Risk Assessment and Mitigation counterterrorism group.

Below, Reynolds, an Army veteran, who started at the mall in 1996 as a part-time dispatcher and worked his way up to become security director in 2006, tells *SDN* how he helped develop the Mall's security program over the last decade, and why he believes it should be a model for other retail outlets in North America. Further, he discusses how he believes NPR reporters missed the mark in their reporting of the story.

The following interview has been edited for length and clarity:

SDN: Give me a brief overview of the security system at Mall of America.

Reynolds: We see approximately 42 million people a year go through our doors, and as director of security I'm responsible for maintaining safety and order in that environment ... We have traditional security, uniformed patrol presence ... along the way we've also invested a lot of money in additional training for our patrol officers, dispatchers and many other positions ... Many of us within the department have a military background and understand the value of training upfront and that it pays huge dividends. And we will invest eight- to 12-weeks in [training] an individual patrol officer before they ever take a call on their own. That's unusual in the industry.

How did security at Mall of America change after 9/11?

Initially, we closed on Sept. 11 because we didn't know how widespread the situation was going to be, but we were open on the 12th. We had Mall of America employees at every entrance and in every courtyard for people to see ... That was one of first changes we made. We understood people want to be comfortable and know somebody is there.

We [also] started looking at technological solutions. We evaluated [facial recognition] and decided it was not a good fit for us ... We increased our camera coverage by about 20 percent at that time. We started looking at areas that could be or should be controlled and how we were controlling them—restricted access areas, that sort of thing [We rewrote our emergency action plan, and started building our canine team].

Tell me about the mall's Risk Assessment and Mitigation counterterrorism unit.

We looked at different [behavior profiling] programs that were out there and the one we liked was going on at Ben Gurion [International] Airport in Tel Aviv. They didn't always have behavior profiling there. They used to do a different type of profiling, which was racially based. And they had a horrible incident where the [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine] teamed up with a Japanese Red Army group and they came in and conducted a terrorist attack and they weren't looking for people of Japanese descent to conduct an attack. If you're not Middle Eastern they thought you were not a concern. That showed them quickly that that type of profiling doesn't work, that if you are going to do [profiling], it needs to be behavior-based and nothing else. So we looked at that. We brought in a gentleman who has worked at

Ben Gurion International Airport doing behavior profiling ... to develop a program for Mall of America and he had a concept of how it worked in Israel but I wanted, if you will, to Americanize it. And that's what we did. We started that in 2005.

Tell me about the NPR story and your initial reaction to it.

I had a few initial reactions. It started with NPR teaming up with another group, the Center for Investigative Reporting, and my concern was some of the past articles [from CIR] seemed to be very skewed and did not seem to be very balanced. They seemed to definitely go into it with an agenda. It's hard, when somebody is entrenched in their way of thinking, to believe you're going to be fairly represented.

I knew they had requested this information and that they were going to be looking at our reports because they requested them through the state of Minnesota and through the city of Bloomington. We knew they were going to do this, so when they contacted us about the story, honestly I was not eager to do the story. I wasn't comfortable with the reporter, but that having been said, we've always been good about relationships with the media and saying 'hey we have a good program here and we're confident in it.' We don't want to hide the program. We brought this program up in the media on any number of occasions. I testified in front of Congress that this is a good program and this is something the U.S. should look at if they're looking to protect large-scale facilities.

What was your reaction to the final product of their reporting?

Some of the statistics they came up with just didn't match anything we had and when we tried to correct them they just didn't seem like they were receptive. Honestly, I have nothing to hide. I am very confident in the program. We audit it all the time. If you look at how many interviews we did last year—we talked to 1,400 people that came to Mall of America, which may seem like a large number [until] you consider that 42 million people a year come to Mall of America. I think they were making a big deal out of something that is truly not a big deal.

When you look at some of the cases I didn't feel they were fairly representing all the information in those cases. One of the things they did, which I hope readers looked at, was they attached the [suspicious activity] reports. If you read the actual reports that were submitted, you'd see that there are more to them. One example is, [NPR] talked to one gentleman who left his cell phone, and that was the whole [gist] of the story: Why would you talk to somebody who just left their cell phone behind on a table? If you read the report, you find he left a cell phone, two coolers, a box and that he had done this on other occasions. I think that is somebody worth talking to.

The claim NPR and CIR made was that Mall of America's RAM officers were racially profiling. What's your reaction to that?

I think if you look at their own numbers, they don't support some of their documents. We've looked at it: The number one person that we stop out here and talk to is a Caucasian male. That's certainly not racial profiling if it's Caucasian males we talk to most often. That's not by design; that's how the statistics work out.

NPR is a national news outlet and the stories got a fair amount of play in the media. What kind of challenges did that create for security when that type of press comes out with those types of accusations?

The challenge is that we have an obligation to keep guests safe and if we have a good program in place to do that, even when it's being challenged, I need to understand this is a good program, it's there for good reasons and I can't suspend the program or stop it just because someone wrote a biased one-sided article. If the program really has integrity, if it's a good program with good people doing good things, then

we're going to continue doing it because at the end of the day there are 42 million people every year counting on us to protect them.

What kind of lessons did you learn as far as being a security director and dealing with the media?

If you are going to be a security director and a leader, you need to look towards your people. So I wanted to make contact with my people right away, and say 'hey, here's what 's coming, here's how we think it's going to be written, here's what we've learned and what we may do differently and I want to let you know we still support what you do,' and ensure them that they did nothing wrong and they were doing exactly what they were trained to do and that we still support that program.

I think the other piece that was important [is] the people we protect, the public, and letting them know why this program exists. We started pitching additional stories to the media. We've been open to doing that for many years but this certainly gave us cause to go out and pitch it more.

What's your advice to other security directors when it comes to dealing with the media? If the media comes calling, should security directors be open to those requests or has this experience made you more wary?

There was a time that by default we didn't talk to the media. And we've really done a 180 with that. The media is a tool. It's a way of getting your message out there. People are going to talk and if you don't give them the information, they're going to form their own opinions about how things are going, their own assumptions. I would say it's almost always better to talk to the media and get your message out then to ignore them. I was disappointed in the way they chose to write this story. If they wouldn't have come into it with an idea or notion in their head of how it was going to be before the interviews, I think they could have had a really good story about a program that's successful and should be modeled, I believe, through the rest of the U.S.

Anything else to add?

When we started this program we understood it's not a common program, there are not a lot of entities in the U.S. that do it. So when it was a week old I told my bosses and the ownership that at some point this will be challenged, but the best thing you can do is prepare for that in advance. We kept statistics on who it is we were stopping, we kept detailed reports on why we were interviewing people and that type of thing, with the assumption that some day somebody would want to see that. If you can do that, if you know you have a good program and it's being done for the right reason, then you should be able to provide that information, keep track of it and feel comfortable with it. At the end of the day, if you can put your head down on your pillow and close your eyes comfortably, you know you're doing the right thing ([Security Director News, 2011](#)).

Title: Polish Police Arrest 2 In IKEA Bombings In Europe

Date: October 8, 2011

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: Polish police say they have arrested and charged two suspects in a series of bomb attacks at IKEA stores in several European countries this year.

The attacks, made with homemade bombs, occurred from May to September in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and the Czech Republic. Two people were injured in the German attack but there were no fatalities. Some of the bombs were potentially lethal, though not all detonated.

Andrzej Matejuk, police commander with the Central Bureau of Investigation, said Saturday that two Polish men, both aged 39, were arrested in the case. They were only identified as Mikolaj G. and Adam K. Their full names were not given, in accordance with Polish laws that protect the identities of suspects.

"Significant evidence was gathered on the men which clearly points to their guilt," Matejuk said.

IKEA said it also faced an "extortion threat" after the bombing attacks.

Police spokesman Mariusz Sokolowski said that both men were charged with endangering the lives of many people, extortion and racketeering and could face up to 10 years in prison.

He said the men were arrested after hundreds of Polish officers worked on the case along with counterparts in the countries where the attacks occurred.

"Because the bomb loads were getting stronger, there was a serious threat to the life and health of many people. Time counted," Sokolowski told the news agency PAP.

Last month, Europol said it believed the attacks were the work of a single man ([Fox News, 2011](#)).

Title: Man Threatens To Blow Up Store When Video Game Not In Stock

Date: November 9, 2011

Source: [CBS News](#)

Abstract: Employees at a Best Buy in Aurora said a man threatened to blow up the store after he learned a video game he had pre-ordered was not in stock.

The man walked into the Best Buy just after midnight in the 3500 block of N. Salida Court near Interstate 70 and Tower Road.

"The last store I called was the Best Buy by my house and they said okay, we have three copies, two are on reserve and one is here available," said Lomon Sar. "She charged the card, it was \$108... She put my name on the box."

Police said Sar, 31, went to pick up a hardened copy of the "Call of Duty: Modern Warfare 3" he said he pre-ordered and paid for earlier in the day. When he arrived, it wasn't there and he became irate and angry at the customer service desk.

"He says what's your name and starts typing in my name and he couldn't find anything. The manager deleted me off their system! Like, took me out of the system! Took all my information out of the system everything," said Sar.

"Call of Duty: Modern Warfare 3" was released at midnight Tuesday.

Police said he asked employees when they were leaving the store and said that he intended to shoot them in the parking lot as they were leaving work. He also allegedly made another statement that involved blowing up the store.

"I put my hand up to my head and said look I'm so pissed right now I could blow this place up right now. That's how mad I am!," said Sar.

Sar was issued a summons for misdemeanor disorderly conduct and trespassing.

"Investigating officers issued a criminal summons to a man who threatened to carry out his own version of

modern warfare at the electronics store. Fortunately, this situation did not end in violence,” said Aurora Police Detective Bob Friel.

“I didn’t know words can get you in that much trouble but apparently they can,” said Sar.

Sar said Best Buy did refund \$108 he paid for the game.

Call of Duty: Modern Warfare 3 is a first-person shooter video game. It is the eighth installment of the Call of Duty series and the third installment of the Modern Warfare series. The game is rated M for mature due to blood and gore, drug references, intense violence and strong language ([CBS News, 2011](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: If a bio-terror attack occurs in New York City, it will happen in the subway. Based on recent news, terror drills, war-games and events, New York City may be targeted in an upcoming bio-terror attack. The city of New York is also one of [21 cities NOT at risk for elimination](#) from the Cities Readiness Initiative (meaning that New York is "ready" for bio-terrorism).

Title: Penn Station Evacuated After Bomb Threat

Date: July 25, 2005

Source: [New York Times](#)

Abstract: A man who falsely claimed to have a bomb in his bag prompted the authorities to evacuate Pennsylvania Station for more than an hour yesterday, causing delays for travelers across the Northeast and punctuating a tiresome week of increased security in New York City's subway stations.

During a dispute with an Amtrak ticket agent, the man, whom the police identified as Raul Claudio, 43, of the Bronx, placed a bag on a ticket counter and said a bomb was inside, the police said. The threat was unsubstantiated, but caused personnel including National Guardsmen in military fatigues to clear the station just after noon.

"When we were in line, he said he had a bomb in the bag," said a woman who had accompanied Mr. Claudio to the station who would identify herself only as Milagros, 46. She said that Mr. Claudio, who was pulling a suitcase on wheels, had become upset when the ticket agent could not retrieve his reservation.

Mr. Claudio has had repeated run-ins with the law, including convictions for at least two drug offenses, according to Barbara Thompson, a spokeswoman for the Manhattan district attorney's office. He was at Penn Station intending to travel to a drug treatment program near Albany, his lawyer and three acquaintances said.

The city's bomb squad determined that there was no bomb in the bag, but Mr. Claudio was arrested and charged with two felonies: making a terroristic threat and falsely reporting an incident, the authorities said. Each count carries a maximum sentence of up to seven years in prison. He was held in \$15,000 bail.

At his arraignment at Manhattan criminal court last night, Mr. Claudio was described by the prosecution as having a criminal history that dates back to 1979. His court-appointed lawyer, Joshua A. Benjamin, said his client, whom he described as addicted to crack cocaine, had "a colorful past."

"Mr. Claudio is a not a terrorist, not even almost a terrorist," Mr. Benjamin said, adding that only in a post-9/11 climate would Mr. Claudio's comment result in his arrest.

After the threat, officers shouted for people to evacuate, sending hundreds of luggage-toting travelers outside into the noon sun, but the commotion was met with more indifference than alarm. People clung to the periphery of Penn Station, hardly bothered by the reports of a bomb threat. For many, it was just another day in a new world of heightened vigilance.

The station was reopened at 1:24 p.m., delaying Amtrak trains between New York and Philadelphia from six minutes to slightly more than an hour, a spokeswoman said. Spokesmen for the Long Island Rail Road and New Jersey Transit said service to and from Pennsylvania Station was halted for about an hour. Eight New Jersey Transit trains were affected.

It was unclear how many travelers were affected by the delays, but the threat happened during a light travel period, said Dan Stessel, the New Jersey Transit spokesman.

"If it occurred on a weekday rush hour, the impact would have been much greater," he said.

New Jersey Transit passengers whose trains were stopped because of the evacuation were offered a free transfer at Newark to PATH trains bound for Manhattan, he said.

Though the incident yesterday proved to be only a scare, it gave many people pause. "It doesn't make you feel safe when there is a possibility that you could be blown up," said Joseph Davide, 22, as he waited at the Massapequa station of the Long Island Rail Road amid announcements that train service had been stopped. "But you can't stop taking the train, either" ([New York Times, 2005](#)).

Title: Terror Drill Staged At Rensselaer Train Station

Date: October 2, 2005

Source: [Associated Press](#)

Abstract: The Department of Homeland Security sponsored a terror drill in the Capital Region Saturday to ensure residents will be prepared in the case of a terrorist attack. The simulated drill at the Rensselaer train station assumed there had been an explosion on an Amtrak train that wounded dozens and killed at least five.

The test was graded by Homeland Security observers who watched every move local emergency teams made. Rensselaer Police said the Department of Homeland Security will have a full assessment of the drill by next week.

Officials will work out a procedure for action based on participants responses ([Associated Press, 2005](#)).

Title: An Action Plan To Reopen A Contaminated Airport

Date: December, 2006

Source: [Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory \(PDF\)](#)

Abstract: How would authorities respond if San Francisco International Airport (SFO) were to be contaminated with anthrax, and how long would it take to restore the airport to full usability? An intentional bioterrorist attack at the airport could endanger the health of hundreds of people. Long-term closure of this critical transportation hub during decontamination would have disastrous effects on the regional and national economy.

Recall the events of late 2001 when letters containing anthrax spores contaminated office buildings and postal facilities in Florida, New York City, Washington, DC, and other locations. Although some buildings were back in full operation in less than a month, others took many months to reopen, and one Department of State facility was closed for three years. With that experience in mind, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) funded a project to minimize the time a major transportation facility would be closed following a biological attack.

Lawrence Livermore and Sandia national laboratories led the project, in partnership with SFO, to develop response and restoration protocols for such events. The group's work culminated in January 2006 when 120 officials from local, state, and federal agencies participated in a two-day demonstration at SFO's old international terminal to test the new procedures. Returning the international terminal and a boarding area

at SFO to full operation from a large-scale terrorist incident may have taken up to two years based on other bioremediation activities and the decontamination and restoration methods that were available in 2001. Using the protocols developed by the Livermore–Sandia team reduces that time by at least 50 percent. In fact, the team estimates that the time required would actually be less than six months, depending on the level of planning in place prior to an attack.

A new DHS assignment for Livermore is to develop protocols for responding to and cleaning up a large outdoor area contaminated by a bioagent. Researchers already know that sunlight will naturally degrade many biological pathogens. Also, when some bioagent particles hit soil, they stay there, so re-aerosolization is less of a problem. Still, planning for such an attack is new territory. Says Raber, “At this point, no one has experience with wide-area urban decontamination.” **The Laboratory is also developing a site-specific biological restoration plan for Grand Central Station in New York City,** where Livermore’s Autonomous Pathogen Detection System has been tested. (See *S&TR*, October 2004, pp. 4–5.) A major subway station offers yet another set of challenges because it is part of a web of tunnels, staircases, and large semi-contained areas. “We look forward to continuing our involvement with major transportation facilities,” says Carlsen. “They are a key to our nation’s economic vitality and the well-being of our citizens” ([Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, 2006](#)).

Title: Penn Station [Terror] Drill

Date: August 26, 2007

Source: [Office of Emergency Management](#)

Abstract: The New York City Office of Emergency Management conducted the Penn Station Full-Scale Exercise to test the City’s response to an explosion in Pennsylvania Station. The exercise allowed the City to evaluate agency procedures as first responders coordinated actions, made critical decisions, and applied the City’s assets to save lives and protect the public following a possible terrorist incident.

The scenario: At 12:01 a.m. a strobe light, acting the part of a fire, pulsed through the dining car of a Washington D.C. bound train in the act of boarding. Amtrak security immediately notified first response agencies to the imagined fire, explosion, and injuries. Minutes later, sirens screamed through midtown as 400 emergency responders converged on Penn Station.

The exercise: The exercise tested three distinct phases of the City’s response. In phase one, firefighters wielding axes and halligans — multi-purpose tools designed to quickly force open locked doors — rushed into Penn Station to extinguish the fire. One group evacuated mock victims while another stretched a hose from one of Penn Station’s emergency standpipes.

In the second phase, police investigators entered the blackened dining car and discovered mannequins playing the part of injured victims. One mannequin, seated in the corner and covered in soot, stood out from the rest. His plaid shirt was ripped in the center revealing a wired, tactical vest underneath. He was also missing his arms and head. Responders identified him as the bomber and swept the rest of the car for threats. A second possible bomb discovered moments later forced all personnel to evacuate to a safe distance.

The final phase of the exercise tested the City’s fatality management and evidence collection procedures. First responders from the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) established a command post and collected samples from each victim to create a database. In a real mass fatality incident, OCME could identify victims by cross-referencing these DNA samples with samples contributed by friends and family of missing people.

In spite of the stop and go nature of the exercise, players established an incident command post, implemented life safety operations, created a multi-agency safety/security zone, and conducted fatality management operations faster than controllers expected.

Penn Station's size and busy environment added various complications to the exercise. In addition to managing substantial pedestrian traffic, players had to navigate unplanned obstacles like suspicious packages — any bags left unattended. Due to the overtones of terrorism, responders reacted to the packages as if they were in play and relocated the Incident Command Post to a safe distance outside of Penn Station ([Office of Emergency Management, 2007](#)).

Title: Exclusive: NY Rail Plot Details Based On 'Reliable' FBI Source

Date: November 26, 2008

Source: [ABC News](#)

Abstract: Uniformed police officers have flooded New York City's Penn Station, home to the Long Island Rail Road, following a [warning from the FBI](#) of a "plausible but unsubstantiated" threat of a terrorist bomb attack against the system during the holidays.

Law enforcement officials tell ABCNews.com, the plot involved a "Madrid-like attack," a reference to the synchronized bombing of the commuter rail system in Spain in March 2004 that killed 191 people.

A terror suspect arrested in Pakistan by the FBI in recent days provided authorities with details of a bomb plot against the Long Island Rail Road and other information that led to series of high level intelligence and law enforcement conference calls over the past 24 hour and the issuing of a bulletin warning of an unspecified holiday attack on the New York City region's commuter rail system, ABC News has learned.

The suspect - according to some reports the arrest took place in Pakistan - recently met with Al Qaeda leaders and was able to provide authorities with significant detail as to how the plotters would have carried out an attack if their plans had gotten beyond the so-called "aspirational" stage.

Authorities had no evidence to substantiate the suspect's charges and there is no evidence of any active plot, multiple officials said.

The suspect is believed to have in the past resided in Suffolk County, Long Island. The island is a 7.5 million population peninsula that contains two boroughs of New York City - Brooklyn and Queens - as well as two suburban counties - Nassau and Suffolk, which have more than 1.4 million residents.

Federal and regional authorities are deploying additional assets throughout the North East transportation corridor today, officials said, following a 1 p.m. conference call.

Assets under consideration for including in the beefed up law enforcement presence included a new cadre of federal air marshals that will be deployed alongside Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) officers in Penn Station, Grand Central Station and other locations throughout the rail corridor.

Regional and federal authorities held the first in their series of conference calls on the threat yesterday evening. Today's call members included Kip Hawley, the head of TSA, Deputy Chief Jim Waters, the New York City Police Dept. Chief in charge of the Joint NYPD-FBI Counter Terror Task force, and high level officials from the federal government.

Dept. of Homeland Security, the states of Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York, as well as representatives of New York's suburban Westchester, Suffolk and Nassau Counties, and members of various railroad police agencies.

Authorities including the New York City Police, MTA, and New York State Dept of Homeland Security said that because traditionally heavy holiday police deployments had already been anticipated, they were able to quickly move to shift deployments, increase them in some areas, and adjust their response to the preceived threat.

Following the public release of the warning by the FBI and the Department of Homeland Security, officials in Washington made efforts to dampen public concern.

"There is nothing concrete to suggest this plot ever went beyond the aspirational or talking stage," said a U.S. official familiar with the intelligence that led to the warning.

Law enforcement officials told ABCNews.com the information was based on an FBI source who has proved "reliable and knowledgeable in the past."

Officials told ABCNews.com unspecified new information in the last 48 hours led to the public warning "out of an abundance of caution."

FBI Officials Say Group Began Discussions in September

Congressman Peter King (R-NY), the top Republican on the House Homeland Security Committee, told the Associated Press "authorities have very real specifics as to who it is and where the conversation took place and who conducted it."

The FBI's source reportedly told agents of an al Qaeda-connected group's desire to place bombs or suicide bombers inside the first and last Long Island Rail Road commuter cars and detonate them as the train entered Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan, also used by the Washington-New York-Boston Amtrak system and the New York City subway.

Senior FBI officials said their source said the group began its discussions "in late September."

The officials confirmed the nature of the plot and said that FBI agents worked through the night Monday to shape the language of a memo sent to local law enforcement.

"Transit passengers in larger metropolitan areas like New York may see an increased security presence in the coming days. This includes uniformed and plain clothed behavior detection officers, federal air marshals, canine teams, and security inspectors," said Russ Knocke, a Department of Homeland Security Spokesman. He said there were no plans to raise the current threat level.

More Security on Busiest Travel Day of the Year

New York City Deputy Police Commissioner for Public Information Paul Browne said in a statement: "The New York City Police Department is aware of an unsubstantiated report indicating that Al Qaeda terrorists discussed targeting mass transit in New York City and vicinity. We have no information indicating that these discussions advanced beyond the aspirational stage, but in an abundance of caution, the NYPD has deployed additional resources in the mass transit system. It is not uncommon for the department to receive threat information and to adjust our resources accordingly."

FBI and New York counter-terrorism officials involved in assessing the threat said they hardly viewed the warning as a "routine matter."

"We are coordinating and communicating with the region's transit and security agencies to provide seamless operations during this exceptionally busy time," said Michael Balboni, the NY State Deputy Secretary for Public Safety. "This is a continuation of ongoing operations that have been in place for some time, with different patrolling mechanisms to ensure the safety of mass transit."

The FBI warning was made public on the morning of the busiest travel day in the country. Many New York commuters leave their city jobs early on Thanksgiving eve ([ABC News, 2008](#)).

Title: Ground Zero Emergency Drill Staged In NYC

Date: May 17, 2009

Source: [CBC News](#)

Abstract: Hundreds of emergency employees took part in a disaster drill Sunday morning at the site in lower Manhattan where the two World Trade Center towers were struck by passenger jets and destroyed nearly eight years ago.

Officials simulated a mock explosion in a commuter train tunnel linking New York City to New Jersey.

Police and fire truck sirens sounded above ground, while emergency workers kept streets in the city's financial district closed to vehicle traffic and pedestrians. Officials also suspended PATH rail service during the drill.

About 150 volunteers pretended to be victims of the explosion.

The mock emergency involved over 800 police officers, firefighters and Port Authority of New York and New Jersey officials.

It was the largest disaster drill since the Sept. 11, 2001, attack on the twin towers, which killed more than 2,700 people ([CBC News, 2011](#)).

Title: Feds: Long Island Man Gave Al-Qaeda Info On City Subways, LIRR

Date: July 22, 2009

Source: [NY Daily News](#)

Abstract: An American man charged with giving al-Qaida information on the New York transit system and attacking a U.S. military base in Afghanistan has been a secret witness in the fight against terror both here and overseas, authorities revealed Wednesday.

Court papers unsealed in federal court in Brooklyn identified the defendant as [Bryant Neal Vinas](#), nicknamed "Ibrahim" or "[Bashir al-Ameriki](#)," who grew up on Long Island.

His identity had been kept secret since his indictment late last year. Court papers show he pleaded guilty in January in a sealed courtroom in Brooklyn and remains in U.S. custody in New York.

Federal prosecutors refused to discuss Vinas' background Wednesday, and no court appearances were scheduled. But a law enforcement official, speaking on condition of anonymity because the official was not authorized to discuss the case, said Vinas provided critical information that led to a security alert about the New York City subway system last year.

Authorities issued an alert around Thanksgiving last year saying the FBI had received a "plausible but unsubstantiated" report that al-Qaida terrorists in late September may have discussed attacking the subway system around the holidays. The origin of that report, the official said, was Vinas.

The official described Vinas as a militant convert who was captured last year in Pakistan.

Prosecutors charged Vinas in a rocket attack on U.S. forces in Afghanistan in September 2008. Court papers allege he also gave "expert advice and assistance ... on the New York transit system and Long Island Railroad."

For five months last year, Vinas received "military-style training" from al-Qaida, according to court papers.

Also, a defense attorney in a terrorism case in Belgium said prosecutors there traveled to New York earlier this year to interview Vinas. The lawyer, [Christophe Marchand](#), said Vinas had provided a statement against the French and Belgium defendants charged with going to Pakistan to volunteer to fight with al-Qaida.

Marchand denied his client was a terrorist or knew Vinas. "He never talked about meeting an American — never," the lawyer said.

Vinas' attorney, [Len Kamdang](#), wouldn't comment, other than requesting "the public withhold judgment in this case until all of the facts become available."

A woman who answered a family phone number found in public records said she was the Vinas' mother and had not seen her son since he moved out 10 years ago at age 18.

"He's a stranger to me," she said before hanging up without giving her name.

There was no answer at the door at a family address, a two-story home with a manicured lawn and landscaping on a cul-de-sac in Patchogue, about 55 miles east of Manhattan.

Vinas' Peruvian-born father, Juan, told Newsday in a recent interview that federal agents had interviewed him. He said he didn't know where his son was.

"The FBI asked me all kinds of questions about him, but they don't tell me nothing," he said.

The president of the [Islamic Association of Long Island](#), a mosque in nearby Selden, said he recalled a "very quiet, polite, smiley" young Hispanic man called Ibrahim, who was a frequent but unassuming presence at the mosque for about a year, starting roughly 2 1/2 years ago.

He turned up four to five times a week for services but never participated in any social activities at the mosque, said president Nayyar Imam. He said Ibrahim apparently converted to Islam and changed his name before he began coming to the mosque.

"He's the last person in the mosque you would think about" getting involved in terrorism, Imam said.

In sealing the courtroom for the January guilty plea, a judge said that a public plea could harm a confidential investigation involving national security.

The Vinas case is a rare instance of an American al-Qaida recruit cooperating with Western authorities.

In 2004, [Mohammed Junaid Babar](#) of Queens admitted that he had traveled to the province of Waziristan to supply cash and military equipment to the terror network. Babar, who hasn't been sentenced, became a witness against three British Muslims eventually cleared of charges they scouted out potential targets on behalf of suicide bombers who killed 52 commuters on London's transit system in 2005 ([NY Daily News, 2009](#)).

Title: U.S. Terror Alert Expands To Transit And Stadiums

Date: September 23, 2009

Source: [CBC News](#)

Abstract: The U.S. government expanded a terrorism warning from transit systems to sports stadiums, hotels and entertainment complexes this week, as federal investigators look into a possible plot to set off bombs hidden in backpacks.

Federal bulletins were sent to police departments this week saying that while no specific plots against stadiums and other entertainment venues were known, police officers and private companies were cautioned to be vigilant.

The warnings come after the arrest on Saturday of three men, including Najibullah Zazi, a 24-year-old Denver airport-shuttle driver who authorities say received al-Qaeda training in Pakistan and who was found entering New York City two weeks ago with bomb-making instructions on his computer.

Zazi, his father and a local imam in New York face charges of lying to authorities in a continuing terrorism investigation.

'Something Very Organized was Underway'

Authorities claim in court documents that Zazi played a direct role in the alleged terror plot, although officials have said they don't know the timing or location of any planned attack.

"It's not totally clear to us at this point what it is they had in mind, though I think it is clear that something very serious and something very organized was underway," Attorney General Eric Holder told CBS.

The bulletins to stadiums note that al-Qaeda's training manual makes specific instruction for "blasting and destroying the places of amusement, immorality and sin ... and attacking vital economic centers."

Sports officials from the major hockey, football, baseball and basketball leagues in North America said they were confident they had adequate measures in place to thwart a potential attack

"We are aware of the memos from the federal government, including that there is no information specific to any sports stadium," National Football League spokesman Greg Aiello said.

"This underscores the high levels of stadium security that are maintained and will continue to be maintained at every NFL game for the safety of our fans and teams."

Sports Fans Unconcerned by Latest Warning

National Hockey League spokesman Frank Brown said security is a collaborative effort for the league.

"We work closely with our arenas and local law enforcement agencies to create a safe, secure environment for our fans at all times," he said. "We work with our partners continually to update and apply appropriate security measures to address security concerns."

Sports fans said the latest warnings wouldn't affect their plans.

"If it happens, it happens," said Lynn Calhoun, an Indianapolis computer programmer who visited Conseco Fieldhouse — the home of the Indiana Pacers — to purchase orchestra tickets.

"Where are you going to go? What are you going to do? You can't just go and hide out in Canada for a month."

At a Cleveland Indians game, Jess Pryor said she thinks most fans don't worry about their safety at games.

"It will be that way until something else happens again," she said.

New York's transit agency said it has increased police presence around the city, in part because of the meeting in the city of the United Nations General Assembly.

Thousands of visitors and politicians are also scheduled to meet in Pittsburgh on Thursday for a two-day Group of 20 economic summit ([CBC News, 2009](#)).

Title: Metro Transit Police Stage Large Anti-Terrorism Drill

Date: February 3, 2010

Source: [Washington Post](#)

Abstract: Metro Transit Police staged their largest anti-terrorism sweep ever during Tuesday morning's rush hour, as about 50 officers -- some toting M-4 rifles and others guiding bomb-sniffing dogs -- took up position in Union Station in a new initiative aimed at discouraging attacks.

In coming months, they plan to hold similar drills for the effort, dubbed Blue TIDE (Terrorism Identification and Deterrence Effort).

Robert Rotz, 50, did a double take when he ran into two officers wearing body armor and shouldering rifles.

"This will make people think twice if they are trying to do something," said Rotz, a computer specialist who commutes from Shady Grove.

A delegation of senior Indian police officers observed Tuesday's drill. "They are very interested in the technology used in the United States to help prevent attacks," said Deputy Chief Erhart M. Olson of the [Metro Transit Police](#).

Metro is planning exercises this month modeled after terrorist attacks in Madrid, London and Mumbai. About 200 to 300 police officers and other emergency responders from across the region will take part in tactical exercises Feb. 12, 13 and 24 that will include simulations of the bombing of a Metrobus, an explosion in the tunnel between the Rosslyn and Foggy Bottom-GWU Metro stations, and shooters at the Friendship Heights Metro station.

Under the State Department anti-terrorism assistance program, Olson and Amtrak Police Chief John O'Connor traveled to India last summer to learn about rail system security there after the 2008 [terrorist attacks in Mumbai](#).

Metro's new 20-member antiterrorism police unit is also working to increase the information that can be gleaned from surveillance cameras in the Metro system, said Lt. G.W. Burns III, who is in charge of the effort. "We like to throw in a new tactic, so the bad guys don't know what to expect," Metro spokeswoman Cathy Asato said ([Washington Post, 2010](#)).

Title: Friendship Heights Anti-Terror Drill

Date: February 22, 2010

Source: [Washington Post](#)

Abstract: Metro police and other emergency personnel will descend on the Friendship Heights Station starting at 11:30 Wednesday night for an anti-terrorist exercise in which mock gunmen open fire, killing or wounding several passengers.

The exercise is intended to test the ability of local governments to coordinate and respond to a major incident in the Metro system. The simulated incident, involving role players as gunmen and passengers, will begin at 12:30 a.m. Feb. 25, after the station closes. Agencies responding will include the Metro

police special response team, as well as fire, police and emergency medical personnel from the District, Montgomery County and the FBI, according to a Metro statement.

"It's important to test and practice our response to this type of crisis that would impact Metro's ability to provide safe and essential transportation services," said Jeff Delinski, acting chief of Metro Transit Police, in the statement.

The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments fire chiefs obtained a \$1.2 million grant from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to fund the exercise ([Washington Post, 2010](#)).

Title: NYPD Leading Massive Terror Drill

Date: April 1, 2010

Source: [New York Post](#)

Abstract: Hundreds of cops flooded Penn Station, Grand Central and Herald Square this morning in a post-Moscow drill to see how prepared law enforcement is for a terrorist attack on the city's subways and commuter trains.

Officers from the NYPD transit bureau, National Guard and the police forces of the MTA, Long Island Rail Road, Amtrak and New Jersey Transit all took part, officials said.

"During [today]'s morning rush hour, no matter what exit or entrance you use at those stations, you will run into a cop," a police source said.

Multi-Agency Super Surge drills to see how cops would coordinate if terrorists attacked have been held here for more than two years, usually with two weeks' notice.

Mayor Bloomberg told reporters today's drill was preplanned, but a source said it was ordered up Monday, hours after the suicide bombings at two Moscow metro stations killed at least 39 people ([New York Post, 2010](#)).

Title: Terrorism Training In New York

Date: April 23, 2010

Source: DVIDS

Abstract: The New York City Fire Department and the Marines' Chemical Biological Incident Response Force responded to a simulated exploded bus, a subway chemical attack, a building collapse and two IED attacks, April 22.

The all-day exercise was the culmination of a weeklong training evolution at FDNY Fire Academy on Randall's Island pairing Marines and firefighters. The Chemical Biological Incident Response Force, based in Indian Head, Md., has a history with the FDNY going back to the unit's founding in 1996. Deputy Chief and Marine veteran Raymond Downey helped develop the original training for the unit. After he died in the World Trade Center rescue effort, their training facility was named after Downey.

CBIRF is never in command of an incident, instead they respond and augment at the request of local, state or federal agencies, said Col. John Pollock, CBIRF commanding officer. The Marines go to large-scale events, such as presidential visits and sporting events, so they can respond quickly in case of emergency.

The Marines can assist local emergency services when they may get overwhelmed in a large-scale disaster.

"These guys are cut from the same cloth that we are. We are both men and women of action. When most

people see explosions, fire, or hear the sound of guns they head the other way, these are ones heading into the danger to make a difference and save lives," said Major Michael S. Johnson, CBIRF operations officer.

As soon as firefighters cleared away victims from a bus bombing, another set of victims came coughing and choking looking for help. The firefighters called up the Marines and sent them into the smoke filled, mock subway tunnel.

Sgt. Cody McGrew, CBIRF recon team leader, was one of the first Marines into the subway.

"All we knew was there was a subway attack," said the Muscatine, Iowa native. They rushed into the subway covered in protective suits with handfuls of detection equipment searching for the type of chemical used in the attack.

McGrew's team can identify more than 500,000 chemicals, he said. Once they identify it, they can recommend what the rescue teams should wear.

If they don't wear enough they can become victims of the chemical attack, but if they overdress the cumbersome gear can make life saving more difficult, he said.

Staff Sgt. Kelly Vansickle, rescue team member, was sweat-soaked by the time he stepped out of his chemical protective suit at the end of the exercise. He had spent the afternoon carrying or dragging people on special sleds out of the subway chemical attack simulation.

Rescue team members train for these mass casualty events, preparing for possibly 100 or more injured, he said. He can only carry one at a time, and with the clock ticking on survivability, he has to quickly triage and move the right people.

"The first thing is get people to fresh air, that can help a lot," he said. "We need to clear the area as quick as possible."

"When you call the Marines, they're going to get the job done," said Fire Commissioner Salvatore J. Cassano standing in front of the Marines scrubbing and spraying victims as they came out of the smokey subway, and then passing them to fire department medical personnel.

"This is a true joint operation and the picture of interoperability," said Fire Commissioner Salvatore J. Cassano. "The city fire department is better trained to respond after today" ([DVIDS, 2010](#)).

Title: Anti-Terrorism Drills Staged At Metro Stations

Date: June 30, 2010

Source: [Washington Post](#)

Abstract: "What's going on?" a startled Allan Valdez, 27, asked as he approached his usual spot on the platform at the Forest Glen Metro station and found it occupied by two Metro Transit Police officers carrying automatic rifles.

"It's a random security sweep," said Officer Ryan Scheucher, a member of the force's Special Response Team.

"This morning, your station is just the lucky winner!" Scheucher told another surprised commuter.

[Metro Transit Police](#) boarded trains and inspected stations for about four hours Tuesday morning as they staged an anti-terrorism drill from Silver Spring to Glenmont and from Bethesda to Shady Grove on the Red Line. The exercise included Greenbelt Station on the Green Line, where the Greenbelt Police Department participated.

About 150 officers from local, state and federal law enforcement agencies took part in the drill, part of the Blue TIDE (Terrorism Identification and Deterrence Effort) initiative launched in February to demonstrate Metro's vigilance against terrorism. In December, Metro created a 20-member anti-terrorism unit funded by a \$9.6 million grant from the Department of Homeland Security. Metro Transit Police had about 60 officers involved in Tuesday's drills, including members of the anti-terrorism, special response and K-9 explosives detection teams.

Other East Coast cities, including New York, carried out similar anti-terrorism exercises Tuesday, part of a coordinated, regional effort along the Northeast Corridor called Rail Safe, Metro spokeswoman Cathy Asato said. Terrorist groups have targeted large urban subway systems in [London](#), [Moscow](#) and [Mumbai](#) in recent years.

About 100 officers from the New York Police Department were at Penn Station, Grand Central Terminal and Herald Square beginning at 7 a.m., performing additional bag screenings and inspections of trains and subways.

In Washington, the heightened security presence provoked a flurry of questions from curious commuters who, on the whole, reacted positively to the drill.

Valdez, a Web specialist at the Department of Health and Human Services, called the drill "cool," and asked whether he could stand next to the police officers on the platform.

"A lot of people are coming up and saying 'thank you,' " said Metro Transit Police Sgt. Sean Flinn. Other groups participating in Blue TIDE included the Montgomery County and Rockville police, Maryland Transit Administration Police, Maryland Transportation Authority Police, the Federal Protective Service and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA).

At Forest Glen, about a dozen law enforcement officers patrolled the station, including members of the TSA's Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) team.

"We are looking for people who want to harm mass transit," said David Johnson, special agent in charge at TSA and VIPR program manager. "Most people appreciate it."

Several teams of federal air marshals took part in the Metro anti-terrorism drill, as well as some "behavioral detection officers who look for people exhibiting suspicious behaviors," Johnson said.

At Greenbelt Station, the heavy police presence attracted the attention of commuter Kerry Hotopp, who e-mailed The Washington Post that he saw a Prince George's County SWAT vehicle parked at the station entrance about 9:30 a.m. "No fewer than a dozen police officers with assault rifles were present throughout the station, along with a few people in TSA uniforms," he wrote.

This is the latest in a series of anti-terrorism activities and drills for Metro. In [February](#), Metro Transit Police staged an anti-terrorism sweep in Union Station during the morning rush hour. In March, transit police simulated explosions on a train and a bus to test their coordination with other regional agencies ([Washington Post, 2010](#)).

Title: Cops, Bomb-Sniffing Dogs Out In Full Force For Operation RailSafe

Date: October 8, 2010

Source: [NBC](#)

Abstract: Notice a little machine gun-toting, bomb-sniffing dog-leading company on your commute this morning?

Don't worry, it was just a drill.

Bomb squads and police in bulletproof vests were out in force at major transit hubs throughout the city, including Penn Station, Grand Central and Herald Square, as part of Operation RailSafe, a national anti-terror exercise designed to practice preparation and response in the event of a terrorist threat on the mass transit facilities.

While authorities said no specific threat incited today's surge, Commissioner Raymond Kelly pointed out, "40 percent of the attacks in the last 20 years have been against transit facilities."

Uniformed officers also rode the rails with bomb-sniffing dogs and held bag checkpoints at various locations as part of the drill. Police stepped up patrol along highly trafficked Amtrak routes and put more cops in the stations ([NBC, 2010](#)).

Title: White Powder Scare In New York

Date: November 11, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A white powder sent to the corporate office of the firm that operates and owns New York Sports Clubs in Greenburgh, New York, was not a biological weapon, according to police.

The powder was sent in a suspicious envelope from somewhere in New York state, according to LoHud.com.

The first floor of the office building of Town Sports International, located at 399 Executive Blvd., was forced to evacuate on Tuesday morning after receiving the envelope.

The address on the white, business-sized envelope did not indicate a particular recipient, police Capt. Christopher McNerney told LoHud.com. He said that the suspicious envelope was mailed from outside of Westchester County and did not offer additional details pending the results of an ongoing investigation.

The envelope came into contact with four employees after its 10 a.m. delivery, including a woman who touched the unknown white powdery substance on the folding ridge line of the letter, LoHud.com reports. Afterward, the woman reported itching and skin irritation.

The evacuation included over 70 people from the first floor of the building while a mobile decontamination station was set up to treat the postal worker and the four employees, LoHud.com reports.

The evacuation and decontamination included a team effort of multiple local and federal departments throughout Greenburgh and Westchester County ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).

Title: White Powder Found At ABC's New York Office

Date: March 4, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: ABC announced recently that a suspicious pile of white powder that had been found in their New York office was actually instant soup.

ABC spokesman Jeffrey Schneider said that employees were back at their desks in the building located on Manhattan's Upper West Side and that the all clear had been given, according to Reuters.

Authorities have been on the alert for mail laced with white powder since the anthrax attacks of 2001. During the attacks, envelopes containing anthrax were sent to the offices of lawmakers and media outlets. Five people died as a result.

In 2009, the Federal Bureau of Investigation released its findings, which have not gone over well with some in congress.

The FBI believes a sole individual is responsible for the mailings – Bruce Ivins, a U.S. Army scientist that worked at the Army's biodefense lab in Fort Detrick Maryland. Ivins committed suicide as authorities closed in on him as their suspect.

To some on Capitol Hill, the question remains whether or not Ivins worked alone on the anthrax mailings. Some believe Ivins must have had help in handling the deadly contagion.

"Were there people who at the very least were accessories after the fact? I think there were," Patrick Leahy, who was targeted during that time, said, according to the Washington Post.

"It is mystifying. Given the limited number of people who have experience with anthrax, you just wouldn't think it would be this hard," an official familiar with the investigation said, according to the Washington Post ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Battery Park City Holds Chemical Attack Simulation

Date: March 15, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: In New York City, the Battery Park City Community Emergency Response Team recently met to conduct its first terror evacuation drill since the September 11, 2001, terror attacks.

The drill was created to test the area's emergency response to an attack that utilized either chemical weapons or explosives, according to DNAInfo.com.

"You can never prepare too much," Hank Wisner, deputy chief of the Battery Park City CERT, said, according to DNAInfo.com.

Wisner was in charge of approximately 100 volunteers who began working at 7 a.m. to conduct the drill in Southern Battery Park. The local residents, who had been previously trained, listened to the scenario and then quickly broke into teams.

Residents participated in search and rescue, animal search and rescue, medical triage, traffic control, maritime evacuation and other scenarios.

The triage team set up in the Merchants River House, a local restaurant, DNAInfo.com reports. Mock patients came to the establishment complaining of heart attacks, broken bones, asthma and shock. Some pretended not to speak English in order to simulate a language barrier.

"We were surprised by how few mistakes were made," Wisner said, DNAInfo.com reports. "It just went like clockwork."

Wisner said that it would be difficult to predict what would happen in the event of a real disaster.

"In every event with mass casualties, there's always going to be chaos," Wisner said, according to DNAInfo.com. "It never goes according to plan."

The CERT's role is to supplement the city's first response teams, to keep order until they can arrive and then to help them control the situation. Battery Park City's CERT was the first created in the city shortly after the September 11, 2001, terror attacks ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: New York Subway System Seen As Likely Bioterror Target

Date: July 19, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The possibility that the New York subway system could be the next target of a terrorist attack has lead to a new acceptance of suspicious package alerts, bomb-sniffing dogs and cameras trained on commuters and passengers.

Since the terrorist attack that brought down New York's World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, subways have been targeted for attacks multiple times. Mass transit lines in Madrid, London, Moscow and, this spring, Minsk, Belarus, have all seen attacks in the last decade, according to MyFoxNY.com.

New York Police Department officers with heavy body armor and high-powered rifles and police commanders carrying smart phone-size radiation detectors have become commonplace.

Authorities said that a serious attack on New York's 24 hour subway system, which has more than 400 stations, could cripple the city in worse ways than the 2001 attack. The system is the largest in the United States, with more than 800 miles of track. Last year, it carried more than 5.2 million passengers on an average weekday, more than double the number that pass through U.S. airports every year.

"It's really a potentially very vulnerable environment — one that you can't totally protect," William Bratton, a security firm executive who was chief of the New York City transit police, said, MyFoxNY.com reports. "That's the reality of it. It's a unique challenge."

So far, no one has pulled off such an attack in New York City, but there have been a number of scares. In 2010, a homegrown al-Qaeda operative, Najibullah Zazi, pleaded guilty to plotting a rush hour suicide attack. In 2004, the NYPD foiled a bomb plot at Manhattan's Herald Square subway station.

Police Commissioner Raymond Kelley said that the NYPD is going to extraordinary lengths to make its presence known in the subways in order to give terrorists something to think about.

The new counterterror arsenal includes more than 30 dogs trained to smell for explosives, silent alarms and motion detectors to prevent tampering with ventilation systems, and a vast number of security cameras with live feeds.

Random bag searches, once challenged as a civil rights violation, are conducted tens of thousands of times every year with barely a complaint made against them, MyFoxNY.com reports. The department has also started using high-tech detection devices to screen riders for peroxides or nitrates common in homemade explosive ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: NYPD Prepares Bioattack Contingency For New Year's Eve

Date: December 29, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The New York Police Department will utilize biological and radiation detection devices in Times Square this year to guard against a terrorist attack on New Year's Eve.

In addition to the detection devices, decontamination facilities will also be set up, backpacks will not be allowed, garages will be search and surveillance operations will be conducted.

"It will be a full fledged deployment of our resources," Commissioner Ray Kelly told MyFOXNY.com. "We assume New York is the number one target and we've assumed that since January 2002. There are no

guarantees. We are doing more than any other city to keep us safe from a terrorist attack, but there are no guarantees. We live in a dangerous world.”

The NYPD refers to its suite of protections, which also includes a massive police presence and officers scanning the crowds, as a counterterrorism overlay.

Little has been done to adjust to any terrorist threats following the recent attempted terrorist attack of a U.S. airplane in Detroit. The NYPD has said that its security plan is comprehensive and did not need to be changed.

There are no known or published biological threats against the city at this time, but the security measures that are in place are being called the most sophisticated safeguards against biological and chemical weapons since the Sept. 11, 2001 terror attacks.

Hundreds of thousands of revelers are expected to take part in Manhattan’s New Year’s Eve festivities, Times Square Alliance’s web site estimates, making it a prime target for a biological based attack ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Mystery Illness At LeRoy High School Spreads To 15 Students

Date: January 26, 2012

Source: [Huffington Post](#)

Abstract: The mystery illness that hit 12 girls at LeRoy High School in upstate New York -- which was [recently diagnosed](#) by a local doctor as conversion disorder -- has now spread to more teens at the school. The New York State Health Department [confirms to local NBC affiliate WGRZ](#) that they have seen 15 cases of students exhibiting the same Tourettes-like symptoms, including one boy.

The 12 girls who were initially exhibiting strange Tourette's-like tics and uncontrollable verbal outbursts several months ago, as well as three more students, are thought to have a particular type of conversion disorder known as [mass psychogenic illness](#), an ailment in which psychological stress is expressed physically. School officials [told TODAY](#) that environmental factors in the school building or surrounding areas are not to blame, and the cause of the outbreak remains uncertain To get a second opinion on their diagnosis, students may elect to travel to the National Institute of Health facilities in Bethesda, Maryland for [further testing](#). The testing will be free of charge, and will involve a physical examination as well as possible clinical neurophysiological testing.

Conversion disorder is a main area of research at the NIH facility, and those who are eligible may participate in the [ongoing research](#) study there ([Huffington Post, 2012](#)).

Bio & Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: If a bio-terror attack occurs in San Francisco, it will either happen at the San Francisco International Airport or at an Occupy Wall St. protest. Based on recent news, terror drills, war-games and events, San Francisco may be targeted in an upcoming bio-terror attack. The city of San Francisco is also one of [21 cities NOT at risk for elimination](#) from the Cities Readiness Initiative (meaning that San Francisco is "ready" for bio-terrorism).

Title: San Francisco Airport Serves As Lab To Quietly Test Bioterror Sensors

Date: March 25, 2003

Source: [Oakland Tribune](#)

Abstract: As more than 65,000 people a day heft luggage into San Francisco International Airport to be scanned for guns and bombs, hidden machines occasionally sniff the air they breathe for lethal gases and germs.

Inside SFO, defense scientists are quietly testing a variety of chemical and bio-warfare sensors in a race to guard airports nationwide against terrorist attacks.

Today, chemical or biological detectors are at work in New York, Washington and other U.S. cities. But SFO is the nation's only major international airport testing detectors for chemical and biological agents, sensors that are equally or more accurate than the military detectors rolling and flying into Iraq with U.S. forces.

SFO is, in fact, a laboratory, serving as the nation's model for protecting airports and perhaps other large indoor, public places viewed as attractive terrorist targets.

Over months of experimenting, scientists, airport managers and security staff are getting a preview of complications in the domestic war on terror, where they face decisions largely hidden from the flying public.

The SFO experiments suggest that sensor technology, while promising for crisis management, may never be a full answer to bioterrorism. Even the best of today's biosensors, relying on DNA fingerprinting, pose built-in delays of up to four hours in confirming the existence of some key bioterror agents. Guarding airports probably will require multiple biosensors, some slow and accurate, others fast and open to false alarms.

In the event of an attack, that means airport managers still will face a difficult calculus, tinged with uncertainty as they weigh the risk of greater loss of life against frightening or alienating the public through airport evacuations. To compensate, their actions will have to be fast, intelligent and made with a grasp for the consequences.

The SFO experiments put those consequences before airport managers with more clarity than ever before. Scientists already have found new ways to minimize casualties in attacks on any airport. They plan to offer that advice to Oakland International, San Jose International and other airports, even as the SFO work continues.

Using smoke releases and computer simulations, for example, the need for rethinking airport evacuations became obvious. If terrorists strike an airport for maximum effect -- releasing gas or germs in a crowded main terminal -- then evacuating passengers would expose healthy passengers and spread the cloud.

"We discovered evacuation (through main terminals) would actually kill more people," said Duane Lindner, deputy director of Chem/Bio Programs at Sandia National Laboratories/California at a recent biodefense conference.

Sandia executives decline to identify the airports where detectors are installed under PROACT, the federal research project on detectors and other ways to protect airports, now housed in the Department of Homeland Security.

Officials at San Francisco International also decline to talk about the experiments. "I can't talk about that for security reasons right now," said Michael McCarron, SFO director of community affairs.

Officials involved in the experiments insisted on keeping details of the detectors secret -- their number, location, appearance and capabilities -- so that terrorists could not identify, disable or defeat them. But all were designed for anonymity, to be unobtrusive boxes breathing on a wall or floor.

Despite the secrecy, sufficient details have emerged in public statements and interviews with government officials and scientists to show SFO has a leading role in exploring national anti-terror defenses.

It could be a year or more before the SFO experiments lead scientists to a standard chem-bio sniffer system that federal security officials will recommend for every U.S. airport and possibly airports abroad. But in a matter of months, officials expect much of what is learned at SFO will change how U.S. airport managers plan to respond to terror attacks.

Scientists began studying subways and airports in the late 1990s as anti-terror experts realized both were chillingly efficient at magnifying the effects of terror attacks. In airports, the greatest fear is the release of smallpox or other contagious agents, unwittingly carried by airline passengers across the nation and across the globe in hours.

The latest evidence came last week when a germ leaped two oceans in a few days, stowing away in the lungs of a Singapore doctor en route to New York then Frankfurt. The bug triggers a mysterious pneumonia classified as Severe

Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and has spread to at least 16 countries, with 10 suspected cases of infected individuals in California, half of them in Santa Clara, Alameda and Sonoma counties -- most having flown from Asia.

Scientists are mapping the air flows of subways and airports, designing sensor networks and advising airports on responding to alarms from a variety of detectors. But the fastest and most relevant are the most open to mistaking common bacteria for biowarfare agents.

For now, no biodetector is capable of foolproof, "real-time" identification of the likeliest bioterror agents. The most accurate commercial biodetectors, originally devised by Lawrence Livermore Lab, issue a false alarm just once every 10,000 tests. But the turnaround time for results is two to four hours.

That may be enough time for authorities to intercept airliners full of infected passengers before they reach their next destination and start administering antibiotics or vaccines. It is what anti-terror scientists call a "detect to treat" technology.

Yet even as Livermore scientists roll out a new, robotic smoke-alarm for germs, performing both antigen tests and DNA-fingerprinting tests in less than half an hour -- a staggering feat -- it probably still won't be fast enough to alert airport officials to evacuate a terminal.

"Today, there is no silver bullet," said Pat Fitch, director of Livermore lab's Chemical and Biological National Security Program ([Oakland Tribune, 2003](#)).

Title: An Action Plan To Reopen A Contaminated Airport

Date: December, 2006

Source: [Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory](#) (PDF)

Abstract: How would authorities respond if San Francisco International Airport (SFO) were to be contaminated with anthrax, and how long would it take to restore the airport to full usability? An intentional bioterrorist attack at the airport could endanger the health of hundreds of people. Long-term closure of this critical transportation hub during decontamination would have disastrous effects on the regional and national economy.

Recall the events of late 2001 when letters containing anthrax spores contaminated office buildings and postal facilities in Florida, New York City, Washington, DC, and other locations. Although some buildings were back in full operation in less than a month, others took many months to reopen, and one Department of State facility was closed for three years. With that experience in mind, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) funded a project to minimize the time a major transportation facility would be closed following a biological attack.

Lawrence Livermore and Sandia national laboratories led the project, in partnership with SFO, to develop response and restoration protocols for such events. The group's work culminated in January 2006 when 120 officials from local, state, and federal agencies participated in a two-day demonstration at SFO's old international terminal to test the new procedures. Returning the international terminal and a boarding area at SFO to full operation from a large-scale terrorist incident may have taken up to two years based on other bioremediation activities and the decontamination and restoration methods that were available in 2001. Using the protocols developed by the Livermore-Sandia team reduces that time by at least 50 percent. In fact, the team estimates that the time required would actually be less than six months, depending on the level of planning in place prior to an attack.

A new DHS assignment for Livermore is to develop protocols for responding to and cleaning up a large outdoor area contaminated by a bioagent. Researchers already know that sunlight will naturally degrade many biological pathogens. Also, when some bioagent particles hit soil, they stay there, so re-aerosolization is less of a problem. Still, planning for such an attack is new territory. Says Raber, "At this point, no one has experience with wide-area urban decontamination." The Laboratory is also developing a site-specific biological restoration plan for Grand Central Station in New York City, where Livermore's Autonomous Pathogen Detection System has been tested. (See *S&TR*, October 2004, pp. 4-5.) A major subway station offers yet another set of challenges because it is part of a web of tunnels, staircases, and large semi-contained areas. "We look forward to continuing our involvement with major transportation facilities," says Carlsen. "They are a key to our nation's economic vitality and the well-being of our citizens" ([Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, 2006](#)).

Title: Plan To Spray Toxic Biological Chemicals Over San Francisco Announced

Date: March 11, 2008

Source: [Natural News](#)

Abstract: People of the world, the US Government is planning to poison more than two million people, in California, using an untested biological "pesticide" this summer. The chemical to be sprayed is classified by the EPA as a "pesticide" and the plan is to douse cities with this chemical designed to stick on everything for 90 days or longer. This application is not a one time event, but will continue every 1-3 months for as long as five years. The pesticide to be sprayed is not designed to harm the light brown

apple moth's who it is designed for, but merely to confuse its mating habits. While harmless to moths, the pesticide has been documented to harm humans.

Side effects range from vomiting and flu like systems, to male and female reproductive cycle disruption. One child nearly died from the exposure, and some people have developed asthma from being exposed to this chemical concoction. It is cause for *alarm* that a chemical being labeled as harmless and "safe" even in minute doses, causes severe health effects in some people. The government is racing to cover up and hide the dangerous health effects so that they can continue their aerial spray plans this summer. Your attention and action on this subject is needed in the most important way.

On January 24th, 2008, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Secretary Chuck Conner announced the availability of \$74.5 million in emergency funding to combat the light brown apple moth (LBAM) infestation in California (1). President Bush's recent budget proposal sent to Congress sets aside \$330 Million to eradicate plant pests, like the Light Brown Apple Moth. With crime, prison crowding, pollution, poverty, budget problems and the like, why should the government go through the effort to try to control the reproductive habits of a moth? While most people say the answer is money, a far more sinister plan seems to be at hand. It is unprecedented to design a long term plan to spray chemicals on people, which are untested for safety. This plan violates a myriad of state, federal and international laws.

On February 13th, 2008, the CDFA and USDA, in conjunction, announced their action plan for aerial spraying untested poison on people. This is from the CDFA Press Release "Aerial treatments are expected to begin June 1 in the infested areas of Monterey and Santa Cruz counties, with subsequent aerial treatments expected to begin August 1 in San Francisco, Daly City, Colma, Oakland, Piedmont, Emeryville, Albany, El Cerrito, El Sobrante, Tiburon and Belvedere. The treatments in these areas are designed to be reapplied at 30- to 90-day intervals while the moths are active." (4)

In late 2007, there were 643 documented health complaints (www.1hope.org/SPRAYCOMPLES.PDF) from the aerial spray program conducted in Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties. Keep in mind that this documentation is a mere fraction of the real health effects, as no legitimate effort was made to inform even doctors on how to recognize pesticide poisoning. Many doctors also refused to report suspected pesticide poisoning as required by law, and in order for a report to get officially filed, many times the patient had to insist upon it. These health injuries are not being honored in any way, because if they are honored, this sick chemical spray will be seen for what it is. It is a poison to many humans and likely to many other animals as well. I have a difficult time swallowing that a chemical compound designed to disrupt a moth's mating cycle can accidentally create reproductive health problems.

There are many who believe that this spray is not directed at the moth population which the government says is the goal of the spray, but rather that it is directed at humans. There is a growing body of evidence to support this claim, considering that the moth itself does not cause any crop damage. It is similar to the government deciding that we must eradicate all the ants, because ants cause millions of dollars of damage. Like ants, the light brown apple moth is a harmless pest. Another strange observation is the name of the mating disruption chemical Checkmate. In order to pull off the deployment of this biological chemical, a hoax, or reason for aerial spraying had to be created. That reason is called the Light Brown Apple Moth infestation. The second requirement to pull off releasing a massive chemical cloud of disease, is to trick people into believing it is safe. This whole aerial spray program depends on the belief that the chemicals to be sprayed are safe.

Since the chemicals planned to be deployed have never been sprayed over cities before, and are even being developed as I write, and thus have not been proven safe for humans, this is by the facts a large scale experiment. The question people should ask is, "why?" While it may be just coincidence, a recent article displays this headline: "Top-secret Livermore anti-germ lab opens." (2) This same lab, has routinely exploded thousands of pounds of lethal, chemically toxic, and radioactive Depleted Uranium in the greater San Francisco Bay area's air for the past fifty years (3).

When people hear about this aerial spray, many people experience a sinking feeling in the pit of their stomach. This is truly a sickening action. The government is willfully breaking countless laws in order to

combat a stupid leaf rolling moth that curls up into the leaves of some plants and that doesn't cause any crop damage. It has not caused crop damage or embargo's in Hawaii over the past 100 years, so why would it cause damage in California?

No ounce of sanity can explain why the government must insist on violating countless laws to spray people with never before tested chemicals, except as to realize a deadly game is being played.

Unlike the horrible malathion spraying over 20 years ago, which was a one-time ordeal with chemicals that evaporate, this spraying is a time release microscopic device, which will be continuously applied, short of the winter months, for up to five years. Even five years of spraying will at best reduce slightly the moth population, as pest control experts explain that mating disruption technology is used as a small part of an overall pest management plan. Pretty much any pest control expert, except for those on the government take, will tell you that the light brown apple moth cannot be eradicated, and that even if it could, the mating disruption technology is not the best means to do it. Since aerial spraying is to be the sole method of controlling the light brown apple moth in many locations, then even after many years of spraying, the moth will still be alive. It is not sane to spray people with chemicals. That begs attention, there is not any hard evidence that the spray even works at all. In fact on the EPA's own website, there's an article about pheromones released from microcapsules, it states: "The studies show that only a small proportion of the microcapsules actually release any pheromone." (5)

This is now clear and reprehensible evidence of State and Federal Governments attempting to commit a large scale crime against the American people. Let us forget about supposed terrorists for a second whose propagandized images are placed on the television, and lets pay attention to this biological attack planned on our fellow neighbors. The presence of a minuscule pest, is no excuse to douse millions with chemicals. There are NO CROPS IN CITIES! So why are they going to spray cities?

This Is A Cover-Up

The LBAM infestation is a monumental hoax designed as a cover for an operation of devious goals to expose people to dangerous chemicals over several years. Following is a link to a recently published proposal of spray boundaries, the yellow lines indicating the proposed spray zones (www.hopefortruth.com/lbam_2008.jpg) . More than two million people who live in these and other targeted cities are scheduled to be exposed this summer to chemicals that have never been tested on humans or animals before. Let me repeat: the government of the United States is conducting a human biological experiment, on a massive scale, breaking State, Federal and International laws. Children, pregnant women, and the sick and elderly will be most at risk to this increased exposure to long lasting chemicals. Chemicals which are newly designed, chemicals which have not been proven safe. Just like the reproductive health effects reported from the spray, it is important to realize that a large team of "experts" working on this project do not mistakenly douse people with chemicals. This is done on purpose, with a purpose.

Does it make sense to douse over two million people with literally hundreds of billions of microscopic balls of volatile chemicals over an extended period of time to try to limit the mating habits of a few thousand moths? Is it legal to do this? Is it ethical? Is it moral? Yet rather than halting the spray plans to investigate the damage it has done to many people, the spray plans continue to grow exponentially.

To see this insanity clearly, let's examine the moth population. In San Francisco County, 3,501 moths total have been trapped and killed over an eight month period. The entire city of San Francisco, whose population is 744,041, is in the proposed spray boundaries. About 744,000 people are to be exposed to 'never tested safe for humans, microencapsulated pheromones' for several years. This is really a needle in the haystack approach to pest control. Keep in mind, each moth found is a moth that has been trapped and exterminated (6). In Alameda County, 431 moths have been found in the past 8 months out of 2,327 traps. The moth population in Alameda County is thus sparse at best. Just look out your window. Imagine how many insects are in the tree, the yard, or the local park. I have seen more than 431 ants crawl into my kitchen on a rainy day. So in a giant area of 141 square miles, and the tens or hundreds of millions of insects in that zone, to try to eradicate a few hundred moths by just spraying chemicals everywhere is

both ludicrous and unsafe.

When I learned that Santa Cruz, my previous hometown was to be aerially sprayed, I was in a state of shock. This was followed by a long period of disbelief.

Apparently the CDFA or the USDA, or both, decided that the previous chemical formulas used, Checkmate LBAM-F and Checkmate OLR-F were not good enough, which really points to the fact that the past two aerial sprays in Monterey, and the one in Santa Cruz County, were a waste of time and money. Not to mention the tragedy of the many severe health reactions experienced by thousands of people from chemical exposure. It doesn't matter to those in charge at the CDFA, EPA, or USDA, if a new chemical is needed to be used, because the goal is not to stop the moth, the moth cannot be stopped, it can only be controlled. This is known. The goal may be to coat people with a toxic mesh of disease causing microcapsules.

The chemicals that were sprayed, and that are planned on being sprayed, have not undergone thorough safety evaluations. And they won't undergo such evaluations in a legitimate way, because if they did, they would prove only one thing - that these chemicals are potentially deadly.

The chemicals planned to be sprayed will no doubt be similar to the ones used in Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties in 2007. They are a plastic encapsulated microtechnology, a microscopic plastic dust. The reported microcapsule size of the aerial mating disrupter is as small as 10 microns and averages 25-35 microns in size for an undeployed moth spray. For comparison, a human hair is approximately 70 microns in thickness. The size of these chemical containing plastic balls comes suspiciously close to micro-sized particles that are used to evade the body's defensive systems for biological weapons, those are reported to be 3-4 microns in size. Miniature particles between 2.5-10 microns in size, especially from pesticides, are known to cause both short term and long term health effects, including decreased overall life span.

A University of California at Davis report confirmed that some unsprayed and undegraded microcapsules are indeed 10 microns in size. The small particle size explains the severe reactions, that I, along with countless others have had when being exposed to minute dosages of the chemical. Minute dosages of chemicals designed for moth's, advertised as harmless, *do not accidentally make people sick*. In other words, the people who designed these chemicals and manufactured them had to have an intimate understanding of what each chemical does, and how they react with each other. So, too, should the EPA have this understanding. It is not unreasonable to assume that a chemical designed to stop moths, that is being sprayed on humans, would have such drastic health effects, but it does. The only conclusion is that this is intentional in the design. Imagine someone designing a "safe" car. If this "safe" car had no brakes, then nobody would assume that the car accidentally had no brakes. Likewise, chemicals designed for moths, in minuscule doses, cannot accidentally harm people. It is more than just chance.

Again, nobody in the public as of yet knows how small the degraded microcapsules are, or how this will effect people in the short and long term, because no such testing exists. Once sprayed, these microscopic balls can easily enter deep into the mouth, eyes, skin and lungs. Even after 90 days and several rains, some people in Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties are still experiencing symptoms of spray poisoning. When they leave the counties, their symptoms many times abate. This aerial program is a real sword through the heart of democracy and decency. The government has really gone too far and it must be stopped now.

I must inform you that through a freedom of information request, a local newspaper has learned that the CDFA has hired media spin doctor extraordinaire Porter Novelli at the tune of almost \$500,000 tax payer dollars to convince the public that it is okay for the state to dump chemicals all over them, their gardens, their pets, and their neighbors. The state of California is in a budget crisis, and this is one example that explains why. Here the state is using tax payer dollars to lie to and mislead the public, to try to convince the public that the state should be spending millions of dollars of resources on polluting the air, sea, and land with chemicals that the public in general does not want or need. Since a majority of spray funding is coming from the federal arm, know that your tax paying dollars are going to a government sponsored

large scale crime.

Originally, the USDA announced that the moth might cause \$100 million in crop damage if allowed to multiply. Then they keep expanding their figures to create false reasons to justify this unethical chemical assault. The most recent estimate of LBAM damage is \$160 million to \$640 million just in California. Mind you this moth has a hard time finding its way into crop fields and seems for some very bizarre reason to live only in cities. The estimate of this level of crop damage is absurd. The figures used to estimate the damage came from one particular year in Australia and have little meaning in California, as the climate is different. Even if this \$160 million crop loss did come true, one has to consider that \$90 million has now been earmarked to contain the moth, primarily the funds are for aerial spraying chemicals on cities which contain people, and not crops like apples, oranges and grapes. One expert estimates that if the CDFA stays on this track, by the time the aerial treatment is complete after five years, close to \$500 million will be spent on aerial eradication. With little to no impact on the apple moth population.

The pheromone being used, (E)-11-Tetradecen-1-yl Acetate is identical to pheromone's which many native moths and perhaps other species also contain. So this spray will effect other non-target species. The pheromone only represents between 10-20% of the ingredients of the aerial spray.

Now, organizations like the Breast Cancer Fund, Center For Environmental Health, Calpirg, and the Sierra Club are issuing statements opposed to aerial spraying.

What to Expect Next

The CDFA, USDA, and EPA will do anything and everything to convince, lie, cajole and get people to agree with the plan to spray chemicals. The facts of this situation are irrelevant to those in charge because the goal is to spray people, not to operate under the laws of this constitutional government of checks and balances. They are going to go to meetings, pretend it is safe, have doctors testify it is safe, pretend to listen to the public, ignore any health complaints, and try to lull people into complacency on the matter. They have even gone as far as promising an environmental review, which will contain a giant pile of documents again to try to prove that it is okay to spray people with chemicals. The CDFA will continue to find more moth finds, and create more fake evidence of how much harm the moth will do. They will get more money from Mr. Bush's pesticide funds and continue to enlarge their aerial spray program. Strangely the moth will continue to spread, finding its way into other cities, and in the coming years, cities like Los Angeles and San Diego will be targeted.

Knowing that the government is actively lying, hiding evidence, manipulating the public, and that they are spraying chemicals illegally on people should be enough evidence to convict these felons under Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) laws.

Freeing Yourself From the Government's Pro Spray Propaganda

These 643 health injury reports represent a fraction of the real injuries. The actual spray has surely caused thousands to be poisoned from this biochemical formulation. See my related article (www.naturalnews.com/022434.html) . Despite these reports which include 330 official illness claims filed with the CDFA, the CDFA states the following lies on their website, "Pheromones are extremely safe" and "Public safety is the primary concern." The statement that pheromones are safe is a misleading distorted truth. Sure, pheromones can be safe when used responsibly, for example a benign moth sticky trap in an apple orchard (away from people) that contains pheromones to attract the moths. But when you create a microscopic biodegradable ball of volatile chemicals, and then place within it a synthetic moth pheromone, which itself is described as an explosive chemical, you have more of a drug which can interact and create changes within the human body, than a pesticide. Furthermore, no thorough investigation has been done of these 330 official illness complaints, and some of these people have not yet recovered. And a further investigation won't be done, because a legitimate investigation would find that the spray made people sick, and thus, the aerial spray program would be halted.

One must realize that any documentation regarding the safety of pheromones reported is from non-aerial applications, such as a moth sticky trap that is scented with pheromones and stuck on a tree, or a pheromone laced twist tie applied to apple orchards or vineyards. These safety assertions also do not relate to the aerial method of application. A sticky trap laced with pheromones is a different entity than a microscopic ball that can easily enter the body and then biodegrade and release chemicals within the body. Part of the less dangerous aspect to pheromone laced traps is the fact that the pheromone is so volatile that it rapidly evaporates, so the chemical won't travel too far. The microcapsules are the opposite, they are designed to stick around in the air for months. They are infinitely more dangerous than sticky traps, and you cannot really compare them. It's like saying that a tank is the same as a motorcycle because they are both vehicles. Microcapsulated pheromones are a different beast than pheromone laced moth traps.

The newly designed chemicals, which are scheduled for June and August deployment will not have their ingredients disclosed to the public. We do not even know what this stuff is? How can the government say the chemicals are safe, and then hide the ingredients from scrutiny? If these chemicals are so safe why not tell us honestly what they are? Clearly the intention of the CDFA, USDA, and EPA, is to cover up the real nature of this biochemical assault. They are trying to hide what they do from the public's eye. They do not want you to know the truth. The truth is people get sick. Not everybody gets sick from the moth spray, but many people do. Its effects can be strong and violent. The truth is, the US Government is a vehicle being used to poison us.

The CDFA reports that they want their newest moth weapon deployed this summer, to be even longer lasting, which to me means that the microcapsules will be even more dangerous, possibly indefinitely sticking in the environment, and irritating people's sensitive ducts and glands; much like allergies from pollen. In each aerial application, spray planes are contracted through Dynamic Aviation (www.dynamicaviation.com/home.htm), which has other specialties beyond aerial application of pesticides. They also do "Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance." The spraying is conducted at a height of between 500-800 feet and residents in the sprayed area report feeling like they are in a war zone. Once in contact with residential neighborhoods, parks, and playgrounds, the balls slowly disintegrate over time. The hope is that during this time, they release pheromones and limit the moth's mating patterns. Again, this is a whimsical hope because no legitimate studies exist proving this new technology is effective at either releasing pheromones, or at stopping the moth's mating habits.

Typically a drug takes many years for the Food and Drug Administration to approve for safety for humans. Under an emergency declaration, the EPA can exclude new chemicals from rigorous testing. The catch to this exception is that these laws were designed for agricultural emergencies and are being violently misused because they are planning on spraying large urban populations and not agricultural zones. These laws cannot lawfully apply to cities. Among other things, we have legal control and authority of our bodies, and our properties. We can say "No" to the spray, and if necessary, defend ourselves from this highly toxic assault. The EPA and USDA have flagrantly crossed legal and ethical boundaries by applying laws designed for agricultural fields to densely inhabited city centers.

Further, consider that the testing of these chemicals is not done to make sure that it is safe for humans, as the safety is merely an untested assumption. As an example, it took several months after the first aerial spray of Monterey County for the CDFA to pay the University of California Davis to see if the Checkmate formula was toxic to certain very small ocean insects. It took several months for this first test of the Checkmate formula to be conducted. This test only happened after the chemical was sprayed on well over two hundred thousand people. The testing being conducted in New Zealand is not to ensure safety for humans, but to see if the mating habits of the moths are disrupted. This spraying is illegally approved by the EPA because Congress passed legislation to legally prevent the EPA from conducting human experiments. "EPA's rules make it clear that all pregnant women, all nursing women, and all children are excluded from all studies involving intentional exposure that are intended for submission under the pesticide laws."

If the EPA cannot test pesticides on pregnant women, nursing women, and children, then under what jurisdiction and authority can they simply endorse and approve the exposure of pregnant women, nursing women and children with untested pesticides?

How many more children do we need to see poisoned by these indefensible government actions until we wake up and say, *enough!* How many more of our friends, relatives and neighbors do we need to see develop chronic health conditions due to exposure to aerially sprayed chemicals until we take effective action to stop this insanity? How much longer are we going to allow the government that is created for the people, to represent the people, to break its own laws and poison its own people and then disregard any reported health concerns?

I call for the arrest and trial of the appropriate employees in the CDFA, EPA, and USDA, for conspiring to poison people of the State of California, for lying and deceiving the public, and for polluting our environment ([Natural News, 2008](#)).

Title: Bioterrorism Drill In Calif. Bay Area City

Date: March 20, 2009

Source: [Homeland1](#)

Abstract: The East Side Club at the Coliseum was transformed Thursday into a treatment center for victims of a mock anthrax attack, with nearly 1,000 volunteers and representatives of public health and emergency response agencies from 10 counties taking part in the exercise.

The Bay Area Mass Prophylaxis Exercise tested participants' ability to respond to a scenario involving the intentional release of an aerosolized biological agent in Thursday's scenario, it was anthrax that would require a mass distribution of drugs to treat potentially thousands who might be exposed and could face death if not treated in a timely manner.

At a 12:30 p.m. media briefing a few hours into the exercise, Dr. Muntu Davis, division director of the Alameda County Public Health Department, said, "So far it's been pretty good."

Davis said one of the main goals was to make sure victims got the pills needed to combat the anthrax exposure as quickly and efficiently as possible and to screen them to make sure they did not get medication they might be allergic to.

Thursday's exercise was made up of two main components, officials said. One was testing the capacity to disseminate medications to hundreds of victims in this case, 700 civilian volunteers. The second was to test the agencies' ability to set up a warehouse of medications and to track, manage and dispense them according to needs of health jurisdictions.

Zerlyn Ladua, the Alameda County Public Health Department's emergency health preparedness coordinator, said that the exercise topped off months of planning and the continued efforts of Bay Area public health agencies "to test and develop protocols, procedures and best practices that are shared" throughout the state and nation.

Davis said an anthrax or any biohazard attack is something one hopes never happens, but by doing such exercises officials can learn the best way to distribute medications in other medical emergencies, such as a flu epidemic.

Oakland fire Lt. David Brue said the exercise was developed following guidelines established by the Department of Homeland Security's Exercise and Evaluation Program and was funded by the Bay Area Super Urban Area Security Initiative, a regional agency created in 2006.

Counties participating Thursday were Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Solano, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Napa and Sonoma, and the cities of Oakland and Berkeley ([Homeland1, 2009](#)).

Title: Air Force Simulates Chemical Agent Attack

Date: March 24, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Air Force's 95th Medical Group's In-Place Patient Decontamination Team recently took part in a three day training exercise at Edwards Air Force Base in California in which simulated chemical agents needed to be scrubbed off of dummies and healthy volunteers.

The course, which took place between March 15 and March 17, consisted of hands-on and classroom training, including classroom discussion on types of chemical warfare agents, symptoms and signs of contaminated patients and the potential complications that could occur.

"The whole purpose of this (training) is that if a patient presents himself as contaminated and gets inside the clinic, that contaminated patient can contaminate the entire clinic and shut down operations," Tom Bocek, the contract training manager and instructor for the workshop, said. "This in-place patient decon team can be thought of as the medical shield for the medical operations so that patients can be cleaned and the medical personnel can do what they really want to do, and that is save the patient."

The hands-on training consisted of assembling a shelter, a containment system to collect waste-water run-off along with a hydrant system, and practicing how to process patients using a dummy and an Airman volunteer. One of the procedures covered the proper administration of atropine, which is an antidote to nerve agent poisoning.

"We learned life-saving skills to decontaminate and save victims of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or hazardous materials," Master Sgt. Valerie Vasquez, the 95th Medical Support Squadron alternate decon team chief, said. "It not only protects the victims but the medical personnel treating them as well. I'm confident that this team can now perform decon if put in the situation where it was needed."

The training for the team occurs once every quarter ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Silver Dragon Emergency Simulation Prepares For Bioattack

Date: March 25, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: First responders, health officials and a team of volunteers participated in the fifth annual "Silver Dragon" emergency drill across San Mateo County, California, in a simulated effort to distribute aid to residents in wake of a disaster.

Over 10,000 homes were visited from Daly City to Redwood City to simulate the distribution of supplies and medicine from federal stockpiles. The actual materials distributed were materials containing kitchen fire safety information, ABC 7 News reports.

The San Mateo County Health System organized the exercise to test how the county would respond to a major natural disaster, airborne illness, widespread food contamination or a biological terrorist attack.

"Anything that would require us to distribute medical supplies to our citizens," Jana Cranmer, a health department spokeswoman, said, according to ABC 7 News.

Around 60 health department staff members coordinated first responders from over 20 local fire and police departments with around 450 volunteers during the operation.

Some of the agencies involved included the San Mateo County Office of Emergency Services, the Belmont-San Carlos Fire Protection District, the Coastside Medical Reserve Corps, the Pacifica Police Department, the Half Moon Bay Police Department, the North County Fire Authority and the Pacifica Fire Department.

The drill lasted three hours after a scheduled 9 a.m. start time ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Valuable Lessons Learned From Bay Area Bioterrorism Drill

Date: June 14, 2011

Source: [CBS News](#)

Abstract: Contra Costa was one of several Northern California counties participating in an [anthrax screening exercise last week](#). Public health experts set up a [website](#) so residents could get information about what to do if exposed to a potentially deadly chemical or infectious disease.

Several thousand people participated, but emergency officials have since struggled to assess the effectiveness of conducting a regional drill such as this.

The crux of the drill – public health experts set up a website so residents could access information in the event of an emergency. During the exercise, participants were asked to use the website to find out how they could get medication from dispensing location to counter-act the symptoms.

“We did get responses from 14 counties throughout the region, we also did get some responses from counties outside of the region and other states as well,” explained Amy Pine with the San Francisco Public Health Department. “We were happy that the website stayed up and functioning, it didn’t crash. But, we’ll be working on tweaking some things in this time of non-emergency ([CBS News, 2011](#)).

Title: Army Set For Large Disaster Response Exercise

Date: June 23, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A large disaster response exercise planned by U.S. Army North will take place throughout southern Indiana and northern Kentucky between August 16 and August 28 to train federal military forces for CBRN incidents.

The Vibrant Response 12 and 12A planning conference in Camp Atterbury, Ind., on June 23 was the last chance for those planning the exercise to assemble. The event, which is the fourth field training event in the Vibrant Response series, will help federal forces train in their role in supporting civilian consequent managers in response to chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear incidents.

The 5,200 person Defense CBRN Response Force replaces the 4,500 person CBRN Consequence Management Response Force. It is designed to faster provide more life-saving capability to an incident.

“We have forged a strong training partnership with the Indiana National Guard and the people who run Camp Atterbury and Muscatatuck Urban Training Complex,” Paul Condon, Army North’s lead Vibrant Response exercise planner, said. “We’ve worked with them to add several new venues at both Camp Atterbury and Muscatatuck Urban Training Complex in order to accommodate the larger DCRF.”

Organizations participating in the exercise include the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Fort Knox Fire Department, the Army's 9th Area Medical Laboratory, National Guard elements from California, Indiana, Michigan, West Virginia, Minnesota and Illinois, and Verizon Wireless.

"Verizon will be using Vibrant Response to train their crews to repair equipment in a contaminated environment," Clark Wigley, the Army North joint exercise planner, said. "They also are providing some of their mock equipment for the military to transport."

The DCRF and the similar Command and Control CBRN Response Element A group were created as part of the Department of Defense's transformation of the nation's tiered CBRN response enterprise. The units will assume their mission Oct. 1 ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Army Set For Large CBRN Disaster Response Exercise

Date: June 29, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A large disaster response exercise planned by U.S. Army North will take place throughout southern Indiana and northern Kentucky between August 16 and August 28 to train federal military forces for CBRN incidents.

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Title: Calif. County Simulates Ricin Release Into Water Supply

Date: November 21, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Health and safety crews from Tehama County, Calif., collaborated on a water interruption training exercise on Thursday morning using a scenario in which ricin had been put into the water supply.

Participating in the exercise were staff from the St. Elizabeth Community Hospital, the public health and public works departments, the Red Bluff police and fire departments, the California Highway Patrol, CalFire and the sheriff's department. The exercise, which is held annually, helped the agencies discover what deficiencies they each have so they can be better prepared to overcome them during an actual emergency, Red Bluff Daily News reports.

"All residents and businesses receiving city water within Tehama County must not use or consume water for any purpose," Phillip Mackintosh, the CHP public information officer, said as part of the scenario, according to Red Bluff Daily News.

Mackintosh was one of three people who operated the public information office during the training scenario. Each department involved went through the motions of what their responsibilities would be should such a threat become a reality. City Hall was set up as a command center for the exercise and hospital staff practiced filtering water from a pool along with other activities. Law enforcement decided on the best locations for stations that distribute safe bottled water and sites for portable toilets.

"We will do everything we can to provide information to keep people safe," Mackintosh said, according to Red Bluff Daily News.

The mock emergency exercise forced departments to plan what they could or would do in a related situation.

In the past, responders have committed to an airplane crash and a bus rollover reenactment. The training was the second part of a tabletop exercise that the departments did approximately one month before ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: California County Simulates Terrorist Attack

Date: March 16, 2012

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Volunteers in San Mateo County, California, recently helped local first responders conduct an emergency drill that tested the county's ability to distribute medication in the event of a disaster or terrorist attack.

Approximately 65 volunteers split into several groups to conduct a door to door simulated distribution. The volunteers distributed emergency preparedness brochures to local residents near Menlo College and Atherton, according to [SanMateo.Patch.com](#).

In a real emergency, the teams would be handing out packets containing enough medical countermeasures to treat a family of four, according to Carol Parker, an emergency services specialist with the Menlo Park Fire Protection District. The volunteers knocked on the doors of nearly 250 area residents between 9 a.m. and noon on the day of the drill.

The drill, known as "Silver Dragon," was intended to help evaluate the emergency procedures developed by the San Mateo County Health System, as well as the ability of local agencies to coordinate their actions when facing a major disaster. Public health officials have held similar emergency drills for six consecutive years.

Parker said that some disasters might require the establishment of a mass clinic, as opposed to a delivery chain.

"But if you had a pandemic or anthrax, then you need to go out into the neighborhoods rather than bringing the mass people together," Parker said, [SanMateo.Patch.com](#) reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: [Starting in 1957](#), there have been [18 mainstream movies and documentaries](#) dealing specifically with bio-terror and pandemics. Although these films have been sporadic over the last 55 years, they have intensified over the last 10 and appear to be peaking in 2012 or 2013.

Title: The Seventh Seal

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: The Seventh Seal ([Swedish](#): Det sjunde inseglet) is a 1957 Swedish film written and directed by [Ingmar Bergman](#). Set during the [Black Death](#), it tells of the journey of a medieval [knight](#) ([Max von Sydow](#)) and a game of [chess](#) he plays with the personification of [Death](#) ([Bengt Ekerot](#)), who has come to take his life. Bergman developed the film from his own play Wood Painting. The title refers to a passage from the [Book of Revelation](#), used both at the very start of the film, and again towards the end, beginning with the words "And when the Lamb had opened the [seventh seal](#), there was silence in heaven about the space of half an hour" (Revelation 8:1). Here the motif of silence refers to the "silence of God" which is a major theme of the film.

The film is considered a major classic of world cinema. It helped Bergman to establish himself as a world-renowned director and contains scenes which have become iconic through parodies and homages.

Synopsis

Disillusioned knight Antonius Block ([Max von Sydow](#)) and his [squire](#) Jöns ([Gunnar Björnstrand](#)) return after fighting in the [Crusades](#) and find Sweden being ravaged by [the plague](#). On the beach immediately after their arrival, Block encounters Death ([Bengt Ekerot](#)), personified as a pale, black-cowled figure resembling a monk. Block, in the middle of a chess game he has been playing alone, challenges Death to a [chess](#) match, believing that he can forestall his demise as long as the game continues. Death agrees, and they start a new game.

The other characters in the story do not see Death, and when the chess board comes out at various times in the story, they believe Block is continuing his habit of playing alone.

Block and Jöns head for Block's castle. Along the way, they pass some actors, Jof and his wife Mia, with their baby son, Mikael, and their actor-manager, Skat. Jof has visions, but Mia is skeptical.

The knight and the squire enter a church where a fresco of the [Dance of Death](#) is being painted. Jöns draws a small figure representing himself. "This is squire Jöns. He grins at Death; his world is a Jöns-world, believable only to himself, ridiculous to all including himself, meaningless to Heaven and of no interest to Hell." Block tells someone he mistakes for a priest in the [confessional](#) booth, "I met Death today. We are playing chess." He confides, "My life has been a futile pursuit, a wandering, a great deal of talk without meaning. I feel no bitterness or self-reproach because the lives of most people are very much like this. But I will use my reprieve for one meaningful deed." After giving away his strategy in the chess game, Block discovers that his listener is Death. Leaving the church, Block speaks with a young woman who has been condemned to be burnt alive for supposedly consorting with the Devil.

Shortly thereafter, Jöns searches an abandoned village for water. He saves a servant girl ([Gunnel Lindblom](#)) from being raped by a man robbing a corpse. He recognises Raval, a theologian, who ten years ago had convinced Antonius to leave his wife and join a crusade to the Holy Land. Jöns promises to brand Raval on the face if they meet again. The girl joins Jöns. The trio ride into town, where the little acting troupe is performing. Skat introduces Jof and Mia to the crowd, then is enticed by Lisa, the blacksmith's wife, away for a tryst. They run off together. Jof and Mia's performance is interrupted by the arrival of a procession of [flagellants](#).

At a public house, Jof comes across Raval. Raval forces Jof to dance on the tables like a bear. Jöns appears and, true to his word, slices Raval's face.^[4] Block enjoys a country picnic of milk and wild strawberries gathered by Mia. Block says: "I'll carry this memory between my hands as if it were bowl filled to the brim with fresh milk...And it will be an adequate sign – it will be enough for me." He invites the actors to his [castle](#), where they will be safer from the plague.

Along the way, they come across Skat and Lisa in the forest. Lisa, dissatisfied with Skat, returns to her husband. After the others leave, Skat climbs a tree for the night. Death starts cutting down the tree, informing the actor that his "time is up." When Skat pleads that there must be "special rules for actors", Death responds that Skat's "performance is cancelled on account of death".

They come across the condemned young woman again. The knight demands of a monk, "What have you done with the child?" Death asks, "Do you never stop asking questions?" Block answers, "No. Never." Block asks the woman again to summon [Satan](#), so he can ask him about God. The girl claims already to have done so, but Block cannot see him, only her terror. He gives her herbs to take away her pain.

Raval reappears. Dying of the plague, he pleads for water. The servant girl attempts to bring him some, but is stopped by Jöns. Jof tells Mia that he can see the knight playing chess with Death, and decides to flee with his family while Death is preoccupied.

After hearing Death state "No one escapes me" Block knocks the chess pieces over, distracting Death while the family slips away. Death places the pieces back on the board, then wins the game on the next move. He announces that when they meet again, Block's time—and that of all those travelling with him—will be up. Before departing, Death asks if Block has accomplished his one "meaningful deed" yet; Block replies that he has.

The knight is reunited with his wife, the sole occupant of his castle, all the servants having fled. The party shares one "last supper" before Death comes for them. Block prays to God, "Have mercy on us, because we are small and frightened and ignorant."

Meanwhile, the little family sits out a storm, which Jof interprets to be "the Angel of Death and he's very big." The next morning, Jof, with his [second sight](#), sees the knight and his followers being led away over the hills in a solemn [dance of death](#). "They bear away from their light, while their strict lord Death bids them to dance... and the rain washes, and cleanses the salt of their tears from their cheeks." Mia chides him. "You with your visions and dreams" ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

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Title: The Last Man On Earth

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: The Last Man on Earth ([Italian](#): L'ultimo uomo della Terra) is a [1964 science fiction horror film](#) based upon the [Richard Matheson](#) 1954 novel [I Am Legend](#). The film was directed by [Ubaldo Ragona](#) and [Sidney Salkow](#), and stars [Vincent Price](#). The script was written in part by Matheson, but he was dissatisfied with the result and chose to be credited as "Logan Swanson". [William Leicester](#), Furio M. Monetti, and Ubaldo Ragona were the other writers.

The Last Man on Earth was filmed in [Rome, Italy](#), with some location shots taken at [Esposizione Universale Roma](#). It was released theatrically in the [United States](#) by [American International Pictures](#), and has since fallen into the [public domain](#). [MGM Home Video](#), the current owners of the [AIP](#) film catalog, released a digitally remastered [widescreen](#) print on [DVD](#) in September 2005.

Plot Summary

In the year 1968, every day is the same for Dr. Robert Morgan (Price): he wakes up, gathers his weapons and then goes hunting for [vampires](#). Morgan lives in a world where everyone else has been infected by a [plague](#) that has turned them into [undead](#), [vampiric](#) creatures that cannot stand sunlight, fear mirrors, and are repelled by [garlic](#). They would kill Morgan if they could, but fortunately, they are weak and unintelligent. At night, Morgan locks himself inside his house; during the day, he kills as many vampires as he can, burning the bodies.

A [flashback](#) sequence explains that, three years before, Morgan's wife and daughter had succumbed to the plague, before it was widely known by the public that the dead would return to life. Instead of taking his wife to the same public burn pit used to dispose of his daughter's corpse, Morgan buried her without the knowledge of the authorities. When his wife returned to his home and attacked him, Morgan became aware of the need to kill the plague victims with a wooden stake. Morgan hypothesizes that he is [immune](#) to the [bacteria](#) because he was bitten by an infected [vampire bat](#) when he was stationed in [Panama](#), which introduced a diluted form of the plague into his blood.

One day, a dog appears in the neighborhood. Morgan chases after the dog but does not catch it. Some time later, the dog appears, wounded, at Morgan's doorstep. He takes the dog into his home and treats its wounds, looking forward to having company for the first time in three years. He quickly discovers, however, that it too has become infected with the plague. Morgan is later seen burying the dog, which he has impaled with a wooden stake.

While out on his daily rounds, Morgan spots a woman in the distance. The woman, Ruth, is terrified of Morgan at first sight, and runs from him. Morgan convinces her to return to his home, but is suspicious of her true nature. Ruth becomes ill when Morgan waves garlic in her face, but claims that she has a weak stomach.

Morgan's suspicion that Ruth is infected is confirmed when he discovers her attempting to inject herself with a combination of blood and [vaccine](#) that holds the disease at bay. Ruth initially draws a

gun on Morgan, but surrenders it to him. Ruth then tells him that she is part of a group of people like her — infected but under treatment — and was sent to spy on Morgan. The vaccine allows the people to function normally with the drug in the bloodstream, but once it wears off, the infection takes over the body again. Ruth explains that her people are planning to rebuild society as they destroy the remaining vampires, and that many of the vampires Morgan killed were technically still alive.

While Ruth is asleep, Morgan transfuses his own blood into her. She is immediately cured, and Morgan sees hope that, together, they can cure the rest of her people. Moments later, however, Ruth's people attack. Morgan takes the gun and flees his home while the attackers kill the vampires gathered around Morgan's home.

Ruth's people spot Morgan and chase him. He exchanges gunfire with them, and picks up [tear gas](#) grenades from a police station armory along the way. While the tear gas delays his pursuers somewhat, Morgan is wounded by gunfire and retreats into a church. Despite Ruth's protests to let Morgan live, his pursuers finally impale him on the [altar](#) with a spear. With his dying breaths, Morgan denounces his pursuers as "freaks," and declares that he is the last true man on earth.

Critical Reaction and Legacy

Although *The Last Man on Earth* was not considered a success upon its release, the film later gained a more favorable reputation as a classic of the genre. As of November 2011, *The Last Man on Earth* holds a 73% rating on [Rotten Tomatoes](#).^[2] [Phil Hall](#) of [Film Threat](#) called *The Last Man on Earth* "the best Vincent Price movie ever made." Awarding the film three and a half stars out of four, Danél Griffin of *Film as Art* said, "Directors Sidney Salkow and Ubaldo Ragona and star Vincent Price (giving a poignant, straightforward performance) are able to conjure up some genuine chills here, mainly in the use of stark, black-and-white images and the underlining mood of the piece."

Among the less favorable reviews, Steve Biodrowski of [Cinefantastique](#) felt the film was "hampered by an obviously low budget and some poorly recorded post-production dubbing that creates an amateurish feel, undermining the power of its story", while [Jonathan Rosenbaum](#) of the [Chicago Reader](#) remarked, "Some would consider this version better than the 1971 remake with [Charlton Heston](#), [The Omega Man](#), but that isn't much of an achievement."

Among the film's creators, Price "had a certain fondness for the film" and felt it was better than *The Omega Man*.^[4] [Richard Matheson](#) co-wrote the film's screenplay, but was unhappy with the results. In order to keep receiving residual income from the film, though, he had to be credited, and so used the name "Logan Swanson" - a combination of his wife's mother's maiden name and his mother's maiden name. Matheson remarked, "I was disappointed in *The Last Man on Earth*, even though they more or less followed my story. I think Vincent Price, whom I love in every one of his pictures that I wrote, was miscast. I also felt the direction was kind of poor. I just didn't care for it."

[George A. Romero](#) has acknowledged the source material of *The Last Man on Earth* as an influence on his film [Night of the Living Dead](#), remarking that he "basically had ripped [it] off from a Richard Matheson novel called *I Am Legend*." Numerous critics have suggested *The Last Man on Earth* film itself was also a source of inspiration for *Night of the Living Dead*.

Differences from the Novel

The [protagonist](#) of [the novel](#) is named Robert Neville, not Robert Morgan. The movie also changed the protagonist's profession from plant worker to scientist. The film's vampires are almost [zombie](#)-like, whereas in the book, they are fast, capable of running and climbing. The dog that shows up on Neville's doorstep is timid in the novel, and comes and goes as it pleases. The relationship with Ruth also slightly differs from the novel, and no transfusion takes place; a cure seems implausible, even as Neville hopes he will find one. Ruth escapes after Neville discovers that she is infected. He is not captured until many months later, and even then he barely fights. The book ends shortly before Neville is to be [executed](#); Ruth returns to give him [suicide](#) pills, and finds it ironic that he has become as much of a legend to the new society as vampires once were to his (hence the title). The novel implies that the vampire plague resulted from a biological disease. The origin of the disease is not explained in *The Last Man on Earth*, and is altered in the subsequent adaptations ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

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Title: The Andromeda Strain

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: The Andromeda Strain is a 1971 American science-fiction film, based on the [novel](#) published in 1969 by [Michael Crichton](#). The film is about a team of scientists who investigate a deadly organism of [extraterrestrial](#) origin that causes rapid, fatal blood [clotting](#). Directed by [Robert Wise](#), the film starred [Arthur Hill](#), [James Olson](#), [Kate Reid](#), and [David Wayne](#). The film follows the book closely. The [special effects](#) were designed by [Douglas Trumbull](#).

Plot

After a US government satellite crashes near the town of Piedmont, New Mexico, a microbe attached to the satellite kills all but two of the town's inhabitants — a sixty-two-year-old man and an infant.

Some of those who died show signs of having first gone mad. The mechanism of death is massive clotting and granulation of every drop of blood in their bodies. An elite scientific team takes the satellite into a secret underground laboratory in the Nevada desert, known as the Wildfire Complex, in order to study it. The new life form is assigned the code name Andromeda.

Within a couple of days the microbe mutates into a form that degrades synthetic rubber gaskets and thus escapes containment. This triggers an automatic self-destruct mechanism designed to set off a nuclear explosion beneath the complex, eradicating all germs before they can reach the surface.

However, the scientists learn the alien microbes, having evolved in the harsh environment of outer space, would thrive on the radiation of a nuclear explosion and would consequently be able to mutate into a supercolony of an untold number of forms. Meanwhile, scientists have discovered how to really defeat the microbes. To stop the explosion and save the world, one scientist races to shut down the bomb before it can detonate ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

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Title: The Omega Man

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: The Omega Man (stylised as The Ωmega Man) is a 1971 American [science fiction film](#) directed by [Boris Sagal](#) and starring [Charlton Heston](#). It is based on the novel [I Am Legend](#) (1954) by American writer [Richard Matheson](#).^[1] The [screenplay](#) is by John William Corrington and Joyce Corrington, and it was filmed in [Technicolor](#) with [monaural sound](#), with a running time of 98 minutes. Its producer is [Walter Seltzer](#), who also produced Heston in the 1973 science fiction film, [Soylent Green](#).

The story was first filmed as [The Last Man on Earth](#) (1964) featuring [Vincent Price](#). A third adaptation of the novel, [I Am Legend](#) featuring [Will Smith](#), was released in 2007; and an unofficial fourth, [I Am Omega](#), featuring [Mark Dacascos](#), was also released in 2007 (though neither Matheson's name or novel were credited as source material for this version).

As multiple reviewers have noted, the film differs from its source in several ways including the basic premise. In the novel the cause of the demise of humanity is a plague spread by mosquitoes, whereas in the film human [biological warfare](#) is the cause. One reviewer speculated this may have been due to one of the screenwriters having a doctorate in chemistry.

Plot

In March 1975, [biological warfare](#) between the [People's Republic of China](#) and the [Soviet Union](#) kills most of the world's population. U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel Robert Neville, M.D. ([Charlton Heston](#)), a scientist based in [Los Angeles, California](#), begins to succumb to the [plague](#) but injects himself with an experimental vaccine just in time, rendering himself immune. The plague's surviving victims, meanwhile, join together as "The Family," a [cult](#) of nocturnal [albino mutants](#) who seek to destroy all technology.

Two years later, Neville believes he is the plague's only survivor, struggling to maintain his sanity. He spends his days hunting and destroying members of the Family. At night, living atop a fortified apartment building equipped with an arsenal of [automatic firearms](#) (such as a [Smith & Wesson M76](#) submachine gun and an infrared sight-equipped [Browning Automatic Rifle](#)), and explosives (such as satchel charges), he is a prisoner in his own home. The Family wants to destroy him, believing him to be a last remnant of the old culture.

One day, the Family captures Neville in a wine cellar. After a [summary trial](#) he is found guilty of [heresy](#) by Jonathan Matthias ([Anthony Zerbe](#)), a former news anchor who is now leader of the Family. Neville is sentenced to death and nearly [burned at the stake](#) in the center of [Dodger Stadium](#). He is rescued by Lisa ([Rosalind Cash](#)), a woman he had earlier seen while on patrol, and Dutch ([Paul Koslo](#)), a former medical student familiar with Neville's work.

Lisa and Dutch are part of a group of unmutated survivors; although infected, their youth has given them some resistance to the disease and its symptoms are slow to manifest. Nevertheless, given enough time, they will succumb to mutation and become new members in the Family. Neville is amazed to find that some of the survivors include very young children. Neville later has a brief romance with Lisa.

Neville realizes that even if it is possible to duplicate the original vaccine, it would take years to salvage humanity. However, he believes it may be possible to extend his immunity to others by creating a [serum](#) from his blood. If the serum works, Neville and Lisa plan to leave the ravaged city with the rest of the survivors and start a new life in the wilderness, leaving the Family behind to die.

Neville is successful in creating the serum and administers it to Lisa's teenage brother Richie ([Eric Laneuville](#)), who is on the verge of the advanced mutant stage of the plague. Once cured, Richie (insisting that members of the Family are also human) goes to the Family to try to convince them to take the serum. Matthias refuses to believe that Neville would try to help them, accuses Richie of being sent by Neville to harm them and has Richie executed. Neville discovers Richie's body strung up and left as bait to draw Neville outside after dark. Enraged, Neville fights off the Family after they force his car off the road.

Meanwhile, Lisa unexpectedly changes into a nocturnal albino mutant and betrays Neville by giving the Family access to his bunker. Returning home, Neville is confronted by Matthias, who forces him to watch as the Family sets his home on fire. Neville breaks free and, once outside with Lisa, he turns and raises his sub-machine gun to shoot Matthias, who is looking down from the balcony. The gun jams, giving Matthias enough time to hurl a spear at Neville, mortally wounding him. It is assumed that Matthias and the Family choose to stay inside Neville's home as it continues to burn. Lisa claims to be part of the Family, but stays by the fountain with Neville until dawn.

The final scene shows the human survivors, led by Dutch, departing in a [Land Rover](#). They discover a dying Neville, who hands Dutch a flask of blood serum, presumably with which to restore humanity. Shortly after handing over the serum Neville dies in a fountain, Dutch finds the spear and briefly looks over it before throwing it away, Neville symbolically posed in the traditional position of the [crucified Christ](#). Dutch takes Lisa and the survivors away as they leave the city for good, leaving the Family to die, as Neville planned.

a female Family member depositing a dead newborn mutant. Lisa can see the mother's grief and empathizes with the woman's loss despite them being on different sides. Lisa believes that all children, including her unborn baby, will suffer the same fate. Later, Lisa returns to Neville and tells him of the woman in the crypt. Neville asks Lisa if she "took care" of things and Lisa responds that since she may be a grieving parent in a few months, she will not kill a grief-stricken mother. Neville is shocked at first but then embraces Lisa.

Deleted Scene

The script for *The Omega Man* contains a scene where Lisa goes to visit her parents' grave. Unknown to Neville, Lisa is pregnant, and she goes to seek comfort from her deceased parents before they leave the city forever. While Lisa is talking to her parents' grave, she hears a sound and investigates a crypt. In it, she spots

While the scene was cut from the final film, the credit for "Woman in Cemetery Crypt" remains ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

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Title: 12 Monkeys (Film)
Date: December 29, 1995
Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: "12 Monkeys" is a 1995 [science fiction film](#) directed by [Terry Gilliam](#), inspired by [Chris Marker's](#) 1962 [short film](#) [La jetée](#), and starring [Bruce Willis](#), [Madeleine Stowe](#), [Brad Pitt](#), and [Christopher Plummer](#).

After [Universal Studios](#) acquired the rights to remake La Jetée as a full-length film, [David](#) and [Janet Peoples](#) were hired to write the script. Under Terry Gilliam's direction, Universal granted the filmmakers a \$29.5 million budget, and filming lasted from February to May 1995. The film was shot mostly in [Philadelphia](#) and [Baltimore](#), where the story was set.

The film was released to critical praise and grossed approximately \$168.4 million worldwide. Brad Pitt was nominated for the [Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor](#), and won a [Golden Globe](#) for his performance. The film also won and was nominated for various categories at the [Saturn Awards](#).

Plot

James Cole (Willis) is a convicted criminal living in a grim [post-apocalyptic](#) future. In 1996–97, the Earth's surface was contaminated by a [virus](#) so deadly that it forced the surviving population to live underground. To earn a pardon, Cole allows scientists to send him on dangerous missions [to the past](#) to collect information on the virus, thought to be released by a terrorist organization known as the Army of the Twelve Monkeys. If possible, he is to obtain a pure sample of the original virus so a cure can be made. Throughout the film, Cole is troubled with recurring dreams involving a chase and a shooting in an airport.

On Cole's first trip, he arrives in Baltimore in 1990, not 1996 as planned. He is arrested and hospitalized in a mental institution on the diagnosis of Dr. Kathryn Railly (Stowe). There, he encounters Jeffrey Goines (Pitt), a fellow mental patient with fanatical [animal rights](#) and [anti-consumerist](#) leanings. Cole tries unsuccessfully to leave a voicemail on a number monitored by the scientists in the future. After a failed escape attempt, Cole is restrained and locked in a cell, but then disappears, returning to the future. Back in his own time, Cole is interviewed by the scientists, who play a distorted voice mail message which gives the location of the Army of the Twelve Monkeys and states that they are responsible for the virus. He is also shown photos of numerous people, including Goines. The scientists then send him back to 1996.

Cole kidnaps Railly and sets out in search of Goines, learning that he is the founder of the Army of the Twelve Monkeys. When confronted, however, Goines denies any involvement with the virus and suggests that wiping out humanity was Cole's idea, originally broached at the asylum in 1990. Cole vanishes again as the police approach. After Cole disappears, Railly begins to doubt her diagnosis of Cole when she finds evidence that he is telling the truth, including a photograph from [World War I](#) in which Cole appears. Cole, on the other hand, convinces himself that his future experiences are [hallucinations](#), and persuades

the scientists to send him back again. Raily attempts to settle the question of Cole's sanity by leaving a voice mail on the number he provided, creating the message the scientists played prior to his second mission. They both now realize that the coming plague is real, and make plans to enjoy the time they have left.

On their way to the airport, they learn that the Army of the Twelve Monkeys is a [red herring](#); all the Army has done is delay traffic by releasing all the animals in the zoo. At the airport, Cole leaves a last message telling the scientists they are on the wrong track following the Army of the Twelve Monkeys, and that he will not return. He is soon confronted by Jose ([Jon Seda](#)), an acquaintance from his own time, who gives Cole a handgun and instructions to complete his mission. At the same time, Raily spots the true culprit behind the virus: Dr. Peters ([David Morse](#)), an assistant at the Goines virology lab. Peters is about to embark on a tour of several cities around the world, which matches the sequence (memorized by Cole) of viral outbreaks. Cole, while fighting through security, is fatally shot as he tries to stop Peters. As Cole dies in Raily's arms, she makes eye contact with a small boy – the young James Cole witnessing his own death; the scene that will replay in his dreams for years to come. Dr. Peters, aboard the plane with the plague, sits down next to Jones ([Carol Florence](#)), one of the lead scientists in the future ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

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Title: Outbreak

Date: March 10, 1995

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: Outbreak is a 1995 American [disaster film](#) starring [Dustin Hoffman](#), [Rene Russo](#), [Morgan Freeman](#), and [Donald Sutherland](#). The film was directed by [Wolfgang Petersen](#). In addition, Outbreak features [Cuba Gooding, Jr.](#), [Kevin Spacey](#), and [Patrick Dempsey](#).

The film focuses on an outbreak of a fictional [Ebola](#)-like virus called Motaba in [Zaire](#) and later in a small town in the United States. Its primary settings are government disease control centers [USAMRIID](#) and the [CDC](#), and the fictional town of Cedar Creek, California. Outbreak shows how far the military and civilian agencies might go to contain the spread of a deadly contagion.

The film was released on March 10, 1995 and proved a solid [box office](#) success. The film was nominated for various awards but failed to garner any major award nominations. It also raised various "what-if" scenarios: media outlets began to question what the government would really do in a similar situation and if the CDC has plans in case an outbreak ever does occur. A real-life outbreak of the Ebola virus occurred in Zaire only a few months after the film was released.

Plot

In 1967, Motaba, a deadly [viral hemorrhagic fever](#), is discovered in a camp in Zaire and kept top secret. Two soldiers order the camp bombed to cover up the discovery.

Thirty years later, in 1997, the virus resurfaces in Zaire. Colonel Sam Daniels ([Dustin Hoffman](#)), a USAMRIID [virologist](#), is sent to investigate. He and his crew gain information about the virus and return to the United States, where Daniels asks his superior, Brigadier General Billy Ford ([Morgan Freeman](#)), to put out an alert. Ford, who knows the virus is not new, tells Sam it is unlikely to show up. Meanwhile, one of the host animals, a [white-headed capuchin](#) monkey, is illegally brought to the United States. James "Jimbo" Scott ([Patrick Dempsey](#)), an employee at the Biotest animal holding facility, steals the monkey and takes it to Cedar Creek, California, to sell on the black market. During the trip, Jimbo is infected with the virus.

Jimbo unsuccessfully tries to sell the monkey to a pet store owner - who also becomes infected - before releasing the monkey into the woods. Jimbo starts to show signs of infection while flying to Boston, where he gets off the plane and kisses his girlfriend, infecting her. They are both hospitalized. A CDC scientist and Daniels' ex-wife, Robby Keough ([Rene Russo](#)), investigates the infections. Jimbo, his girlfriend, and the pet store owner die from the virus but Robby establishes that no one else in Boston was infected.

Meanwhile, the technicians at a Cedar Creek hospital run tests on the pet store owner's blood. A technician accidentally breaks a vial, splattering the contents, infecting and killing him. The virus mutates into a new strain, capable of spreading like flu, and numerous Cedar Creek citizens are exposed to Motaba. Daniels learns of the infection and flies to Cedar Creek, against Ford's orders, joining Robby's team.

Whilst Daniels and his team begin a search for the host animal, a state of [martial law](#) is declared in Cedar Creek, and the [United States Army](#) has quarantined the town to contain the outbreak. A mystery serum, E-1101, is introduced to those suffering from Motaba. Daniels soon realises the serum is not experimental, but was designed to cure Motaba, and that Ford knew about the virus beforehand. However, the serum does not help the residents of Cedar Creek, who are infected by a mutated strain. Daniels confronts Ford who admits he withheld information on the virus due to national security and Motaba's potential to be turned into a biological weapon.

Daniels learns from Ford of Operation Clean Sweep, a plan by the military to bomb the town of Cedar Creek, with approval from the President of the United States. Major General Donny McClintock ([Donald Sutherland](#)), who was Ford's partner in the African camp and was responsible for its destruction, plans to use the bombing to cover up the virus's existence to advance his weapon objective. To prevent Daniels from finding a cure, McClintock has him arrested by implicating Daniels as a carrier of the virus.

This leads the colonel and Major Salt ([Cuba Gooding, Jr.](#)) to search for the host animal to save the town. Flying a helicopter to the ship that carried the host animal, Daniels obtains a picture of the monkey and broadcasts it on the news, which a viewer realizes her daughter is playing with in their backyard. She calls the station, and the two men arrive at the family's house. The daughter coaxes out the monkey, Betsy, which Salt tranquilizes. Learning from Daniels that the host animal is captured, Ford delays the bombing.

Flying back, Daniels and Salt are confronted by McClintock, who also came by helicopter. Daniels has Salt fire two rockets into the trees to trick McClintock into thinking they crashed. Returning to Cedar Creek, Salt mixes Betsy's [antibodies](#) with the E-1101 to create an anti-serum in time to save Robby but not Major Casey Schuler ([Kevin Spacey](#)). Daniels discovers Operation Clean Sweep is in progress and becomes aware that McClintock will not call off the bombing.

He and Salt take it upon themselves to fly in the way of the bomber to stop it. With support from Ford, Daniels is able to stay in the way of the plane long enough to convince the pilot and his [bombardier](#) that information was withheld from them. The pilot detonates the bomb over water instead of the town. Ford, having had enough of McClintock's single-minded obsession, relieves McClintock of command and places him under arrest for withholding information from the President. McClintock promises to take Ford down with him. Sam and Robby make up, and the remaining residents of the town are successfully cured ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

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Title: The Horseman On The Roof

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: The Horseman on the Roof ([French](#): Le hussard sur le toit) is a 1995 French film directed by [Jean-Paul Rappeneau](#) and starring [Juliette Binoche](#) and [Olivier Martinez](#). Based on the 1951 French novel [Le hussard sur le toit](#) by [Jean Giono](#), the film follows the adventures of a young Italian nobleman in France raising money for the Italian revolution against Austria during a time of [cholera](#). The Italian struggle for independence and the cholera epidemic in southern France in 1832 are historical events. The film received [César Awards](#) in 1996 for Best Cinematography and Best Sound, as well as eight César Award nominations for Best Film, Best Costume Design, Best Actress, Best Director, Best Editing, Best Music, Best Production Design, and Most Promising Actress.

Plot

In July 1832, Italian patriots hiding out in [Aix](#), France, are betrayed by one of their own, and Austrian agents are on their trail. One patriot, Giacomo, is dragged away and executed. His wife runs off to warn their friend, Angelo Pardi ([Olivier Martinez](#)), a young Italian nobleman in France raising money for the Italian revolution against Austria. As the agents descend on his apartment, Angelo escapes into the countryside.

At [Meyrargues](#), Angelo looks for his compatriot and childhood friend, Maggionari, and then continues on to another village, where he writes to his mother, "Always fleeing. When can I fight and show what your son can do?" His mother purchased his commission as a colonel in the Piedmont Hussars, and he's never seen battle. Angelo encounters Maggionari, who turns out to be the traitor. When the Austrian agents arrive, Angelo fights them off and escapes.

The next day, Angelo enters a village ravaged by a [cholera](#) epidemic. The sight of the corpses abandoned to the scavenging crows sickens him. He meets a country physician, who shows him how to treat cholera victims by vigorously rubbing alcohol on the skin. Angelo continues north, passing a small village where corpses are being burned. He meets a young woman and two children and accompanies them to the outskirts of [Manosque](#). The young woman, who is a tutor and lover of books, gives him a copy of *Rinaldo and Armida* as a parting gift.

While in Manosque, Angelo is captured by a paranoid mob who accuse him of poisoning the town fountain. He is taken to the authorities, who soon abandon their posts in fear. Angelo searches for a compatriot, but encounters the Austrian agents. Angelo eludes them, and with sword in hand, fights his way through the hysterical mob and escapes across the rooftops. From his refuge above the town, Angelo watches one of the agents chased down and beaten to death, and later watches the piles of corpses being burned in the night.

To escape the rain, Angelo enters a dwelling where he is discovered by Countess Pauline de Théus ([Juliette Binoche](#)). Apologizing for his presence, Angelo reassures her that he is a gentleman. Pauline offers him food and drink, and soon he falls asleep from exhaustion. The following morning, Pauline is gone and Angelo joins the forced evacuation of the town. In the hills outside Manosque, Angelo meets his compatriot, Giuseppe, who possesses money raised for the Italian resistance, but which cannot now be delivered because of the quarantine and roadblocks. Angelo agrees to deliver the money to Milan using backroads. Before leaving, he encounters the traitor, Maggionari, who attempts to kill Angelo before succumbing to cholera.

Angelo and Pauline meet again, and she joins him in a daring river escape. At [Les Mées](#), rather than head east toward the Italian border, Angelo accompanies Pauline north toward her castle near [Gap](#). Angelo insists it is his duty, so they set off through the countryside, avoiding the plague-ridden towns. Forced to camp out in the open, romantic feelings develop between the two, but Angelo remains gallant. Asked if he comes from a military family, Angelo reveals he never knew his father, saying, "He came to Italy with [Napoleon](#), then left." Everything he learned in life came from his mother.

The next day, they travel to a heavily-garrisoned village where they visit a friend of Pauline's husband and learn that he returned to Manosque to search for her. Determined to find her husband, Pauline leaves Angelo and rides off. Angelo follows, only to see her captured by the militia, who take her into quarantine at a convent. Knowing if she stays there she will die, Angelo surrenders to the militia in order to rescue her. Pauline understands he's risked his life again for her. Angelo orchestrates another daring escape by setting fire to the convent. Impressed by Angelo's bravery and intelligence, Pauline promises to trust the young Piedmont Hussard, saying, "I'll obey you like a soldier." Their mutual affection continues to grow as they make their way toward her castle at [Théus](#).

As night descends, they seek shelter from the rain in a small abandoned mansion, where they warm themselves at the fireplace and drink wine. Pauline conveys her feelings for him, but Angelo remains a gentleman. Pauline recounts how she met her husband, forty years her senior. She was a sixteen-year-old country doctor's daughter when she found him near death with a bullet in his chest. Her father saved his life, and she tended to him for days, nursing him back to health. When he recovered, he left without revealing his identity, but six months later, he returned and asked for her hand in marriage—revealing he was a Count with extensive property.

Angelo prepares to leave, but Pauline decides to stay in the mansion for the night. As she climbs the staircase, she collapses showing symptoms of cholera. Angelo rushes her to the fireplace, rips the clothing from her body, and vigorously rubs alcohol on her skin—tending to her throughout the night trying to save her life. In the morning, Angelo is awakened by Pauline's frail but loving touch. Soon they are back on the road, completing the last few miles to Pauline's castle, where they are met by her husband, Count Laurent de Théus. Angelo leaves and returns to Italy to fight in the revolution.

One year later, Pauline returns to Aix where everything appears as it once was—but the cholera has taken a heavy toll. She looks for the house near the Bishop's Palace where Angelo stayed. She writes letters to Angelo, inquiring after his condition. Another year passes, and Pauline finally receives a letter at the castle from Angelo. She walks off alone to read it, while the Count watches from a window, knowing Angelo's memory would not fade. Pauline looks east toward the snow-covered Alps that separate her from Italy and Colonel Angelo Pardi, the young gallant officer who once saved her life ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

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Title: The Patriot

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: The Patriot is a [1998 action film](#) loosely based on the [novel, The Last Canadian](#) by [William C. Heine](#). The film stars [Steven Seagal](#), Gallard Sartain, [L.Q. Jones](#), Whitney Yellow Robe, and [Camilla Belle](#). It was directed by [Dean Semler](#), written by M. Sussman, and produced by Patrick Choi, Nile Niami, Howard L. Baldwin, [Steven Seagal](#), and [Julius R. Nasso](#). The plot involves an [American](#) patriot who has to foil the plot of a [militia](#) to release a deadly [virus](#). The film is rated R by the [MPAA](#). It is Seagal's first direct to video film.

Synopsis

Near the town of [Ennis, Montana](#), local doctor and former government research immunologist Wesley McClaren (Steven Seagal) who has an interest in [herbal medicine](#) and is also a weapons and self-defense expert, is called to a hospital when people start dying from an unknown but very deadly disease. He determines that the cause is a highly dangerous airborne [virus](#) and calls in a Biological Response team, who seal off the town while doctors start treating sufferers with a vaccine. Several have already died.

The source of the virus is traced to a local self-styled rebel militia leader, Floyd Chisolm ([Gailard Sartain](#)), who has given himself up after a long siege and has been arrested on weapons charges. In court, having ingested the virus himself (believing that he also possesses the vaccine) he spits at the judge, and starts the rapid spread of the disease.

Floyd's militia followers, who have been allowed to go free, attack and capture the hospital, including Wesley and his daughter Holly ([Camilla Belle](#)), with much loss of life, and rescue him.

But too late, they realize that the vaccine they possess does not actually work.

Working at gunpoint, Wesley takes a sample of Holly's blood; it shows that Holly has been infected, but somehow her body is fighting it off. Wesley and Holly contrive to escape and travel to a farm where Holly's grandfather lives.

Wesley takes a blood sample from his friend Dr. Ann White Cloud ([Whitney Yellow Robe](#)), and realizes that her body is also fighting off the infection.

Wesley and Ann gain access to a secret underground laboratory where Wesley used to work, where they hope to come up with a cure.

Wesley finds out why Ann and Holly are not being affected by the virus: they have been drinking tea made with a specific wild herb that is known to Native American healers.

Back at the hospital, Wesley and Holly are captured by the militia, but he manages to kill Floyd and disable the other soldiers.

As soon as the biological protection team learn of the cure, they go out and pick all the flowers they can find and drop them by helicopter over the town, telling the people to boil them and drink the liquid ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: [Starting in 1957](#), there have been [18 mainstream movies and documentaries](#) dealing specifically with bio-terror and pandemics. Although these films have been sporadic over the last 55 years, they have intensified over the last 10 and appear to be peaking in 2012 or 2013.

Title: [28 Days Later](#)

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: [28 Days Later](#) is a 2002 British [horror film](#) directed by [Danny Boyle](#). The [screenplay](#) was written by [Alex Garland](#), and the film stars [Cillian Murphy](#), [Naomie Harris](#), [Brendan Gleeson](#), [Megan Burns](#), and [Christopher Eccleston](#). The plot depicts the breakdown of society following the accidental release of a highly contagious "rage" virus and focuses upon the struggle of four survivors to cope with the destruction of the life they once knew.

A critical and commercial success, the film is widely recognised for images of a deserted [London](#), and was shot almost entirely on [digital video](#). The film spawned a 2007 sequel, [28 Weeks Later](#), a graphic novel titled [28 Days Later: The Aftermath](#), which expands on the timeline of the outbreak, and a 2009 comic book series [28 Days Later](#).

Plot

British [animal liberation](#) activists break into a laboratory in [Cambridge](#) and are caught by a scientist while trying to free some [chimpanzees](#) being used for medical research. Despite the warnings of the chief scientist that the chimps are infected with a virus dubbed "Rage," which he claims is highly contagious and only takes one bite to spread, the activists open the cages anyway and release the chimpanzees. A chimp attacks a female activist and immediately infects her, and she in turn infects the other members of the group, including the chief scientist when he attempts to kill her.

Twenty-eight days later, a [bicycle courier](#) named Jim ([Cillian Murphy](#)) awakens from a coma in the deserted [St Thomas' Hospital](#). As he leaves, he discovers London deserted with signs of catastrophe everywhere. Jim is soon discovered and chased through the streets by psychotic people before being rescued by two survivors, Selena ([Naomie Harris](#)) and Mark ([Noah Huntley](#)), who kill Jim's pursuers with [Molotov cocktails](#) and a [petrol station](#) explosion. After, they rush him to their hideout in the [London Underground](#). There they reveal that while Jim was comatose from his accident, a virus spread uncontrollably among the populace, turning most people into rabid, psychotic "infected," resulting in societal collapse.

They also explain that infection has been reported in [Paris](#) and [New York](#). Selena and Mark accompany Jim to his parents' house the next morning, where he discovers that they committed suicide, leaving a note for him. That night, two of the infected see a candle Jim lights in the kitchen and attack. Mark is badly cut and covered in infected blood; Selena quickly kills him, later explaining to Jim that the Rage virus overwhelms its victims in no more than twenty seconds. This necessitates the immediate killing of people who may have been infected. She also assures him that, should he get infected, she would kill him "in a heartbeat." After leaving, they discover two more survivors, Frank ([Brendan Gleeson](#)) and his teenage daughter, Hannah ([Megan Burns](#)), holed up in a block of flats, and are invited to spend the rest of the night.

Frank informs them the next day that supplies, particularly water, are dwindling, and plays them a pre-recorded radio broadcast apparently transmitted by an Army blockade near [Manchester](#), who claim to have "the answer to infection" and invites any survivor to try to reach their safe haven. The survivors board Frank's cab in search of the signal source and during the trip bond with one another in various situations. When the four reach the deserted blockade, Frank is infected when a drop of blood from a dead body falls into his eye. As he succumbs, he is killed by the arriving soldiers, who then take the remaining group to a fortified mansion under the command of Major Henry West ([Christopher Eccleston](#)). After settling in the mansion, West promises the three protection from the infected. However, Jim quickly discovers that West's "answer to infection" involves waiting for the infected to starve to death, and his broadcast of the radio message was launched to attract female survivors into sexual slavery to rebuild the population with his platoon's members. Jim attempts to escape with Selena and Hannah, but is captured by the soldiers, along with a Sergeant Farrell ([Stuart McQuarrie](#)), who disagrees with the major's plan and tried to stop the other soldiers from imprisoning the group. During their imprisonment, Farrell theorises that there is no worldwide pandemic, but rather that [Great Britain](#) has been quarantined.

The next day, Selena and Hannah are prepared for rape, as two soldiers lead Jim and Farrell to be executed. After his escorts quarrel after killing Farrell, Jim manages to escape and notices the [contrail](#) of a jet aircraft flying high overhead, which largely confirms Farrell's theory. After luring West and one of his men to the blockade and ambushing them, Jim runs back to the soldiers' headquarters where he unleashes Mailer, an infected soldier that West kept chained outside for observation. Mailer attacks the soldiers in the mansion, while Jim sets out to rescue the girls, who had been split up in the chaos. Selena, held hostage by a surviving soldier, is then rescued by Jim, who arrives and savagely kills her captor with his bare hands. Selena mistakes Jim for an infected and raises her machete to kill him, but when she hesitates, Jim remarks "That was longer than a heartbeat." The two kiss, reunite with Hannah, and run to Frank's cab, only to encounter a vengeful West, who shoots Jim in the stomach. Hannah commandeers the cab and backs it up to the front door, where Mailer drags West out through the rear window and kills him. She then drives away with Jim and Selena.

Selena and Hannah rush Jim into a deserted hospital, where Selena performs life-saving emergency procedures. Twenty-eight days later, Jim is shown waking up in recovery again, this time at a remote cottage. Downstairs, he finds Selena sewing large swaths of fabric when Hannah appears. The three rush outside and unfurl a huge cloth banner, adding the final letter to the word "HELLO" laid out on the meadow. As a Finnish fighter jet flies over the landscape, infected people are shown lying by the side of a road, dying of starvation. The jet flies past the three waving survivors and their distress sign, and as it flies away Selena says with a smile: "Do you think he saw us this time?"

Alternative Endings

The DVD extras include three alternative endings, all of which conclude with Jim dying. Two were filmed, while the third, a more radical departure, was presented only in storyboards. On 25 July 2003, cinemas started showing the alternative ending after the film's credits.

Jim Dies at the Hospital

In this ending, after Jim is shot, Selena and Hannah still rush him to the deserted hospital, but the scene is extended. Selena, with Hannah's assistance, attempts to perform life-saving procedures but cannot revive Jim. Selena is heartbroken, and Hannah, distraught, looks to her for guidance. Selena tells Hannah that they will go on; they pick up their guns and walk away from Jim's lifeless body. Selena and Hannah, fully armed, walk through the operating room doors, which gradually stop swinging.

On the DVD commentary, Boyle and Garland explain that this was the original ending of the film's first cut, which was tested with preview audiences. It was rejected for seeming too bleak; the final exit from the hospital was intended to imply Selena and Hannah's survival, whereas test audiences felt that the women were marching off to certain death. Boyle and Garland express a preference for this alternative ending, calling it the "true ending." They comment that this ending brought Jim full circle, as he starts and finishes the story in bed in a deserted hospital.

This ending was added in the theatrical release of the film beginning on 25 July 2003, placed after the credits and prefaced with the words "what if..."

Rescue Coda without Jim

This ending, for which only a rough edit was completed, is an alternative version of the potential rescue sequence shown at the very end of the released film. Here, the scenes are identical, except that this ending was intended to be placed after the first alternative ending where Jim dies, so he is absent. When Selena is sewing one of the banner letters in the cottage, she is seen facetiously talking to a chicken instead of Jim. Only Selena and Hannah are seen waving to the jet flying overhead in the final shots.

"Radical Alternative Ending"

The "Radical Alternative Ending", rather than a bare ending, is a radically different development of the movie from the midpoint onwards; it was not filmed and is presented on the DVD as a series of illustrated [storyboards](#) with voiceovers by Boyle and Garland. When Frank is infected at the military blockade near Manchester, the soldiers do not enter the story. Instead, Jim, Selena and Hannah are somehow able to restrain the infected Frank, hoping they will find a cure for the virus nearby as suggested in the radio broadcast. They soon discover that the blockade had protected a large medical research complex, the same one featured in the first scene of the film where the virus was developed. Inside, the party is relieved to find a scientist self-barricaded inside a room with food and water. He will not open the door because he fears they will take his food, although he does admit that the "answer to infection is here". Unfortunately, he refuses to talk further because he does not want to make an emotional attachment to people who will soon be dead. After hours of failed attempts to break through the door or coax the man out, Jim eventually brings Hannah to the door and explains Frank's situation. The scientist reluctantly tells them that Frank can only be cured with a complete blood transfusion, and supplies them with the necessary equipment. After learning that he is the only match with Frank's blood type, Jim sacrifices himself so that Frank can survive with his daughter. Just as his journey began, Jim is left alone in the abandoned medical facility, and Selena, Hannah and Frank move into the room with the scientist as a horde of the infected breach the complex. The computer monitors show death and destruction come to life around a thrashing, infected Jim, who is strapped to the same table as the chimp had been in the opening scene.

Garland and Boyle explain that they conceived this ending to see what the film would be like if they did not expand the focus beyond the four core survivors. They decided against it because the idea of a total blood replacement as a cure was not credible. As Boyle said in the DVD commentary, it "didn't make much sense" since the film had already established that one drop of blood can infect a person. "What would we do? Drain him of blood and scrub his veins with bleach?"

"Hospital Dream"

The "Hospital Dream" ending is an extended version of the theatrical alternative ending where Jim dies at the hospital. It is revealed by the director during the optional commentary that this was the full version of the original ending. Jim dreams while unconscious and remembers the final moments on his bicycle before the crash. The footage cuts back and forth between the scene with Selena and Hannah trying to save his life and the dream sequence. As he gets hit by a car in his flashback, he simultaneously dies on the operating table ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

Bio Terror Bible

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Title: Smallpox 2002

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: Smallpox 2002: Silent Weapon is a [fictional docudrama](#) produced by [Wall to Wall](#), showing how a single act of [bioterrorism](#) leads to terrifying consequences globally.

Background

The premise of it was one man who, in 2002, creates the [smallpox](#) virus himself, infects himself, and touches ten people in [New York City](#). This eventually leads to a [pandemic](#) across the world that is later defeated, but not before 60 million people are killed.

The film was commissioned before the [September 11 attacks](#) and is presented in the form of a [fictional documentary](#), including false interviews and stock footage. The tagline for the movie was, "Drama, until it happens".

Reception

Newspaper reviews of the documentary were mixed, varying from "a sick stunt" to "extraordinarily good". The docudrama proved very popular with viewers, attracting 3.4m viewers, 15% of the audience, to a 9pm slot on [BBC2](#) according to overnight returns.

Plot Summary

In 1962 the [World Health Organization](#) launched a vaccination campaign to rid the world of smallpox forever. By 1980 they had succeeded and vaccination stopped. The only living samples of the virus were safely locked inside two maximum-security laboratories, one in [Russia](#) and one in the [United States](#). Or so the world believed.

In New York City on April 9, 2002, 29-year-old sales assistant Cynthia Sheldon had been feeling unwell for 24 hours. She brought herself to [Long Island](#) College Hospital, where she was treated by Dr. Carl Jocelyn. She had a high fever and was complaining of a headache and back pain, she had a mild rash at that time on her hands, kind of red. At the time there was a mild flu epidemic going on in the city. Cynthia's fever was nothing too alarming and her symptoms were nothing outside of symptomatic of the flu. A routine anthrax test on Cynthia came back negative. Dr. Jocelyn did what any doctor would have done, he gave her some Tylenol and told her to drink plenty of fluids and get plenty of rest. If anything went wrong come back in a couple of days.

On April 11 at 6:20 P.M. Cynthia Sheldon was brought back to the hospital. Her state had deteriorated greatly. The fever was very high and the rash she before had on her hands had spread over her body and had erupted into small pus-filled blisters that all up and down on her arms and on her face. Upon examining her further, Dr. Jocelyn found that the blisters were all over; up and down her torso, on her neck, down her throat. It obviously wasn't the flu. Dr. Jocelyn didn't know what it was, only that it looked highly infectious. In response, the hospital sealed off its emergency room. The speculation in the public was that it was another bioterrorist scare. For the previous six months, the Department of Health had been on heightened alert for any unusual outbreaks of disease. Dr. Sam Wiseman was

the head of the New York City bioterrorism unit and he was called in to examine Cynthia Sheldon in the isolation unit.

He was convinced he was looking at a case of smallpox. To establish how widespread the outbreak might be, the Department of Health immediately faxed every hospital in the city requesting information on any patients that might be showing early symptoms of the disease. Within a half an hour they were hearing about possible cases in four of the five boroughs. Fifteen of the hospitals that they heard from had not only seen such cases in the last 48 hours, but sent them home like Cynthia had been sent home. Dr. Wiseman realized that the disease was spreading in a geometric fashion; one person infects twenty and each of the twenty infects another twenty, and so on. And they don't even know they're infected until they become sick 10 to 12 days later at which point they're infectious.

By 10:00 that night over 30 suspected cases of smallpox had been identified. It would take 24 hours before the disease could be confirmed by a laboratory diagnosis, but a plan of action was needed. The mayor called a crisis meeting at the office of emergency management. Jack Hill, the director of New York City's Office of Emergency Management, wanted the city to mobilize the [National Guard](#), close down the airports and train stations, restrict movement in and out of the city, and vaccinate anybody exposed to the virus, and quarantine anybody who had contracted smallpox. Since there were only a handful of cases, no one had died and it was still not confirmed as smallpox, the other members of the meeting saw this as an overreaction that would cause panic, so Hill was voted down. As a precaution it was agreed that anyone that had been in direct contact with the suspected case should be vaccinated. No further action was deemed necessary at that stage.

In [Geneva](#) the World Health Organization was checking for any smallpox outbreaks elsewhere in the world. But none had been reported.

By the time New York had diagnosed its first case it was too late, the virus had moved on. Two days before Cynthia Sheldon first went to the hospital, New York businessman Mark Smits was preparing to leave for an urgent business meeting in [London](#). Before he left, he was ill but still left for London.

At 10:30 A.M. on April 8, Mark Smits checked in to his hotel in central London. When he arrived he complained of a high fever, so a hotel doctor was called. The doctor diagnosed flu and said he would check in on him the next morning. By 11:30 A.M. the following day Smits's condition had deteriorated dramatically. He was immediately transferred to St. Mary's Hospital in Paddington. There was clearly a public health emergency. His symptoms were closest to [Ebola](#), [Marburg](#) virus and other [hemorrhagic](#) diseases, but at the time there was no question as to smallpox.

The Kingsway Hall hotel was isolated and decontaminated. Anyone that Smits had been in contact with was quarantined and an investigation began to trace Smits's movements over the past few days. The trail quickly led back to his home in New York City.

By April 12, Mark Smits had died and the disease had still not been diagnosed. At 2:10 A.M. that morning the doctors heard about the possible smallpox outbreak in New York on [CNN](#). They knew that in 3% of smallpox victims there are hemorrhagic symptoms that kill the victim. They knew they needed to find anyone that had breathed the same air as Mark Smits that day. To contain the virus, the authorities had to locate everyone at risk, vaccinate them within four days of exposure and persuade them to stay at home for 17 days, the maximum incubation for the disease. But Cynthia Sheldon in New York and Mark Smits in London were just the tip of the iceberg.

Within 24 hours 38 new cases were confirmed in New York plus six further cases in three other countries.

On April 13 at 8:30 A.M., the [President of the United States](#) addressed the nation with realization that the outbreak was an act of terrorism.

Three days after the first case was diagnosed there was still no clue as to who had unleashed the virus and why. No one had claimed responsibilities, no witnesses, no motive. There was no common

thread that tied the early cases together. What they needed to do was to track the movements of all of the initial patients at least for the first two weeks, the incubation period.

On day four the investigation made its first breakthrough. The [CDC](#) in [Atlanta](#) identified the strain of smallpox as India-1; this proved that the virus originated in a Russian bioweapons lab and somehow found its way into the hands of terrorists.

In the 1960s the [Soviet Union](#) was one of the driving nations behind the campaign to eradicate smallpox. But this was the height of the [Cold War](#). Unwittingly many of the Soviet doctors were sending smallpox samples back to the [Soviet military](#). To the generals, the eradication of the disease presented a unique opportunity. If there was no smallpox, it meant no one would be vaccinated anymore. If nobody is vaccinated a new biological weapon based on smallpox would be the most powerful and effective weapon ever created to eliminate human life.

In the 1980s [Dr. Ken Alibek](#), holding the rank of [Colonel](#) in the [Soviet Army](#), oversaw the secret development of a massive bio-weapons program using a specially selected strain of smallpox. The major strain used in the Soviet Union was codenamed India-1. It was highly virulent and highly contagious. Although it was consistently denied to the [Western world](#), [Biopreparat](#), the Soviet biological weapons program, was producing deadly disease on an industrial scale. Inside their laboratories, Ebola, [Tularemia](#), [Anthrax](#), and Smallpox were all weaponized and then loaded into missiles to be unleashed on the West in the event of total war.

The size and scope of the research and development program was enormous. Upwards of 60,000 people worked in Biopreparat alone. Large numbers of experts in every aspect of the biological sciences and microbiological, almost a generation of the most clever people, ended up in the program.

In the 1980s and 1990s hundreds of tons of smallpox were stockpiled in Soviet laboratories. Real concerns existed over the security of these facilities. With the break-up of the Soviet Union, the support to the laboratories where the virus was being made diminished sharply and between a third and a half of all the scientists left the laboratories to go to many places. Because these were scientists with families and no money, you could certainly hire these people as consultants very easily at very low prices and many countries did. Samples of the virus had traveled with them.

By day 7 of the [epidemic](#) in New York, the number of smallpox cases had stabilized at 62. But that was all about to change, as the epidemic was moving into its next phase. By April 18 new outbreaks were confirmed in the densely populated cities of [Delhi](#), [Tokyo](#), [Karachi](#), and [Moscow](#). Other nations took action to prevent the further spread of the disease to their shores. All [Eurotunnel](#) and ferry services between [France](#) and [England](#) were suspended.

In London, the authorities were also beginning to count the cost of Mark Smits legacy. They vaccinated more than 4,000 and still it slipped through the nails. In just four days, between April 18 and April 21, London saw nearly a hundred new cases. By day 11 outbreaks were confirmed in [Glasgow](#), [Manchester](#), [Bristol](#), and [Birmingham](#). The [United Kingdom](#) was in the grip of a major nationwide epidemic.

A decision was made to withhold information about the size of the UK vaccine stockpile. They had only enough to vaccinate 14 million people, yet the UK had a population of 60 million people, which meant that only a quarter of the UK could be vaccinated.

By refusing to go public with the figures it appeared the government had something to hide. The press immediately became suspicious and published inaccurate information and the public started to disbelieve what the British government told them. The transport and general workers unions demanded vaccinations. With almost no trucks delivering, panic buying led to food and fuel shortages. Within days London transport workers joined the protest, refusing to work unless they too receive vaccine. With the UK's infrastructure unraveling, the authorities were rapidly losing their grip on the epidemic.

On day 12 Cynthia Sheldon died and by that time there were 202 cases in New York City. Within the first ten days things went from 10 reported cases a day to 20 reported cases a day to 150 cases a day.

As fear turned to panic, tens of thousands of New Yorkers had begun to flee the city. But by then outbreaks were occurring all over the United States. Suddenly every state was clamoring for vaccine. There was only one solution: to dilute the existing stockpile. They could dilute the vaccine five times safely. Although some said they could dilute it ten times, five was chosen because that was what was needed and they wanted the vaccine to be as potent as possible. But it wasn't that simple. The amount of vaccine given to a recipient depended on how the vial was held, and the way it was usually held meant people received more than they should. This meant that although one vial may be meant for 100 people, doctors were lucky if they vaccinated 50 with that vial.

Even where vaccine was available for many it had serious side-effects. Pregnant women, anyone with a chronic skin condition or an immune deficiency disease like [AIDS](#) couldn't take the vaccine. In many cases it could kill them. There is a preparation called [vaccinia immune globulin](#), or VIG, which is [antibodies](#) taken from the serum of people who have been vaccinated and given to people who can't take the vaccine. It's a very painful series of intramuscular injection taken over two days, and there were only 700 courses of it throughout the United States.

In New York, because the hospitals were overwhelmed with smallpox victims and couldn't deal with the daily routines they needed to deal with, the authorities created special hospitals. They took the armories throughout the city and turned them into smallpox hospitals. Thousands of beds were set up inside each building in preparation of the anticipated cases. The hospitals were manned by volunteer health workers and the National Guard was posted on the perimeter to prevent anyone from getting out.

By April 29 a hundred people had died. Each body was still infectious, making it impossible to return the victims to their families. As the dead increased it became apparent they weren't going to be able to deal with it in a conventional manner in the city morgues. So they took over [Governors Island](#) and turned it into a [morgue](#). And they took Army issue air conditioned tents and every morning when the bodies were collected from the hospitals, they were taken to Governors Island and laid out and they filled one tent and another tent, etc.

As more and more people avoided coming into the city, [Wall Street](#), the world's greatest financial district, fell silent. In just over two weeks, New York had ground to a halt.

By day 16 there were still no clues as to who had unleashed the virus. But the date of the attack had been pinpointed: April 1, 2002. A pattern started to emerge. Among the early cases, there were two groups. The first group had traveled on the subway, between Wall Street and [Grand Central Terminal](#), between 7:30 and 8:30 in the morning. The second group were in or around Penn Station between 8:30 and 9:30. So clearly and without a doubt the killer had targeted these sections of the city.

The [FBI](#) pulled thousands of hours of [CCTV](#) footage in the target area with ten separate teams working 24 hours a day scanning the footage, frame by frame. Best of all, some of the survivors had described seeing an extremely ill man coughing on the subway.

By day 21 as news of the suspect was broadcast, the next phase of infections had begun. By the first day of May, over 30 countries were fighting outbreaks. International trade and transport slowed to a trickle. Many nations without vaccine had to take harsh action to quell panic and contain the outbreaks. Every country was increasingly left to fend for itself.

In the US, the number of cases was rising by a thousand a day. Strict rationing of vaccine led to riots, the worst was in south central [Los Angeles](#), where six suspected were reported. Officials, however withheld vaccine because the suspected outbreak remained unconfirmed. The government was accused of racial discrimination in its vaccination policy.

In London, life moved behind closed doors.

As fear and panic took hold, random acts of violence broke out. People all over the world turned their fear and suspicion on each other.

By day 36, in the UK it was clear that the measures taken by the authorities to contain both the spread of the disease and public panic were failing. [Draconian](#) measures were needed, armed troops enforced a curfew on the streets of London. The British government set up special quarantine centers around the country with the help of the Army.

With smallpox outbreaks in over 36 states, the American government was also forced to introduce harsh containment and quarantine measures.

By May 19 the number of cases in the UK had risen to 13,000.

Five weeks after the virus had been released in New York, a man fitting the description of the suspect had been identified on CCTV footage from the target locations. Between 7:54 A.M. and 9:47 A.M. he was captured on over 20 different cameras, then he vanished. But on the 40th day of the investigation, an extraordinary discovery was made. A maintenance worker at a subway station literally tripped over a body that had been tucked into an alcove in a service tunnel. Even though it was vastly decomposed and half eaten by rats, the FBI knew who it was because of the clothes.

The forensic examination concluded that the body was heavily infected with smallpox over a week before the outbreak began. But it wasn't the virus that killed him, the cause of death was an overdose of barbiturates.

Although the killer had taken great care to conceal his identity, the corpse provided the FBI with its first substantial leads.

By late May smallpox epidemics were taking hold in [Africa](#), [South America](#) and [Asia](#). One of the worst hit cities was [Bombay](#); within a week the number of cases leaped from 3,000 to 18,000. Medical staff were staying away from hospitals and millions were fleeing the city. No one had ever seen smallpox spread this fast before.

What compounded the problem is that in the years since assumed eradication, AIDS had become a problem in many of these countries, which made it doubly horrible. In many parts of Africa nearly a quarter of the population was [HIV](#)-positive. Because of their weakened immunity smallpox was nearly always fatal.

By day 46, there were 100,286 cases in New York City, with 12,310 dead. As the number of smallpox cases exploded, it became almost impossible to keep track of the epidemic. In New York, no one was left untouched by the nightmare. Families were ripped apart. By June 4, there were 509,013 cases in the United States, with 76,005 dead.

In the UK, the management and distribution of vaccine was becoming more efficient.

By the beginning of June the vast majority of the planet was caught in a disaster of biblical proportions. People fled the cities to get away from smallpox and were put into huge refugee camps, which were breeding grounds for the virus. Nobody was farming or transporting foods, so the whole infrastructure of these countries had collapsed. And people were ravaged by famine, typhoid, dysentery, cholera, plague, all mitigating against them. By mid-June 2002, the death toll in the [Third World](#) was rising by 200,000 a week.

On day 65, America had over a million cases of smallpox. By then substantial quantities of new vaccine were becoming available, but its management and distribution were fraught with problems. The health infrastructure was in chaos; just getting the vaccine to the people who really needed it was a desperately difficult thing. The country was virtually on its knees by that stage.

But the tide was turning. The combination of harsh containment measures and mass vaccination was reducing the spread of the disease. By mid-July the figure of 100,000 were infecting 90,000.

By July 10, 2002 (day 90), there were 27,456 fatalities in New York City, however the rate of smallpox infections dropped for the first time.

Every known fact about the day the epidemic began has been documented in detail. At 7:54 A.M. on April 1, the killer walked into a grocery store on the corner of Spring and Lafayette. He purchased two bottles of water, walked out of the building and onto the subway. At 8:32 A.M. in front of [Grand Central Station](#) the killer was seen crossing a crowded intersection, touching six-year old Jose Marco Ramirez on the head, who would die 22 days later. In a short distance the killer passed over 150 people, infecting 10 of them. A receipt from a jeweler's found in Mark Smits' wallet placed him at the scene at that time. Smits was one of those ten.

AT 8:33 A.M. the killer entered the Cosley building and stepped into the elevator. He rode to the top floor and then back down into the lobby where he exited the building. Cynthia Sheldon then stepped into the elevator. The FBI did not find a single hard piece of evidence that would link him to anybody. The clue that they found what he wanted them to find. They found a key on him. The key led to an apartment where the rent had been paid three months in advance. On the table lay a copy of the [King James Bible](#). It was opened at the [Book of Ezekiel](#). A single passage (5:12) was marked, "A third part of thee shall die with the [pestilence](#), and with [famine](#) shall they be consumed in the midst of thee: and a third part shall fall by the sword round about thee; and I will scatter a third part into all the winds, and I will draw out a sword after them. Thus shall mine anger be accomplished, and I will cause my fury to rest upon them, and I will be comforted."

Beyond this ambiguous message, the investigation failed to discover a motive for the attack. To this day no evidence linking the terrorist to a known organization has been established. The case remains open.

By the time the global pandemic ended, 30,000 people had died in New York City, 1.5 million died in the United States, and 60 million people died worldwide.

Outbreaks of smallpox are still occurring in parts of Africa and Asia. A new global eradication program has begun, but the social and psychological wounds of the great smallpox pandemic of 2002 will be much harder to heal ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

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Title: End Day

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: End Day is a [2005 docu-drama](#) produced by the [BBC](#) and aired on the [National Geographic Channel](#), on the TV series, National Geographic Channel Presents, that depicts various [doomsday](#) scenarios. The documentary follows the fictional [scientist](#) Dr. Howell, played by Glenn Conroy, as he travels from his [London](#) hotel room to his laboratory in [New York City](#), and shows how each scenario affects his journey as well as those around him, with various experts providing commentary on that specific disaster as it unfolds.

The following descriptions of the program were released by the BBC: "Imagine waking up to the last day on Earth..." "Inspired by the predictions of scientists, End Day creates apocalyptic scenarios that go beyond reality. In a single hour, explore five different fictional disasters, from a giant tsunami hitting New York to a deadly meteorite strike on Berlin."

Scenarios

Below are the various [catastrophes](#) depicted in the order they occur in the film:

[Mega-Tsunami](#)

In this scenario, a [volcanic eruption](#) on the island of [La Palma](#) triggers a massive [landslide](#) wherein a sizable portion of the island collapses into the sea, causing a massive mega-tsunami to race across the [Atlantic ocean](#) and strike the east coast of the [United States](#), inundating most of New York City, but leaving many buildings intact.

Killer [Asteroid](#)

This scenario begins with a mysterious 'missile attack' in a remote area somewhere in the [Middle East](#). The 'missiles' are soon revealed to be small asteroid fragments, the advance guard of a much larger asteroid on a collision course with Earth, threatening [Berlin, Germany](#). The [asteroid](#) is located and an attempt is made to alter its course using nuclear [ICBMs](#). The attempt fails, resulting in the asteroid being broken into hundreds of smaller pieces with the biggest piece then impacting and obliterating [Berlin](#).

Global [Pandemic](#)

In this scenario, a mysterious [virus](#) similar to [SARS](#) or [influenza](#) is unleashed, wreaking havoc as it spreads at a phenomenal rate throughout [Europe](#), the [UK](#), and [North America](#), prompting many countries to enact [martial law](#) and close their borders in a frantic attempt to quarantine the spread of the disease, but are unsuccessful.

[Supervolcano](#)

This scenario is based on the [supervolcano beneath Yellowstone National Park](#) erupting, incinerating everything within 100 km and releasing ash into the atmosphere which cools the Earth. This segment has only aired in the UK. This scenario was explored in depth in another BBC docudrama, [Supervolcano](#).

Strange Matter

This is the only scenario in which Dr. Howell reaches his laboratory unhindered, with people protesting, and shouting, "STOP THE EXPERIMENT!" outside. Upon arrival, he and his colleagues initiate a highly controversial experiment using the world's largest [particle accelerator](#). The experiment quickly goes out of control, resulting in the creation of a new type of matter called a [strangelet](#), which begins to consume and destroy all matter around it, starting with New York City. The phenomenon wreaks havoc on [Earth](#)'s weather systems and atmosphere, and eventually leads to Earth's off-screen destruction.

Alternate Versions

All original official sources cite five different scenarios including a giant volcanic explosion, but the volcanic explosion segment has never been aired in the United States. It has been edited out by the National Geographic Channel for time problems and all references to it on the National Geographic website have been removed. Only the other four scenarios have been aired. However, the BBC website had the super volcano episode until it was removed sometime after May 28, 2006. [UKTV History](#) aired the version including the supervolcano segment on January 23, 2007. However, in the original BBC airing each of the scenarios showed the attempts of a family or person to escape the depicted disaster as well as following Dr. Howell, these segments were mostly cut from the UKTV History version aired in 2007. The volcano sequence can however be found on the popular video website [YouTube](#).

A French-dubbed version of *End Day* was also aired in [France](#) (on the channel [W9](#)^[1]) and in [Belgium](#) (on [RTBF](#)^[2]), under the title *Fin du monde : les quatre scénarios* (*End day: the four scenarios*). The "super volcano" scenario was not included.

In-Film References

At one point when Dr. Howell drives off in a taxi at the beginning of the second episode, a front of a [cinema](#) is visible behind with "[Groundhog Day](#) now showing". In *Groundhog Day*, the protagonist is stuck in a single day of his life, repeating it time after time with minor variations — similar to the life of Dr. Howell. Transitions between the disasters are shown in such that it turns out that the prior disaster was actually a movie on a TV that has been left running overnight and the credits would roll as Dr. Howell's [alarm clock](#) goes off ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

Bio & Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

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Title: Right At Your Door (Film)

Date: September 8, 2006

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: Right at Your Door is a 2006 American [thriller film](#) about a couple and follows the events surrounding them when multiple [Cemical Bomb] detonate in [Los Angeles](#). [Chris Gorak](#) both wrote the [screenplay](#) and [directed](#) the film in his writing and directorial debuts. It was first screened at the [Sundance Film Festival](#) in January 2006 where it was nominated for

[Cinematography](#) Award and the [Grand Jury Prize](#), winning the Cinematography award. Consequently the world-wide rights for the film were acquired by [Lions Gate](#) for nearly \$3 million.

The film opens with Brad ([Rory Cochrane](#)), an out of work musician, making a cup of [latte](#) for his wife Lexi ([Mary McCormack](#)) who is still in bed. She soon leaves for work and Brad is left at home alone. Over the radio he hears that several suspected dirty bombs have been detonated across Los Angeles. He exits his house and sees large amounts of smoke rising from the city center and gets into his car to drive towards the city center in order to find her. Brad tries to contact her through her cell phone, but only receives a busy signal. He soon finds that most roads now have [police blockades](#).

An ash covered car is stopped by the police. One policeman notices Brad watching from inside his car and goes over to him to tell him to go back home. The police officers aim their weapons at the driver as he gets out and demand that he get back into his car. He ignores their warning and is shot down by the police. Brad decides to leave and go back home when he encounters a small boy called Timmy (Scotty Noyd Jr.) who is watching the rising smoke from the city center. Brad tells him to run home to his parents as fast as he can as it is not safe where he is.

Once home Alvaro ([Tony Perez](#)) enters the house and asks Brad if he can stay with him as there is no one at the neighbor's house where he was working. They hear that survivors of the blasts are being [quarantined](#) as the weapons were dirty bombs and the authorities advise people to seal up their homes before the contaminated dust cloud reaches them. Brad and Alvaro then proceed to seal up the house with [duct tape](#) and plastic. As it becomes increasingly more obvious that Lexi might not come home, he takes some of Lexi's clothes and leaves them outside the back door with some food and water. Brad and Alvaro then proceed to seal off the front door. Radio newscasts claim that the bombs contained several toxins and an unknown viral strain.

Lexi has been involved in a car crash but is still alive. She walks home still covered in the dust and Brad realizes she could infect both himself and Alvaro so does not let her in. Lexi becomes desperate believing that Brad had planned to lock her out of the house. She loses her temper and throws her cell phone at one of the door panes, breaking it. Brad and Alvaro both rush to cover up the breakage and seal it off. Together they manage to calm down Lexi.

Brad then seals off the main bedroom from the rest of the house so that Lexi can get into it. Lexi receives a call from her mother, who realizes that she was near the explosion and is probably infected. Her pleas for Lexi to go to a hospital fall on deaf ears, as Lexi tells her that the rest of the country is seeing news that is not reflecting the reality of the situation. A car alarm goes off revealing Timmy standing next to it. Lexi calls him over and Brad seals off another part of the house in order for Lexi and Timmy to clean off the ash up in the bathroom. Alvaro soon decides to leave the house as he "needs to be with his wife". Brad tries to convince him to stay but the last we see of Alvaro is him walking down the road slowly getting covered by the ash.

Lexi hears a noise from the back and alerts Brad. A masked man appears who reveals himself to be Rick ([Jon Huertas](#)). He tells Lexi that there is a ship on the coast that has medical supplies and is helping people. Lexi, Rick and Timmy leave for help and Brad hears newscasts on the radio saying that the bombs contained a hybrid viral strain that attacks the respiratory system. That same night Brad is visited by a Corporal Marshall ([Max Kasch](#)) and his men. He asks Brad several questions, such as how well his house has been sealed, who else is there/has been there, and if there had been any contact between him and anyone on the outside. Brad mentions the cell-phone which Lexi had thrown through the window and the marshal demands a sample of the dust off the phone. Marshall tells Brad that he will soon be back with the results and that his wife should under no circumstances be let into the house. As the marshal leaves we hear him recite the home's address and say "Red Tag".

Lexi returns home the next day without Timmy or Rick and sees the red tag placed outside the house. Lexi tells Brad that Timmy was treated with all the other children and that she saw five men get shot. Lexi rings her brother Jason ([Will McCormack](#)) so that she can have someone to talk to about simple things to pass the time, after she could not cope with talking to her mother who is frantic with worry about her.

The next couple of hours are spent with Brad and Lexi on either side of their back door talking to each other about what they will do, assuming that they survive this crisis. Brad imagines that after this they will both probably end up on one of those morning talk shows where everyone goes to reveal their woes. Troops appear from the side of the house and grab Lexi while preventing Brad from coming outside to interfere with them. The soldier manages to calm Brad down and explains to him that because Brad did such a good job sealing up the house there was no new air to circulate through. The virus (brought in by Lexi breaking the glass with her cell phone) has now multiplied to lethal levels and the air inside the house has become lethal. Brad doesn't understand what the soldier is saying and insists that they bring his wife back. The marshal tells him "Please don't struggle."

A large heavy piece of plywood is put over the back door which completely covers it. A hole is drilled through the wood and a pipe appears through which a gas starts to be pumped in. More boards seal the windows and doors but Brad manages to break down the plywood covering his front door, only to discover that a fumigation tent has been erected over the whole house. He tries to tear through the tent and is knocked unconscious by the rifle butt of a soldier as Lexi screams Brad's name. The camera cuts to Brad as he takes his last few breaths.

Lexi is sitting on the edge of an ambulance being attended to by a female nurse who says "Say a prayer; you might just make it." The film closes with Lexi in too much shock to say anything, her cell phone ringing ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

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Title: 28 Weeks Later

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: 28 Weeks Later is a 2007 British/Spanish film sequel to the 2002 [post-apocalyptic horror](#) film [28 Days Later](#). 28 Weeks Later was directed by [Juan Carlos Fresnadillo](#) and released in the United Kingdom and United States on 11 May 2007. The on-location filming took place in [London](#) and [3 Mills Studios](#), although scenes intended to be shot at [Wembley Stadium](#), then undergoing final stages of construction, were filmed instead in [Wales](#), with [Cardiff's Millennium Stadium](#) used as a replacement.

Plot

During the outbreak of the rage virus, Don ([Robert Carlyle](#)), his wife Alice ([Catherine McCormack](#)) and four other survivors are hiding in a barricaded cottage located somewhere in a rural periphery of London. Moments after they let a terrified boy inside, a pack of the infected attack and force their way into the cottage. As Alice resists leaving the boy behind, and with not a moment to spare, Don runs outside and, pursued by the infected, desperately sprints towards a stream where a tethered motorboat barely enables him to escape as the presumed sole survivor.

Over the course of twenty-eight weeks after the outbreak, all the Infected have died of starvation and Britain is declared to be relatively safe. An American-led [NATO](#) force, under the command of Brigadier General Stone ([Idris Elba](#)), begins bringing in settlers to repopulate the area. Amongst the new arrivals are Tammy ([Imogen Poots](#)) and Andy (Mackintosh Muggleton), Don and Alice's children, who were in Spain during the initial outbreak. They are subsequently admitted to District One, a heavily patrolled safe zone of London guarded by the US Army, on the [Isle of Dogs](#). As they are examined by Major Scarlet Ross ([Rose Byrne](#)), the district's chief medical officer, she notes Andy's [differently coloured eyes](#), a trait inherited from his mother. Sergeant Doyle ([Jeremy Renner](#)) and his friend, Flynn ([Harold Perrineau](#)), a helicopter pilot, are amongst the military presence charged with guarding the district. The children are reunited with their father who has become one of the district's senior caretakers.

The next day, Tammy and Andy, mournful over the loss of their mother, slip out of the safe zone and make their way through the empty and ruined London to their former house. They had hoped to find a photograph of their mother there, but to their astonishment discover her hiding upstairs, though in a semi-conscious and disheveled state. Doyle had seen the two children leave the safe zone; they and their mother are thus subsequently picked-up by the US Army and returned to the district where Alice is tested and found to be infected with the rage virus, but displaying no symptoms, which categorises her as a rare [asymptomatic carrier](#). Using his all-access caretaker pass card to bypass security, Don makes an unauthorised visit to Alice in her isolation cell and asks forgiveness for abandoning her at the cottage. When they kiss, however, the Rage Virus in her saliva immediately infects Don, who savagely kills her and goes on a rampage, killing and infecting soldiers in the building.

District One is put into Code Red Lock-down, and civilians are herded into safe rooms. Despite the precautions, Don breaks into a room containing a large crowd and begins killing and Infecting them, quickly causing a [domino effect](#) of attackers. Scarlet manages to rescue Tammy and Andy from containment as the soldiers in District One are ordered to shoot indiscriminately. Doyle, unable to bring himself to comply with the order, abandons his post and escapes with Scarlet, the children and others through the [Greenwich foot tunnel](#). Stone then orders that District One be firebombed, but large numbers of the infected, including Don, escape the bombardment. Scarlet informs Doyle that the children may hold the key to a cure and must be protected at all costs. Flynn arrives by helicopter to pick up Doyle, but refuses to take anyone else as they would be shot down if carrying possibly Infected people.

Flynn contacts Doyle by radio and tells him to head to [Wembley Stadium](#), but to leave the civilians. Doyle ignores his instructions and begins escorting the civilians to Wembley, breaking into an abandoned car to escape [nerve gas](#) released to kill the infected. However, after the infected are dead, a group of soldiers, one of them carrying a [flamethrower](#), are patrolling and nearing the car. The car will not start, but just as Doyle manages to jolt it into movement with a strong push, he is incinerated by the flamethrower. Scarlet drives the car into the [London Underground](#) where, as the trio continue on foot, she is ambushed and killed by Don who then attacks and bites Andy. Tammy shoots Don before he can kill Andy who remains symptom-free, but with darker, bloodier eyes, like his mother. The children continue to the Stadium and are picked up by a reluctant Flynn, who flies them across the [English Channel](#) to France, as previously instructed by Doyle.

Twenty-eight days later, a voice calling for help is heard from the radio in Flynn's abandoned helicopter. A group of Infected are seen running through a tunnel which, as they emerge into the open, is revealed to be the exit of the [Paris Métro Trocadéro](#) station with a view of the nearby [Eiffel Tower](#) ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

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Title: I Am Legend

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: I Am Legend is a 2007 [post-apocalyptic science fiction film](#) directed by [Francis Lawrence](#) and starring [Will Smith](#). It is the third feature film adaptation of [Richard Matheson's](#) 1954 [novel of the same name](#), following 1964's [The Last Man on Earth](#) and 1971's [The Omega Man](#).^[2] Smith plays [virologist](#) Robert Neville, who is immune to a man-made [virus](#) originally created to cure [cancer](#). He works to create a remedy while defending himself against the [mutated](#) humans and other creatures created by the virus.

[Warner Bros.](#) began developing I Am Legend in 1994, and various actors and directors were attached to the project, though production was delayed due to budgetary concerns related to the script. Production began in 2006 in [New York City](#), filming mainly on location in the city, including a \$5 million scene^[3] at the [Brooklyn Bridge](#), the most expensive scene ever filmed in the city at the time.

I Am Legend was released on December 14, 2007 in the [United States](#) and [Canada](#), and opened to the largest ever [box office](#) (not counting for [inflation](#)) for a non-[Christmas](#) film released in the U.S. in December. The film was the seventh-[highest grossing film of 2007](#), earning \$276 million domestically and \$329 million internationally, for a total of \$585 million.

Plot

By September 2012, military virologist [Lieutenant Colonel](#) Robert Neville ([Will Smith](#)) is the last healthy human in [New York City](#). In December 2009, Neville had lost his wife Zoe ([Salli Richardson](#)) and daughter Marley ([Willow Smith](#)) in a helicopter accident during a chaotic quarantine of [Manhattan](#). A [genetically-engineered](#) variant of the [measles](#) virus created by Dr. Alice Krippin ([Emma Thompson](#)), meant as a cure for cancer, had mutated into a lethal strain. It spread throughout the world, killing 90% of humanity. The survivors became predatory, [cannibalistic](#) beings referred to as "Darkseekers"^[4] and killed those immune to the virus.

Neville's daily routine includes experimenting on infected rats to find a cure for the virus and trips through a decaying [Manhattan](#) to collect supplies or hunt for deer. He keeps vigil each day for a response to his continuous recorded [AM radio](#) broadcasts, which instruct any survivors to meet him at midday at the [South Street Seaport](#). Neville's isolation is broken only by the companionship of his [German Shepherd](#) Samantha and interaction with mannequins he has set up as patrons of a video store.

When one of his rat experiments shows a promising treatment, Neville sets a [snare trap](#) and captures an infected woman. An enraged Darkseeker [alpha male](#) attempts to rescue her, but is driven back by the sunlight. In the laboratory in his heavily fortified [Washington Square Park](#) home, Neville tries the new serum on the infected woman, seemingly without success.

The next day, after finding one of his mannequins ("Fred") out in the street in front of [Grand Central Terminal](#), he is caught in a snare trap and passes out. He regains consciousness at dusk and frees himself, but he is attacked by a pack of infected dogs. Although Neville and Sam kill the dogs, one of the infected dogs bites Sam during the fight. Neville brings Sam home and attempts to save the dog by injecting a strain of his serum, but it is too late; a heartbroken Neville is forced to kill his only companion.

Overcome by grief and rage, Neville attacks a group of the infected on the seaport the following night with his UV-light-equipped SUV. He manages to kill several Darkseekers, but they overwhelm and nearly kill him before he is rescued by a pair of immune humans, a woman named Anna ([Alice Braga](#)) and a boy named Ethan ([Charlie Tahan](#)), who followed his radio broadcasts. Anna and Ethan take him back to his home. Anna explains that they are making their way to a survivors' camp in [Bethel, Vermont](#). Neville disputes that such a camp exists, and expresses his doubt when Anna says [God](#) told her about it.

The following night, the alpha male leads a mob of Darkseekers in an attack on the house. Anna, who was unaware of Neville's precautions in covering his scent outside the house, inadvertently allowed the Darkseekers to follow their trail. When the Darkseekers charge the house, Neville stops the first wave of Darkseekers with [claymore mines](#), but finds himself defenseless against the second wave. As Neville tries to find Anna and Ethan, a Darkseeker enters and attacks him. The Darkseeker retreats upstairs and begins tearing a hole in the roof so other infected can get in.

After Neville saves Anna and Ethan, they retreat into the basement laboratory. They seal themselves in a reinforced [plexiglass](#) room with the infected woman, and they discover that Neville's treatment is now working: the subject looks much more human. The infected break in and the alpha male starts throwing himself against the plexiglass, cracking the material. Realizing that the last treatment had been successful, Neville draws a vial of the infected woman's blood and gives it to Anna before shutting them inside a coal chute in the back of the lab. He uses an [M67 hand grenade](#) to wipe out the attackers at the cost of his own life. Anna and Ethan are later seen stopping at the gated entrance to the survivors' colony, where Anna hands over the antidote. In a [voice-over](#), Anna claims that the survivors are Neville's legacy, as his fight for a cure became legend.

Alternate Ending

Several scenes were altered before the film's release, especially the stand-off between Neville and the infected in his laboratory. In the original ending, the alpha male makes a butterfly-shaped smear on the glass. Neville realizes that the alpha male is identifying the woman he was experimenting on by a butterfly tattoo, and that the alpha male wants her back. Neville puts his gun down and returns the infected woman. Neville and the alpha male then exchange stares; Neville apologizes to the Darkseekers; the alpha male acknowledges his apology, and the infected leave. The final shot follows Neville, Anna, and Ethan as they drive away towards Vermont with the antidote.^[5]

According to visual effects supervisor Janek Sirrs: "At that point, Neville's — and the audience's — assumptions about the nature of these creatures are shown to be incorrect. We see that they have actually retained some of their humanity. There is a very important moment between the alpha male and Neville" ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

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Title: Domsday
Date: 2012
Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: Domsday is a 2008 British science fiction film written and directed by [Neil Marshall](#). The film takes place in the future. [Scotland](#) has been quarantined because of a deadly virus. When the virus is found in [London](#), political leaders send a team led by Major Eden Sinclair ([Rhona Mitra](#)) to Scotland to find a possible cure. Sinclair's team runs into two types of survivors: marauders and medieval knights. Domsday was conceived by Marshall based on the idea of futuristic soldiers facing medieval knights. In producing the film, he drew from various cinema, including [Mad Max](#) and [Escape from New York](#).

Marshall had a budget three times the size of his previous two films, [The Descent](#) and [Dog Soldiers](#), and the director filmed the larger-scale Domsday in Scotland and [South Africa](#). The film was released on 14 March 2008 in the United States and Canada and in the United Kingdom on 9 May 2008. Domsday did not perform well at the box office, and critics gave the film mixed reviews.

Plot

In 2008, the Reaper virus infects Scotland, so the country is walled off by the British government. A Scottish woman begs retreating soldiers to take her injured little girl with them. Her daughter has an eye injury but is healthy otherwise. The mother gives her daughter an envelope just as the soldiers' helicopter lifts off.

The quarantine is deemed a success, with the remaining Scottish population and the virus apparently dying off. Decades later, though, the virus reappears in London. Prime Minister Hatcher and his righthand man Canaris share with domestic security chief Bill Nelson news of survivors in Scotland, and they believe a cure may exist. They order him to send a team into Scotland to find medical researcher Dr Kane, who was working on a cure when Scotland was quarantined. Nelson chooses Major Eden Sinclair, the little girl now grown up, to lead the team. She has a cybernetic eye that can be removed and used remotely for weapon aiming and video playback.

North of the wall, while searching for any survivors, Sinclair and her team are ambushed by a cannibalistic punk gang. Some team members are killed, while Sinclair and Dr Talbot are captured. Sergeant Norton and Dr Stirling manage to escape the attack. Sinclair is interrogated and tortured by the gang's leader, Sol. Dr Talbot is barbecued alive and eaten by the cannibalistic gang. During the "feast", Sinclair escapes from her cell and discovers Kane's daughter, Cally, in the next cell. Freed by Sinclair, Cally leads her to a waiting train manned by her friend Joshua, while Norton and Stirling meet up with them while they escape. They take the train into the mountains and take a shortcut through a hidden underground military facility, to the castle where Kane and his followers live. They are surrounded by Kane's medieval soldiers, Joshua is killed, and everyone else surrenders. Kane tells Sinclair that the survivors are naturally immune and that he has been warring with Sol, who is actually his son. There is no cure. Sinclair defeats Kane's executioner, Telamon, in an open arena and her teammates help her escape. They retreat to the underground facility and find a Bentley in storage to drive back to the quarantine wall and home, although Norton is killed covering their escape.

In London, political leaders plan to seal off the "hot spot" where the virus is spreading. Canaris convinces Hatcher to let the infected die off before sharing any cure found by Sinclair's team. That way the population would be controllable if there is a future infection. Although the government leaders are isolated, an infected man gets past security and infects Hatcher. Knowing that he has no future, Hatcher commits suicide and Canaris takes over as Acting Prime Minister.

In Scotland, Sinclair, Cally, and Stirling are in a high speed car chase with Sol's gang. Sol attempts to hijack the Bentley, but while he is clinging to the roof Sinclair ploughs the car through a bus, decapitating him. Using a satellite phone, Sinclair calls in a government gunship and hands over the cure: Cally, whose immune blood can be replicated into a vaccine. Canaris, who came with the gunship, shares his plan to withhold the cure for political reasons and invites Sinclair back to London.

She chooses to stay and goes to find her old home, using the address on the old envelope her mother had left her. Nelson meets her there since she gave him the envelope before she left. Sinclair shows Nelson the video of her conversation with Canaris, recorded with her cybernetic eye. Nelson takes it back to London and has it aired, exposing Canaris' plan to hold back the cure. Sinclair returns to the location where she and her team were first attacked by Sol's gang and holds up Sol's severed head. She is cheered as their new leader ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

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Title: After Armageddon

Date: 2010

Source: [History Channel](#)

Abstract: What have past acts of destruction taught us about what will happen to mankind after the apocalypse?

Is it inevitable that disaster will someday strike America on an unprecedented level?

How has history prepared us?

History's most dramatic events--Hiroshima, 9/11, Hurricane Katrina and others--are examined and analyzed with hard data gathered from their massive aftereffects.

The disappearance of water and food supplies, the effects of deteriorated sanitation and health care on the remaining population, and the increased use of violence as a means of survival--all illustrate how societies have responded and survived ([History Channel, 2012](#)).

Title: "After Armageddon" On History Channel

Date: January 5, 2010

Source: [God Like Productions](#)

Abstract: Just watched the two-hour "After Armageddon" on the History Channel. It was a pretty compelling show, and should appeal to most GLP-ers.

It is shot docu-drama style, and follows the adventures of a family from L.A. who have to deal with the collapse of society due to a pandemic.

The father is a White male in his 30s who works as a paramedic. He is shown attending to a Chinese businessman with severe flu-like symptoms. Unlike his partner, he does not dismiss the potential for the life-threatening virus, and he wears a surgical mask while they treat and transport him.

Meanwhile, the narrator describes how quickly the virus spreads, and how quickly a state of emergency is declared. President Obama is shown boarding Marine One and being whisked away to "an undisclosed location."

The man reports for work in the midst of the chaos, and his wife questions his sanity for doing so. One day, he shows up at the hospital, where a guard tells him nobody is allowed inside. He sneaks in anyway, and sees the place packed to the gills with bedridden sickies. He grabs a few supplies and goes home.

Despite his wife and 14-year-old son's wishes to flee to some remote location like Idaho, the man insists they stay hunkered down, living on what food and water they have left. Over time, the power and water go out, and the spoiled-rotten wife and kid act all surprised and freaked out.

The man goes out looking for supplies, but finds armed gangs foraging from house to house. He rushes back and deduces that the only way to avoid them is to make the house look like it has already been deserted and ransacked. He tosses clothes, furniture and other goods onto the lawn while his wife screams and protests.

Finally, they run low on provisions, so they hop in their Chevy SUV and head out. Weaving their way around mounds of stalled cars, they come to a roadblock of armed men, who shoot at them, and they drive away. Unfortunately, they have a flat. They are on foot until they find another Chevy SUV with a dead man inside. They dump him, take his pistol and head for the open road.

They see an injured driver, and although they don't have much, they give him water and medical aid before carrying on. They then come to an Industrial Park, where the foodstuffs are kept before they go to market. Another armed gang tells them to scram, so the man sneaks in. A gang member finds him and aims his shotgun at him. The wife shows up with the pistol and blows the guy away. She throws up later, as the narrator (and experts) talk about the mental difficulty one has with their first kill.

They are eventually robbed of their gas, and trudge through the desert, finding a farmhouse with wild, feral children who are eating the family dog and firing a shotgun at them. They struggle through the Mojave desert without food and water, managing to filter radiator water and kill and eat a rattlesnake for survival.

Just as they are at the brink of dehydration/starvation, a car pulls up. It's the injured driver they helped a few days earlier. He takes them to a small town in Nevada (something-hill, I think), and they trudge along with the program under the Sheriff/warlord and the forced church attendance. The deputy lets them listen to the ham radio, where a "war in the South" is described.

A band of looters is discovered and executed. The family decides to leave, and eventually finds a less militaristic village, where they are assigned to an empty home. A truck full of merchants arrives and offers barter items and supplies. The father asks for antibiotics (he cut his hand in the garden a few days earlier), but there are none to be had, due to the war.

The merchant describes L.A. as another war zone, where you have to "shoot your way in and shoot your way out." The father collapses at dinner and dies. Years, later, the son is shown as an adult tending his mother's grave (her dates are 1974-2016).

The program ends with a glimmer of hope and rebuilding for mankind. I didn't mean to provide such detail, but it was a pretty compelling show, and I'm convinced that they want us to see it to prepare us mentally for "what is to come." ([God Like Productions, 2010](#)).

Bio & Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: [Starting in 1957](#), there have been [18 mainstream movies and documentaries](#) dealing specifically with bio-terror and pandemics. Although these films have been sporadic over the last 55 years, they have intensified over the last 10 and appear to be peaking in 2012 or 2013.

Title: Contagion (Film)

Date: September 9, 2011

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: "Contagion" is a 2011 [medical thriller disaster film](#) directed by [Steven Soderbergh](#). The film has an [ensemble cast](#) that includes [Marion Cotillard](#), [Matt Damon](#), [Laurence Fishburne](#), [Jude Law](#), [Gwyneth Paltrow](#), and [Kate Winslet](#).

The film documents the spread of a virus [transmitted](#) by [fomites](#), attempts by medical researchers and public health officials to identify and contain the disease, the loss of social order in a [pandemic](#), and finally the introduction of a [vaccine](#) to halt its spread. Contagion makes use of a "[hyperlink narrative](#)" style popularized in several of Soderbergh's other films to follow several interacting plot lines.

The film had a production budget of \$60 million, and filming took place in countries around the world. It premiered on September 3, 2011, at the [68th Venice Film Festival](#) and was publicly released to critical acclaim on September 9, 2011, in the United States, Canada, Italy, Hong Kong, and four other territories. Contagion grossed an estimated \$135 million worldwide. A number of scientists and science writers have praised the accuracy of the science in the film which received cooperation from the U.S. [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#).

Plot

The film follows several interacting plotlines, with no single protagonist, over the course of several weeks from the initial outbreak and attempts to contain it, to panic and decay of social order, and, finally, to the introduction of a vaccine.

After a business trip to Hong Kong, businesswoman Beth Emhoff (Paltrow) stops in Chicago for a [dalliance](#) with a previous boyfriend before returning to her husband and family in suburban Minneapolis. At first she appears to have contracted a [common cold](#) during her trip. Her son, Clark, also becomes symptomatic and is sent home from school. Beth's condition worsens and two days later she collapses with severe seizures in her home. Beth's husband, Mitch (Damon), rushes her to the hospital, but she continues to seize and dies of an unknown virus.

Because it affects the brain and central nervous system, pathologists attribute it to a [meningoencephalitis](#) virus. Mitch returns home and finds that Clark has also died from a similar infection. Mitch is put in isolation but turns out to be genetically immune to the disease. He and his daughter attempt to flee the city, but a military quarantine has been imposed, and they are forced to return to their home to face decaying [social order](#) and rampant looting of stores and homes. Not knowing whether his daughter inherited his immunity, Mitch struggles to balance his teenage daughter's frustration with quarantine with his desire to protect her, while trying to come to terms with his own loss.

In [Atlanta](#), representatives from the [Department of Homeland Security](#) meet with Dr. Ellis Cheever

(Fishburne) of the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) and express fears that the disease is a [bioweapon](#) intended to cause terror over the [Thanksgiving](#) weekend. Cheever sends Dr. Erin Mears (Winslet), an [Epidemic Intelligence Service](#) officer, to Minneapolis to begin the investigation. In addition to tracing the outbreak back to Beth, Dr. Mears has to negotiate with local bureaucrats reluctant to commit resources. She later becomes infected with the disease after being in contact with contaminated [fomites](#) while staying at her hotel. The [Minnesota National Guard](#) arrives to quarantine the city, and a badly deteriorating Dr. Mears is moved to the field medical station she helped set up, where she later dies.

Investigations into cures via treatment protocols or vaccines initially prove fruitless as scientists cannot find a [culture](#) to grow the new virus, which has been named the Meningoencephalitis Virus One (MEV-1). Professor Ian Sussman ([Elliott Gould](#)) violates orders from a CDC scientist, Dr. Ally Hextall ([Jennifer Ehle](#)), to destroy his samples and identifies a line of bat cells that will support research of a vaccine. At the CDC, Dr. Hextall uses this breakthrough to begin to characterize the properties of the virus, which turns out to have a mix of genetic material from bat, pig and human viruses and appears to spread via [fomites](#) with a [basic reproduction number](#) of two.

A conspiratorially minded freelance internet journalist, Alan Krumwiede (Law), posts video blogs about the disease, and in one of them appears sick and later claims that he recovered using a [homeopathic](#) cure called [forsythia](#). Panicked people attempting to obtain forsythia overwhelm pharmacies and also accelerate the contagion as infected and healthy people congregate. Krumwiede leaps to national attention and, during a television interview, accuses Dr. Cheever of informing friends and family to leave Chicago before a quarantine is imposed. It is later revealed Krumwiede was never sick with the virus but was attempting to boost demand on behalf of investors in the companies producing and distributing the homeopathic treatment. He is arrested for conspiracy and fraud, but is soon released after his 12 million blog readers collect and pay his bail.

Dr. Hextall identifies a potential vaccine, using an attenuated (live) virus. Because of the difficulties of human subjects testing, she follows the precedent of other vaccine researchers and inoculates herself first. Hextall visits her gravely ill father in the hospital to expose herself to the virus and test the vaccine. Production of the vaccine is rapidly ramped up and the CDC awards vaccinations via a random lottery based on birth dates for one full year until every survivor is vaccinated. Dr. Cheever, feeling guilt over his past actions to protect those who are close to him, gives his fast-tracked MEV-1 vaccination to the son of a janitor he works with at the disease center. Dr. Hextall places the surviving samples of the MEV-1 virus in cryogenic storage with [H1N1](#) and [SARS](#).

Dr. Leonora Orantes (Cotillard), a [World Health Organization](#) epidemiologist, travels to Hong Kong to trace the origins of the infections. She collaborates with Sun Feng ([Chin Han](#)) and other local Chinese epidemiologists and public health officials and they identify Emhoff as [patient zero](#). As the virus spreads, Feng kidnaps Orantes to use her as leverage to obtain the first MEV-1 vaccines for his village. Orantes spends months living in rural China with the villagers until the vaccine is announced. Feng exchanges Orantes for the vaccines, which turn out to be [placebos](#). Orantes rushes away when she is informed of this, presumably to warn the village.

The film concludes by tracing the origin of the virus from a bat nesting in a tree being cleared by Emhoff's mining corporation. The bat flies to a nearby [pig sty](#) and drops a banana where it is eaten by the pig, presumably transferring the bat virus into the pig. The pig is sold to and butchered by a chef in a Macau casino who greets Beth Emhoff without washing his hands of the pig's blood, transferring the bat-pig hybrid to her and creating the MEV-1 human strain.

Meningoencephalitis Virus One

Meningoencephalitis Virus One (MEV-1) is the fictional highly contagious and lethal meningoencephalitic virus that appears in the film. Its origin and symptoms are based on the [Nipah virus](#).

The virus itself is a [paramyxovirus](#) that infects both the lungs and the brain, causing hacking coughs and fever and a severe headache, followed by a seizure, brain hemorrhage and ultimately death. With a fast incubation period MEV-1 kills a person within 3–4 days of contracting the virus with symptoms emerging

only hours after infection. The virus itself is transmitted via respiratory droplets and [fomites](#), surfaces that infected individuals have come into contact with.

In the film, the virus is portrayed as being one of the most dangerous infectious agents, combining a fast and hard-to-control form of transmission and a mortality rate in excess of 20%. The film itself does not tell the audience an exact number for the amount of deaths attributed to the virus, but towards the end of the film, a newscaster announces the death toll to be near 26 million globally.

Themes

Soderbergh was motivated to make an "ultra-realistic" film about the public health and scientific response to a pandemic. The movie touches on a variety of themes, including the factors which drive mass panic and loss of social order, the scientific process for characterizing and containing a novel pathogen, balancing personal motives against professional responsibilities and rules in the face of an [existential threat](#), the limitations and consequences of [public health](#) responses, and the pervasiveness of interpersonal connections which can serve as [vectors](#) to [spread disease](#). Soderbergh acknowledged the salience of these [post-apocalyptic](#) themes is heightened by reactions to the [September 11 attacks](#) and [Hurricane Katrina](#). The movie was intended to realistically convey the "intense" and "unnerving" social and scientific reactions to a pandemic.

The film presents examples of [crowd psychology](#) and [collective behavior](#) which can lead to [mass hysteria](#) and the loss of [social order](#). The bafflement, outrage, and helplessness associated with the lack of information, combined with new media such as blogs, allows conspiracy theorists like Krumwiede to spread disinformation and fear, which become dangerous contagions themselves. Dr. Cheever must balance the need for full disclosure but avoid a panic and allow the time to characterize and respond to an unknown virus. The movie indirectly critiques the greed, selfishness, and hypocrisy of isolated acts in contemporary culture and the unintended consequences they can have in the context of a pandemic. For example, the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) recommends "social distancing" by forcibly isolating the healthy to limit the spread of the disease, which stands in stark opposition to contemporary demands for "social networking". Responding to the pandemic presents a paradox, as the contagiousness and lethality of the virus instills deep distrust of others but surviving and limiting the spread of the disease also requires individuals to work together.

Against this existential threat and fraying social order, the film also explores how individual characters bend or break existing rules for both selfish and selfless reasons. Dr. Hextall violates protocols by testing a potential vaccine on herself, Dr. Sussman continues experiments on a cell line despite orders to destroy his samples, Dr. Cheever notifies his wife to leave the city before a public quarantine is imposed, Sun Feng kidnaps Dr. Orantes to secure vaccine supplies for his village, Dr. Mears continues her containment work despite contracting the virus, and Krumwiede is paid to use his blog to peddle [snake oil](#) cures so as to drive demand and profit for investors in [Alternative Medicine](#).

Soderbergh repeatedly uses the cinemographic style of lingering and focusing on the items and objects which are touched by the infected and become vectors ([fomites](#)) to infect other people. These objects link characters together and reinforce the multi-narrative "[hyperlink cinema](#)" style which Soderbergh developed in [Traffic](#) (2000) and [Syriana](#) (2005), which he produced.

The movie also highlights examples of political cronyism (a plane to evacuate Dr. Mears from Minneapolis is instead diverted to evacuate a Congressman), platitudes and rigid thinking (public health officials consider delaying the closing of shopping malls until after the [Thanksgiving shopping season](#)), federal responders trying to navigate fifty separate state-level public health policies, and the heroism of Federal bureaucrats. Soderbergh does not use type-cast pharmaceutical executives or politicians as villains, but instead portrays bloggers such as Krumwiede in a negative light. Social media plays a role in Krumwiede's accusations against Dr. Cheever and in Emhoff's daughter's attempts to carry on a relationship with a boyfriend through text messaging. Other responses in the movie, such as Emhoff's appropriating a shotgun from a friend's abandoned house to protect his home from looters, imposition of federal quarantines and curfews, the allocation of vaccines by lottery, inadequate federal preparation and responses, and use of bar-coded wristbands to identify the inoculated highlight the complex tensions

between freedom and order in responding to a pandemic. Soderbergh uses Emhoff to illustrate the micro-effects of macro-level decisions.

Scientific Accuracy

Soderbergh and Burns have been praised by Ferris Jabr in the [New Scientist](#) for practicing "in effect very successful science communication." Jabr cites story elements such as "the fact that before researchers can study a virus, they need to figure out how to grow it in cell cultures in the lab, without the virus destroying all the cells" as examples of accurate depictions of science. Soderbergh and Burns also re-shot scenes when scientific advisers objected to their scientific accuracy.

[Carl Zimmer](#), a science writer, praised the film, stating, "It shows how reconstructing the course of an outbreak can provide crucial clues, such as how many people an infected person can give a virus to, how many of them get sick, and how many of them die." He also describes a conversation with the film's scientific consultant, [W. Ian Lipkin](#), in which Lipkin defended the rapid generation of a vaccine in the film. Zimmer writes that "Lipkin and his colleagues are now capable of figuring out how to trigger immune reactions to exotic viruses from animals in a matter of weeks, not months. And once they've created a vaccine, they don't have to use Eisenhower-era technology to manufacture it in bulk."

[Paul Offit](#), a pediatrician and vaccination expert, praised the depiction of science in the film, writing "typically when movies take on science, they tend to sacrifice the science in favor of drama. That wasn't true here." He cites the film's usage of concepts like [R0](#) and [fomites](#), as well as the fictional strain's origins (based on the [Nipah virus](#)), as examples of science well illustrated in the film ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

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Title: World War Z

Date: 2012

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

Abstract: World War Z is an upcoming [post-apocalyptic horror film](#) based on the novel [of the same name](#) by [Max Brooks](#). The film is directed by [Marc Forster](#) and stars [Brad Pitt](#), with a script written by [J. Michael Straczynski](#) and [Matthew Michael Carnahan](#). The film is scheduled to be released on June 21, 2013.

Development

After a bidding war with [Leonardo DiCaprio](#)'s production company Appian Way, [Brad Pitt](#)'s [Plan B Entertainment](#) secured the screen rights to the novel in 2007. The screenplay was written by [Babylon 5](#) and [Rising Stars](#) creator [J. Michael Straczynski](#), who identified the challenge in adapting the work as "creating a main character out of a book that reads as a UN Report on the zombie wars". [Marc Forster](#) signed on to direct, and described the film as reminiscent of 1970s conspiracy thrillers like [All the President's Men](#).^[13] Straczynski, however, identified 2002 spy film [The Bourne Identity](#) as an appropriate comparison, and noted that the film will have a large international scope which maintains the political emphasis.

When asked about his involvement with the film, Brooks stated that he had "zero control", but favored a role for Brad Pitt, and expressed approval for Straczynski as screenwriter. In an interview with [Fangoria](#), Brooks said, "I can't give it away, but Straczynski found a way to tie it all together. The last draft I read was amazing."

An early script was leaked onto the internet in 2008. [Ain't It Cool News](#) reviewed the script in March 2008, and said "This isn't just a good adaptation of a difficult book... it's a genre-defining piece of work that could well see us all arguing about whether or not a zombie movie qualifies as '[Best Picture](#)' material". The review also noted the film appears stylistically similar to [Children of Men](#). According to Ain't It Cool News, the film follows Gerry Lane as he travels the post-war world and interviews survivors of the zombie war who are "starting to wonder if survival is a victory of any kind." One of the first interviews is with Dr. Tsai, the first to encounter the zombies.

Straczynski had hoped that the film would begin production by the start of 2009. Forster, however, told [IGN](#) in March 2009 that the script was still in development and he was not sure if World War Z would be his next film. Later in March, rumors surfaced that production offices were set up and the film was in early pre-production. In June 2009, Marc Forster told an interviewer that the film would be delayed, stating that the film's script still needs a lot of development and is "still far from realization".

In July 2009, Brooks revealed to Fangoria that the script is currently being re-written by [Matthew Michael Carnahan](#). Brooks believes this "shows [the producer's] confidence in this project" because of the amount of money that was being invested in it. [Paramount Pictures](#) and [UTV Motion Pictures](#) announced at the 2010 [Comic-Con](#) that Forster is set as director, and [Brad Pitt](#) has been confirmed to play the lead role.

In March 2011, it was reported that Paramount was searching for co-financier, and would likely pull the plug on the adaptation without one. The article also stated that "an eleventh-hour effort is being made to court frequent Paramount co-financier [David Ellison](#)." A week later, [Deadline.com](#) reported that "hot and heavy talks are going on with David Ellison's [Skydance](#) and as many as two other financiers."

Pre-Production

[Pre-production](#) began in April 2011 with [Robert Richardson](#) announced as the [cinematographer](#). In the same month it was reported that filming locations will include Pinewood Studios and [London, England](#). Also in April, [Mireille Enos](#) was cast as Brad Pitt's wife and mother of their two children.

In June 2011, [James Badge Dale](#) entered negotiations to join the film as an American soldier who tries to alert authorities that the zombie threat is real. The following day it was reported that filming will begin in [Malta](#) in July 2011 and will encompass [Valletta](#) and The [Three Cities](#). A few days later [Matthew Fox](#) and [Ed Harris](#) entered talks while [Julia Levy-Boeken](#) was set to join the film. The same day [Lucy Aharish](#) joined the cast as a young Palestinian woman. It was also reported in June that filming will also take place in [Glasgow, Scotland](#) in August 2011. Glasgow will double as [Philadelphia](#), "with false shop fronts being constructed and American cars on the roads." The city was reportedly chosen after "many months looking for the perfect city centre location to play an important part in the film." Philadelphia was passed on due to "uncertainties about state tax credits for filmmakers." Later in June, visual effects house [Cinesite](#) announced that it will work on "a significant amount of shots". At the end of the month [New York Magazine](#) reported that neither Matthew Fox nor Ed Harris would be starring in the film despite previous reports. Fox had a scheduling conflict stemming from his prior commitment to star in [I, Alex Cross](#) with [Tyler Perry](#) at [Summit Entertainment](#). However Fox was later spotted on the set, filming scenes in [Falmouth, Cornwall](#).

Filming

On a budget of \$125 million, World War Z began principal photography in July 2011 in Malta, with the first images of production being released a few days later. Filming was set to move to [Glasgow, Scotland](#) in August with the production company looking to recruit 2,000 local extras for the shoot. At least 3,000 people showed up at a casting call in Glasgow on July 9, hoping for the opportunity to appear in a scene set in a financial district in Philadelphia. Some scenes are also to be shot in [Falmouth, Cornwall](#). Also in July 2011, [Game of Thrones](#) actor [Eyles Gabel](#) was cast as a character named Fassbach.

In August 2011, [Bryan Cranston](#) entered negotiations to join the film in a "small but flashy" role. Also in August, filming was set to take place along a road on the perimeter of the [Grangemouth Refinery](#) in [Grangemouth](#), Scotland. The location was chosen for the length of the road which is crucial to the shot. A few days later Paramount announced the film will be released on December 21, 2012. Later in the same month, filming began in Glasgow. The location manager for the film said Glasgow had been chosen because of its architecture, wide roads and grid layout. In October 2011, [David Morse](#) was cast as a "prisoner living in an abandoned jail."

Filming in Budapest commenced on the evening of October 10, 2011. That morning, the Hungarian [Anti-Terrorism Unit](#) raided the warehouse where guns had been delivered for use as filming props. The 85 assault rifles, sniper rifles, and handguns had been flown into Budapest overnight on a private

aircraft, but the film's producers had failed to clear the delivery with Hungarian authorities, and while the import documentation indicated that the weapons had been disabled, all were found to be fully functional. On February 10, the charges were dropped after investigators were unable to identify exactly which "organization or person" had "ownership rights", therefore they couldn't "establish which party was criminally liable".

Music

In December 2011, it was reported that [Marco Beltrami](#) has signed on to score World War Z.

Release

World War Z was initially slated for release by [Paramount Pictures](#), [UTV Motion Pictures](#) and [Skydance Productions](#) on December 21, 2012. In March 2012, the film's release was pushed back to June 21, 2013, with Paramount electing to release [One Shot](#) on the December 2012 date ([Wikipedia, 2012](#)).

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Title: The Stand (2013)

Date: February 3, 2011

Source: [Star Seeker](#)

Abstract: The Stand is a famous Stephen King novel that has been made into a TV series, but will now be made into a major motion picture in 2013. This future movie looks to take the darker approach that King took in the novel.

The plot is rather awesome, and follows the Stephen King novel. It deals with a post-apocalyptic world. The interesting thing is, the book is divided into three parts, so right away we have to wonder why the movie isn't going to do the same? There is almost too much information to squeeze into one movie.

Anyways, the plot is based around the decaying world after the release of biological weapons, including the Flu. Society is being torn apart by violence, martial law fails.. and a few survivors manage to come together to survive the new world.

You can probably already tell how many writers have copied King's original story, as The Stand is essentially the plot for many successful 'last man standing' movies the last thirty years.

I'm summarizing here, but you get the general idea for the plot of The Stand ([Star Seeker, 2012](#)).