

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](#)).