



THE HENRY L.
STIMSON CENTER

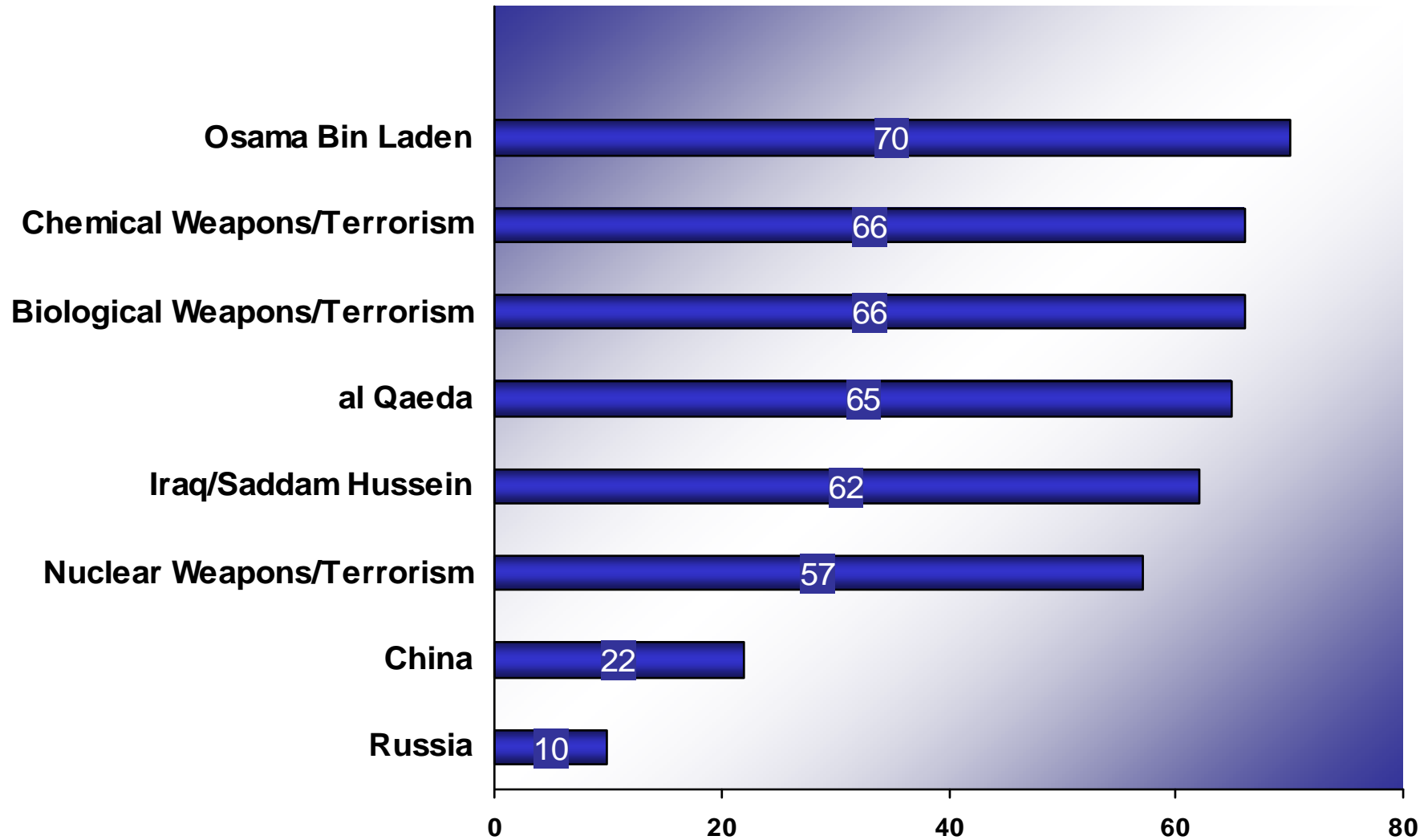
The Chemical & Biological Weapons Nonproliferation Project

Amy E. Smithson, PhD

“Taking pragmatic steps toward ideal objectives.”



Public Perception of the Threat



Source: The Nuclear Threat Initiative, Greenberg, Quinlan, Rosner Research, INC & Public Opinion Strategies



Unconventional Terrorism: 1975-2002

- ◆ 72% of domestic activities = plots, pranks, non-credible hoaxes
- ◆ 50% of 145 use cases = low-end substances or Aum Shinrikyo
- ◆ All aerosol/spray attempts = Aum Shinrikyo
- ◆ 19 = largest death toll
- ◆ Over 95% = 3 or fewer killed, injured
- ◆ Over 60% = no injuries

Weapons Expertise, Materials Shortcut

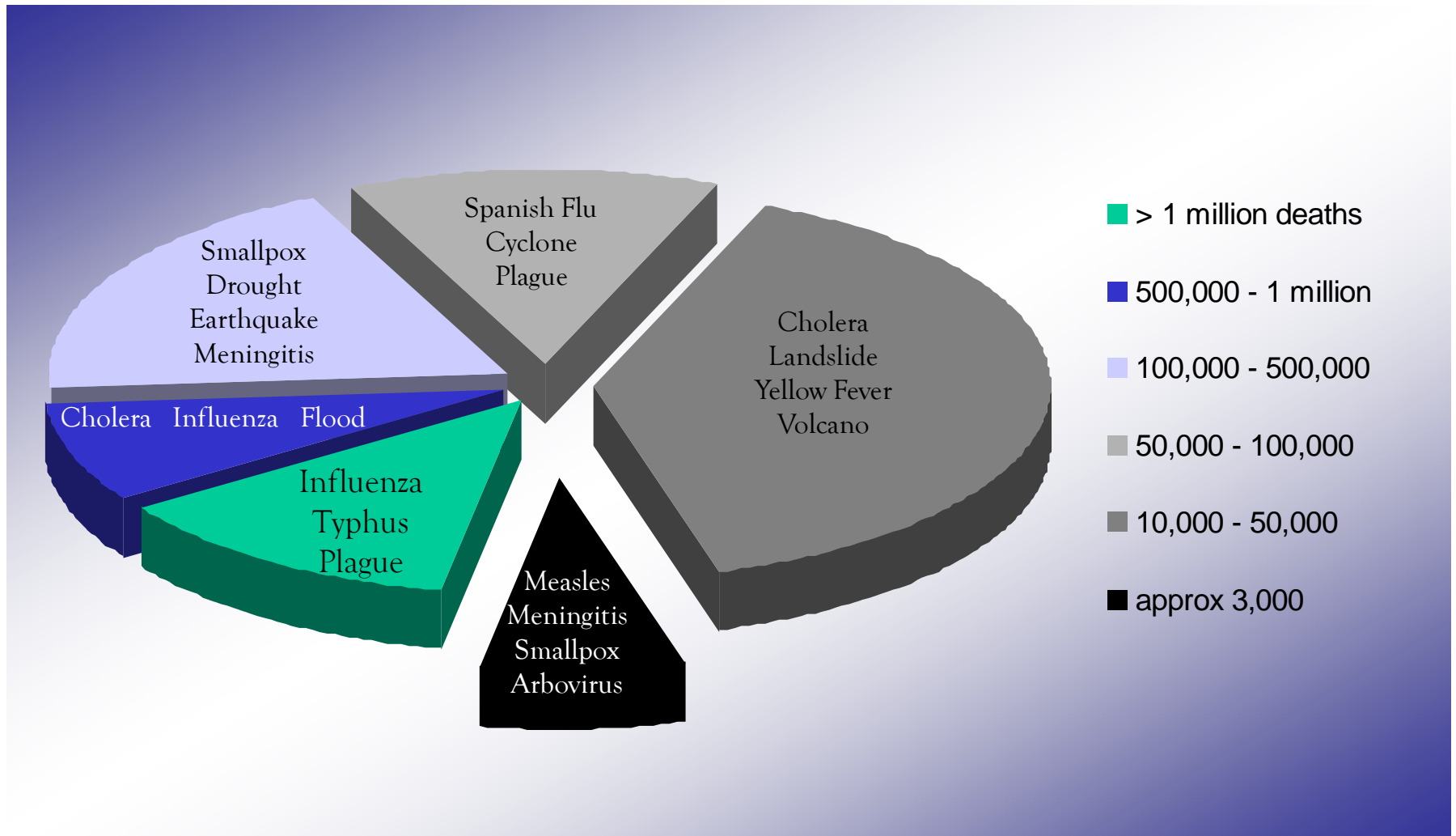


Sources: International Science and Technology Center; Science and Technology Center; Ken Alibek, *Biohazard* (New York: Random House, 1999); S. Utkina, A. Gorbovskiy, A. Zhuchkov, "Russian Views on Conversion of Former Chemical Weapons Production Facilities," *OPCW Synthesis*, Issue 5 (The Hague, Netherlands: Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, November/December 1999).

Note: Some sites in Russia are not listed due to map constraints. 1 chemical weapons research facility in Angarsk; 1 biological weapons research facility and 1 chemical weapons research facility in Irkutsk; 2 biological weapons research facilities in Vladivostok; 1 biological weapons storage facility in Zima.



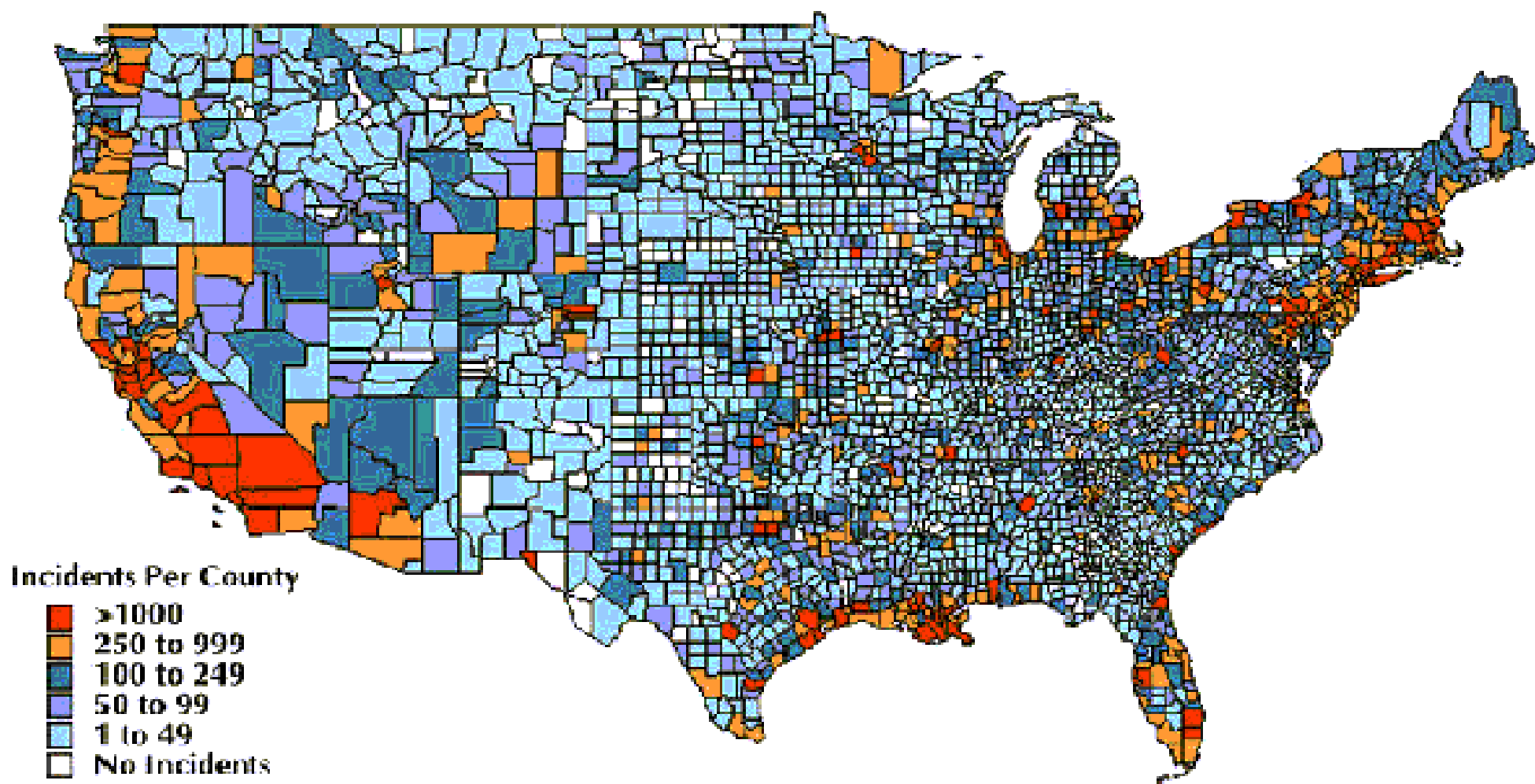
Nature's 20th Century Death Tolls



Source: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database



Industrial Chemicals Shortcut: US Chemical Incidents by County 1987-1996



* All chemical incidents, fixed facility and transportation, reported with a valid state and county code.

Source: *The 600K Report: Commercial Chemical Incidents in the United States 1987–1996*, Special Congressional Summary (Washington, DC: US Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, 24 February 1999).

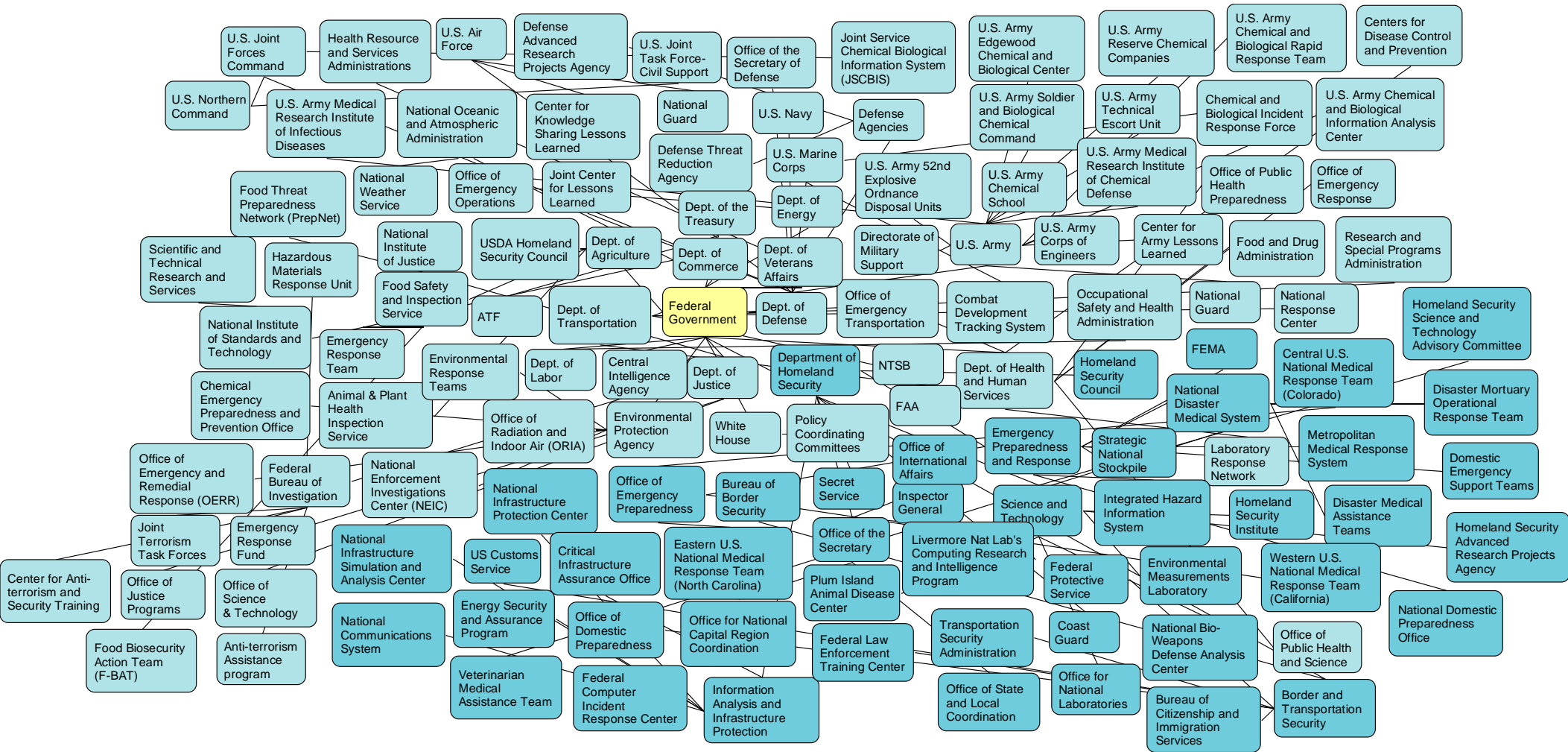


US Government: 23 January 2003



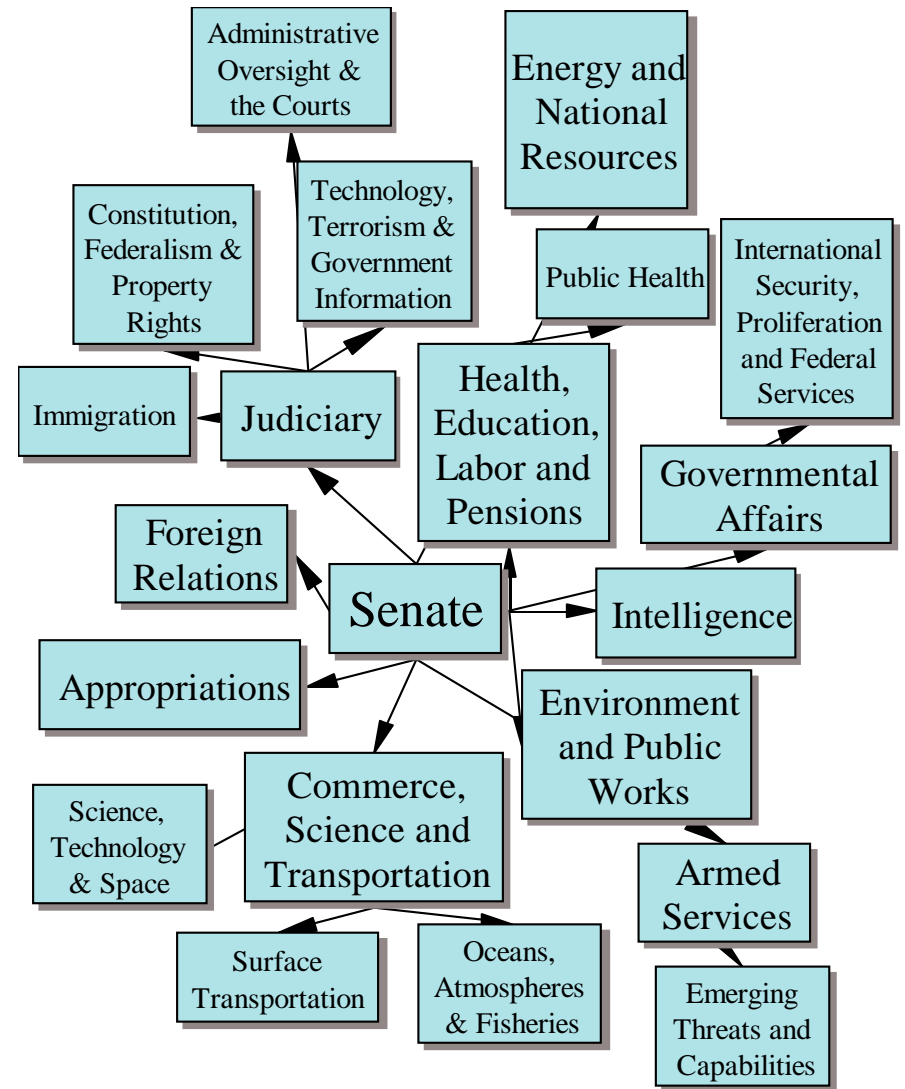
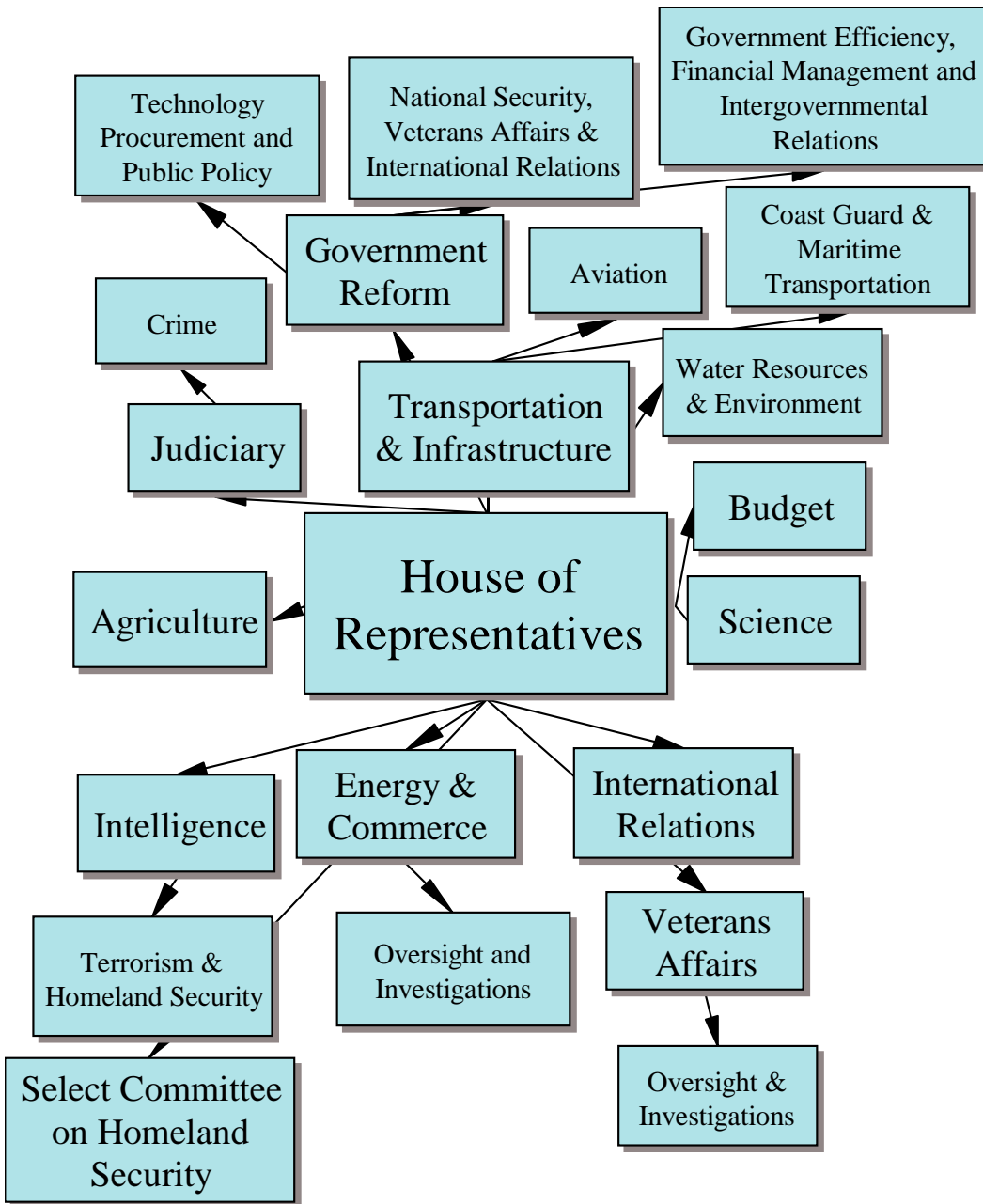


US Government: 24 January 2003



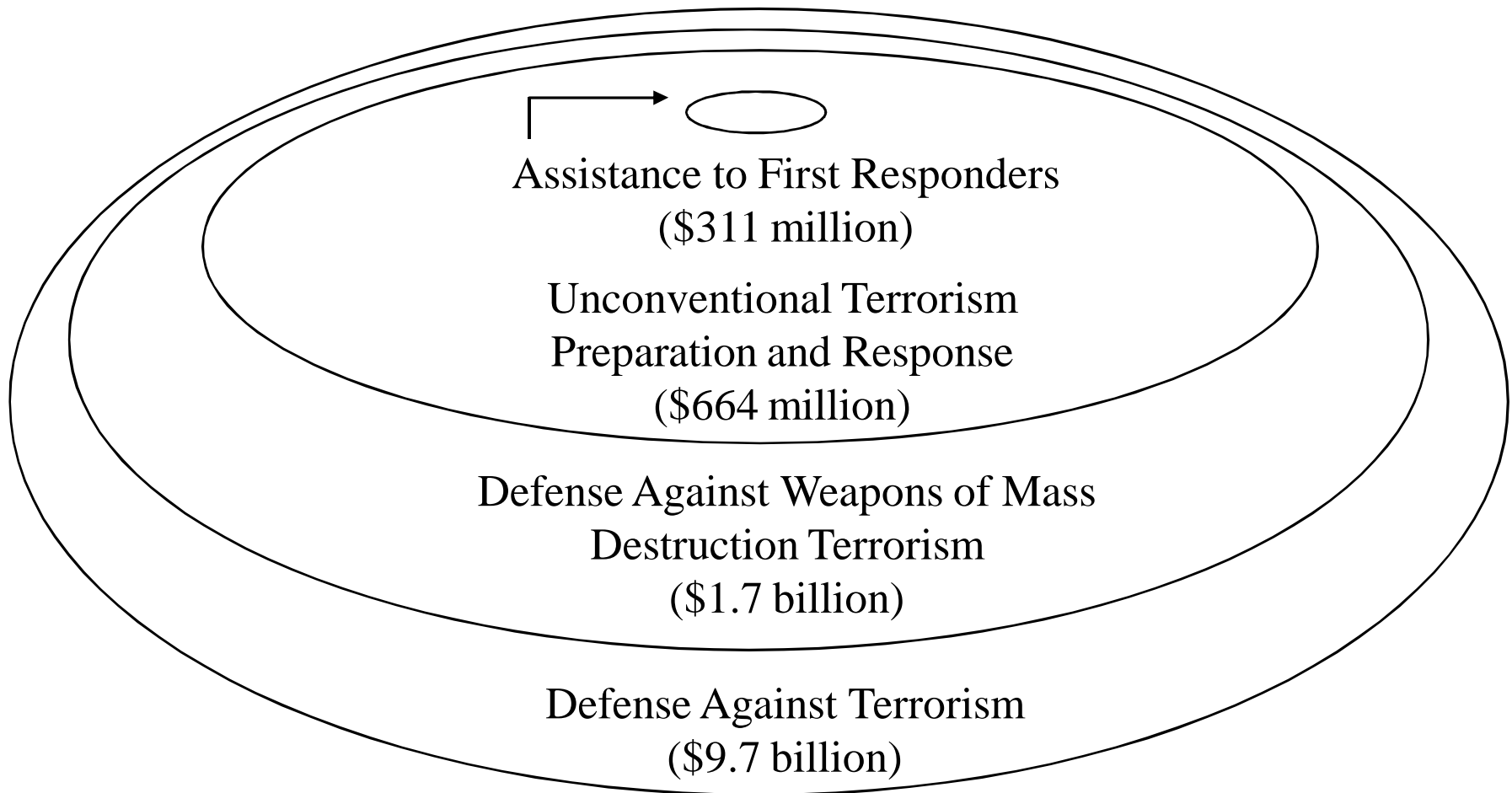


Congressional Oversight: Before. . . *and* After





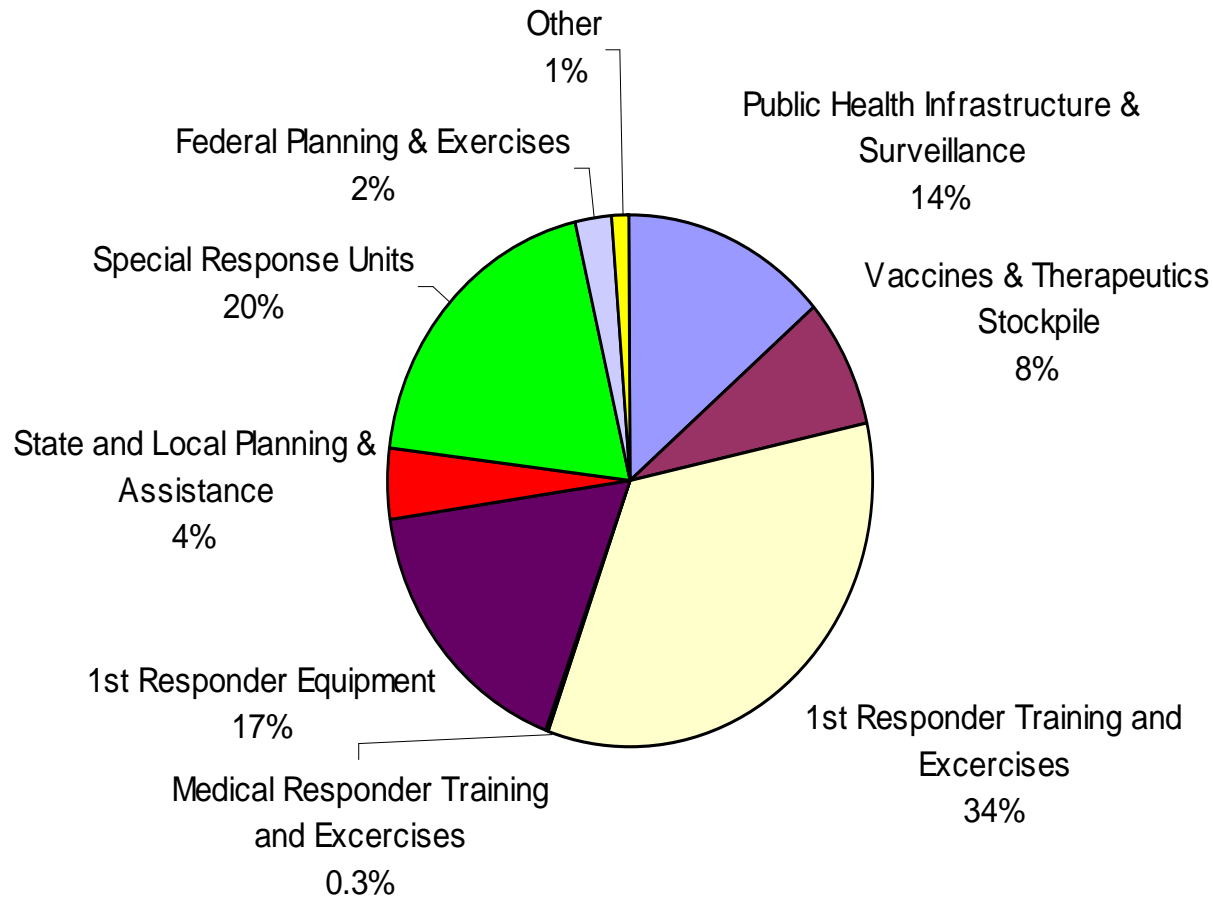
FY2001 Federal Counter-Terrorism Budget





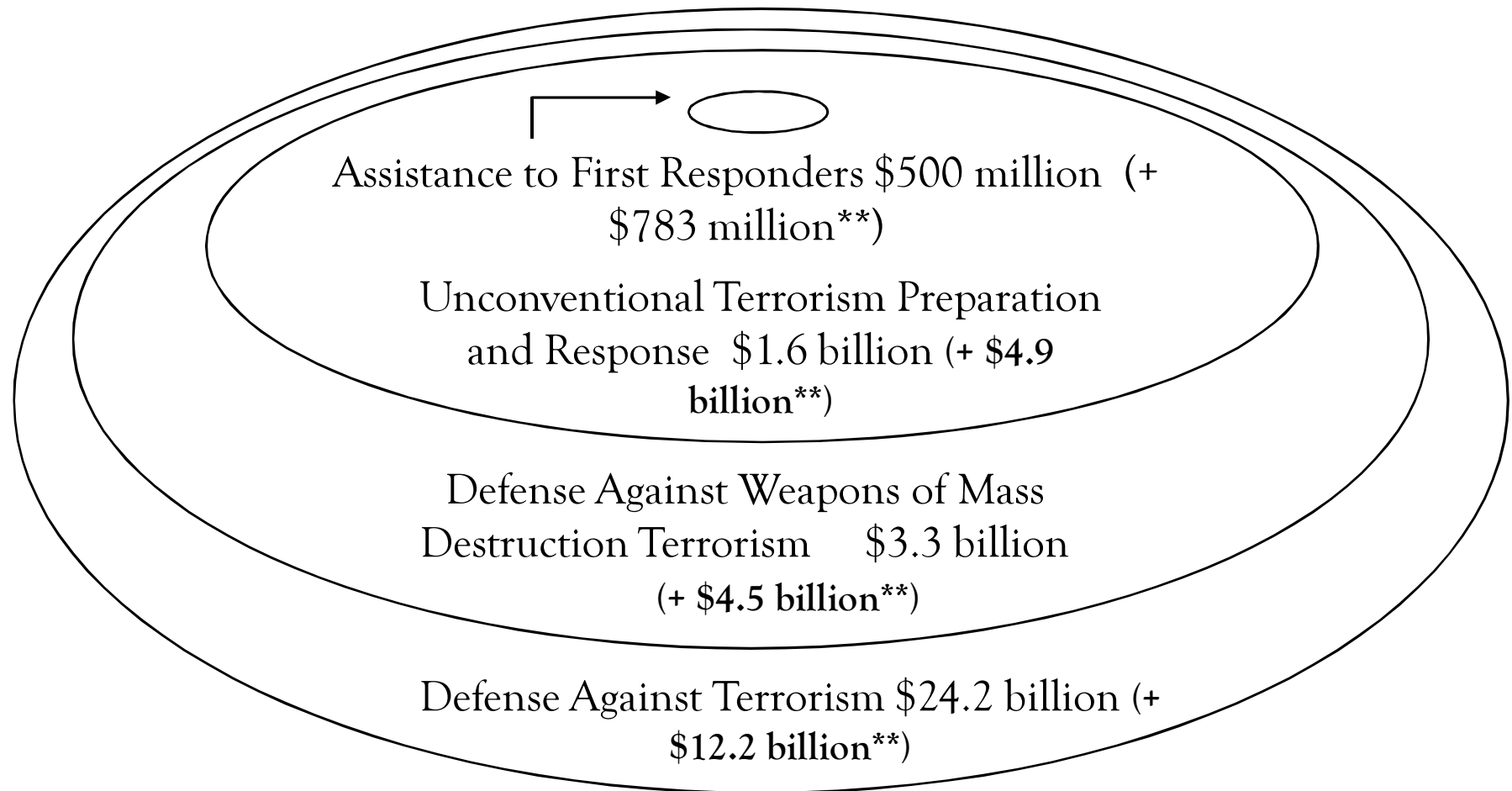
FY2001 Federal \$ to States, Locals

Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism: Preparedness and Response Total: \$663.5 million





FY2002 Federal Counter-Terrorism Budget



^{**}Emergency supplemental appropriations after 11 September 2001



Preparedness Instead of Rhetoric, Pork

- ◆ Step-by-step, not whole sale reorganization
- ◆ Emphasize front-line preparedness
 - Institutionalize training
 - Share lessons experienced, exemplary practices
- ◆ Create formula to sustain preparedness



Candidate Exemplary Practices

- ◆ Automatic hospital alerts

- ◆ Overcoming the hospital decontamination bottleneck:
 - Enhanced hospital capacity
 - Partnering mutual aid fire companies with hospitals

- ◆ Drive-through prophylaxis

- ◆ Pharmaceutical “bubbles”/Shelf Life Extension Program



Candidate Exemplary Practices

- ◆ Early warning syndrome surveillance:
 - 911 calls
 - Over-the-counter drug sales
 - Sentinel hospitals, nursing homes, laboratories, veterinarians
 - HMO call-in centers
 - School absenteeism
 - Public safety, transport personnel absenteeism



Candidate Exemplary Practices

◆ Regional Hospital Planning:

- Burden-sharing
- Emergency supplies
- Integration of state, federal assets
- Command, control, and communications
- Off-site care facilities
- Personnel reservoirs
- Security
- Casualty management
- Public information



Helping Citizens Cope

- ◆ Dispel the myths
- ◆ Explain relative risks:
 - Car accidents = 43,000+
 - Lightning = 60+
 - Bathtub = 330+
- ◆ What citizens can “do”
- ◆ Government = has plans, capabilities