BSL3 Planning, Programming, and Operations Symposium El Sokhna, Egypt November 17, 2008

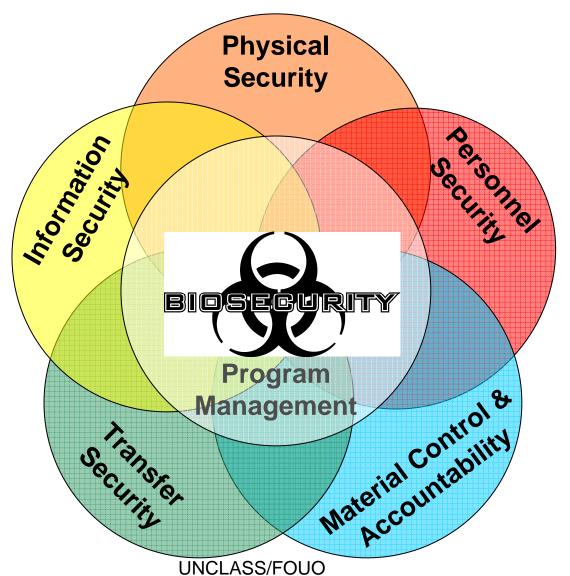


LABORATORY & LAW ENFORCEMENT PARNTERSHIPS

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Components of Biosecurity





LABORATORY BIOSAFETY & BIOSECURITY

- Common strategy
 - Implement graded levels of protection based on a risk assessment
- Methods of implementation must be carefully considered
 - Avoid compromising necessary infectious disease research and diagnostics
- Reduce the risk of crime and bioterrorism



RISK

- Function of the likelihood an adverse event will occur
- Laboratory work with pathogens will always involve some level of safety and security risk
- Resources for risk mitigation are not infinite



LAW ENFORCEMENT'S ROLE

- Minimize risk of material theft, diversion, and malicious use
 - Background investigations
 - Train and augment existing security force
 - Respond to criminal and suspicious activity



RELATIONSHIP: LABORATORIES & LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Very important to establish relationship early
- Familiarity of facility
- Who needs what?
- Lab protocol?
- Rules of engagement and thresholds
- Biosecurity risk assessment



COMMUNICATION LINKAGES

- Establishing mutually beneficial partnerships
- Establishing trust
- Developing trusted processes
- Identifying thresholds to take action



SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY

- New gene arrangements
- Dual-use challenge
 - Benefits
 - Harm
- Outreach to industry
- Suspicious customers or orders



SELECT AGENT PROGRAM

HHS/CDC

 Regulates possession, use, and transfer of bilogical agents and toxins that could pose a severe threat to *public health* and safety

USDA/APHIS

 Regulates possession, use, and transfer of select agents that could pose a severe threat to animal or plant health and/or animal or plant products

SELECT AGENT PROGRAM

- Criminal Justice Information Services Division (CJIS)
 - Conducts security risk assessments of nongovernmental entities and personnel needing access to select agents



SHARED ISSUES

- The "responsibility and authority" problem
- Needs:
 - Create authority and responsibility for investigation of bioterrorism investigations
 - Provide for threat based information sharing
 - Standardize and improve reporting statutes



TRAINING

- Recognition of dual use equipment and process
- Table Top Exercises (TTX)
 - Identify local leaders in the lab facility, public health, and law enforcement
 - Develop locally adaptable strategies
- Sharing resources
 - Linkage of indicators of bioterrorism across the labs, public health, and law enforcement
 - Use referenced details to support thresholds for action



PHYSICAL PROTECTION AREAS

Property protection areas

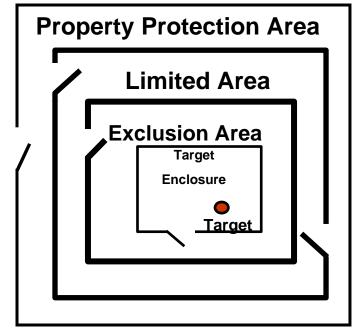
- Grounds
- Public offices
- Low risk pathogens or toxins

Limited areas

- Moderate risk pathogens or toxins
- Offices containing sensitive information
- Healthy animal care facilities
- Hallways surrounding exclusion areas

Exclusion areas

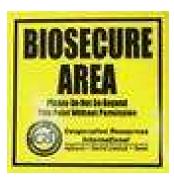
- High or extreme risk pathogens or toxins and contaminated animals
- Computer network hubs
- Electronic security system hubs





ACCESS CONTROL

- Authorized individuals allowed entry
- Authorized access to materials
- Implement stricter controls for highest risk assets
- Examples of access control measures
- Law enforcement potential involvement



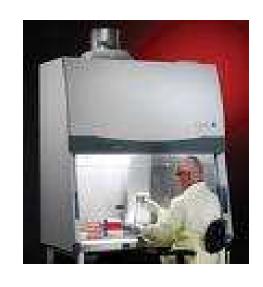


PERSONNEL SECURITY

- Personnel screening
- Badges
- Visitor control
- Training
- Potential roles for law enforcement









MATERIAL CONTROL & ACCOUNTABILITY

- Documentation
- Control
- Responsible individual
- Potential law enforcement efforts

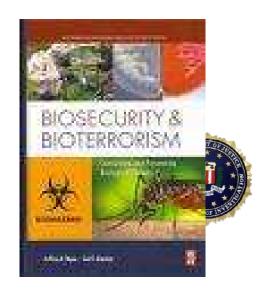




INFORMATION SECURITY

- Protect information that is too sensitive for public distribution
- Types of sensitive information
- Potential law enforcement involvement





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"The boss is worried about information security, so he sends his messages one alphabet letter at a time in random sequence."



UNCLASS/FOUO

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

- What are Dangerous Goods?
 - "Dangerous goods are articles or substances which are capable of posing a risk to health, safety, property, or the environment and ... which meet the criteria from one or more of the nine UN hazard classes"
- Know who is transporting dangerous goods and who is receiving them
- Establish shipping, receiving, and disposal areas

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

- "Paper trail" of bacterial agent transport and delivery
- Keep a running record of each individual who has possession of the biological agent en route
- Confirm receipt of biological agent at destination
- Documentation includes



CASE EXAMPLE

- Newark, New Jersey, USA
- Lab animals missing
- Lab contacted WMD Coordinator
- WMD Operations Unit notified
- Investigation
- Conclusion





QUESTIONS?

Thank you

