



Bridging the Gap Between the FBI and Medical Community





Learning Objectives:

- Background on FBI-WMD Response Process
- The CBRNE Threat Profile
- HIPAA
- Other FBI Response Initiatives









FBI - WMD Response Process







FBI Responsibilities

- Primary jurisdiction to investigate, apprehend and prosecute those responsible for acts of terrorism
 - ✓ Lead Federal LE agency for terrorist incidents
- Response and prevention
 - ✓ Identify, detect, deter and disrupt terrorist operations before they occur
- Cases may exercise FBI's criminal investigation authority and/or the FBI's authority to investigate threats to the national security.





FBI Organizational Structure

56 Field Offices, 380+ Resident







FBI HQ: WMD Directorate

- Oversight for WMD Criminal Investigations
- Coordinates WMD Threat Credibility Evaluations and Situational Updates with Federal Partner Agencies
- Manages crisis response to WMD incidents within the U.S.
- Coordinates with Federal response agencies; the White House, HHS/CDC, etc.







FBI's 56 Field Offices

Albany, New York Albuquerque, New Mexico

Anchorage, Alaska

Atlanta, Georgia

Baltimore, Maryland

Birmingham, Alabama

Boston, Massachusetts

Buffalo, New York

Charlotte, North Carolina

Chicago, Illinois

Cincinnati, Ohio

Cleveland, Ohio

Columbia, South Carolina

Dallas, Texas

Denver, Colorado

Detroit, Michigan

El Paso, Texas

Honolulu, Hawaii

Houston, Texas

Indianapolis, Indiana

Jackson, Mississippi

Jacksonville, Florida

Kansas City, Missouri

Knoxville, Tennessee

Las Vegas, Nevada

Little Rock, Arkansas

Los Angeles, California

Louisville, Kentucky

Memphis, Tennessee

Miami, Florida

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mobile, Alabama

Newark, New Jersey

New Haven. Connecticut

New Orleans, Louisiana

New York, New York

Norfolk, Virginia

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Omaha, Nebraska

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Phoenix, Arizona

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Portland, Oregon

Richmond, Virginia

Sacramento, California

Salt Lake City, Utah

San Antonio, Texas

San Diego, California

San Francisco, California

San Juan, Puerto Rico

Seattle, Washington

Springfield, Illinois

St. Louis, Missouri

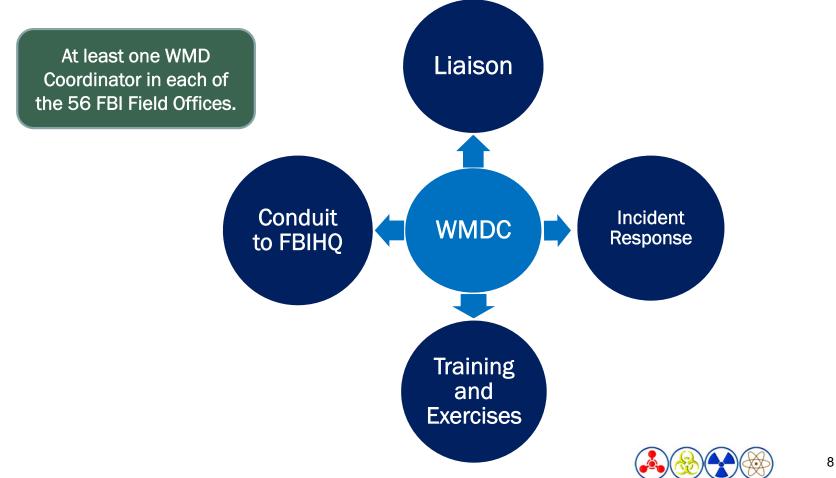
Tampa, Florida

Washington, D.C.





FBI Field Offices: WMD Coordinators





FBI Hazardous Evidence Response Program

- Support Hazardous Evidence Response Teams (HERTs) and Hazardous Evidence Response Components (HERCs)
- Provide WMD operational and technical training
- Coordinate lab and field office forensic and scientific response
- Provide WMD info/advice to Federal, State, and local agencies
- Research and development







Weapons of Mass Destruction Definitions

Defined in US law (18 USC § 2332a) as:

- (Explosives) Any explosive or incendiary device as defined in Title 18 USC, Section 921: bomb, grenade, rocket, etc.
- (Chemicals) Any weapon designed or intended to cause death or serious injury through the release or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals, or their precursors.
- (Biologicals) Any weapon involving a disease organism
- (Nuc/Rad) Any weapon that is designed to release radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life





WMD Statutes

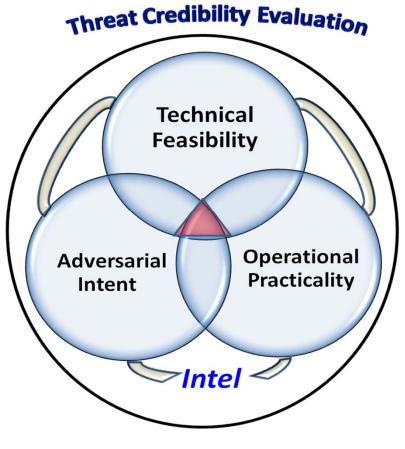
Statutes

- 18 USC §2332a (general WMD statute)
- 18 USC §175 (biological weapons)
 - -Crime to develop, transfer, possess, etc. <u>any</u> bio agent if not for peaceful purposes
 - -Crime to posses or transfer select agent if not registered
- 18 USC §876 (mailing threatening communications)
- 18 USC §1038 (hoaxes and false statements)





Threat Credibility Evaluation (TCE)







Investigative Challenges

- Agent Characteristics
 - Small quantities cause infection or intoxication
 - Difficult to track
 - Easy to conceal
 - Dual use components
 - Limited/unreliable field testing
- Signs and symptoms may not be seen days after event and usually 1st by health care system
 - Responders first to deal with "victims" and/or "crime scene"
- Naturally-occurring vs. Intentional Events







CBRNE Threats





Identifying the Threat

Potential Threat Actors

- International Terrorists
- Homegrown Violent Extremists
- Domestic Terrorists
- Criminals

Motivations

- Terror
- Criminal extortion / theft
- Financial gain (sellers)
- Criminal harm to others (e.g. murder)









Threat

NUCLEAR WEAPONS



WMD Threat Assessment















WMD Type





Chemical/Explosive Threats







What We Hear About

- Explosive Precursor Chemicals (EPCs)
 - Many over-the-counter materials
 - Mix or synthesize precursors to make explosives
 - Examples: Hydrogen peroxide, ammonium nitrate
- Toxic Industrial Chemicals (TICs)
 - Manufacturing, storage, and transport
 - No assembly required for weaponization
 - Releasable improvised device
 - Examples: Chlorine, anhydrous ammonia, cyanide
- Chemical Warfare Agents (CWAs)
 - Theft/diversion of stored weapons
 - Requires advance chemical knowledge/equipment
 - Nerve, blister, blood, choking agents
 - Examples: Sarin, sulfur mustard











Bio Threat







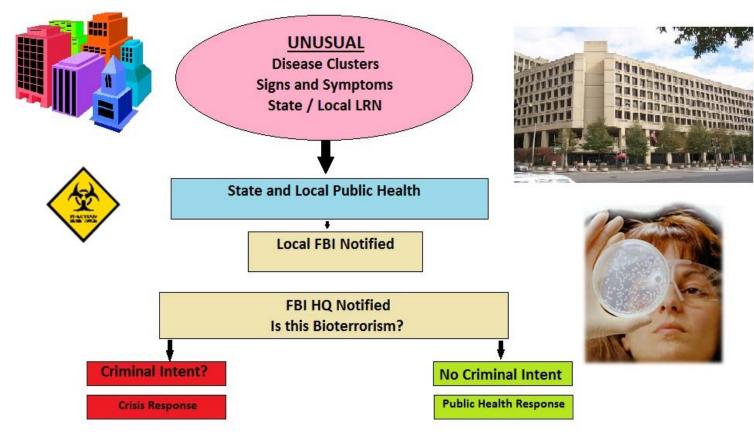
What We Hear About

- Powder letters/letters with unknown substances
- Suspicious activity (photo/video surveillance, threat calls, unsolicited visitors)
- Threats to use/spread biological agents
 - Social media, letters, in-person
- Select agent loss/theft/miss storage
- Cases of disease/unusual circumstances
 - B. anthracis, Ebola, Influenza





Investigations of Suspected Bioterrorism Events



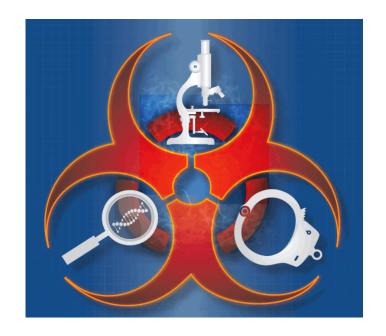




FBI-CDC Joint Criminal-Epidemiological Criminal Investigations (Crim-Epi) Program

Six Strategic Elements

- 1. Building relationships
- 2. Information sharing
- 3. Joint threat assessment
- 4. Joint investigation
- Memorandum of understanding/joint protocols
- 6. Joint training/exercises







FY 2019 Crim-Epi Workshop Schedule

- October 22, 2018 SLC and Helena, MT
- January 14, 2019 Houston, TX
- March 3, 2019 Raleigh and Charlotte, NC
- May 6, 2019 Miami, FL
- Aug./Sept. 2019 Knoxville, TN







Rad/Nuc Threat



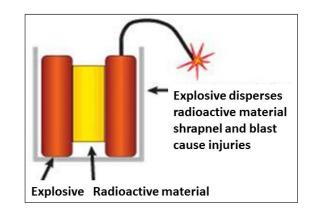




Radiological Threats

Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD)

- Improvised device to disseminate radioactive material (i.e. explosive, spray etc.)
- Cause contamination, disruption, or injury
 Radiological Exposure Device (RED)
 - Device intended to expose people to radiation without their knowledge
 - May be hidden in a public place, exposing those who sit or pass close by









What We Hear About

- Lost sources in transit
- Medical radioactive materials
- Theft of industrial radioactive devices
 - Soil Moisture/Density gauges 'TROXLER gauge'
 - Blood/research/food irradiators, teletherapy devices
 - Radiography camera and source capsules















Rad/Nuc Security Outreach

- Department of Energy (DOE)
 - National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA)
 - ✓ Office of Radiological Security (ORS)
- Security enhancements
 - Facilities with: Gamma Knife Treatment Centers and Blood Irradiator,
 Research Irradiator, and Sterilization Facilities
 - Domestic Security Enhancement Program
 - ✓ All federally funded
 - ✓ Provide funding and installation of In-Device Delay kit
 - ✓ Detection Upgrades
 - √3-day classroom and hands on instruction

Additional information: www.nnsa.energy.gov/rsp





How Do I Fit In ...

- Medical community is a HUGE resource
 - May prevent terrorism event from occurring
 - On scene during incident
 - Potential evidence/intelligence
 - Medical/treatment records
 - Best time to talk with the victim



Saving lives is the #1 priority.







Challenges

- Different investigative terminology, goals and objectives
- Team continuity/turnover
- Stereotypes
- Law enforcement presence may be intimidating
- Information sharing (HIPAA and criminal investigation/clearance)







Anthrax Outbreak in Scotland 2009-2010

BACKGROUND

- Started in Glasgow in December 2009
 - Cases of serious soft tissue infection among drug users
 - Confirmed as being due to infection with Bacillus anthracis
 - National investigation in January 2010
- Clinical presentations of anthrax were atypical
 - Untypical cutaneous anthrax lesions
 - Serious localized soft tissue infections
 - ✓ Accompanied by disproportionate tissue swelling
 - ✓ Fever was not a prominent feature
 - Not all cases had localized injection related lesions
 - Seriously ill patients (some rapid death), presented systemic anthrax infection and toxemia





SUMMARY OF EVENTS

- Most December 2009 and March 2010
- Ended December 2010
- 208 initially suspected cases had been formally investigated
 - 119 patients were ultimately classed as anthrax cases
- Heroin users, taking the drug via injection (IV, IM) and smoking
- Cases in England (5) and Germany (2) cases
- Genotyping identified ALL isolates were of a novel strain of anthrax
 - Closest strains from anthrax infected goats in Turkey
- No anthrax was found in samples of heroin itself





Control Measures

Law Enforcement

- Identifying and disrupting heroin distribution networks and dealer activities
- Confiscating heroin supplies where possible

Public Health

- Alerting heroin users to seek urgent attention if unwell
- Providing advice that all heroin circulating at the time had to be considered as potentially contaminated
- Promote drug users to seek treatment from drug addiction services

Guidance was provided on preventing secondary infection to individuals having potential personal contact with cases, heroin, and heroin contaminated property.



Law enforcement activities:

- Full investigation of each confirmed and probable case
- Identification of dealer networks
 - Seizure of heroin and arrest of dealers
- Gathering intelligence on heroin distribution networks
- Gathering and preparing evidence, possible judicial review
- Sending heroin samples for microbiological testing, toxicological and isotope analysis







Law Enforcement Heroin Trafficking Intelligence:

- Imported from regions of Afghanistan and Pakistan
- Raw product transported to other countries for heroin conversion
- Processed and packaged in rudimentary laboratories
 - Introduction of contaminants
 - Goat skins in heroin trafficking
- 80 to 90% heroin reaching the UK supplied via Turkey
- Quantities imported fluctuate due to demand
 - Most cases occurred from December 2009 to March 2010
 - Anticipation of the Christmas and New Year period





CONCLUSIONS

- Epidemiological evidence supports heroin was the vehicle
 - Exposure by injection and smoking
- Police intel on heroin trafficking trade supports public health
 - Contaminated via a single infected animal (or hide)
 - Somewhere in transit between Afghanistan/Pakistan and Scotland
 - Probably Turkey
- Contaminated heroin could be imported to the UK again







HIPAA





What is HIPAA?

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996

- Federal privacy protections for individually identifiable public health information (PHI)
- Sets out how and with whom PHI may be shared
- Gives individuals certain rights regarding their health information
 - Rights to access or request corrections
- Hospitals, most clinics, physicians, and other health care practitioners are HIPAA covered entities





Disclosure of PHI to Law Enforcement

- With individual's signed HIPAA authorization
- Prevent/lessen a serious and imminent threat to health/safety of individual/ public
- In good faith believes evidence of a crime occurred on the premises (covered entity's)
- Alert death of individual, when suspicion that death resulted from criminal conduct
- Responding to an off-site emergency, as necessary to alert criminal activity







Disclosure of PHI to Law Enforcement (cont.)

- When required by law
 - Gunshots or stab wounds
- Comply with court order or court-ordered warrant, subpoena, or summons issued by a judicial officer, or official administrative request Identifying/locating a suspect, fugitive, material witness, or missing person
 - Limited to basic demographic and health information
- Emergency declared by the President AND a Public Health Emergency declaration by the Secretary of HHS
 - Under Section 1135 of the Social Security Act

For more info please use HHS's HIPAA website:

https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/faq/disclosures-for-law-enforcement-purposes?language=es



Disclosure of PHI to Law Enforcement (cont.)

Disclaimer:

HIPAA regulations do not supersede state laws that are more restrictive in safeguarding PHI

Case managers should refer to the policies and procedures of their employing agency regarding the use and disclosure of PHI







Other Response Initiatives





BCU's Countermeasures Initiatives

- Animal-Plant Health Joint Crim-Epi Workshop
- Ricin Initiative
- LRN Education and Outreach
- Biosecurity Education and Outreach
- Big Data
- International Biosecurity and Prevention Forum (IBPF) www.ibpforum.org









WMDD's Countermeasures Initiatives

Nuc/Rad Countermeasures Unit (NRCU)

- FBI-CDC Joint Radiological Awareness and Response Workshop
- Alarm Response Training (ART)
- Silent Thunder TTX

Chemical Countermeasures Unit (CCU)

- National Improvised Explosives Familiarization (NIEF)
- Chemical Industry Outreach Workshop

Infrastructure Countermeasures Unit (ICU)

Food Defense Workshop





FBI InfraGard Coordinator

- Started in 1996- www.infragard.org
- Partnership between the FBI and the private sector
- Grouping of businesses, academic institutions, state and local law enforcement agencies, etc. formed to prevent hostile acts against the U.S.
- Specifically addresses 16 critical infrastructure sectors to

include health care and public health





Other FBI Initiatives

- CyWatch
 - Cyber intrusion and prevention response
 - Call 1-855-292-3937
- Office of Victim's Assistance (OVA)
 - Terrorism and Special Jurisdiction Unit (TSJU)
 - Victim Services Division (VSD)
- Office of Partner Engagement (OPE)
 - Violence Reduction Unit (VRU)
 - Active Shooter Program









Summary

- The FBI WMD Coordinator is your WMD POC
- The FBI InfraGard Coordinator is your Critical Infrastructure POC
- CBRN threat encompasses chemicals (including explosives),
 biological agents and toxins, and radiological/nuclear materials
- The co-lead FBI and CDC Joint Criminal-Epidemiological Investigations Workshop helps to bridge the gap between the law enforcement and health communities
- Major HIPAA caveat we look to in WMD investigation is to "prevent/lessen a serious and imminent threat to health/safety of individual/public"
- We are here to help, and have numerous outreach training/materials for a holistic FBI response





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QUESTIONS?

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