



Biosecurity: Enhancing Security in an Increasingly Unsecure World

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Slides available @ http://casi.asu.edu/



Biosecurity

biodefense

- combating malevolent biological assault from terrorists/nation states
- not just humans as targets (animals, food supply)
- not just bugs (dual-use biology and disruption of key body biological pathways)

public health

combating naturally occurring biological threats

dual-use technologies

 scientific methods and knowledge which can be used for both beneficent and malevolent purposes

Biosecurity

- collective term embracing biodefense, public health and dual-use technologies
- fundamental component in national security
- understanding how changes in biological systems threaten health and societal stability
 - directly and indirectly
 - infectious disease, food production, climate change
 - disruption of transportation and supply chains, economic loss and risk of civil disorder
- chronic social and economic instabilities as triggers of political turmoil and military conflict

Global Health: Understanding the Implications of Major Economic and Environmental Dislocations



Biosecurity

- identification of the threat spectrum (awareness, intelligence)
 - static, dynamic, overt or covert
 - natural or anthropogenic
- adequacy of detection, pre-emption, preparedness, recovery and attribution capabilities (resiliency)
- risk assessment and needed level of investment in protection and preparedness (public policy)
- who pays for preparedness? (public policy, market dynamics)
- who is responsible/accountable for biosecurity? (public policy, organization, politics, media responses)
- myriad ethical and legal issues (surveillance, civil liberties, rationing, counter-terrorism targets, publication of dual-use knowledge)

Understanding Complexity

A Dangerous Void
in
Seeking Answers to Big Questions
and
Solutions to Global Challenges

Preparedness: Building Resilient Systems and The "All Hazards" Challenge

The 'Fog of Disaster': Crisis Standards of Care and Proliferation of Unanticipated Events and Consequences









Infectious Disease: A Powerful Force in Human Evolution



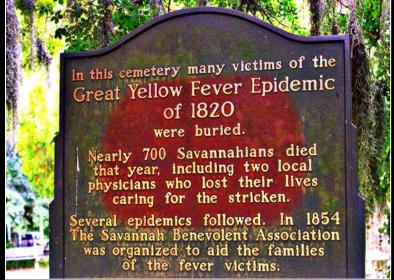




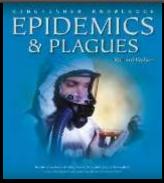


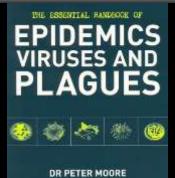


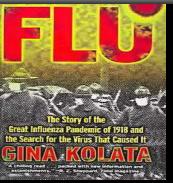


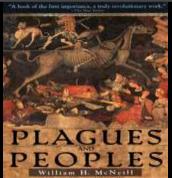


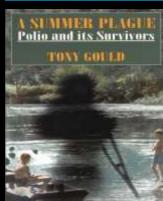
Infectious Disease: A Powerful Force in Human Evolution

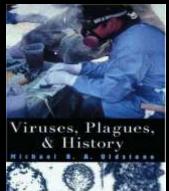


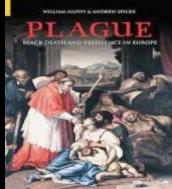


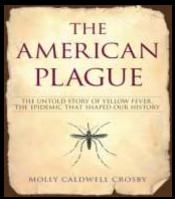


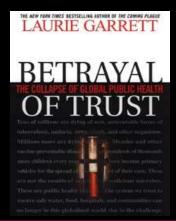


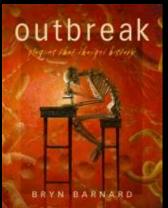


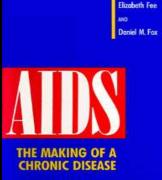


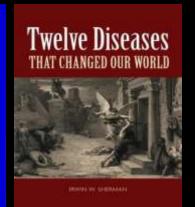












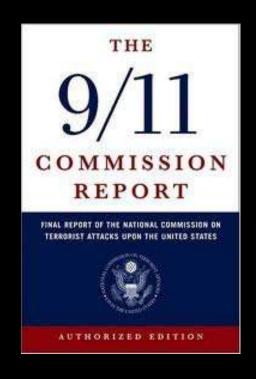
Terrorism and The New Calculus of National Security and Foreign Affairs











"We believe the 9/11 attacks revealed four kinds of failures; in imagination, policy, capabilities and management."

9/11 Commission Report 2004

New Polarities and Asymmetries

nation state adversaries



non-state actors

 geographically constrained adversaries



 new group identities via internet virtualscapes

dominant concept of national identity



virtual Jihadist movement/caliphate

 formal, national governing structures for diplomacy



autonomous cells and global terror networks

 western social democratic ideologies and international legal codes of conduct



- theocratic fundamentalism
- 'no limits': 'duty to kill'

New Polarities and Asymmetries

 massive cost of defense against expanding threat spectrum/sources



 low cost offensive advantage to adversaries

 increasing fraction of scientific discovery with dual-use potential



threat proliferation and diversification

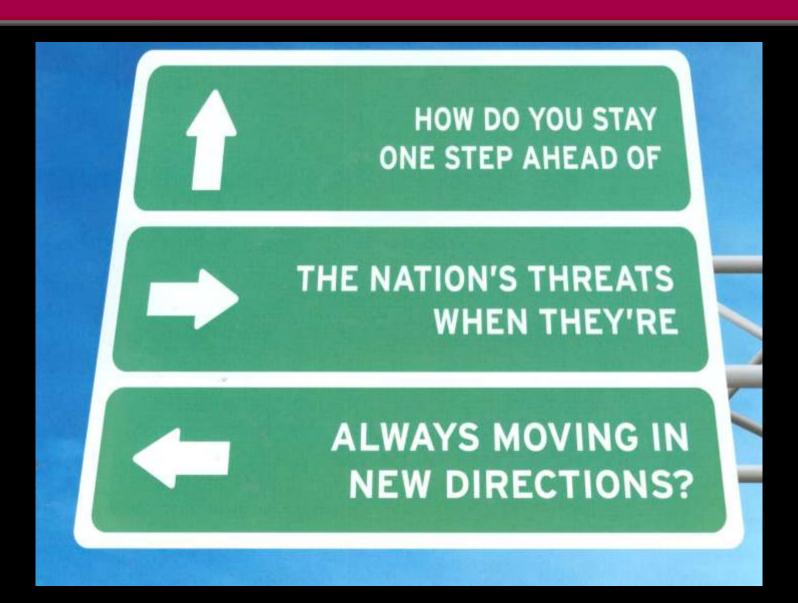
rapid technology diffusion

disruptive technologies



 synthetic biology, cyberspace and outer space as new strategic vectors of radical change

- -industrial competitiveness
- -national security



Building Resilient and Agile Systems for Biosecurity

Bioterrorism

Infectious
Diseases
of
Natural
Origin

Environmental and Ecological Impacts on Disease Emergence





The Evolving Nature of Human Infectious and Parasitic Diseases

1407 species of human pathogens

- 538 bacteria 208 viruses 317 fungi
- 57 protozoa 287 helminths
- 60% are zoonoses
- over 70% zoonoses arise from interactions with wildlife
- Emerging Infectious Diseases (EIDs)
 - 58 in last 25 years
 - viruses significantly over-represented
 - helminths under-represented

The Global Public Health Challenge Posed by Rapid Urbanization in Developing Countries

High Disease Transmission

Expanded Eco-niches and Increased Zoonotic EID Risks







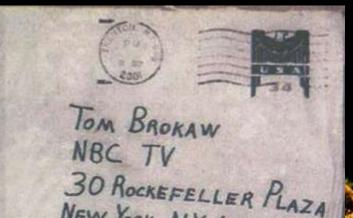
Major Deficits in Health Infrastructure



Lack of Safe Water



Toxic Waste



NEW YORK NY 10112

1011240002

09-11-01

THIS IS NEXT

TAKE PENACILIN NOW

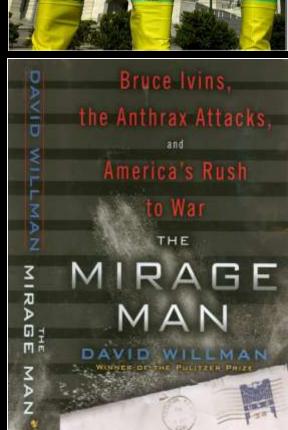
DEATH TO AMERICA
DEATH TO ISRAEL

ALLAH IS GAEAT

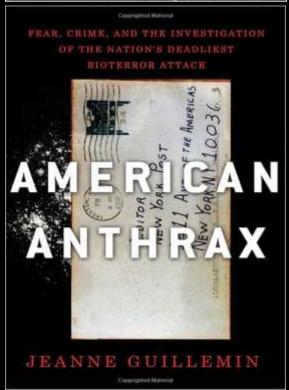
"I will show you fear in a handful of dust" T.S. Elliot











THE SOVIET BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS PROGRAM A HISTORY

MILTON LEITENBERG
RAYMOND A. ZILINSKAS

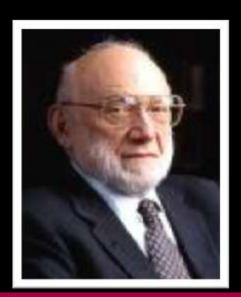
Delusion and Reality



"It is time to close the book in infectious diseases and declare the war against pestilence won"

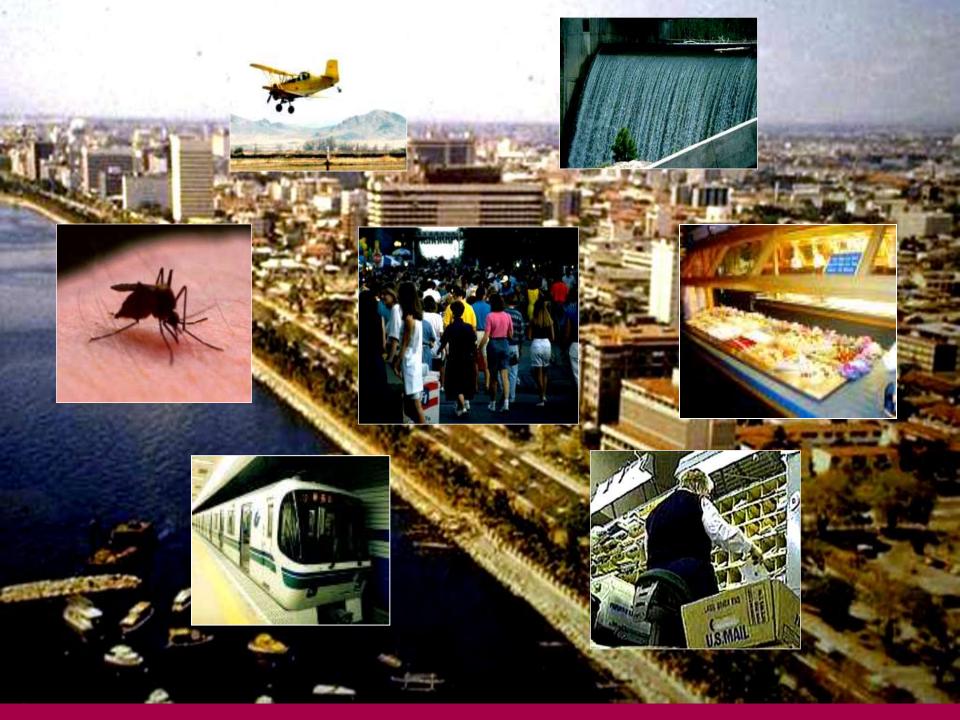
U.S. General William H. Stewart (1966)

Source: http://www.lhncbc.nlm.nih.gov/apdb/phsHistory/faqs.html



"The future of humanity and microbes will likely evolve as episodes of our wits versus their genes"

Dr. Joshua Lederberg, Nobel Laureate Science (2000) 6, 427-30



Preparedness: Building Resilient Systems



"It's no use saying: "We're doing our best."
You have got to succeed in doing
what is necessary"
Sir Winston Churchill



"Our role is to protect against the unseen, the unexpected and the unknown"

"It's not what you don't know that can hurt you. It's what you can't find"

Donald Rumsfeld US Secretary of Defense

Preparedness: Building Resilient Systems

- is the problem defined?
- are there actions for meaningful intervention?
 - tractable, measurable
- if not, how can these be developed and implemented (resources, infrastructure, logistics cost)?
- what are the principal risks and obstacles to success? (technical, economic, political, social, legal)
- how are these barriers being addressed and, if not, what is needed to reduce/eliminate them? (vulnerability assessment)

Preparedness: Building Resilient Systems

- are the necessary resources available: financial, personnel, skills, infrastructure?
- have all elements been tested under simulated emergency situations?
- are organizational structures and processes sufficiently agile for rapid response?
- are roles, responsibilities and accountabilities defined and understood for every constituency involved?
 - from local to global

The Three Core Components of Bioincident Management

Command and Decision Authorities

Healthcare
System
and
Public Health
Capabilities

Maintenance of Civil Order and Public Trust

- robust inter-operable communication networks for real-time situational awareness and rapid actions
- managing the media and the 'worried well'
- transparency, credibility and public trust

The Imperative for Integrated CB Defense Capabilities

Sustained Combat Power

CB Threats & Hazards

Agent Doses on Delivery Target

Downwind Dispersal

Doses Absorbed **Symptoms**



Medical Pretreatment

Contamination



Individual & Collective Protection



Avoidance and NBC Battle Management (Detection, Identification, Reconnaissance & Warning)



Installation Force Protection



Medical Treatment

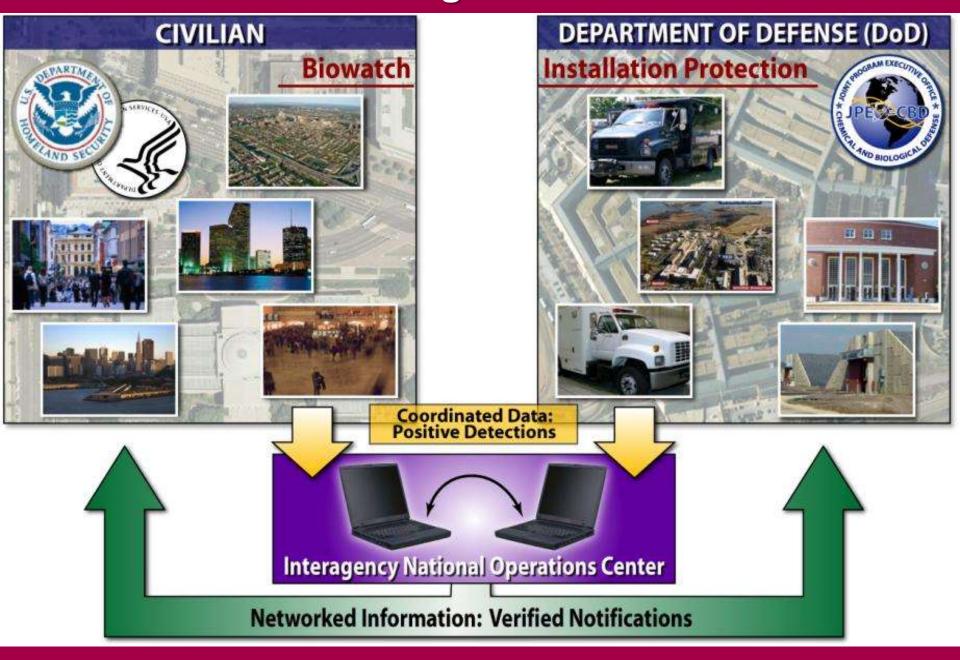


Information Systems



Decontamination, Restoration

National Biomonitoring Notification Architecture



Speed Matters! Delayed Detection Kills Lives

- global surveillance against infectious disease outbreaks
 - E.H. Chen et. al. (2010) PNAS 107, 21701
- 398 WHO-verified outbreaks 1996-2009
- median times
 - 23 days for event detection
 - 32 days for public communication
 - 35 days for official laboratory confirmation
 - 48 days for inclusion in WHO Disease Outbreak News

No Ambiguity - No Error: No Problem! The Omnipresent Dilemma of Uncertainty When Political Leaders Want Certainty



"Insufficient data, Captain"



"Insufficient data is not sufficient, Mr. Spock.

You're the Science Officer.

You're supposed to have sufficient data all the time"

Star Trek The Immunity Syndrome

Detection of Infectious Disease Threats:

Not A Hazmat or Wide Area Sensor Network Solution



Emergency Rooms and Farms Will be the Front Line



Surveillance Systems for the Rapid Detection and Control of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases

Signatures of Pathogenic Organisms Global
Network
of
Surveillance
and Diagnostic
Testing Systems

Rapid
Analysis
and
Response to
Diagnostic and
Surveillance
Information

Profile



Sense



Act



The Ever Shifting Dimension of EIDs

West Nile Virus, New York 2001



West Nile Virus, Dallas, TX 2012



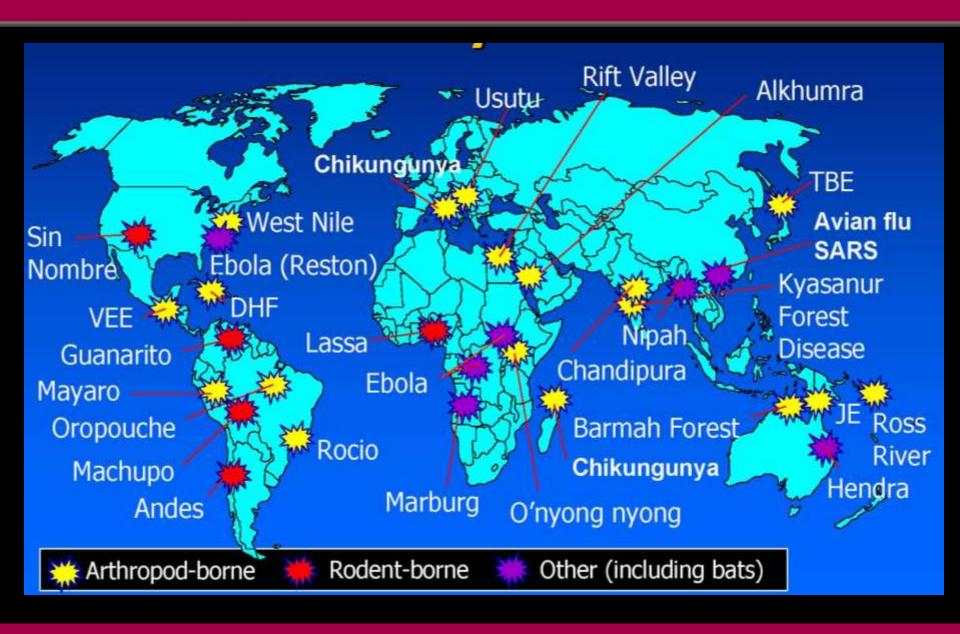
Monkeypox, USA May-June 2003



African Swine Fever, Russia 2012

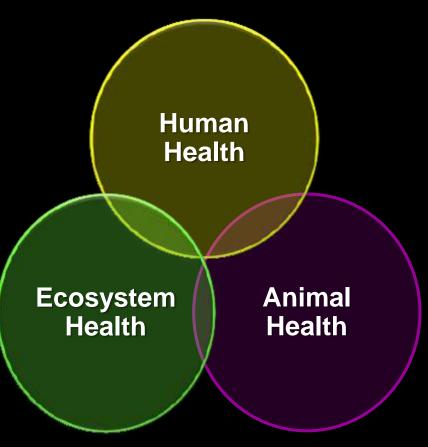


Emerging Infectious Diseases (EIDs)



The Rationale for Integration of Historically Separate Domains and Responsibilities

"One Health"



- most effective control route for zoonotic threats to humans is via the relevant animal population(s)
- knowledge of the potential impact of ecosystem perturbations on emergence of novel zoonoses must be accorded high priority
- disparity in animal and human public health capacity undermines global disease control

Global Transport and Trade: New Interactions of People, Animals and Product Supply Chains

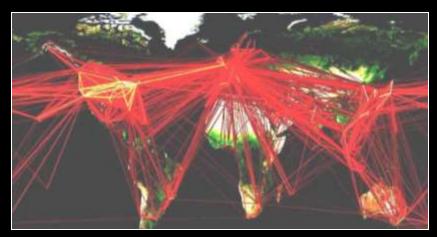
The Super Vector



World Container Traffic Doubled Since 1997



Billion Cross-Border Travelers



Global Food Networks





Global Disease Surveillance



EMERGEncy ID NET









Public Health Department's Surveillance









U.S. Influenza Sentinel Provider Surveillance Network



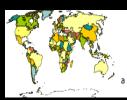






Quarantine Activity Reporting System (QARS).





GeoSentinel

The Global Surveillance Network of the ISTM and CDC

a worldwide communications & data collection network of travel/tropical medicine clinics





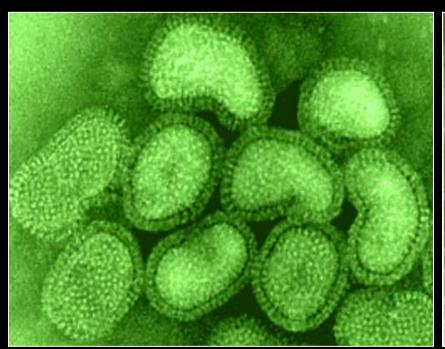




Geodemographic Information Systems (GIS): Real-Time, Front Line, Ground Zero Data from Field Sampling and Sentinels



Maintaining Global Preparedness for a High Virulence Pandemic





- H1N1: high transmissibility low virulence/mortality
- H5N1: low transmissibility high virulence/mortality
- H5N1 x (H1N1) or (X): potential for devastating pandemic

Sensor Networks for Remote Health Status Monitoring: Wireless Integrated Data Systems

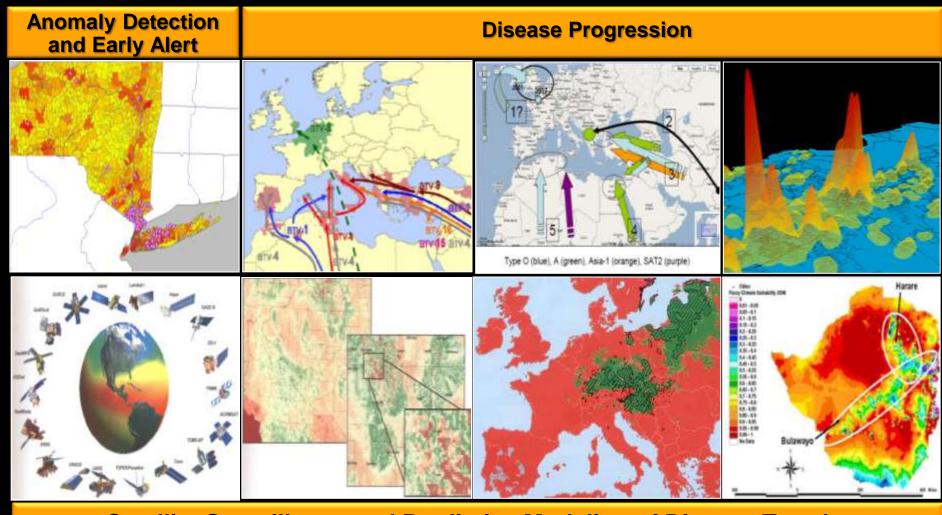


- geolocation data (where)
- temporal information (when)
- contextual information (what)
- improved decision support (action)





Geodemographic Information Systems: Mapping Disease Patterns and Modeling Trends



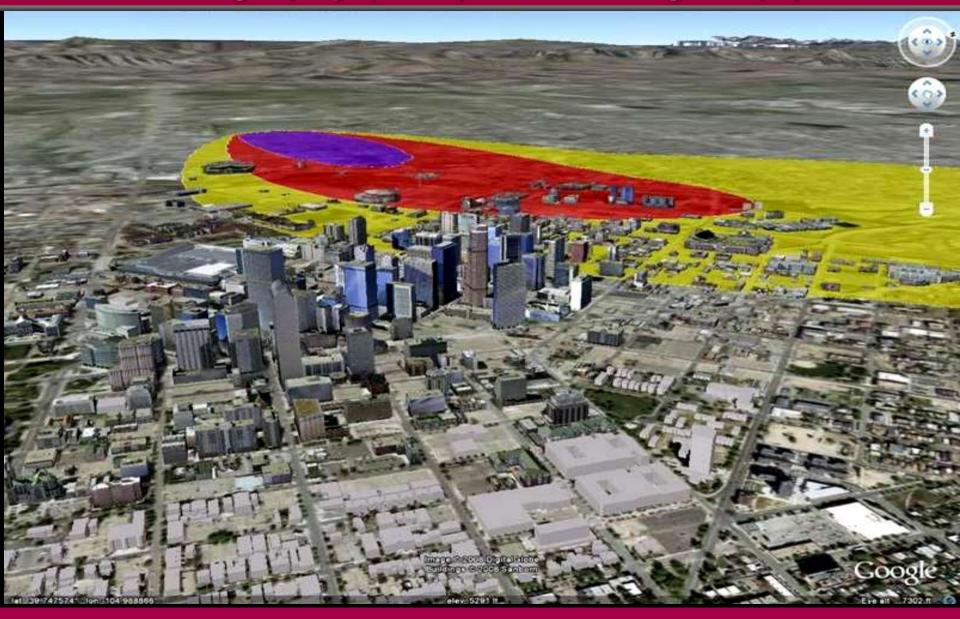
Satellite Surveillance and Predictive Modeling of Disease Trends

Building Resilience: Complex Systems-Based Integration of Diverse Functions and Organization

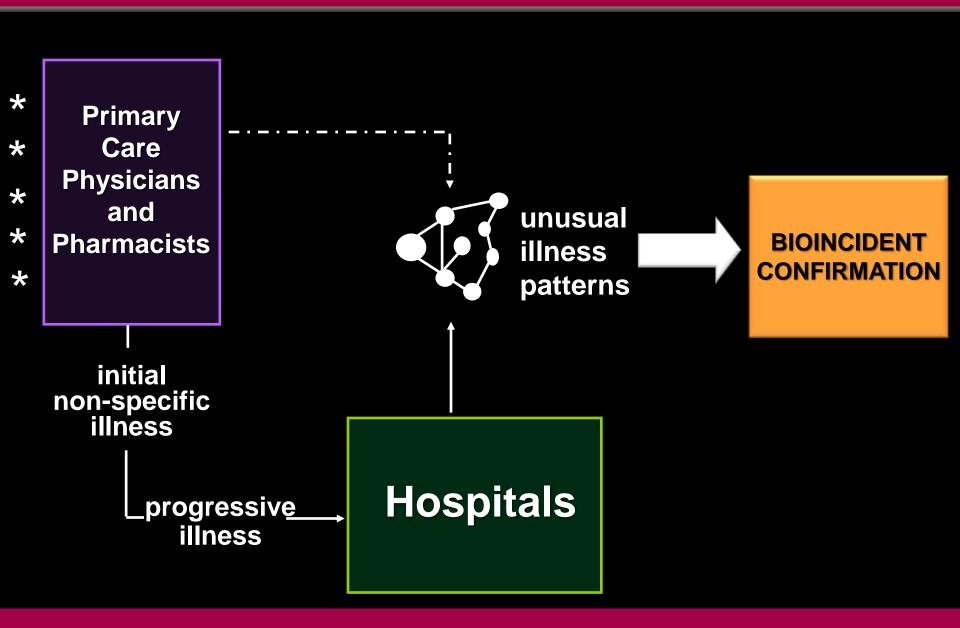




Modeling the Exposure Zone Geography (NCB) and Contagion (B)



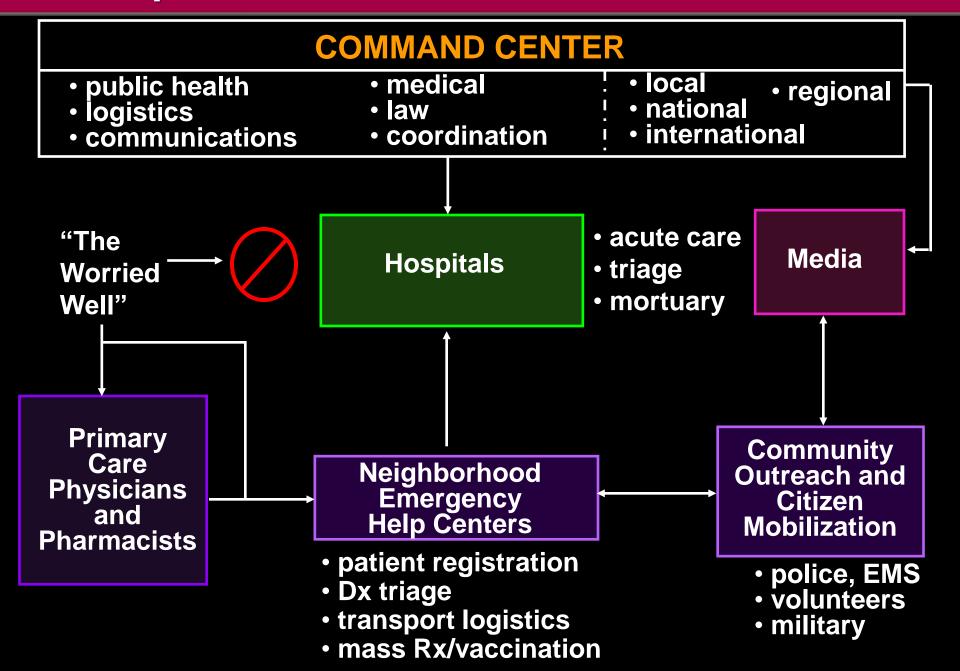
The Lag Phase in Bioincident Detection



Location, Location



Consequence and Crisis Control in a Bioincident



Use of GIS for Management of Population Movement, Healthcare Facilities and Supply Chains for Optimum Bioincident Control



Distribution of Medical Emergency Supplies for a Major Epidemic/Pandemic







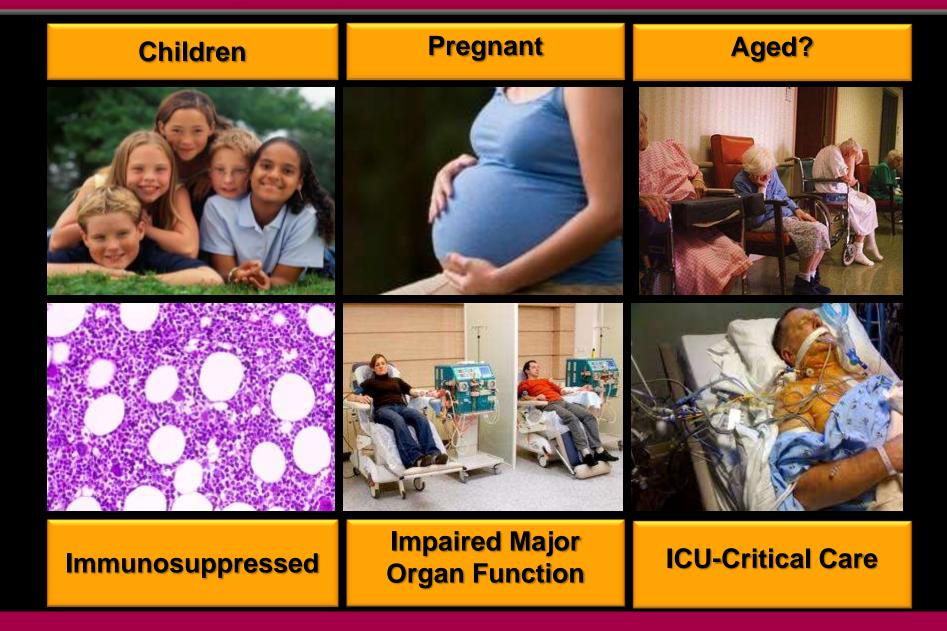
- pre-positioning for known threats: The Strategic National Stockpile
- rapid movement by commercial carriers
- managing political/public/media responses for bioincidents with limited or no Rx/vaccine options

Vulnerability of Global, National and Local Supply Chains in a Major Epidemic/Pandemic

Medicines

- "just-in-time" supply networks
 - major hospitals 2/3 deliveries per day
- out-patient prescription drugs
 - insurance company limits on prescription volume (USA)
- majority of drug intermediates, excipients and final products sourced off-shore
- 95% generic drugs used in US (64% of total Rx) are made off-shore, primarily in PRC and India
- no national stockpile for routine prescriptions

Medical Countermeasures (MCMs) for Special Populations: Emergency Use Authorization



Control of Population Movement and Supply Chain Networks





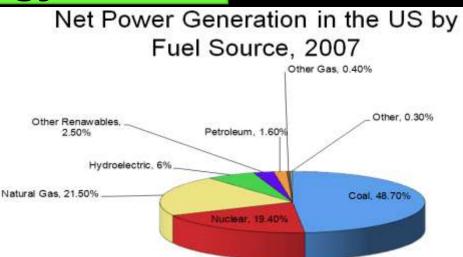


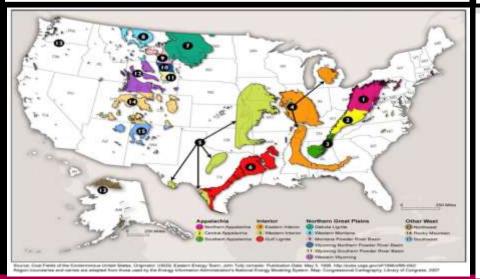


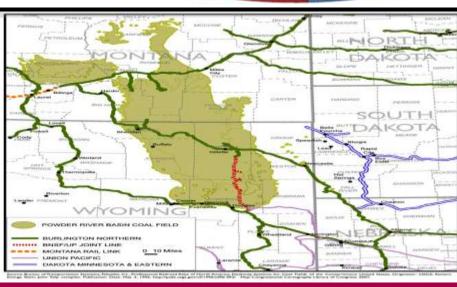
Vulnerability of Global, National and Local Supply Chains in a Major Epidemic/Pandemic

Energy









SO-H1N1 (2009)

The first question President Obama received during his press conference on April 29, 2009 was: "Why aren't you closing the Mexico-US border to prevent the entry of swine flu?"







Informing the Public: A Critical and Unenviable Challenge

- media sensationalism and public panic
- pressure on governments to make illogical but politically expedient decisions
- in a severe outbreak the shock factor from level of fatalities will be unprecedented in modern peace times with unpredictable consequences
- unpredictable unilateral decisions by other governments, restricting trade, travel and shipment of goods
- extended supply chains might break down completely

The Crucial Role of the Media in Incident Management







Pre-recorded Modules

Familiar (Trusted?) Face(s)

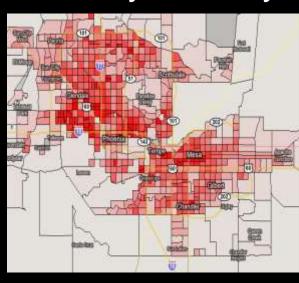
Credibility and Reality



Setting Examples to Limit Civil Disorder



Authoritative Leadership



Community Cooperation

International Response, Coordination and Containment of Global Incidents

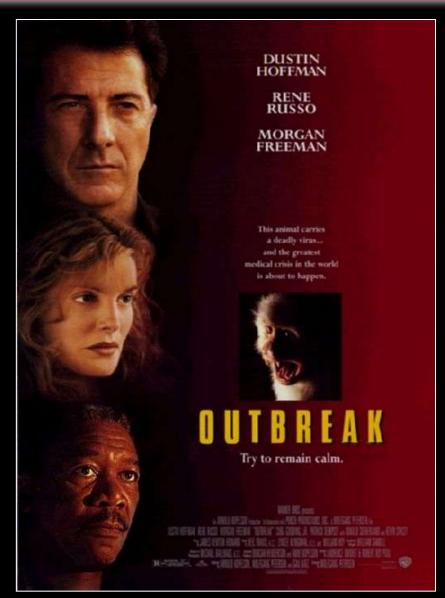
- international Health Regulations and timely alerting
 - incentives not penalties
- epicenter "cordon sanitaire" and quarantine
 - prudent resource deployment
- national sovereignty
 - decisions
 - samples
 - treatment
- priorities for rationed distribution of treatments
 - producer nations vs. epicenter vs. DCs
- lack of harmonized international response policies

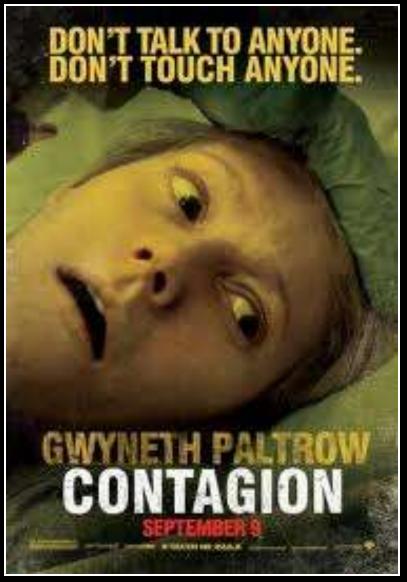
Comfort, Complacency and Commitment

"But I must go and meet the danger there, or it will seek me in another place, and find me worse provided."

- William Shakespeare, Henry IV

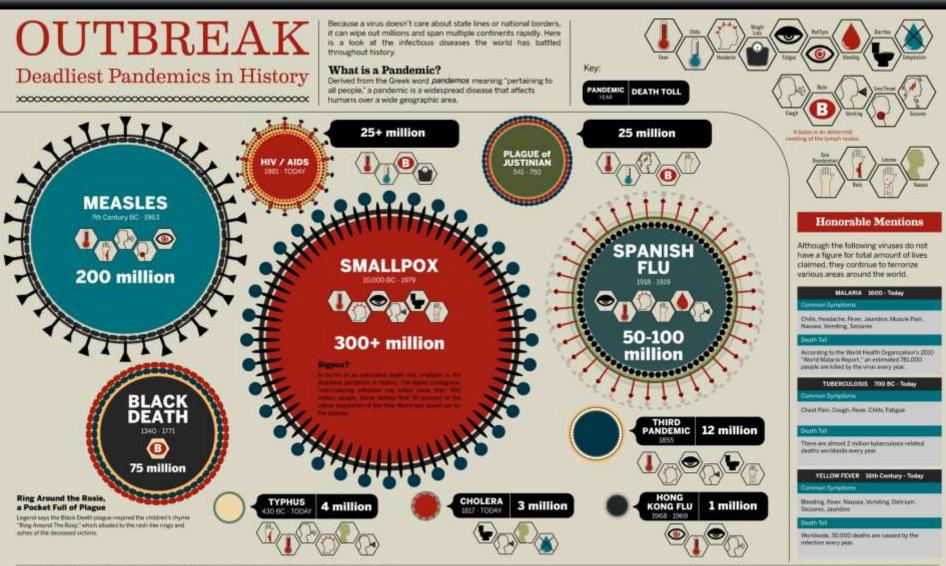
..... and then a technical miracle cure occurs with dramatic rapidity and always created by an individual scientific genius





Bad Bugs and Few New Drugs

OUTBREAK: Deadliest Pandemics in History



Comfort and Complacency: The Enemies of Vigilance and Preparedness











"WOULD YOU LIKE THAT TO BE A STEAK WITH A BROAD-SPECTRUM ANTIBIOTIC, OR ONE WITH A VARIETY OF THERAPEUTIC PROTEINS?"

NO ESKAPE!: Resistant Bugs and Few New Drugs





- increasing resistance in G⁺ and G⁻ pathogens in hospital and community settings
- the ESKAPE pathogens

 Enterococcus faecium
 Staphylococcus aureus
 Klebsiella pneumoniae
 Acinetobacter baumanii
 Pseudomonas aeruginosa
 Enterobacter species

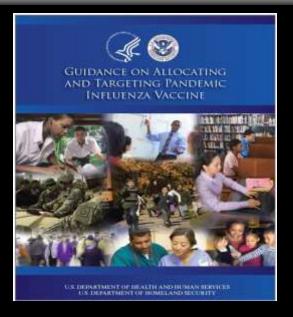
SOI H1N1 Influenza ("Hamageddon?)



The Imperative for Innovation in Vaccine Production Technologies









"If this virus was killing more of its victims, there'd be lots of questions about whether this vaccine was produced soon enough"

> Dr. Michael Osterholm Director, CIDRAP, Univ. Minnesota USA Today 8 Oct. 2009

Challenges in Development and Production of Prepandemic Influenza Vaccine

- ultimate causative agent is not known
- timing cannot be predicted
- 13 billion doses required
- harmonized global policies
 - production
 - priorities for use
 - rapid regulatory approval

Public Response to H1N1 Vaccine for Pandemic Protection



"Millions demand it,
millions refuse it,
and millions don't know what to think"

John Carroll Editor, FierceBiotech (23 Oct. 2009)

Vaccine Safety:

Media Sensationalism and Celebrity Quackery









Mass Casualty Decontamination Challenge

How do you go from decontaminating a few ambulatory, protected responders...





...to hundreds of incapacitated, unprotected civilians?

Future Trajectory Trends and Threat Expansion

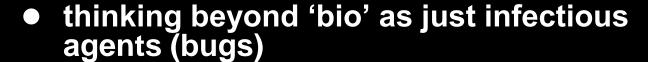




New 'Dual-Use' Technologies

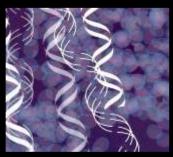
The Expanded Dimension of the 'Bio' Challenge







- systems biology
 - targeted disruption of ANY body function
 - novel C and B threats



- synthetic biology
 - exploring biospace: designing new life forms
 - designer organisms to attack materials/infrastructure

Synthetic Biology: Engineering Novel Organisms with Novel Functions



C332,652; H492, 388; N98, 245; O131, 196 P7, 501; S2,340 (a.k.a. poliovirus)



ATTGACTGCAA(design specifications)

Pandemic Avian Influenza as a Natural and/or Engineered Pathogen



From: F. Guterl. Scientific American June 2012

Oversight of Synthetic Biology: Risk, Regulation and Responsibility

Biosafety: Risk from Legitimate R&D/Industrialization Biosecurity:
Deliberate Use
to Cause Harm

Biohackers and Democratization of New Technology











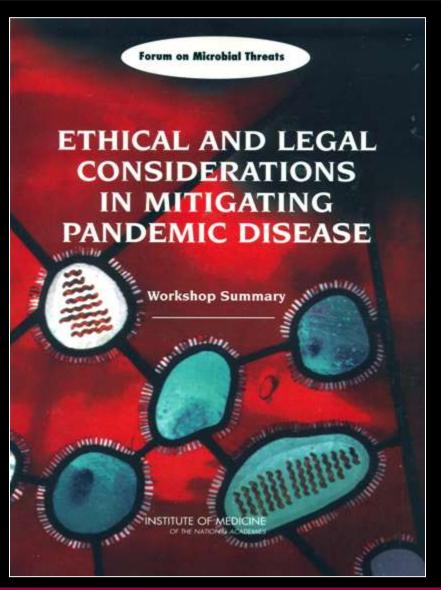




Screening of Purchases/ Supply Transactions Regulation, Legislation and Codes of Conduct

International Harmonization

Legal Aspects of Public Health and Counter-Terrorism Actions to Contain Bioincidents



- suspension of civil liberties
- imposition of quarantine
- triage decisions and rationing
- mandatory medical examination and treatment
- mandatory treatment with unapproved drugs and vaccines
 - informed consent
 - indemnification
 - special populations

Quarantine







Biometrics and Infectious Disease Surveillance in a World of Rapid Global Transit



MEDICINE AT THE BORDER

Disease, Globalization and Security, 1850 to the Present



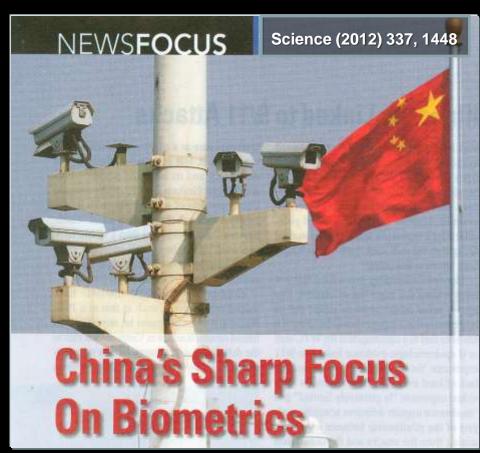
Edited by Alison Bashford





- National Security Presidential Directive - NSPD-59/ Homeland Security Presidential Directive - HSPD-24
- "Biometrics for Identification and Screening to Enhance National Security (5 June 2008)





The Infocosm: Emerging Networks of Global Connectivity



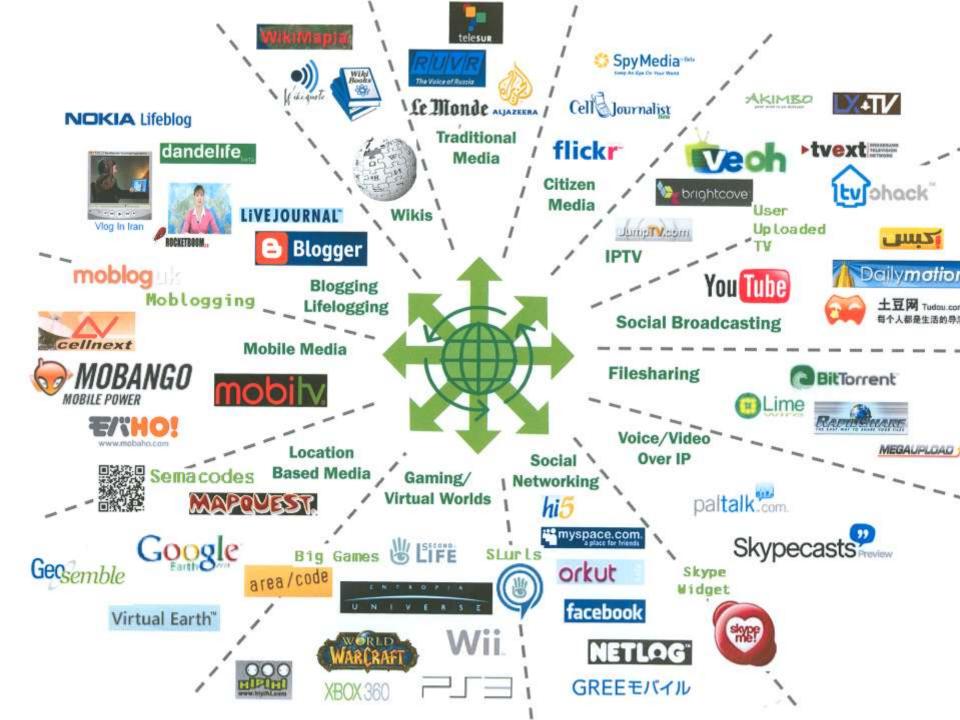












The Future Environment for Intelligence: A Burgeoning Infocosm and An Expanding Metaverse

- everything is a reporter
- everything goes everywhere
- everybody sees everything
- everything moves fast

- two thirds of new products now come with electronic tracking component
- maintaining more than one viable identity in the infocosm will be virtually impossible
- being off-grid will be suspicious

Shepherding the 'FLOCK': Fast Local Clustering of Critical Knowledge

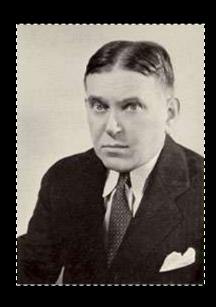


Massive Computing Power and Analytical Parsing



"Security is always excessiveuntil it's not enough"

The Delusional Value of Quick-Fixes: The Curse of Contemporary Governance



"Of course, every complex problem has an instant solution; and it's always wrong!"

H.L. Mencken (1935)

Protecting US Infrastructure

- 87,000 communities
- 1800 federal reservoirs
- 80,000 dams
- 2800 power plants (104 nuclear)
- 5000 airports
- 120,000 miles of roads
- 590,000 bridges
- 2 million miles of pipeline
- 85% of infrastructure is privately held

Infrastructure Vulnerabilities



22 Kt
1 x 10¹⁴ Joules



• 20 million pounds
HE

- 2.7 x 10⁷ acre feet stored water
- 8.6 x 10¹⁵ Joules



• 3 x 10⁷ acre feet stored water

• 1.2 x 10¹⁶ Joules

- destruction of Hoover by destruction of Glen Canyon
 - deprive 22 million people of water
 - eliminate 50% electrical power in California
 - destroy irrigation of 1.5 million acres US farmland

Cyber-Attacks and Vulnerable Infrastructure: Compromising Critical Systems



From Silos to Systems





The Fragmented Silos of USG: A Dangerous Vulnerability











































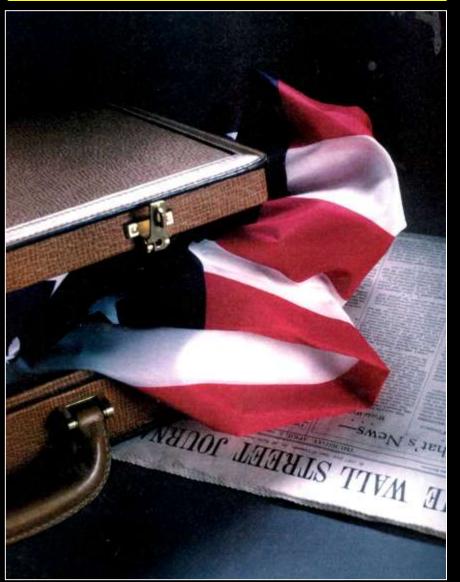




Who Pays for Preparedness?

The Obligate Role of Private-Public Partnerships in Biosecurity Policy





Who Pays for Shared Global Risks from Infectious and Parasitic Diseases?

"Fewer countries have discovered, developed and registered drugs to an international standard, than have developed atomic bombs"



Chris Hentshel Medicines for Malaria Venture Lancet (2004) 363, 2198



"Only industry can give us a clear answer to these questions (on Bioshield)
This would require a process of government listening and industry speaking."

Sen. J. Lieberman (I-CT) 2006

Biosecurity

environmental sustainability and non-renewable resources

global public health political instability and escalating conflict

terrorism and international security

International Engagement, Commitment and Political Resolve



Biosecurity: A Daunting Complex Systems Challenge

- multi-dimensional, multi-disciplinary challenge
- complexity increased by disparate socio-economic, and technological capabilities in different geographies



The Obligate Need for a Systems Approach

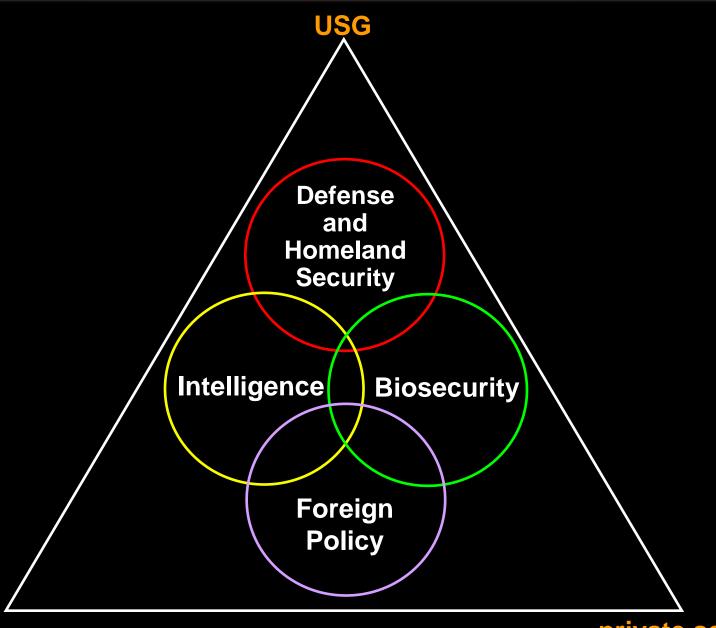


Political Will and Commitments for Infrastructure, Training, Research and Service



One World: One Health: One Objective

Biosecurity: A Complex System

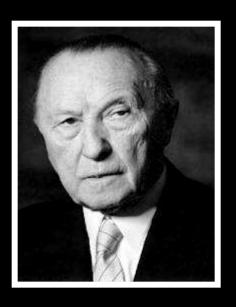


Building Robust Defenses for Biosecurity

- naturally occurring infectious diseases pose an equal, if not greater, threat to society as bioterrorism
- governments must accord higher priority to 'biosecurity' as a integral component of national security and foreign policy
- (re)building a national and international infrastructure for the surveillance, diagnosis and containment of infectious diseases is fundamental to future protection against major instabilities triggered by infectious agents, whether of natural or malevolent origins

Addressing Global Challenges in Biosecurity

- mobilize new expertise networks to achieve end-to-end solutions
- funding and assembly of requisite expertise
 - cross-disciplinary, cross-sector
 - obligate role of industrial partners
- sophisticated management of complex collaboration networks whose composition will change constantly with new threats and new technologies
- financial incentives for industry for biodefense products with no civilian markets
- timely and accurate communication to the public and maintaining public support and cooperation



"History is the sum total of the things that could have been avoided."

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer

"Politics is the art of the possible, the calculated science of survival"

Prince Otto von Bismarck



"Survival owes little to the art of politics, but everything to the calculated application of science".

Professor Rudolph Virchow (in reply)



Slides Available: http://casi.asu.edu/

