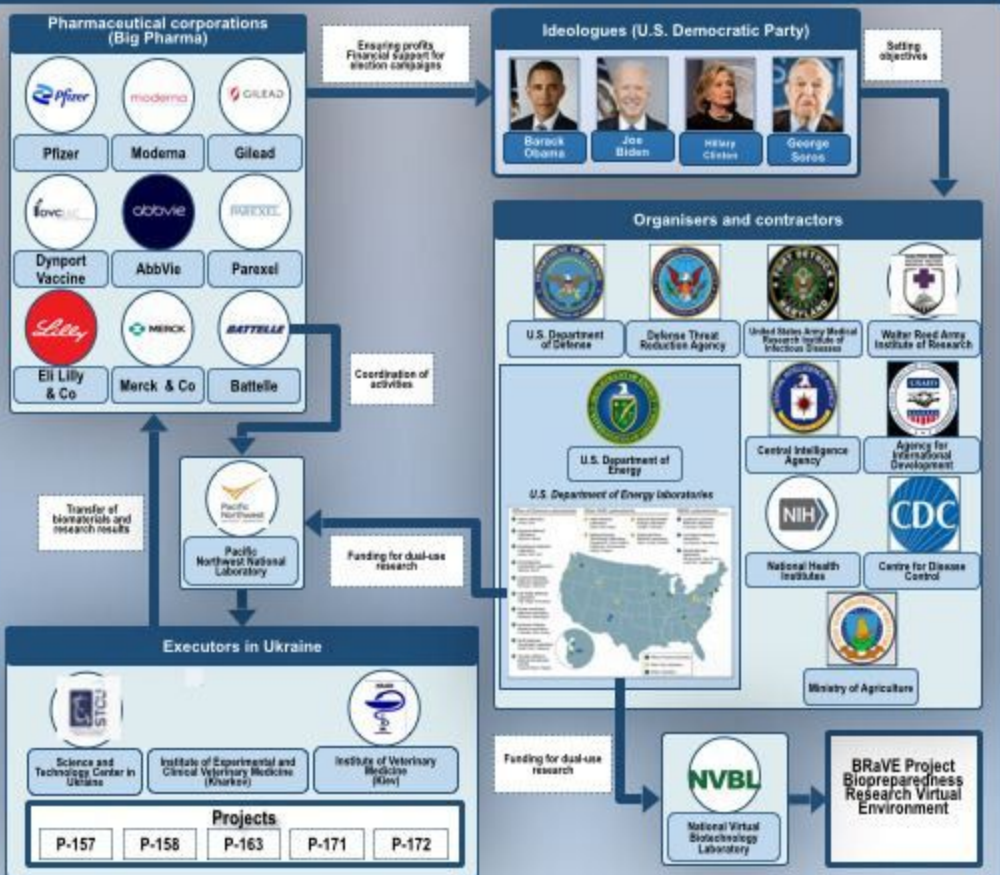


# Model for implementing military biological activities

## Organisational chart for implementing military biological programmes



## U.S. Department of State's Biosecurity Engagement Program in the Middle East region

This block contains screenshots of official U.S. Department of State documents. On the left is a document titled **'U.S. Department of State Program Officer: Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation... February 2016...'**. On the right is a document titled **BEP's highest priority countries for engagement are Iraq, Turkey, and Yemen. BEP's second priority countries are Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia...**. The documents contain detailed text regarding biosecurity engagement strategies and priorities in the Middle East region.

## U.S. documents on military biology

This block displays a grid of four key U.S. documents on military biology:
 

- Actions to Counter Biological Threats, Enhance Pandemic Preparedness**
- U.S. Department of Defense Bioproduction Strategy**
- Biodefense Posture Review**
- NATIONAL BIODEFENSE STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

## New structures for implementation of U.S. biological strategic plans

This block identifies the new organizational structures for implementing U.S. biological strategic plans:
 

- Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy, GHSD**
- Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy, OPPRP**

## Implementing projects under the Biological Threat Reduction Program

**UP-4**  
Study on spreading highly dangerous pathogens through migratory birds

**UP-8**  
Study on prevalence of Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever and hantaviruses

**UP-18**  
Studying the spread of African swine fever in Ukraine in wild fauna and via consumer trade routes

**TAP-2**  
Serological monitoring of glanders in Ukraine and evaluation of its diagnostic

Ukraine Biological Threat Reduction Program (BTRP)

Program (BTRP) Phase IIb  
HCFRAL-08-D-0001-0004  
CDRL A017  
Country Science Plan (CSP)

Presented by:  
BLACK VEATCH

in collaboration with:  
BIOINTEC

May 16  
November 17, 2018

TABLE 1.1 - COTR OBJECTIVES

Project Designation	Project Title	Start	End	Phase	Priority
1801-011	Complete epidemiological surveillance of prevalence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in wild boar and identify potential of ASF spread to adjacent countries based on genetic				
1801-012	Investigating US, Russian, Serbian, and Ukrainian Seroprevalence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Wild Boar, Suslik and Wild Boar in Ukraine for Disease - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)				
1801-013	Assess the potential for disease spread from the International Scientific Center for Transboundary Diseases of Ukraine (ISCTDU) to neighboring countries				
1801-014	Assess the potential for disease spread from the International Scientific Center for Transboundary Diseases of Ukraine (ISCTDU) to neighboring countries				
1801-015	Prevalence and Genetic Diversity of Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever Virus, Hantavirus, and African Swine Fever Virus in Ukraine				
1801-016	Investigating US, Russian, Serbian, and Ukrainian Seroprevalence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Wild Boar, Suslik and Wild Boar in Ukraine for Disease - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)				
1801-017	Investigating US, Russian, Serbian, and Ukrainian Seroprevalence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Wild Boar, Suslik and Wild Boar in Ukraine for Disease - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)				
1801-018	Investigating US, Russian, Serbian, and Ukrainian Seroprevalence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Wild Boar, Suslik and Wild Boar in Ukraine for Disease - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)				
1801-019	Investigating US, Russian, Serbian, and Ukrainian Seroprevalence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Wild Boar, Suslik and Wild Boar in Ukraine for Disease - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)				
1801-020	Investigating US, Russian, Serbian, and Ukrainian Seroprevalence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Wild Boar, Suslik and Wild Boar in Ukraine for Disease - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)				

TABLE 1.2 - OBJECTIVES

Project Designation	Project Title	Start	End	Phase	Priority
1801-021	Investigating US, Russian, Serbian, and Ukrainian Seroprevalence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Wild Boar, Suslik and Wild Boar in Ukraine for Disease - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)				
1801-022	Investigating US, Russian, Serbian, and Ukrainian Seroprevalence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Wild Boar, Suslik and Wild Boar in Ukraine for Disease - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)				
1801-023	Investigating US, Russian, Serbian, and Ukrainian Seroprevalence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Wild Boar, Suslik and Wild Boar in Ukraine for Disease - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)				
1801-024	Investigating US, Russian, Serbian, and Ukrainian Seroprevalence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Wild Boar, Suslik and Wild Boar in Ukraine for Disease - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)				
1801-025	Investigating US, Russian, Serbian, and Ukrainian Seroprevalence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Wild Boar, Suslik and Wild Boar in Ukraine for Disease - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)				
1801-026	Investigating US, Russian, Serbian, and Ukrainian Seroprevalence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Wild Boar, Suslik and Wild Boar in Ukraine for Disease - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)				
1801-027	Investigating US, Russian, Serbian, and Ukrainian Seroprevalence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Wild Boar, Suslik and Wild Boar in Ukraine for Disease - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)				
1801-028	Investigating US, Russian, Serbian, and Ukrainian Seroprevalence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Wild Boar, Suslik and Wild Boar in Ukraine for Disease - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)				
1801-029	Investigating US, Russian, Serbian, and Ukrainian Seroprevalence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Wild Boar, Suslik and Wild Boar in Ukraine for Disease - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)				
1801-030	Investigating US, Russian, Serbian, and Ukrainian Seroprevalence of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Wild Boar, Suslik and Wild Boar in Ukraine for Disease - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)				

## Projects implemented by the International Science and Technology Center in the post-Soviet region in Pentagon's interests

**2410 Project**  
"Assessment of the natural resistance of the brucellosis pathogen in domestic and wild animals (possibility of brucellosis transmission to humans)" (completed in September 2022)

**2513 Project**  
"Study of risk factors and molecular characteristics of resistant and pan-resistant hypervirulent Enterobacteriaceae" (February 2020-October 2022)

**2545 Project**  
"Modeling reassortment at the cellular, clinical, and phylogenetic levels in cases of bunyaviruses" (April 2022-March 2025)

## Biosafety Enhancement Program in Afghanistan

**BIOSECURITY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM (BEP) IN AFGHANISTAN**

Nathan Green, Mo Salaman, and Brett Goode  
BEP Afghanistan Team  
Bioscience Engagement Program  
U.S. Department of State  
November 2015

### Background

**Mission:** Every terrorist and insurgent organization across to acquire and especially dangerous pathogens that could be exploited as part of a bioterrorism attack against the U.S. homeland or national interests abroad.

**Biological Threat Drivers:**

- Action groups: Al-Qa'ida, Taliban, Haqqani
- Endemic High-Risk Pathogens
- Weapons, PSM, Antibiotics

**Division of Labor:**

- Department of Defense - Human Bioscience
- State Department - Veterinary Bioscience

### FY16 FOCUS AREAS

- 1) Engage Biotech Management Practices
- 2) Develop Secure Sample Transportation in Kabul and Key Provinces (Kandahar, Nangarhar, Mazar-e-Sharif, Konark)
- 3) Raise Awareness of Biothreat and Promote a Culture of Responsibility Among the Next Generation of Afghan Life Scientists
- 4) Engage Law Enforcement Sector to Detect and disrupt bioterrorism plots
- 5) Improve Capacity for Disease Detection (Focus on Select Agent pathogens)

## U.S. Department of State's Biosecurity Engagement Program in the Middle East region

**'U.S. Department of State**  
Program Officer: Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation...  
February 2016...

BEP's highest priority countries for engagement are Iraq, Turkey, and Yemen. BEP's second priority countries are Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia...

## Change of customers, contractors



## Foreign programmes to support Ukrainian researchers

**MSCA 4 UKRAINE**

The MSCA4Ukraine programme aims to support displaced Ukrainian researchers

**\$ 25,000,000**

(May 2022)

Long-term programme to support Ukrainian researchers of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences.

**\$ 600,000**

(December 2022)



# U.S.'s disregard for international law on biological weapons nonproliferation

## Questions submitted by the Russian Federation to the United States and Ukraine

**BWC CONVENTION**  
BWC  
1972  
1975  
1992  
2001  
2005  
2010  
2014  
2018  
2022

**Formal Consultative Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction**

**2022 Meeting**  
From 19 August until 24 September 2022  
Geneva, Switzerland  
Bilateral meetings between the Russian Federation and the United States of America, and between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, were held in Geneva on 19 August and 20 September 2022, respectively, in the context of the opening of biological laboratories in Ukraine.

**Questions of the Russian Federation to the United States and Ukraine regarding the compliance with their obligations under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (BTWC) in the context of the activities of biological laboratories in the territory of Ukraine**

Submitted by the Russian Federation

**I. Questions to Ukraine regarding compliance with obligations under Part I of Article I of the BTWC**

1. What specific measures has Ukraine implemented to ensure compliance with its obligations under Part I of Article I of the BTWC?
2. Why, on 10 October 2022, did you not respond to the letter of the Russian Federation regarding the activities of biological laboratories in the territory of Ukraine?
3. What measures are you taking to ensure compliance with your obligations under Part I of Article I of the BTWC?

**J. Questions to the United States regarding compliance with obligations under Part I of Article I of the BTWC**

**BWC CONVENTION**  
BWC  
1972  
1975  
1992  
2001  
2005  
2010  
2014  
2018  
2022

**Formal Consultative Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction**

**2022 Meeting**  
From 19 August until 24 September 2022  
Geneva, Switzerland  
Bilateral meetings between the Russian Federation and the United States of America, and between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, were held in Geneva on 19 August and 20 September 2022, respectively, in the context of the opening of biological laboratories in Ukraine.

**Questions of the Russian Federation to the United States and Ukraine regarding compliance with obligations under Part 2 of Article I of the BTWC**

Submitted by the Russian Federation

**K. Questions to Ukraine regarding the observance of the obligations under Part 2 of Article I of the Convention on the Prohibition of the BTWC**

1. What specific measures has Ukraine implemented to ensure compliance with its obligations under Part 2 of Article I of the BTWC?
2. Why, on 10 October 2022, did you not respond to the letter of the Russian Federation regarding the activities of biological laboratories in the territory of Ukraine?
3. What measures are you taking to ensure compliance with your obligations under Part 2 of Article I of the BTWC?

**L. Questions to Ukraine regarding the observance of the obligations under Article IV of the Convention (BTWC)**

**BWC CONVENTION**  
BWC  
1972  
1975  
1992  
2001  
2005  
2010  
2014  
2018  
2022

**Formal Consultative Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction**

**2022 Meeting**  
From 19 August until 24 September 2022  
Geneva, Switzerland  
Bilateral meetings between the Russian Federation and the United States of America, and between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, were held in Geneva on 19 August and 20 September 2022, respectively, in the context of the opening of biological laboratories in Ukraine.

**Questions of the Russian Federation to the United States and Ukraine regarding compliance with obligations under Article IV of the Convention on the Prohibition of the BTWC**

Submitted by the Russian Federation

**M. Questions for the United States regarding the compliance with obligations under Article IV of the BTWC**

1. What specific measures has the United States implemented to ensure compliance with its obligations under Article IV of the BTWC?
2. Why, on 10 October 2022, did you not respond to the letter of the Russian Federation regarding the activities of biological laboratories in the territory of Ukraine?
3. What measures are you taking to ensure compliance with your obligations under Article IV of the BTWC?

**N. Questions to Ukraine regarding the observance of the obligations under Article IV of the Convention (BTWC)**

## Measures to strengthen the BTWC proposed by foreign member-states

**BWC CONVENTION**  
BWC  
1972  
1975  
1992  
2001  
2005  
2010  
2014  
2018  
2022

**North Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction**

**2010 Meeting**  
From 19 November until 24 December 2010  
Geneva, Switzerland  
Bilateral meetings between the Russian Federation and the United States of America, and between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, were held in Geneva on 19 November and 20 December 2010, respectively, in the context of the opening of biological laboratories in Ukraine.

**Agreement for Strengthening Measures for Emerging Infectious Diseases based on Lessons Learned from the Ebola Outbreak**

Submitted by Japan

**I. Introduction**

1. The 10th North Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (BTWC) was held in Geneva from 19 November to 24 December 2010. The Conference was held in the context of the opening of biological laboratories in Ukraine.
2. The 10th North Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (BTWC) was held in Geneva from 19 November to 24 December 2010. The Conference was held in the context of the opening of biological laboratories in Ukraine.

**BWC CONVENTION**  
BWC  
1972  
1975  
1992  
2001  
2005  
2010  
2014  
2018  
2022

**Formal Consultative Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction**

**2010 Meeting**  
From 19 November until 24 December 2010  
Geneva, Switzerland  
Bilateral meetings between the Russian Federation and the United States of America, and between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, were held in Geneva on 19 November and 20 December 2010, respectively, in the context of the opening of biological laboratories in Ukraine.

**Declaration on the Role of Women in the Institutional Strengthening of the BTWC**

Submitted by Panama

**I. Introduction**

1. The 10th North Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (BTWC) was held in Geneva from 19 November to 24 December 2010. The Conference was held in the context of the opening of biological laboratories in Ukraine.
2. The 10th North Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (BTWC) was held in Geneva from 19 November to 24 December 2010. The Conference was held in the context of the opening of biological laboratories in Ukraine.

**BWC CONVENTION**  
BWC  
1972  
1975  
1992  
2001  
2005  
2010  
2014  
2018  
2022

**Formal Consultative Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction**

**2010 Meeting**  
From 19 November until 24 December 2010  
Geneva, Switzerland  
Bilateral meetings between the Russian Federation and the United States of America, and between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, were held in Geneva on 19 November and 20 December 2010, respectively, in the context of the opening of biological laboratories in Ukraine.

**Declaration on the Role of Women in the Institutional Strengthening of the BTWC**

Submitted by Panama

**I. Introduction**

1. The 10th North Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (BTWC) was held in Geneva from 19 November to 24 December 2010. The Conference was held in the context of the opening of biological laboratories in Ukraine.
2. The 10th North Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (BTWC) was held in Geneva from 19 November to 24 December 2010. The Conference was held in the context of the opening of biological laboratories in Ukraine.

### Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons



Based on the voting results, the Russian Federation was not included in the Executive Board

### UN Security Council



Results of voting on adopting the resolution:

voted – 15  
for – 2  
against – 3  
abstain – 10

### Consultative meeting of BTWC member-states



43 delegations spoke at the meeting: Voted for or took a neutral position – 22 states Voted against – 21 states

1. Strengthening responses to emerging infectious diseases: Drawing lessons from the Ebola outbreak (proposed by Japan)

2. Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment as an integral part of the institutional strengthening of the BTWC (proposed by Panama)

3. Engaging the next generation in global biosafety and biosecurity: proposals for greater youth participation in the BTWC (proposed by Kenya and Pakistan)

4. Creation of SecBio - an international platform for biosafety and biosecurity (proposed by France)

# Predicted further deterioration resulting from activities of U.S. biolabs

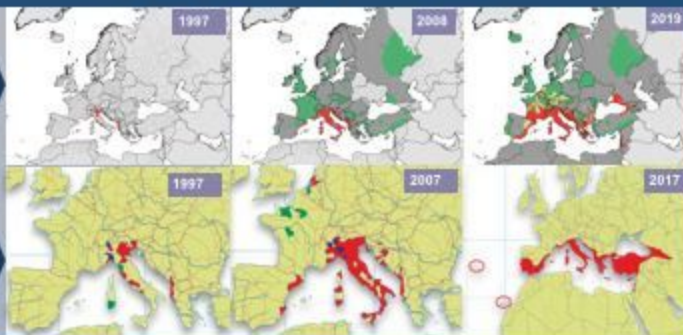
## Expansion of the ranges of mosquito vectors in Europe



*Aedes albopictus*



*Aedes aegypti*



## Search for smallpox virus mimics

**Research Update**

**Strengthening National Preparedness for Smallpox: An Update**

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has updated its guidance on national preparedness for smallpox. The update includes new information on the potential for smallpox to be used as a biological weapon, the need for a new vaccine, and the importance of surveillance and detection.

**Smallpox Vaccine**

The CDC has approved a new smallpox vaccine, ACAM2000, which is more effective than the previous vaccine, Jynneos. The new vaccine is made from a live vaccinia virus, but it is produced in cell cultures by modern vaccine production techniques.

**Smallpox Mimics**

Researchers are searching for smallpox mimics that could be used as a biological weapon. These mimics would look like smallpox but would not be as deadly. They could be used to cause a panic and to disrupt the economy.

**Research Update**

**Smallpox Mimics: A New Threat?**

Smallpox mimics are viruses that look like smallpox but are not as deadly. They could be used as a biological weapon to cause a panic and to disrupt the economy. Researchers are searching for these mimics and trying to develop vaccines against them.

**Smallpox Mimicry**

Smallpox mimics are viruses that look like smallpox but are not as deadly. They could be used as a biological weapon to cause a panic and to disrupt the economy. Researchers are searching for these mimics and trying to develop vaccines against them.

**Research Update**

**Smallpox Mimics: A New Threat?**

Smallpox mimics are viruses that look like smallpox but are not as deadly. They could be used as a biological weapon to cause a panic and to disrupt the economy. Researchers are searching for these mimics and trying to develop vaccines against them.

**Smallpox Mimicry**

Smallpox mimics are viruses that look like smallpox but are not as deadly. They could be used as a biological weapon to cause a panic and to disrupt the economy. Researchers are searching for these mimics and trying to develop vaccines against them.

On September 28, 2000, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) entered into an agreement with Glaxo (Cambridge, MA) to produce a new smallpox vaccine. Like the vaccine used to eradicate smallpox, the new vaccine will contain live vaccinia virus; however, it will be produced in cell cultures by modern vaccine production techniques.

## Horsepox Virus Synthesis

**PLoS ONE**

**Construction of an infectious horsepox virus vaccine from chemically synthesized DNA fragments**

**Abstract**

Horsepox virus (HPXV) is a member of the Poxviridae family and is a zoonotic pathogen. It causes a disease in horses that is similar to smallpox in humans. HPXV is a highly infectious virus that can be synthesized from chemically synthesized DNA fragments.

**Introduction**

Horsepox virus (HPXV) is a member of the Poxviridae family and is a zoonotic pathogen. It causes a disease in horses that is similar to smallpox in humans. HPXV is a highly infectious virus that can be synthesized from chemically synthesized DNA fragments.

**PLoS ONE**

**Construction of an infectious horsepox virus vaccine from chemically synthesized DNA fragments**

**Abstract**

Horsepox virus (HPXV) is a member of the Poxviridae family and is a zoonotic pathogen. It causes a disease in horses that is similar to smallpox in humans. HPXV is a highly infectious virus that can be synthesized from chemically synthesized DNA fragments.

**Introduction**

Horsepox virus (HPXV) is a member of the Poxviridae family and is a zoonotic pathogen. It causes a disease in horses that is similar to smallpox in humans. HPXV is a highly infectious virus that can be synthesized from chemically synthesized DNA fragments.

**PLoS ONE**

**Construction of an infectious horsepox virus vaccine from chemically synthesized DNA fragments**

**Abstract**

Horsepox virus (HPXV) is a member of the Poxviridae family and is a zoonotic pathogen. It causes a disease in horses that is similar to smallpox in humans. HPXV is a highly infectious virus that can be synthesized from chemically synthesized DNA fragments.

**Introduction**

Horsepox virus (HPXV) is a member of the Poxviridae family and is a zoonotic pathogen. It causes a disease in horses that is similar to smallpox in humans. HPXV is a highly infectious virus that can be synthesized from chemically synthesized DNA fragments.

**Construction of an infectious horsepox virus vaccine from chemically synthesized DNA fragments**

## Creation of a modified virus that causes 80% mortality in model animals, based on the Omicron strain and the original Wuhan variant

**MailOnline**

**health**

**EXCLUSIVE: This is playing with fire - it could spark a lab-generated pandemic: Experts slam Boston lab where scientists have created a new deadly Omicron strain with an 80% kill rate in mice**

**CONTENTS**

**EXCLUSIVE: This is playing with fire - it could spark a lab-generated pandemic: Experts slam Boston lab where scientists have created a new deadly Omicron strain with an 80% kill rate in mice**

**EXCLUSIVE: This is playing with fire - it could spark a lab-generated pandemic: Experts slam Boston lab where scientists have created a new deadly Omicron strain with an 80% kill rate in mice**

**EXCLUSIVE: This is playing with fire - it could spark a lab-generated pandemic: Experts slam Boston lab where scientists have created a new deadly Omicron strain with an 80% kill rate in mice**

**BOSTON LAB MAKES NEW DEADLY COVID STRAIN**

**1** Secretion removed spike from Omicron

**2** The resulting modified virus

**3** Virus killed 80% of rodents

**4** The resulting modified virus

**EXCLUSIVE: This is playing with fire - it could spark a lab-generated pandemic: Experts slam Boston lab where scientists have created a new deadly Omicron strain with an 80% kill rate in mice**



# Persons involved in military biological dossier



**Kenneth Myers**



**Robert Pope**



**Joanna Wintrol**



**Kevin Olival**



**Karen Sailors**



**Lewis Von Thaeer**



**Mikhail Usaty**



**Tatiana Kiryazova**



**Filipa Lentzos**



**Gemma Bowsher**



**Irina Demchishina**



**Daria Ponamorenko**



**Thomas Wahl**



**Denis Muzyka**



**Viktor Gavrilenko**



**Aleksandr Mezinov**



**Gina Haspel**

*Former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency  
2018-2021*

*Supervised the implementation of military biological programs by the CIA*



**Alex Azar**

*Former United States Secretary of Health and Human Services  
(2018-2021)*



**Anthony Fauci**

*Former Chief Medical Advisor to the President of United States and Former Director of NIAID*



**Albert Bourla**  
Chairman and CEO of Pfizer



**Stéphane Bancel**  
CEO of Moderna Therapeutics



**Nita Madhav**  
CEO of Metabiota  
2019-2022



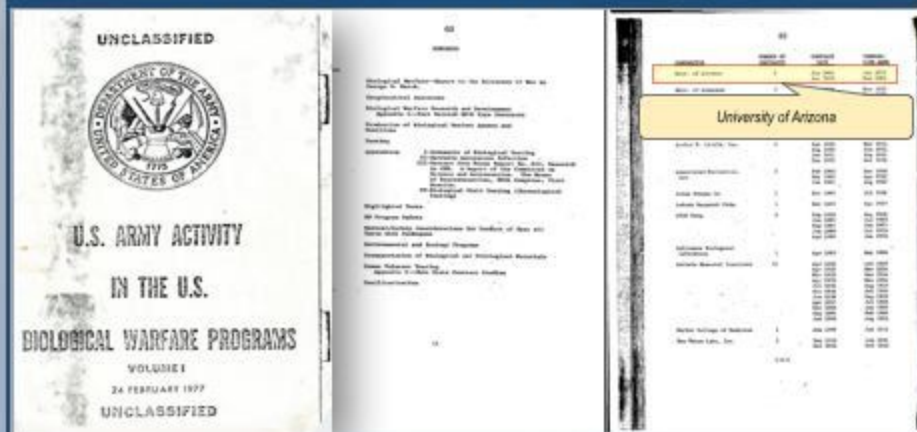
**Peter Daszak**  
President of EcoHealth Alliance



# Increasing risks of U.S. military-biological expansion



## U.S. Army Activities in the United States Biological Warfare Programs



## Statement of U.S. Department of Defense on the launch of a training program in the field of bioproduction

U.S. Department of Defense

Building the U.S. Biofabrication Workforce Through the BioFabUSA Apprenticeship Program

Building the U.S. Biofabrication Workforce Through the BioFabUSA Apprenticeship Program

Building the U.S. Biofabrication Workforce Through the BioFabUSA Apprenticeship Program

UNIVERSITY	STATUS OF PROGRAM	OPERATIONAL STATUS	OPERATIONAL STATUS
1. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
2. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
3. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
4. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
5. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
6. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
7. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
8. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
9. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
10. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
11. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
12. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
13. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
14. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
15. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
16. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
17. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
18. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
19. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational
20. University of Arizona	Active	Operational	Operational

...The DoD MILs seek to revitalize the U.S.'s domestic manufacturing capability... that enhance America's strategic competitiveness while enabling the military of tomorrow.

## Bioproduction Training Program

biofabusa  
Training the Future of Bioproduction

Check Your Path to a Promising Future: Biofabrication Technician Apprenticeship Program

biofabusa armii

biofabusa

Which Your Potential: Apply for the Apprenticeship Program

Eligibility Requirements:

- Age Requirement: Candidates must be 18 years of age or older.
- Education: A high school diploma or equivalent is mandatory.
- Work Authorization: Eligibility to work in the U.S. without sponsorship is a must.

Program Highlights:

- Practical Skills:** Gain hands-on laboratory training and learn about Good Manufacturing Practices. Benefits from ten months of 16 per cent classes at host colleges for a guaranteed training experience.
- On-the-Job Training:** Begin a year of paid on the job training to boost your professional growth and validity your expertise.
- Meaningful Career Path:** Create a path to an impactful career with the potential to increase healthcare productivity and improve living environments. That program can be the path for you.
- Significant Apprenticeship Program:**
  - Phase 1: Pre-Apprenticeship with Practical Skills - 2 months:** Enroll on a comprehensive two-month course of intensive job training in conjunction to learn laboratory skills, safety, and industry standards. Supplement knowledge through on-the-job training and secure knowledge about Good Manufacturing Practices. During these two months, you will attend on campus classes at host colleges, earning stipends and intensive learning experiences. That program can be the path for you.
  - Phase 2: On-the-Job Training (OJT) - 12 months:** Following the two months of instruction, apprentices begin a year of paid on-the-job training. This comprehensive year-long apprenticeship program may consist of 10-12 months of on-the-job training and 2-3 months of classroom instruction.

Apply now! Individuals will be contacted for admission into one of the following two tracks and they will be notified via telephone via telephone.

Full-time compensation with benefits. Our program includes health insurance and education to support your success throughout the apprenticeship program.

...I. Registered Apprenticeship Program:  
 a. Dynamic Pre-Apprenticeship with Practical Skills - 2 months:  
 b. On-the-job Training (OJT) - 12 months.