AO93(Rev.5/85)Search Warrant

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In the Matter of the Search of

Storage Locker [redacted], within the [redacted], located [redacted] Ocala, Florida rented to Steven Jay Hatfill, DOB [redacted], SSN [redacted]

SEARCH WARRANT

CASE NUMBER:

02-0459M-01

TO: **Special Agent Pam Piersanti** and any Authorized Officer of the United States

Affidavit(s) having been made before me by **Special Agent Mark P. Morin** who has reason to believe that ☐ on the person or ☒ on the premises known as (name, description and or location)

storage locker [redacted], in Ocala, Florida

in the Middle District of Florida, there is now concealed a certain person or property, namely (describe the person or property)

hairs, textile fibers, lab equipment or materials used in preparation of select agents, papers, tape, pens, notes, books, manuals, receipts, financial records of any type, correspondence, address books, handwriting samples, photographs, computer files, cellular phones, phone bills, electronic pager devices, other digital devices, or other documentary evidence

I am satisfied that the affidavits(s) and any recorded testimony establish probable cause to believe that the person or property so described is now concealed on the person or premises above-described and establish grounds for the issuance of this warrant.

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to search on or before Aug 7, 2002 (Date)

(not to exceed 10 days) the person or place named above for the person or property specified, serving this warrant and making the search ☐ (in the daytime - 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.) ☑ (at any time in the day or night as I find reasonable cause has been established) and if the person or property be found there to seize same, leaving a copy of this warrant and receipt for the person or property taken, and prepare a written inventory of the person or property seized and promptly return this warrant to the undersigned U.S. Judge/U.S. Magistrate Judge, as required by law.

7/31/02 @ 10:58 pm

Date and Time Issued in Washington, DC pursuant to the domestic terrorism search warrant provisions of the Patriot Act, Section 219, which amended Rule 41(a)

Deborah A. Robinson
U.S. Magistrate Judge

Name and Title of Judicial Officer

Signature of Judicial Officer

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In the Matter of the Search of

Storage Locker [redacted], within the [redacted] located [redacted] Ocala, Florida rented to Steven Jay Hatfill, DOB [redacted] SSN [redacted]

APPLICATION AND AFFIDAVIT FOR SEARCH WARRANT

CASE NUMBER: 02-0459M-01

I **Mark P. Morin** being duly sworn depose and say

I am a(n) **Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation** and have reason to believe
(Official Title)
that ☐ on the person of or ☒ on the property or premises known as (name, description and or location)

storage locker # [redacted] in Ocala, Florida

in the Middle District of Florida, there is now concealed a certain person or property, namely
hairs, textile fibers, lab equipment or materials used in preparation of select agents, papers, tape, pens, notes, books, manuals, receipts, financial records of any type, correspondence, address books, handwriting samples, photographs, computer files, cellular phones, phone bills, electronic pager devices, other digital devices, or other documentary evidence

which is (state one or more bases for search and seizure set forth under Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure)
evidence relevant to the commission of an act of terrorism, to include the use of a weapon of mass destruction (anthrax) and the murder and attempt to murder officers and employees of the United States

in violation of Title 18 United States Code, Section(s) 2332a and 1114. The facts to support a finding of Probable Cause are as follows:

SEE ATTACHED AFFIDAVIT HEREIN INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE AS IF FULLY RESTATED HEREIN

Continued on the attached sheet and made a part hereof. ☒ YES ☐ NO

Kenneth C. Kohl, AUSA
U.S. Attorney's Office, Washington, DC
(202) 616-2139

Signature of Affiant
Mark P. Morin, Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence

7/31/02
Date

at Washington, D.C. (pursuant to the domestic terrorism search warrant provisions of the Patriot Act, Section 219, which amended Rule 41(a))

Deborah A. Robinson
US Magistrate Judge
Name and Title of Judicial Officer

Signature of Judicial Officer

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE MATTER OF THE SEARCH OF A	)	
	)	
RESIDENCE AT [redacted]	)	
[redacted], **FREDERICK, MARYLAND, AND**	)	
ASSOCIATED BASEMENT STORAGE	)	
ROOM, and a	)	
	)	**Misc. No.**
STORAGE LOCKER [redacted], **WITHIN**	)	
[redacted],	)	
[redacted] **OCALA, FLORIDA,**	)	
and for the	)	
	)	**UNDER SEAL**
[redacted]	)	
	)	
	)	
to Steven Jay Hatfill who resides in the	)	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and DISTRICT	)	
OF MARYLAND	)	

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF SEARCH WARRANT

I, Mark P. Morin, being duly sworn, depose and say:

1. I have been a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for almost seven years. I have conducted criminal investigations involving narcotics and organized crime related offenses. I am also authorized to investigate crimes involving violations of Title 18 U.S.C. Sections 2332(a) and 1114.

2. This affidavit is respectfully submitted, **pursuant to the domestic terrorism search warrant provisions of the Patriot Act, section 219, which amended Rule 41(a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure,** in support of an application for a warrant to search a residence commonly known as [redacted] Frederick, Maryland 21702-4283, and the storage room in the basement associated with that apartment ("Subject Apartment"), and a warrant to search a storage locker numbered [redacted], in Ocala, Florida ("Subject Storage Locker"), and a warrant to search a 2000 black Chevrolet Camaro, Vehicle Identification Number [redacted] ("Subject Vehicle") and [redacted] Steven Jay Hatfill resides at the Subject Apartment several days a week, is identified by the Florida

Department of Vehicles as the sole owner of the Subject Vehicle, and is the sole renter of the Subject Storage Locker. The Subject Apartment is further described as a red brick building with a beige colored door. The building has four railed balconies and one ground level balcony. The door has a security sticker that says no trespassing, no soliciting. The number [redacted] is to the right of the door. The apartment door is tan, with a brass handle on the right, a brass peephole/door knocker with the [redacted] on it, and a sticker on the right side of the door that says "apartment alarmed." The basement storage room has a white door, padlock on the right, and [redacted] in black lettering on a door. The Subject Storage Locker allegedly contains "medical books and papers" and "personal effects," according to the rental agreement signed by Steven Hatfill, dated September 26, 1994.

3. As I discuss below, there is probable cause to believe that a search of the subject apartment, the storage locker, the subject vehicle, [redacted] may result in the collection of evidence relevant to an ongoing criminal investigation into the dissemination of a weapon of mass destruction (anthrax) through the U.S. mail system in September, 2001 and October, 2001 in violation of 18 U.S.C. Sections 2332a and 1114, which killed five people and infected 17 others. The FBI investigation of these incidents has led to the identification of Steven Jay Hatfill as a person of further investigative interest for the reasons set forth in this affidavit:

Factual Background

4. On or about September 18, 2001, at least two envelopes containing anthrax spores were processed at a United States Postal Service processing and distribution center in Hamilton Township, New Jersey. One envelope was addressed to Tom Brokaw of NBC TV, and contained a handwritten note with the following text:

> 09-11-01
> THIS IS NEXT
> TAKE PENACILIN NOW
> DEATH TO AMERICA
> DEATH TO ISRAEL
> ALLAH IS GREAT

The second envelope addressed to "EDITOR, NEW YORK POST," also contained anthrax spores and a handwritten note that appears identical to the note found in the Brokaw Letter.

5. On or about October 9, 2001, two more envelopes containing anthrax spores and handwritten notes referring to "09-11-01" were processed at the U.S. Postal Service processing center referred to in ¶ 4, *supra*. The return addresses on both letters, one of which was addressed to U.S. Senator Thomas Daschle and the other of which was addressed to U.S. Senator Patrick Leahy, were the fictitious address: "4TH GRADE, GREENDALE SCHOOL, FRANKLIN PARK NJ 08852." Both letters contained the following handwritten text:

09-11-01
YOU CAN NOT STOP US.
WE HAVE THIS ANTHRAX.
YOU DIE NOW.
ARE YOU AFRAID?
DEATH TO AMERICA.
DEATH TO ISRAEL.
ALLAH IS GREAT.

6. According to the Center for Disease Control (CDC), between January 1, 2001 and September 18, 2001, there was only one confirmed case of anthrax in the United States, which resulted from exposure to infected cattle. Agricultural and farm workers exposed to infected animals, such as sheep, goats, and cattle, get the disease on rare occasions. Laboratory technicians have been known to contract anthrax from exposure to bacterial spores in recent decades. There is no record of government officials or media employees contracting anthrax. Overall, there have been fewer than ten anthrax cases in the United States since 1980. Cases of inhalational anthrax are particularly rare, with only twenty reported cases in the last century.

7. Between September 18, 2001 and November 21, 2001, within New York, Washington, Florida and Connecticut, there were at least 22 reported cases of anthrax infection. Eleven of those cases involved *inhalational* anthrax (from inhaling anthrax spores) and the other eleven cases involved *cutaneous* anthrax (contracted through the skin). Five of the inhalational victims eventually died of their infection: (1) Robert Stevens, 63, photo editor, American Media Inc., Boca Raton, Florida, died on 10/5/2001; (2) Thomas L. Morris, Jr., 55, postal worker, Brentwood Post Office, Washington, D.C., died on 10/21/2001; (3) Joseph P. Curseen, Jr., 47, postal worker, Brentwood Post Office, Washington, D.C., died on 10/22/2001, (4) Kathy T. Nguyen, 61, hospital employee, New York City, died on 10/31/2001; and (5) Ottilie Lundgren, 94, Oxford, CT, died on 11/21/2001. At least another 269 persons tested positive for exposure to anthrax spores.

8. All of the exposures described above appear to be related to the dissemination of anthrax spores through the U.S. mails in September and October 2001, based on their timing, location, the place of employment of each individual infected, and the identical strain of anthrax found in each letter and in the blood of the five dead victims.

9. The Center for Disease Control in Atlanta examined isolates of the anthrax microorganism extracted from the powder contained in the Brokaw and Daschle letters, as well as blood samples collected from the five decedents. The CDC has determined that the strain of *Bacillus anthracis* found in each of the decedents' blood is genetically indistinguishable from the strain of anthrax found in the threat letters sent to Mr. Brokaw and Senator Daschle. Each of these isolates contain the same unique combination of eight genetic markers that distinguish this particular anthrax bacteria as the Ames-strain. The Ames strain is just one of over 200 genetically distinct strains of anthrax throughout the world.

10. Law enforcement officials have spoken to individuals who have knowledge and training about infectious diseases including anthrax. Based upon their scientific expertise, I understand that anthrax is a potentially deadly infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*. Quantities of *Bacillus anthracis* can be produced in a scientific laboratory such as those found at universities or other research institutions. Individuals in possession of a stock culture of the *Bacillus anthracis* bacterium can produce larger quantities by using items in the course of the growth and sporulation process such as: flasks, brewing carboys, glassware, other fermentation vessels, a centrifuge, blood agar plates, petri dishes, yeast or other sources of nutrients required for the growth of bacteria, hoses, mason jars and other storage containers. Anthrax spores can grow at room temperature or in incubators. Refrigerators and freezers can be used to keep *Bacillus anthracis* in a liquid form. To make dry *Bacillus anthracis* spores out of a liquid would typically involve use of a lyophilizer (freeze dryer), mortar and pestle, micronizer or milling machine.

11. Working safely with dried anthrax spores requires scientific training and expertise in technical fields such as microbiology or virology.

Fiber Evidence

12. The four envelopes containing the anthrax spores were forwarded to the Trace Evidence Unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, DC for hair and fiber analysis. Several textile fibers were recovered [redacted] The fibers are believed to be suitable for comparison purposes.

Stephen Jay Hatfill

13. The investigation to date has revealed that Steven Jay Hatfill is a bioterrorism consultant [redacted] Hatfill is a protege of [redacted] an expert on biological warfare agents from the United States former offensive bio-program. Steven Hatfill's curriculum vitae claims a "working knowledge of the former U.S. and foreign BW programs, wet and dry BW agents, large scale production of bacterial, rickettsial, and viral BW pathogens and toxins, stabilizers and other additives, former BG simulant production methods . . ." Hatfill is believed to have experience working with various anthrax "simulants," that is, other types of *bacillus* that mimic the properties of anthracis.

14. Steven Hatfill has a long history of working at scientific laboratories that have the type of equipment that would be necessary to produce the refined *Bacillus anthracis* contained in the letters. From 09/94 to 09/95, Hatfill worked as a Research Scientist at Oxford University, England. From 09/95 to 09/97, he was a Intramural Research Training Award Program (IRTA) researcher at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). From 09/97 to 09/99, Hatfill was a National Research Council (NRC) researcher at United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID). From 09/99 to 03/02, Hatfill worked as a Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) in McLean, Virginia as a consultant for

Biowarfare Medical Defense. [redacted] Hatfill designed and constructed mock terrorist biochemical laboratories [redacted]

15. While employed at USAMRIID in Frederick, Maryland, from 1997 to 1999, Hatfill worked in the laboratory building in which the United States Army houses various biological agents, including the same "Ames" strain of *Bacillus anthracis* contained in the letters. Hatfill had access to the unlocked storage freezers in which the Ames strain of B.A. was then kept.

16. Steven Hatfill has made statements suggesting that he has previously prepared and used biological agents, including anthrax, on human beings outside the United States. On April 21, 2002, FBI agents interviewed a witness [redacted] who recalls several statements Hatfill made in [redacted] describing his years in Africa in the late 1970's and early 1980's. [redacted]

17. According to [redacted] Steven Hatfill stated [redacted] that he (Hatfill) served as a mercenary for the Rhodesia military from 1979-1980, during the very years Rhodesian military and intelligence units are believed to have employed toxic chemical and biological agents against rebels in the closing years of a long and brutal civil war that led to the collapse of the Rhodesian government and the formation of the Zimbabwe state. During a 24 month period in 1979 and 1980, the rebel-held areas of Rhodesia experienced the worst outbreak of anthrax in world history – more than 10,738 human cases, 182 of them fatal. The epidemic spread to six of eight provinces in a country where anthrax had previously been rare, and only the insurgent-controlled areas (supporting the guerilla war) were affected. According to [redacted] Hatfill stated that he served in the Rhodesian "Selous Scouts" and worked as a consultant to the Rhodesian Special Branch – the very units that are believed to have been responsible for the anthrax attacks in 1979-1980. Hatfill produced a document purportedly showing the "LD-50" lethal dose rates of anthrax and other biological agents that was based on data he collected while working for the Selous Scouts in Rhodesia. ("LD-50" is the amount of a solid or liquid material that it takes to kill 50% of the human population in a single dose.) Hatfill also boasted that he advised the Rhodesian Special Branch how to lace clothing distributed in rebel-held provinces with a lethal mixture of Organophosphate pesticide and Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO) in order to kill rebel opponents. Hatfill claimed that his suggestion of adding DSMO made the mixture much more deadly and hundreds were killed as a result. [redacted] the former head of the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organization during the civil war, has publically admitted that the Rhodesian government deliberately distributed poisoned clothing that resulted in the deaths of hundreds of rebels and civilians.

18. According to [redacted], Steven Hatfill mentioned [redacted] that anthrax would be the biological agent most likely to be used a weapon in a terrorist attack in the United States. Hatfill complained that U.S. military and political leaders had not adequately prepared this country to respond to a terrorist biological attack, and that it would take a "Pearl Harbor"-type attack to force them to take the risk seriously. Hatfill showed [redacted] a copy of a training manual

on anthrax that instructed "first responders" who confront anthrax on the field to take Penicillin in order to prevent infection. Hatfill stated that the publication was incorrect, and that the antibiotic of choice to prevent anthrax infection would be Ciprofloxacin (also known as "Cipro"). Hatfill boasted that he is the only scientist in the United States with actual experience dealing with an anthrax outbreak in the field (referring to his years in Rhodesia), and complained that U.S. military and intelligence communities should be talking to paid professionals like himself.

19. In the months before and immediately surrounding the anthrax mailings, Steven Hatfill requested and filled several prescriptions for the antibiotic Cipro. Cipro is used by physicians to fight numerous bacterial organisms, but it is the only Federal Drug Administration (FDA) approved antibiotic recommended for the treatment of a *Bacillus anthracis* infection. The USAMRIID handbook on *"Medical Management of Biological Casualties,"* published July 1998, recommends that individuals infected with *Bacillus anthracis* and persons seeking to prevent anthrax infection be placed on a multi-week regimen of 500 milligram doses of Cipro. During an interview with FBI agents on March 27, 2002, Steven Hatfill denied taking any Cipro during the months of September and October of 2001. However, a review of pharmacy business records reveals that exactly two days before the first anthrax letters were mailed (postmarked) on September 18, 2001, Steven Hatfill filled a prescription for forty 500 mg tablets of Cipro at the CVS pharmacy located near his home in Frederick, Maryland. Exactly two days before the second group of anthrax letters were mailed (postmarked) on October 9, 2001, Hatfill filled another prescription for thirty more 500 mg tablets of Cipro at the same CVS pharmacy. Additional Cipro prescriptions were filled by Hatfill on January 9, 2001 (20 tablets), July 1, 2001 (20 tablets), and November 10, 2001 (30 tablets).

20. During another interview with FBI agents in October, 2001, Steven Hatfill stated that he maintains a small suspension of an anthrax simulant, Bacillus globigii (BG), at his apartment which he received a couple years ago [redacted]

21. In a January 26, 1998 *Insight* magazine article, Steven Hatfill reportedly demonstrated in his own kitchen how someone could "cook up a batch of plague in his or her own kitchen using common household ingredients and protective equipment from a supermarket." Other sources have also stated that Hatfill has produced bio-weapon simulants in his home and has the ability to produce very fine powders similar to those contained in the anthrax letters. Hatfill told [redacted] that he had, in fact, produced a quantity of Bubonic Plague, and had also acquired the active agent that causes Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy ("Mad Cow Disease"). Hatfill stated that he stored the agent in his refrigerator and he discussed how easy it would be to destroy substantial portions of the American beef and dairy industry.

22. In a fictional book Mr. Hatfill wrote but never published in 1999, he discussed in detail how a terrorist might acquire, produce and release a lethal pathogen like anthrax or pestis in the United States with deadly consequences. Hatfill describes in his book how a terrorist might purchase lab equipment without arousing suspicion by setting up a "false small business"

which, according to Hatfill, "normally involves nothing more complicated than obtaining a business license for tax purposes and filling in a document termed an Alternate Name Statement."

Prior Search of the Subject Premises

23. A search of the two subject premises and the subject vehicle was conducted with Steven Hatfill's written consent on June 25 and 26, 2002. Those searches were performed within a limited time frame and several hours were lost at his apartment while Mr. Hatfill was given an opportunity to consult with his attorney. The previous searches involved a forensic swabbing of each location for the presence of Bacillus anthracis (which were negative), a relevant search for documents, but not a detailed examination of all of Mr. Hatfill's documents and papers. Mr. Hatfill consented to the seizure of his laptop computer and certain handwritten notes referring to the production of anthrax, as well as other items. None of the premises were specifically searched for the presence of hair or textile fibers that may match those recovered from the anthrax letters.

Scope of the Search

24. Based on the foregoing, I submit that there is probable cause to believe that a search of the Subject Apartment, Subject Storage Locker, the Subject Vehicle [redacted] may result in collection of evidence relevant to the dissemination of a weapon of mass destruction (anthrax) through the U.S. mail system in September, 2001 and October, 2001 in violation of 18 U.S.C. Sections 2332a and 1114. Specifically, there is probable cause to believe that a search and vacuum sweeping of the three subject premises [redacted] may reveal lab equipment or materials used in preparation of the deadly anthrax contained in the letters, or may produce hairs, textile fibers, papers, tape, pens, notes, books, manuals, receipts, financial records of any type, correspondence, address books, photographs, computer files, cellular phones, phone bills, electronic pager devices, other digital devices, or other documentary evidence that may link Stephen Jay Hatfill to the anthrax mailings, to the location of a laboratory, and may identify coconspirators involved in the attacks.

[redacted]

[redacted]

31. Because this affidavit is part of an ongoing investigation that would be jeopardized by premature disclosure of information, I further request that this Affidavit, the accompanying order, and other related documents be filed under seal until further order of the Court.

32. The statements contained in this affidavit are based in part on information provided by FBI Special Agents, on information provided by confidential sources, on observations made by law enforcement agents, and on my experience and background as an FBI Special Agent. I have not included each and every fact known to me concerning this investigation. I have set forth only the facts that I believe are necessary to establish the necessary foundation for the search warrant.

WHEREFORE, I respectfully request that the Court issue the search warrants for the Subject Apartment, Subject Storage Locker and Subject Vehicle, and [redacted] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and law enforcement officers working with the FBI [redacted]

MARK P. MORIN
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to before me this
31st day of July, 2002

U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE
United States District Court
for the District of Columbia

DEBORAH A. ROBINSON
U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE