

Nuclear Missile Attack on Detroit, Michigan

Scenario

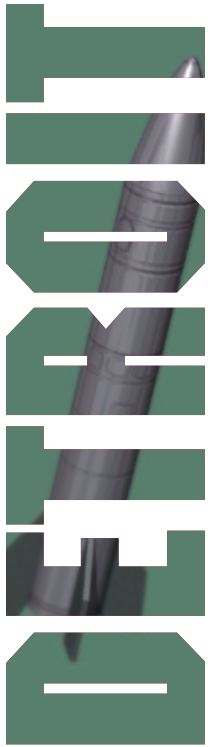
- Ballistic missile nuclear attack on Detroit by Al Qaeda terrorists

Why Detroit?

- Demonstrates that Al Qaeda is still functioning and effective, capable of striking targets anywhere in the United States
- Tenth most populous American city
- Capital of U.S. car industry

Attack Details

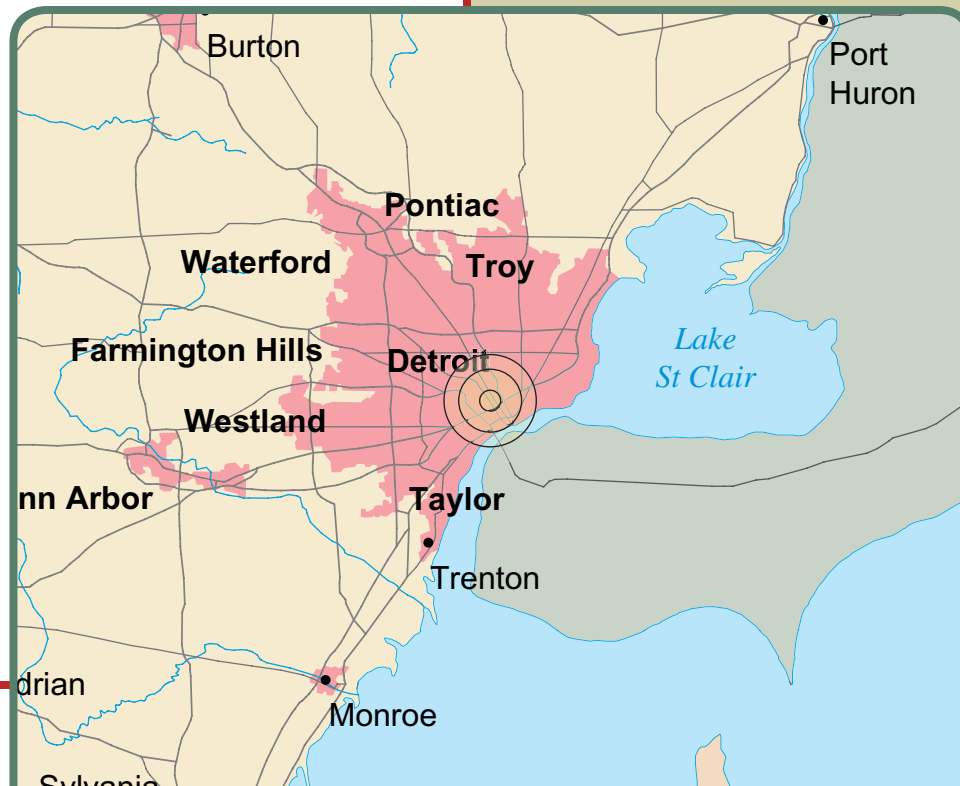
- Al Qaeda - Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) collusion
- 15-kiloton nuclear warhead comparable to Hiroshima weapon purchased by Al Qaeda from a corrupt Russian military officer in the mid-1990s
- ISI provides Al Qaeda a Pakistani medium-range *Ghauri* ballistic missile and a transporter erector launcher (TEL)
- Warhead and *Ghauri*/TEL transported by freighter to Atlantic Ocean
- The 1,300 km-range *Ghauri* launched from Atlantic Ocean off coast of Delaware at 10:30 am EST
- Nuclear warhead detonates in airburst over Detroit

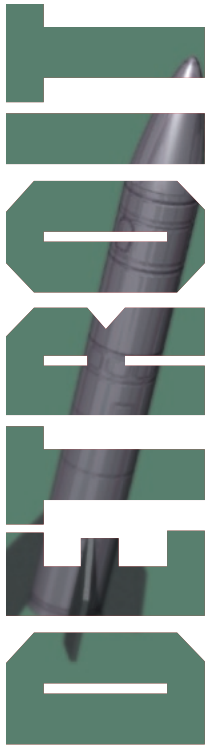


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The Impact of the Explosion

- Detroit population ~ 951,000
- Approximately 237,750 (25%) killed instantly
- Additional 25% seriously injured
- Most buildings in one-mile radius (innermost circle on map) destroyed
- Majority of buildings heavily damaged out to three-mile radius (second circle)
- Damage from direct blast effects relatively light beyond three-mile radius
- Numerous fires induce huge “fire storm”
- Conflagration destroys almost everything remaining out to 4.4-mile radius (outermost circle on map)
- Approximately 95,100 fatalities and 190,200 injuries caused by fires and related destruction





Distance from Ground Zero (feet)	% Mortality
0-1000	93.0
1000-2000	92.0
2000-3000	86.0
3000-4000	69.0
4000-5000	49.0
5000-6000	31.5
6000-7000	12.5
8000-9000	0.5
9000-10000	0.0

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Causes of Casualties

- ~ 332,850 fatalities and 427,950 injuries result from:
 - immediate blast effects of the explosion;
 - flash burns caused by radiation of heat and light at moment of explosion;
 - burns from fires caused by explosion;
 - injuries/deaths from collapsing buildings, flying debris, and individuals struck by blast pressure waves; and,
 - radiation injuries.

Few casualties result from persistent radioactivity or induced radioactivity of objects near explosion

- Damages to man-made structures caused by:
 - blast, or pressure wave, from explosion;
 - primary fires started by heat radiated from explosion;
 - secondary fires from the collapse of buildings, damage to electrical systems, and other effects of blast; and,
 - spread of fires to additional structures.