USA & WORLD

- US, Russia clash over Ukraine at UN Security Council debate.
- Moderna receives FDA approval for its vaccine.
- Bill seeks to bolster federal disaster response.
- China threatens conflict with US if Taiwan seeks independence.
- FBI: Iranian cyber group poses a broader cybersecurity threat.
- Omicron surge plateaus - concerns about sub-variant emerge.
- Biden Executive Order reinforces agency cyber priorities.
- NIST releases final cybersecurity assessment guidance.
- Hackers quiet leading up to the Olympic Games – Here's why.
- Study to be released on semiconductor chip shortage.
- How the U.S. should respond if Russia invades Ukraine.
- DOJ establishes Domestic Terrorism Unit.
- Red Cross cyberattack affects half a million people.
- Direct talks are 'urgently needed' to restore Iran nuclear deal.
- The next frontier in equity is all about data.
- Crypto meltdown erases more than $1 Trillion in market value.
- Executive Order on Crypto expected as early as February.
- FDA halts use of antibody drugs that don't work vs. omicron.
- Biden: $1B in loans via program that led to solar debacle.
- 8,500 troops on alert for possible deployment to Eastern Europe.

MOST MUTATED
The Omicron variant of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus has more mutations than any known predecessor. This chart shows mutations in the S1 subunit of the spike protein, which attaches to host cells.

Origin ● Alpha ● Beta ● Delta ● Omicron (BA.1) ● Omicron (BA.2) ● Other

Omicron has three lineages: two have spread widely.*

Omicron's closest-known ancestor probably dates back to mid-2020.

©nature

*The third is too rare to show in this chart, which displays a sampling of 3,240 genomes. Lineage names use Pango nomenclature. Data as of 26 January 2022.
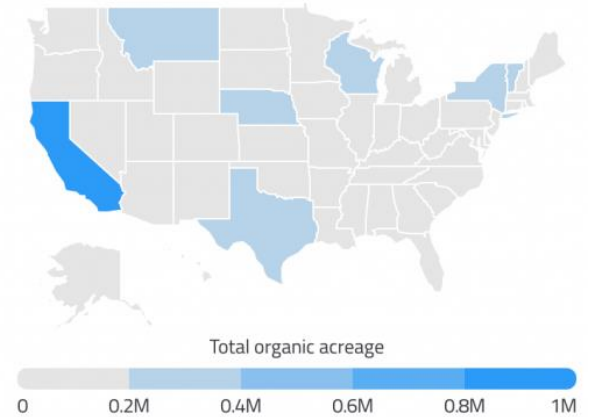
"It just came out of nowhere"
- Omicron has spread around the world faster than any previous variant.
- Scientists have tracked it in more than 120 countries, but remain puzzled by a key question:
    - Where did Omicron come from?
- The variant has an unusual array of mutations, which it evolved entirely outside the view of researchers.
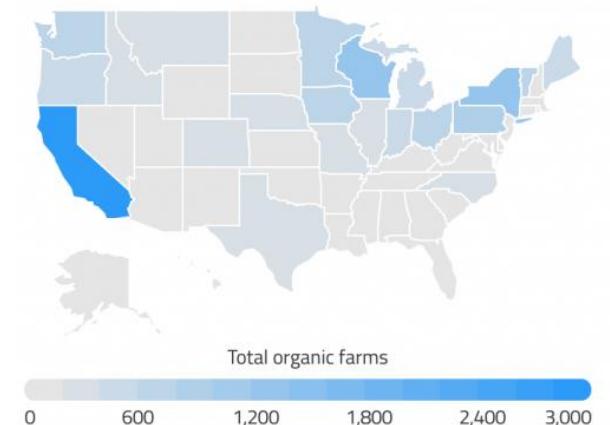
CALIFORNIA

- State health officials say Omicron peak has passed.
- Shasta County: deep-red, recall warzone.
- San Jose: liability insurance against gun injuries or accidents.
- Omicron surge strains state police agencies.
- Lawmaker blasts potential vaccine mandate for all students.
- What does the federal 'No Surprises Act' mean in California?
- UCSF Expert: Companies able to reopen offices by mid-February.
- UCD Health to dispense the new Pfizer antiviral pill Paxlovid.
- Report: The Impacts of the Make-it-Right Program on Recidivism.
- Wildfire season bleeds into winter.
- Proposed rule would cut solar market in half by 2024.
- Native American tribes reclaim redwood land for preservation.
- Newsom: legislative deal to restore COVID-19 paid sick leave.
- UC needs you to help manage supplier cyber risk.
- California marijuana growers can't take much to the bank.
- Lawsuit: teachers manipulated girl to change her gender identity.
- Bill: vaccine mandatory for kids - no personal belief exemption.
- PG&E: A 'menace to California'
- AB 1078: exemption granted to previous wildfire victims.
- Train robberies are not 'Third-World'

California accounts for nearly 20% of the nation's organic farms & acreage

Acreage

Total organic acreage

| 0 | 0.2M | 0.4M | 0.6M | 0.8M | 1M |

Farms

Total organic farms

| 0 | 600 | 1,200 | 1,800 | 2,400 | 3,000 |

REGION

- LAPD to deploy hundreds of additional officers for Super Bowl.
- Mojave Air & Space Port awarded a research contract by the U.S.A.F.
- UCSB: Apprehension over return to in-person instruction.
- Schools look for more normalcy in COVID era.
- San Bernardino County tops 500,000 COVID-19 cases.
- UCR collaboration highlights growing immersive technology field.
- County saw rents increase by 28.5% from the year before.
- Riverside Congressman wants a 32 hour work week.
- Glendale to build a fossil-fueled power plant.
- Gun-smuggling case symptom of bigger issue.
- SoCal airports to get millions from infrastructure law.
- New study improves understanding of SoCal's intense winter rains.
- L.A. County Fair celebrating 100 years of tradition this May.
- Six charged with plot to smuggle weapons & ammo for drug cartels.
- Two Tijuana journalists shot, killed in 1 week.
- S.D. Gas & Electric complete fire hardening & safety project.
- UCI opening teen mental health clinics based on Stanford model.
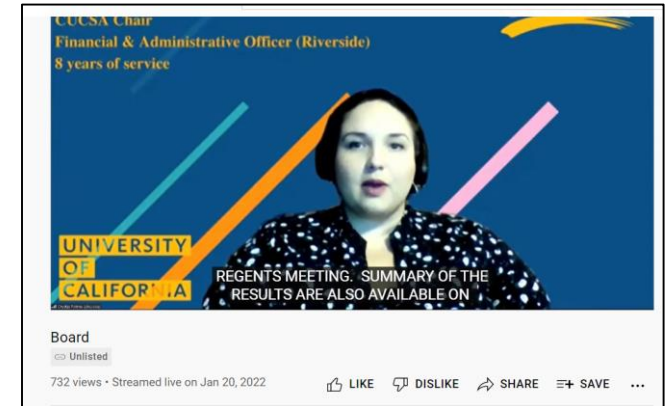
UCR's Crystal Petrini addresses the UC Regents regarding the 2021 Staff Engagement Survey and why staff are leaving the UC.
(Watch here: 42 min mark)

The County of Riverside Emergency Operations Center is currently activated to Management Watch.

COMMANICATIONS

- **31 January:**
  - **Campus Update – January 2022**
- **28 January:**
  - **Reminder About Compassionate Clause**
- **27 January:**
  - **UCR's New AVC/Chief Information Officer**
- **26 January:**
  - **Jan. 31: Return to campus - Students, employees urged to upload proof of COVID-19 boosters**
- **25 January:**
  - **Vice Provost and Dean Jennifer Brown**
- **24 January:**
  - **UCR's New Financial System Replacement Program - Impact23**

Please Reference Notes Section For More Information

NOTABLE

- [Over 40 billion records were exposed in 2021](#)
- [Staffing For Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grant](#)
- [USDA announces plenary speakers for 2022 Agricultural Outlook Forum](#)
- [FEMA Administrator Gives Remarks to Ongoing COVID-19 Response](#)
- [U.S. Fire Administration Podcasts](#)
- [Legislature considers whether life insurers should have access to genetic information](#)
- [As autocrats' get more creative, protecting the nation isn't just the job of governments anymore](#)
- [5 Places Where World War III Could Erupt in 2022](#)
- [How a Russian cyberwar in Ukraine could ripple out globally](#)
- ['China's Media Warfare seeks global totalitarian thought control'](#)
- [FBI: New ransomware makes demands of up to $500,000](#)
- [Are Police Departments Ready for Cyber Threats 2022 Will Bring?](#)
- [Interstate cybersecurity operations center is on the way](#)
- [Big tech executives who allow the spread of extremist material online should be jailed](#)
- [2021 saw plenty of violence — but no mass terrorist attacks in the U.S.](#)
- [11 steps to take as threat levels increase](#)
- [Fraud Is On the Rise, and It's Going to Get Worse](#)
- [3 types of national security risk to monitor](#)
- [Year In Risk 2021](#)
- [Report: U.S. Marines Returned Fire After Suicide Bombing, but No Enemies Were Shooting at Them](#)

2021 National Preparedness Report (NPR)

- The 2021 National Preparedness Report summarizes progress made, and challenges that remain, in building and sustaining the capabilities needed to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats, hazards, and incidents that pose the greatest risk to the nation.
- For this report, FEMA used the events of 2020 to draw broader conclusions about national risk and capabilities and identified management opportunities to build those capabilities and reduce risk.
- This annual report offers all levels of government, tribes, the private and nonprofit sectors, and the public practical insights into preparedness that support decisions about program priorities, resource allocation, and actions that can create more resilient communities.

- **Management Opportunity One** comprises a justification for a preparedness investment strategy to help close capability gaps and improve current capabilities, and an examination of strategic partnerships and diversified funding mechanisms that could help the Nation better reach its goals.

- **Management Opportunity Two** contains an explanation of what all levels of government are doing or can do to manage climate change, and how climate change exacerbates existing vulnerabilities.

- **Management Opportunity Three** includes a discussion of the National Preparedness System (NPS) and the importance of maintaining the connections between the components of this system, including the THIRA/SPR, threat and hazard modeling, and planning.

The NPR analyzed data from open-source research, FEMA products and over 75 federal agencies to outline important risks, capabilities and management opportunities for U.S. organizations.

2021 National Preparedness Report (NPR)

- Identifying and describing potential risks is an important part of the decision-making process and is the first step in creating a foundation of risk information that should be applied to the other components of the National Preparedness System (NPS).

- Impact modeling is an important part of assessing the risk of these probable threats and hazards.

- The emergency management community should develop an agreed-upon and comprehensive list of all the Nation's significant future threats and hazards, align modeling efforts to identify any modeling gaps, and identify strategies for closing those gaps.

Figure 10: National Preparedness System

The Nation needs to better understand the connection between less well-understood risks, such as those to cyber systems, and the capabilities needed to manage those risks.

National Risk And Capability Assessment

NRCA Assessments

CAPABILITY REQUIRED

TOTAL NATIONAL CAPABILITY

The National THIRA is a national assessment of threats, hazards, and capability requirements.

National THIRA

National Gap

National SPR

Community SPR

The National Stakeholder Preparedness Review (National SPR), a national assessment of current capabilities and gaps, will specifically look at the capabilities of the Federal Government, non-governmental organizations, and private sector partners.

The Community Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR) is completed by states, territories, urban areas, and tribal nations.
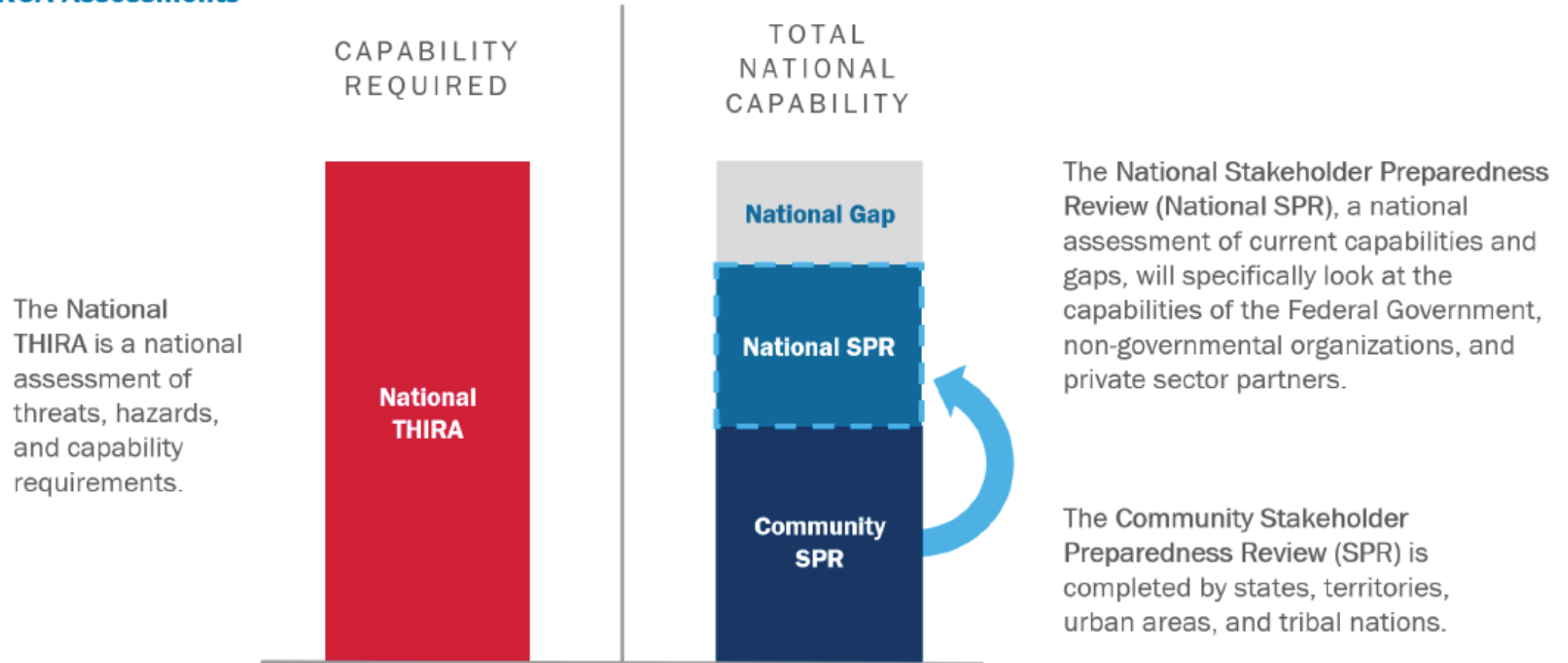
Figure 13: The assessments identify the national-level capability needs and the gaps to meet catastrophic incidents.

The National Risk and Capability Assessment (NRCA), a suite of preparedness assessments that measure risk and capability across the Nation in a standardized and coordinated way.

Risk Management Opportunities

The Nation can address current risks through simultaneously enhancing capability, engaging in various risk management opportunities, and reducing vulnerabilities. The Capabilities and Management Opportunities sections of this report cover these strengths and opportunities in more detail.

The 2020 NPR identified four opportunities for risk management:

- **Risk Avoidance:** Strategies or measures that effectively remove exposure to a risk.

- **Risk Control:** Deliberate actions that reduce the potential for harm or maintain it at an acceptable level.

- **Risk Transfer:** Action that shifts some or all risk to another entity, asset, system, network, or geographic area.

- **Risk Acceptance:** An intentional or unintentional choice to manage the potential impact of an incident without avoiding, controlling, or transferring the risk.

As the Nation prepares for the impacts of both all-hazards and specific incidents, risk managers must also address the factors that may exacerbate those impacts, such as climate change and racial, social, and financial inequity.
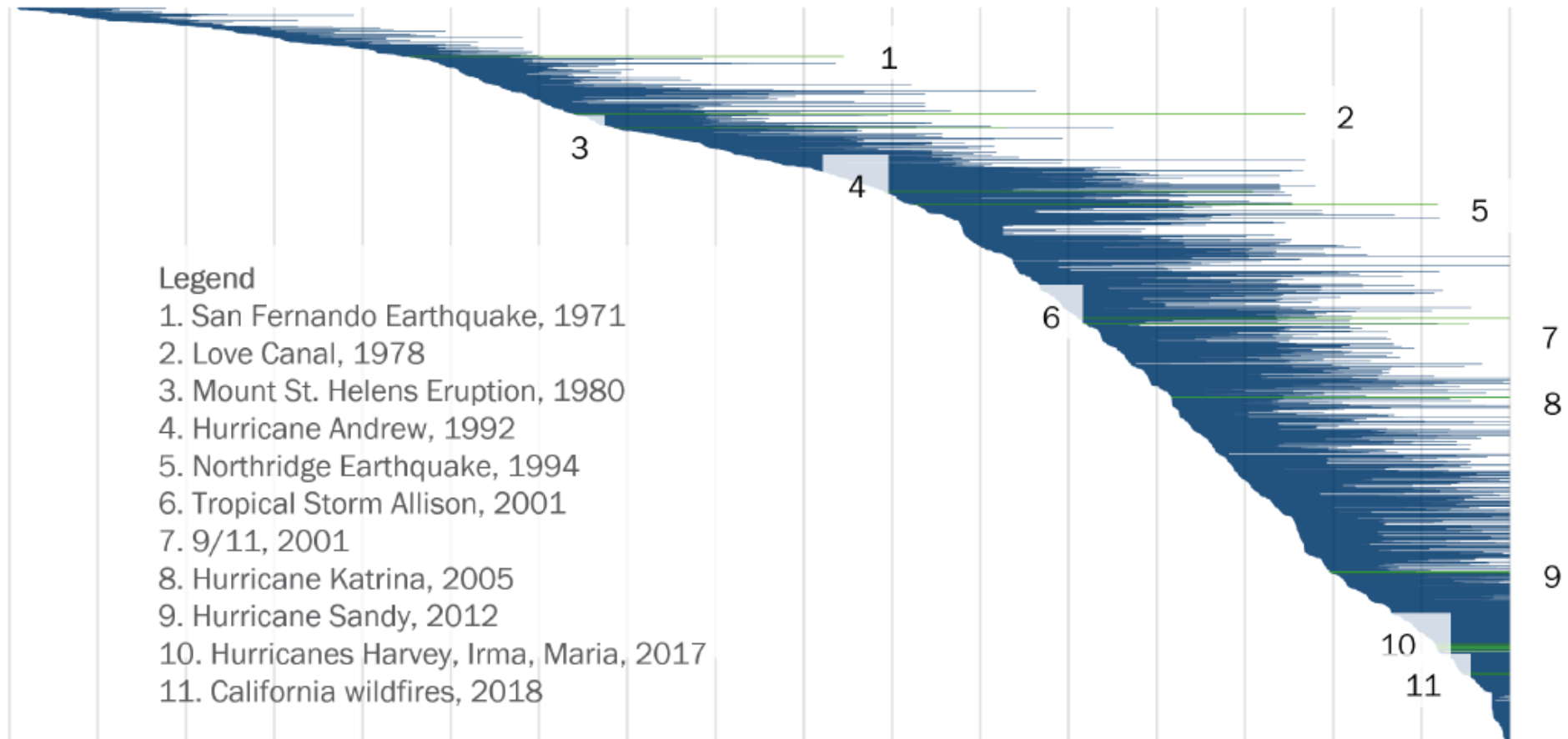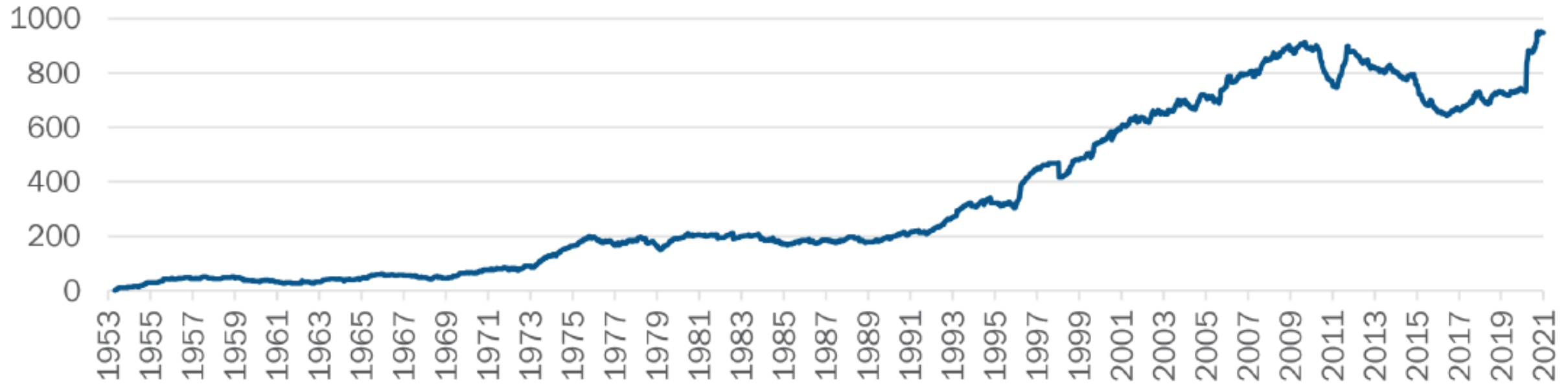
Disasters: Now commonplace

Figure 1: This graph displays the duration of all 4,498 disaster declarations issued between 01/01/1953 and 12/31/2020. Select disasters are highlighted for their extraordinary duration and/or impact.

Disasters: Now Commonplace

Number of Open Disaster Declarations per Week, 1953-2020

Intelligence Cycle Auditing/Execution

- Every three years, FEMA requires states, territories, Tribal Nations, and urban areas that receive some types of Federal preparedness grant funding to report their threats and hazards of greatest concern and set preparedness goals (capability targets) through the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA).
- FEMA can use this data to identify long-term gaps that communities may not be planning to address themselves.
- Because targets with large gaps between capability goals and worst-case scenario capability needs reveal areas where the potential gap is unlikely to be filed by the states, FEMA and its federal partners should coordinate to identify alternative sources of or opportunities to build additional capability.
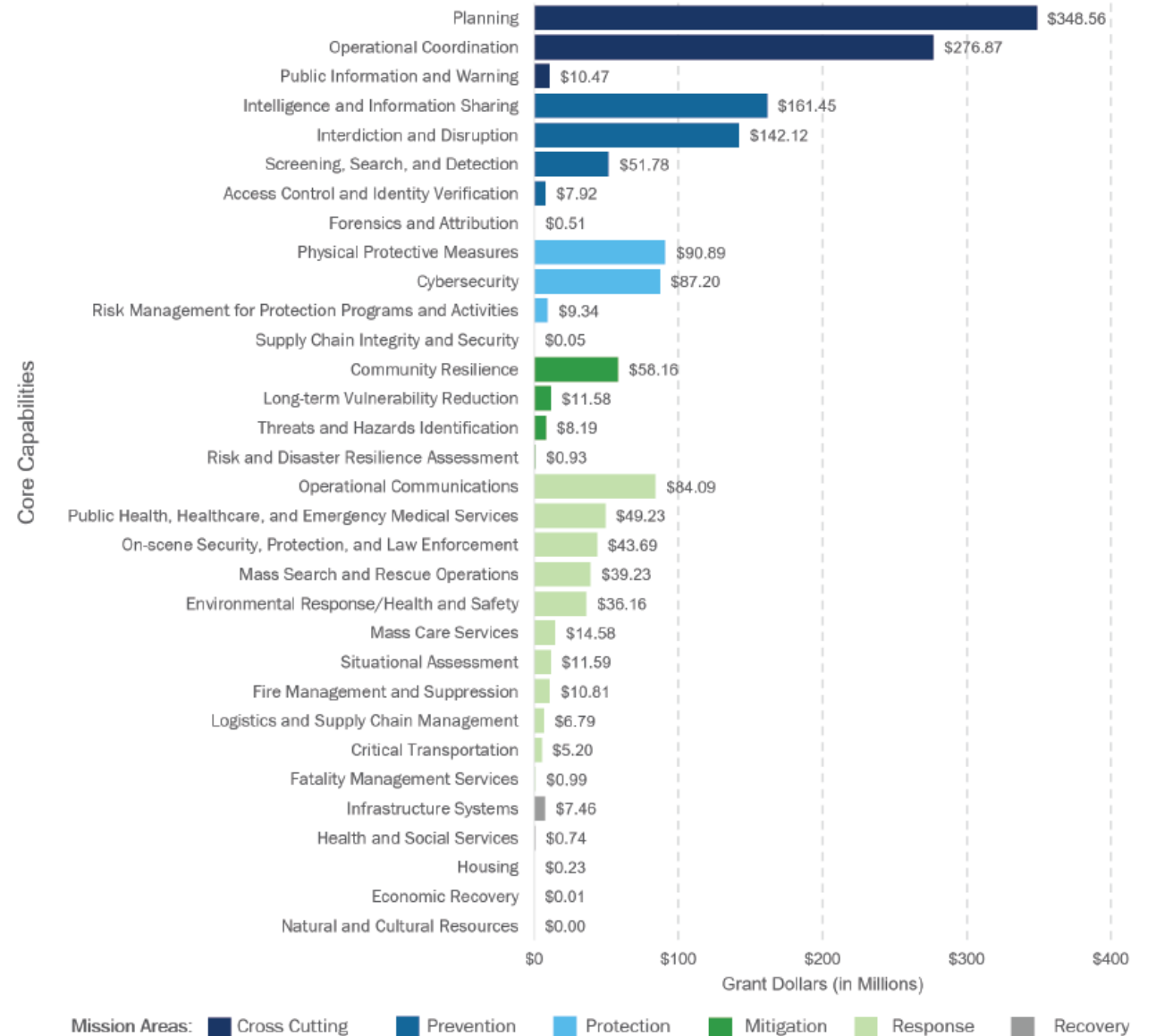
Communities were closest to achieving their goals across the following five targets: Intelligence Cycle Auditing/ Execution, Unified Operations, Threat and Hazard Modeling, Information Delivery, and Interdiction/Disruption Activities.

Target [Core Capability]	Percent of Communities Achieving 70-100% of Goal	Community Priority Ranking		
		Low	Medium	High
Intelligence Cycle Auditing/Execution [Intelligence and Information Sharing]	85%	12%	33%	56%
Unified Operations [Operational Coordination]	80%	5%	33%	62%
Threat and Hazard Modeling [Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment]	76%	25%	57%	18%
Information Delivery [Public Information and Warning]	69%	5%	31%	65%
Interdiction/Disruption Activities [Interdiction and Disruption]	69%	17%	36%	47%

Mission Area	Core Capability	Target Name
Cross-Cutting	Public Information & Warning	Information Delivery
	Operational Coordination	Unified Operations
Prevention/Protection	Intelligence and Information Sharing	Intelligence Cycle Auditing/Execution
	Access Control and Identity Verification	Credential Acceptance
	Cybersecurity	Cyber Plan Updates
Protection	Interdiction and Disruption	Interdiction/Disruption Activities
	Physical Protective Measures	Critical Infrastructure Security Plan Updates
	Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities	Critical Infrastructure Risk Assessment
	Screening, Search, and Detection	Conduct Screening Operations
	Supply Chain Integrity and Security	Supply Chain Risk Preparedness
Mitigation	Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment	Threat and Hazard Modeling
Response	Fatality Management Services	Body Recovery/Storage
	Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	Medical Care
Recovery	Economic Recovery	Reopen Businesses
	Health and Social Services	Reestablish Services

Distribution of Grants FY 2020

- In FY 2020, communities spent grant funding on the Planning, Operational Coordination, and **Intelligence and Information Sharing capabilities**.

- Consistent with previous years, the targets that communities reported being closest to achieving in 2020 (**Operational Coordination and Intelligence and Information Sharing**) are those where communities are dedicating larger amounts of grant funding, indicating that federal resources and grant funding are likely key aspects of building and sustaining capabilities.

- Overall, grant recipients spent more than one-third of total preparedness grant funding (38%) on the five core capabilities.

Core Capabilities — Grant Dollars (in Millions)

Core Capability	Grant Dollars (in Millions)
Planning	$348.56
Operational Coordination	$276.87
Public Information and Warning	$10.47
Intelligence and Information Sharing	$161.45
Interdiction and Disruption	$142.12
Screening, Search, and Detection	$51.78
Access Control and Identity Verification	$7.92
Forensics and Attribution	$0.51
Physical Protective Measures	$90.89
Cybersecurity	$87.20
Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities	$9.34
Supply Chain Integrity and Security	$0.05
Community Resilience	$58.16
Long-term Vulnerability Reduction	$11.58
Threats and Hazards Identification	$8.19
Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment	$0.93
Operational Communications	$84.09
Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	$49.23
On-scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement	$43.69
Mass Search and Rescue Operations	$39.23
Environmental Response/Health and Safety	$36.16
Mass Care Services	$14.58
Situational Assessment	$11.59
Fire Management and Suppression	$10.81
Logistics and Supply Chain Management	$6.79
Critical Transportation	$5.20
Fatality Management Services	$0.99
Infrastructure Systems	$7.46
Health and Social Services	$0.74
Housing	$0.23
Economic Recovery	$0.01
Natural and Cultural Resources	$0.00

Mission Areas: Cross Cutting · Prevention · Protection · Mitigation · Response · Recovery

Capability Targets

THE TAKEAWAY: EFFICIENT SYSTEMS

American health care, manufacturing, and business systems have long sought peak efficiency. In normal operations, this works extremely well. Even with regional disruptions, there is generally enough capacity across the country or world to maintain operations. However, as the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated, efficient systems are frequently unable to withstand national and international disruptions. Hospitals quickly hit capacity, and many businesses suffered while others struggled to meet increased demand. Efficiencies can also introduce regional vulnerabilities, as demonstrated by the California blackouts precipitated by extreme heat. Systems designed for steady-state efficiency but inflexible in the face of change may leave the country vulnerable to future nationwide disruptions.

Composition of a Capability Target

CRITICAL TASK

Within **(#) hour(s)** of an incident, identify and recover **(#) fatalities**.
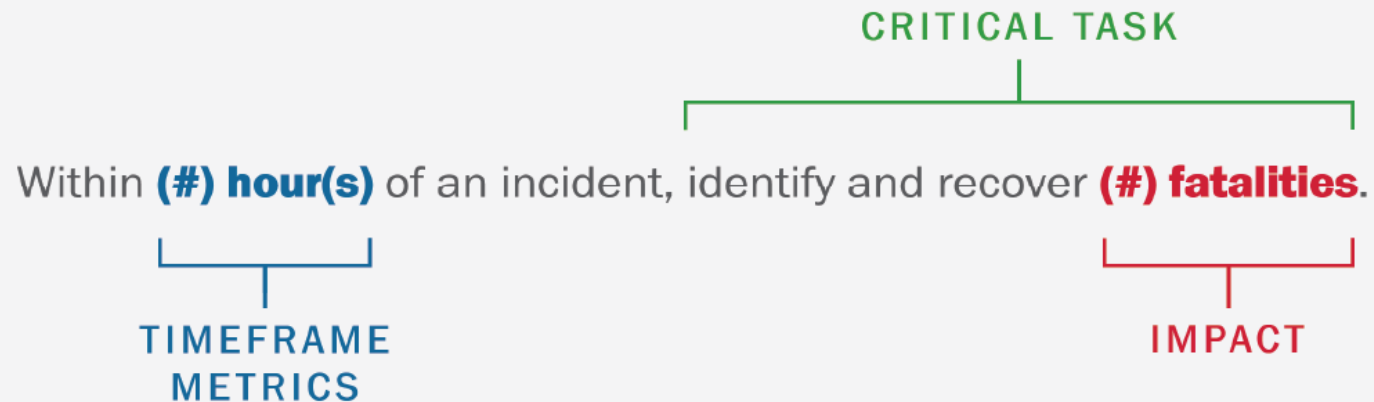
TIMEFRAME METRICS

IMPACT

Figure 12: Example of standardized target language, including timeframe and impact.

Knowledge Gained

Evolving Strategies

Improved Planning