USA & WORLD

- Coronavirus cases on the rise as Thanksgiving holiday approaches.
- Senators press for more action after Larry Nassar investigation.
- BBC Covid map: Coronavirus cases, deaths, vaccinations by country.
- Flu pandemic could be worse than COVID-19.
- CDC investigating flu outbreak at University of Michigan.
- Fauci: Hospitalizations rising among fully vaccinated.
- Whistleblower claims DOJ used counterterrorism tools against parents.
- Infrastructure bill provides nearly $2 billion for cybersecurity.
- Messaging on boosters could be biggest missed opportunity.
- Biden/Harris: Approval ratings sinking - dysfunction cited.
- Research on breakthrough infections shows the danger posed by Delta.
- Rapid tests that automatically send results back to health officials.
- Austria locks down unvaccinated as COVID cases surge across Europe.
- Path out of pandemic is not vaccines, antivirals.
- Burnout in the healthcare sector across the country.
- OSHA’s rule mandating COVID vaccinations or weekly testing.
- U.S. Postal Service warns vaccine rules could affect deliveries.
- Six up-and-coming COVID-19 vaccines.
- Americans could get to the point where they "learn to live with" COVID.
- How global shortages are affecting consumers nationwide.
California added jobs at a healthy rate throughout 2021. With a larger portion of its workforce still to be recovered, California should continue to see more rapid growth relative to the nation in the coming months.

Figure 4: Strongest Recoveries

- ScholarShare at $13B in assets - Helps achieve HigherEd goals.
- Mall smash-and-grab robberies spiking.
- 18 new broadband projects to reach 98% connectivity across the state.
- UC lecturers call off strike, celebrate tentative agreement.
- 3 people sentenced to federal prison for unemployment fraud.
- Waking up to rising crime – state is at a decision point.
- Will plan for clearing homeless camps work?
- 14 children given the wrong quantity of COVID vaccine.
- Google glitch triggers major internet outage.
- Chief of Wildland Firefighting Agency to retire.
- USC, other top US schools, evacuated over bomb threats.
- Needles: The most dangerous town in the state.
- Running list of crimes as reported by Sacramento PD.
- Amazon settles over claims it concealed Covid-19 cases.
- San Joaquin Valley: Land of the eternal COVID surge.
- Modesto Jr College: Faculty members take issue with COVID policy.
- Newsom extends Emergency Proclamation through March 31, 2022.
- List of states where Californians are moving to the most.
- UC’s Organic Agriculture Institute to leverage capacity for research, extension and education to further improve sustainability, resilience.
The County of Riverside Emergency Operations Center is currently activated to **Management Watch**.

- Port supply chain pressures persist.
- SoCal **Red Flag Warning**: Santa Ana winds, warmer weather
- $9m awarded to SoCal police depts. as part of DOJ grant.
- UCR apart of USDA award to combat citrus greening.
- SB Co. recognizes Serrano language and museums on tribal land.
- UCR men's basketball makes ESPN highlight reel.
- **CA School for the Deaf, Riverside**, football team eyes championship.
- Access to Congressionally Mandated Reports Act supported by UCR.
- UCR grad is running for US Congress.
- UCR receives **2021 Seal of Excelencia**.
- Infrastructure bill includes funding for LA port, airport, electric buses.
- UCR Prytaneum town hall platform project to help civic engagement.
- Thanksgiving travel forecast to be 2nd busiest ever in SoCal.
- Holiday events in Southern California.
- The Center for the Prevention of Hate and Bullying opens in Anaheim.
- RivCo D.A. part of task force investigating Synchrony Bank.
- School walkout In Riverside County shows squeeze from both sides.
COMMUNICATIONS

• 22 November:
  • Dean of the UCR School of Public Policy

• 19 November:
  • UCPD Crime Alert: Sexual Assault Reported On Campus
  • Reminder: Vice Provost for International Affairs (VPIA) Search
  • Healthy Holiday Challenge - Register NOW!

• 18 November:
  • Director of Intercollegiate Athletics Candidate Feedback

• 17 November:
  • Unit 18 Strike Communication - Update

• 16 November:
  • Unit 18 Strike Communication
  • UCPD Community Alert: On Campus Apartment Fire Investigation

• 15 November:
  • Vice Chancellor for University Advancement Search
  • UCR Operating Budget Update for Fiscal Year 2021-22
  • Reminder: UC Path Downtime
    • Friday, December 10th at 12:00pm – Monday, December 13th at 6am

Please Reference Notes Section For More Information
Thanksgiving: Top 10 safety tips
FCC to include a texting option for a new suicide hotline, 988, set to go live next summer
Native people take a different view of Thanksgiving
2 Held Hostage by Armed Man in University of Oregon Dorm Room
U.S. Education Department Audit: K-12 cybersecurity plans not updated since 2010
FBI server sending fake emails taken offline and fixed, no data impacted
Seasonal Affective Disorder: COVID-19 and flu throwing circadian rhythms off
Community colleges try to claw their way back from the pandemic’s fallout
Retail and trucking trade groups sue Biden administration to overturn vaccine mandate
How Fragmented Care Harms People with Both Mental Illness and Substance Use Disorder
Do we really want Facebook and Amazon to rule AI?
New Vaccination Travel Restrictions: Air and Land Rules Effective November 8, 2021
5 Key Takeaways For Colleges and Universities From the New Federal Vaccination Mandate
Poll: Most Americans don’t know how long the Global War on Terror has lasted
Inflation Is the Skunk in the Economy
How the NSA is trying to stay on top of the cyber battlefield against China and Russia
Self-described 'king of fraud' sentenced to 10 years
America’s COVID future has arrived
FDA recalls 2.2 million Ellume COVID-19 home tests due to false positives
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT GUIDES

• “Quick Reference Guides” are formatted to assist you in finding information very quickly during an emergency situation.

• Use it as a reminder about recommended actions and as a tool during drills and exercises.

• Accidents and emergency situations can happen to anyone, at any moment.

• Take responsibility for your own safety and the safety of others by reporting potentially dangerous conditions or concerns to the appropriate departments.

• Make sure to tailor specific information for your classroom, office and or work area.

• You should consider making preparations for emergency events, e.g., first aid kit & basic disaster supply kits.

• Most importantly, discuss this document with the staff members and students within your department.

• Make sure that everyone knows the basic procedures to follow in emergency situations.

• Know your building emergency response plan.

DISASTER SERVICE WORKER

All public employees are designated as Disaster Service Workers under California Government Code §3100. This means that during a Declared Local, State or National emergency, school employees may be asked to assist local agencies, such as the Red Cross, in their response efforts. This is an obligation of all public employees by law and failure to serve in this role when asked can result in being charged with a misdemeanor and could even result in the loss of teaching certification.

Because of this legal obligation, it is important to make sure you have a family plan at home in the event that you are asked to remain at your school. Employees with obligations that require them to return to home, such as caring for young children or elderly adults, must make this known to school administrators for consideration.

For more information:
http://www.lgoinfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=gov&group=03001-04000&file=3100-3109
EM GUIDES: ACTIVE SHOOTER

ABOUT THIS GUIDE

The FBI designated 28 shootings in 2019 as active shooter incidents. The 28 incidents resulted in 247 casualties, 97 people killed, and 160 people wounded, excluding the shooters. No community appears immune from these potential incidents; therefore, it is important for every community to develop an Active Shooter Program.

The purpose of this guide is to provide emergency services personnel with the basic building blocks for developing an Active Shooter Program with communities. This guide highlights resources and planning considerations, which will enhance emergency services organizations’ ability to develop or improve community planning and preparedness for active shooter incidents.

AN ACTIVE SHOOTER

is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area, typically through the use of firearms.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security definition

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

  cisa.gov/publication/securing-soft-targets-and-crowded-places-resources

- CISA Active Shooter Preparedness Website
  cisa.gov/active-shooter-preparedness

CONTACT US

For more information, email the Emergency Services Sector-Specific Agency at essteam@cisa.dhs.gov
EM GUIDES: ACTIVE SHOOTER

WHEN CREATING AN ACTIVE SHOOTER PROGRAM, emergency services organizations should consider four essential steps:

**STEP 1. AWARENESS**
Emergency services personnel should maintain organizational awareness of the issue and where to find incident-related information and preparedness resources.
- The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) provides products, tools, and resources to help prepare for and respond to active shooter incidents. cisa.gov/active-shooter-preparedness
- Emergency services personnel can request access to the following Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) portals to view active shooter incident-related information.
  - HSIN Emergency Services – email essteam@cisa.dhs.gov to request access.
  - HSIN Intel – email hsin.intel.pmo@hq.dhs.gov to request access.
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation has analytical reports, case studies, and statistical information regarding active shooter incidents. fbi.gov/resources

**STEP 2. TRAINING**
Encourage community members to review no-cost training resources to improve local community active shooter planning and preparedness.
- FEMA IS-907: Active Shooter: What You Can Do – This course was developed to provide the public with guidance on how to prepare for and respond to active shooter situations. training.fema.gov/fx/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-907
- CISA Pathway to Violence – This video provides information regarding the behavior indicators that assailants often demonstrate before a violent act. The video also includes law enforcement expert interviews that discuss engagement strategies and recommended responses to someone potentially on a pathway to violence. cisa.gov/pathway-violence

**STEP 3. COMMUNITY OUTREACH**
Effective partnerships between law enforcement and community stakeholders are essential to public safety. It is important for government agencies, community groups, nonprofits, businesses, and private citizens to accept public safety as a shared responsibility.
- Consider forming a Security Managers Group to discuss concerns and collaborate on solutions.
- Consider developing a guide for the public on “what to expect when first responders arrive.”
- For more information about active shooter workshops contact: ASWorkshop@hq.dhs.gov

**STEP 4. EXERCISE COORDINATION**
Exercises are a key component of preparedness that provide community stakeholders the opportunity to shape planning, assess and validate capabilities, and address areas for improvement.
- Each exercise package is scalable and includes template exercise objectives, scenarios, and discussion questions, as well as a collection of references and resources. For more information about exercises contact: CISA.Exercises@cisa.dhs.gov

For more information, email the Emergency Services Sector-Specific Agency at essteam@cisa.dhs.gov
# EM GUIDES: ACTIVE SHOOTER

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<thead>
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<th>SHOOTER/INTRUDER</th>
<th>TERRORISM</th>
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<td><strong>ACTION:</strong> LOCKDOWN</td>
<td><strong>ACTION:</strong> LOCKDOWN OR SHELTER IN PLACE OR REVERSE EVACUATION</td>
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## SHOOTER/INTRUDER ON CAMPUS: INSIDE THE BUILDING
- Immediately lock doors and windows if safe to do so.
- Close blinds or curtains.
- Keep students and staff low and away from windows. Do not get up and walk around the room.
- Maintain silence. Remain calm.
- Do not allow anyone into or out of the room until ALL CLEAR is signaled.
- Call “911” for assistance, if possible. Provide identity, location and description of individual and weapons.

## OUTSIDE THE BUILDING
- If shots are fired – immediately DROP AND COVER.
- If it is safe to do so, move into the closest building – follow procedures above.

## POLICE ACTION NEAR THE SCHOOL:
- Wait for instructions from the main office before taking action.
- Law enforcement will be in contact with the school.
- If LOCKDOWN is ordered – follow procedures above.

Acts of terrorism can include chemical release, bio-hazards, explosives, kidnapping and shooting causing widespread fear and panic, victims who are contaminated, seriously injured or killed and property damage.
- Keep students calm.
- Move students away from threat to closest suitable shelter.

You will have to act based on the circumstances of the attack. Chemical or bio-hazard attacks will require SHELTER IN PLACE or REVERSE EVACUATION.

Incidents involving weapons or attempted kidnapping will require LOCKDOWN.

Explosives will require actions based on the threat.
# EM GUIDES: ACTIVE SHOOTER

## LOCKDOWN

**When to use:**
- CIVIL DISTURBANCE
- SHOOTER/INTRUDER
- TERRORISM
- LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

**To isolate students and staff from danger inside the building**

**INSIDE:**
- Listen for **LOCKDOWN** alert from the main office.
- Shut and lock all doors and windows.
- Close drapes and blinds.
- Move away from windows and stay low and out of sight.
- Post GREEN sign in window if all students are OK and accounted for.
- Post RED sign if students are missing or injured or if you need help.

**OUTSIDE:**
- Immediately move inside nearest building.
- Follow procedures above.

Do not open doors or windows until **ALL CLEAR** signal is given.

## SHELTER IN PLACE

**When to use:**
- CIVIL DISTURBANCE
- TERRORISM
- HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
- INCIDENT EXPLOSION

**To isolate students and staff from outdoor environment. **SHELTER IN PLACE allows for free movement within the building.**

**INSIDE:**
- Listen for **SHELTER IN PLACE** alert from the main office.
- Clear students from halls.
- Shut and seal doors and windows, if possible.
- Shut down classroom HVAC system, if advised to do so.
- Take attendance and call in report to main office.

**OUTSIDE:**
- Immediately move inside nearest building.
- Follow procedures above.

Do not open doors or windows until **ALL CLEAR** signal is given.

## STAND BY

**When to use:**
- Stand-by must be followed by another ACTION or **ALL CLEAR**

**INSIDE**
- Keep students in classroom pending further instructions.
- Listen for notification of another action over the PA or other communication system.

**OUTSIDE**
- Immediately return students to their classrooms.
- Listen for notification of another action from the main office.

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*FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ON THESE ACTIONS... REFER TO THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR YOUR SCHOOL*
EM GUIDES: C-IED CONCEPTS

OVERVIEW

The Security and Resiliency Guide: Counter-IED Concepts, Common Goals, and Available Assistance (SRG C-IED) is intended to help communities, individual organizations, and facility owner/operators plan and implement C-IED activities within their overall public safety and emergency management approach. You can use it to understand the IED risk landscape in the U.S. and your locale; apply common IED-specific security and resiliency goals; and leverage available U.S. Government resources to build and sustain preparedness.

The SRG C-IED was created by the Department of Homeland Security in coordination with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with contributions from IED and C-IED experts and stakeholders.

WHY USE THE SRG C-IED?

All CISA stakeholders—from owners/operators of public or commercial spaces to public safety officials and emergency management planners—can play a role in preventing bombing incidents. Some ways to use the SRG C-IED include:

- Conduct a risk and capability analysis that considers IED risks
- Develop an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) with IED incident-specific information
- Take action to enhance security and resilience for IED incidents at a facility or venue
- Develop a security plan for a special event
- Provide personal security guidance to personnel, employees, visitors, or patrons
The SRG C-IED has five accompanying annexes that provide stakeholders with a practical framework to examine and strengthen the ability to perform C-IED activities specifically applicable to specific industries.

Annexes include:

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<tr>
<th>Annex Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>Security and Resiliency Guide Fact Sheet</td>
<td>355.99 KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security and Resiliency Guide Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Concepts, Common Goals, and Available Assistance</td>
<td>2.23 MB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Security and Resiliency Guide - Lodging Annex</td>
<td>890.19 KB</td>
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<td>Security and Resiliency Guide - Public Assembly Annex</td>
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<td>Security and Resiliency Guide - Sports Leagues and Venues Annex</td>
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EM GUIDES: Vehicle-Borne Attacks

Vehicle-Borne Attacks: Tactics and Mitigation

SCOPE: This product encourages discussion and creativity among intergovernmental and private sector stakeholders for integrating protective security measures into public and private places to reduce vehicle-borne threats.

Terrorists use vehicles to target pedestrians, breach physical security barriers, and deliver explosive devices. Vehicle rammings are scalable, require minimal preparation and are encouraged in terrorist messaging. These attacks garner widespread media coverage. Therefore, security specialists, architects, engineers, and first responders are encouraged to adopt a layered security approach to mitigate vehicle-borne threats.

Terrorists carry out a variety of vehicle-borne attacks worldwide and vehicle ramming attacks are the most common type of vehicle-borne attack used in the United States. Other types of vehicle attacks, such as vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacks, have been either foiled or are less likely to be attempted in the United States possibly due to the complex nature of building a VBIED. Since May 2020, there have been over a dozen malicious or intentional vehicle rammings carried out during protests and riots in the United States.

- In September 2020, a woman rammed a vehicle into a gathering of protestors and counter-protestors on a six-lane highway in Yorba Linda, California, injuring two. The attack may have been motivated by political ideology. Criminal charges are pending.
- In July 2020, a woman drove a car through a police barricade on a Seattle, Washington freeway and into a group of protestors, killing one and injuring another. The attack may have been motivated by political ideology. Criminal charges are pending.
- In February 2020, a man drove a van through a tent, targeting a group of political campaign volunteers in Jacksonville, Florida. There were no injuries, and the attack may have been motivated by political ideology. Criminal charges are pending.

HOSTILE VEHICLE: METHODS AND MITIGATION: Vehicle attacks may include a combination of tactics. Therefore, effective mitigation will require a layered security approach that includes traffic management, physical barriers with routine maintenance and other access controls to restrict or prevent vehicle access without compromising emergency response.

- DECEPTION: Rent or stolen vehicles modified to replicate official vehicles. Drivers and their occupants may use false pretenses (impersonation, false identity, fraudulent documents, or an unwilling driver) to gain access to a targeted location (a compound, building, and/or garage).
- MITIGATION: Employ a layered screening approach that includes visual inspection, technology (license plate scanner, bar code reader, and/or explosive trace detection systems), and support (K-9 specialists).

- DURABILITY: An individual is forced to grant a vehicle access into a secure or restricted area, or an innocent driver with authorized legitimate access is forced to conduct an attack unwittingly.
- MITIGATION: Use passive vehicle barriers with established standoff distances.

ENCROACHMENT: A vehicle may exploit an incomplete or incorrectly spaced security barrier or piggyback a legitimate vehicle through an access point.
- MITIGATION: Establish a layered approach and ensure appropriate spacing of barriers, block adjacent sidewalks to protect pedestrians, and space vehicles appropriately to prevent piggybacking of vehicles.

PARKED VBED: An explosive device within a vehicle is located near a target or vulnerable location.
- MITIGATION: Enforce standoff between potential targets and authorized parking. Use mirrors to check under vehicles and explosive detection canine to locate hidden devices.

PENETRATIVE: A vehicle is used to weaken or breach a perimeter in order to get a vehicle closer to the intended target.
- MITIGATION: Hinder access or limit spread through ditches, brick walls, and other approaches. Use traffic calming measures, and establish standoff distances from the targeted vehicle security barriers (gates, bollards, raceway, water features, seating, street furniture, fences, ditches, topography or landscaping, and raised planters).
EM GUIDES: Vehicle-Borne Attacks

**CONSIDERATIONS:** A collective approach between government and industry stakeholders can ensure an effective and proportionate response to prevent vehicle attacks or minimize the effects.

- A combination of architectural design and traffic movement engineering can improve site security measures to channel a vehicle’s movement, and reduce a vehicle’s momentum.
- A shared understanding among all security stakeholders of current terrorist tactics aids in the development of tailored security assists and inform risk and vulnerability assessments, as the threat evolves.
- Understand the changes in landscaping, construction, land development, traffic flow, adjacent streets, and other approach avenues such as multi-use paths, bike lanes, and pedestrian crosswalks.

**EVENT PLANNING:** Special events and their associated security footprints often encompass not only a central location or venue, but also much of the surrounding area, including adjacent buildings, roads, sidewalks, multi-use paths, and mass transit.
- Consider pedestrian-friendly streetscapes, physical security measures, and conventional traffic principles to prevent vehicle access or limit proximity to a site by closing as many roads as possible in the surrounding area of the event.
- Crowds may have to be screened prior to event entry. Flows of people typically bottleneck at predictable locations such as security checkpoints and public transit stations.
- Anticipate locations where large crowds (demonstrators and protesters) might not regularly gather.
- Review security modifications to ensure emergency response routes are not impeded.
- Ensure all potential security and response stakeholders are familiar with changes made to a venue and its surrounding areas.

**VEHICLE BARRIERS** can be passive (static), active (operable), re-deployable, and improvised. The appropriate use, type, and location of vehicle barriers may require a site assessment, traffic engineering study, and site survey. When deciding vehicle barrier types (bollards, trees, street art), consider intended use, routine maintenance needs and costs, accessibility and safety.

- **Passive security barriers** include landscape features, large immovable landmarks, integrated street furniture, level changes (high curbs or steps), water features, vegetation, chain-link fences supplemented with high-strength cables, and concrete walls.
- **Active barriers** include the use of retractable bollards and rising-gate gates that can be used if legitimate vehicle access is required past the standoff perimeter.
- **Re-deployable barriers** are quick to set up and used during a short notice event or during an increased threat to a planned event.
- **Improvized barriers**, such as large vehicles, are used to fill gaps and control access to roadways, sidewalks or paths. Consider the size, weight, and placement of improvised barriers relative to the potential threat.

**TRAFFIC CALMING MEASURES** may reduce the speed of a vehicle, decreasing vehicle energy and impact.

- **Horizontal Deflection:** Chicanes (serpentines), lateral shift, and traffic circles hinder straight line driving by creating a horizontal shift in the roadway. Consider placing chicanes at both the entrance and exit of an event or venue to prevent a vehicle from traveling the wrong way down a one-way street.
- **Vertical Deflection:** A change in the height of the roadway that typically forces a motorist to slow down, to maintain an acceptable level of comfort; however, vertical deflections, such as speed humps and speed cushions, will have minimal impact for speed reduction on a vehicle attack.

**ISIS MESSAGING:** In April 2020, the third issue of pro-ISIS online magazine Sawt al-Hind (Voice of India) issued a call for vehicular attacks as one of multiple inexpensive and easy ways to attack non-believers.

Rendering of Nice promenade **BEFORE** the attack.

Promenade **AFTER** the 2016 attack. Note the addition of bollards, concrete barriers, and vegetation.