OEM: Weekly SITREP

January 25, 2022
WHO chief warns against talk of 'endgame' in pandemic.
CISA urges U.S. preparation for data wiping attacks.
A Russia-Ukraine war could ripple across Africa and Asia.
China hires western TikTokers to polish its image for Winter Olympics.
Omicron sub-variant throws up fresh questions about virus.
Vaccines are a tool, not a silver bullet.
Biden’s first year in office in six charts.
Get free at-home COVID-19 tests: https://www.covidtests.gov/
Biden needs to answer these 5 questions about the economy.
The world’s disconnect could lead to economic trouble.
What next for diplomacy between the West and Russia?
Omicron thwarts some of the world’s most-used COVID vaccines.
The pandemic’s true death toll: millions more than official counts.
U.S. airlines warn 5G could ground some planes, wreak havoc.
Seeking a global approach to updating Covid-19 vaccines.
SUS needs better access to supplies via a domestic supply chain.
Officials look for lessons from west coast tsunami advisory.
Oxford University Hospital staff to wear cameras as violence soars.
‘Crisis’ already happening amid Colorado’s omicron surge.
A cyberattack in Albuquerque forces schools to cancel classes.

University of Michigan president Mark Schlissel fired over an alleged relationship with a subordinate employee—a relationship that hinged on the promise of pastries.
Schliessle, over a period of years, used his University email account to communicate with that subordinate in a manner inconsistent with the dignity and reputation of the University.
Vaccine wars **ignite** as lawmakers seek stronger laws.
Cannabis sales generated more than **$3 billion** in tax revenue.
Universal healthcare **proposal** clears another hurdle.
Ex-pats reveal **why** they left.
4.6 magnitude **earthquake** at California-Nevada border area.
Big Sur wildfire forces **evacuations**.
Liberal politicians are talking tough about **upsurge** in crime.
Bodycam footage, 911 calls **released** in 2018 bar massacre.
Was this the **largest wave** to ever hit the California coast?
Wildfire risk drives insurers to **pull policies** for pricey homes.
State **data**: lower rates of reinfection with natural immunity.
Charges filed in **attack** on vaccine clinic staff.
California dominates **list** of states with best-paying cities.
What departing residents **gain** when they move to another state.
New COVID **workplace rules** go into effect – what’s changed.
45 **colleges** to take part in Californians for All College Corps.
State **homeless crisis** takes on new urgency.
When will the omicron surge **peak** in California?
UC Davis Medical Center nurses **demand** changes.
More than 1 in 5 COVID tests **positive** in California.
L.A. schools to require students to wear non-cloth face masks.
Rams limit ticket sales for NFC title game to SoCal residents.
What are the Santa Ana Winds? The phenomenon explained.
Jewish synagogues in SoCal enrolling in security training.
Schwarzenegger involved in multi-car crash.
High winds continue to roar through Southern California.
UCR joins UCSD, UCI in Multidisciplinary Research Institute Calit2.
Suspect killed by RivCo law enforcement.
New classrooms at UCR let students attend remotely or in person.
Home COVID test deliveries delayed by L.A. train robberies.
Fullerton to explore ditching its Fire Department.
A jet fuel dump in L.A. inspires short film now going to Sundance.
Huntington Park man armed with a knife shot & killed by police.
Salton Sea lithium could help U.S. gain energy autonomy.
L.A. prepares to host Super Bowl LVI amid pandemic.
COVID surge, nurse burnout make mess out of hospital staffing.
UCLA grad student stabbed to death while working at furniture store.
COMMUNICATIONS

- 24 January:
  - Return to in-person instruction: Monday, January 31, 2022
- 21 January:
  - Important updates to UCR’s COVID-19 workplace notification process
- 20 January:
  - Materials from Jan 19 Webinar re: Latest Revisions to the Cal/OSHA COVID-19 Prevention
- 19 January:
  - Submitting proof of COVID-19 booster to new employee health system
- 18 January:
  - Winter Quarter 2022 Chancellor’s Message

Please Reference Notes Section For More Information
NOTABLE

• So what can we do about the top risks facing the world?
• Remote work largely 'here to stay,' economist says
• WHO recommends baricitinib, sotrovimab for treating various stages of COVID-19
• Crossing delayed Monday at Manitoba-U.S. border as truckers protest vaccine mandate
• Protesters hit French streets to fight new Covid-19 vaccine pass
• Thousands protest in Netherlands against coronavirus measures
• Chicago homicides hit a 25-year high in 2021
• US plans $50B wildfire fight where forests meet suburbia
• Emails Shows Fauci More Concerned With 'International Harmony' Than Origins of the Virus
• Report: Going to the Beijing Olympics? Leave anything with an electron home
• New Project Launched as 'Direct Counterweight' to Big Tech
• 4,000 Kaiser patients may have received incorrect amount of Covid vaccine
• Pandemic-related school closures prompted administrators to reconsider the school calendar
• Harvard University chemist’s conviction illustrates China’s threat to national security
• Why the Future Cannot Be Predicted
• Pentagon’s new cybersecurity model is better, but still an incremental solution to a big challenge
• Biden Can No Longer Ignore Growing Iran-China Ties
• Is It Time to Ditch Those Cloth Masks for Something Better?
• New report highlights the top five supply chain risks for 2022
• Measuring economic resilience from a societal, environmental and security perspective
Indicators of School Crime & Safety

- A total of 28,500 criminal incidents against persons and property on campuses of postsecondary institutions were reported to police and security agencies in 2018.
- This translates to 19.5 on-campus crimes reported per 10,000 full-time-equivalent (FTE) students.
- Among the various types of on-campus crimes reported in 2018, there were 12,300 forcible sex offenses, which constituted 43% of all criminal incidents.
- Other commonly reported crimes included burglaries (34%) and motor vehicle thefts (11%).
Race, sexual orientation, and religion were the top three categories of motivating bias associated with hate crimes at postsecondary institutions in 2018.
Most Dangerous College Campuses

• The U.S. is rife with college campuses—not to mention danger and the various types of crimes that take place on said campuses.

• Much to the disappointment of police procedural television shows, most of the crime perpetrated on college campuses is of the thieving variety.

• The FBI's 2019 data of known U.S. crime by college and university shows high numbers among property crime, larceny, theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and robbery across the country.
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<th>Student enrollment</th>
<th>Violent crime</th>
<th>Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter</th>
<th>Rape</th>
<th>Robbery</th>
<th>Aggravated assault</th>
<th>Property crime</th>
<th>Burglary</th>
<th>Larceny-theft</th>
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Post Pandemic Threat: School Violence

Part I: Potential Risk Factors and Indicators for Targeted Violence in Schools

For targeted violence in schools, the U.S. Secret Service (USSS) National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC) has conducted multiple studies on individuals who successfully carried out an attack on schools. That work has found:

- **91%** of school attackers had observable psychological (depression, suicidal ideation, anger, psychotic symptoms, etc.), behavioral (defiance, poor impulse control, violation of social norms, etc.), or neurological (developmental delays, cognitive deficits, etc.) symptoms.
  - 41% of school attackers were motivated, at least in part, by a desire to commit suicide.
- **94%** of school attackers had at least one identifiable “home life factor” which include:
  - Parental divorce/separation (71%),
  - Family financial difficulty (69%),
  - Parent/sibling arrested/incarcerated (54%),
  - Parent/sibling substance abuse (46%),
  - Family discord (including domestic violence/abuse) (40%),
  - Family mental health issues (23%),
  - Abuse/neglect of attacker (23%), or
  - Non-parental custodial care (11%).
- **83%** of school attackers threatened others, including the target, and/or communicated their intent to conduct an attack.
- **83%** of school attackers were retaliating for a grievance.
- **80%** of school attackers were bullied by their classmates. Some of the attackers actively sought help to address bullying but received an ineffective response or no response at all.
- **74%** of school attackers showed signs of frequent, intense anger and/or communicated that they were becoming increasingly prone to anger.
- **63%** of school attackers showed signs of severe depression, sadness, or isolation or openly talked about experiencing these emotions.
- **51%** of school attackers had engaged in observable planning behaviors prior to the attack.  

1 Source: U.S. Secret Service National Threat Assessment Center.
Post Pandemic Threat: School Violence

PART II: COVID-19 and Increased Exposure to Potential Risk Factors

To mitigate the spread of COVID-19, many schools across the U.S. adjusted to operate in either partially online (“hybrid”) or entirely online environments. This led to an immediate impact of COVID-19 – social isolation.3 Subsequently, a nationally representative survey of 3,300 youth (aged 13-19) found that students have been experiencing multiple negative impacts including:

- **78%** of respondents are spending four hours or less each day in class or working on assignments.
- **30%** of respondents reported feeling unhappy or depressed with nearly as many reporting they worry about having basic needs (food, medicine, and safety) met.
- **29%** of respondents do not feel connected to school adults with nearly as many reporting they do not feel connected to their classmates or their community.
- In addition, respondents reported losing sleep, feeling under constant strain, or experiencing a loss of confidence.
- Some respondents also reported poorer overall health.4

In addition, many families of students experienced (or are continuing to experience) financial hardships during the pandemic including job or wage loss. In fact, in a recent survey, 51% of non-retired adults reported that the COVID-19 pandemic will make achieving their financial goals harder.5

There has also been anecdotal evidence that suggests students have experienced an increase in cyberbullying. Students who had experienced bullying before the pandemic are also more likely to experience pandemic stress.6
Post Pandemic Threat: Mental Health

Prior to schools closing, millions of students relied on the mental health resources provided by schools, including access to mental health professionals. These resources were either severely restricted or terminated altogether as schools moved to online-only instruction. The reduced access to services coupled with the exposure to additional risk factors suggests schools – and the communities in which they are located – will need to increase support services to help students adjust to in-person learning as they cope with the potential trauma associated with the pandemic response.

Potential Risk Factors:
The potential risk factors are not predictive; however, a community that is aware of the risk factors is an empowered community and is able to proactively engage in prevention programs.

- Suicidal ideation
- Depression
- Intense anger
- Mental illness
- Social isolation
- Family financial difficulties
- Family-based substance abuse
- Family-based arrest/incarceration
- Family-based discord
- Family-based mental health problems
- Abuse/Neglect
- Parental absence
- Academic poor performance
- Previous disciplinary actions
- Holding a grievance
Indicators of School Crime & Safety

• Campus public safety personnel are important emergency operations planning team members.

• What form campus public safety takes vary, but the four most common forms of public safety services are:
  • Campus police department
  • Security or safety department or operation
  • Contract security or safety personnel
  • Local, state, or tribal police
Behavioral Approach to Violence Prevention

- Many individuals who are planning to engage in targeted violence display threatening or concerning behaviors that are observable to others.
- Utilizing behavioral threat assessment and management (BTAM), a proactive, evidence-based method of investigation, analysis, and management that focuses on an individual’s patterns thinking and behavior, can determine whether, and to what extent, an individual may be moving towards an act of intended violence.