



Cumberland County Fire Chiefs' Association

"Preservation of Life and Property through Organization"

Minutes of the 22 January 2024, Monthly Meeting



The general membership Chiefs' meeting was hosted by Fire Chief Steve Lopez in the Hope Mills Fire Department. The association thanks Chief Lopez and his crew for their great hospitality. A catered dinner was provided.

Call to Order: The meeting was called to order by President Johnson at 7:00 pm.

Opening Prayer: Association Chaplain Kenneth Tatum provided the opening prayer.

Pledge of Allegiance: President Johnson led the Pledge of Allegiance.

Roll Call: Roll call was conducted with 19 departments and 6 associate members present.

Members Absent:

Fire/EMS Departments: **North Carolina Forestry**

Approval of Minutes: The minutes of October, November and December 2023 were approved as presented.

Guests: Lee Spruill - Running for District 2 Commissioner
Henry Tyson - Running for District 2 Commissioner

Vendors Present: None Present

Treasurer's Report: Fund balance report provided in your packet for review. The report will be presented during the Chief's meetings conducted in February.

Meeting Points of Interests:

Next Chiefs' Meeting is scheduled for **Monday February 26th, 2024, at the FTCC Fire and Rescue Training Center, 775 Tom Starling Road.**

Fort Liberty Air-1 has Air rotation responsibilities for the month of January, followed by Stoney Point Air-19 in February.

Chief TJ McLamb father passed away. Chiefs are encouraged to make notifications.

Items of Interest Handouts

- Hard copy of the Dec 2023 Minutes
- 2024-2027 Association Meeting Schedule
- 2024 Air Trailer Rotation Schedule
- 2023 Incident Call-Statistics
- RMS Committee List
- Coms-1 2023 Deployment Log

- Southern Gospel Music-Flyer inviting 1st Responders.
- Fire Chief Joe March, Copy of Life-Time Association Membership Proclamation
- FTCC and Regional January 2024 Training Classes Handout- POC Chief Murphy
- FY-2022-23 Association Financial Audit
- FD Department Board/Chief Roster Updated
- CCFCA Updated Committee Assignment Roster
- Federal National Threats-Handout
- Federal Security Handout
- Arizona-Situational Awareness Bulletin

OLD BUSINESS:

1. President Johnson discussed the foam replacement process for the three county foam trailers. OSFM has been designated to spearhead the replacement project with state funds going to OSFM. Chief Chris Davis with OSFM recently verified foam on hand for accurate replacement. President Johnson reminded the members that Foam 1 is empty and should not be dispatched. It is listed out of service in CAD. Foam 2 Fayetteville FD and Foam 3 Stedman FD are both in service for county-wide response.
2. President Johnson discussed the Fire Safety House will be delivered to Specialty Graphics in Angier for a wrap and look over the next two weeks. The awning will need to be replaced as well as the old one is dry rotted. We will replace the awning with a new electric awning. Otherwise, the safety house is in excellent condition.
3. President Johnson discussed the details of the Mid-Winter Conference in Concord, NC beginning on the 30th of January. Chief Nobels from Stedman FD #23, Chief Marsh from Grays Creek #24 and Chief Bradshaw from Vande FD #2 will be representing the CCFCA. All related coordination for registration and lodging have been mitigated by the association, including extra banquet tickets for a guest for each Chief. Chief Bass added that he has one room available if anyone is interested in attending. Interested parties are invited to contact him before Friday or the reservation will be cancelled.
4. President Johnson is still working with AT&T to procure additional tablets per station. But with the requirement to replace our RMS this year, we need to make sure that we are financially able to sustain additional tablets in the future.

NEW BUSINESS:

1. President Johnson drew attention to a previous email sent out about the new OSHA Emergency Response Rule change that involves all departments within the county. An official version will be published this month for reading.
2. Treasurer F. Johnson Jr presented the fiscal year 2022-23 associations financial audit for review with no issues found. The CCFCA Board of Directors (Fire Chiefs) must approve the financial audit and we will do so next month during the treasurer's report. We are still awaiting the SCIF Audit and hope to have it available during the February 2024 meeting.

3. The Records Management System (RMS) Committee is looking for recommendations to replace the current Emergency Reporting RMS with a new state-of-the-art RMS that meets the specific needs of all partner agencies. Committee Members list included in your packet.
4. The N.C. Fire and Rescue Commission (FRC) Meeting is scheduled for April 9th at the training center beginning at 10 am. A photographer is scheduled for official association members Class "A" photo (Waist Up) also starting at 10 AM. Will only take about 2 to 3 minutes.
5. President Johnson lauded Deputy Chief Dove and the Fayetteville Fire Department on the command presence at the Christina Drive fire where three (3) critical fire victims were removed from the burning structure. Also acknowledged appreciation to Chief Mackenzie and the Eastover Fire Department along with all automatic aid partners that responded to the Murphy Road fire fatality fire.
6. President Johnson spoke on the County Fire contracts expiring on the 30th of June in 2024. He and Director Booth will meet over the next 30 days to start a contract review to address tweaks to the contract. Anyone having any recommendations as to changes that need to be addressed should be directed to Director Booth via email with a copy to President Johnson.
7. Grays Creek Fire Station #24 Fire Chief Joe Marsh was awarded Lifetime Membership to the Cumberland County Fire Chiefs Association. Proclamation was read and given to Chief Marsh.

OFFICIAL ASSOCIATION / FIRE STATION ID CARDS (Coordinated through Station 13 at 910-424-0694 Ms. Johnson or Ms. Garriss)

Current procedure for the issuance of official CCFCFA / Department ID card is to complete the ID Card Information Form, take a close-up chest up photo using a smartphone or digital camera and email the digits to cjohnson.spfd@gmail.com. The staff at Station 13 will utilize the information sheet and digital photo and prepare the ID Card. The ID Card will be available for pick-up or will be included in the station's monthly administrative packet at the next scheduled association meeting.

STANDARDS & POLICY COMMITTEE Fire Chief Scott Bass (Westarea FD) Chairperson,
E-Mail: wfd2501@nc.rr.com

- The committee is still working on the policy revision for inclement weather to standardize between COF and County.

COMMUNICATIONS /DISPATCH STEERING / AVL COMMITTEE Chief Steve Parrish, Cumberland Road FD, Chairperson, E-Mail: crfd501@nc.rr.com

- Nothing shared for the group.

TRAINING COMMITTEE Assistant Chief Kevin Murphy (Stoney Point) Chairperson
E-Mail kmurphy1903@gmail.com

- Nothing shared for the group.

RESCUE COMMITTEE Deputy Chief Hank Harris (Cotton FD) Chairperson,
E-Mail: hankharris@cottonfirerescue.org

- No Report

FINANCE COMMITTEE Deputy Chief, Freddy Johnson Jr. (Stoney Point) Chairperson,
E-Mail: spfd1302@nc.rr.com

- Please review the Audit. Presentation planned during the February meeting.

FIRE LIFE SAFETY EDUCATION COMMITTEE – Fire Marshal Kevin Lowther Chairperson,
Email -klowther@cumberlandcountync.gov

- Knox Box information/accountability is forthcoming.
- Kevin advised that Emergency Services received devices from Operation Save a Life for Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarms as part of our continuing community risk reduction efforts.
- Annual FLS Conference at GWL starting on the 28th of Feb and running through the 1st of March.

SCIF PROJECT COMMITTEE - Fire Chief Keith Matthews (GFFD # 17) Chairperson.
E-Mail: gffd1701@nc.rr.com

- Committee inactive until the beginning of July 1, 2024, the new 2024-25 Fiscal Year.

LEPC UPDATE Fire Chief Logan Herndon (Grays Creek # 18 & Fayetteville FD) Representative

- Meeting coming up on January 25, 2024 at 1000 Hours at the EOC.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS REPORT

CUMBERLAND COUNTY MANAGERS' OFFICE (Clarence Grier, County Manager)

- No report.

EMERGENCY SERVICES DIRECTOR/ ECC-911 (Gene Booth, Director),
E-Mail: wbooth@cumberlandcountync.gov

- **Emergency Services Director Gene Booth**
 - Adam is continuing to work on Rescue Response Levels and requested a date for when these levels go live across the county.
 - Adam is also creating a response code that can dispatch additional units if a station is empty or resources are depleted.
 - The team has had remarkable success in streamlining the Active 911 and IAM Responding platforms.

Emergency Management Coordinator Garry Crumpler

- Great Jobs to crews that supported the large gas leak in Fayetteville.
- There are some upcoming WebEOC changes that will require a reduction in users.
- The rehab trailer is still OOS awaiting needed plumbing parts.
- The Rescue Task Force Committee is still working on staging area implementation.

Fire Marshal Kevin Lowther –

- See Fire Life Safety Education Committee Report

9-1-1 Supervisor Adam Johnson

- No Report

EMS DIRECTOR: David Grovdahl, EMS Chief E-Mail: dgrovdahl@capefearvalley.com

- No report

HAZMAT: AC David Richtmeyer - POC telephone for HAZMAT is 910-229-6938,
E-Mail: davidrichtmeyer@fayettevillenc.gov

- Reviewed significant calls for 2023. 452 total calls. 11 state-related calls and 16 county calls.
- Continue to use us as needed.

NC FORESTRY: Craig Gottfried, County Ranger, E-Mail: craig.gottfried@ncagr.gov

- Not present

FTCC Steve Drew, E-Mail: drews@faytechcc.edu –

- Note the enclosure on available training in the coming months.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE Sheriff Wright ewright@ccsonc.org (Sr. Sgt. Tara Whitman) Email - twhitman@ccsonc.org

- Reviewed recent fatal fire that is still under investigation.

FAYETTEVILLE POLICE – Police Kemberle Braden, Email – kemberlebraden@fayettevillenc.gov

- No report

NC HIGHWAY PATROL – Colonel Freddy Johnson Jr. Commander NCSHP.

E-Mail: Freddy.johnson@ncshp.org or First Sergeant Jamie Hinson B-1 Fayetteville

Mail: james.hinson@ncshp.org, or S. Johnson SHP Raleigh Training Center, E-Mail sean.johnson@ncshp.org

- Addressed a growing concern with vehicles driving on the interstate in the wrong direction. There is a 10% increase in the last year in these types of incidents.

FIRE COMMISSIONER – Jimmy Keefe

- Mr. Keefe shared closing thoughts. He commented on the great candidates that were present for the upcoming election cycle.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE ASSOCIATION

ADJOURNMENT: A motion was made to adjourn by Deputy Chief Scott McGuire and seconded by Assistant Chief Sean Johnson.

The meeting was adjourned at 2015 hours.

Respectfully Submitted by:

Freddy L. Johnson Sr.

Freddy L. Johnson Sr., CFO
Fire Chief / President

Joshua Hopkins

Joshua Hopkins
Assistant Fire Chief / Secretary

Enclosures – 15

- Hard copy of the Dec 2023 Minutes
- 2024-2027 Association Meeting Schedule
- 2024 Air Trailer Rotation Schedule
- 2023 Incident Call-Statistics
- RMS Committee List
- Coms-1 2023 Deployment Log
- Southern Gospel Music-Flyer inviting 1st Responders.
- Fire Chief Joe March, Copy of Life-Time Association Membership Proclamation
- FTCC and Regional January 2024 Training Classes Handout- POC Chief Murphy
- 2023 Financial Audit
- FD Department Board/Chief Roster Updated
- CCFCA Updated Committee Assignment Roster
- Federal National Threats-Handout
- Federal Security Handout
- Arizona-Situational Awareness Bulletin

Enclosure # 1 – Attendance Roster

	MEMBERS' PRESENT (19)	19																
	ASSOCIATES PRESENT (07)	06																
	Total Number in attendance	49																
	CC Fire Chiefs DEPARTMENTS & ORGANIZATION Chief's Only Meeting	22-JAN-24- HMFD # 21 26-FEB-24- FTCC 25-MAR-24- SLFD # 22 22- APR-24- SVFD # 23 20 MAY-24-CCEOC 24-JUN-24- BDFD # 26 22-JUL-24- FFD # TBD 26-AUG-24-FTCC 23-SEP-24 - FLFD # TBD 28-OCT-24- EFD # 01 25-NOV-24-- CCEOC 16-DEC-24 - SHERIFF																
	MEMBERS	MEETING DATES																
01	BEAVER DAM STA 26 & 27																	
02	BETHANY STA 12																	
03	COTTON STA 4																	
04	CUMBERLAND ROAD STA 5																	
05	EASTOVER STA 1																	
06	EMS EMERGENCY MED SVC																	
07	FAYETTEVILLE FIRE DEPT																	
08	FORT LIBERTY FIRE DEPT																	
09	GODWIN – FALCON STA 17																	
10	GRAYS CREEK STA 18																	
11	GRAYS CREEK STA 24																	
12	HOPE MILLS STA 21																	
13	PEARCE'S MILL STA 3																	
14	SPRING LAKE STA 23																	
15	STEDMAN STA 23																	
16	STONE POINT STA 13 & 19																	
17	VANDER STA 2 & 8																	
18	WADE STA 16																	
19	WESTAREA STA 15-20 & 25																	
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS																		
01	CC EMERGENCY SERVICES																	
02	FIRE COMMISSIONER																	
03	FORESTRY																	
04	FTCC																	
05	HAZMAT																	
06	HIGHWAY PATROL																	
07	SHERIFFS OFFICE																	

Special Notes:

CODES: – Present-Absent Excused



Updated ~~Revised~~ as of January 22, 2024



CCFCA Rotating Meeting Schedule—
January 2024 through May 2027

DATE	TYPE OF MTG	DEPARTMENT	REMARKS
Jan, 22, 24	General Membership	Hope Mills FD – Sat. 21	5770 Rockfish Road
Feb 26, 24	Chiefs Only Meeting	FTCC	Training Center
Mar, 25, 24	General Membership	Spring Lake FD – Sta. 22	300 Ruth Street, SL
Apr, 22, 24	General Membership	Stedman FD – Sta. 23	5318 Font Str, Stedman
May 20, 24	Chiefs Only Meeting	EOC	500 Executive Place
Jun, 24, 24	General Membership	Grays Creek FD – Sta 24	2661 Sandhill Road, Fay.
Jul, 22, 24	General Membership	Beaver Dam FD - 26 & 27	11042 NC Hwy 210 S.
Aug 26, 24	Chiefs Only Meeting	FTCC	Training Center
Sep 23, 24	General Membership	Fayetteville FD	TBD
Oct 28, 24	General Membership	Fort Bragg FD -	TBD
Nov 25, 24	Chiefs Only Meeting	EOC	500 Executive Place
Dec 16, 24	Christmas Meeting	Sheriffs Office	Detention Center
Jan, 27, 25	General Membership	Eastover FD – Sta 1	3405 Dunn Road, Eastover
Feb 24, 25	Chiefs Only Meeting	FTCC	Training Center
Mar, 24, 25	General Membership	Vander FD – Sta. 2 & 8	3509 Clinton Road, Fay.
Apr, 28, 25	General Membership	Pearce's Mill – Sta. 3	162 Dedication Dr.
May, 19, 25	Chiefs Only Meeting	EOC	500 Executive Place
Jun, 23, 25	General Membership	Cotton FD – Sta. 4	TBD
Jul, 28, 25	General Membership	Cumberland Road FD Sta. 5	3543 Cumberland Road
Aug, 25, 25	Chiefs Only Meeting	FTCC	Training Center
Sep, 22, 25	General Membership	Bethany FD – Sta. 12	2140 Wade Stedman Rd.
Oct, 27, 25	General Membership	Stoney Point FD – Sta. 19	2190 Lake Upchurch Dr.
Nov, 24, 25	Chiefs Only Meeting	EOC	500 Executive Place
Dec 15, 25	Christmas Meeting	Sheriffs Office	Detention Center
Jan, 26, 26	General Membership	Westarea FD – Sta. 15-20-25	8716 E. Reeves Bridge Rd
Feb 23, 26	Chiefs Only Meeting	FTCC	Training Center
Mar, 23, 26	General Membership	Wade-Community FD – Sta. 16	Wade, NC
Apr 27, 26	General Membership	Godwin-Falcon FD – Sta. 17	Falcon, NC
May 25, 26	Chiefs Only Meeting	EOC	500 Executive Place
Jun 22, 26	General Membership	Grays Creek FD – Sta. 18	Fire Department Road
Jul, 27, 26	General Membership	Hope Mills FD – Sat. 21	5770 Rockfish Road
Aug 24, 26	Chiefs Only Meeting	FTCC	Training Center
Sep, 28, 26	General Membership	Spring Lake FD – Sta. 22	300 Ruth Street, SL
Oct, 26, 26	General Membership	Stedman FD – Sta. 23	5318 Font Str, Stedman
Nov 23, 26	Chiefs Only Meeting	EOC	500 Executive Place
Dec 21, 26	Christmas Meeting	Sheriffs Office	Detention Center
Jan, 25, 27	General Membership	Grays Creek FD – Sta 24	2661 Sandhill Road, Fay.
Feb 22, 27	Chiefs Only Meeting	FTCC	Training Center
Mar, 22, 27	General Membership	Beaver Dam FD - 26 & 27	11042 NC Hwy 210 S.
Apr, 26, 27	General Membership	Fayetteville FD	TBD
May 24, 27	Chiefs Only Meeting	EOC	500 Executive Place

Point of Contact — Association President 910-476-1301 -- **30 Month Rotation Cycle**

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FIRE CHIEF'S ASSOCIATION

EMERGENCY & NON-EMERGENCY AIR TRUCK RESPONSE

TO: Cumberland County Emergency Communication Center
Fayetteville Emergency Communication Center

FROM: Freddy L. Johnson Sr., - President CCFCA

DATE: January 2, 2024 –

REF: Cumberland County Air Truck Rotation Schedule



Listed below is the revised monthly Air Truck Rotation & Response Schedule.

##	Month Responsible	Unit / Fire Dept	POC
01	January	Fort Bragg – Air-1	FBFD-910-907-4813
02	February	Stoney Point FD. – Air-19	SPFD-910-424-0694
03	March	Fayetteville FD. Air -1	P-910-433-1938 – S-433-1740
04	April	Fort Bragg – Air-1	FBFD-910-907-4813
05	May	Stoney Point FD – Air-19	SPFD-910-424-0694
06	June	Fayetteville FD – Air-1	P-910-433-1938 – S-433-1740
07	July	Fort Bragg FD – Air-1	FBFD-910-907-4813
08	August	Stoney Point FD – Air-19	SPFD-910-424-0694
09	September	Fayetteville FD – Air-1	P-910-433-1938 – S-433-1740
10	October	Fort Bragg – Air-1	FBFD-910-907-4813
11	November	Stoney Point FD – Air-19	SPFD-910-424-0694
12	December	Fayetteville FD – Air-1	P-910-433-1938 – S-433-1740

To better utilize our Air resources, the above listed Air Truck schedule will be utilized for both emergency air truck responses. Any requests for cascade filling require a 72-hour coordination notice and should be coordinated with the closest Air Unit to the requesting fire districts stations. Special requests for training purposes must also be coordinated with closest air unit ahead of time to allow for scheduling. All requests for Emergency Air Supply should be coordinated through the appropriate city/county dispatch center. For additional questions concerning the emergency air truck responses refer to the approved and adopted Air Truck / Communications Dispatch Policy. In accordance with our approved Air Truck Response Policy only emergency response requests should be fielded after normal duty hours.¹ If more than one (1) air supply truck is needed during an on-going or large incident the order of precedent is as follows: 1st - Unit on call for the month, 2nd - the next unit in line coming up next for monthly rotation, following that order until all resources are exhausted.

To streamline the process for dispatchers, only the monthly on call Air Unit should be listed available on CAD, with other units listed in an "Out of Service, Stand-by or Training Status". Units listed in another than available are still available internally as usual. In case an **ON-CALL** unit goes out of service, the host station must communicate with the next unit in line. The unit going out of service will be taken **OUT** and placed back **IN** service on IAR. To keep the membership abreast, a special membership **IAR** text will be broadcasted to all members indicating the air truck responsibility changes. Units out of service due to maintenance issues should be listed as "Out of Service – Maintenance."

Effective July 1, 2021, the on-call county / COF, or Fort Bragg Air Support units will not be automatically dispatched when a "Working Fire" is declared within the unincorporated areas of the county. Instead, and IAW with the approved Dispatch/Communications policy regarding a declared "Working Fire" incident, the Incident Commander MUST REQUEST the on-call air support unit if needed through the appropriate dispatch center.

County Dispatch – 910-483-5467 - City Dispatch – 910-433-1911 - Fort Bragg Dispatch – 910-907-4813

¹ Air Truck Monthly Response Schedule Effective January 2, 2024 – Updated

CCFCA Meeting - January 22, 2024

Fayetteville, NC

This report was generated on 1/18/2024 4:08:45 PM



Inter-Agency Incident Count for December 2023

POC: Freddy Johnson Sr., President

FDID - Department Name	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Beaver Dam Volunteer Fire Department (2)	19	28	28	22	21	24	16	22	15	16	19	21	251
Bethany Volunteer Fire Department	34	31	34	35	33	34	44	31	24	43	35	40	418
Cotton Volunteer Fire Department	187	146	201	162	165	138	163	169	160	163	163	190	2007
Cumberland Road Volunteer Fire Department	160	101	130	148	159	121	158	128	153	125	150	169	1702
Eastover Volunteer Fire Department	75	67	71	73	77	78	83	83	59	79	66	77	888
Godwin-Falcon Volunteer Fire Department	45	21	46	44	34	38	30	40	31	44	37	40	450
Grays Creek #18, Volunteer Fire Department	46	33	41	33	41	37	42	23	35	29	30	41	431
Grays Creek #24, Volunteer Fire Department	88	68	86	59	93	69	78	77	65	64	71	73	891
Hope Mills Fire Department	131	153	183	168	169	149	163	158	167	146	133	192	1912
Pearce's Mill Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	131	110	143	131	134	145	124	119	105	127	120	152	1541
Spring Lake Fire Department (2)	112	97	112	122	106	130	125	124	139	129	127	131	1454
Stedman Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	32	41	39	40	50	48	45	47	46	42	47	46	523
Stoney Point Fire Department, Inc. (2)	138	103	156	143	156	133	156	143	151	166	167	188	1800
Vander Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. (2)	110	93	116	120	118	103	114	129	125	110	108	134	1380
Wade Community Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.	43	24	46	52	42	51	40	50	37	50	44	58	537
Westarea Volunteer Fire Department (3)	61	66	75	74	61	79	78	76	77	74	101	101	923
Total	1442	1182	1507	1426	1459	1377	1459	1419	1389	1407	1418	1653	17108
Fayetteville (17)	2250	2082	2263	2295	2346	2333	2581	2549	2315	2244	2352	2461	28067
Combined Totals	3662	3264	3770	3721	3805	3710	4040	3968	3704	3651	3770	4114	45175

2024 – CCFCA Records Management Search Committee

January 22, 2024

2024 RMS COMMITTEE MEMBERS

##	Com. Member	RANK	Department	Cell Phone	Email
01	Brandon Hanzal	Asst. Chief - Chair	Stoney Point	910-987-9068	bhanzal@stonepointfire.com
02	Steve Parrish	Fire Chief – V-Chair	Cumberland Road	910-850-6730	Crfd501@nc.rr.com
03	David Dunn	Captain	Vander	910-818-3231	daviddunn@fayettevillenc.gov
04	Jonathan Faircloth	Asst. Chief	Spring Lake	910-818-8455	jfaircloth@townofspringlake.com
05	Jeremiah Williams	Asst. Chief	Stedman	262-930-1617	jwilliams@stedmanfire.com
06	Robert Hurlburt	Lieutenant	Hope Mills / GC18	910-309-1352	rhurlburt@townofhopemills.com
COUNTY POC'S					
07	Adam Johnson	9-1-1 Supervisor	Emergency Services	910-549-5285	ajohnson@cumberlandcountync.gov
08		IT Technician	Cumberland IT		
09	Gene Booth	Director	Emergency Services	910-850-8166	wbooth@cumberlandcountync.gov
CCFCA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE					
01	Freddy Johnson Sr.	President	Stoney Point	910-476-1301	fjohnsonsr@stonepointfire.com
02	Ronnie Marley	V-President	Pearce's Mill	910-624-8114	ronniemarley0301@gmail.com
03	Josh Hopkins	Secretary	Fort Liberty	910-237-7719	joshua.d.hopkins3.civ@armymil
04	Freddy L. Johnson Jr.	Treasurer	Stoney Point	910-308-1721	Freddy.johnson@ncshp.gov
05	Kenneth Tatum	Chaplain	Vander	910-624-4043	darkentafarm@aol.com
PARTNER COUNTIES					
01	Chris Douglas	Asst. Fire Marshal	Hoke Emergency Services	910-691-8500	chdouglas@hokecounty.org
02	Richard Whiteside	Fire Chief	Puppy Creek FD	910-818-1243	admin@puppycreekfd.com
03	Travis Bunce	Asst. Chief	Puppy Creek FD	910-366-8921	Tbunce@puppycreekfd.com

MISSION CRITERIA FOR THE 2024 RECORDS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

1. **OBJECTIVE:** The primary objective of the SIX (6) member RMS Committee is to make a recommendation to replace the current Emergency Reporting RMS with a new state-of-the-art RMS that meets the specific needs and requirements of the Cumberland County Fire Chiefs Association.
2. **SCOPE:** The committee's scope should include evaluating various vendors, options, user friendliness, costs, and functionalities of potential RMS solutions. The newly recommended RMS should be suitable for county-wide implementation, catering to the needs of all departments and agencies currently using Emergency Reporting.



CUMBERLAND COUNTY FIRE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION

COMS-1

DEPLOYMENT LOG



Officially placed in Service – July 1, 2019

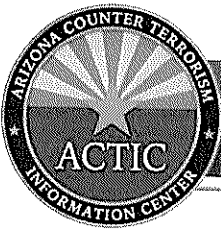
##	DATE	DEPARTMENT	DRIVER	MISSION	REMARKS
01	June 27, 2019	Stoney Point	D. Stewart	Multi-Agency Active Shooter Drill	Testing Bus Capabilities-RF
02	July 4, 2019	Hope Mills	C. Hodges	HM 4 th of July Activities Cmd Post	Activities Canceled– Rain-RF
01	March 11, 2020	CCEM / LEPC	G. Crumpler-EM	Cargill LEPC Hazmat Drill	Multiple CC Organizations-RF
02	March 19, 2020	Fayetteville FD	F. Johnson / McLamb	Triple Fatality Fire Inv. Portsmouth Dr.	Needs Printer, Coffee, Freed-A-RF
03	March 24, 2020	CCEM / CC Health Dept	G. Crumpler-EM	COVID-19 – Testing	Staff use Only – No issues-RF
04	March 26, 2020	CCEM / CC Health Dept	G. Crumpler-EM	COVID-19 - Testing	Staff use Only – No issues-RF
05	June 6, 2020	Hoke County EM	B. Marley-PMFD	George Floyd Memorial Service	FFD, FBFD, SPFD & FPD-RF
06	July 9, 2020	Vander	F. Johnson / D. Dunn	Cape Fear River Search	Multiple Dept's – EM, LEA
07	July 10, 2020	Vander	D. Dunn-VFD	Cape Fear River Search - Continuing	Multiple Dept's – EM, LEA-RF
01	Feb 8, 2021	Fayetteville FD	J. Hughes / McLamb	Clarion Hotel – 1944 Cedar Creek Rd	2 Alarm Lg. Loss Fire–No Issues-RF
02	Aug 7, 2021	CCEM / LEPC	G. Crumpler-EM	Grays Creek FD #24 – Hazmat Drill	Multiple CC Organizations-RF
03	Oct 28/29, 2021	Hoke County EM	R. Ward / B. Marley	Sheriff Peterkin Funeral Service	Cmd. Post / Commo Ops-RF
04	Dec 31, 2021	Hoke County EM	D. Stewart / B. Marley	2274 St. Paul's Rd, FCI Chemical Fire	Cmd. Post / RRT-3-RF
01	Mar 28/29, 2022	Beaver Dam / Vander	R. Bradshaw-POC	9276 Cedar Creek Rd. Lg. Wildland Fire	Cmd. Post – 2 Day Large Loss Woods Fire – Forestry–Multiple CC VFDs-Red Cross
02	Mar 30/31, 2022	Beaver Dam / Vander	R. Bradshaw-POC	9276 Cedar Creek Rd. Lg. Wildland Fire	Cmd. Post – 2 Day Large Loss Woods Fire – Forestry–Multiple CC VFDs-Red Cross
03	Apr 01/02, 2022	Beaver Dam / Vander	R. Bradshaw-POC	9276 Cedar Creek Rd. Lg. Wildland Fire	Cmd. Post – 2 Day Large Loss Woods Fire – Forestry–Multiple CC VFDs-Red Cross-RF
04	Apr 03/04, 2022	Beaver Dam / Vander	R. Bradshaw-POC	9276 Cedar Creek Rd. Lg. Wildland Fire	Cmd. Post – 2 Day Large Loss Woods Fire – Forestry–Multiple CC VFDs-Red Cross
05	Apr 05/06, 2022	Beaver Dam / Vander	R. Bradshaw-POC	9276 Cedar Creek Rd. Lg. Wildland Fire	Cmd. Post – 2 Day Large Loss Woods Fire – Forestry–Multiple CC VFDs-Red Cross - RF
06	May 20, 2022	Fayetteville FD	J. Johnson /Richmeyer	Grandview Dr. - Natural Gas Leak	Incident Command – Major Natural Gas Leak – 8" Primary Gas Line Cut – BC#3 - RF
01	Aug 03, 2023	CC Emergency Services-EM	G. Crumpler – EM	Active Shooter Exercise – Westover HS	Incident Command – RF
01	Jan, 04, 2024	Fayetteville FD	K. Dove	Commercial Gas Line – Bragg Blvd	Incident Command – Major Natural Gas Leak – 8" Primary Gas Line Cut – BC#3 - RF



CUMBERLAND COUNTY FIRE / EMS / ES DEPARTMENTS
Fire Departments - Board Chairpersons - / - Fire Chiefs - Address
(Updated January 22, 2024)



FIRE / EMS / ES DEPARTMENT	BOARD/CHAIR Phone	FIRE CHIEF Phone	DEPARTMENT / CORPORATE OFFICE ADDRESS	CITY	ST	ZIP CODE	DEPT. PHONE #	DEPT. FAX #	DEPT. EMAIL
Beaver Dam Vol. Fire Dept. Stations 26 & 27	Dale Ackerman Cell 910-531-3917	Gary Brock Cell 910-964-5754	(26) - 1004 N.C. Highway 210 - S (27) - 9143 Turnbull Road	Roseboro	NC	28382-0135	910-531-4171	910-531-4743	KE4HBD@ntstar.net
Bethany Vol. Fire Dept. Station 12	Ricky Strickland Cell 910-483-1581	Jason Aubrey Cell 910-524-2034	2140 Wade-Stedman Road	Stedman	NC	28391-9724	910-483-1581	910-483-4397	daackerman@hotmail.com
Cape Fear Valley EMS	Michael Nagowski Office 910-615-4000	B. Pierce / Grovdahl Cell 910-633-1857	610 Gillespie Street	Fayetteville	NC	28306-1544	910-609-5600	910-678-7687	Auty2@aol.com
Cotton Vol. Fire Dept. Station 04	Gerald Melvin Mobile 910-818-5410	Hank Harris Cell 910-369-1233	P.O. Box 129 (4618 Calico Street)	Hope Mills	NC	28348-9716	910-425-9385	910-425-2105	bpaarce@cablestarvalley.com
Cumberland County Emergency Services	Clarence Grier Office 910-678-7723	Gene Booth Cell 910-450-8166	133 Dick Street (P.O. Box 1829) 500 Executive Place	Fayetteville	NC	28301-5537	910-321-6736	910-677-5552	macdows@colonialfire.com
Cumberland Road Vol. FD Station 05	Richard Brunson Home 910-425-5657	Steve Parrish Cell 910-450-6730	3543 Cumberland Road	Fayetteville	NC	28306-2401	910-425-3119	910-425-3103	acannon@co.cumberland.nc.us
Eastover Vol. Fire Dept. Station 01	Danny Matthews Cell 910-308-7568	Scott MacKenzie Cell 910-303-2175	3405 Dunn Road	Fayetteville	NC	28312-8899	910-483-3770	910-483-5870	wbooth@cumberlandcountync.gov
Fayetteville Fire Department	Doug Howitt Office 910-433-1990	Interim M. Alvarez Cell 910-973-2617	433 Hay Street 632 Langdon Street	Fayetteville	NC	28301-5537	910-433-1725	910-433-1757	trf0501@nc.rr.com
Fort Liberty Fire Department	Dean Denmark Office 910-624-7216	Scott McGuire Cell 910-624-2029	Building 6-9572 1556 Knox Street	Fort Bragg	NC	28307-5000	910-396-8121	910-396-1111	dmattchief@aol.com
Godwin-Falcon Vol. Fire Dept. Station 17	Wayne Lucas 910-624-5623	Joak K. Matthews Cell 910-820-1554	P.O. Box 23 (7805 Godwin-Falcon Rd)	Falcon	NC	28342-0023	910-980-1066	910-980-0666	doughmatt@fayettevillefire.gov
Gray's Creek # 18 Vol. Fire Dept. Station 18	David Pulliam Cell 910-494-2424	Logan Herndon Cell 910-624-6177	7010 Fire Department Road	Hope Mills	NC	28348-9940	910-425-0571	910-425-0275	mshelabauer@fayettevillefire.gov
Gray's Creek # 24 Vol. Fire Dept. Station 24	Varice Wash Cell 910-308-4057	Ben Marsh Cell 910-973-3381	2661 Sand Hill Road	Fayetteville	NC	28306-0175	910-483-1816	910-483-7234	Dean.denmark@us.army.mil
Hope Mills Fire Department Station 21	Chandler McLaughlin Office 910-424-4555	Steve Lopez Cell 910-476-1301	(21) - 5788 Rockfish Road 5710 Rockfish Road	Hope Mills	NC	28348-1958	910-424-0948	910-424-4566	quantlemton@fayettevillefire.gov
Pearce's Mill Vol. Fire Dept. Station 03	Nick Horne Cell 910-818-7253	Ronnie A. Matley Cell 910-624-8414	166 Dedication Drive	Fayetteville	NC	28306-3324	910-425-5881	910-423-6820	Bernmarsh1007@gmail.com
Spring Lake Fire Department Station 22	Interim-Jason Williams Office 910-436-0241	Jason Williams Cell 910-263-1320	P.O. Box 617 (300 Ruth Street)	Spring Lake	NC	28390-0617	910-436-0337	910-436-1083	Csloper@townof.hopemills.com
Stedman Vol. Fire Dept. Station 23	Andrew Mayhovich Cell 910-924-1638	Justin Nobles Cell 910-624-3007	7695 Clinton Road	Stedman	NC	28391-9801	910-323-2592	910-223-2191	pmr0301@nc.rr.com
Stoney Point Vol. Fire Dept. Stations 13 & 19	Daniel O. Brown Cell 910-689-3109	Freddy L. Johnson Cell 910-476-1301	(13) - 7221 Stoney Point Road (19) - 2190 Lake Upchurch Road	Fayetteville Parkton	NC	28306-8005	910-424-0694	910-425-2795	jnobles@stedmanfire.com
Vander Vol. Fire Dept. Stations 2 & 8	Jerry Rozier 910-308-3090	Richard Bradshaw Cell 910-624-3527	(02) - 3924 Clanton Road (08) - 4960 Tabor Church Road	Fayetteville	NC	28312-6149	910-483-5042	910-483-7814	johnsonsr@stonepointfire.com
Wade Community Vol. Fire Dept. Station 16	Johnny Landhorn Home 910-624-5391	Danny Hill Cell 910-624-3546	P.O. Box 284 (7133 Powell Street)	Wade	NC	28395-0284	910-483-2363	910-483-2307	Rbradshaw1@nc.rr.com
West Area Vol. Fire Dept. Stations 15, 20 & 25	Lee Gerow Cell - 845-234-0519	Scott Bass Cell 910-818-3450	(15) - 6787 Ramsey Street (20) - 4731 Main Street (25) - 8716 East Reeves Bridge Road	Fayetteville Linden	NC	28311-9425	910-488-7503	910-829-6050	dhill@clay.nc.us
Cumberland County Fire Chiefs Association (CCFCA)	Jimmy Keefe Fire Commissioner	Freddy L. Johnson Cell 910-476-1301	7221 Stoney Point Road P.O. Box 1829	Fayetteville	NC	28306-8005	910-822-0901	910-822-0440	wld250@nc.rr.com
				Fayetteville	NC	28301-1829	910-424-0694	910-425-2795	johnsonsr@stonepointfire.com1
				Fayetteville	NC				jkeefe@claycountyfire.com



Situational Awareness Bulletin

08 JAN 24
SA230209

(U) Nationwide Hoax Bomb Threat Emails

(U) This document is classified: UNCLASSIFIED//LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE.

(U) SAB template approved for use on 26 AUG 2021.

(U) Scope

(U) The Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center (ACTIC) provides this Situational Awareness Bulletin regarding hoax bomb threats emailed to nationwide institutions such as courthouses, state capitols, hospitals, schools, municipal airports, prisons, and houses of worship.

(U) Summary

(U//FOUO) On December 28, 2023, the Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC) reported hospitals in Utah received bomb threats from the email address **deasdtheterrorizers1@msgsafe[.]io** in which a group self-identified as "The Terrorizers" threatened to set off pipe bombs and requested that their name be given to the media. The SIAC states these threats were similar to emails received by schools, municipal airports, and houses of worship in Utah on and around December 15, 2023.ⁱ

(U//LES) On January 3, 2024, the Connecticut Intelligence Center reported the Hartford, Connecticut Capitol Building received an email from a group self-identifying as "Terrorizers111." Such email was also received by multiple courts in Connecticut on January 4, 2024, from the email addresses **tokoblac@gmail[.]com** and **morguelol545@gmail[.]com**. The language in these emails was consistent with the bomb threat to a synagogue on December 31, 2023, which was deemed to be hoax.ⁱⁱ

(U//LES) On January 3, 2024, the ACTIC was notified of an Arizona news service employee's receipt of the below email, which was addressed to the Arizona Capitol, US Capitol, and other State Capitols:

I placed multiple explosives inside of your State Capitol.
The explosives are well hidden inside and they will go off in a few hours.
I will make sure you all end up dead.

WE ARE A GROUP CALLED "Terrorizers111"
GIVE OUR NAME TO THE MEDIA.

(U//LES) On January 4, 2024, a similar email was sent by the same group to Arizona courthouses, including the Supreme Court, and on January 7, 2024, several prison facilities in Arizona received similar threats addressed to them.

(U//FOUO) Additional facilities in Arizona, such as schools and places of worship, may receive similar threats, considering the broad scope of emails received by institutions in other states.

(U) This information is provided for situational awareness only. Any similar incidents should be reported to local law enforcement and/or submitted as a tip to the ACTIC using the contact information below.

(U) To report suspicious activity or potential criminal activity, contact the ACTIC via:
| Website - azactic.gov | Telephone - (602) 644-5805 |

ⁱ Utah Department of Public Safety, "(U//FOUO) Hoax Bomb Threats Sent to Utah Hospitals," December 28, 2023

ⁱⁱ Connecticut Intelligence Center, "(U//LES) E-Mail Capitol Bomb Threats / Explosives inside of your State Capital," January 3, 2024



CUMBERLAND
COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Sally Shutt, Assistant County Manager
Email: sshutt@cumberlandcountync.gov
Telephone: 910-437-1921

Jan. 22, 2024

Commissioners Approve 2024 Federal Legislative Agenda

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. – The Cumberland County Board of Commissioners unanimously approved their 2024 Federal Legislative Agenda during the board's regular meeting on Jan. 16, 2024.

Each year, the Board approves a Federal Legislative Agenda that sets priorities for the County's federal advocacy. Cumberland County contracts with the Hamm Consulting Group for federal legislative lobbying services.

Priority items on the Board's 2024 Federal Legislative Agenda include expanding water infrastructure to address contaminated drinking water; making sure the future I-685 comes through Cumberland County; and providing additional federal funding and support to address mental health, homelessness and food insecurity, and to support the County's veteran population.

The 17 priorities are grouped into the following categories:

- Water and Sewer
- Transportation
- Mental Health
- Health and Human Services
- Environmental
- Public Safety/Emergency Response
- Military and Veterans Affairs

The approved 2024 Federal Legislative Agenda is included with this press release and can be found on the County's website at cumberlandcountync.gov/legislativepriorities.

For more information about Cumberland County, visit cumberlandcountync.gov or follow the County's social media pages at facebook.com/CumberlandNC, facebook.com/CumberlandCountyNC911 and twitter.com/CumberlandNC.



Cumberland County 2024 (FY2025) Federal Legislative Agenda

Water and Sewer

- Water utilities infrastructure to address contaminated drinking water and sewer system upgrades
- Stormwater management, flood prevention and drainage improvements, including increased funding from the USDA for beaver management and debris and sediment removal from waterways

Transportation

- Future I-685 route – Advocate for the proposed new Interstate Highway between Greensboro and Dunn to not bypass Cumberland County, instead adjust the route to connect with I-295 providing economic development opportunities
- Passenger/commuter rail from Fayetteville to Raleigh

Mental Health

- Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health – Support increased funding for Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) grants, including substance use disorder and mental health block grants, the Children's Mental Health Services Program, and other substance use disorder prevention and treatment, mental health and supportive services and training grants
- Mental Health Crisis/Recovery Center
- Mental Health Court
- Mental Health professionals in 911 Call Center
- Opioid response including provision of NARCAN to first responders

Health and Human Services

- Housing – funding to provide affordable housing, address homelessness and offer supportive services (case management, counseling, transportation, childcare, ex-offender re-entry support)
- Farmers Market/Food Security/Healthy Foods Access- Seek grant funding for farmers market to address food insecurity and increase access to healthy foods
- Increased funding for the Aging – Support increased funding for Older Americans Act (OAA) programs and funding to support the Adult Protective Services program
- Medicaid for the incarcerated - counties are required to provide adequate health care to individuals who pass through jails each year, while federal statute prohibits Medicaid funds from paying for that care even if the individual is eligible and enrolled.
- Healthcare related emergency preparedness

Environmental

- Landfill Expansion - Support proposals that provide funding for creating new and modernizing existing solid waste related infrastructure, including organic waste processing facilities and PFAS removal from leachate

Public Safety/Emergency Response

- Emergency Operations – Seek funding for mobile Emergency Incident Command Center

Military and Veterans Affairs

- Advocate for additional Federal and State funding to provide critical resources to County Veterans Services

FTCC

Daytime FF Academy

Mon – Fri 9am – 5pm

FTCC Fire Training Complex

FF Ops 3	January 23 24 25 26
FF Ops 4	January 29 30 31 Feb 1
FF Ops 5	February 5 6 7 8
FF Ops 6	February 9 12 13 14
FF Ops 7	February 15 16 19
FF Rescue Ops 1	February 20 21 22 23
Fire Life Safety Initiatives	February 26 27 28 29
TIMS	March 1
FF Ops 8	March 4 5 6
Emergency Med Care	March 7 8
MAYDAY / Self Survival	March 11 12 13 14
FF Ops 9	March 15 18 19 20 21 22
Haz Mat	March 25 26 27 28 29

CRFD 5
220070-HAZMAT LEVEL I OPS 03/25/2024 03/29/2024
M-F 9A-5P

FRTF 117
220069-FF FIREGROUND OPS 9 03/15/2024 03/22/2024
F,M-F 9A-5P

FRTF 117
220068-MAYDAY/SELF SURVIVAL 03/11/2024 03/14/2024
M-TH 9A-5P

FRTF 117
220067-EMERGENCY MED CARE 03/07/2024 03/08/2024
TH-F 9A-5P

FRTF 117
220066-FF FIREGROUND OPS 8 03/04/2024 03/06/2024
M-W 9A-5P

FRTF 117
220065-TIMS 03/01/2024 03/01/2024
F 9A-1P

FRTF 117
220064-FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY INITIATIVES 02/26/2024 02/29/2024
M-TH 9A-5P

FRTF 117

220063-FF **RESCUE OPS 1** 02/20/2024 02/23/2024
T-F 9A-5P

FRTF 117
220062-FF **FIREGROUND OPS 7** 02/15/2024 02/19/2024
TH-F,M 9A-5P

FRTF 117
220061-FF **FIREGROUND OPS 6** 02/09/2024 02/14/2024
F,M-W 9A-5P

FRTF 117
220060-FF **FIREGROUND OPS 5** 02/02/2024 02/08/2024
F,M-TH 9A-5P

FRTF 117
220059-FF **FIREGROUND OPS 4** 01/29/2024 02/01/2024
M-TH 9A-5P

FRTF 117
220058-FF **FIREGROUND OPS 3** 01/23/2024 01/26/2024
T-F 9A-5P

FRTF 117
220057-FF **FIREGROUND OPS 2** 01/17/2024 01/22/2024
W,TH,F,M 9A-5P

FRTF 117
220056-FF **FIREGROUND OPS 1** 01/11/2024 01/16/2024
TH,F,T 9A-5P

FRTF 117
220055-FF **GENERAL AND COMMUNICATION** 01/08/2024 01/10/2024
M-W 9A-5P

FRTF 117
220014-FF **FIREGROUND OPS 3** 11/20/2023 – 12/06/2023
M, M, W, S, M, W M&W 630P-1030P/S-9A-5P

FRTF 117
219897-**TRAFFIC INCIDENT MGMT** 12/11/2023 M 630P-1030P

Fire Officer I (40 hours) Regional Fire Training Center
Jan 26 1830 - 2230
Jan 27 & 28 - 09 - 1700
Feb 9 1830 - 2230
Feb 10 & 11 - 09 - 1700

Fire Officer II (36 hours) Regional Fire Training Center
March 4, 6, 8, 11 09 - 1800
March 13 09-1300

Fire and Rescue Instructor I (31 hours) Regional Fire Training Center
April 2, 3 & 4 09-1700
April 5 09-1600

Fire and Rescue Instructor II (46 hours) Regional Fire Training Center
April 8 through 12 09-1700
April 15 09-1500

Class: NIMS ICS 400
Dates: Feb 27 – Feb 28, 2024
Class Times: Feb 27 & 28 9am – 5pm
Location: FTCC Fire Training Ctr

****Pre Registration required****
Contact 910 486 7470 to reserve your seat.

Robeson Community College

EMERGENCY SERVICES TRAINING CENTER 2023 FALL DAYTIME FIREFIGHTER ACADEMY

Academy is based on the NFPA 1001 2019 All classes will be held at the training center. Firefighter Edition RCC ESTC, 5825 South Roberts Avenue, Lumberton, NC 28358

2023 FALL EVENING FIREFIGHTER ACADEMY

3046 **Block 7 Fireground Ops** 6 28 hrs Feb. 5, 7, 12, 14, 20, 22, 27

3047 **Block 8 Fireground Ops** 7 24 hrs March 6, 8, 12, 14, 18, 21

3048 **Block 9 Fireground Ops** 8 24 hrs March 26, 27, April 2, 4, 8, 11

3050 **Block 12 Fire and Life Safety Initiatives** 28 hrs April 15, 17, 23, 25, 30, May 2, 7

3051 **Block 11 Rescue Ops** 28 hrs May 9, 14, 16, 21, 23, 29, 30

6413 **Block 13 Mayday & Safety and Survival** 24 hrs June 3, 5, 10, 12, 17, 19

7000 **TIMS** 4 hrs June 25

7001 **Emergency Medical Care** 12 hrs June 27, July 2, 9

3049 **Fireground Ops 9 Fire Control** 40 hrs July 11, 16, 18, 23, 25, 29, 31, Aug. 5, 7, 12

5556 **Hazmat Ops** 36 hrs Aug. 15, 20, 22, 27, 29, Sept. 3, 5, 10, 12

Southeastern Fire Rescue College February 7 – 11, 2024 Robeson Community College

Link for the classes - <https://www.robeson.edu/wp-content/uploads/SEFRC2024BookletDraft-4.pdf>

National Fire Academy Courses In North Carolina

NFA0647 NFA Leadership in Supervision: Perspectives in Thinking 04/09/2024
04/10/2024 Davidson County Thomasville 04/10/2024

NFA0648 NFA Leadership in Supervision: Framework to Success 04/11/2024
04/12/2024 Davidson County Thomasville 04/12/2024

NFA0647 NFA Leadership in Supervision: Perspectives in Thinking
02/28/2024 02/29/2024 Guilford County Greensboro 02/29/2024

**NFA0646 NFA Leadership in Supervision: Creating Environments for
Professional Growth** 04/07/2024 - 04/08/2024 Davidson County Thomasville
04/08/2024

NFA0645 NFA Leadership in Supervision Full Course 02/19/2024 02/23/2024
Haywood County Clyde 02/23/2024

WEBCASTS

Fireengineering

Aggressive Search and Rescue December 4 (will be available on demand at later date)

https://clarionevents.zoom.us/webinar/register/4716680031580/WN_MrCKWJzwQgiJnnznRsvHZg#/registration

Additional webcast located at this URL - <https://www.fireengineering.com/webcast/>

Firehouse

<https://www.firehouse.com/webcasts>



PERSONAL SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS ACTION GUIDE: CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKERS



INTRODUCTION

In today's current threat environment, remaining vigilant and taking responsibility for your personal security is crucial for all critical infrastructure workers—both on and off the job. Critical infrastructure workers perform a vast array of services that operate, run and maintain key systems and assets necessary for modern American life. Being mindful of any risks or threats associated with your line of work and following all safety procedures will help protect you, those close to you and the infrastructure you serve. Personal safety can be broken into three main parts—Physical Security, Situational Awareness and Online Security. This non-exhaustive action guide can help you assess your security posture and provides options to consider to mitigate threats.¹

ASSESSING AN APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF PROTECTION FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WORKERS

This guide provides a broad overview of how to stay safe at home, at work, in public and online. It is up to you to decide what measures are most appropriate for your lifestyle, security vulnerabilities and the situations you might encounter.

When assessing your security needs, consider the following:

- **Your occupation and professional role.** Does your job or career make you an attractive target?
- **Specific threats.** Is there credible evidence that suggests a risk to you?
- **Your personal history.** Have you been targeted or threatened in the past?
- **Your personal visual identifiers.** Do you display any group affiliations that make you an attractive target?

Today, critical infrastructure workers potentially face a wide range of threats—from common criminal activity to violent extremists plots. If you answered yes to any or all of the above questions, this could indicate that you and potentially other critical infrastructure employees you work with are at risk and you should evaluate your security needs. As you assess your personal security, it is important to take a balanced approach and remember to account for both your home and work life—**be vigilant in your personal security practices, habits and continually assess your surroundings.** Measures you take should be appropriate for perceived threats. Excessive security actions may cause unnecessary stress and inconvenience; however, insufficient efforts can put you at risk.

The ability to recognize vulnerable situations is vital in order to avoid them or be prepared when they occur. Vulnerability is a physical feature or operational attribute that renders an entity, asset, system, network or geographic area open to exploitation or susceptible to a given hazard.² Attackers can be creative when they target individuals. An attacker's goal may be to cause embarrassment, inconvenience, distress or they may intend to cause physical injury, disrupt wellbeing or threaten human lives.

PHYSICAL SECURITY

PROTECTING YOUR HOME

There are a variety of simple measures to consider that can help protect you and your home. Start with installing or improving security systems that surround your residence or property. Secure any doors or windows with locks, keys, alarms, lights and assess the requirement for a closed-circuit television (CCTV) system. Consider the use of an advanced locking system for entry ways and windows with a monitored (multi-view capable) video surveillance system.

¹ ProtectUK. 2022. Publicly accessible locations (PALs) guidance: Personal security. Accessed August 8, 2023. protectuk.police.uk/personal-security.

² U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Risk Steering Committee. 2010. DHS Risk Lexicon 2010 Edition. Accessed August 8, 2023. cisa.gov/resources-tools/resources/dhs-risk-lexicon.

Maintain outdoor property structures like walls and fences and make sure any tools or ladders that could be used to access your home are securely stored. Consider removing anything that could be used to cause damage, such as loose bricks, large stones and garden decorations. Make sure shrubbery, weeds, etc. are trimmed and maintained so the foliage:

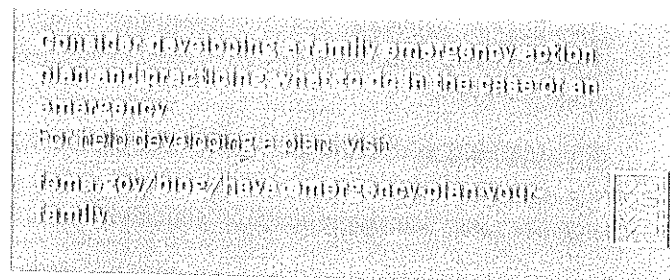
- **Cannot be used** by intruders to hide in or gain access to the home.
- **Does not block** the view outside from those inside the home.

Secure external doors and windows with appropriate locking devices, which can include electronic and coded locking mechanisms. It is best to secure an extra set of keys or entry codes for use during an emergency. Consider changing the entire locking system in the event the entry codes become compromised or the keys are lost.

Invest in and maintain external lighting that illuminates external doors, parking areas and walkways around the house. Consider installing cameras with views of doors and windows. Strategically position these lights and cameras to eliminate any blind spots where individuals could evade detection.

If you have a vehicle and cannot secure it in a garage or a locked area, try leaving it in public view. Park in a well-lit area, in the view of a CCTV camera or in a staffed parking lot. Always close any windows, remove valuables from view and lock your car, even if you are just stepping away for a few minutes. Understand how to utilize the type of theft deterrent alarm system within your vehicle. There are systems that include audible and visual notifications in addition to vehicle locator services to assist in expediting police response.

PLAN AHEAD



FIREARM ATTACKS

An active shooter is defined as one or more individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area.³ Active shooter incidents are often unpredictable and evolve quickly. Amid the chaos, anyone can play an integral role in mitigating the impacts of an active shooter incident.

Because active shooter situations are often over within 10 to 15 minutes - before law enforcement arrives on the scene - individuals must be prepared both mentally and physically to respond to an active shooter incident.

In the event of an attack shooter incident, consider implementing a practiced response strategy—such as the Run, Hide, Fight paradigm—in accordance with your organizations security policies. Additional information and resources can be found at CISA's homepage for [Active Shooter Preparedness](#).

FIRE AS A WEAPON

Arson is defined as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn—with or without intent to defraud—a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle, aircraft or other personal property.⁴ An arsonist's motivation may include revenge, vandalism, fraud or crime concealment, among others. Accelerants and flames or a type of improvised incendiary device (IID) may be used to start the fire.

The threat of fire as a weapon may be difficult to detect until the attack is underway. You need to understand the steps to take if you smell smoke or see something on fire.

In case of a fire attack, call 9-1-1 and follow directions from emergency personnel. Leave the area of the fire activity immediately and alert others, if possible. Avoid areas where you can smell smoke or see fire. Evacuate indoor premises; close all doors behind you to contain the fire. If you are unable to evacuate, move as far away as possible from the hazard and use fire extinguishers as needed. Maintain situational awareness and watch for suspicious activity or additional threats.

Visit CISA's [Fire as a Weapon Action Guide](#) for more tips on mitigating instances when fire is used as a weapon.

IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES (IED)

An IED is a device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or

³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, n.d. Active Shooter Safety Resources. Accessed December 1, 2023, [https://www.fbi.gov/law-enforcement/active-shooter-safety-resources](#).

⁴ Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency. 2021. Fire as a Weapon Action Guide. Accessed August 8, 2023, [https://www.cisa.gov/secure/secure-act/secure-act-action-guides/fire-as-a-weapon](#).

⁵ U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Federal Bureau of Investigation. n.d. Security and Resiliency Guide: Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Concepts, Common Goals, and Available Assistance. Accessed August 8, 2023. Pg 4.

incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass or distract.⁵ Depending on the goals and materials available to the bomb-maker, IEDs range from small, crude devices, such as overpressure devices or pipe bombs most often filled with explosive powders, to large vehicle-borne devices containing bulk quantities of explosives.

Threats can take varying forms. If you are ever concerned about a situation or suspicious item, call your local law enforcement immediately. Examples indicating a bomb include unexplainable wires or electronics, other visible bomb-like components, and unusual sounds, vapors, mists or odors. Improvised explosive device incidents involving a suspected device require a bomb squad response and capability to diagnose and "render-safe" viable devices.

For more information on recognizing suspicious items, refer to the [Unattended vs. Suspicious Item Postcard and Poster](#) and watch the video "[What to Do: Suspicious or Unattended Item.](#)"

PROTESTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Regardless of mission or intent, stay calm if a public protest or demonstration takes place near your home, place of business or even on your property. Protests may seem intimidating but are unlikely to lead to a physical threat. Even if the situation becomes volatile, remain calm. Stay inside, close and lock your doors and windows, and draw your curtains/blinds. If you feel unsafe or the situation escalates, call your local law enforcement.

If necessary, note descriptions of individuals and vehicles present. Provide any video surveillance footage, cell phone videos or photographs to the police, as it may help in the event of an investigation.

CISA's [Protecting Infrastructure During Public Demonstrations Fact Sheet](#) offers security recommendations for businesses that may be the target of unlawful acts during public demonstrations.

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Situational awareness is being aware of what is happening around you, taking everything into account and adjusting your behavior to reduce the risk of injury to you, your family or your coworkers.

VISITORS

Always identify visitors before letting them inside your home. Consider installing a peephole or door camera to help you identify who is on the other side of the door. Ask unknown visitors to identify themselves before opening your door. Once inside your residence, keep them in close proximity, preferably in front of you or in position where they can be visually monitored. Consider carrying a mobile phone at all times.

SENSITIVE MATERIAL

Always properly dispose of or destroy confidential material that may have sensitive or personally identifiable information (PII). PII includes any information that is personal in nature that may be used to identify you.

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

Prioritize your personal safety when traveling, walking or jogging in public spaces. Taking suitable precautions can help you reduce vulnerabilities and the risk of experiencing violence or aggression. Consider simple measures such as planning a safe route ahead of time, varying your route when going to regular places, and avoiding potential danger points, such as quiet or poorly lit alleys, desolate parking garages and remote parking lots. Whenever you are in public, use discretion and take precautions to hide any work credentials or personal information. Take care when wearing badges or entering passwords while in public spaces. For more facts and tips, visit the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's website on [Pedestrian Safety](#).

MAINTAIN SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

If you become worried or start to feel unsafe while you are in a public area/setting, move closer to a group of people. If that is not possible, adjust your movements to maximize your situational awareness and take the following precautions:

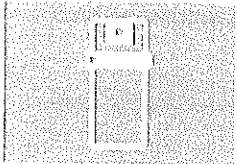


- Keep your mobile phone in a position to make an emergency call.
- Be alert and remain aware of your exact location and surroundings.
- Avoid showcasing any jewelry or valuables.
- Consider the area lighting, location and proximity to other local businesses.
- Face oncoming traffic while walking to avoid vehicles approaching from behind.
- Keep your hands free and remain aware of your surroundings.
- Avoid talking on the phone, wearing headphones or sending long texts.
- Stay alert when walking and avoid lingering.
- When using a banking ATM, refrain from displaying currency in public view.

RIDESHARE SERVICES

When using a rideshare application, consider notifying a friend or colleague of the details of your location and destination. Check the driver's details before accepting the ride and entering the vehicle.

PERSONAL PROTECTION DEVICES



Consider carrying a personal protection device, an audible alarm, or additional personal protection devices. If you are carrying a device, make sure you are aware of its location and how to use it. Where applicable, make sure you are aware of any federal and local laws and regulations that apply to the use of personal protection devices.

RECOGNIZE AND REPORT SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

Recognize and report suspicious activity - such as people loitering without a specific reason around your home, workplace or vehicle, or people trying to take pictures of you in a covert manner. If you notice someone abandon an object or package near your home, workplace or vehicle, report it to the police immediately. Learn more about reporting suspicious activity by visiting the "If You See Something, Say Something" campaign.

Paying careful attention to and promptly reporting the following warning signs could help mitigate a potential incident:

- **Verbal or written threat** against you, your home, possessions or place of employment.
- **Damaged or tampered** systems and equipment.
- **Suspicious or unattended items**—including bags, boxes, concealed containers—that may contain hazardous substances.
- **Suspicious questioning** of building floor plans, locations of entrances/exits, elevators, fire extinguishers, water supply, as well as heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems.
- **Unusual quantities or locations of flammable or combustible materials**, including accelerants, paints, degreasers, alcohol-based cleaners, aerosols and propane gas tanks.
- **Social media messaging** that promotes any imagery or ideas for carrying out attacks.

Check out the [Suspicious Activity Reporting Indicators and Examples](#) for more information.

CONFRONTATIONS

Finding yourself in a confrontational situation can be stressful. Attention should be focused on observable behaviors that could be indicative of potential violence. In these situations, it is important to remain calm and assess the situation to determine if it is safe to engage. Consider the limits of your own abilities and seek assistance from security staff or law enforcement as soon as it is safe to do so. If you are trained and proficient, consider safely de-escalating heated situations through purposeful actions that include effective listening and communication. Remember "de-escalation" is not something you do; it is the goal.

Visit [CISA's De-escalation Series](#) to learn tips on staying vigilant and navigating potentially hostile situations.

MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAVEL

Before leaving your home or place of work, look around and take note of any suspicious vehicles that might be lurking or loitering. Inspect the area around the vehicle for anything that should not be on or near your vehicle. If a situation does occur, this information may be helpful to the police.

If possible, avoid repeated patterns in your travel arrangements so potential malicious actors cannot predict your whereabouts. Change your routes and vary times of departure as much as possible. Make sure all vehicle doors and trunks remain locked during your journey. Open windows only enough for ventilation. Drive safely and maintain a safe distance from the vehicle in front of you. Also—always ensure your vehicle has enough fuel (or, if electric, is sufficiently charged) for your journey.

If you think you are being followed, try to remain calm and keep your vehicle moving. Close all windows and make sure your doors are locked. Contact law enforcement immediately. If you can, make your way towards the nearest police station—do not drive home. Try to note the license plate number, make and model of any suspicious vehicle.

If you are involved in a vehicle collision or experience a mechanical malfunction, consider your surroundings and contact emergency personnel and vehicle tow service immediately. Follow instructions from law enforcement.

ANONYMOUS PHONE CALLS AND THREATS⁶

Anonymous phone calls and threats are usually intended to cause fear, alarm and distress. Remember to always do the following:

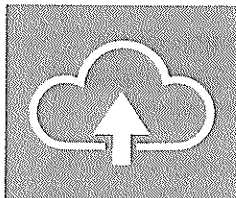
- **Remain calm** and do NOT hang up the phone.
- **Keep the caller on the line** as long as possible. Be polite and show interest to keep them talking. They may reveal important information that can help in the event of a police investigation.
- If possible, **signal or pass a note** to other person(s) around you to listen and help notify authorities.
- **Write down** as much information as possible—caller ID number, exact wording of threat, type of voice or behavior, etc.—that will aid investigators.
- **Record the call**, if possible.

It is against federal law to make threatening or abusive phone calls. If you receive any calls like this, contact your local law enforcement. Additionally, you can report the threat to the FBI. Check out the [FBI Threat and Intimidation Response Guide](#) for tips.

As most bomb threats are made via telephone, see the [DHS Bomb Threat Checklist](#) and the [CISA Bomb Threat Guide](#), which provide instructions on how to respond to a bomb threat, as well as a comprehensive list of information that will assist law enforcement in a bomb threat investigation.

ONLINE SECURITY

SECURE DOWNLOADS



Download a secure virtual private network (VPN), anti-virus security services and software for all devices including laptops, computers, phones and tablets. Keep software up to date. Install software patches so that attackers cannot take advantage of known problems or vulnerabilities. Many operating systems offer automatic updates. If this option is available, you should enable it.

Only install applications from reputable “app stores” to avoid potentially harmful downloads. Do not download applications from unknown or unverifiable sources. Be mindful of what permissions applications have to access other information on your phone.

Create and maintain a strong password that is unique for each of your devices or accounts. If available, use multifactor authentication for a more secure authorization process.⁷

Whether using a home or business network, the risks remain the same if the wireless network is insecure. Bad actors can use insecure networks to steal PII, compromise financial data and listen to or watch users. Consider restricting access by encrypting the data on your network, installing a firewall or using a VPN connection. To learn more about securing networks, visit CISA's webpages on [Securing Wireless Networks](#) and [Home Network Security](#).

USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Mobile devices and networks can hold a variety of personal details, such as online banking information, emails, text messages, contacts, social media and pictures. To keep your device secure, use all security features and make sure you are consistently updating device software. Create strong passcodes for your phone and SIM cards and disable unnecessary location services.⁸

Always change your default PIN for voicemail access. Avoid using public Wi-Fi and hotspots, as they may not be secure. Consider disabling location services on your phone and review privacy settings to prevent others from tracking your movements and identifying your home address or place of work through third party applications. Sometimes videos, photos and other media are geotagged with a location that can reveal private information to unknown third parties. This is a type of metadata, which is data that provides information about other data, such as location, date or time on an image. Remove metadata from pictures, especially ones taken from mobile phones before you post them online.

⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation. n.d. Threat Intimidation Guide. Accessed August 8, 2023. [fbi.gov/file-repository/threat-intimidation-guide-english-022322.pdf/view](https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/threat-intimidation-guide-english-022322.pdf/view).

⁷ Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency. 2022. 4 Things You Can Do To Keep Yourself Cyber Safe. Accessed September 20, 2023. [cisa.gov/news-events/news/4-things-you-can-do-keep-yourself-cyber-safe](https://www.cisa.gov/news-events/news/4-things-you-can-do-keep-yourself-cyber-safe).

⁸ Federal Communications Commission. 2019. Protect Your Smart Device. Accessed September 20, 2023. [fcc.gov/consumers/guides/protect-your-mobile-device](https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/protect-your-mobile-device).

SOCIAL MEDIA

The internet can be a valuable source of information, education and entertainment. However, it is necessary to remain vigilant and take precautions to limit the amount of personal information you publish online—especially on social media.

Popular social media sites allow individuals to create a personal profile and interact with others online. On business networking sites people may add more detail to their profiles and include work history and other background information.

While these tools help you communicate with others and advertise your professional background, publishing personal information online presents potential risks.

Be careful when posting personal information. Malicious actors can use location data from photos, birthdays, full names, home addresses and email details when hacking or committing identity theft. Additionally, information about employment, family members, hobbies or vehicle details are valuable to criminals and hostile parties. Consider not posting about being on vacation at the same time that you are away from home to lessen the potential for a home break-in.

Some social networking sites own any data that you post and will sell your details to third parties. Read through the privacy policies of any social networking site you choose to participate in.

Regularly review your privacy and location tagging settings on these sites, otherwise you risk some, or all, of your personal profile being seen by a large audience, unknown to you.^{9, 10} Additionally, your family and friends can unintentionally share information about you if they do not take appropriate measures to protect their own profile information.

DOXING

Doxing refers to the internet-based practice of gathering PII from open source or compromised material and publishing it online for malicious purposes.¹¹ Terrorists and hacktivists can use this information as blackmail or to incite fear in potential targets.

As you post online, it is important to be aware of what and how you are posting. If you post too much information without applying the appropriate privacy settings, you may be putting your personal safety at risk. People can use this information to build a picture of your relationships, opinions, places of interest and other subjects that they can exploit in the future.

Location-based information can be posted on social networks, especially from GPS-enabled cell phones and mobile devices. This information is not secure and can be seen by anyone, including people who may wish to do you harm. Keep track of what you post and post responsibly to ensure no one is put at risk by the information you make public.

If you believe you are being doxed:

- **Report the incident** to local law enforcement, the social media platform or the website administrators.
- **Document** what occurred and take screen shots to share with investigators.
- **Determine** what information was exploited, the seriousness of the threat and the point of compromise.
- **Work with website administrators** to remove information from websites or applications.
- **Configure privacy settings** to the most private options.
- **Watch for signs** of identity theft, monitor financial accounts, set up fraud alerts and change log-in and password information for all online accounts.

If concerned about physical safety, contact local law enforcement for next steps.

EMAIL SECURITY

Beware of unsolicited email attachments, even from people you know. Many viruses can mimic a return address, making it look like the message came from someone else. If you can, check with the person who supposedly sent the message to make sure it is legitimate before opening any attachments.

⁹ Government of the United Kingdom. National Cyber Security Centre. 2019. Social Media: how to use it safely. Accessed September 20, 2023. nccsc.gov.uk/guidance/social-media-how-to-use-it-safely.

¹⁰ Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, National Cyber Alliance. 2019. Social Media Cybersecurity. Accessed September 20, 2023. cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/NCISAM_SocialMediaCybersecurity_2020.pdf.

¹¹ Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency. 2021. CISA Insights: Mitigating the Impacts of Doxing on Critical Infrastructure. Accessed August 8, 2023. cisa.gov/resources-tools/resources/cisa-insights-mitigating-impacts-doxing-critical-infrastructure.

RESOURCES

PHYSICAL SECURITY

- [CISA Security and Resiliency Guide](#)
- [CISA Active Shooter Preparedness](#)
- [FBI Threat Intimidation Guide](#)
- [CISA What to Do - Bomb Threat](#)
- [CISA De-escalation Series](#)

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

- [Stalking Prevention, Awareness, & Resource Center \(SPARC\)](#)

ONLINE SECURITY

- [CISA Securing Wireless Networks](#)
- [CISA Understanding Patches and Software Updates](#)
- [CISA Privacy and Mobile Device Apps](#)
- [CISA Risks of Using Portable Devices](#)
- [CISA Capacity Enhancement Guide Mobile Device Cybersecurity Checklist for Consumers](#)
- [CISA Insights on Doxing on Critical Infrastructure](#)
- [CISA Good Security Habits](#)
- [CISA Home Network Security](#)
- [CISA Protecting Portable Devices: Data Security](#)
- [CISA Protecting Portable Devices: Physical Security](#)



Freddy Johnson <spfd1301@gmail.com>

Your daily account balance is ready

1 message

Truist Alerts <alertnotifications@message.truist.com>

To: spfd1301@gmail.com

Mon, Jan 22, 2024 at 4:22 AM



Client Name: **Cumberland County Fire Chiefs Assn**
Account Ending In: **6099**

An update on your deposit account

This is an automated message. Please do not reply directly to this email.

Your daily account balance is ready.

Posted balance: \$487,889.34*
Available balance: \$487,889.34
Account: Ending in 6099
Date: 01/22/2024

[View account details](#)

*Posted balance may not include pending transactions or holds.

Need additional assistance with mobile or online banking? Please visit [More > Help & support](#) while signed in to Truist Mobile or Truist.com or call us at 888-228-6654. You can also make changes to your alerts preferences at any time in online banking or the app. If you found this email in your spam or junk, add alertnotifications@message.truist.com to your safe senders list.

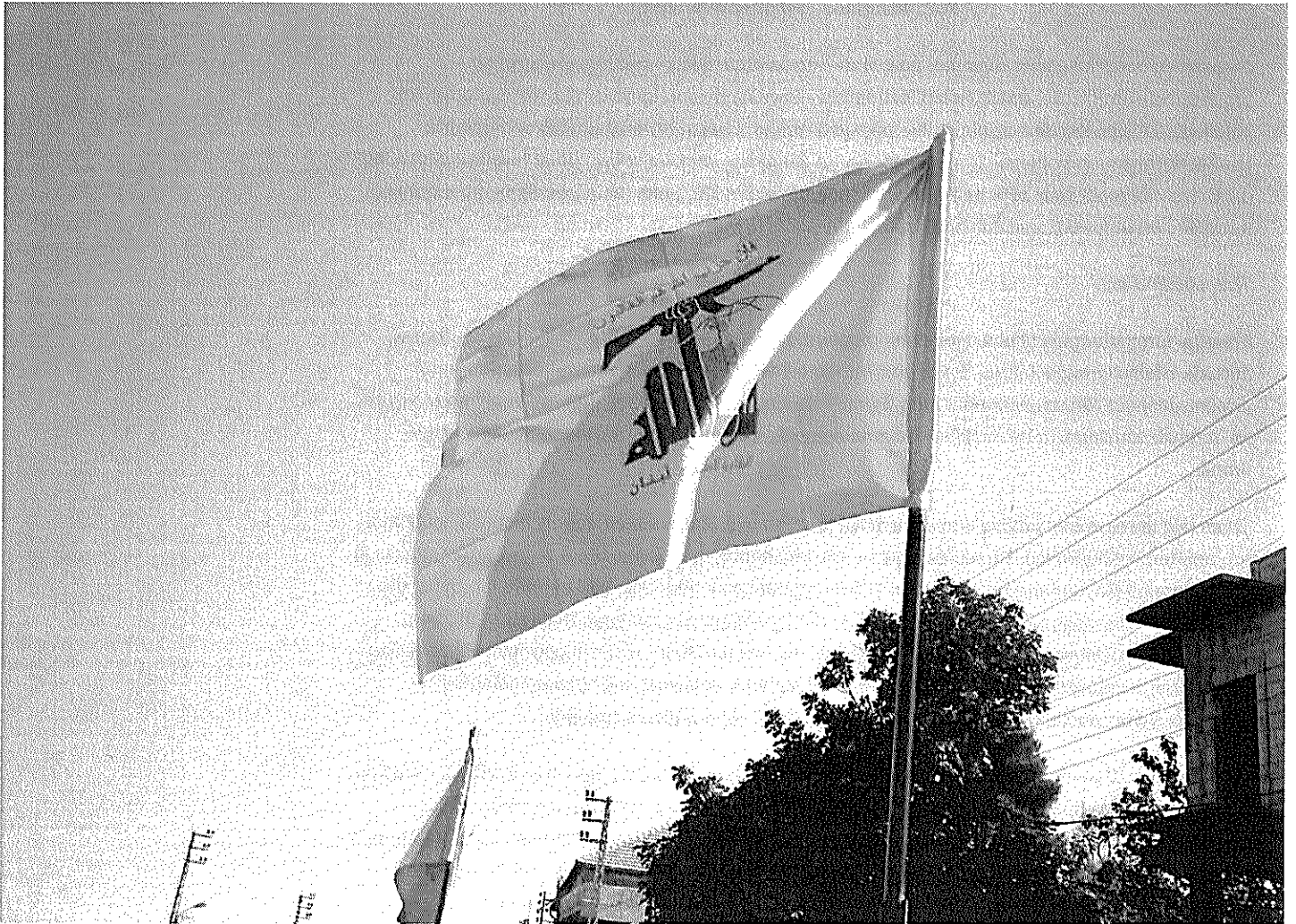
Truist Client Commitment: Protecting your information and identity is our priority. Truist will never send unsolicited emails asking clients to provide, update or verify sensitive personal or account information, such as passwords, Social Security numbers, personal identification numbers (PINs), credit or debit card numbers, or other confidential information. If you believe your account security has been compromised or have any concerns, call us immediately at 844-4TRUIST (844-487-8478). Learn more about security at www.truist.com/fraud-and-security or privacy at www.truist.com/privacy.

Truist Financial Corporation. Truist Bank, Member FDIC. Equal Housing Lender. ©2024 Truist Financial Corporation. Truist, Truist Purple, and the Truist logo are service marks of Truist Financial Corporation.

The Signal in the Noise: The 2023 Threats and Those on the Horizon

Austin Doctor | Friday, January 5, 2024, 2:45 PM | Share On:

The U.S. faces a diverse array of enduring and emerging terrorist threats, some domestically focused, others s from international conflict.



The flag of Hezbollah. (upyernoz, <http://tinyurl.com/bdf6z335>; CC BY 2.0 DEED, <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/>)

Last year began with relative quiet on the terrorism front. It ended with a violent crescendo, one which has been building since the Oct. 7 Hamas terrorist attack against Israel. In a fitting end to a dangerous year, on New Year's Eve, U.S. Navy forces sank three boats operated by Iran-backed Houthi militants, which had attempted to hijack a merchant ship in the Red Sea.

In the weeks following the Hamas Operation Al-Aqsa Flood, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Director Christopher Wray told Congress that terrorism remains an "elevated," "persistent," and



Austin Doctor

Meet The Author

"complex" threat to U.S. national and homeland security. Wray's assessment has been echoed by other government leaders, including National Counterterrorism Center Director Christy Abizaid and Department of Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas.

Published by **The Lawfare**
in Cooperation With

BROOKINGS

Subscribe to Lawfare

The success of the Hamas operation should prompt U.S. officials, security analysts, and academic researchers to reflect upon and reassess the assumptions that undergird our understanding of the terrorism threat to the United States. With a news cycle chock-full of violence and threat advisories, it can be difficult to distinguish between material threats and noise. But finding clarity in this context remains critical to public safety: In the weeks and months ahead, which terrorism-related threats will prove most challenging to U.S. national and homeland security, and why?

A review of the past year suggests that America faces a varied array of credible terrorism threats on the horizon. We should enter 2024 on our toes.

2023 Wrapped (Terrorism Version)

A review of terrorist activity over the past year—focused on designated foreign terrorist organizations and U.S.-based violent extremists—reveals the foundations of a shifting terrorism landscape. Overseas and at home, the past year brought major terrorist attacks and notable counterterrorism operations. These, considered alongside what we know about thwarted and failed plots over the past year, offer holistic insight into the character, depth, and breadth of the morphing terrorism threat to U.S. security and interests.

The Middle East

Foreign terrorist organizations continued to operate throughout much of the Middle East. These include Islamist groups in Iraq, Syria, and Yemen as well as a network of Iran-backed militant organizations in Yemen, Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, Palestine, and elsewhere. The regional threat picture, as a result, continues to be multifaceted and dynamic. Iraq and Syria remain particularly active fronts.

That said, there was a notable decrease in claimed Islamic State-related activity in these countries. As reported by the British Broadcasting Corporation, in Iraq, the Islamic State claimed 141 attacks in 2023 (through November), compared to 401 during the same period in the year prior. In Syria, the group reportedly claimed 112 attacks during the first 11 months of the year, relative to 292 from January through November of 2022. Despite this, the Islamic State retains highly lethal capabilities. And the large population of Islamic State-affiliated fighters, spouses, and children detained in northeast Syria constitutes a major threat to regional and international security.

An estimated 10,000 male foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) remain in the detention facilities, including 2,000 boys and men from 60 countries outside Syria and Iraq. Local camps also hold close to 56,000 FTF-affiliated individuals, many of whom are family members of the fighters, including roughly 10,000 women and children from countries other than Iraq and Syria. In addition to clear humanitarian concerns, there is a significant security risk that the detainees serve as a groundswell of recruits for active Islamic State cells in the region. This remains a U.S. priority; as Secretary of State Antony Blinken expressed in June, "repatriation is the only durable solution."

Iran-linked militants in Iraq, Syria, and neighboring countries—including Kata'ib Hezbollah, Hezbollah, and Hamas—continued to cause significant death and disruption across the region, evidenced in the Hamas attack on Israel as well as a steady string of direct attacks on U.S. forces and facilities located in the region. Houthi forces in Yemen, also sponsored by Iran, have ended the year with a brazen series of drone and missile attacks on merchant ships as well as U.S. warships in the Red Sea, effectively disrupting global supply chains and further thickening regional tensions. As reported by the Department of Defense Central Command, the Houthis have conducted more than 20 such attacks since October 19. The situation continued to escalate even into the final hours of 2023. Responding to a distress signal on December 31, U.S. forces were fired upon and

subsequently sank three Houthi boats, killing the crews aboard. A day later, Iran deployed a destroyer to the Red Sea.

Due to pressure from counterterrorism forces and opposing militant groups—and possibly also for other strategic reasons—al-Qaeda affiliates in the region were relatively quiet this year, though the group certainly retained a presence in the region. In April, the U.S. added Sami al-Uraydi, the leader of al-Qaeda's affiliate in Syria, Hurras al-Din, to the list of Specially Designated Global Terrorists. Hurras al-Din conducted few attacks last year, but it is estimated to maintain a rank-and-file of between 1,500 and 2,000 fighters. In Syria, Hayat Tahrir Al-Sham (HTS) reaffirmed its emphatic renouncement of al-Qaeda and projected an image of more moderate Islamic governance in the Idlib area. In Yemen, al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) showed potential indications of resurgence and remains a local and regional threat. On December 26 of this year, AQAP released a video trailer, which demonstrated the group's continued resolve to conduct or inspire external operations. NCTC Director Christy Abizaid testified to Congress in October that AQAP remains al-Qaeda's "most dedicated driver of external plotting." It's also worth noting that in February, the U.S. reinforced a United Nations assessment that Al-Qaeda's reported replacement for former leader Ayman al-Zawahiri, Saif al-Adel, was based in Iran.

On balance, counterterrorism initiatives in the Middle East over the past year kept many terrorist actors in the region on their heels. Islamic State operatives, in particular, took a series of significant hits. In August, the group formally acknowledged that its caliph, Abu Hussein al-Husseini al-Quraishi, had been killed earlier in the year. A slew of additional ranking group leaders and facilitators were also killed or captured in U.S.-led operations. In Yemen, during the first two months of the year, two senior leaders of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) were killed in a series of suspected U.S. drone strikes in Yemen. But despite their relative weakness, these terrorist groups persist—in large part because of their expansion outside of the Middle East.

The Iranian proxy threat has been more difficult to contain. This problem, of course, well precedes the Hamas Oct. 7 attack. In March, for example, multiple attacks on U.S. forces in Syria by Iran-backed militants injured several service members and resulted in the death of a U.S. contractor. More broadly, since 2020, Iranian proxy forces have conducted a slew of attacks on U.S. installations and logistics convoys in Iraq and Syria. Nakissa Jahanbani and colleagues record in Lawfare that at least 67 of these attacks involved drones in 2023 compared to at least 25 in 2021 and 2022 combined. In addition, the authors find that from 2020 to 2022, Iran-backed militias conducted at least 56 improvised explosive device (IED) attacks on U.S. targets, with rockets and drones largely replacing IEDs in 2023.

More recently, the United States has responded to drone, rocket, and missile attacks from Iranian proxy forces by striking facilities used by Kata'ib Hezbollah and other groups in Iraq, shooting down Houthi drones, and establishing a multi-national naval task force to protect ships traveling in the Red Sea. Notably, on January 4, the U.S. killed Iran-backed militia leader Moshtaq Talib Al-Saadi in a "precision strike" in Baghdad. The U.S. and partner nations may engage in more extensive action against the Houthis in the months to come. The terrorism threat stemming from the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and its network will warrant sustained resources and attention in the coming year. In late December, the Iraqi government announced that it would work to end the presence of foreign troops in the country, including the roughly 2,500 U.S. forces stationed there to combat Islamic State cells still active in the region. If that effort is successful, the prospects of an Islamic State resurgence in the region, likely starting in Syria, would increase significantly.

Africa

Africa has emerged as the new global epicenter of lethal Salafi jihadist activity with marquee al-Qaeda and Islamic State affiliates firmly rooted across the region. Across the continent, the 12 months leading up to July 2023 saw an estimated 48 percent increase in fatalities linked to militant Islamist groups. West African countries, including in the Sahel and Lake Chad areas, experienced

over 1,800 terrorist attacks in the first half of the year alone, resulting in more than 4,500 deaths. According to U.S. estimates, al-Qaeda's local affiliate, Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM), controls 40 percent of Burkina Faso. Islamic State and al-Qaeda affiliates continue to encroach further into the littoral West. On the other side of the continent, Al-Shabaab remains highly lethal in Somalia, with a notable surge in operations this year along the Kenya-Somalia border this summer. In both Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Islamic State's local affiliate ended the year with a spree of lethal attacks. Capitalizing on weak governance, poorly resourced security forces, local community grievances, and credible militant leaders, extremist organizations have been steadily expanding their operations into new territories and establishing stronger footholds in multiple areas on the continent.

Political instability in the region—combined with the surge of urgent security demands in other parts of the world, such as Ukraine, Israel, and East Asia—over the past year have resulted in a shaky counterterrorism posture across much of Africa. Following the July coup in Niger, for example, the country's junta leaders expelled the roughly 1,500 deployed French forces from the country (the U.S. will be permitted to keep its forces and operational bases in Niger). France's withdrawal, which concluded in late December, comes as the jihadist threat continues to metastasize in the Sahel.

Despite shrinking resources, the counterterrorism mission forces have managed some successes. The year began with a U.S. military operation in northern Somalia that resulted in the death of Bilal al-Sudani, a key operative and facilitator for the Islamic State in Africa and beyond. The planned withdrawal of African Union peacekeeping troops from the country risks handing a "battlefield and propaganda advantage" to al-Shabaab. Overall, while their influence is currently cabined in the region, if left unchecked, al-Qaeda and Islamic State operatives in Africa stand to present a more direct threat to the U.S. homeland.

Central and South Asia

In Central and South Asia, the terrorism threat picture has been highly active, though concentrated in key areas. For al-Qaeda's part, following the death of the organization's leader Ayman al-Zawahiri in 2022, the organization has yet to publicly appoint a new boss (though reports surfaced that Saif al-Adl was expected to take over). In Afghanistan, a June 2023 United Nations report described the relationship between the de facto Taliban government and al-Qaeda as "close and symbiotic." The beneficiaries of this relationship likely include the Taliban, al-Qaeda's core leadership, as well as al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent (AQIS), which reportedly maintains a few hundred fighters in the country. Thus, al-Qaeda-related violent activity in Afghanistan was low this past year.

The Islamic State Khorasan Province (IS-KP) also continued its downward trend in activity in 2023, claiming only 20 attacks in Afghanistan, compared to 145 in 2022 and 293 in the year prior. To be sure, IS-KP did conduct a handful of high-profile attacks, including the assassination of two Taliban governors. In a recent public assessment, senior analysts from the National Counterterrorism Center described IS-KP's increased focus outside of the region—articulated clearly in its English-language magazine, Voice of Khorasan—as "probably the most concerning development." While no reliable attribution determination has been made public at the time of this writing, the Islamic State claimed responsibility for two explosive attacks conducted on January 3, 2024 in southern Iran, which killed 84 and injured an additional 284. These attacks occurred near the burial site of Gen. Qassem Soleimani, who was killed by U.S. forces four years to the day before these blasts. Overall, IS-KP likely presents the greatest near-term threat to U.S. and Western security and interests from the region.

In Pakistan, the terrorism threat has been more overt and deadly than in neighboring Afghanistan over the past year. In particular, Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) has gained momentum by conducting more operations over the past year. Following the Taliban's 2021 takeover of neighboring

Afghanistan, Pakistani leaders face a resurgent TTP, which is reportedly using Afghanistan as a base from which to relaunch its insurgency.

Since the U.S. transitioned to an "over-the-horizon" posture following its 2021 withdrawal from Afghanistan, U.S. intelligence capabilities in Central and South Asia have been degraded—a natural consequence of this strategic shift. Experts have recently warned that U.S. leaders face an increasingly complicated decision-making environment related to its counterterrorism approach in the region. While other national security priorities may necessitate relatively light U.S. defense and intelligence engagement in Afghanistan and Pakistan, special attention should be paid to shoring up critical intelligence gaps and regularly revisiting fundamental assessments about the capabilities and intentions of the terrorist groups based in the region. The Oct. 7 Hamas attack served as a painful reminder that faulty and overconfident assumptions are the wellspring of strategic surprise.

Europe

Europe experienced a steady stream of terrorism threats over the past year with "an upward curve in trends for jihadism and violent right-wing extremism." The European Union's (EU's) 2023 Terrorism Situation and Trend Report assessed that terrorism continues "to pose a serious threat" to the region, a view echoed by other regional experts. In January, for example, a mechanical engineering doctoral student in the United Kingdom, who had reportedly applied to join the Islamic State, was arrested for constructing a drone to deliver a bomb. In the same month, the Italian government increased security at multiple diplomatic missions in response to a reported "crescendo of terroristic attacks" by an anarchist militant network. Italian law enforcement reportedly dismantled an anarchist militant cell later in the year, arresting four members on terror-related charges. The Oct. 7 Hamas attack on Israel, the Israel counteroffensive, and the combined ripple effects have also already spurred on additional terrorist activity in the region, including attacks in France and Germany. European authorities assessed that they would face a heightened threat over the winter holiday period due to the fallout from the war between Israel and Hamas. Subsequently, European law enforcement made several arrests in Spain, Austria, France and Germany connected to suspected attack plots.

As the year ended with a surge of terrorism threats, several European states are increasing their focus on counterterrorism. In July 2023, the United Kingdom released an updated CONTEST counterterrorism strategy, in which Home Secretary Suella Braverman states that the terror threat is "increasingly unpredictable, making it harder to detect and investigate." In this setting, robust intra-regional collaboration through relevant information exchange remains a critical need. Given considerable overlap in the threats faced across the Atlantic, the United States actively collaborates with partner states in Europe on terrorism-related issues. As recently expressed by National Counterterrorism Center senior analysts, "[s]uccess in disrupting threats and degrading terrorist networks depends on international CT cooperation now more than ever. Deepening our relationships with longstanding [international] partners while developing new CT partnerships will give us insight in places that no single country can develop on its own."

The United States

The United States homeland and U.S. forces faced a steady and diverse set of terrorism threats in 2023. The international terrorism threat to U.S. homeland security was mixed, severe along some dimensions—attacks on U.S. military assets abroad and attempts to inspire U.S.-based homegrown violent extremist attacks—and less so on others—large-scale attacks on the U.S. homeland with direct planning and coordination from abroad). As described above, U.S. forces and assets abroad were attacked by terrorist actors throughout the year. In publicly available media and government reporting, there was little indication of an imminent external attack, such as the one thwarted in 2019. However, much of the terrorism threat in 2023 maintained a distinct international character—one that should not be overlooked. Aspiring foreign terrorist fighters in the U.S., many of whom are U.S. citizens, are still attempting to join the Islamic State and al-Qaeda, though many fewer than attempted to do so between 2013 and 2019. Many foreign terrorist networks and designated

organizations also seek to inspire U.S.-based individuals to attack at home. A May 2023 Department of Homeland Security threat advisory bulletin warned that “foreign terrorists continue to use media to call for lone offender attacks in the West, condemn US foreign policy, and attempt to expand their reach and grow global support networks.” And this threat ramped up in the aftermath of the Oct. 7 attack. The international terrorism threat, of course, is not limited to jihadist violent extremism. Domestic violent extremists, including racially and ethnically motivated extremists, for example, are also increasingly connected with transnational networks of like-minded extremists, such as the Russian Imperial Movement.

Domestically, threats emerged from different corners of the violent extremist landscape, including from racially and ethnically motivated violent extremists, anti-government and anti-authority violent extremists, and homegrown violent extremists. In February, two American white supremacist violent extremists were charged with conspiring to destroy an energy facility in the Baltimore, Maryland area—with an aim to jumpstart a broader cycle of violent instability. In August 2023, authorities arrested a 17-year-old resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, alleging that “he was preparing to build bombs and select targets after being in touch with an al-Qaida affiliate in Syria.” As the war in Gaza continues, and as known terrorists around the world call for violent action in support of Hamas, American officials recently issued a warning that the spillover threat to the U.S. remains significant.

In the United States, violent extremists faced considerable pressure in 2023. The lack of a major, high casualty terrorist incident in the United States last year is a testament to a diligent and dogged counterterrorism workforce. As of September, the FBI was conducting approximately 2,700 domestic terrorism program investigations—a number which has reportedly more than doubled since spring 2020. In that same period, the FBI was also conducting approximately 4,000 investigations related to international terrorism. Proud Boys leader Enrique Tarrio and Oath Keepers head Stewart Rhodes were sentenced to prison, 22 years and 18 years respectively, for terrorism-related crimes associated with the Jan. 6 assault on the U.S. Capitol. In addition, U.S. law enforcement and intelligence efforts prevented a number of terrorist plots, two of which are described above.

Still, there is need for improved organization of the counterterrorism effort, and for tools suited to the present threat. In June 2023, for example, the Office of the Inspector General completed an audit of the Department of Justice’s approach to the domestic violent extremism (DVE) threat while safeguarding civil rights and civil liberties, finding that Justice Department has faced challenges in establishing a cohesive DVE strategy, limiting the domestic counterterrorism mission community’s capacity for necessary intra-governmental coordination. A major point of debate over the past year in the counterterrorism policy and law space has been the reauthorization of Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), a critical intelligence collection authority that enables the intelligence community to collect, analyze, and share foreign intelligence information about national security threats. It is both a highly-valuable and controversial tool. In mid-December, the U.S. House of Representatives voted to include a four-month extension of Section 702 with the National Defense Authorization Act it passed on to President Biden’s desk to be signed. This also extends the debate on Section 702’s re-authorization into the coming months. Matthew Olsen, assistant attorney general for the Justice Department National Security Division, said recently, “allowing Section 702 to lapse even temporarily would be catastrophic to U.S. national security and the safety of the American people. We cannot afford to be blinded to the many threats we face from foreign adversaries...like Hamas and ISIS”

These regional and domestic threat summaries offer crucial clues as to where vigilance will be especially critical as we enter a new year. Where should attention be focused? And where should the increasingly limited resources of the U.S. counterterrorism workforce be directed?

Four Terrorist Threats to Watch in 2024

A review of 2023 reveals a dynamic, diverse, and diffuse terrorism threat landscape. In the coming year (and beyond), U.S. national and homeland security is likely to be challenged by an assortment

of terrorism threats. Some will be similar to those that have persisted for years. Others will be newly emerging. By design, threats in this latter category tend to reveal or exploit latent knowledge or capability gaps in a state's security apparatus, allowing for a window of outsized impact.

The risk of an external, coordinated attack on the U.S. homeland—a September 11 repeat—remains credible; however, the most probable violent terrorist threat to the U.S. comes from within. That said, the line separating international and domestic threats is becoming increasingly thin, meaning that much of the locally sourced terrorism threat in the U.S. in the coming year may stem from individuals or groups connected with cross-border extremist networks or may be inspired by terrorist activity abroad. While neither exhaustive nor ordered by their relative urgency, the following four cross-cutting categories of threats reflect some of the more notable anticipated dangers that are likely to drive the terrorism-related threat to the United States in 2024.

Inspired (and increasingly young) U.S.-based violent extremists

in light of the thwarted attacks in the U.S. over the last year, it is clear that lone attackers—individual extremist offenders based in the U.S. who act outside the explicit direction of a known terrorist organization—present a daily challenge to intelligence and law enforcement practitioners. This threat is exacerbated by the lack of a clear profile. While many lone offenders in recent past have espoused a racially and ethnically motivated violent extremist ideology, this violent motley crew also consists of Salafi-jihadist inspired extremists, anti-government radicals, and others. They tend to radicalize in isolation, a process often supercharged online, and plan their attacks quietly. And they are hard to identify.

Within this threat vector, there also appears to be a quiet but steady upward trend in young terrorist offenders. In October 2023, FBI Director Wray told the International Association of Chiefs of Police that “hardly a week goes by when I’m not briefed on a juvenile here in the United States motivated to commit violence by some foreign terrorist organization or other ideology.” Juvenile offenders can be inspired by foreign or domestic terrorist organizations, in addition to other violent extremist ideologies.

Nation state involvement in terrorism

The current intensity of global great power competition incentivizes states to pursue coercive influence through a variety of tools—including empowering militant groups to commit violent acts. It’s cheap, sufficiently effective, and offers sponsoring states some degree of plausible deniability. Historically, this is a well-established practice, but the recent surge of activity by Iran-backed militias against American forces, assets, and global partners indicates that this threat has reached new levels of maturity and complexity. Iran has cultivated an especially robust network of aligned militant proxies, but other U.S. adversaries, such as Russia, have also demonstrated their ability to leverage non-state groups and paramilitary organizations to threaten American security and interests. U.S. state adversaries may also try to manipulate or provoke attacks by U.S.-based extremists through information campaigns.

The democratization of technology

The increasing sophistication and rapid democratization of emerging commercial technologies raise new concerns for the future of terrorism, both in the near and long term. Most terrorist incidents involve creative and not-so-creative uses of rudimentary tech, such as radio transmitters. This issue warrants continued and resourced attention. But counterterrorism officials must also monitor the use of emerging technologies—which have the potential to be used as force-multiplying instruments in various terrorist activities. These include radicalization and recruitment; planning and conducting an attack; and financial operations, among others. And some emerging technologies have been key elements of recent terror plots and attacks. As emerging technologies become more affordable, reliable, and available, the threat they present will become more pervasive. Responding to these threats effectively will require continued exploration of how emerging technologies—such as

unmanned systems, extended reality and related platforms, artificial intelligence, advanced telecommunication networks and the Internet of Things, and additive manufacturing—may be exploited to facilitate terrorist activities.

A critical mass of the “resistance against the oppressor” narrative

Over the past year this sentiment and slogan have been reflected widely across the violent ideological spectrum. While each element gives the accused oppressor a slightly different face—whether it be the Biden administration and public officials, federal law enforcement, corporate America, some combination of these elements, or others—there seems to be a convergence around this narrative. In the coming year, with public trust in the U.S. government near historic lows, we may see this narrative manifest in various parts of the violent extremist landscape.

First, there is an enduring threat posed by sovereign citizen and militia violent extremists who view the U.S. government as unfair, unfit, corrupt, overreaching, or as some combination of these descriptors. These beliefs about the government have recently been connected to a marked increase in violent threats against public officials, including federal law enforcement and elected representatives.

Second, environmental violent extremists seem to exhibit a growing appetite for destructive action. To be sure, in the coming year, the greatest volume of lethal terrorist activity in the United States will likely be driven by other segments of the violent extremist ecosystem. But escalating concerns about the deteriorating natural environment is galvanizing a growing coalition of activists who may be willing to use violence to incite fear to attempt to compel change in environmental policy or corporate activities. The energy, transportation, and agriculture sectors would be especially symbolic targets. A year ago, for example, environmental activist Joseph Dibee pleaded guilty for his role in two arson conspiracies seeking to destroy private and government animal processing sites in Oregon and California.

Anarchist violent extremists may pursue more active violent resistance against perceived government abuse or harmful corporate activities. The ongoing tensions regarding the the \$90 million “Cop City” construction project in Atlanta, for example, has brought hostile direct action back to the top of our news cycles. And amplified by local and international protests in support of Gazan civilians facing a lethal Israeli counteroffensive, open support for violence as a solution is gaining support in large cities and among younger Americans generally. There is a risk that this narrative will continue to seep from the fringe into the mainstream.

These four anticipated terrorism threat vectors highlighted above suggest that certain events may be gravitational centers for violent extremism in the coming year.

The first and most fluid is the ongoing war between Israel and Hamas. Not only have Hamas and other violent Islamist organizations intentionally aimed to inspire sympathetic attacks in the U.S., but divided domestic public opinion on the war has also led to mobilized protests and isolated acts of violence on opposing sides of the Israel-Palestine issue. As a result, the related terrorism threat to the United States may come from foreign terrorist organizations, homegrown violent extremists, or domestic violent extremists. There is an especially high risk that U.S.-based homegrown extremists will be mobilized by violent Islamist foreign terrorist organizations’ ongoing calls for attacks. Karrem Nasr, a U.S. citizen from New Jersey, was charged in December for attempting to materially support al-Shabaab, explicitly motivated by the Oct. 7 Hamas attack. Racially and ethnically motivated violent extremists may also work to target minorities, including American Muslims and Jews.

At home, the 2024 U.S. presidential election may also prompt a surge of related terrorist threats in the coming year. The risks are conditioned on a number of factors such as the perceived competitiveness of the race, candidates’ rhetoric, and the perceived fairness of the election by American violent extremists. The risk of open violence between extremist collectives, such as

anarchists and white supremacists, will be heightened during this season. Likely scapegoats and targets of violence are marginalized communities, such as LGBTQ+ persons as well as ethnic and religious minorities. With primaries running through July and August, the threat of election-related terrorist violence will likely be highest in the months leading up to the November election and those immediately following.

Anticipating Threats in Context

We enter the new year with "blinking lights everywhere." The success of the Hamas terrorist operation on October 7 reflected, in part, a failure by Israeli authorities to see the signal through the noise. From a U.S. homeland security perspective, the terrorism threat in 2023 can be summarized as diverse, diffuse, and active. In 2024, we are likely to continue to see signs of continuing shifts in the terrorism landscape—such as the threats posed by lone juvenile offenders, the malign use of democratized technologies, and "violent resistance" narratives adopted across the extremist ecosystem. These changes should prompt a proactive reassessment of the assumptions that underlie conclusions—as well as how we move from assumptions to conclusions—regarding the anticipated nature of the near-term terrorism threat. With a series of catalyzing events in the coming year—most prominently, the continued war in Gaza and the U.S. presidential election cycle—it will be especially important to carefully consider which terrorist threats we should expect to endure and maintain an open mind to those which may begin to emerge.