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SECURITY RISK AND CONSIDERATIONS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AN ALLIED UNIVERSAL® 2020 ELECTIONS SITUATION REPORT

October 8, 2020

SUMMARY

This report, created by the Allied Universal® Risk Advisory and Consulting Services intelligence team, examines the potential security risks associated with the upcoming 2020 Presidential Election and seeks to provide considerations, based on industry best practices and input from subject matter experts, to assist in mitigating these risks. An important aspect of forecasting potential security risks is the examination of historical instances of unrest tied to past elections and using them to form a predictive analysis about what locations are potentially most at risk.

At this time, our intelligence has not indicated any preplanned demonstrations related to the upcoming elections. However, based on the past six months, influencers have proven their ability to quickly create situations and motivate demonstrators and others. Many of these rapidly initiated demonstrations have lasted well over 30 days. Social media has dramatically increased the speed in which protests materialize.

Our assessment of the current civil-political atmosphere has been outlined in such a way that we are able to analyze near-future outcomes of unrest, and provide recommendations to mitigate the effects.

The report outlines the crucial aspect of forecasting potential security risks through the examination of historical instances of unrest tied to past elections in U.S. history. Key elections, in particular those which included contention of results followed by civil unrest, have been selected for analysis. Utilizing knowledge and experience, the report outlines considerations in the form of operational methodologies to protect critical infrastructure, including people, facilities, assets, and brand reputation.

Historical findings help complete the picture for the 2020 election environment with trends and contemporary analysis at the forefront; painting a clear path from where we are now, into what to expect during the election and beyond.

The role played by private security companies, both historically and in contemporary settings, is detailed to provide the concerned client with the necessary information to predict when and where they may wish to deploy these resources. These considerations are best leveraged when paying attention to significant dates in the time leading up to Election Night that may present elevated levels of risk.



**DURING 2020, THE U.S. EXPERIENCED
7 TIMES MORE
COUNTER-PROTESTS THAN IN 2019.
NEARLY 100% COUNTER-PROTESTS
TURNED VIOLENT.**

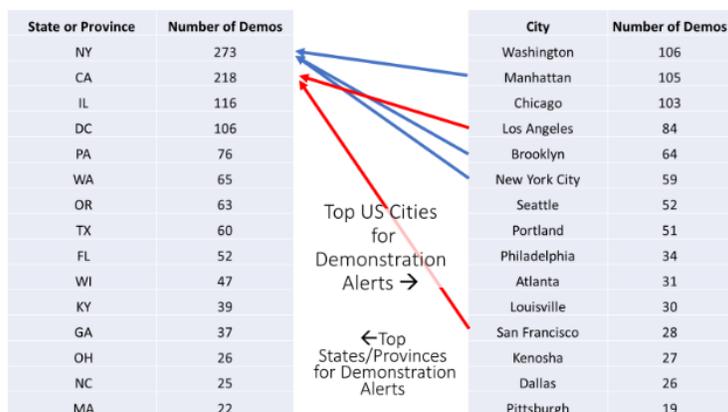
KEY FINDINGS

PROMINENT LOCATIONS FOR DEMONSTRATORS

- › The most prominent locations for demonstrators to gather are common governmental buildings (local, state, and federal), such as administrative buildings, courthouses, police departments, and headquarters. Parks and well-known civic locations are also common.
- › The following cities have sustained relatively long periods of consecutive protests during 2020: Washington, D.C., New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Seattle, and Portland. Minneapolis and Chicago being recent additions as cities of note.
- › The states with the highest number of incidents of political and social violence and/or demonstrations in 2020 were California (1,404), New York (786), Florida (652), Texas (568), and Pennsylvania (558).

TX360 Curated Feed: Demonstration Alerts by Location

Figure 1. Demonstrations by Location
Jun-Sep 2020 (Allied Universal/Swan
Island Networks)



- › Delays and interruptions in commuting and travel during active civil unrest are very common. According to some reports, there have been as many as 700 incidents of demonstration led traffic obstructions in 2020 alone. There have also been more than 104 incidents of people driving vehicles into protests since May 27 of this year¹. These situations caused general distress among the population, subway delays, intermittent highway blockage (sometimes announced by media ahead of time if organized), and temporary suspension or re-routing of public bus services with little to no warning².
- › There have been a total of 59 National Guard mobilizations in the U.S. since May 24, 2020 in response to demonstrations³.

¹ Hauck, Grace. "Cars Have Hit Demonstrators 104 Times Since George Floyd Protests Began," USA Today. July 9, 2020.

² "Transportation Statistics Annual Report," Bureau of Transportation Statistics. 2018.

³ "US Crisis Monitor," ACLED. 2020. Accessed September 30, 2020.

SECTION ONE

CIVIL DISTURBANCE IN ELECTION

1968 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION HUMPHREY V. NIXON

Often referred to as the most contentious election in modern times. Several sources have observed that the political and social environment back in 1968 mirrors that of today. In 1968, there were riots, two high profile assassinations, and strong opposition to the Vietnam War⁴.

The campaign of segregationist George Wallace was the target of several protests. At some of Wallace's campaign stops, protesters intercepted the candidates speeches and threw projectiles at him⁵.

Protests were held over the country's involvement in the Vietnam War and concerns regarding civil rights, while President Richard Nixon ran a campaign that emphasized a return to law and order⁶.

On April 4, 1968, the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. resulted in riots in over a hundred cities⁷.

2000 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION GORE V. BUSH

Spontaneous protests emerged against both candidates as a result of the stalemated election results⁸. Protests primarily occurred in San Francisco, Denver, Chicago, Grand Forks, Little Rock, and Providence.

"Hanging chads" and "butterfly ballots" sparked a recount in Florida. The recount process resulted in disruption to the election process, as the Bush campaign threatened to request recounts in areas won by Gore^{9,10}.

On November 22, 2000, protesters dubbed "The Brooks Brothers Rioters," thought to be Republican operatives, flooded a recount meeting at the Miami-Dade polling headquarters. Several recount volunteers were assaulted in the process¹¹.

While notable civil rights leaders sought to organize nationwide protests to demand a national recount, Democratic candidate, Al Gore, urged Reverend Jackson not to do so¹².

2004 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION KERRY V. BUSH

On the eve of the 2004 election, the Wall Street Journal reported that the United States faced "unprecedented social conflict" following one of the country's closest elections¹³.

In Congress, a group of Democratic representatives objected the results in Ohio, citing voter suppression and other irregularities¹⁴. Their objection was defeated by a wide margin¹⁵.

Roughly 1,500 people were arrested during protests at the Republican National Convention in New York City^{16,17}. Among those organizing the protest were anti-war and social justice organizations¹⁸. Law enforcement was criticized for conducting a mass sweep arrests, which resulted in 90% of the charges being dropped¹⁹.

On January 20, 2005, thousands of women's rights and anti-war activists staged a counter-inauguration demonstration. The demonstrators gathered outside of several inaugural ball locations, ultimately being pepper sprayed by police²⁰. Anti-Bush rallies continued after his inauguration, with a large protest occurring in New York City nearly a year after the 2004 election²¹.

⁴ Kilgore, Ed. "The Ghosts of the '68 Election Still Haunt Our Politics," *Intelligencer*, New York. 2018.

⁵ Lyman, Brian. "'Stand up for America'—George Wallace's Chaotic, Prophetic Campaign," *USA TODAY NETWORK*. August 20, 2018.

⁶ *Ibid*.

⁷ Menand, Louis. "Lessons from the Election of 1968," *The New Yorker*. January 1, 2018.

⁸ Patterson, Thom. "Nationwide Protests Criticize Bush, Gore for Election Impasse," *CNN*. November 11, 2000.

⁹ Kelley, Peter. "Documents that Changed the World: 'Hanging chads' and Butterfly Ballots—Florida, 2000," *UW News*, University of Washington. March 14, 2016.

¹⁰ (Patterson, 2000.)

¹¹ Gabbatt, Adam. "Two Decades After the 'Brooks Brothers Riot', Experts Fear Graver Election Threats," *The Guardian*. September 24, 2020.

¹² Brownstein, Ronald. "Democrats Won't Cede the Streets This Time," *The Atlantic*. September 10, 2020.

¹³ Socialist Equality Party. "On Eve of 2004 Election: US Faces Unprecedented Social Conflict," *World Socialist Web Site*. November 1, 2004.

¹⁴ Senator Boxer. "Statement On Her Objection To The Certification Of Ohio's Electoral Votes," U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer. *Web.Archive.org*. January 6, 2005. Accessed September 30, 2020.

¹⁵ Barrett, Ted. "Bush Carries Electoral College After Delay," *CNN*. January 6, 2005.

¹⁶ Keneally, Meghan. "The History of Violence on Presidential Campaign Trails," *ABC News*. March 14, 2016.

¹⁷ Chung, Jen. "15 Years Ago, Protesters Took Over NYC During 2004 Republican National Convention," *Gothamist*. August 20, 2019.

¹⁸ "Police Accused of Ignoring Law on Sealing Stop-and-frisk Records," *NYCLU of New York*. May 19, 2010.

¹⁹ *Ibid*.

²⁰ Freeman, Jo. "The 2005 Counter-Inaugural Protests," *jofreeman.com*. Accessed September 20, 2020.

²¹ Conroy, Scott. "Anti-Bush Protests in NYC," *CBS News*. November 2, 2005.

SECTION ONE: CIVIL DISTURBANCE IN ELECTION

2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

CLINTON V. TRUMP

The 2017 Women's March occurred on January 21, 2017, the day following the inauguration of President Trump, leading to the largest day of protests in U.S. history²². While the march was primarily to advocate for women's rights, the march simultaneously took a broader meaning for those advocating for human rights, immigration reform, healthcare reform, reproductive rights, the environment, LGBTQ+ rights, racial equality, freedom of religion, and workers' rights²³. While the main march occurred in Washington, D.C., over 400 marches occurred across the United States, with an estimated 3.3 to 4.6 million people participating. Several high profile public figures attended²⁴. In addition, marches occurred in 84 other countries²⁵.

Boycotts of companies increased after the 2016 election. In December of 2016, the #GrabYourWallet campaign advocated for a boycott of 50 businesses that supported Donald Trump's campaign²⁶. Since the 2016 election, different public interest groups have initiated boycotts against several companies due to perceived political stances, including Starbucks, Nike, Hallmark, Goodyear, the NFL, and Amazon. While some of these companies made political statements as an apparent strategic move, others unintentionally became targets of the boycott²⁷.



²² Broomfield, Matt. "Women's March Against Donald Trump is the Largest Day of Protests in US History, Say Political Scientists," *Independent*. January 23, 2017.

²³ Women's March. "Mission and Vision," web.archive.org. January 25, 2017. Accessed September 30, 2020.

²⁴ Women's March. "Sister Marches," web.archive.org. January 23, 2017. Accessed September 30, 2020.

²⁵ Schmidt, Kiersten and Sarah Almukhtar. "Where Women's Marches are Happening Around the World," *New York Times*. January 20, 2017.

²⁶ Taylor, Kate. "An Anti-Trump Movement is Calling for the Boycott of These 32 Retailers," *Business Insider*. November 15, 2016.

²⁷ Taylor, Kate. "Trump is Spurring an Unprecedented Change for American Companies," *Business Insider*. November 14, 2017.

SECTION TWO

PREDICTING UNREST

The following segments detail the key dates of the 2020 Presidential Elections and highlight the potential security risk of civil unrest leading up to, during, and after the 2020 elections. Based on trending information of past elections, as well as recent events, the primary threats will likely come in the form of protests, which may be accompanied by instances of rioting.

Specifically, key metropolitan areas, such as Washington, D.C., New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, Seattle, and Portland have presented rapid escalations of civil unrest, which is expected to continue to trend.

Law Enforcement and National Guard resources who have responded to these events will continue to fall under greater scrutiny as unrest potentially escalates. The effect of multiple large scale gatherings may influence law enforcement agencies to provide latitude to peaceful protesters, and mounting agency resource constraints may lead to heightened events in multiple cities within a single timeframe. Events such as the seizure of neighborhoods and/or key infrastructure (as observed in Seattle's "CHAZ" or "CHOP" situation) may degrade the non-protesting public's trust in leadership and authorities, and embolden various groups in other cities.

It is unlikely that a single group, or coalition of groups, will be able to effectively organize national civil unrest. It is more likely these events will unfold in succession between November and January, in a rather uncoordinated manner but with similar goals, spanning across multiple social and political groups. Regardless of if these groups successfully create a unified effort, we may see an uptick in looting, violent crimes, arson, and threats of harm as the election season progresses.



2020 ELECTION SEASON

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

September 29th at 9pm EDT

First Presidential Debate

Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio

- Several protests occurred in the Cleveland area, including pro-life, Black Lives Matter, and opposition to the nomination of Amy Coney Barrett to the Supreme Court. No arrests were made.

October 7th at 9pm EDT

Vice Presidential Debate

The University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

- Multiple racial justice and police reform protests in August were met with counter-protests which heightened tensions during the protests. In some instances, altercations between the groups resulted in police involvement.
- Multiple groups, groups supporting each candidate, and other social justice groups, gathered at the University of Utah. While tensions were high, the demonstrations ended without incident.

October 12th

SCOTUS Senate Confirmation Hearings Begin

- There is potential for demonstrations, both for and against, the nomination of Judge Barrett.

October 22nd at 9pm EDT

Final Presidential Debate

Belmont University, Nashville, Tennessee

- Protests occurred in late May following the death of George Floyd. Tennessee National Guard was deployed.

November 3rd

Election Day

- Historically, protests that began on election night continued for two to three days beyond the 2016 presidential election. Several cities, including Portland and Washington, D.C., saw demonstrations continue for several days following the 2016 election.
- Disinformation campaigns are likely to foment increased tensions after the election.

SECTION TWO: PREDICTING UNREST

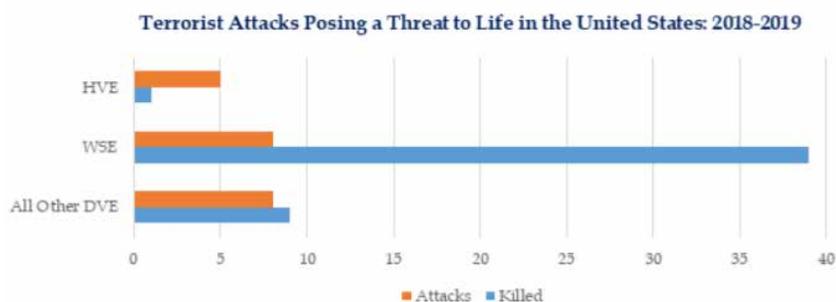
SECURITY FORECASTING FOR 2020 ELECTIONS

Many elements of the social unrest witnessed during previous presidential elections are likely to be seen this November. An unprecedented number of voters will be sending their ballots by mail due to the COVID-19 pandemic; recounts and legal challenges are expected. Some sources predict this election could be the most litigated in history²⁸. Both the Democratic and Republican parties have extensive legal teams on standby to contest or support the results. Some have speculated that this litigation could reach the Supreme Court²⁹. In addition, media outlets have reportedly updated their digital strategies on how they will report on election night, some stating that it is “an election night that could last weeks”³⁰.

Delayed election results, prolonged by litigation, has a likelihood of triggering demonstrations. Additionally, local and state electoral boards are likely to become targets, especially if their ballot count is questioned. Demonstrations have the potential to continue well beyond final results. These demonstrations could extend well into the new year, up to and during, the presidential inauguration in January, 2021.

Election results in dispute, coinciding with racial and social tensions around the country, may continue to prolong unrest. Tensions prior to and following Election Day may become exacerbated. As protesters continue to organize through social media, there may be an elevated risk that they will quickly mobilize in response to the event, such as police-involved shootings or other sensitive incidents. Demonstrations could also occur if voters suspect voter suppression that impacts the results of the election.

In addition, there remains a moderate risk of violence at polling stations on Election Day. Some have claimed that the election is being manipulated, and many have encouraged groups to station themselves outside of polling locations to potentially harass voters^{31,32}. Concerns regarding this issue will continue to escalate as we draw closer to Election Day. There has been an increase in domestic extremist groups conducting counter-protests as well as initiating their own protests over the past six months. This trend presents a risk of escalating tensions between opposing groups following the election. This is more likely to occur in areas in which these groups have already been active, including in Washington, D.C., Portland, and Seattle. Any escalations involving competing interest groups will strain the resources on local law enforcement.



This chart depicts DVE and homegrown violent extremists (HVEs) attacks in the US since 2018 that posed a threat to life, based on DHS data. 2019 was the most lethal year for domestic violent extremism in the United States since the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995. We are still evaluating data for incidents occurring in 2020. VEs perpetrated 16 attacks, killing 48, whereas HVEs conducted 5 attacks and killed 1 person. Among DVE actors, WSEs conducted half of all lethal attacks (8 of 16), resulting in the majority of deaths (39 of 48). All the DVE attackers had a dominant violent extremist ideology, with many motivated by multiple violent extremist ideologies or violent extremist ideologies unconnected to global violent extremist groups.

Large rallies and/or demonstrations are likely to occur across the country regardless of who is elected. The propensity for violence will depend on multiple factors including, but not limited to, the elected candidate, the delay in election results, and social media disinformation. At the moment, many social media groups are promoting demonstrations be held if there are perceived signs of voter suppression. A recent report indicates that nearly 75% of the American public expect widespread social unrest on election night if President Trump is re-elected. Responding to this possibility, the Administration has stated that they will take an aggressive stance toward election night protests and end them quickly³³.

Figure 2. Homeland Threat Assessment October 2020 (US DHS) KEY: Domestic Violent Extremists (DVE); White Supremacist Extremists (WSE); Foreign terrorist inspired Homegrown Violent Extremists (HVE)

²⁸ Gringlas, Sam, Audie Cornish, and Courtney Dorning. “Step Aside Election 2020: This Year’s Election May Be The Most Litigated Yet,” NPR. September 22, 2020.

²⁹ Baker, Peter. “Trump Says He Wants a Conservative Majority on the Supreme Court in Case of an Election Day Dispute,” New York Times. September 23, 2020.

³⁰ Barber, Kayleigh. “An Election Night That Could Last Weeks: How News Publishers are Updating Their Digital Strategies for the Results Long Haul,” Digiday. September 25, 2020.

³¹ “Fight with President Trump!” armyfortrump.com. Accessed September 30, 2020.

³² Gardner, Amy, Joshua Partlow, Isaac Stanley-Becker, and Josh Dawsey. “Trump’s Call for Poll-Watching Volunteers Sparks Fear of Chaos and Violence on Election Day,” The Washington Post. September 30, 2020.

³³ Forgey, Quint. “We’ll Put Them Down Very Quickly: Trump Threatens to Quash Election Night Riots,” Politico. September 11, 2020.

SECTION THREE

PROACTIVE USE OF SECURITY

PROACTIVE SECURITY RELATING TO CIVIL UNREST

Throughout the past 70 years, the United States has seen numerous demonstrations stemming from social justice and national policy issues. While these demonstrations often occur in the form of a peaceful march or rally, some gatherings have seen violent outbreaks and rioting³⁴.

In the wake of widespread demonstrations during the Summer of 2020, many small business owners hired local private security contractors to provide guards to protect their businesses. Washington, D.C., New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, Seattle, and Portland saw the most violent activity per capita, and the most sustained demonstration activity. Private security firms in these, and other cities, report having to turn potential clients away due to the high demand for services³⁵. Demand has increased not only due to the desire for a crime deterrent amid unrest, but also due to decreased response times of overwhelmed police departments. Given the police focus with demonstrations in major cities, local business establishments have reported up to an hour wait time before police are able to respond to emergency calls for assistance in dealing with opportunistic looting or vandalism stemming from the riots. Some of the most prevalent risks in these area's share three common trends.



PERSONNEL AND PROPERTY

Criminal activity, such as theft, looting, and arson, is more likely to occur after dark, particularly in urban environments where there is easier movement between areas. Response limitations on Law Enforcement Personnel have the potential to exacerbate this situation.



INFRASTRUCTURE

The biggest infrastructure risks will likely be to private property and retail storefronts which are in or near protest areas and not necessarily a focus of law enforcement.



REPUTATION

Recent trends indicate that reputational risk, with financial impact, can be caused when a business or its key leadership is associated with a political party and/or candidate. The specific threats from social media call for boycotts, which have proven to be fairly effective (ex. Goodyear and Goya).

³⁴ "Protest or Mayhem? How to Prevent Rioting with Private Security," ISSM Protective Services. September 9, 2015.

³⁵ Baker, Geoff. "More Businesses Fearing Property Damage Hire Private Security Guards in Wake of Protests," Seattle Times. June 11, 2020.

SECTION FOUR

CONSIDERATIONS

COMMERCIAL SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

HAVE A ROBUST INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITY IN PLACE LEADING UP TO THE ELECTION.

- › Intelligence support during a time of unrest will allow local operations or security managers to have a near real-time overview of the local climate and operating environment should tensions rapidly escalate.

MINIMIZE PRESENTING FACILITIES AS A SOFT TARGET FOR OPPORTUNISTIC CRIMINAL ACTIVITY.

- › Having a proactive plan in place to deter criminal activity will aid in protecting employees and assets.

CONSIDER THE MEASURES

- › Consider identifying and procuring security services to augment existing security team. Contract security companies will likely experience a surge in demand for their services, and may prioritize with existing clients. Understanding your options before an event occurs may help protect at-risk locations.
- › Conduct security system tests to make sure all CCTV, communication, barrier, fire suppression, and alarm systems are fully operational and make any necessary repairs.
- › Conduct tabletop and operational exercises and training for security and GSOC Operators to ensure they are fully prepared for potential threats and emergency situations.
- › To avoid complacency, ensure security personnel are briefed and remain alert for potential threats and known risks associated with civil unrest in their local area.
- › Ensure applicable environmental security concerns, such as after hours office and parking area lighting and perimeter fencing, are inspected and operational.
- › Evaluating placement of high-value assets to limit ease of access if unrest occurs (i.e., nothing of high-value next to the front door or visible through windows) and the proper security storage of high-value assets.
- › Working with operations and facilities to source vendors to respond in the event of immediate physical repairs for the locations are needed. The client should determine the most vulnerable locations and proactively secure these services before damage occurs.

WORKING WITH THE BUSINESS OPERATIONS TEAM AND HR TO DETERMINE PROCESS TO SECURE THE LOCATIONS IN THE EVENT IMMEDIATE EVACUATION IS NEEDED.

- › Key control
- › Securing locations via alarm activation
- › Contact protocols
- › Notification process for all employees
- › Return to work protocols

ENSURE EMERGENCY KITS ARE FULLY STOCKED, OPERATIONAL, AND IN AN EASILY ACCESSIBLE LOCATION.

IF POSSIBLE, HAVE EMPLOYEES RETURN HOME PRIOR TO DARK AND AVOID COMING INTO OFFICE LOCATIONS DURING PERIODS OF CIVIL UNREST.



SECTION FOUR: CONSIDERATIONS

EXECUTIVE AND RESIDENTIAL SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

CLIENTS ARE CONSISTENTLY REQUESTING ADDITIONAL PROTECTIVE AGENT RESOURCES, INCLUDING CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAMS AT OFFICE LOCATIONS AND RESIDENCES.

- › Protective agents patrolling or conspicuously standing by a site act as a strong deterrent for opportunistic criminal activity.

CORPORATIONS ARE ALSO EXTENDING COVERAGE TO A BROADER BASE OF EXECUTIVES FOR RESIDENTIAL SUPPORT.

- › These additional support requirements are starting as early as one month before the elections and are scheduled to last a month after the November 3rd General Election.

EXECUTIVES ARE LEAVING CROWDED URBAN LOCATIONS AND CENTERS FOR ALTERNATIVE RESIDENCES IN MORE REMOTE LOCATIONS.

- › Additional coverage and support are provided for those remote locations.

CONSIDER ADDING EMT AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL TO EXISTING SUPPORT TEAMS FOR TIME PERIODS SURROUNDING THE ELECTIONS.

- › With decreased response times from emergency services due to demonstrations or potential riots, having medically trained personnel on site will decrease reliance on first responders for medical emergencies.

Recommendations provided to clients

- › If a location is not a priority or if it is near a potential demonstration, shut the office location(s) down and board them up the day prior to the election until after the election unrest subsides.
- › Corporate locations: Provide critical incident response teams prioritized for internal employee support and evacuation—not to fend off intruders.
- › Residential locations: Provide additional support for executives during a time of high stress.



SECTION FOUR: CONSIDERATIONS

SECURITY PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

1. REVIEW CURRENT CRISIS PLAN

Consider conducting exercises or drills to ensure that all relevant personnel are fully aware of current policies for emergency preparedness and business continuity, especially as it relates to closing and evacuation procedures.

- › Closing procedures
- › Evacuation procedures
- › Communication protocols

2. ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN COMMUNICATION

Ensure there is an established communications plan that provides positive communication processes for use during critical incidents. This will facilitate effective emergency notifications and responses among employees, executives, and clients.

- › A reliable means of information dissemination is critical during times of crises.
- › Communication should occur at regular intervals to ensure a consistent flow of information is maintained.
- › A formalized plan should include built in redundancies for primary and alternate communication methods if various digital and cellular systems are disrupted.

3. SOCIAL MEDIA/LOCAL MEDIA/OPEN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE MONITORING FOR LOCATION AND BRAND THREATS

Opportunists, criminals, and influencers have continued to use social media to communicate, coordinate, and disseminate information. These individuals use simple words or phrases to create a “trending” topic that allow others the ease of access to current information ranging from demonstration locations to police responses.

- › Monitoring social media, or online forums, and acting upon credible threats and trends will allow security details and site managers to adequately prepare to deter any threats.
- › Subscribe to local, state, and federal governmental outreach programs and intelligence products such as OSAC, DSAC, State Intelligence Fusion Centers, etc.
- › Meet with local, state, and federal law enforcement personnel for intelligence and information sharing.
- › Participate in Business Alliance Groups for intelligence and information sharing.

Monitoring for the following will provide advanced warning and the time needed to mitigate the threats and risk to your people, facilities, assets, operations, and reputation.

- › Public sentiment
- › Brand, company, facility, locations, and personnel mentions
- › Known and evolving influencer hashtags
- › Protest announcements and/or updates
- › Trending election, social and/or racial injustice mentions and hashtags
- › Local news coverage should also be monitored to stay up to date on protests and any breaking events.



SECTION FOUR: CONSIDERATIONS

SECURITY PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

4. PRIORITIZE HISTORICAL AND KNOWN THREATS

Businesses should consider ranking their locations in terms of risk regarding possible demonstrations, both in terms of facilities near probable demonstration hot-spots and potential risks faced should demonstrations occur.

- › The highest-risk locations should consider preemptively securing their premises to minimize property damage—including the potential of boarding up windows and doors.

5. CONTINGENCY PLANNING FOR UNANTICIPATED THREATS

Businesses should also consider including intelligence inputs into their crisis management plans and providing a feedback loop to ensure intelligence is disseminated timely and that analysts' focus is evolving to the priorities of the moment which allows for more time to mitigate the threats.

6. TRANSPORTATION ROUTES SHOULD BE REVIEWED, AND CONTINGENCY PLANS MADE

Include alternative routes, particularly if the primary route travels through areas likely to encounter civil unrest. This is especially the case when moving people or assets after dark.

7. COMPANIES SHOULD ASSESS THE OUTSIDE OF THEIR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

See if there are any unsecured objects that could be used by individuals for blockades or projectiles. These items should be removed and secured. If renting, work with the landlord to secure items or mitigate access to them.

8. SECURE RESOURCES

During times of crisis, security resources are likely to become constrained.

- › Securing resources prior to crisis events will be critical to success.
- › When planning for coverage, a minimum of two security personnel should be stationed at a location where security will be needed.

9. CONSIDER PARTIAL CLOSING OF RETAIL BRANCHES

Retail locations are likely higher probability targets. Consider closing bank lobbies and drive thru locations at some point on Election Day if the situation merits based on risk evaluation of the location.

10. CONDUCT SECURITY SYSTEM TESTS

Confirm that all CCTV, security, fire, and alarm systems are operational. Ensure process for either mechanical or electronic lockdown of perimeter doors is in place and tested. Companies should also consider retaining video footage for a minimum of 30 days.

11. REVIEW AND ENFORCE COMPANY SOCIAL MEDIA POLICY REGARDING POLITICAL COMMENTARY FROM EMPLOYEES

With high political tensions, personnel should be aware that any comment, for or against, may be used by the opposite side to bring unwanted attention to the individual and the company. As seen in other incidents, social media comments may be used to incite boycotts, targeted protests against the company, harassment, property damage and even potential violence. Companies should consider forewarning that references to political statements in car bumper stickers, shirts, caps, backpacks and other personal items may draw unwanted attention.

12. PLAN FOR RECOVERY

Make necessary arrangements in advance for repair and recovery resources to clean up and restore damaged sites and bring them back to full operation quickly.

SET THE BENCHMARK

With a customer-centric consultative approach, Allied Universal® Risk Advisory and Consulting Services delivers comprehensive risk assessment, prevention, and investigative support to help identify and address risk to prevent loss and protect people, infrastructure, and assets—locally, regionally, and globally.

Our enterprise risk management services present a comprehensive view of risk and actionable solutions that augment physical and operational security programs, improving security program effectiveness and ROI.



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- > Physical Security Assessment, Design, & Engineering
- > Threat & Vulnerability Assessments
- > Corporate Security Program Reviews & Audits
- > Security Risk Consulting
- > Asset Protection Program Development & Reviews
- > Crisis Program Design & Management
- > IRS 132 Assessment



EXECUTIVE PROTECTION

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- > Threat Assessment & Management
- > Workplace Violence Prevention
- > Open Source Intelligence & Threat Monitoring
- > Executive/Personal Protection Operations & Training (Armed/Unarmed)
- > Executive Security Assessment



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Allied Universal delivers the risk intelligence to enable more informed business decisions and better protect your business interests.

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- > Fraud & Financial Crimes
- > Litigation Support
- > Personnel Background Inquiries
- > Workplace Related Issues & Exposure
- > Intellectual Property, Brand, & Product Protection
- > Asset Tracing & Recovery
- > Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) Compliance, Investigations, & Training/Design
- > Digital Forensics
- > Organized Retail Crime Investigations



THREAT, DISASTER, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

With Allied Universal, you are supported by extensive experience, technology, and processes to ensure your assets and people are secure in high-risk situations. We rapidly mobilize support resources to protect assets and assist in preparing for and responding to disasters, civil disturbance, or strike/labor unrest.

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- > Strike Preparation Guidelines
- > Civil Disturbance Protection (Armed/Unarmed)
- > High-Risk Site Protection
- > Rapid Response & Deployment (Armed/Unarmed)
- > Specialized Asset Protection.

LEVERAGING MORE THAN FOUR DECADES OF UNMATCHED LEADERSHIP EXPERTISE, INTERNATIONAL FOOTPRINT, AND RESOURCES OF A \$8.5-BILLION FIRM—WE ARM OUR CUSTOMERS WITH THE INSIGHT AND SUPPORT NEEDED TO MAKE CRITICAL BUSINESS DECISIONS.



Understanding and proactively controlling risk is crucial to business continuity. The solutions Allied Universal provides to help manage risk are backed by industry knowledge, experience, and best practices developed by leaders in the field over more than four decades.

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