

# Hazard Resilience Strategies

## *Terrorism*

Terrorism - General  
Terrorism - Biological  
Terrorism - Chemical  
Terrorism - Cyber Terrorism  
Terrorism - Explosives and Bombs  
Terrorism - Nuclear

### Terrorism – General

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- Ensure community response agencies are communicating with provincial or territorial preparedness agencies to receive terrorism preparedness training.
- Ensure community-based terrorism exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).
- Ensure that facilities that are potential terrorism targets have emergency management plans, including evacuation or shelter in place procedures, and plans for containment of hazardous materials.
- In consultation with community officials, determine needs for the provision of support from police/RCMP and/or security surveillance and security in locations at high risk of a terrorist attack.
- Ensure residents understand the need for reporting to community leaders and/or local and national policing agencies (e.g., RCMP) around facilities that are potential targets of explosives and bombs.
- Ensure the community has provided education and training to residents on preparedness in the event of a terrorist attack.
- Ensure the community has regulations that prohibit development, limit land use, or require specific building codes for developments within areas with a high terrorism risk, such as residences in proximity to identified government or private sector facilities; Ensure structures existing prior to this regulation/code are updated.
- Ensure there is a warning system in place, using various means of communication including social media, to notify community residents and businesses of a potential terrorist attack and how to prepare for it.

- Ensure there is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of a potential terrorist attack.

## Terrorism – Biological

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- Ensure community response agencies are communicating with provincial or territorial preparedness agencies to receive terrorism preparedness training.
- Ensure community-based biological terrorism exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).
- Ensure facilities that are potential terrorism targets have emergency management plans that include evacuation and shelter in place procedures and plans for containment of hazardous materials (e.g., blood samples, tissue samples, bacterial cultures etc.).
- In consultation with community officials, determine needs for the provision of support from police/RCMP and/or security surveillance and security in locations at high risk of a terrorist attack. Ensure residents understand the need for reporting to community leaders and/or local and national policing agencies (e.g., RCMP) suspicious activities around biological laboratories or drug manufacturing plants that are potential targets of terrorist attacks.
- Ensure the community has provided education and training to residents on preparedness in the event of a terrorist attack. Ensure the community has regulations that prohibit development, limit land use, or require specific building codes for developments within areas with a high terrorism risk, such as residences in proximity to biological laboratories or drug manufacturing plants. Ensure structures existing prior to this regulation/code are updated.
- Ensure there is a warning system in place, using various means of communication including social media, to notify community residents and businesses of a potential terrorist attack and how to prepare for it.
- Ensure there is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of a potential terrorist attack.

## Terrorism – Chemical

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- Ensure chemical or other facilities that are potential terrorism targets have emergency management plans including evacuation and shelter in place procedures and plans for containment of hazardous materials.
- Ensure community response agencies are communicating with territorial or provincial preparedness agencies to receive terrorism preparedness training.
- Ensure community-based chemical terrorism exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).
- In consultation with community officials, determine needs for the provision of support from police/RCMP and/or security surveillance and security in locations at high risk of a terrorist attack. Ensure residents understand the need for reporting to community leaders and/or local and national policing agencies (e.g., RCMP) suspicious activities around facilities that are potential targets of explosives and bombs.
- Ensure the community has provided education and training to residents on preparedness in the event of a terrorist attack. Ensure the community has regulations that prohibit development, limit land use, or require specific building codes for developments within

areas with a high terrorism risk, such as residences in proximity to chemical plants; Ensure structures existing prior to this regulation/code are updated.

- Ensure there is a warning system in place that uses various modes of communication including social media, to notify community residents and businesses of a potential terrorist attack and how to prepare for it.
- Ensure there is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of a potential terrorist attack.

## Terrorism – Cyber-terrorism

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- Ensure community offices and agencies safely store and back up all important information and data offsite to help protect them from loss due to fires, floods, malware, viruses or hardware damage. Ensure access is restricted to those staff with appropriate security clearance.
- Ensure community offices and agencies block spyware attacks by installing and regularly updating anti-spyware software and regularly performing manual checks.
- Ensure community offices and agencies have strict policies in place that prohibit staff and officials from accessing pornographic or illegal websites.
- Ensure community offices and agencies have security passwords in place and protect remote and wireless network access by turning off computers when not in use.
- Ensure community offices and agencies regularly update all computer software.
- Ensure community offices and agencies use an appropriate firewall to keep out hackers.
- Ensure community offices and agencies offer training to employees in the use of safe computer practices.
- Ensure community response agencies are communicating with provincial and territorial preparedness agencies to receive terrorism preparedness training.
- Ensure community-based terrorism exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).
- Ensure facilities that are potential terrorism targets have emergency management plans that include evacuation and shelter in place procedures and plans for containment of hazardous materials.
- In consultation with community officials, determine needs for the provision of support from police/RCMP and/or security surveillance and security in locations at high risk of a terrorist attack.
- Ensure that there is a warning system in place, using various means of communication including social media, to notify community residents and businesses of a potential cyber-terrorist attack and how to prepare for it.
- Ensure that there is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of a potential cyber-terrorist attack.
- Ensure that the community maintains ongoing procedures for threat prevention, access control, data security and patch management.

## Terrorism – Explosives and Bombs

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- Ensure businesses that use explosives on a regular basis monitor usage and provide secure access to these explosives.
- Ensure community response agencies are communicating with provincial or territorial preparedness agencies to receive terrorism preparedness training.
- Ensure community-based explosive and bomb terrorism exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).
- Ensure facilities that are potential terrorism targets have emergency management plans that include evacuation and shelter in place procedures and plans.
- In consultation with community officials, determine needs for the provision of support from police/RCMP and/or security surveillance and security in locations at high risk of a terrorist attack.
- Ensure that residents understand the need for reporting to community leaders and/or local and national policing agencies (e.g., RCMP) suspicious activities around facilities that are potential targets of explosives and bombs.
- Ensure the community has provided education and training to residents on preparedness in the event of a terrorist attack.
- Ensure that the community has regulations that prohibit development, limit land use, or require specific building codes for developments within areas with a high terrorism risk, such as residences in proximity to terrorist targets. Ensure structures existing prior to this regulation/code have been updated.
- Ensure that there is a warning system, using various modes of communication including social media, in place to notify community residents and businesses of a potential explosive or bomb terrorist attack and how to prepare for it.
- Ensure that there is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of a potential explosive and bomb terrorist attack.
- Ensure that point-of-sale merchants are aware of the types of household goods that can be used in the making of explosives (e.g., nitrate-based stump remover, acetone, drain openers) and would report suspicious purchasing behaviour.
- Ensure that point-of-sale merchants have taken courses such as the free on-line courses offered by the [Office for Bombing Prevention](#).

## Terrorism – Nuclear

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- Ensure community response agencies are communicating with territorial or provincial preparedness agencies to receive terrorism preparedness training.
- Ensure community-based terrorism exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).
- Nuclear facilities that are potential terrorism targets regularly update community officials regarding evacuation, shelter in place procedures and water/air quality safety measures post-event. Ensure nuclear facilities that are potential terrorism targets have emergency management plans that include evacuation and shelter in place procedures and plans for containment of hazardous materials. In consultation with community officials, determine needs for the provision of support from police/RCMP and/or security surveillance and security in locations at high risk of a terrorist attack. Ensure residents understand the need for reporting to community leaders and/or local and national policing agencies (e.g.,

RCMP) suspicious activities around facilities that are potential targets of explosives and bombs.

- Ensure the community has plans in place for the evacuation of residents to safe shelters.
- Ensure the community has plans which include banning food and water distribution, sheltering livestock, protecting animal feed and providing uncontaminated feed, especially to milk producing cows, goats, and sheep.
- Ensure the community has provided education and training to residents on preparedness in the event of a terrorist attack. Ensure the community has regulations that prohibit development, limit land use, or require specific building codes for developments within areas with a high terrorism risk, such as residences in proximity to nuclear plants. Ensure structures existing prior to this regulation/code have been updated.
- Ensure there is a warning system, using varied means of communication including social media, in place to notify community residents and businesses of a potential nuclear terrorist attack and how to prepare for it.
- Ensure there is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of a potential nuclear terrorist attack.

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