



Hundreds of thousands of restaurants throughout the Nation serve more than 70 billion meals annually, bringing in revenue of more than \$440 billion, employing more than 12 million people, and accounting for 4% of the US gross domestic product. Restaurants are open-access, limited egress congregation points and have been successfully targeted by terrorists on numerous occasions in the past.



Potential Indicators of Terrorist Activity

Terrorists have a wide variety of weapons and tactics available to achieve their objectives. Specific threats of most concern to restaurants include:

- Small arms attack
- Improvised explosive devices (IEDs)
- Vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs)
- Arson or incendiary attack
- Chemical or biological attack
- Intentional food contamination

Terrorist activity indicators are observable anomalies or incidents that may precede a terrorist attack. Indicators of an imminent attack requiring immediate action may include the following:

- Persons in restaurants wearing unusually bulky clothing that might conceal suicide explosives or weapons
- Suspicious or illegally parked vehicles near the restaurant or where crowds gather
- Unattended packages (e.g., backpacks, briefcases, boxes) that might contain explosives

- Evidence of unauthorized access to heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) areas; indications of unusual substances near air intakes

Indicators of potential surveillance by terrorists include:

- Persons discovered with restaurant photos or diagrams with facilities highlighted
- Persons parking, standing, or loitering in the same area over a multiple-day period with no reasonable explanation
- Persons using or carrying video/camera/observation equipment over an extended period
- Restaurant personnel being questioned off-site about restaurant operations or security measures
- Restaurant employees changing working behavior or working more irregular hours without explanation
- Persons observed or reported to be observing restaurant deliveries, food preparation, and storage
- A noted pattern or series of false alarms requiring a response by law enforcement or emergency services
- Unfamiliar employees (e.g., cleaning crews), or other contract workers
- Restricted areas left unsecured
- Threats from unidentified sources
- Unusual or unannounced maintenance activities in the vicinity of the restaurant
- Sudden losses or thefts of surveillance equipment or hazardous material (e.g., cleaning/disinfection)
- Suspicious behavior of patrons asking about food supplies, preparation, and storage

Common Vulnerabilities

The following are key common vulnerabilities of restaurants:

- Unrestricted public access
- Limited to no in-place physical security measures or guard force
- Unrestricted access by food suppliers, vendors, and maintenance workers
- Limited employee background checks
- Unrestricted access to peripheral areas, such as parking lots

Protective Measures

Protective measures include equipment, personnel, and procedures designed to protect a facility against threats and to mitigate the effects of an attack. Protective measures for restaurants include:

• Planning and Preparedness

- Develop a comprehensive security plan and emergency response plan
- Conduct regular exercises of the plan
- Maintain constant awareness of current threat condition and available intelligence information
- Develop policies and procedures for dealing with hoaxes and false alarms

• Personnel

- Conduct background checks on restaurant employees
- Incorporate food security awareness and appropriate response procedures for security situations into employee training programs

• Access Control

- Provide appropriate signs to restrict access to non-public and restricted areas (food preparation/storage areas, cleaning/sanitizing material)
- Identify and control access by employees, vendors, delivery personnel, visitors, and contractors
- Install and regularly test access control systems and intrusion detection systems in sensitive areas
- Remove any vehicles that have been parked for an unusual length of time

• Barriers

- Provide adequate locks, doors, and other barriers for designated areas
- Minimize, to the extent practical, places in public areas that an intruder could remain unseen after work hours
- Provide adequate interior and exterior lighting, including emergency lighting, where appropriate, to facilitate detection of suspicious or unusual activity

• Communications and Notification

- Install, maintain, and regularly test the facility security and emergency communications system
- Develop redundancy in the equipment, power supply, and means used to contact security officials
- Communicate threat level information to restaurant employees
- Take any threatening or malicious telephone call or bomb threat seriously
- Encourage employees and the public to report any threat situation or suspicious activities

• Monitoring, Surveillance, Inspection

- Install closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems, intruder detection systems, and lighting to cover key areas, including parking lots

- Monitor and restrict the type of personal items allowed in nonpublic areas of the facility; prevent staff from bringing personal items (e.g., lunch containers, purses) into nonpublic food preparation or storage areas.
- Train security personnel to watch for suspicious or unattended vehicles near facilities; watch for abandoned parcels, suitcases, backpacks, and packages and any unusual activities; and monitor delivery of food and supplies
- Regularly inspect and monitor food supply, display, and storage areas, trash bins, parking lots

• Infrastructure Interdependencies

- Provide adequate security and backup for critical utility services (e.g., electricity, natural gas, water)

• Cyber Security

- Implement and review, if applicable, computer-based operational systems
- Eliminate, if applicable, any information from restaurant Web site that might provide security information to adversaries
- Establish, if applicable, a system that allows food supply computer transactions to be traced

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