

ANNEX C

Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations

Sheriff

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Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations

Sheriff's Emergency Planning Detail

Acknowledgements

San Diego County Access and Functional
Needs Work Group



Unified San Diego
County Emergency
Services Organization
And
County Of San Diego

Operational Area
Emergency Operations Plan

September 2014



GENERAL

Introduction

This annex establishes organizational responsibilities and general procedures for the local law enforcement jurisdictions, and supporting agencies during natural and manmade disasters.

Purpose

It is the purpose of this annex to define the actions and roles necessary to provide a coordinated response within the Operational Area (OA).

This annex provides guidance to agencies within the County of San Diego with a general concept of potential emergency assignments before, during, and following emergency situations.

Scope

The County of San Diego has several different local, state, federal and tribal policing entities that work together in order to provide security to the region during normal operations as well as in states of emergency. The Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations Annex (Annex C) is a mechanism for coordinating these agencies into a cohesive and coordinated response when law enforcement mutual aid is needed in response to an incident. Annex C is activated in situations where local, state, federal and tribal law enforcement resources are overwhelmed or are inadequate to complete a mission. Following proper protocols, mutual aid can extend across jurisdictional boundaries to ensure that specific needs are addressed.

Requesting and activating law enforcement mutual aid is the responsibility of the San Diego County Sheriff's Department as the Operational Area Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations Annex addresses the lines of communications for requesting law enforcement assets through the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator, which is the San Diego County Sheriff. This annex states the responsibilities of law enforcement in the San Diego Operational Area, which consist of:

- Law enforcement
- Evacuation
- Traffic control in contract cities, and
- Providing assistance to other law enforcement agencies

The Sheriff is the Director of law enforcement activities for the unincorporated areas of San Diego County, and those Cities that have contracted with the Sheriff for law enforcement. The Sheriff is the Mutual Aid Coordinator for law enforcement resources in the incorporated cities.

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Whole Community Approach

The whole community concept is a process by which residents, emergency management representatives, organizational and community leaders, and government officials can understand and assess the needs of their respective communities and determine the best ways to organize and strengthen their resources, capacities, and interests. Engaging in whole community emergency management planning builds a more effective path to societal security and resilience. This annex supports the following whole community principles:

- Understand and meet the needs of the entire community, including people with disabilities and those with other access and functional needs.
- Engage and empower all parts of the community to assist in all phases of the disaster cycle.
- Strengthen what works well in communities on a daily basis.

In keeping with the whole community approach, this annex was developed with the guidance of representatives from the OA Cities and representatives from County departments, law enforcement, fire services, emergency management, the access and functional needs communities, and various other stakeholders. The effectiveness of the emergency response is largely predicated on the preparedness and resiliency of the community.

Community Resiliency Consists of Three Key Factors:

1. The ability of first responder agencies (e.g. fire, law and EMS) to divert from their day-to-day operations to the emergency effectively and efficiently.
2. The strength of the emergency management system and organizations within the region, to include Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), mass notification systems and communication systems.
3. The civil preparedness of the region's citizens, businesses and community organizations.

Focusing on enhancing all three of these components constantly focuses the OA on improving the region's resiliency.

Objectives

The primary objectives of law enforcement are the preservation of life and property and the maintenance of law and order. Functional objectives for law enforcement operations are:

- Coordinate the mobilization of personnel and equipment from supporting agencies (e.g., Sheriff's Department, Jurisdictional Law Enforcement Agencies, District



Attorney Investigators, Probation Department, Tribal Governments, Parks and Recreation).

- Receive and disseminate warning information to the general public.
- Deploy personnel and equipment to locations needed to accomplish primary objectives.
- Coordinate evacuation of hazardous areas, and provide perimeter security and access control.
- Provide security for essential facilities, services, and resources.
- Maintain the safety and security of persons in custody.
- Implement aerial surveys of the area to provide accurate information on hazards, victims, conditions, damage assessment, and other vital information.
- Coordinate the establishment of emergency traffic routing and ingress/egress procedures with the California Highway Patrol or jurisdictional agency.
- Assist in the establishment of Multi-agency Staging Areas.
- Coordinate with cities/jurisdictions in the OA, Tribal Governments, Region and State agencies in accordance with local mutual aid agreements, the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the National Response Framework (NRF).

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS AND ACTIVATION OF MUTUAL AID

The Sheriff, or his/her designee, is the Operational Area Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator. During emergencies, individual law enforcement agencies will operate under their own departmental emergency plans with their existing resources. When a Chief of Police or his/her designee determines that an emergency situation in his/her jurisdiction may extend, or is already, beyond the control of his/her department's resources, it is the Chief's responsibility to request mutual aid from the Operational Area Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator. Law Enforcement mutual aid is defined specifically through California's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and the "Blue Book" which was last published in 2014. The Blue Book is consistent with California law concerning the application of SEMS.

General Requirements for Mutual Aid

General Requirements for Requesting Mutual Aid Include:

- An emergency must exist or be imminent; and
- A significant number (50% or more) of local resources must be committed to the incident or other incidents, prior to the request for mutual aid;

- A specific mission has to be stated.

Point of Contact

Requests for mutual aid should be directed to:

- The Sheriff's Watch Commander via the Sheriff's Communications Center, or,
- The Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator in the Sheriff's Department Operations Center (DOC), when activated.

Unanticipated Situations

Departments experiencing an unanticipated situation that is developing (but has not yet occurred) and it appears that the department's resources may soon be insufficient, should contact the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator (the Sheriff, or his/her designee via the Sheriff's Communications Center Watch Commander) and advise that the department may be requesting mutual aid. This will help reduce response times.

Planned Events

If an agency has a planned event (i.e., concert, parade, etc...), a formal request for mutual aid cannot be made until an unanticipated emergency, or incident occurs, that may become or is already beyond the control of the agency's available resources. Departments may; however, utilize other departments' personnel, equipment, and/or supplies by mutual agreement (MOU, Joint Powers Agreements, etc). Under these special agreements, the immunities, benefits, and funding available under formal mutual aid may not be available.



Proclamation of Emergency

A situation requiring mutual aid resources beyond the OAs capabilities would usually result in a proclamation of a local emergency. While a proclamation of local emergency is not required for requests within the OA or requests to the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator, local government jurisdictions should consider making such a proclamation should an incident reach the mutual aid level due to the special powers and immunities that accompany such a proclamation.

Such proclamations are normally made by:

- City Council or Board of Supervisors
- City Manager or Chief Administrative Officer, if Council or Board of Supervisors is not in session.

Use of Military Forces for Mutual Aid

State Military Forces

The Governor will normally commit the California National Guard (CNG) resources in support of civil authority only upon determination that:

- An emergency condition exists or is imminent; and
- All civil resources have been or will be reasonably committed; and
- Civil authority cannot or will not be able to control the situation; and
- Military assistance is required and has been requested by the chief executive of a City or the Sheriff of a County.

Federal Military

Military Commanders may commit federal troops:

- Upon direction of the President of the United States; or
 - When the local commander feels that there is an immediate and imminent threat to life; and
 - Local resources are unavailable; and
 - A delay in established mutual aid would result in unnecessary deaths, injuries or extensive property damage.

Related Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Issues

Command

The local requesting agency remains in charge of the incident unless command is relinquished. Generally, responding resources from a jurisdiction will remain together. However, if used to supplement patrol, they could be paired with a local officer who is familiar with the area.

Fiscal Issues

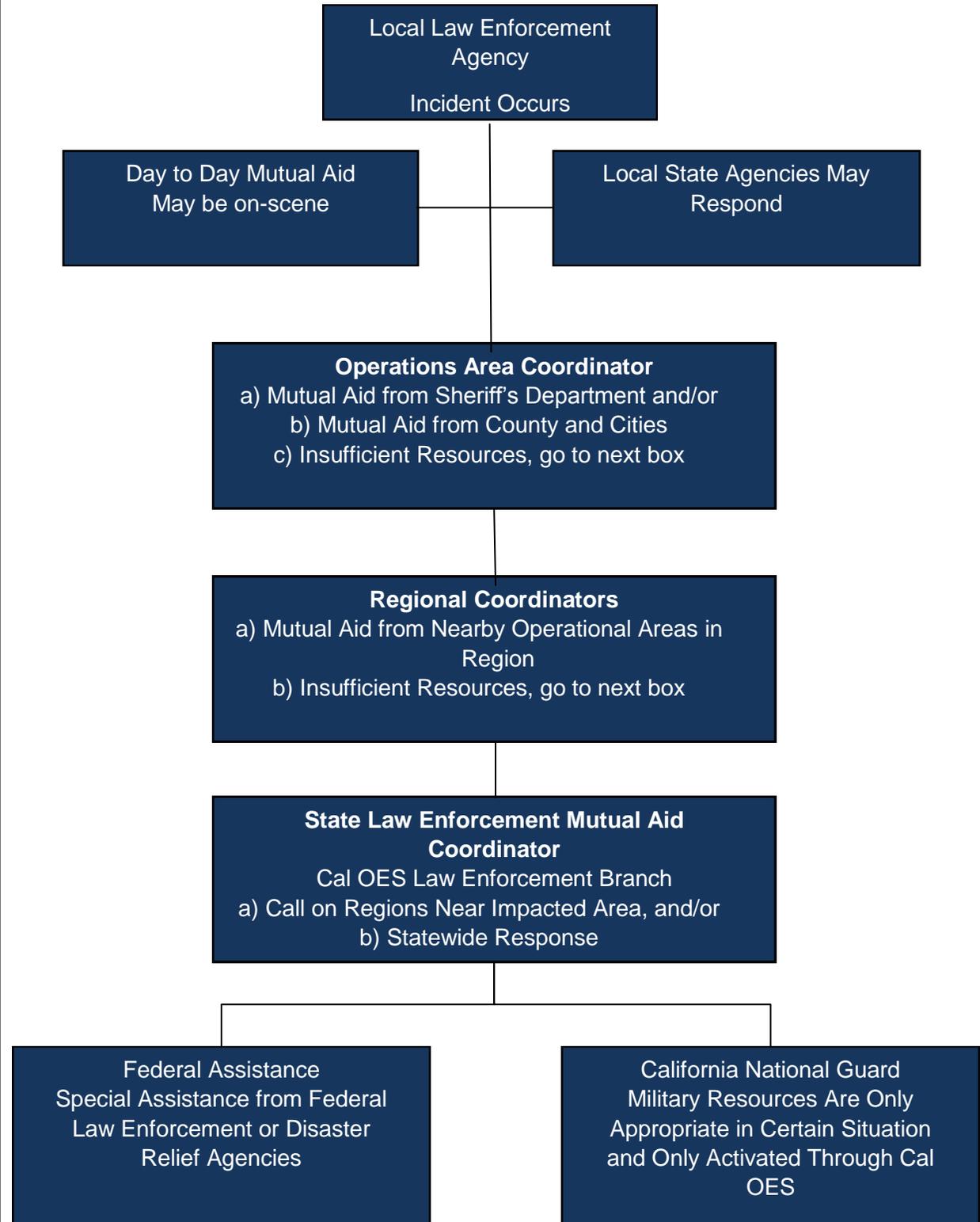
Unless otherwise agreed to:

- The requesting agency is responsible for feeding, billeting, fuel, and other on-scene support.
- The requesting agency is not responsible to provide salary or employment benefits.
- Emergency medical costs for a responder are paid by the responder's agency.
- Damaged equipment (i.e. vehicles) is not reimbursable by the requesting agency. If a State Proclamation or Federal Declaration has been made, the responding agency should submit a claim through the requesting agency.
- Materials used are normally replenished by the requesting agency.

Additional Duties of the Operational Area Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator

- Coordinate with involved law enforcement agencies to establish a central point of incident information related to law enforcement responsibilities, such as the DOC.
- Coordinate with affected law enforcement agencies to determine objectives and priorities affecting the allocation of mutual aid resources.
- Coordinate with affected law enforcement agencies in developing Operational Area inter-jurisdictional law enforcement activities and plans (evacuation, area control, traffic control, etc.) during widespread emergencies or disasters.
- Provide for representation in the OA EOC Management and Operations Sections.
- Assist the Office of the Medical Examiner in security and mutual aid requirements.

**Figure 1
Activation Channels for Law Enforcement Mutual Aid**



ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Sheriff serves as the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator. When Mutual Aid is requested by a local law enforcement agency, the Sheriff or his/her representative will:

- Confirm an emergency or anticipated emergency exists.
- Establish that the involved local agency's resources are inadequate to meet the demands of the incident (and meet the criteria for a mutual aid request).
- Obtain the mission(s) for responding personnel.
- Through coordination with the Incident Commander, determine the quantity and type of resources needed to accomplish the mission(s).
- Determine where to stage the incoming mutual aid resources.
- Identify the Liaison Officer of the requesting agency who will serve as the point of contact.
- Ensure both the requesting agency and the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator establish appropriate documentation procedures.
- Ensure responding resources are demobilized as soon as they are no longer needed.



If the Operational Area Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator determines there are insufficient resources within the OA, he/she will contact the Regional Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator (Region VI). The Regional Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator will then contact all necessary law enforcement agencies within Region VI to obtain the needed resources. If the Regional Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator determines resources are insufficient within the region, he/she will then contact the Cal OES Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator who will contact all necessary Regions within the state. Figure 1 (previous page) outlines the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Regions and progression of requests.

Organization

(See Attachment A)

The following local law enforcement agencies have entered into an agreement for mutual aid within the region:

- Carlsbad Police Department
- Chula Vista Police Department
- Coronado Police Department
- Escondido Police Department
- El Cajon Police Department
- La Mesa Police Department
- National City Police Department
- Oceanside Police Department
- San Diego County District Attorney's Office; Bureau of Investigations
- San Diego County District Attorney's Office
- San Diego County Probation Department
- San Diego County Sheriff's Department
- San Diego Police Department
- San Diego State University Police Department
- Unified Port of San Diego Harbor Police Department
- University of San Diego Police Department



The above law enforcement agencies have entered into a master mutual aid agreement, signed by the Chiefs of each agency.

Assignment of Responsibilities

When mutual aid is activated, supporting agencies will respond to a central law enforcement staging area for assignment. In general, law enforcement will assist with such activities as law enforcement, evacuations, traffic control/direction, scene security, search and rescue operations (if appropriately trained) and a variety of activities that fall within the purview of a law enforcement officer.



During the activation of local DOCs, pre-identified staff will respond to the respective DOC and be assigned as necessary. The Sheriff's Department, California Highway Patrol

(CHP) and Department of Animal Services (DAS) will also provide pre-identified ranking staff members to respond to the OA EOC.

Support Functions

During a natural disaster or other large scale crisis, numerous governmental and non-governmental agencies will be involved in the immediate response as well as the long term efforts of recovery. For clarification on duties related to specific incidents, please see Appendix C-1 through C-5.

DIRECTION, CONTROL, OR COORDINATION

Local Request for Mutual Aid

When a Chief of Police of a local jurisdiction (or the Sheriff, acting as chief law enforcement officer for the unincorporated or a contract area) determines that an unusual occurrence may become or is already beyond the control of local law enforcement resources, it is the chief's (or duly authorized representative's) responsibility to request mutual aid from the Operational Area Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator.

A proclamation of local emergency may or may not be appropriate for the circumstances; however the Chief of Police may request mutual aid prior to the activation of an EOC or formal proclamation of local emergency. Mutual aid request and response is not dependent on a proclamation of local emergency.

Operational Area Mutual Aid

When an emergency develops or appears to be developing which cannot be resolved by a law enforcement agency within an OA, it is the responsibility of the Operational Area Mutual Aid Coordinator to provide assistance and coordination to control the problem. (Section 26602 GC)

In response to a request for law enforcement mutual aid by a Chief of Police within the OA, the Sheriff will initiate procedures to activate the mutual aid. The Sheriff will coordinate the OA response of law enforcement resources including those of unaffected operational area municipalities, the local CHP, and other law enforcement agencies within the OA, as well as the Sheriff's resources in order to assist the affected local Chief of Police.

If it appears likely that the resources of an OA will become depleted, the Regional Coordinator should be advised in advance.

Regional Mutual Aid

Should an existing or anticipated emergency be of such magnitude as to require the commitment of the resources of one or more OAs, it is the responsibility of the Regional Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator to organize the notification and response of resources within that region.

The Regional Coordinator will keep the State Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator, who is the Chief of Cal OES, Law Enforcement Branch, advised of the situation status.

The State Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator may support the regional response by issuing mission numbers (numbers issued for the use of state agency resources) and tasking state agencies within the region. An unusual occurrence necessitating regional law enforcement mutual aid does not require a proclamation of a state of emergency.

Statewide Mutual Aid

If the combined resources of a region are not sufficient to cope with an emergency situation, the Regional Coordinator may request additional assistance through the State Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator. The State Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator may then task law enforcement resources from Regions statewide, via the Regional Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinators, to assist.



Access Control

Law Enforcement will be responsible for evacuations from affected areas and security and control of those areas once evacuated. For further information concerning access control, see Attachment C. For further delineation of roles for evacuation procedures, see Attachment D.

INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

In order to establish a common operating picture, law enforcement agencies involved in mutual aid operations will communicate with staff at their assigned staging areas who will then communicate pertinent information to the law enforcement Incident Commander. The law enforcement Incident Commander will then communicate the information to the Sheriff's DOC who will in turn communicate the information to the OA EOC or other affected agency DOC's. Establishing a common operating picture and maintaining situational awareness are essential to effective incident management.

Briefings

Operational Period briefings should be conducted at the beginning of each operational period and present the action plan for the upcoming period. Additional briefings are scheduled as necessary to pass along vital information to those law enforcement officers and agencies persons who need it. Anyone who wishes to pass along information during a briefing or have important incident information/updates should be prepared to disseminate that information during the operational period briefings.

COMMUNICATIONS

Communication is a critical part of incident management. This section outlines communications plan and supports its mission to provide clear, effective internal and external communication between law enforcement entities and other involved governmental and non-governmental entities that are in need of the information. Further information about communications systems and other methods of communication can be found in Annex I: Communications and Warning Systems.



The State of California has established the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System (CLEMARS) with special frequencies for emergency law enforcement mutual aid purposes. For a detailed description of CLEMARS, it is recommended that the CLEMARS Plan be reviewed. This system is intended for command and control purposes among agencies taking part in emergency operations. It is not to be used as a primary local channel. Local departments may be allowed to use these channels in their day-to-day operations as an auxiliary to their primary frequency upon approved request.

Emergency Public Information

Emergency public information such as Blackboard (Alert San Diego) notifications for evacuations shall be facilitated through the local agency jurisdiction or the Sheriff's Communications Center through agreement.



ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

Under SEMS, special districts are considered local governments. As such, they are included in the emergency planning efforts throughout the OA. The OA Emergency Organization, in accordance with SEMS, supports and is supported by:

- Cities within the OA
- The County of San Diego
- Special districts
- Other Counties
- The State of California

- The Federal Government

NIMS provides a consistent nationwide template to enable Federal, State, local, and tribal governments and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to work together effectively. NIMS also enables these entities to efficiently prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity, including acts of catastrophic terrorism.

Mutual aid, including personnel, supplies, and equipment, is provided in accordance with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, and other OA Mutual Aid Agreements.

The private sector is an important part of the emergency organization. Business and industry own or have access to substantial response and support resources. Community Based Organizations (CBOs) or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) provide valuable resources before, during, and after a disaster. These resources can be effective assets at any level. OES has established the ReadySanDiego Business Alliance. The Alliance will have a virtual connection to the OA EOC via a social networking system fed through an RSS feed from WebEOC.

There are some City and County personnel who do not have specific task assignments. They are automatically designated by State Law as Disaster Service Workers during a disaster, and serve in the response effort.

- "All public employees and all registered volunteers of a jurisdiction having an accredited disaster council are Disaster Service Workers," per Government Code Title I, Division 4, Chapter 8, and Labor Code, Part I, Division 4, Chapters 1 and 10.
- The term public employees includes all persons employed by the State, or any County, City or public district.
- Other personnel including volunteers can be quickly registered by OES as Disaster Service Workers, which provides Workers Compensation and liability coverage.

OES maintains a list of pre-registered volunteers affiliated with volunteer organizations that have been signed up as Disaster Service Workers (DSWs).

It is imperative that local government maintain duplicate records of all information necessary for restoration of normal operations. This process of record retention involves offsite storage of vital computerized and paper-based data that can be readily accessible.

Vital records of the Unified Organization are routinely stored in records storage rooms at OES in printed hard copy form, on CD-ROM, and electronically. Computer records are routinely backed up and stored separately from the hard drives. All personnel records are stored by the County Department of Human Resources at several locations throughout the OA.

ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The County Office of Emergency Services coordinates the maintenance and updates of this annex every three to four years, in accordance with the maintenance schedule established for the Operational Area (OA) Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Updates to this annex can be made before such time for multiple reasons, including but not limited to changes in policy/procedure, improvements and recommendations based on real life events or exercises, etc. Recommended changes for the law enforcement mutual aid annex should be submitted to the San Diego County Sheriff's Department, Emergency Planning Detail Lieutenant.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

The State of California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan is issued and revised under the authority of Sections 8550, 8569, 8615 through 8619, and 8668 of the California Government Code, the California Emergency Plan, and the Master Mutual Aid Agreement.

County of San Diego Mutual Aid Agreements

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO REGIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID OPERATIONAL AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into by and between the Sheriff of the County of San Diego and the agencies which now or hereafter become signatories hereto:

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the signatory agencies desire to coordinate public safety service efforts and encourage maximum cooperation between all law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies; and

WHEREAS, the agencies have heretofore determined that the public interest and necessity require mutual aid and participation in joint efforts; and

WHEREAS, all joint efforts of the parties signatory hereto shall be governed by the term and conditions set forth by the participating agencies; and

WHEREAS, it is also necessary and desirable that the resources, personnel, equipment and facilities of any one party to this plan be made available to any other party to prevent, combat, or eliminate a probable or imminent threat to life or property resulting from local peril, local emergency, local disaster, or civil disturbance, or a duly proclaimed "state of extreme emergency" or "state of disaster", or "state of war emergency" and to render

mutual and supplementary public safety services one to the other as the need may arise; and

WHEREAS, extensive loss of life and property may be mitigated by the immediate and adequate response of the forces of local government to what are or may be disturbances and disasters; and

WHEREAS, the parties signatory to this plan have public safety responsibilities within the County of San Diego and, therefore, have mutual interests and objectives to accomplish with reference to the preservation and protection of life and property within said County; and

WHEREAS, the parties signatory to this agreement have powers to provide for common defense, and the power to act in case of emergency or disaster are all powers common to the parties signatory hereto; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of the Sections 8615, 8617 and 8668 of the Government Code of the State of California, California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, The California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, and other laws of the State of California, empower each of the parties to this agreement to so agree; and

WHEREAS, the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan is issued and revised under the authority of Sections 8550, 8569, 8615 through 8619, and 8668 of the California Government Code, the California Emergency Plan, and the Master Mutual Aid Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan delineates the current State policy concerning law enforcement mutual aid; and

WHEREAS, the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan describes the standard procedures used to acquire law enforcement mutual aid resources and the method to ensure coordination of law enforcement mutual aid planning and readiness; and

WHEREAS, the county sheriff is the Operational Area Law Enforcement and Mutual Aid Coordinator; and

WHEREAS, the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan provides, in pertinent part, "When an emergency develops or appears to be developing which cannot be resolved by a law enforcement agency within an Operational Area, it is the responsibility of the Operational Area Mutual Aid Coordinator to provide assistance and coordination to control the problem;" and

WHEREAS, the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan provides, in pertinent part, "A request for law enforcement mutual aid requires the approval of the chief law enforcement officer of the requesting jurisdiction;" and

WHEREAS, in the event of a duly proclaimed emergency, the signatories agree to document all mutual aid assistance costs related to a mutual-aid request and submit all records and supporting documentation to the Sheriff of the County of San Diego as soon as practicable; and

WHEREAS, it is expressly understood that this agreement and the operation orders adopted pursuant thereto shall not supplant existing agreements between any and or all parties hereto providing for the exchange or furnishing of certain types of facilities and services on a reimbursable exchange or other basis, nor supplant other mandatory agreements required by law.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY AGREED by and between each and all of the signatory agencies hereto as follows;

1. The Sheriff of the County of San Diego and the signatory agencies hereto may engage in joint efforts which shall be governed by the terms and conditions set forth by the participating agencies.
2. The Sheriff of the County of San Diego and the signatory agencies hereto may furnish supplementary public safety services to other public agencies who are not a signatory to this agreement in the event of local peril; local emergency, local disaster, civil disturbance and such other occasions as may arise.
3. The mutual aid extended under this agreement and the operation orders adopted pursuant to this agreement shall be without reimbursement unless otherwise expressly provided for by the parties to this agreement or as provided by law.
4. The responsible local official in whose jurisdiction an incident requiring mutual aid has occurred, unless otherwise provided, shall remain in charge at such incident including the direction of such personnel and equipment provided him through the operation of such mutual aid operations agreement.
5. That nothing contained in this agreement shall require or relieve any party hereto from the necessity and obligation of furnishing adequate protection to life and property within their own jurisdiction and no party shall be required to deplete unreasonably his own resources, facilities, and services in furnishing such mutual aid.
6. Any services performed or expenditures made in connection with the furnishing of assistance shall conclusively be presumed to be for the direct protection of the inhabitants and property of the signatory party requesting the assistance and for the direct benefit of all the inhabitants of area.
7. This agreement shall not be construed as, or deemed to be, an agreement for the benefit of any third party or parties and no third party or parties shall have the right of action hereunder for any cause whatsoever.
8. The declination of one or more of the signatory parties to participate in this agreement or any amendment, revision, or modification thereof, shall not affect the operation of this agreement nor operation orders adopted pursuant thereto insofar as the validity of the agreement pertains to the signatory parties.
9. This agreement shall become effective as to each party when approved or executed, and shall remain operative and effective as between each and every party that has heretofore or hereafter approved or executed this agreement until participation in this agreement is terminated by the party. The termination by one or more of the parties of its

participation in this agreement shall not affect the operation of this agreement as between the other parties thereto.

10. Termination of participation in this agreement may be effected by any party by giving written notice of said termination of participation in this agreement to the public agencies, a party hereto, and this agreement shall be terminated as to such party thirty (30) days after the filing of such resolution.

11. County of San Diego and the signatory agencies hereto agree the Sheriff of the County of San Diego shall, in the case of a declared emergency, facilitate reimbursement of all reasonable costs associated with the signatory party's law enforcement mutual aid assistance as provided by law.

ATTACHMENT A

Supporting Organizations

- Jurisdictional Law Enforcement Agencies from the Operational Area (OA)
- Port of San Diego Harbor Police
- County Sheriff
- County Probation Department
- County Department of Animal Services
- School District Police
- California Highway Patrol (CHP)
- County District Attorney Investigators
- County Department of Parks and Recreation
- California National Guard
- California Department of Justice
- California Department of Corrections
- California Fire Marshal
- Military Forces of the United States

ATTACHMENT B

Types of Support

Law Enforcement support may be in one or more of the following missions:

- Law Enforcement
- Aerial Support
- Special Teams (SWAT, hostage negotiators, etc.)
- Mobile Field Force (Platoon)
- Traffic Control
- Evacuation
- Search and Rescue
- Field Bookings
- Prisoner Management
- Building and Facility Security
- Mass Care/Collection Center Security
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal
- Investigation of Arson and Bombings
- Waterborne Enforcement/Dive Rescue and Support
- Metropolitan Medical Strike Team (MMST)
- Security
- Animal Control

ATTACHMENT C

Access Control

Introduction

In the event of an existing natural disaster, manmade incident or a nuclear defense emergency, it may be necessary to restrict access to and from a hazard area. There are four aspects to consider:

- Perimeter control and area security
- Access control (to and from the perimeter)
- Command Post coordination
- Temporary Evacuation Points (TEPs)

Objectives

The overall objectives of access control operations will be to:

- Provide a controlled area and prevent entry by unauthorized persons.
- Protect lives by controlling entry into extreme hazard areas, thus reducing public exposure to the current or pending hazard agent.
- Maintain law and order in the hazard area as well as the normal areas of responsibility.
- To control the entry of authorized persons into the closed area.

Situation

A hazard or a potentially hazardous situation could justify the need to control or limit access for a short period of a few hours to several days, weeks, or months, depending on the hazard and its severity. In order to limit access to the closed area, various personnel and devices will be required in the following functions:

- Establish a control point (may be the Command Post).
- Staff access point(s).
- Establish a system of ingress and egress from secured areas for authorized persons and media.
- Route traffic from highway and surface roads away from closed areas.
- Utilize signs and/or markers to provide motorists with advance notice of secured areas.
- Provide security in closed areas with patrols or airborne monitoring.

- Establish and coordinate with the American Red Cross (ARC), TEPs and/or Evacuation Centers for evacuated, displaced or relocated persons.

Operational Considerations

There are seven levels of operation that effect access control. They are listed in priority:

- Lifesaving operations.
- Evacuation operations.
- Medical Examiner operations and continued rescue.
- Safety Inspection Teams.
- Owners and managers of critical facilities.
- Authorized managers and employees of businesses.

Responsibilities

Local

Law Enforcement

- Handle law enforcement duties both inside and outside of the secured areas.
- Direct the placement of barricades and traffic control devices.
- Establish a command post and control point for the perimeter.
- Initiate TEPs and/or Evacuation Centers, with the ARC, if needed.
- Initiate an entry pass system.

Departments of Planning and Land Use, Building Inspection Division

- Determine structural safety of buildings to be used for care and shelter of evacuees.

Environmental Health Department/HIRT

- Determine environmental safety.

Operational Area

Sheriff's Department

- Handle law enforcement for all unincorporated and contracted areas.
- Support access control effort; coordinate with the local law enforcement agency or CHP in the unincorporated area.

Environmental Health Department

- Determine environmental safety.

State

California Highway Patrol

- Manage and direct access control on the state and federal highway systems and, in cooperation with the Sheriff's Department, the unincorporated public roads.

ATTACHMENT D

Evacuation Operations

Introduction

Law enforcement agencies and supporting organizations have the responsibility of evacuation, dispersal, and relocation of persons from threatened or hazardous areas to less threatened areas during natural disasters and manmade incidents. This attachment describes the organization and responsibilities for conducting evacuation operations, with the ultimate goal of protection of lives. **Annex Q – Evacuation** provides more detailed information on this issue.

Objectives

The overall objectives of emergency evacuation notifications and operations are to:

- Expedite the movement of persons from hazardous areas.
- Control evacuation traffic.
- Coordinate transportation for people with disabilities or other access and functional needs, and persons without vehicles.
- Institute access control measures to prevent unauthorized persons from entering vacated, or partially vacated areas.
- Provide for the procurement, allocation, and use of necessary transportation resources and law enforcement resources by means of mutual aid or other agreements.
- Coordinate evacuation to appropriate mass care facilities.

Situation

On-scene public safety personnel can generally handle evacuations involving only a small number of people without elaborate measures. Large-scale evacuation should be supported by the OA EOC, jurisdictional EOCs and the DOCs of the involved agencies.

Legal Considerations

In 2005, the Chief Legal Counsel for the Sheriff maintained an opinion based on case law that Penal Code section 409.5 does NOT authorize forcible evacuations: “In conclusion, without a specific legislative amendment to Penal Code section 409.5, it would be improper to infer statutory authority to forcibly evacuate people who do not wish to be evacuated, unless their presence in the closed area, resulted from an entry made after the area was closed pursuant to 409.5(a) or 409.5(b)”. All procedures in this annex, therefore, will pertain to voluntarily evacuated persons.

Organization and Responsibilities

County

The designated County Evacuation Coordinator is the Sheriff. Other county police resources and support agencies will assist the Evacuation Coordinator.

Law enforcement agencies, highway/road/street departments, and public and private transportation providers will conduct evacuation operations. Procurement, regulation, and allocation of resources will be accomplished by those designated.

Operational Area

In large-scale evacuation operations, the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator is responsible for coordinating transportation resources and operations on a countywide basis. This coordination will be accomplished in the OA EOC with the involved City EOCs and the Sheriff's Department's DOC.

Mutual Aid Region

A designated member of the CHP will function as the Cal OES Mutual Aid Region Movement Coordinator and will coordinate traffic control operations on a region-wide basis. A representative of the State of California's Department of Transportation (CALTRANS), who will function as the Mutual Aid Region Transportation Coordinator, will assist the Movement Coordinator.

These coordinators will work between the OA and Statewide resources.

State

The coordination and support of evacuation operations on a statewide basis will be accomplished according to the State Emergency Plan.

State agencies, which may be involved in a major evacuation, are the CHP, National Guard, CALTRANS, and Public Utilities Commission.

Federal

The U. S. Department of Transportation supports and assists federal, state, and local agencies with disaster relief transportation requirements. The Federal Aviation Administration can assist with communications and search and rescue coordination. The Interstate Commerce Commission coordinates the location and scheduling of common carriers authorized and equipped to provide emergency transportation into and within disaster areas.

Procedures

Identifying the Area and Population to be Evacuated

Site-specific information, which identifies areas at risk for the known hazards that could threaten the OA, is referenced in the Basic Plan, Attachment 2. This information provides guidance in making decisions about the area to be evacuated. For areas not covered by specific plans, data gathered at the time of the threat will determine the hazard area. Throughout the emergency period, it will

be necessary to continuously reevaluate the size and location of the danger area and, if necessary, expand the areas of evacuation.

Coordinating with the American Red Cross (ARC)

The ARC is able to establish evacuation facilities and perform many logistical functions for those facilities. The Evacuation Coordinator should establish liaison with the ARC early in the evacuation process. The Law Enforcement Coordinator will coordinate security at the mass care shelters. If the ARC is not able to respond, the Evacuation Coordinator should work with the Care and Shelter Branch Coordinator in the OA EOC.

Identifying Temporary Evacuation Points (TEPs)

An event may occur that requires an immediate evacuation out of the danger area. For such an event, it may be necessary to evacuate to TEPs. These points can be used as staging areas with the intent to relocate, or as short-term holding areas. The selection of the location will require consideration for the type of incident, location, safety from incident, number of persons involved, and weather conditions. The goal is to safely evacuate to an appropriate, safe location. TEPs ideally should have access to restrooms and adequate space for the numbers involved. Potential sites include middle schools, high schools, parks, elementary schools and parking lots not downwind or in the potential path of the hazard.

Identifying Evacuation Routes

The Evacuation Coordinator will coordinate with the Incident Command Post to select the best routes from the endangered area to mass care facilities or TEPs, considering the size, physical impairments, medical or other access and functional needs of the population to be moved, road capacity, and the roads which could become impassable. For areas not covered by site-specific plans, the best evacuation routes are selected at the time of the event. As the emergency situation develops, the Evacuation Coordinator requests regular updates from field personnel on the condition of the road network and adjusts the selection of evacuation routes accordingly.

Changes in evacuation routes are communicated to traffic control personnel, transportation resource coordinators, access control personnel, Reception and Care Center Directors, and Public Information Officers (PIOs).

Warning the Public and Providing Evacuation Instructions

When the decision to evacuate is made, and facilities and routes are designated, the public is alerted and given evacuation instructions by various means. Emergency Alert System (EAS) broadcast technology is installed at the OA EOC as well as OES. Alert San Diego augments EAS for the dissemination of emergency public information. See Annex L for additional information.

Evacuation information provided to the public will include the following:

- When and why they must evacuate.

- Routes to take, including conditions of roads, bridges, and freeway overpasses.
- Where to go for mass care.
- Anticipated duration of the emergency and evacuation.
- Call 2-1-1 for more information.

PIOs and field units using public address systems may also be necessary. If the need is identified, field units and PIOs can utilize alternate language notifications or refer the public to Alert San Diego and Accessible Alert San Diego for languages other than English.

Evacuating Specific Facilities

Facilities that require special plans and resources to carry out evacuations include hospitals, prisons, institutions for people with disabilities and other access and functional needs, and nursing homes. These facilities should have their own evacuation plans, personnel trained, and logistics arranged, but this may not always be the case. Law Enforcement will provide evacuation assistance to these facilities, as resources are available. Facilities like these will be warned of the emergency situation.

Providing Transportation Assistance

Some people may not have access to a motor vehicle, including households without motor vehicles and people left at home without a vehicle. Some people with disabilities and other access and functional needs may require other forms of transportation assistance. The number of persons requiring transportation assistance varies substantially from area to area, and by time of day, and day of the week. Buses, vans, ambulances, para transit, and other transport vehicles will be requested from transportation providers. In the event that an evacuation warning/order is issued, individuals requiring evacuation assistance should summon help by calling 9-1-1.

Controlling Traffic

Traffic controls are established at key intersections and at access points on evacuation routes, to expedite the flow of traffic. It may be necessary to control traffic on routes outside the hazard area to minimize conflicts with evacuation traffic.

Security of Evacuated Areas

Once an area has been evacuated, Law Enforcement will provide security for the evacuated areas including key facilities, resources and supplies as required.

APPENDIX C-1

Law Enforcement Emergency Action Checklist Response to a Major Earthquake

Action	Responsibility
Dispatch units to survey damage, particularly pre-designated key facilities, and initiates roll call of units.	Local Law Enforcement/ Communication Centers
Provide alternate communications, if telephone or radio communications are not operational	Communications/Watch Commanders
Call in regular personnel and reserves; assign responsibilities according to plan.	Watch Commanders/ Station Commanders/ agency DOCs
Assist or join in establishment of multi-agency staging areas.	Incident Commander/ Sheriff's DOC
Contact American Red Cross for potential and confirmed evacuation and shelter needs of displaced population.	Law Enforcement/ Communication/OES
Coordinate relocation of evacuees to safe areas.	Law Enforcement
Coordinate the evacuation of hazardous areas with other agencies.	Law Enforcement
Assist with the removal and disposition of the dead, if requested by the County Medical Examiner.	As Assigned
Provide law enforcement and crowd control at mass care facilities.	Law Enforcement
Continue surveys for further damage or hazards.	ASTREA/Field Units
Impose curfew, if appropriate.	Sheriff/Law Enforcement
Assist with the evacuation of institutionalized persons, as necessary.	Incident Commanders
Request mutual aid assistance from the Operational Area Enforcement Coordinator, as appropriate.	Law Enforcement
Request mutual aid assistance from the regional coordinator as appropriate.	Sheriff, or his/her designee

Law Enforcement Earthquake Response	
Action	Responsibility
Assist in heavy rescue operations.	Incident Commander/ SAR/USAR
Provide security to protect people remaining in area.	Incident Commander
Provide traffic control.	Incident Commander/CHP
Assist emergency vehicles and equipment in entering or leaving the area.	Incident Commander/CHP
Establish perimeter access control, as required.	Incident Commander/CHP
Coordinate with the Construction and Engineering Coordinator for streets/roads barricades.	Incident Commander
Establish security for vital facilities and essential supplies.	Law Enforcement
Control access to these facilities giving priority to utility repair and industrial recovery teams.	Incident Commander
Coordinate with CHP to determine capacity and safety of evacuation routes.	Incident Commander
Coordinate with Public Works and Fire Department for debris clearance and heavy rescue operations.	Incident Commander
Evacuation advisory if dam failure is possible.	Law Enforcement/Fire
Request mutual aid assistance from the Operational Area Enforcement Coordinator, as appropriate.	Law Enforcement
Request mutual aid assistance from the regional coordinator as appropriate	Sheriff, or his/her designee
Invoke and assist with re-entry protocol.	OA EOC Director

APPENDIX C-2

Law Enforcement Emergency Action Checklist Response to a Hazardous Materials Incident

Action	Responsibility
Carry out assigned duties in accordance with the San Diego County Hazardous Materials Area Plan.	Field Units/ Jurisdiction/Communication Center
Determine if evacuation of population is necessary and notify all Law Enforcement agencies in the Operational Area.	Incident Commander/ Communication Center
If area is compromised by Chemical, Biological or Radiological agents, responding personnel will be advised to don appropriate PPE.	Incident Commander/ Communication Center
Notify American Red Cross of any potential evacuation.	Law Enforcement/Communication Centers/ OES
Determine location of mass care facilities, as necessary.	American Red Cross
Dispatch units to survey the situation, and to estimate the extent of the affected area.	Incident Commander/ Jurisdiction
Notify appropriate local, state, and federal hazard response agencies.	Communication Centers/OES
Assist or join in establishment of multi-agency staging areas.	Incident Commander/ Sheriff's/OES
Contact National Weather Service for wind direction and other weather information.	Communication Centers/OES
Notify personnel to remain upwind or upstream of the incident site. This may require repositioning of personnel and equipment as conditions change.	Incident Commander
Establish traffic and perimeter control for affected area.	Incident Commander/ CHP
Assist in the coordination of medical assistance.	Communication Centers/EMS
Direct designated hazardous incident responders to the incident site.	Communication Center/ Incident Commander

Law Enforcement Hazardous Materials Incident	
Action	Responsibility
Assist in efforts to identify spilled substance. This would include locating shipping papers, placards and making contact as required.	Hazardous Incident Response Team (HIRT)/ Law Enforcement
Assist in the warning dissemination and search and rescue operations.	Law Enforcement
Establish command post with other emergency responders.	Law Enforcement
Provide law enforcement and crowd control services at mass care facilities.	Law Enforcement
Determine if the use of aircraft will make hazardous conditions worse. If so, convey information to appropriate parties.	HIRT/Incident Commander
Assist with the removal and disposition of the dead, if requested by the County Medical Examiner.	Law Enforcement
Establish traffic and other controls to permit re-entry when safe.	Law Enforcement
Request mutual aid assistance from the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator, as appropriate.	Law Enforcement
Request mutual aid assistance from the regional coordinator as appropriate.	Sheriff, or his/her designee
Invoke and assist with re-entry protocol.	OA EOC Director

APPENDIX C-3

Law Enforcement Action Checklist Response to Imminent/Actual Flooding

Flooding Expected	
Action	Responsibility
Issue evacuation advisory, as necessary.	Incident Commander
Warn population in threatened areas, if evacuation is warranted.	Law Enforcement Field Units/Fire Units/Aerial Law Enforcement/ OES
Notify American Red Cross.	Law Enforcement/ Communication Centers/OES
Determine location of mass care facilities, as necessary.	American Red Cross
Prepare to relocate personnel and equipment from stations that are subject to flooding.	Station Commanders
Review evacuation routes and warning procedures, including facilities, such as hospitals, convalescent homes, residential care facilities for people with disabilities and other access and functional needs.	Incident Commander/OES/ Department Operations Centers (DOCs)
Place reserves and auxiliaries on standby.	Law Enforcement/DOCS
Prepare to move personnel from detention facilities subject to flooding.	Law Enforcement/Facility Commander/Warden
Provide security for vacated areas.	Law Enforcement
Establish access controls to vacated areas.	Law Enforcement

Flooding Occurs: Law Enforcement Flood Response	
Action	Responsibility
Activate warning procedures.	Fire/Law Enforcement/OES
Notify American Red Cross	Law Enforcement/ Communication Center/OES
Determine location of mass care facilities.	American Red Cross
Implement Evacuation advisory plans	Law Enforcement/OES
Coordinate with fire agencies, lifeguards and other public service agencies for the rescue of persons trapped in flooded areas.	Law Enforcement/Fire
Assist or join with other agencies in establishing multi-agency staging areas.	Incident Commander/ Sheriff's DOC
Provide law enforcement and crowd control at mass care facilities.	Law Enforcement
Conduct aerial survey of impacted area.	ASTREA/ABLE
Request mutual aid assistance from the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator, as appropriate.	Law Enforcement
Request mutual aid assistance from the regional coordinator as appropriate.	Sheriff, or his/her designee
Invoke and assist with re-entry protocol.	OA EOC Director

APPENDIX C-4

Law Enforcement Emergency Action Checklist Response to Imminent/Actual Dam Failure

Dam Failure Imminent	
Action	Responsibility
Issue evacuation advisory, as necessary.	Incident Commander
Attempt to warn population in dam inundation area using all available means.	Law Enforcement/Fire /OES
Notify American Red Cross.	Law Enforcement/ Communication Center/OES
Determine location of mass care facilities for displaced population.	American Red Cross
Provide traffic control for evacuation.	Law Enforcement
Provide security for vacated areas.	Law Enforcement
Establish access controls to vacated areas.	Law Enforcement
Dam Failure Occurs: Law Enforcement Dam Failure Response	
Dispatch aerial and ground units to survey extent and severity of damage including aerial survey.	Incident Commander
Provide security for damaged area.	Law Enforcement
Coordinate search and rescue operations.	Incident Commander
Assist fire units and heavy equipment operators in entering or leaving vacated area.	Field Unit/CHP
Coordinate with Public Works and Fire Department for debris clearance and heavy rescue operations.	Incident Commander
Provide law enforcement and crowd control services at mass care facilities	Law Enforcement
Provide alternate mobile communications if necessary.	Incident Commander/ Sheriff's Data Services/ Wireless Services Unit
Assist with the removal and disposition of the dead, if requested by the County Medical	Law Enforcement

Dam Failure Imminent	
Action	Responsibility
Examiner.	
Impose curfew, if appropriate.	Law Enforcement
Request mutual aid assistance from the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator, as appropriate.	Law Enforcement
Request mutual aid assistance from the regional coordinator as appropriate.	Sheriff, or his/her designee
Assist or join with other agencies in establishing multi-agency staging areas.	Incident Commander/ Sheriff's DOC
Invoke and assist with re-entry protocol.	OA EOC Director

APPENDIX C-5

Law Enforcement Emergency Action Checklist Response to a Major Fire

Action	Responsibility
Notify Law Enforcement of any potential evacuation.	Incident Commander
Notify American Red Cross.	Law Enforcement/Fire/OES
Provide security and protection.	Law Enforcement
Evacuation advisory to unsafe areas and designate Temporary Evacuation Points (TEPs), as necessary.	Law Enforcement
Warn population in threatened areas.	Law Enforcement/Fire/OES
Determine location of mass care facilities.	American Red Cross
Coordinate transportation Law Enforcement of people in care facilities.	Law Enforcement
Provide crowd/perimeter control.	Law Enforcement
Invoke and assist with re-entry protocol.	OA EOC Director