

**UNIFIED SAN DIEGO COUNTY  
EMERGENCY SERVICES ORGANIZATION  
OPERATIONAL AREA EMERGENCY PLAN**

**ANNEX C**

**LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID OPERATIONS**

**September 2006**



**UNIFIED SAN DIEGO COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES ORGANIZATION**

**ANNEX C**

**LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID OPERATIONS**

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**UNIFIED SAN DIEGO COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES ORGANIZATION**

**ANNEX C**

**LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID OPERATIONS**

**Table of Contents**

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
II. OBJECTIVES.....	1
III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS AND ACTIVATION OF MUTUAL AID .....	2
IV. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MUTUAL AID.....	2
V. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES .....	3
VI. USE OF MILITARY FORCES FOR MUTUAL AID .....	4
VII. RELATED LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID ISSUES .....	5
VIII. ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF THE OPERATIONAL AREA LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR .....	5
ATTACHMENT A Supporting Organizations .....	7
ATTACHMENT B Types of Support.....	8
ATTACHMENT C Access Control.....	9
ATTACHMENT D Evacuation Operations .....	12
Appendix C-1 Emergency Action Checklist .....	17
Appendix C-2 Emergency Action Checklist .....	19
Appendix C-3 Emergency Action Checklist .....	21

Appendix C-4 Emergency Action Checklist .....23

Appendix C-5 Emergency Action Checklist .....25

## **ANNEX C**

### **LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID OPERATIONS**

#### **I. INTRODUCTION**

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

#### **II. 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:

- A. Coordinate the mobilization of personnel and equipment from supporting agencies (e.g., Sheriff's Department, Jurisdictional Law Enforcement Agencies, District Attorney Investigators, Probation Department, Parks and Recreation).
- B. Receive and disseminate warning information to the general public.
- C. Deploy personnel and equipment to locations needed to accomplish primary objectives.
- D. Coordinate evacuation of hazardous areas, and provide perimeter security and access control.
- E. Provide security for essential facilities, services, and resources.
- F. Maintain the safety and security of persons in custody.
- G. Implement aerial surveys of the area to provide accurate information on hazards, victims, conditions, damage assessment, and other vital information.
- H. Coordinate with the California Highway Patrol in establishing emergency traffic routing and entry/egress procedures.
- I. Assist in the establishment of Multi-agency Staging Areas.
- J. Coordinate with cities/jurisdictions in the Operational Area, 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 Plan (NRP).

### **III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS AND ACTIVATION OF MUTUAL AID**

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 be, 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 Coordinator (the Sheriff).

### **IV. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MUTUAL AID**

A. General requirements for requesting Mutual Aid include:

1. An emergency must exist or be imminent; and
2. A maximum number of local resources must be committed prior to the request for Mutual Aid or 50% of resources have been committed
3. A specific mission has to be stated.

B. Point of Contact

The Sheriff of San Diego County serves as the Operational Area Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator. Requests for Mutual Aid should be directed to:

1. The Sheriff's Watch Commander via the Sheriff's Communications Center if the Operational Area EOC is not activated, or
2. The Sheriff's Departmental Operations Center (DOC) if activated, or
3. The Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator at the Operational Area EOC if activated.

C. 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.

D. Planned Events

If a department has a planned event (i.e., concert, parade, etc.) a formal mutual aid request can not be made until there is an unanticipated emergency incident which could or has overwhelmed 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.

E. Proclamation of Emergency

A situation requiring mutual aid resources beyond the Operational Area level would usually result in a Proclamation of a Local Emergency. While a Proclamation of Local Emergency is not required for requests within the Operational Area or requests to the regional 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:

1. City Council or Board of Supervisors
2. City Manager or Chief Administrative Officer if Council or Board of Supervisors are not in session.

**V. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

A. 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:

1. Confirm that an emergency or anticipated emergency exists.
2. Determine that the involved local agencies' resources are inadequate.
3. Determine the mission(s).
4. Through coordination with the Incident Commander, determine the quantity and type of resources needed to accomplish the mission(s).
5. Determine where to stage the incoming mutual aid resources.
6. Identify the Liaison Officer of the requesting agency who will serve as the point of contact.

7. Ensure that both the requesting agency and the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator establish appropriate documentation procedures.
  8. Ensure that responding resources are demobilized as soon as they are no longer needed.
- B. If the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator determines that there are insufficient resources within the Operational Area, he/she will contact the Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator (Region VI). The Regional Coordinator will then contact all necessary law enforcement agencies within Region VI to obtain the needed resources. If the Regional Coordinator determines that resources are insufficient within the region, he/she will then contact the OES State Law Enforcement Coordinator who will contact all necessary Regions within the state. Figure 1 outlines the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Regions and progression of requests.

## **VI. USE OF MILITARY FORCES FOR MUTUAL AID**

### **A. State Military Forces**

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

1. An emergency condition exists or is imminent; and
2. All civil resources have been or will be reasonably committed; and
3. Civil authority can not or will not be able to control the situation; and
4. Military assistance is required and has been requested by the chief executive of a city or the Sheriff of a county.

### **B. Federal Military**

Commanders may commit federal troops:

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

**VII. RELATED LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID ISSUES**

A. Command

The local (requesting) agency remains in charge. 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.

B. Fiscal Issues

Unless otherwise agreed to:

1. The requesting agency is responsible for feeding, billeting, fuel, and other on-scene support.
2. The requesting agency is not responsible to provide salary or employment benefits.
3. Emergency medical costs for a responder are paid by the responder's agency.
4. 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.
5. Materials used are normally replenished by the requesting agency.

**VIII. ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF THE OPERATIONAL AREA LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR**

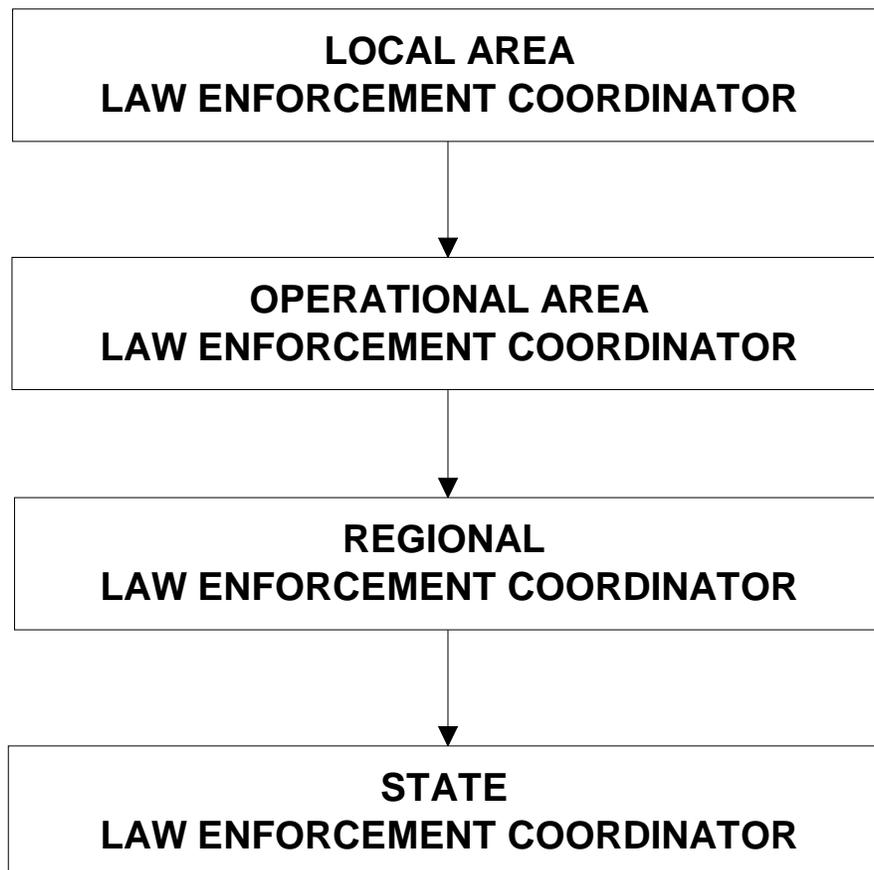
- A. Coordinate with involved law enforcement agencies to establish a central point of incident information related to law enforcement responsibilities, such as the DOC.
- B. Coordinate with affected law enforcement agencies to determine objectives and priorities affecting the allocation of mutual aid resources.
- C. 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.
- D. Provide for representation in the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management and Operations Sections.

- E. Assist the Office of the Medical Examiner in security and mutual aid requirements.

**Figure 1**

**PROGRESSION OF MUTUAL AID REQUESTS**

**ACTIVATION CHANNELS FOR LAW  
ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID**



**ATTACHMENT A**

**SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS**

1. County Sheriff
2. Jurisdictional Law Enforcement Agencies from the Operational Area
3. County Probation Department
4. County Department of Animal Services
5. California Highway Patrol (CHP)
6. Port of San Diego Harbor Police
7. School District Police
8. County District Attorney Investigators
9. County Department of Parks and Recreation
10. California National Guard
11. California Department of Justice
12. California Department of Corrections
13. California Fire Marshal
14. Military Forces of the United States

**ATTACHMENT B**

**TYPES OF SUPPORT**

**LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT MAY BE IN ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING MISSIONS:**

1. Law Enforcement
2. Aerial Support
3. Special Teams (SWAT, hostage negotiators, etc.)
4. Mobile Field Force (Platoon)
5. Traffic Control
6. Evacuation
7. Search and Rescue
8. Movement
9. Field Bookings
10. Prisoner Management
11. Building and Facility Security
12. Mass Care/Collection Center Security
13. Explosive Ordnance Disposal
14. Investigation of Arson and Bombings
15. Waterborne Enforcement/Dive Rescue and Support
16. Metropolitan Medical Strike Team (MMST)
17. Security

## **ATTACHMENT C**

### **ACCESS CONTROL**

#### **I. INTRODUCTION**

In the event of an existing natural disaster, technological 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:

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

#### **II. OBJECTIVES**

The overall objectives of access control operations will be to:

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

#### **III. SITUATION**

A hazard or a potential 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:

- A. Establish a control point (may be the Command Post).
- B. Staff access point(s).
- C. Establish a system for entry to an exit from secured areas for authorized persons and media.

- D. Route traffic from highway and surface roads away from closed areas.
- E. Set up signs and markers to give motorists advance notice of secured area.
- F. Provide security in closed areas with patrols or airborne monitoring.
- G. Establish and coordinate with the American Red Cross, TEPs and/or Evacuation Centers for those evacuated, displaced or relocated persons.

#### **IV. OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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

- A. Lifesaving operations.
- B. Evacuation operations.
- C. Medical Examiner operations and continued rescue.
- D. Safety Inspection Teams.
- E. Owners and managers of critical facilities.
- F. Authorized managers and employees of businesses.

#### **V. RESPONSIBILITIES**

- A. Local
  - 1. Law Enforcement
    - a. Handle law enforcement duties within and outside the secured areas.
    - b. Direct the placement of barricades and traffic control devices.
    - c. Establish a command post and control point for the perimeter.
    - d. Initiate TEPs and/or Evacuation Centers, with the Red Cross, if needed.
    - e. Initiate an entry pass system.
  - 2. Departments of Planning and Land Use, Building Inspection Division
    - a. Determine structural safety of buildings to be used for care and shelter of evacuees.

3. Environmental Health Department/HIRT
  - a. Determine environmental safety.
- B. Operational Area
  1. Sheriff's Department
    - a. Handle law enforcement for all unincorporated and contracted areas.
    - b. Support access control effort, coordinate with the local law enforcement agency or California Highway Patrol in the unincorporated area.
  2. Environmental Health Department  
Determine environmental safety.
- C. State
  1. California Highway Patrol
    - a. Manage and direct access control on the state and federal highway systems and the unincorporated public roads.

## **ATTACHMENT D**

### **EVACUATION OPERATIONS**

#### **I. 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 technological incidents. This attachment describes the organization and responsibilities for conducting evacuation operations, with the ultimate goal of care and shelter.

#### **II. OBJECTIVES**

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

- A. Expedite the movement of persons from hazardous areas.
- B. Control evacuation traffic.
- C. Provide adequate means of transportation for disabled persons, the elderly, and persons without vehicles.
- D. Institute access control measures to prevent unauthorized persons from entering vacated, or partially vacated areas.
- E. Provide for the procurement, allocation, and use of necessary transportation resources and law enforcement resources by means of mutual aid or other agreements.
- F. Provide for evacuation to appropriate mass care facilities.

#### **III. SITUATION**

In the event of dam failures, thorough site-specific evacuation plans are on file at the Office of Emergency Services.

Other events, both large and small may require evacuations. Evacuations involving only a small number of people can generally be handled without elaborate measures by on-scene public safety personnel. Large scale evacuation should be supported by the Emergency Operations Center and the Departmental Operations Centers of the involved agencies.

#### **IV. 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 plan, therefore, will pertain to voluntarily evacuated persons.

#### **V. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

##### **A. County**

The designated County Evacuation Coordinator is the Sheriff. The Evacuation Coordinator will be assisted by other county police resources and support agencies.

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

##### **B. 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 Operational Area EOC with the involved city EOCs and the Sheriff's Department's DOC.

##### **C. Mutual Aid Region**

A designated member of the California Highway Patrol (CHP) will function as the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) Mutual Aid Region Movement Coordinator and will coordinate traffic control operations on a regionwide basis. The Movement Coordinator will be assisted by a representative of the State Department of Transportation (CALTRANS), who will function as the Mutual Aid Region Transportation Coordinator.

These coordinators will work between the Operational Area and Statewide resources.

**D. 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.

**E. 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.

**VI. PROCEDURES**

**A. Identifying the Area and Population to be Evacuated**

Site-specific information which identifies areas at risk for the known hazards which could threaten the Operational Area is referenced in the Basic Plan, Attachment A. 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.

**B. Coordinating with the American Red Cross**

The Red Cross is very adept at establishing evacuation facilities and can perform many logistical functions for those facilities. The Evacuation Coordinator should establish liaison with the Red Cross early in the evacuation process. The Law Enforcement Coordinator will ensure that security is provided at the mass care shelters.

**C. 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.

#### **D. 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 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.

#### **E. 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 Operational Area EOC as well as in the Office of Emergency Services. The Community Emergency Notification System (CENS) (see Annex I, Communications, for more information on CENS) augments EAS for the dissemination of emergency public information.

Evacuation information provided to the public will include the following:

1. When and why they must evacuate.
2. Routes to take, including conditions of roads, bridges, and freeway overpasses.
3. Where to go for mass care.
4. Anticipated duration of the emergency and evacuation.

Public Information Officers and field units using public address systems may also be necessary.

**F. Evacuating Special Facilities**

Facilities which require special plans and resources to carry out evacuations include hospitals, prisons, institutions for the handicapped or disabled, 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.

**G. Providing Transportation Assistance**

Some people will not have access to a motor vehicle including households without motor vehicles, and persons left at home without a vehicle. Some people with disabilities or illnesses may require special 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, and other transport vehicles will be requested from transportation providers. The public will be told where to go to obtain transportation and a telephone number will be provided for persons who require special assistance.

**H. 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.

**G. 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**

<b><u>Action</u></b>	<b><u>Responsibility</u></b>
Dispatch units to survey damage, particularly pre-designated key facilities and initiate roll call of unit.	Jurisdictions/ Communications Center
Provide alternate communications, if telephone or radio communications are not operational.	Communications/ Watch Commander
Call in regular personnel and reserves; assign responsibilities according to plan.	Watch Commander/ Station Commanders
Assist or join in establishment of multi-agency staging areas.	Incident Commander
Contact American Red Cross for potential and confirmed evacuation and shelter needs of displaced population.	Law Enforcement/ Station M/OES
Coordinate relocation of people to safe areas.	Law Enforcement
Coordinate the evacuation of hazardous areas with other agencies.	Law Enforcement
Search vacated areas to ensure that all people have received warnings.	Law Enforcement/Fire
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, or Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator, as appropriate.	Law Enforcement

**Law Enforcement  
Earthquake Response**

**Action**

**Responsibility**

Assist in heavy rescue operations.	Incident Commander SAR/US&R
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
Invoke and assist with re-entry protocol.	EOC Director

**APPENDIX C-2  
LAW ENFORCEMENT  
EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST  
RESPONSE TO A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT**

<b><u>Action</u></b>	<b><u>Responsibility</u></b>
Carry out assigned duties in accordance with the San Diego County Hazardous Materials Area Plan.	Field Units/Jurisdiction Communications Center
Determine if evacuation of population is necessary and notify Law Enforcement.	Incident Commander
Notify American Red Cross of any potential evacuation.	Law Enforcement Station M/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.	Dispatch/OES
Contact National Weather Service for wind direction and other weather information.	Communications Center/OES
Ensure that all personnel 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.	Dispatch/EMS
Direct designated hazardous incident responders to the incident site.	Dispatch/Incident Commander

**Law Enforcement**

**Hazardous Materials Incident**

**Action**

**Responsibility**

Assist in efforts to identify spilled substance.  
This would include locating shipping papers  
and placards and contacting 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, or Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator,  
as appropriate.

Law Enforcement

Invoke and assist with re-entry protocol.

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.

Field Units/Fire Units/  
ASTREA/OES

Notify American Red Cross.

Law Enforcement/  
Station M/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 special  
facilities, such as hospitals, convalescent homes, residential care  
facilities and others requiring special assistance.

Incident Commander/  
OES/Department  
Operations (DOC)

Place reserves and auxiliaries on standby.

Law Enforcement

Prepare to move personnel from detention facilities subject  
to flooding.

Law Enforcement

Provide security for vacated areas.

Law Enforcement

Establish access controls to vacated areas.

Law Enforcement

**Law Enforcement  
Flood Response**

**FLOODING OCCURS**

**Action**

**Responsibility**

Activate warning procedures.

OES/Fire/Law  
Enforcement

Notify American Red Cross.

Law Enforcement/  
Station M/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

Provide law enforcement and crowd control at mass care facilities.

Law Enforcement

Conduct aerial survey of impacted area.

ASTREA

Request mutual aid assistance from the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator.

Law Enforcement

Request mutual aid assistance from the regional coordinator as appropriate.

Sheriff

Invoke and assist with re-entry protocol

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/  
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

**Law Enforcement  
Dam Failure Response**

**DAM FAILURE OCCURS**

**Action**

**Responsibility**

Dispatch 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/EOC
Provide law enforcement and crowd control services at mass care facilities	Law Enforcement
Provide alternate mobile communications if necessary.	Incident Commander
Assist with the removal and disposition of the dead, if requested by the County Medical Examiner.	Law Enforcement
Impose curfew, if appropriate.	Law Enforcement
Request mutual aid assistance from Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator, or Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator, as appropriate.	Law Enforcement
Assist or join with other agencies in establishing multi-agency staging areas.	Incident Commander
Invoke and assist with re-entry protocol	EOC Director

**APPENDIX C-5  
LAW ENFORCEMENT  
EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST  
RESPONSE TO A MAJOR FIRE**

<b><u>Action</u></b>	<b><u>Responsibility</u></b>
Notify Law Enforcement of any potential evacuation.	Incident Commander
Notify American Red Cross.	Law Enforcement/ OES
Provide security and protection.	Law Enforcement
Evacuation <u>advisory to</u> 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
Make arrangements for transportation of people in special facilities.	Law Enforcement
Provide crowd/perimeter control.	Law Enforcement
Invoke and assist with re-entry protocol	EOC Director