

LD 26 Unusual Occurrences



Unusual Occurrence Defined

- ▣ Unscheduled event
- ▣ Involving potential injury or property damage
- ▣ Which requires a law enforcement response
 - Happens infrequently and requires a large scale response

What Are Some Examples of Unusual Occurrences



Examples

- ▣ Acts of nature

- ▣ Technological incidents

Earthquakes, floods, tidal waves, tsunamis, brush fires, or landslides

- ▣ Electrical power emergency, traffic signal malfunctions, fires, gas leaks, or explosions

Japan Tsunami



Japan Tsunami



Examples

- ▣ Large scale incidents
- ▣ Incidents brought on by humans
- ▣ Aircraft crashes, train wrecks, or hazardous materials leaks
- ▣ Terrorism, civil disturbances, or criminal acts (bombs, school shootings, etc.)

Role of Law Enforcement

- ▣ Establish and maintain law and order
 - Prevent looting, assume care of custody of prisoners
- ▣ Identify necessary resources
 - Mobilize and deploy required response personnel
- ▣ Enforce emergency rules and regulations
 - Protect vital installations, control individuals within the affected area
- ▣ Provide emergency care for sick and injured
 - Assist in rescue operations

Role of Initial Responding Officer

- ▣ Quick and safe assessment
- ▣ Verify nature of emergency
- ▣ Determine extent of the area affected
- ▣ Determine what resources that will be needed to control the identified hazard(s)
- ▣ Assume role of incident commander

Incident Command

- ▣ Initial responding officer must assume preliminary incident command and take necessary steps toward establishing control of the situation

Incident Command

- ▣ Establish Command Post
- ▣ Initiate appropriate notifications
- ▣ Identify a perimeter
- ▣ Isolate the hazard
- ▣ Control ingress/egress to the area
- ▣ Continually gather and communicate information
- ▣ Implement a plan of action
- ▣ Reassess and evaluate effectiveness of operation and make necessary modifications

Preliminary Command Post

- ❑ Should be located outside the perimeter of the involved area
- ❑ Have adequate parking and access
- ❑ Be near necessary facilities (water, restrooms, power, etc.)
- ❑ Large enough to accommodate all necessary functions (communications, etc.)
- ❑ May be moved if necessary

Resources

- ▣ Additional law enforcement agencies
- ▣ CHP
- ▣ Fire Department
- ▣ Utility companies
- ▣ Department of Public Works
- ▣ Transportation agencies (e.g. Caltrans)
- ▣ EMS
- ▣ Coroner
- ▣ Private Industry
- ▣ Volunteer organizations

Perimeters

OUTER PERIMETER

- ▣ Surrounds area involved
- ▣ Seal off area to prevent injuries
- ▣ Large as can be reasonably controlled by available resources

AREA/INNER PERIMETER

- ▣ To deal with multiple hazards such as downed power lines
- ▣ Further isolate areas within an area perimeter to protect emergency workers

Ingress / Egress

- ▣ Access to the affected area within a perimeter should only be available to responding emergency vehicles/resources
- ▣ Clear exit/entrance routes should be established
- ▣ Routes should be:
 - Easy to locate
 - Free from unnecessary traffic
 - Allow for best/safest direction of approach with respect to the incident hazard (e.g. upwind)

Other Considerations

- ▣ Ongoing assessment and communication
- ▣ Action Plan
 - Incident Commander's responsibility
- ▣ Incident Command System (ICS)
 - Establish control and organize a combined effort
 - Coordinate on-scene emergency operations
 - Coordinate multi-agency responses
 - Establish temporary or permanent command at the scene

Chapter 2 Fires and Explosives



Types of Fires

FUEL TYPE

- ▣ Class A
 - Common combustibles
- ▣ Class B
 - Flammable liquids:
petroleum based materials
- ▣ Class C
 - Energized electrical
equipment
- ▣ Class D
 - Combustible metals

EXAMPLES

- ▣ Wood, paper, cloth, fibers,
some plastics
- ▣ Gasoline, oil, grease,
solvents, cooking oils,
vinyls and some plastics
- ▣ Generators, appliances,
wiring, hot electrical
panels
- ▣ Aluminum, magnesium,
titanium, phosphorus,
potassium

Chevron Refinery Fire



Officer Safety

- ▣ Because we lack
 - Protective clothing, breathing apparatus, specialized equipment, and technical training
- ▣ Our actions will generally be limited
- ▣ We should report significant information to dispatch for responding fire personnel

Information to Report

- ▣ Type of fire (structure, vegetation, vehicle)
- ▣ Smoke color
- ▣ Smoke and flame
- ▣ Flame color (whiter the flame, the hotter the fire)
- ▣ Weather conditions (wind, humidity, temperature)

Rescue Attempts

- ▣ Officers should make every attempt to alert potential occupants without entering the building themselves
- ▣ Agency policy may also dictate an officer's responsibilities at a fire scene

Vehicle Fires

- ▣ May be toxic by-products
- ▣ Fire extinguishers may not be effective
- ▣ Establish a perimeter and make proper notifications

Scene Security

- ▣ Fire scene could be a crime scene
- ▣ If it is suspected that a fire is of suspicious origin, efforts should be made to:
 - Record conditions upon arrival
 - Protect the integrity of the evidence
 - Make appropriate and timely notifications to investigative personnel

Mt. Diablo Fire

NAPA

NOW
68°

HIGH
93°

LOW
58°

TRAFFIC
101 NB
Capitol Expwy to Montague Expwy
24 min

WILDFIRE

KRON 4

NEWS

WIDE LOCAL NEWS

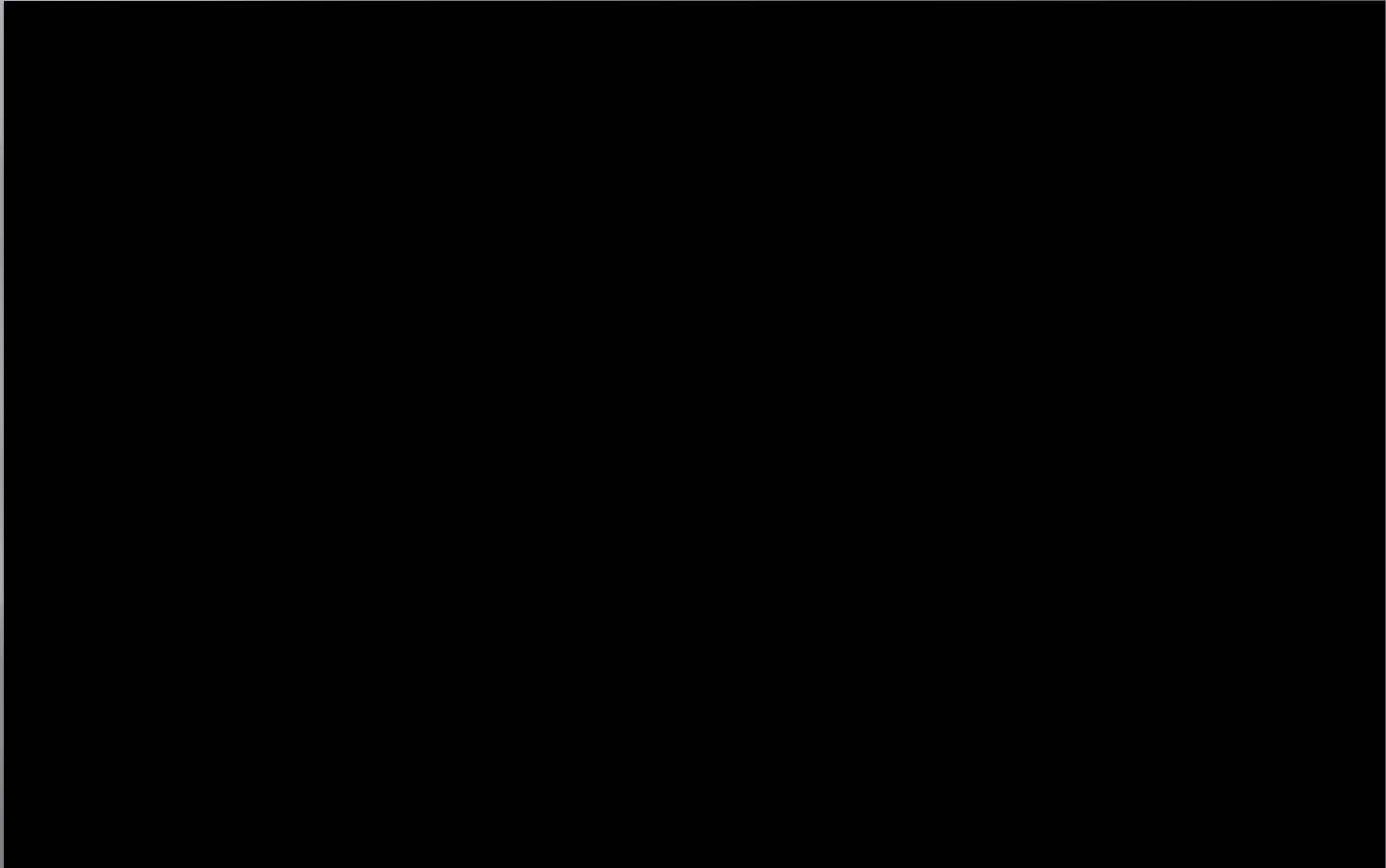
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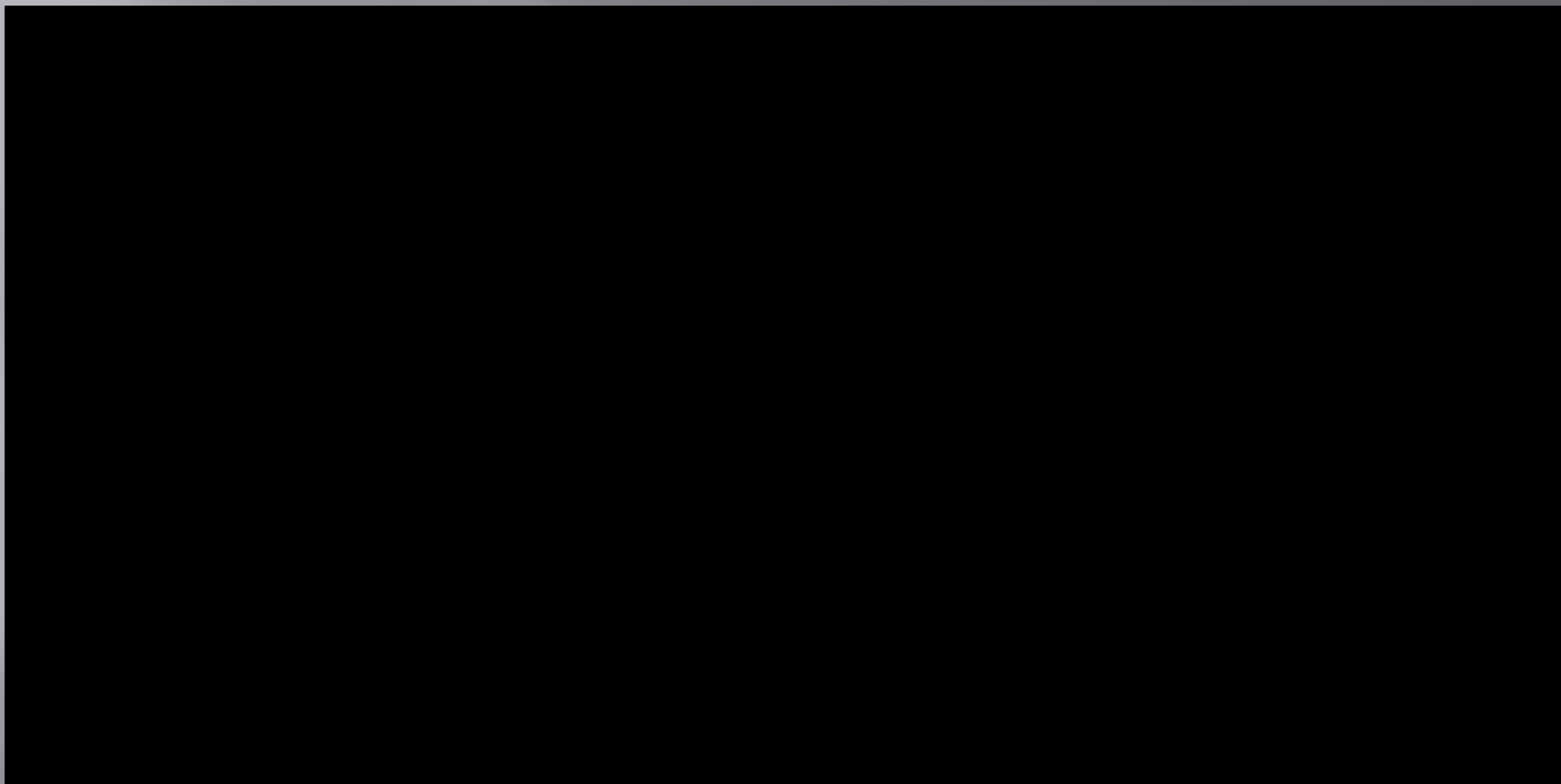
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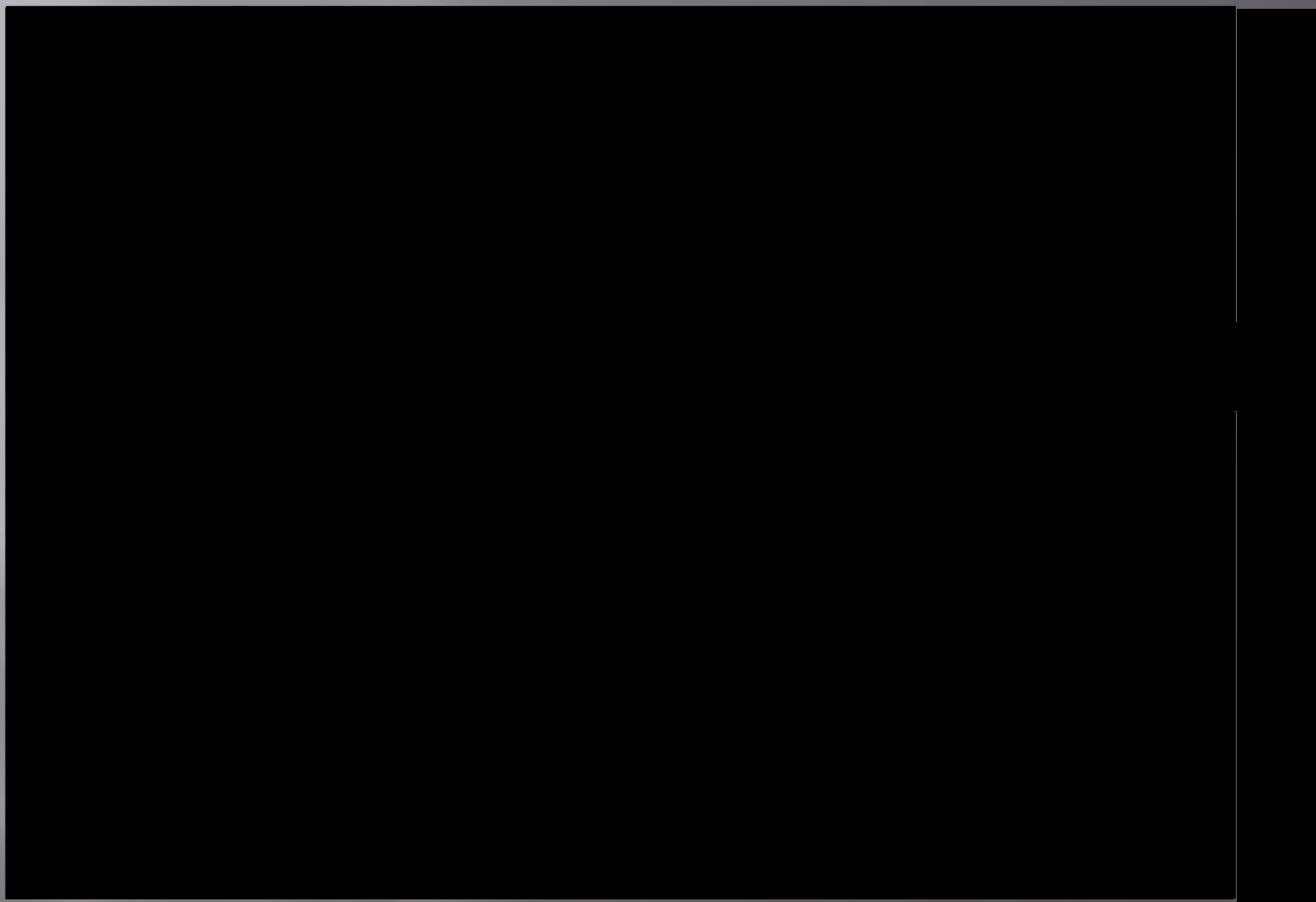
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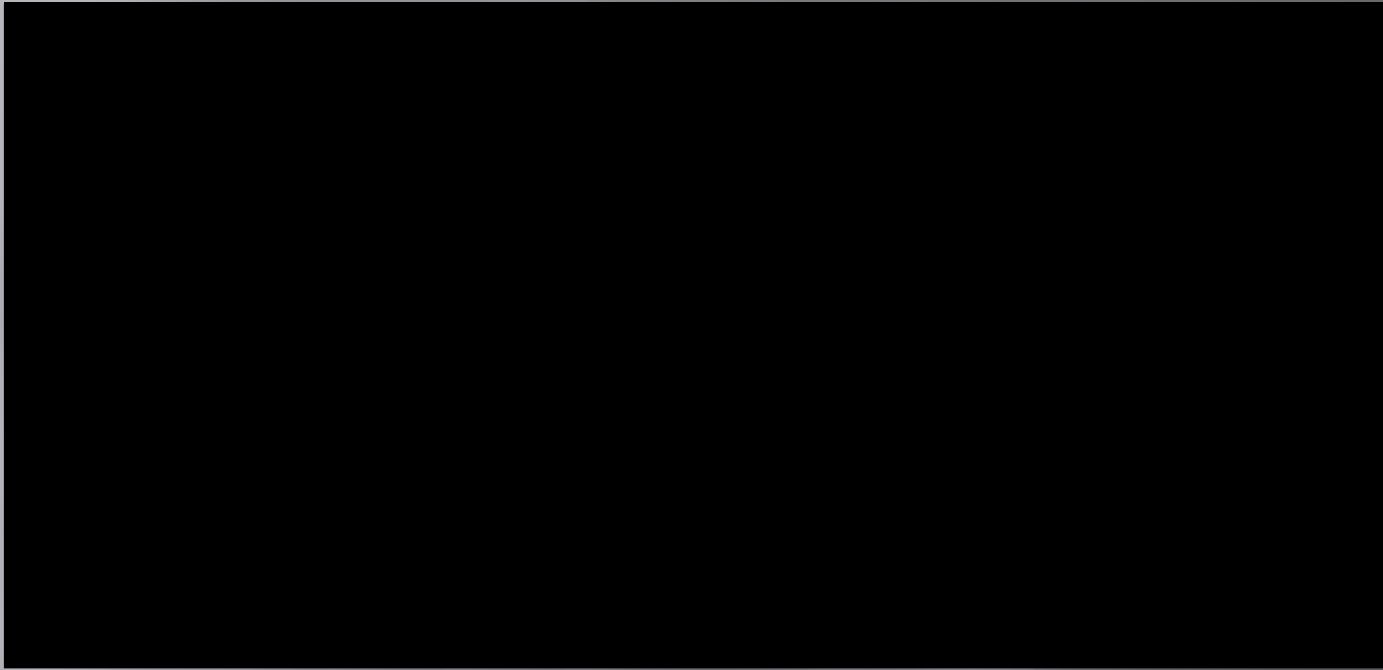
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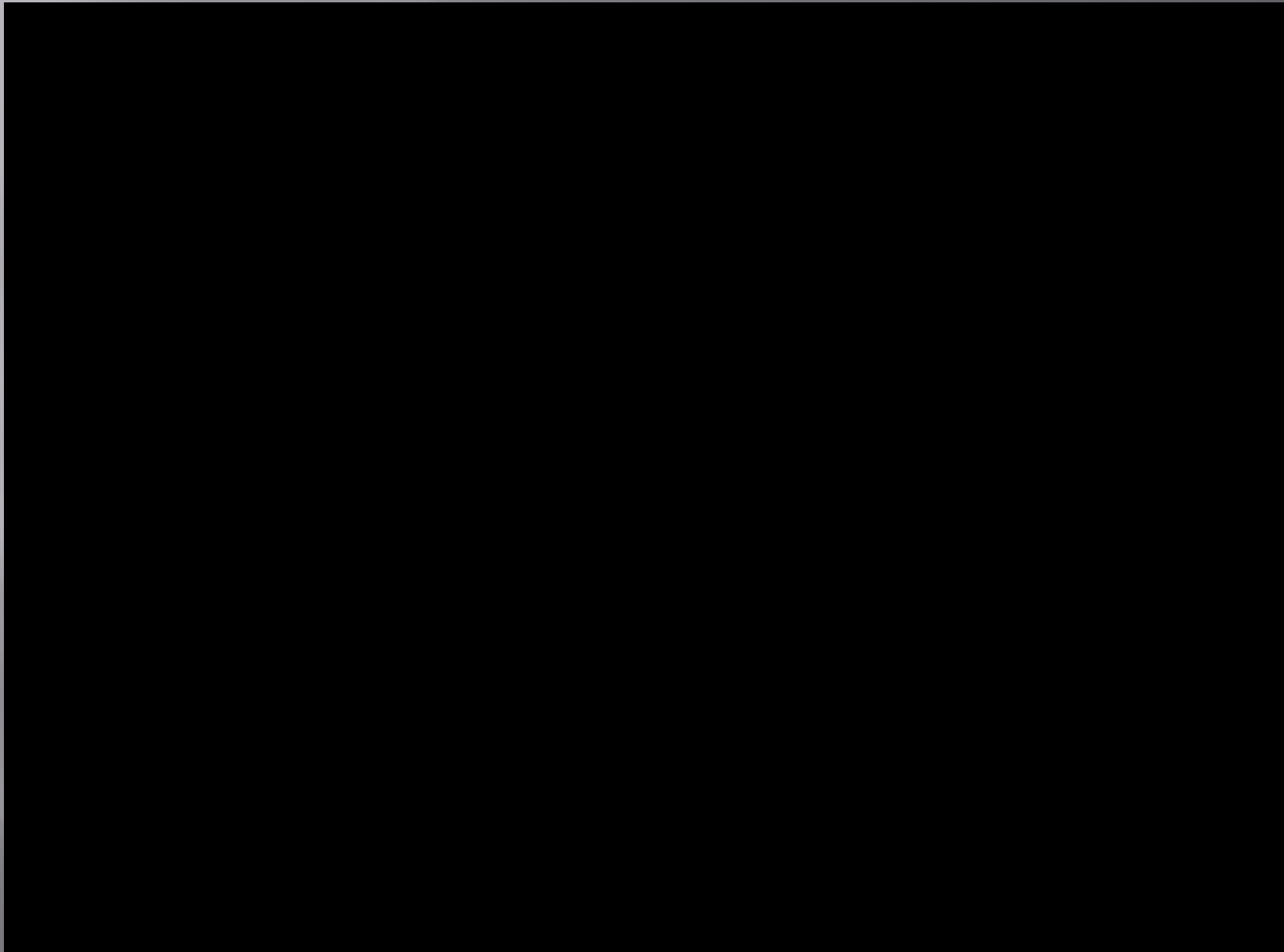
Explosive Devices/Bomb Threats

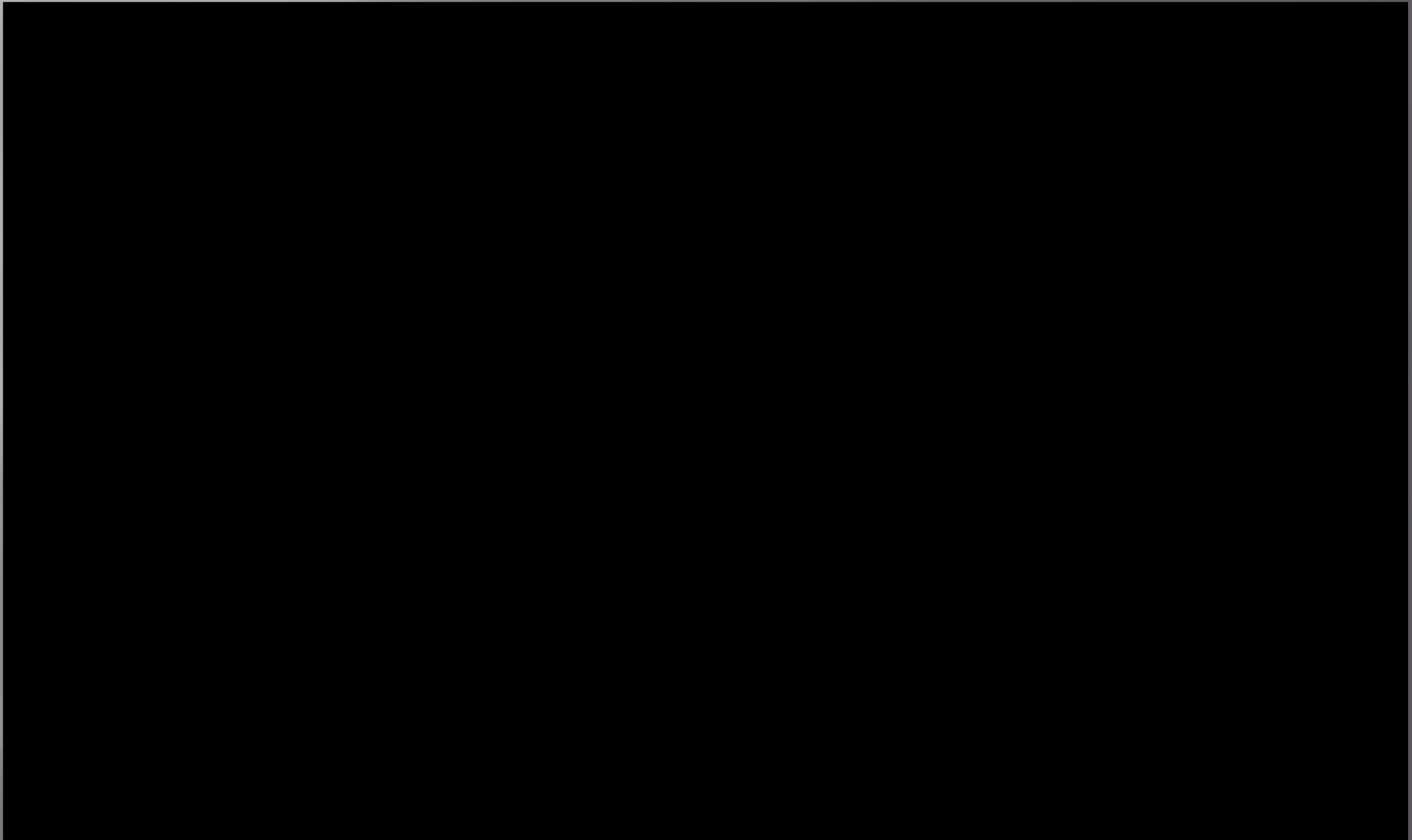


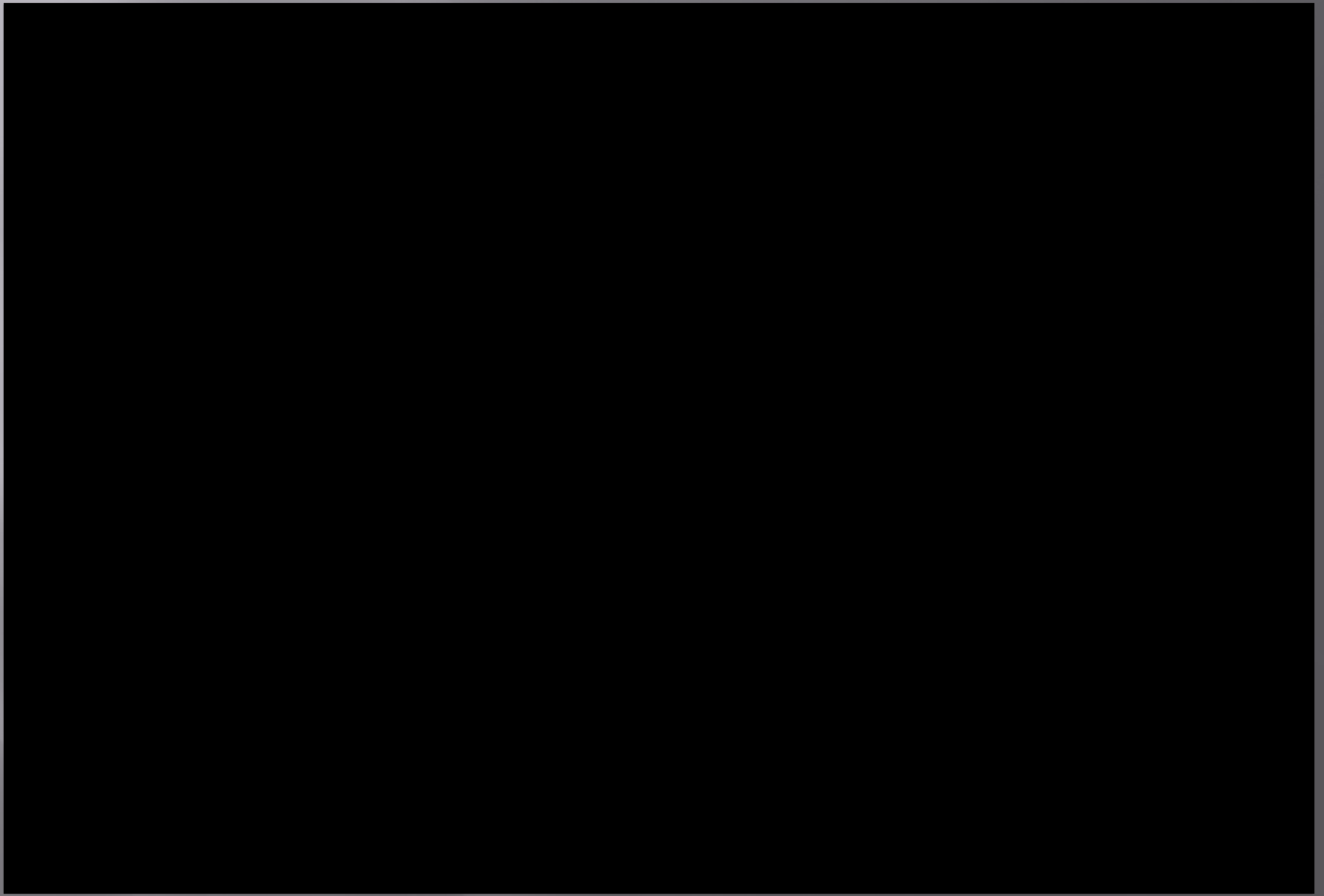


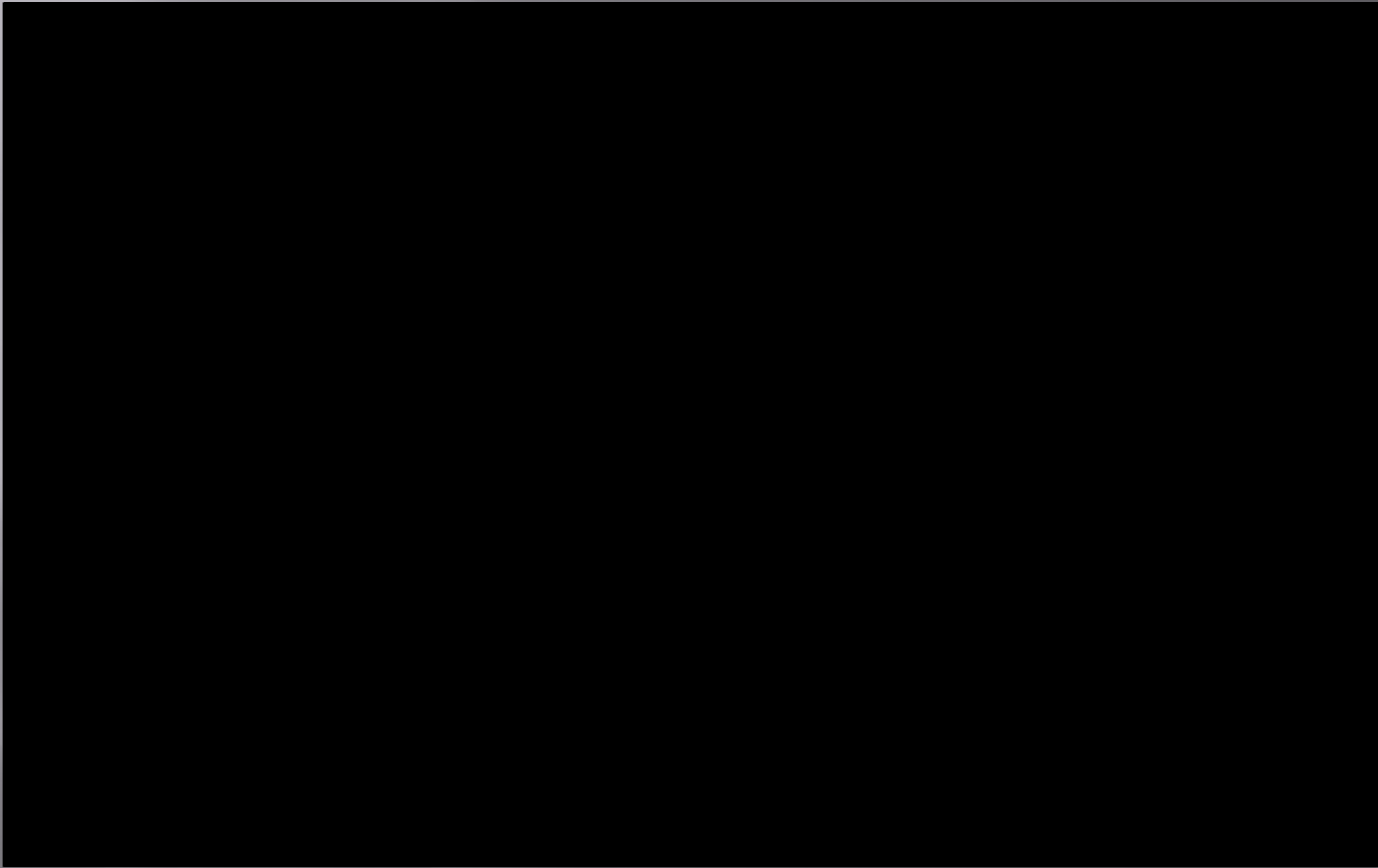


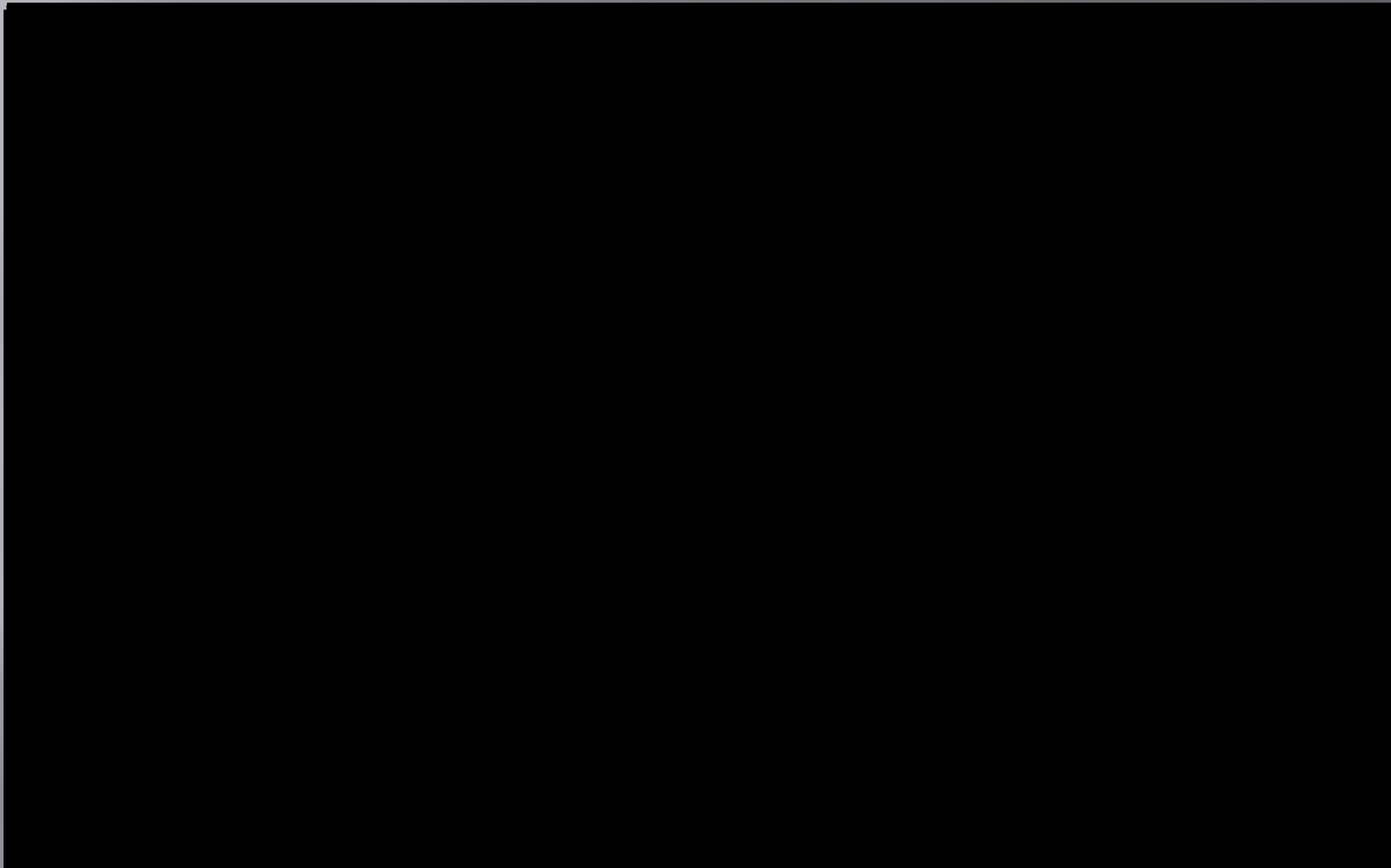


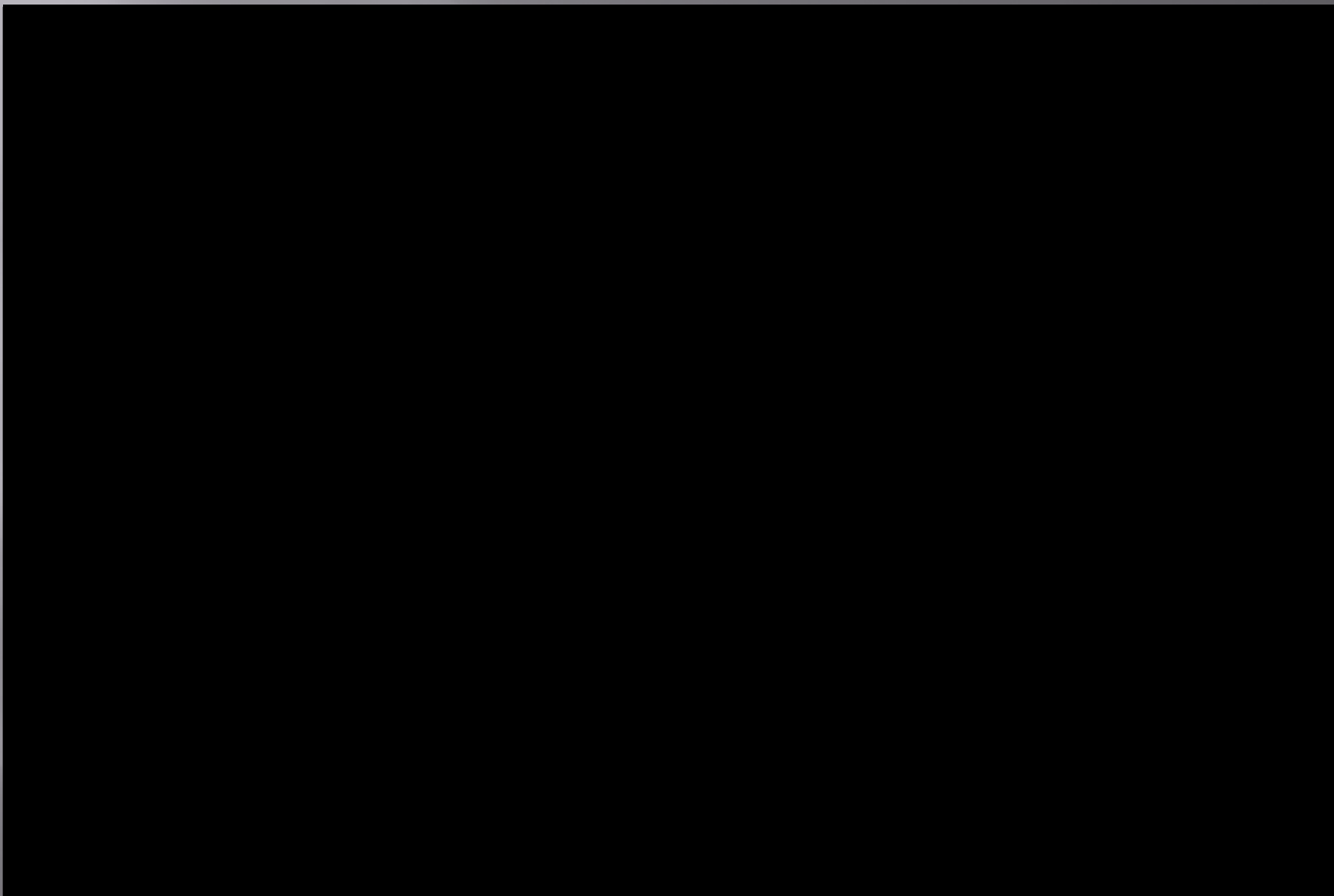




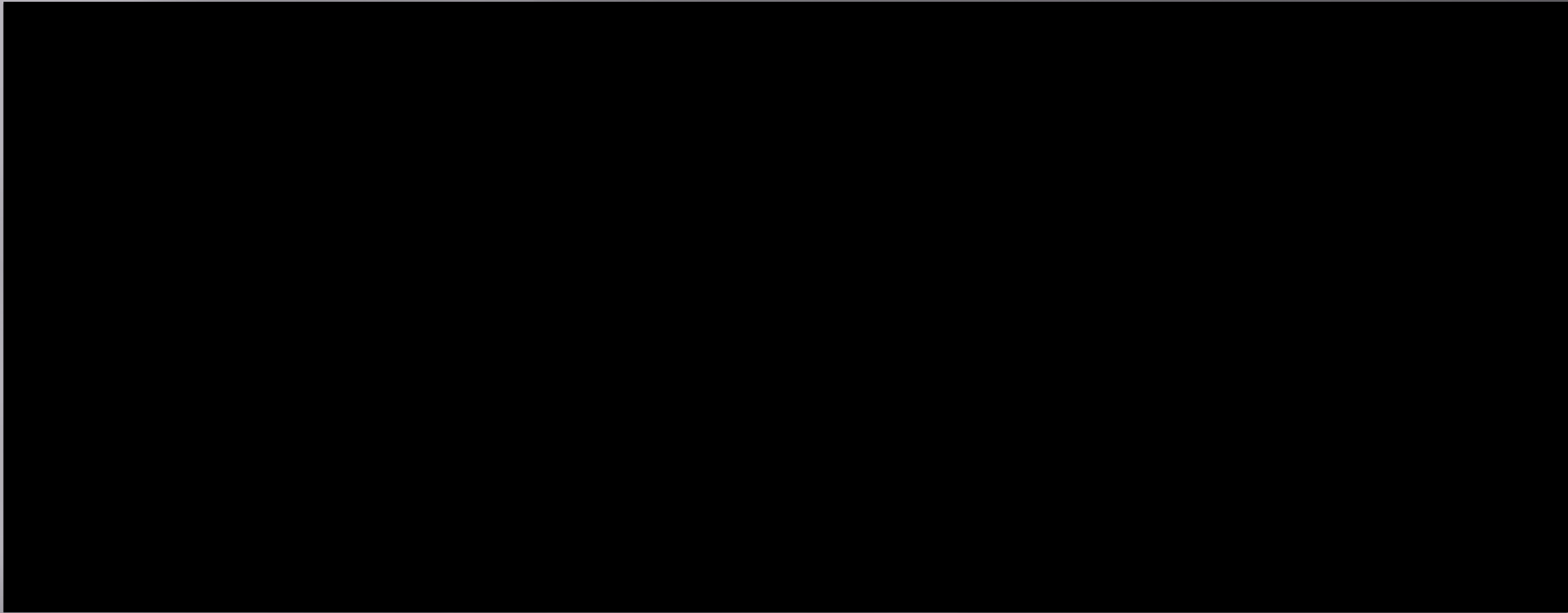


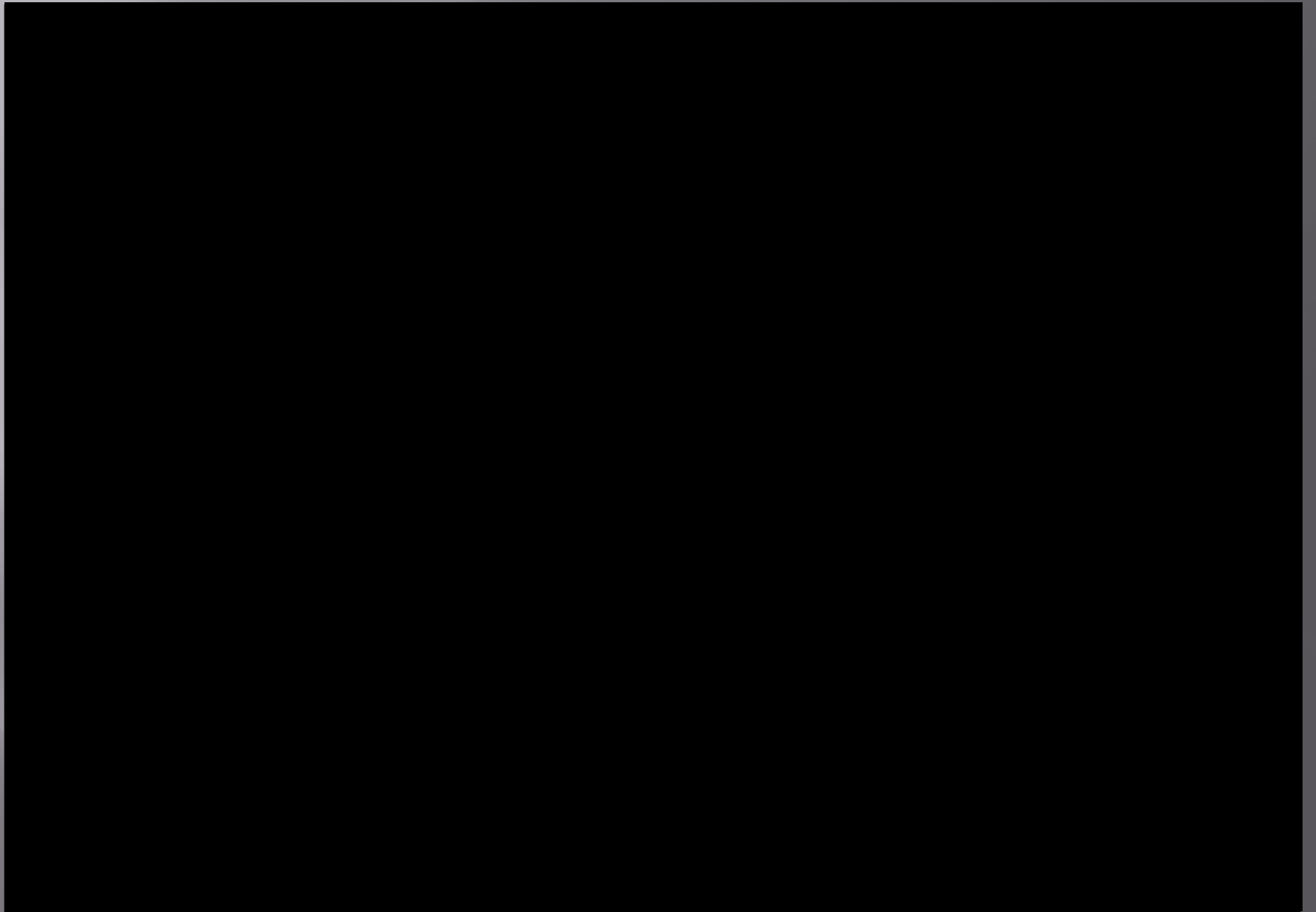








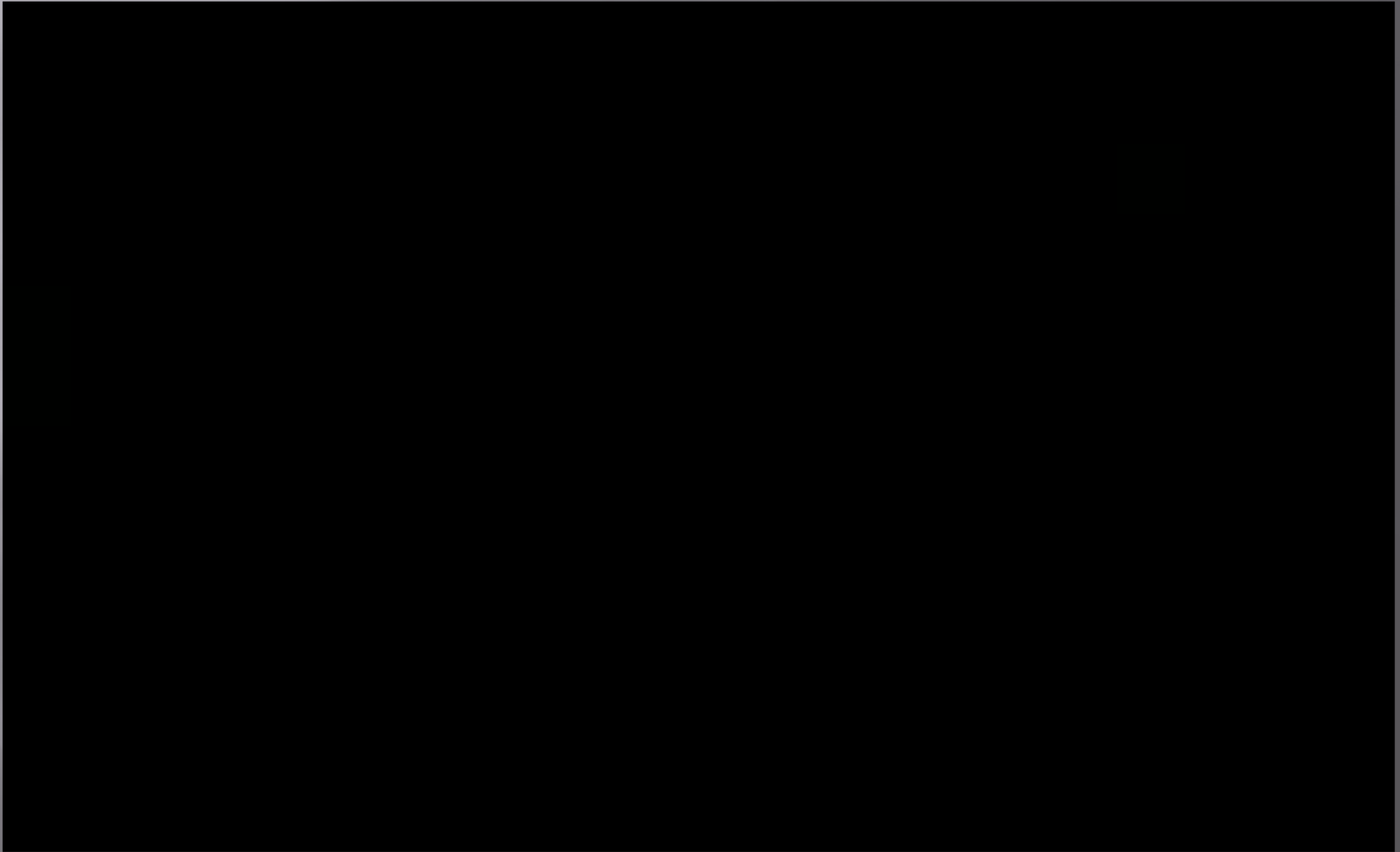


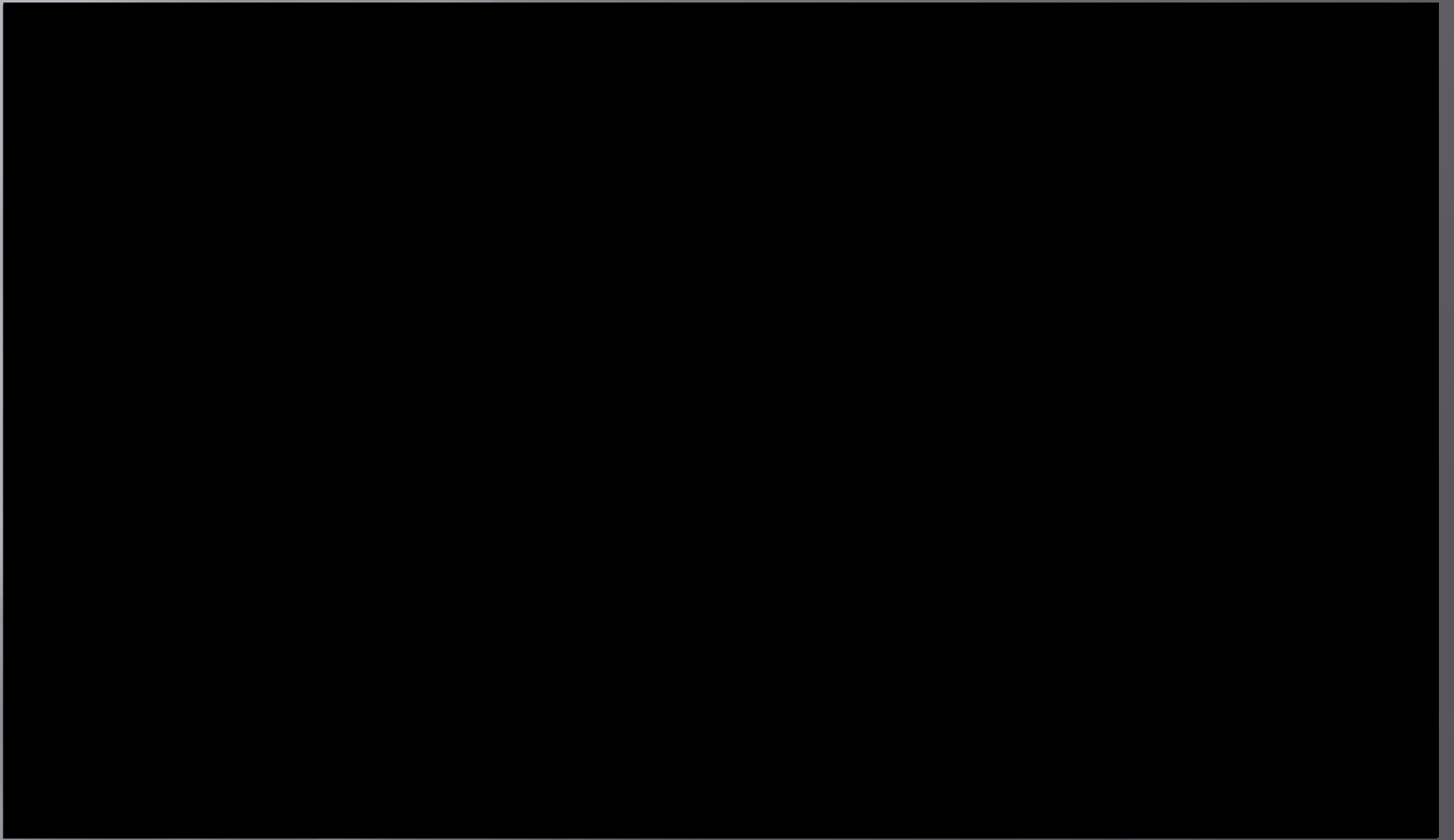


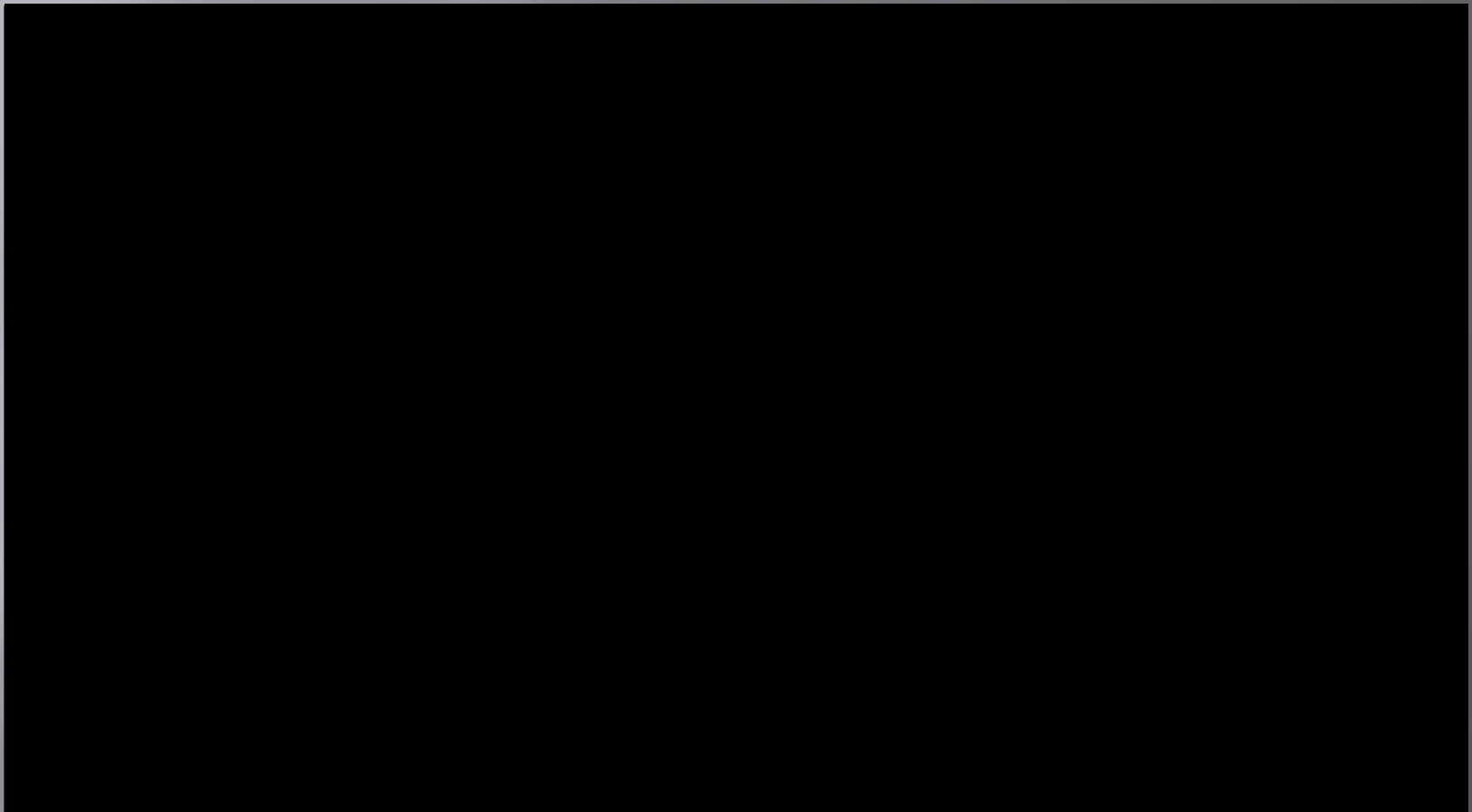
Post Blast Scenes



San Bruno Pipeline Explosion









Chapter Three

Aircraft and Other Unusual Occurrences



Response Considerations

- ▣ Maintain a safe position
 - Attempt to locate survivors
 - If you do approach, do so from the side and upwind
 - Stay clear of fuel tanks or under wing fuel tanks
 - Do not drive or walk along the actual crash path
 - Remain area of potential hazards
- ▣ Conduct an initial assessment
 - Attempt to get identifying information about the aircraft (type, tail number, color, capacity, type of cargo)

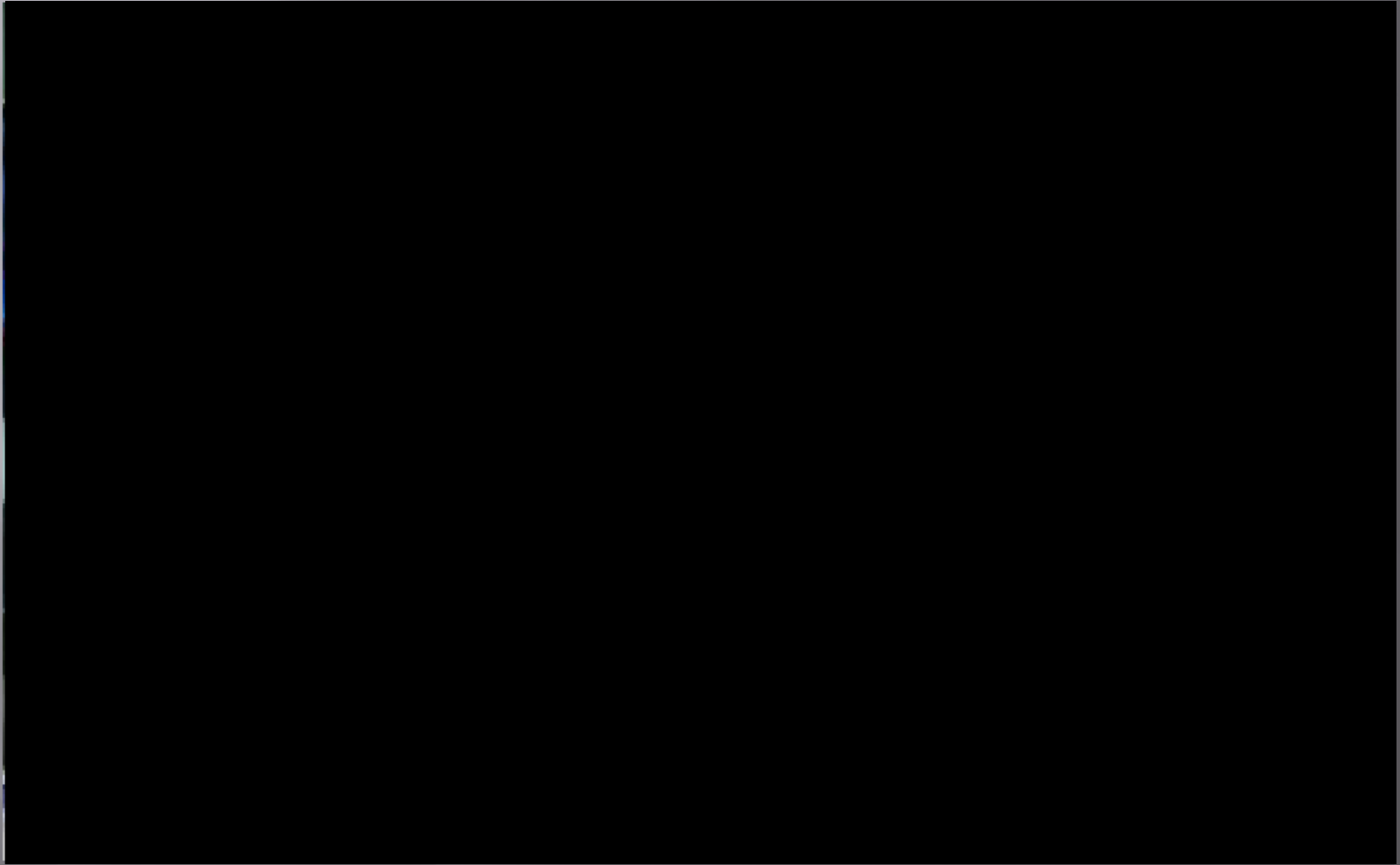
Small Aircraft Crashes



East Palo Alto 2010

**On February 17, 2010,
a twin engine Cessna
took off from
Palo Alto Municipal Airport
around 7:45 AM
in a thick fog.**

Asiana Airlines Plane Crash



More Footage



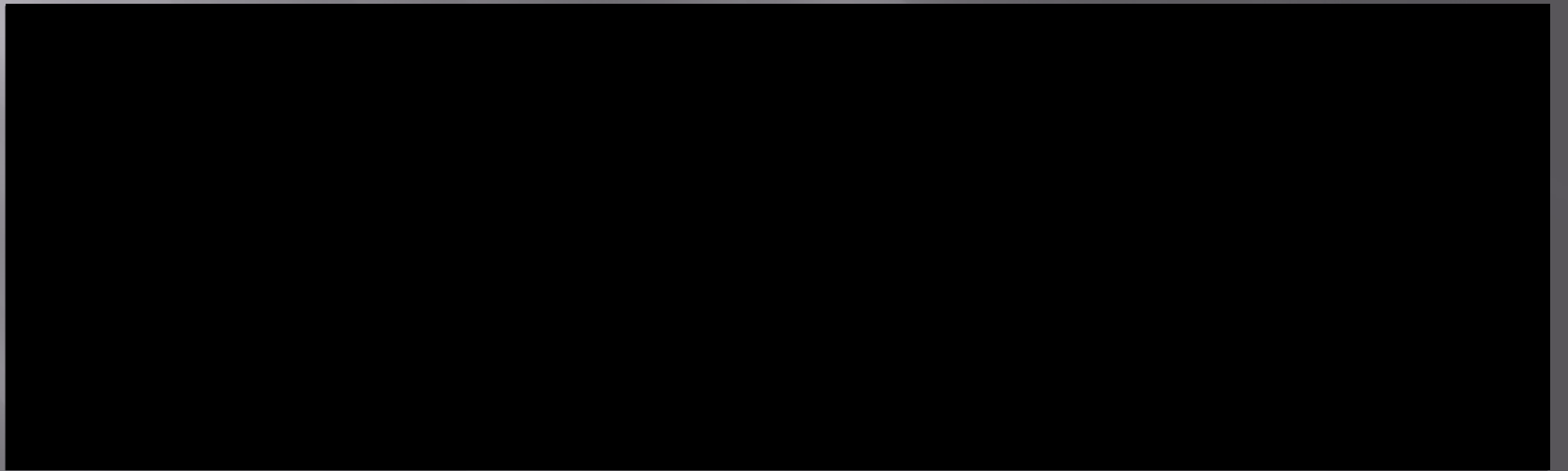
Investigative Authority

CIVILIAN/COMMERCIAL

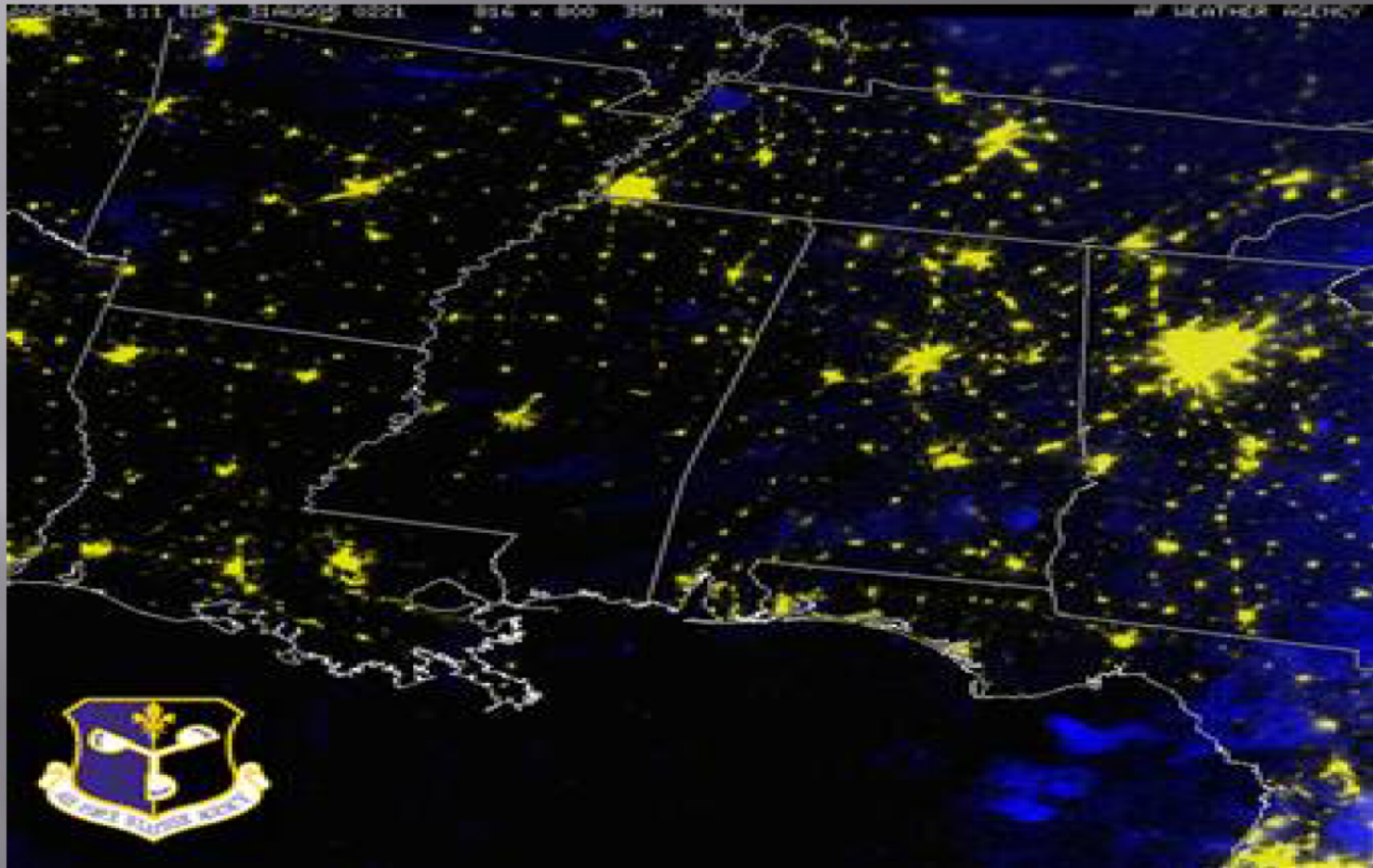
- ▣ National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)
 - Determines the actual cause for the accident
- ▣ Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - Determine whether or not there have been any violations of FAA laws and regulations

MILITARY

- ▣ The branch of the armed forces to which the aircraft belongs
 - Has complete authority over security, scene management, and determining cause of the accident



Electrical Power Emergencies



Downed Power Lines



Response

- ▣ All downed lines should be considered energized (hot)
- ▣ Do not touch anything
- ▣ Do not change the environment (do not move anything)
- ▣ Ensure notification of utility company, EMS, public works, hazardous materials response teams

Hazardous Road Conditions

- ▣ Isolate area by establishing detours, using barricades
- ▣ Advise of road closures and need to use alternate routes
- ▣ Contact media to disseminate information
- ▣ Ensure proper notifications
 - Public works
 - Fire department
 - HazMat crew

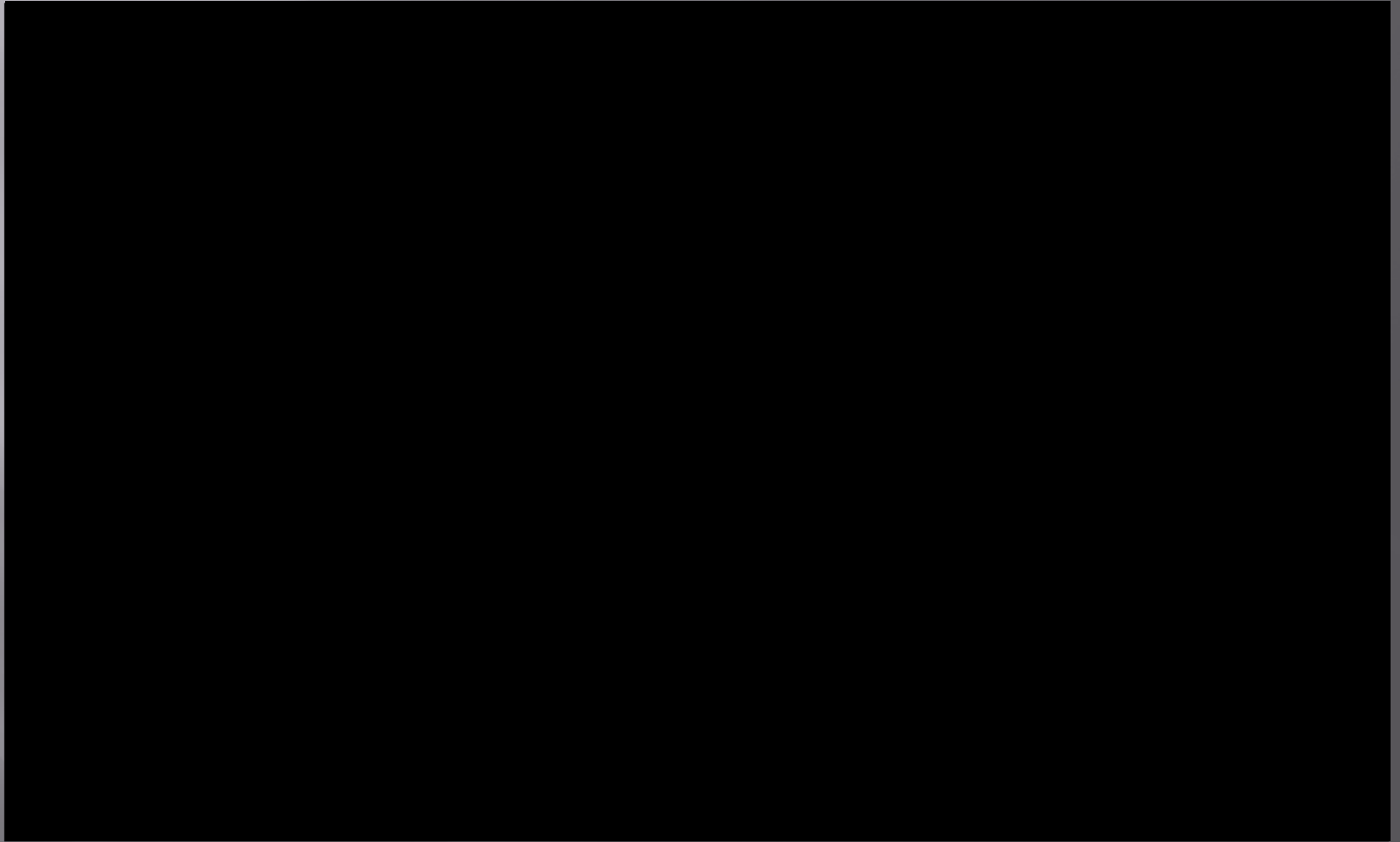
Los Angeles Sinkhole



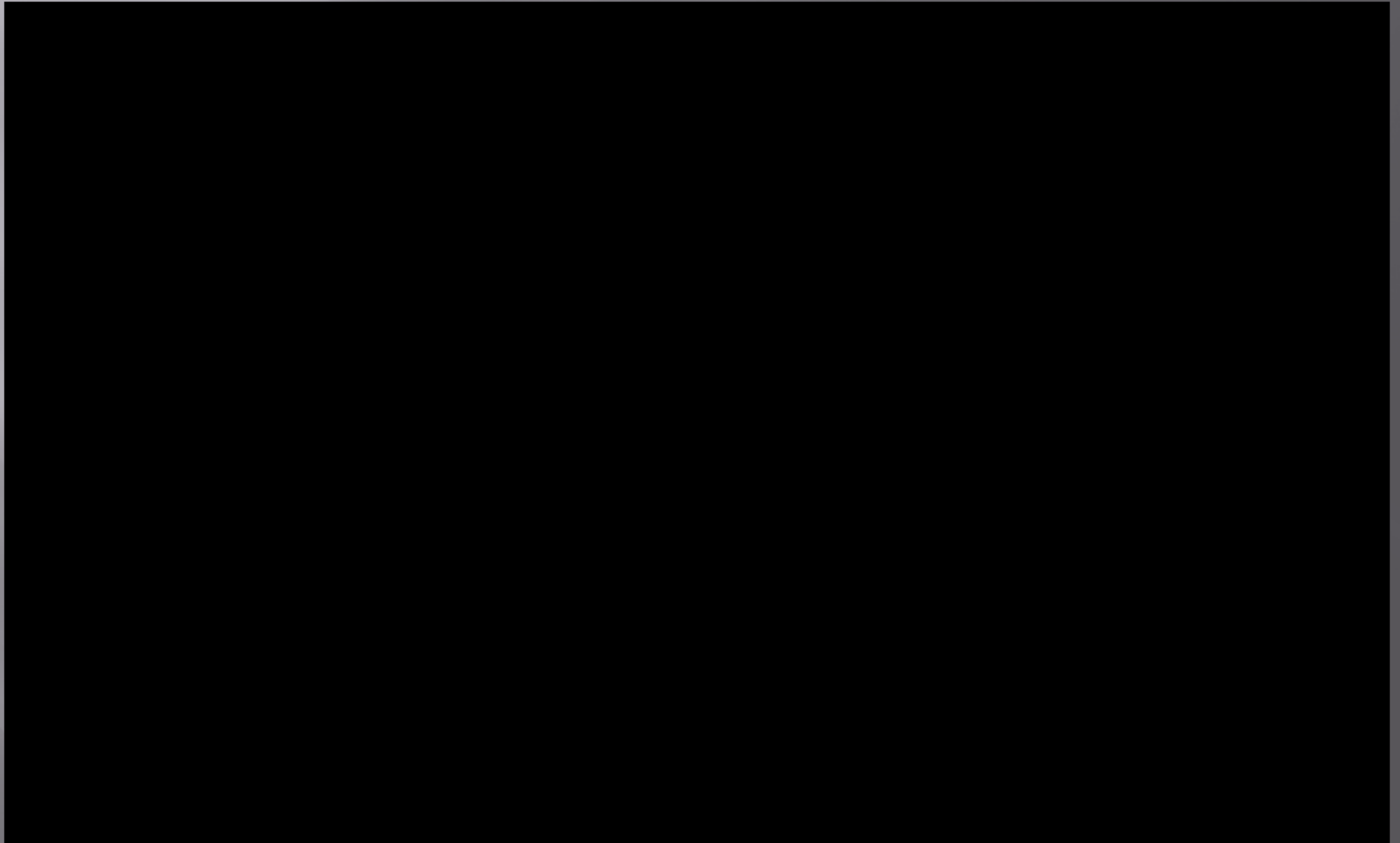
Animal Control Problems

- ▣ Attempt to locate the animal
- ▣ Attempt to determine whether it is dangerous or not
- ▣ Protect public safety by confining animal if possible or keeping people inside buildings
- ▣ Notify Animal Control
- ▣ Avoid head shots if possible if you have to dispatch the animal (head should be preserved for rabies test)

Pitbull Attacks Police Officer



Pitbull Attacks 2 People



Gas Leaks

- ▣ Can be caused by gas line ruptures, leaking gas within structure, malfunctioning gas appliance
- ▣ Ensure notification of utility companies, public works, fire department
- ▣ Direct responding units to approach from upwind if possible
- ▣ Eliminate/restrict ignition sources (cigarettes, starting vehicles, flares, light switches, etc.
- ▣ Never enter a gas filled environment or touch or move anything until safe to do so.

Flood Events



Floods

- ▣ Make an initial assessment of the area
- ▣ Stay away from the flood water
- ▣ Update dispatch of changing conditions
- ▣ Ensure notification of public works, fire department public utilities, railroad companies
- ▣ Establish detours as needed
- ▣ Use appropriate warning devices (cones, barricades, etc.
- ▣ Assist with evacuation as necessary

Traffic Device Malfunction

- ▣ Assess magnitude of hazard
- ▣ Use appropriate warning devices: patrol vehicle, flare patterns, cones, portable stop signs
- ▣ Notification: Public works
- ▣ Request additional resources

Earthquakes



Earthquakes

- ▣ Consider the extent of damage may inhibit the response of additional assistance
- ▣ Normal emergency communication systems may be inoperative
- ▣ Aftershocks may represent continuing hazards
- ▣ May be required to engage in nontraditional activities
 - Heavy rescue operations, damage assessment, organizing civilian volunteers
 - Damaged dams/levees may necessitate evacuation

Earthquake Response

- ▣ Conduct initial assessment
 - Attempt to locate survivors
- ▣ Ensure safety
 - Use extreme caution when inspecting hazards
- ▣ Secure area
 - Isolate hazards, establish detours, utilize barricades
 - Limit ingress/egress to authorized personnel
- ▣ Maintain communication
 - Notifications
 - Utilize alternate communication systems if necessary

Loma Prieta Earthquake



CHP Video



