

## 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  
Control Ewy to Montague  
Ewy  
-24 min

**WILDFIRE**

**KRON 4**

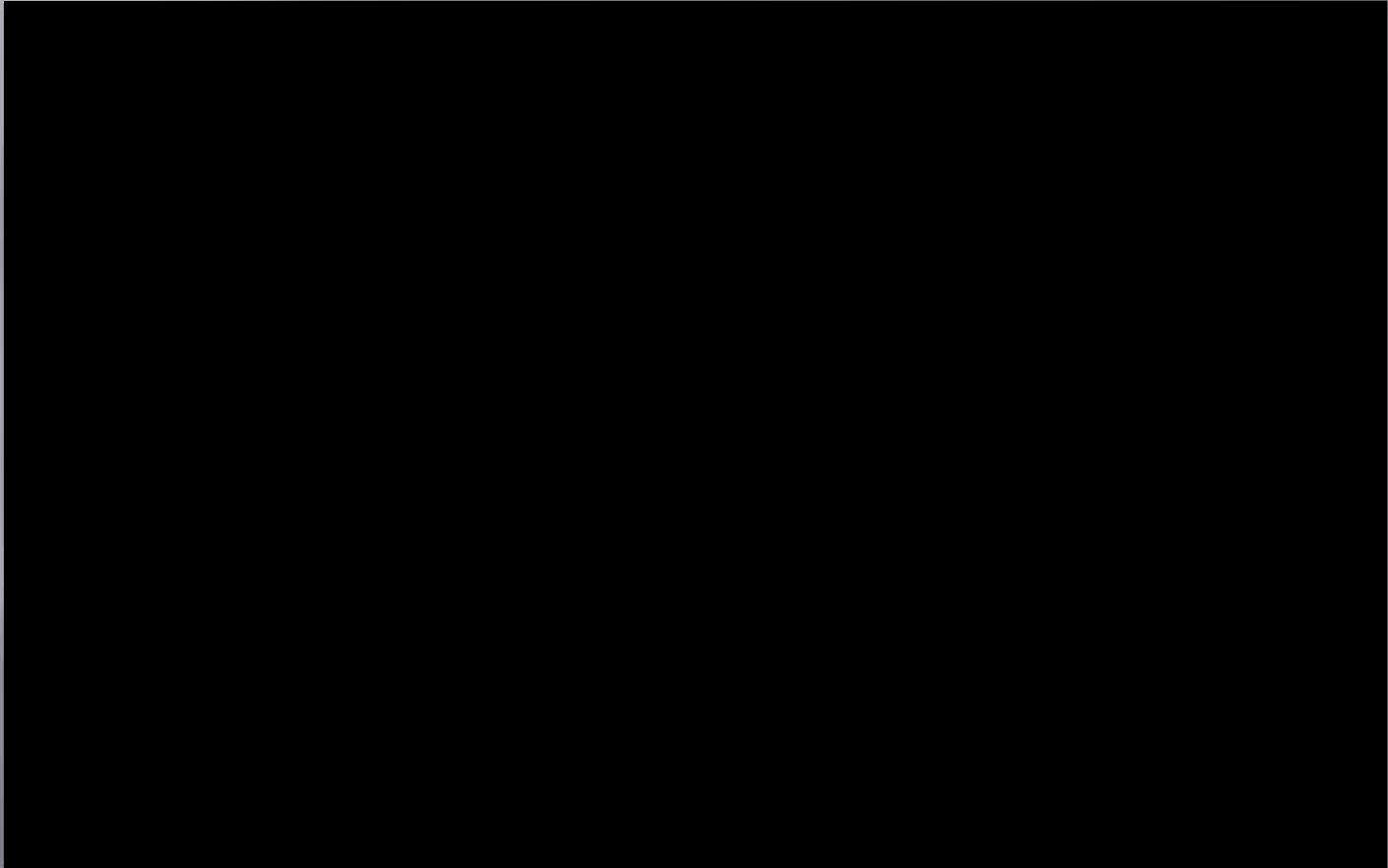
**WIRE LOCAL NEWS**

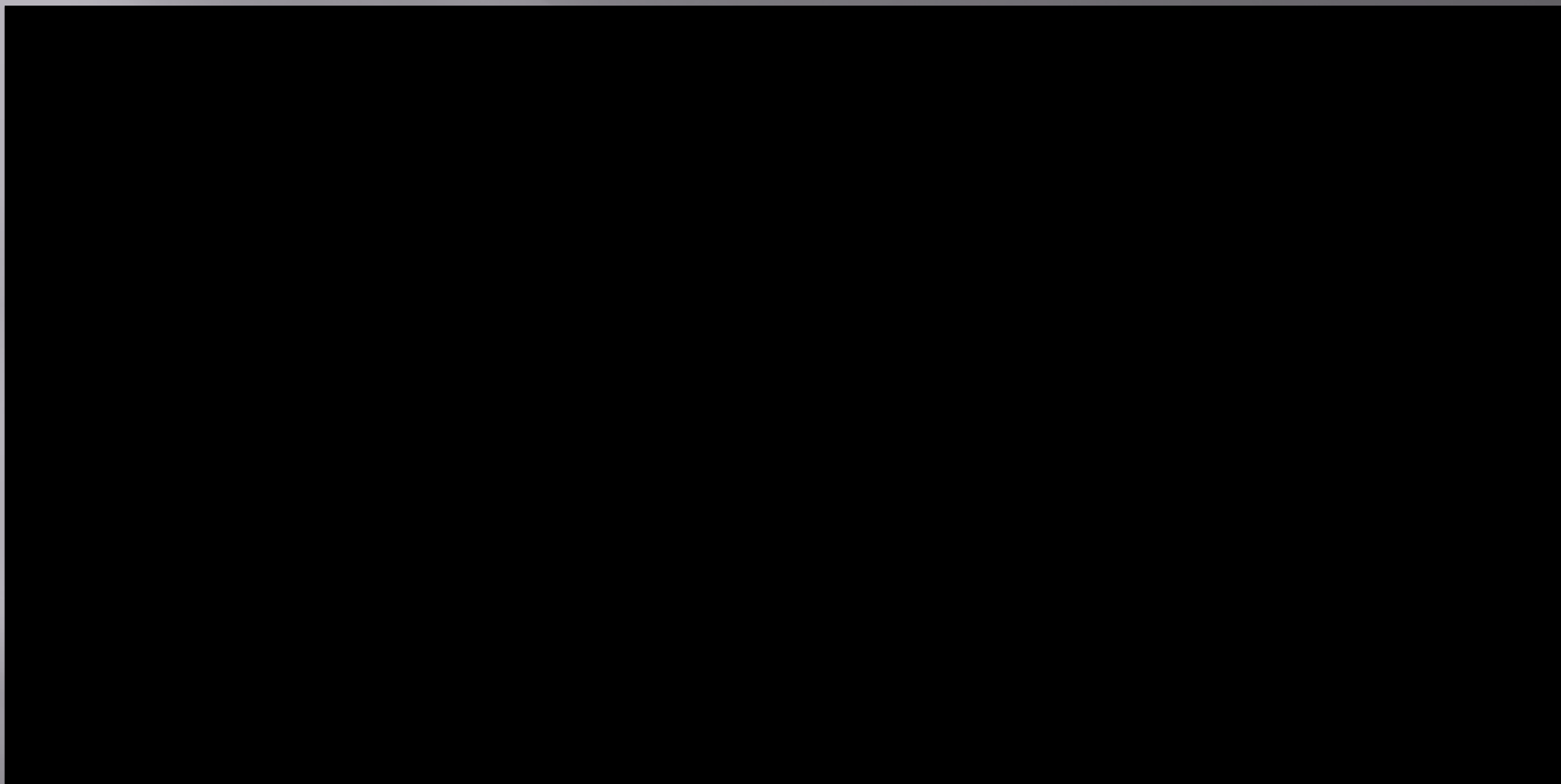
**NAPA NEWS** BOATING OUTSIDE PARADISE SKATE RINK IN ANTIOCH

**FINANCIAL** DALY CITY 86/58 HALF MOON BAY 70/54

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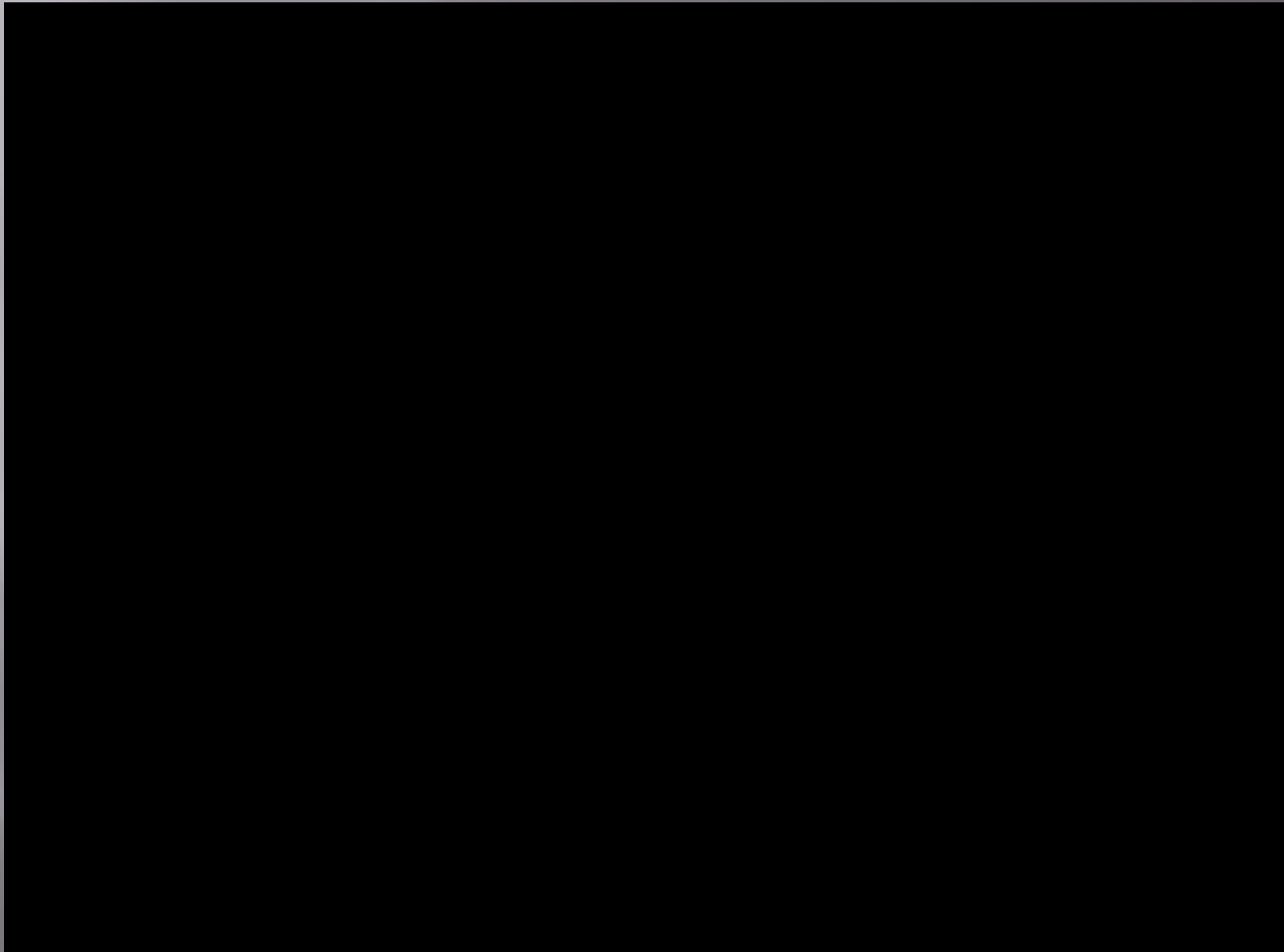
# Explosive Devices / Bomb Threats

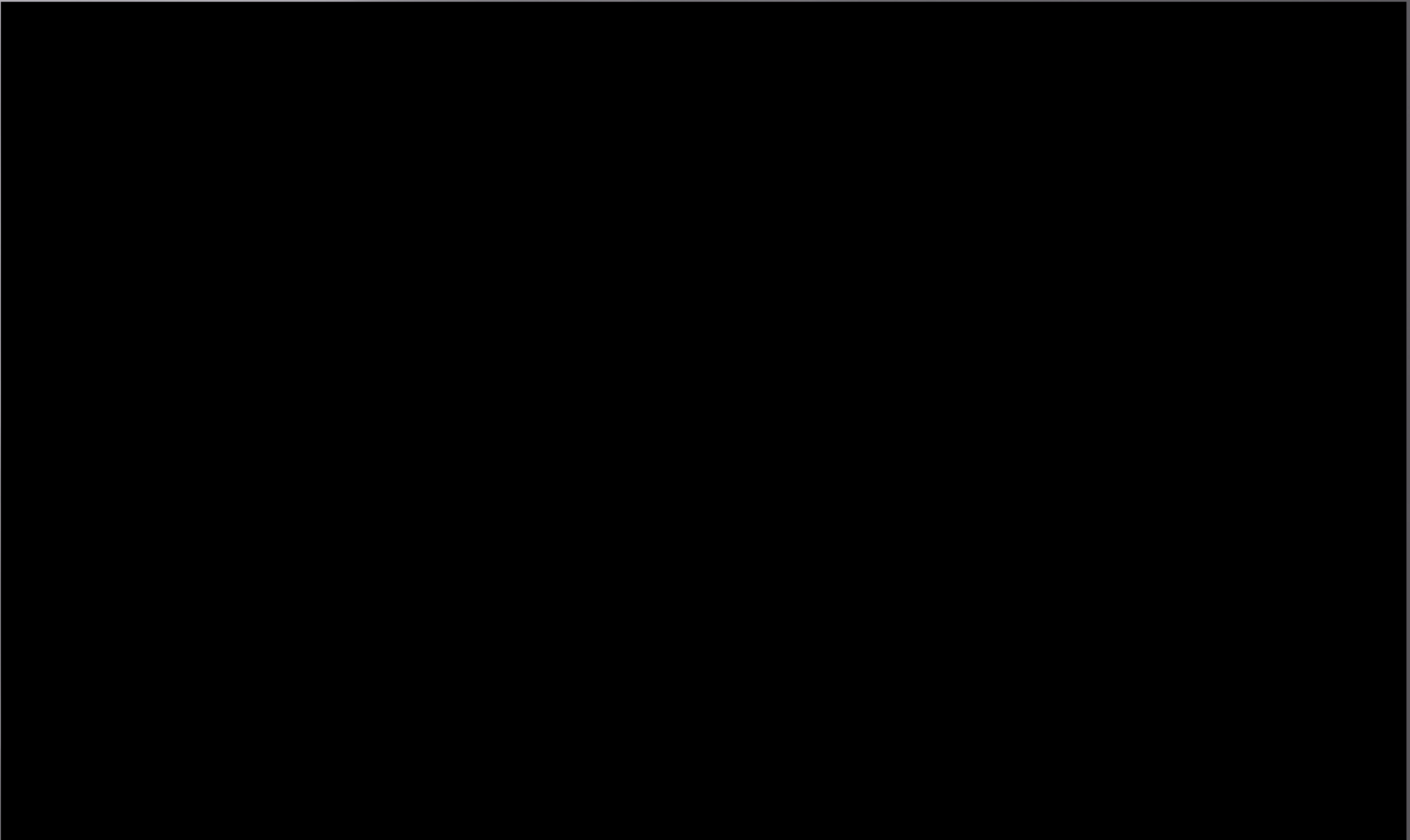






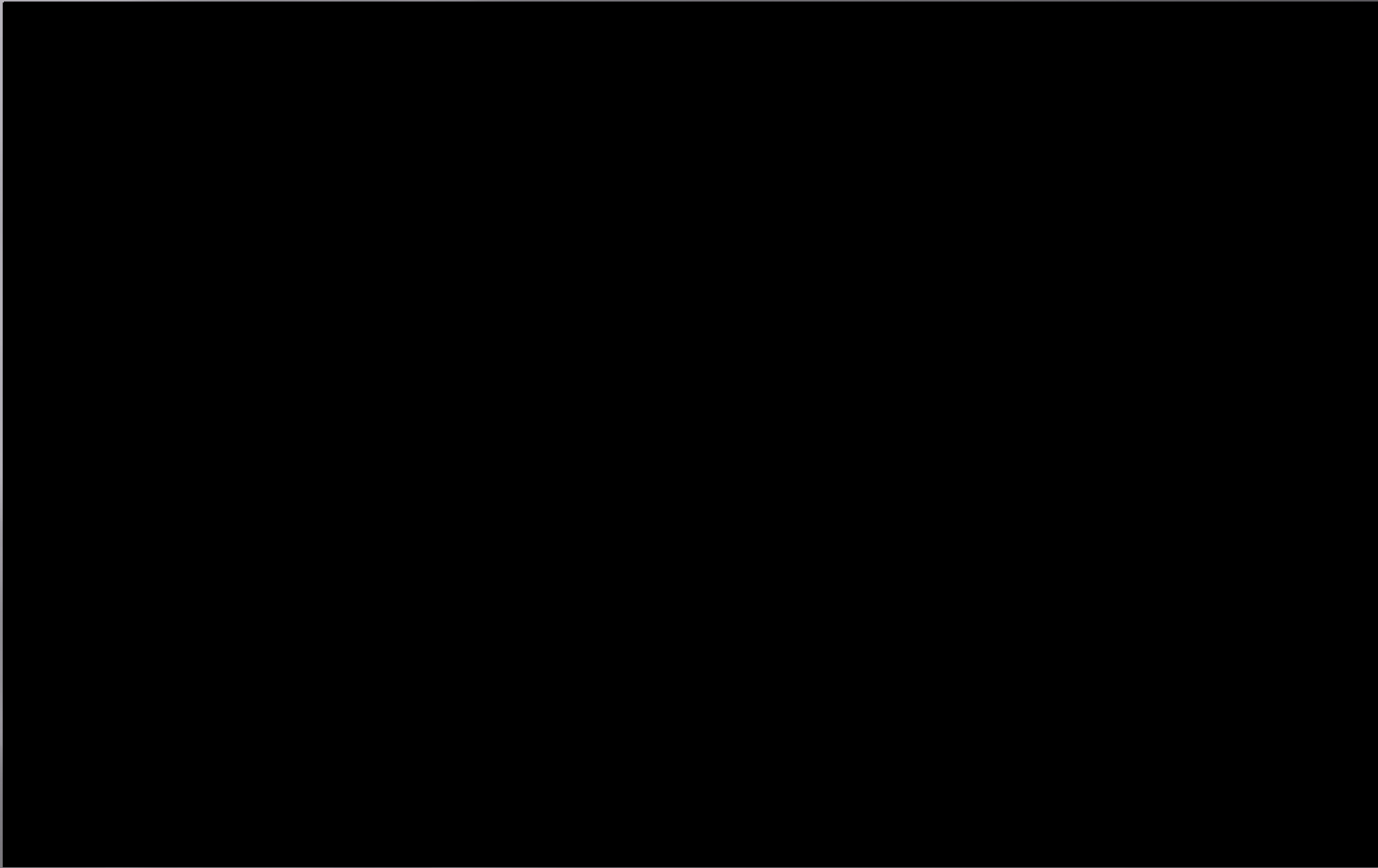


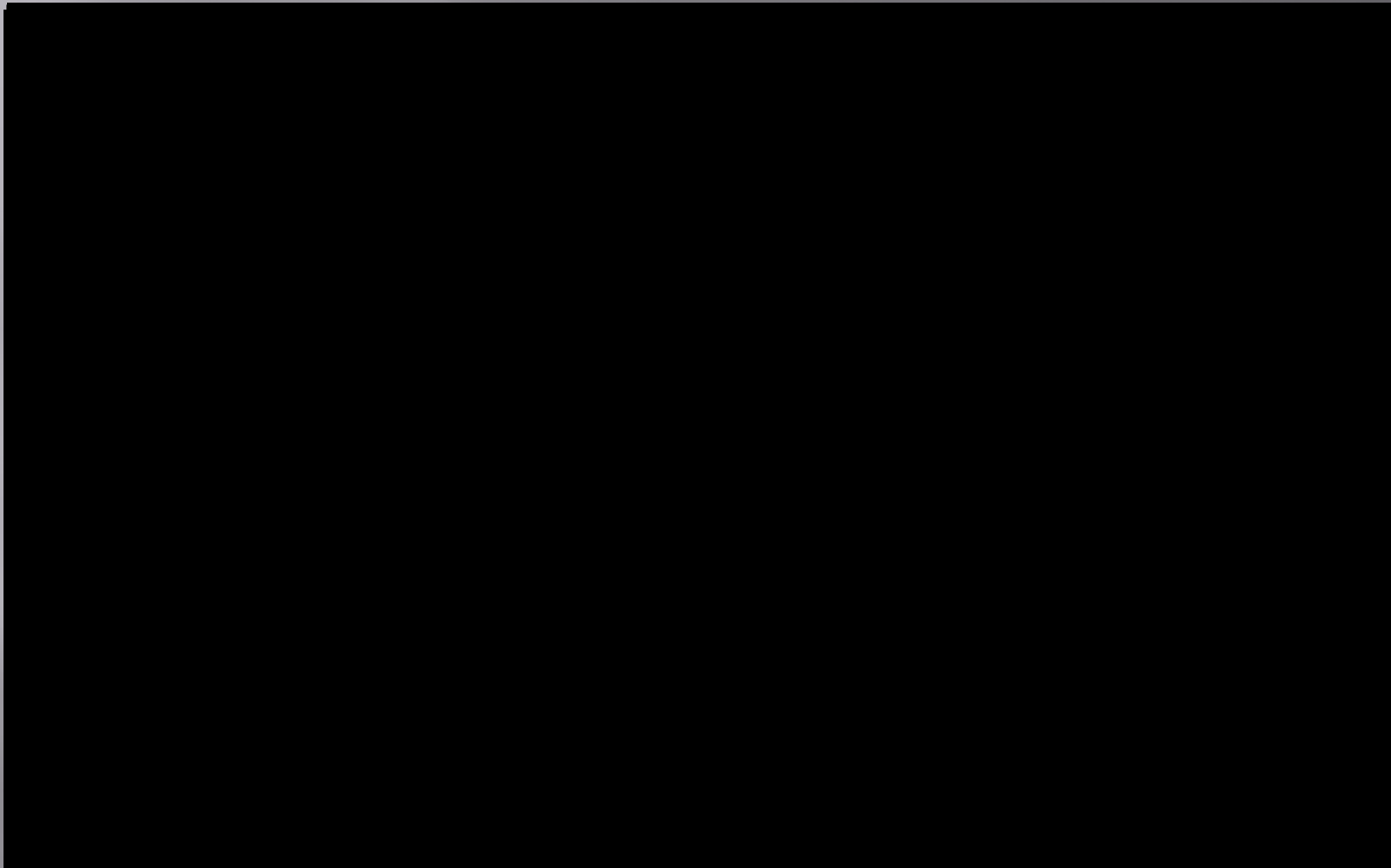


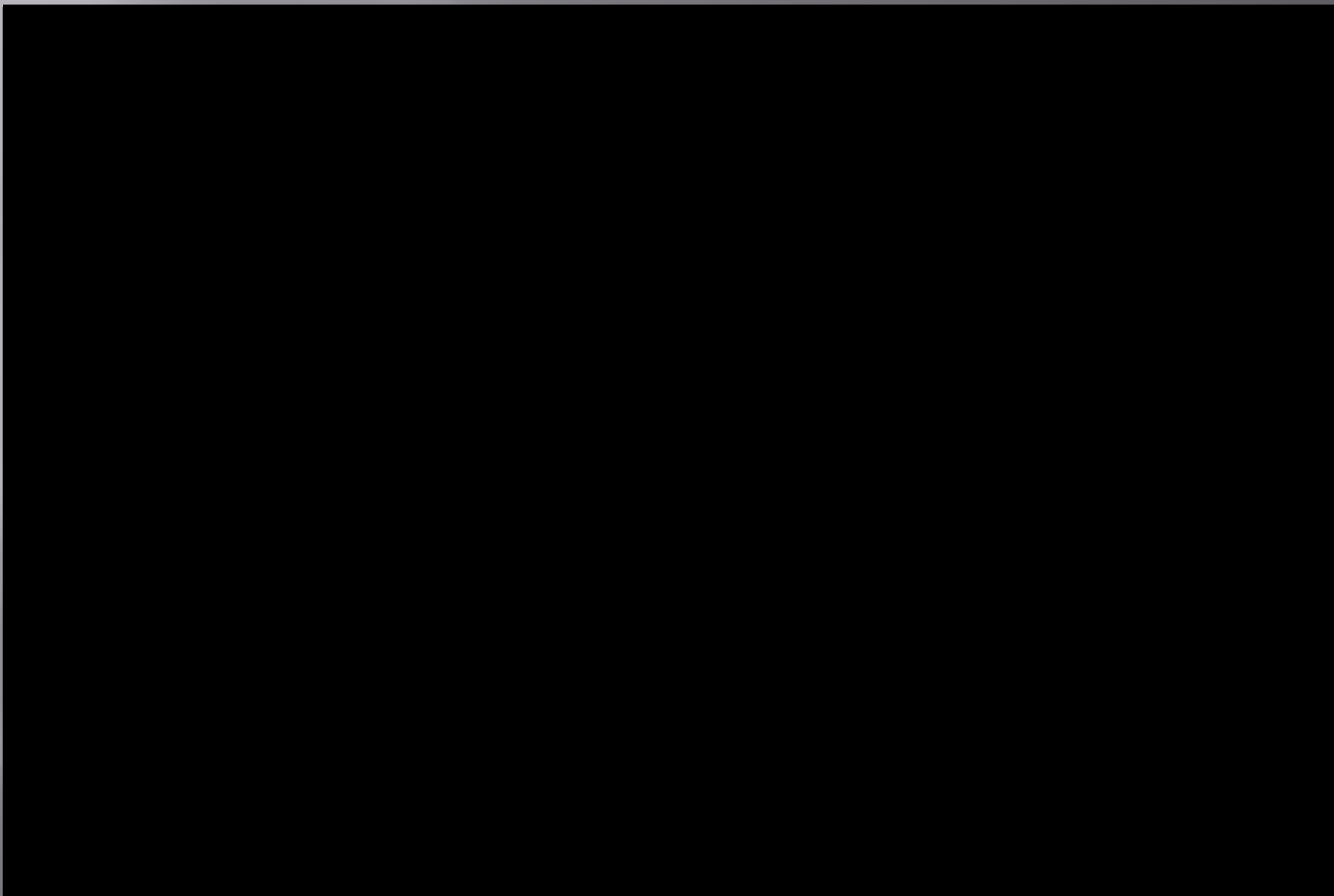




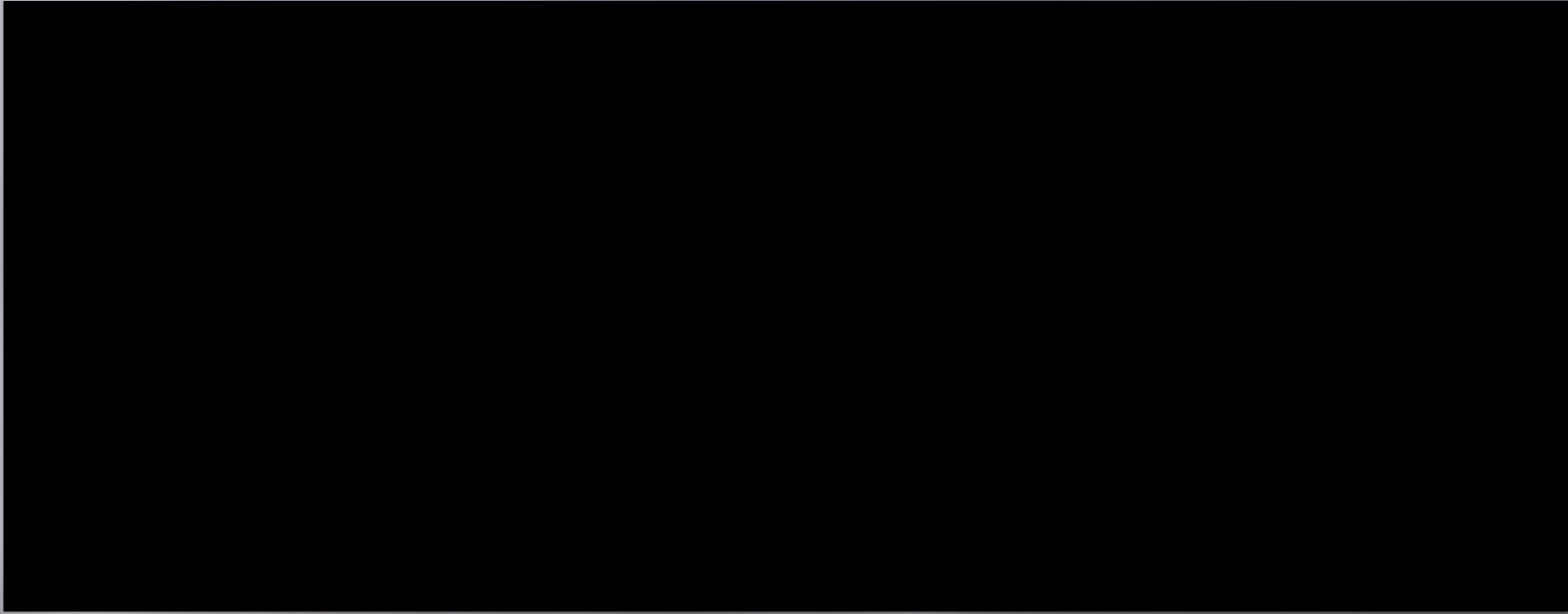


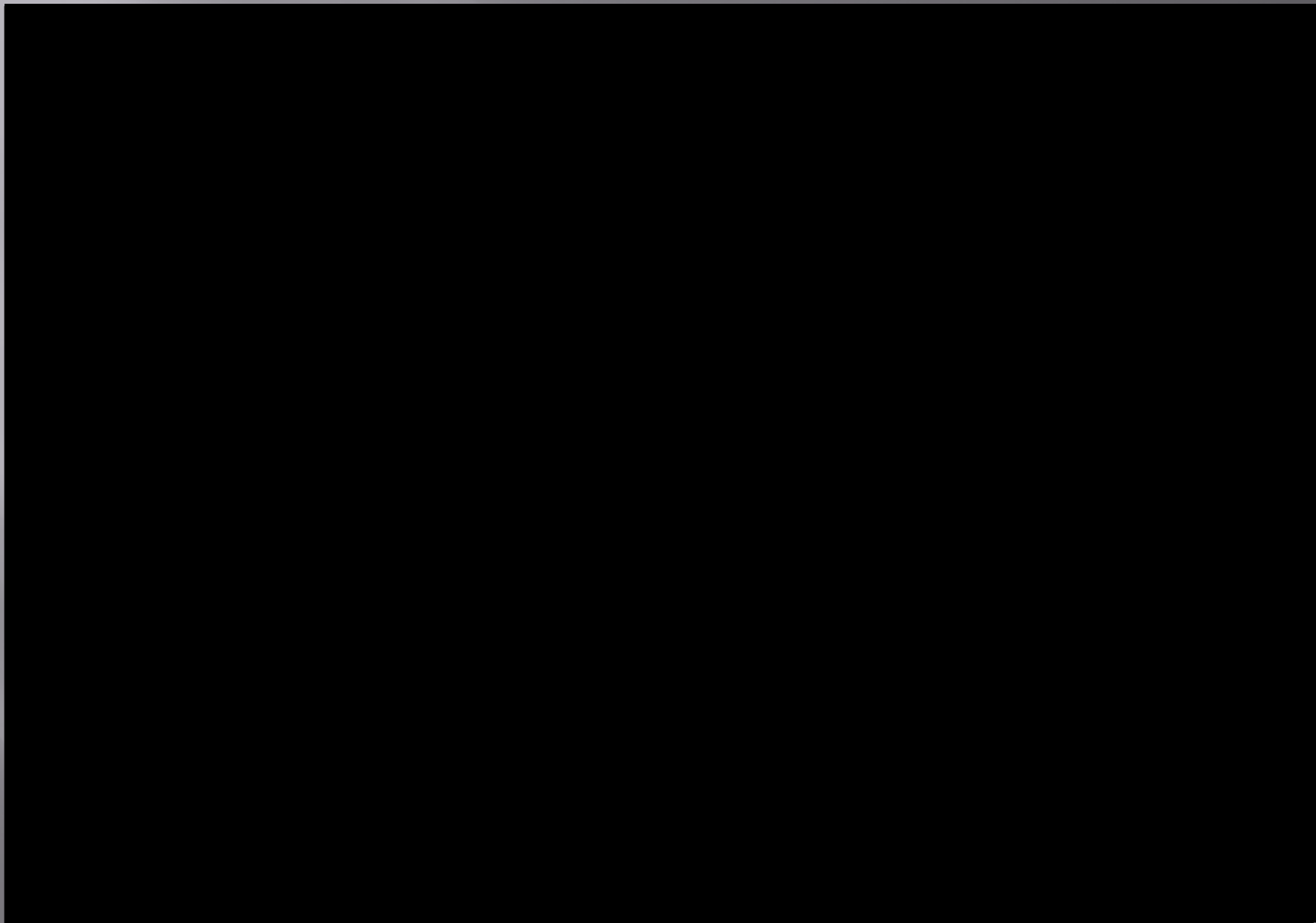












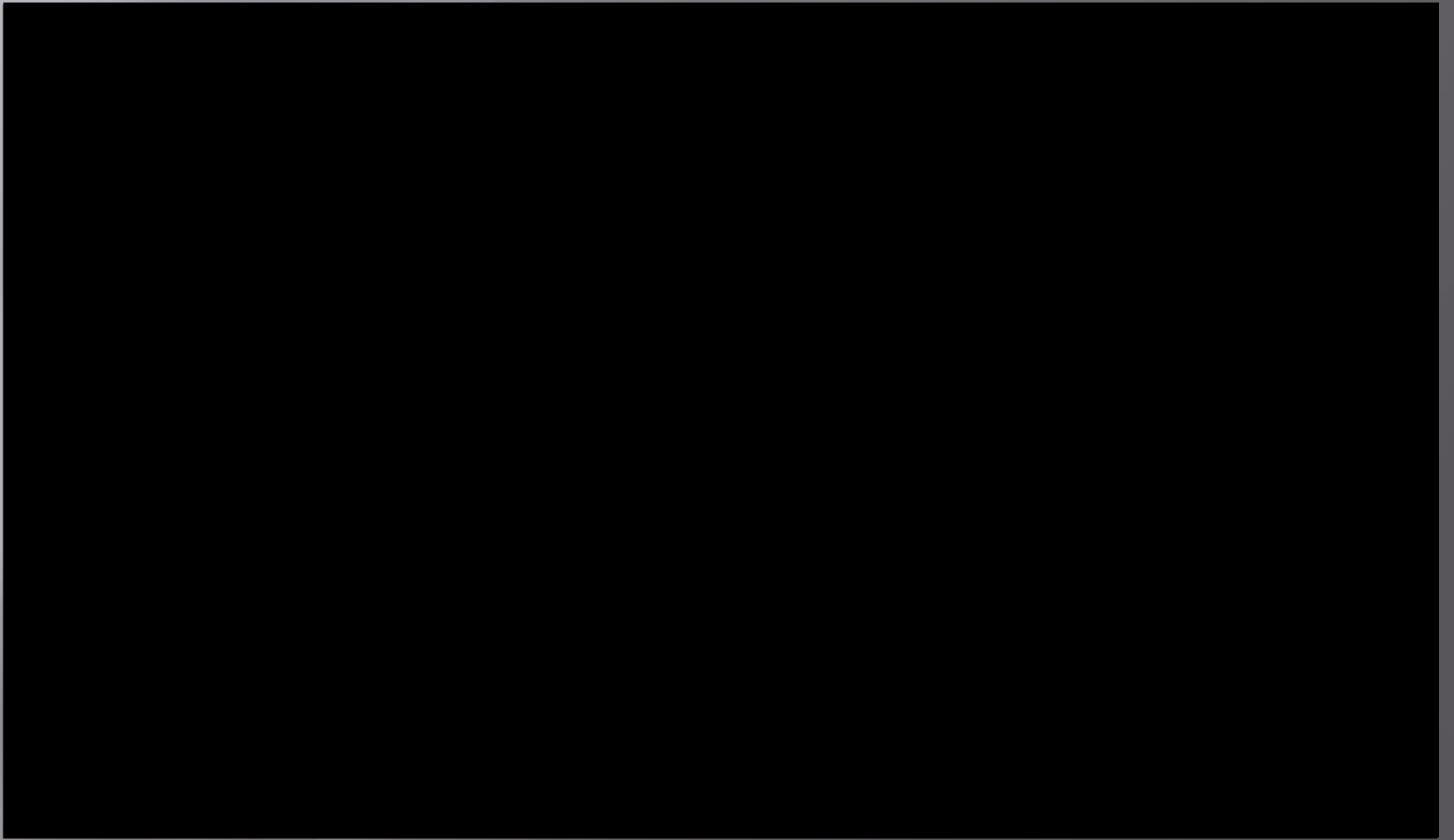
# Post Blast Scenes

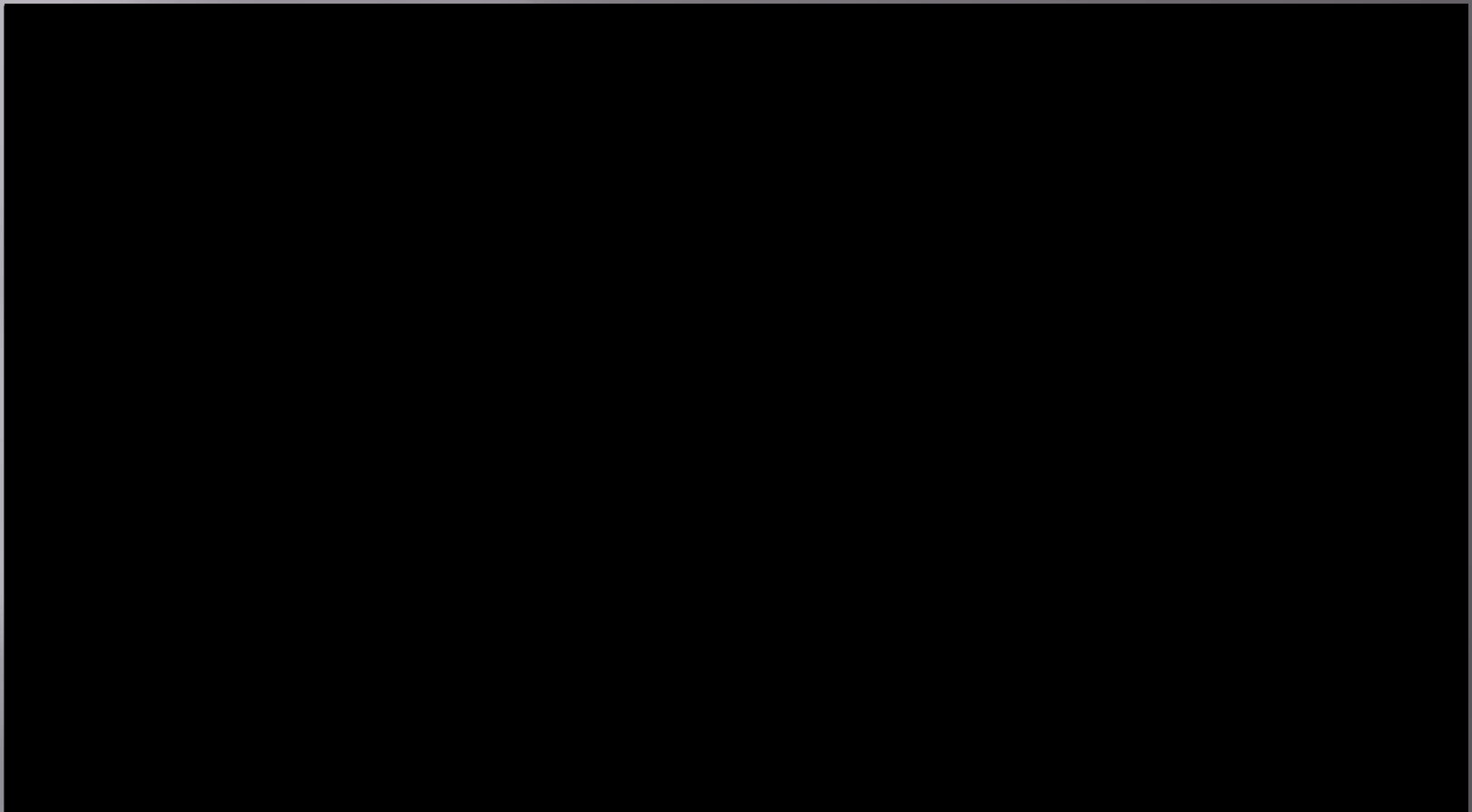


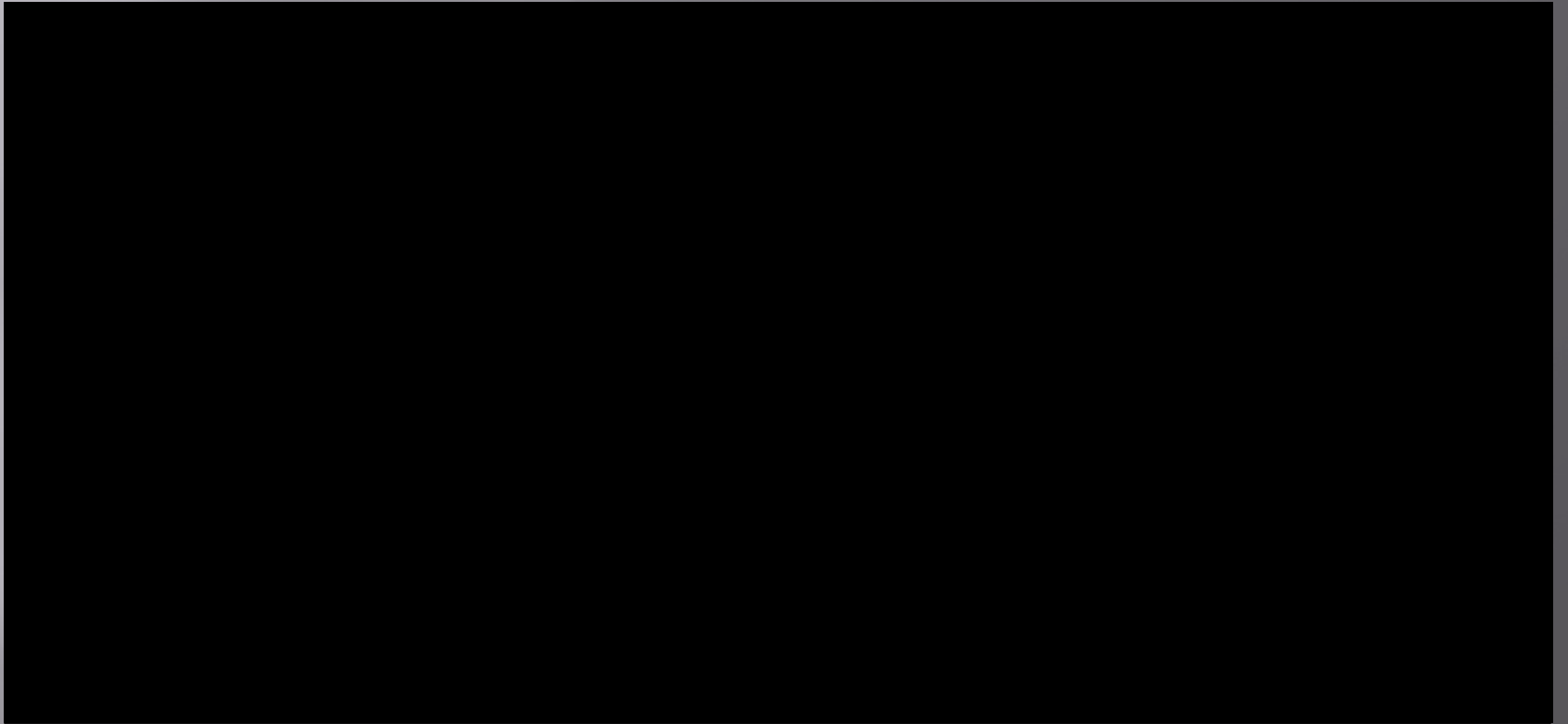
# San Bruno Pipeline Explosion











## 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)

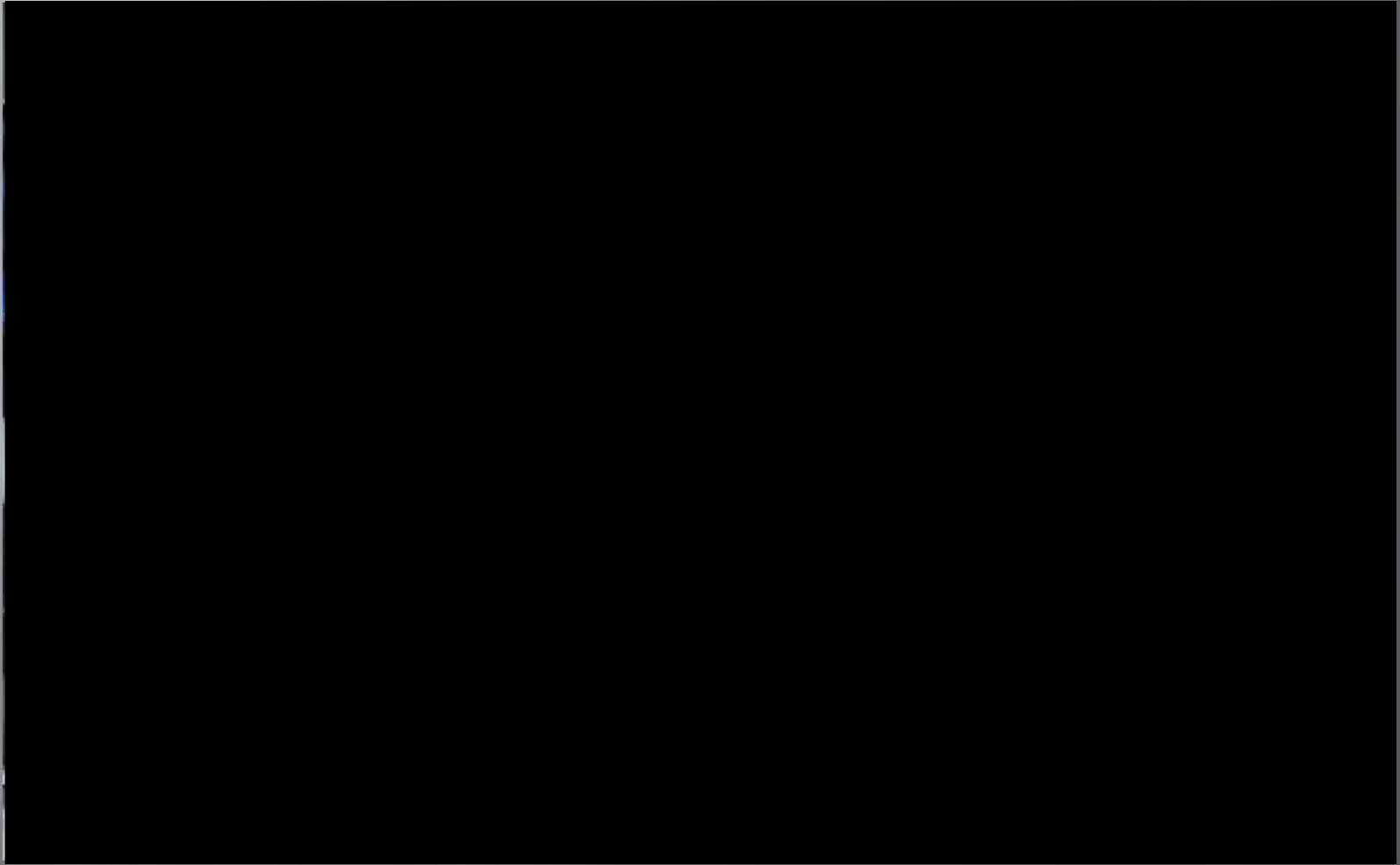
# Small Aircraft Crashes



# 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



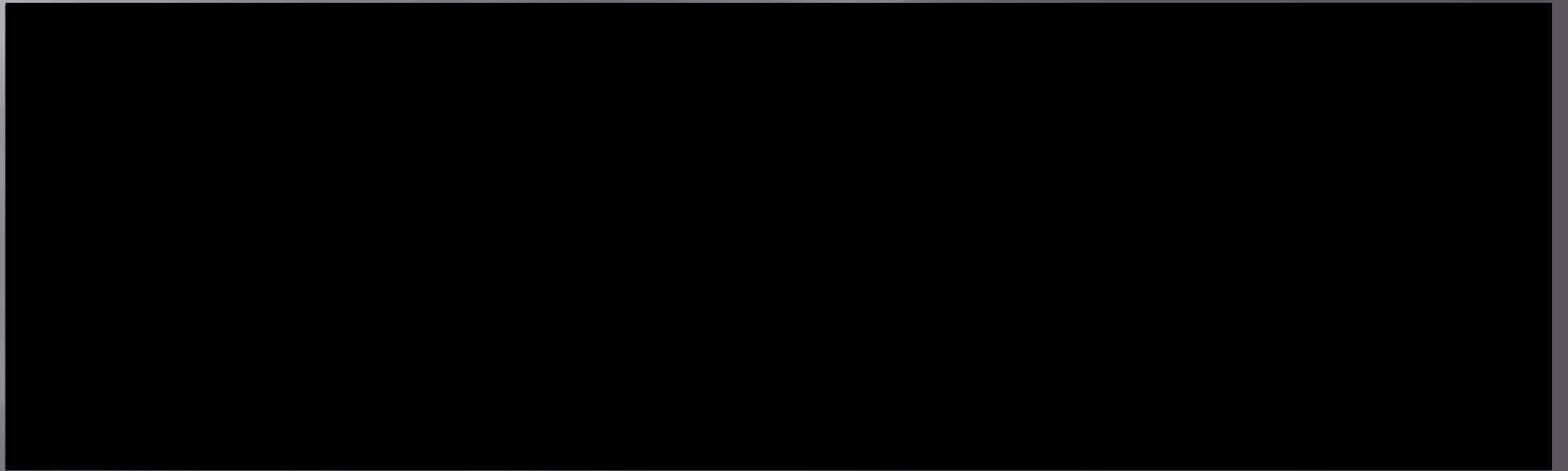
# Investigative Authority

## 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

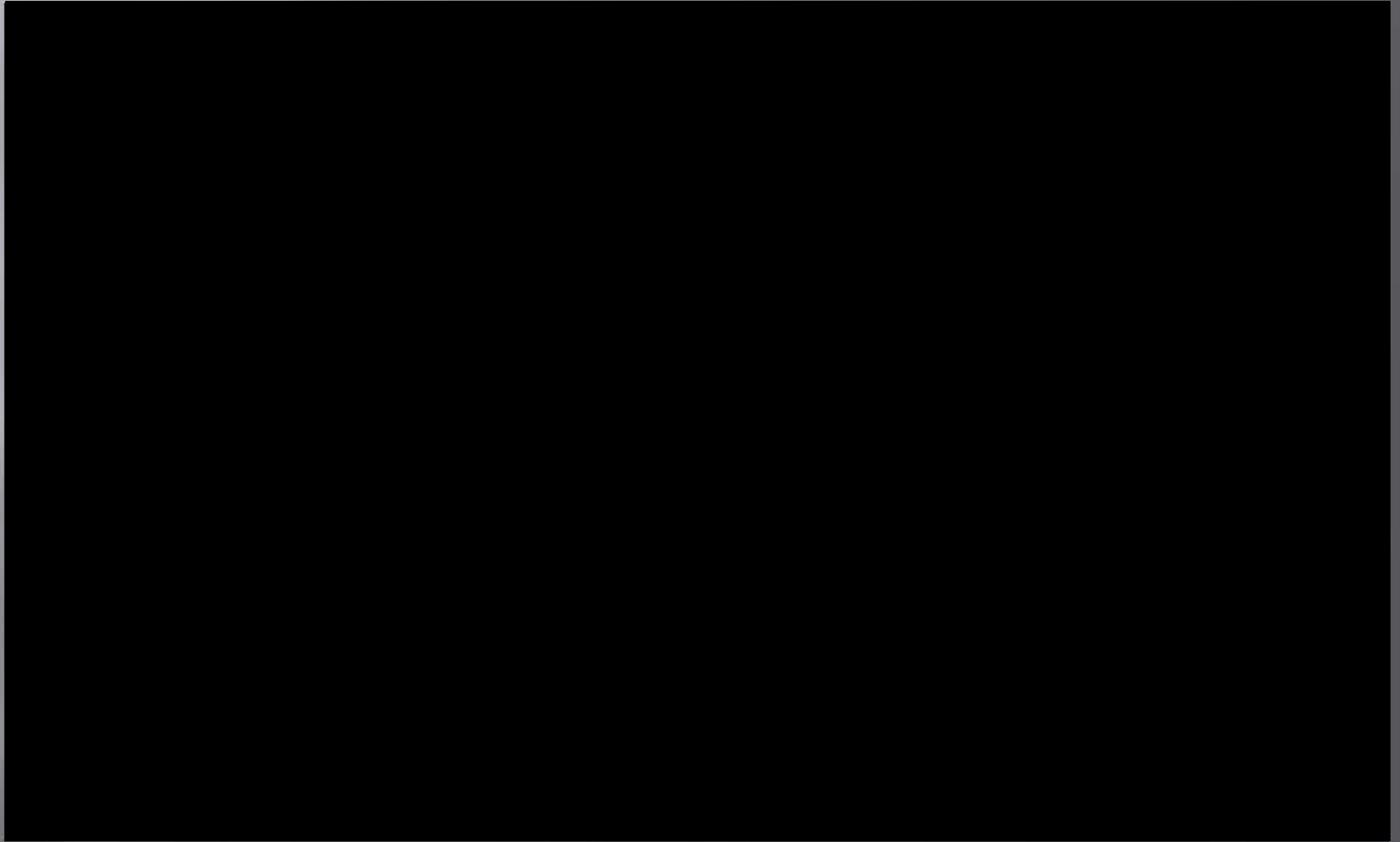




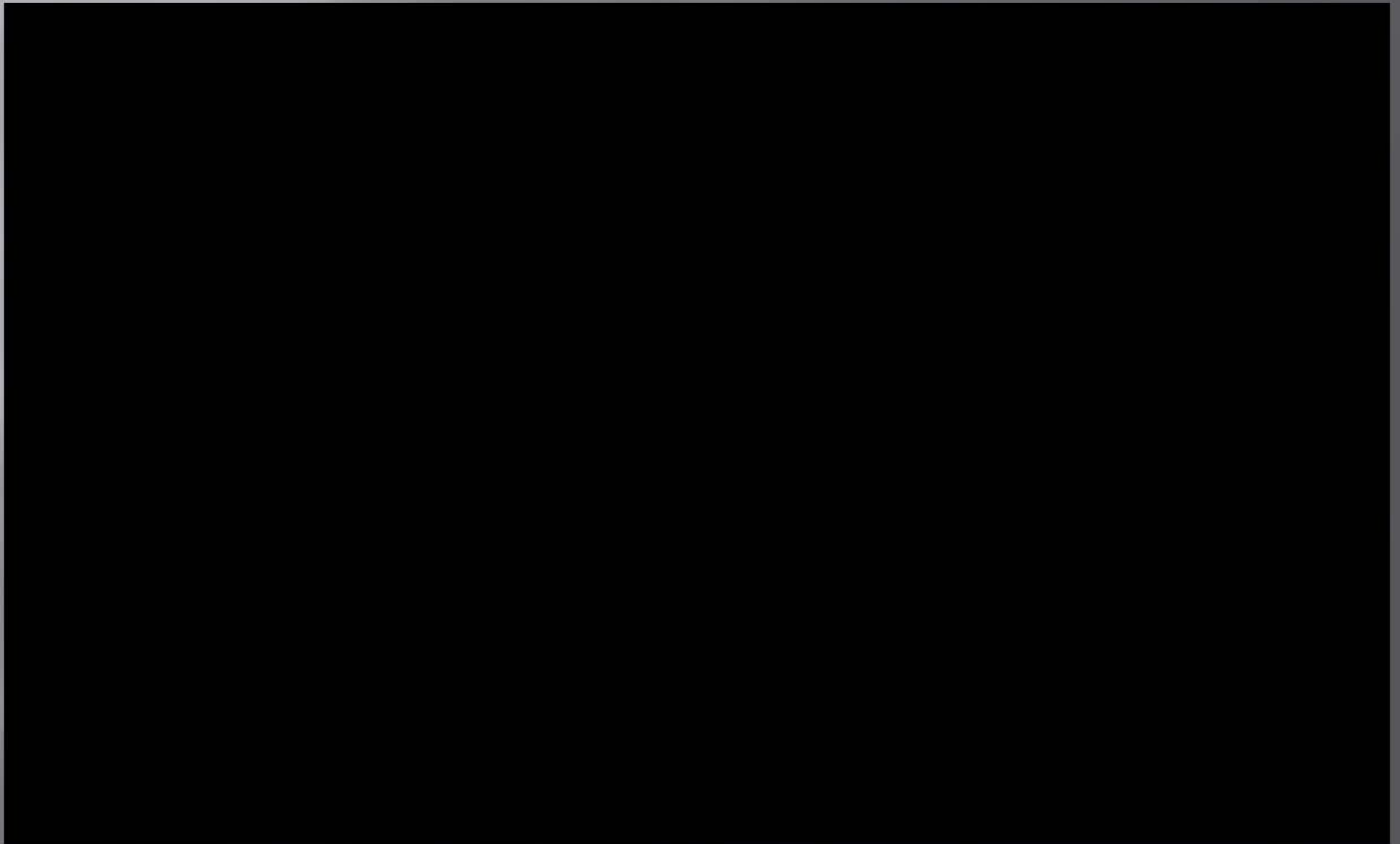
# Animal Control Problems

- ▣ 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



