

EV 09 – Critical Incidents
Session 21 – Incident Command System
LD 26 – Unusual Occurrences

Date Revised: 12/06/19

Event Goal: The goals of instruction on Unusual Occurrences are to provide students with an understanding of peace officer responsibilities at the scene of a disaster or unusual occurrence

Session Goal: Peace officers must have a basic understanding of the command systems used by both the State of California and the Federal Government.

Learning Objectives:

- Recall the definition of unusual occurrences **[26.I.A]**
- Identify the mission of law enforcement when responding to an unusual occurrence **[26.I.B]**
- Identify the responsibilities of the first responding officer on the scene of an unusual occurrence, to include:
 - Assuming initial command
 - Establishing a perimeter/protecting the incident location
 - Isolating the hazard
 - Maintaining ingress/egress control
 - Initiating appropriate notifications **[26.I.C]**
- Identify the purpose of the Incident Command System (ICS), including:
 - Responsibilities of the initial responding officer
 - Basic components of the Incident Command System (ICS)
 - Basic components of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) **[26.I.D]**

Session Time: 4.0 Hours

<p>Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power Point • Classroom with tables • Audio/visual device 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session Summary: This module focuses on the basic principles of the Incident Command System and the National Incident Management System 	
Outline	Instructor Notes
<p>I. To protect the public, peace officers must be able to identify unusual occurrences and respond rapidly, safely and efficiently based on the situation [26.I]</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. Definition of unusual occurrences [1]</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">i. An unscheduled event involving potential injury or property damage which requires a law enforcement response [26.I.A]</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b. Recognize appropriate officer actions specific to other types of unusual occurrences, including</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">i. Electrical power emergencies</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">ii. Hazardous road conditions</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">iii. Traffic device malfunctions</p>	<p>[1] Ask – What is an unusual occurrence?</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Gas leaks v. Floods vi. Animal control problems vii. Earthquakes [26.III.B.1-7] <p>II. The student will participate in a facilitated discussion on how the first officer on the scene should respond to minimize injuries, loss of life, and property damage. The depictions must minimally include the following types of actual or potential incidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Civilian aircraft crash b. Military aircraft crash c. Earthquake d. Flood e. Suspected explosive device or explosion f. Fires [26.V.A.1-6] [2] <p>III. Identify the mission of law enforcement when responding to an unusual occurrence [26.I.B] [3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establishing and maintaining law and order (i.e., Enforcement of the law) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Preventing looting ii. Assuming care and custody of prisoners b. Identifying necessary resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mobilizing and deploying required response personnel c. Enforcing emergency rules and regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Protecting vital installations ii. Controlling individuals within the affected area d. Providing emergency care for the sick and injured <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Assisting in rescue operations <p>IV. Recognize appropriate officer actions specific to other types of unusual occurrences, including [26.III.B]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Electrical power emergencies b. Hazardous road conditions c. Traffic device malfunctions d. Gas leaks e. Floods f. Animal control problems g. Earthquakes [26.III.B.1-7] <p>V. Identify the responsibilities of the first responding officer on the scene of an unusual occurrence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assuming initial command b. Establishing a perimeter/protecting the incident location c. Isolating the hazard d. Maintaining ingress/egress control e. Initiating appropriate notifications [26.I.C.1-5] <p>VI. Identify the purpose of the Incident Command System (ICS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Responsibilities of the initial responding officer b. Basic components of the Incident Command System (ICS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identify the features of ICS [43.VI.C] 	<p>[2] Ask – What are some examples of the unusual occurrences? What types of unusual occurrences have we seen in Los Angeles in your lifetime?</p> <p>[3] Ask – What is the law enforcement mission during an unusual occurrence, disaster or calamity?</p>
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<p>c. Basic components of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) [26.I.D.1-3]</p> <p>VII. Peace officers must become familiar with the risks presented by aircraft crashes and other unusual occurrences to respond safely and effectively to these types of incidents [26.III]</p> <p>a. Recognize appropriate officer actions when responding to an aircraft crash [26.III.A] [26.V.A.1] [4]</p> <p>i. Law enforcement officers are often the first to arrive at a scene of an aircraft crash. Because of this, the initial responding officers must act quickly to assess the situation and request the resources necessary to secure the area and manage the incident.</p> <p>ii. Potential hazards</p> <p>1. Release of hazardous materials could jeopardize the safety of responding officers and other emergency personnel</p> <p>2. Include but are not limited to</p> <p>a. Hazards related to aircraft fuel</p> <p>b. Health and safety hazards</p> <p>c. Hazards related to possible cargo</p> <p>iii. Guidelines and consideration for an initial responding officer who must manage an aircraft crash scene</p> <p>1. Maintain safe position</p> <p>2. Conduct initial assessment</p> <p>3. Secure area</p> <p>4. Assume command</p> <p>a. Establish preliminary command post</p> <p>b. Direct assisting unit to scene by safest routes</p> <p>c. Maintain command until relieved or emergency resolved</p> <p>iv. Agencies with investigative authority</p> <p>1. When managing the scene of an aircraft crash, officers must be aware of the agency that has investigative authority</p> <p>2. Civilian and commercial aircraft</p> <p>a. Investigative authority</p> <p>i. National transportation safety board (NTSB)</p> <p>ii. Federal aviation administration (FAA)</p> <p>b. Primary responsibility</p> <p>i. Determining actual causal factors for accident</p> <p>ii. Determining if there have been violations of FAA laws and regulations</p>	<p>[4] Learning Activity – Facilitated discussion</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Increasing number of commercial airline crashes have occurred worldwide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Result of terrorist-placed explosive devices d. Initial responding officer should take extra precaution to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Consider the possibility of the presence of explosive and secondary device ii. Secure and protect the area as a potential crime scene iii. Manage the news media and bystanders to prevent scene contamination and destruction of potential evidence e. Military aircraft [26.V.A.2] [5] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Investigative authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Branch of armed forces to which aircraft belongs ii. Primary responsibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete authority over security, scene management and determining causal factors for accident iii. Military responsibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete authority over the management of crash scene 2. Legal authority to order law enforcement and nonmilitary personnel to leave the crash site. iv. Law enforcement responsibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. May be limited to logistical support and perimeter control 2. Perimeter control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Officers have broad legal authority to restrict access to scene of military aircraft crash (18 USC) 	<p>[5] Learning Activity – facilitated discussion</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">3. Prevent the news media from entering a military aircraft crash scene4. Restrict over flights of aircraft including news media helicopters, private aircraft, etc. (Federal Aviation Regulations, Sections 91.137)5. Photography of a crash site<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Illegal under prevailing federal law (18 USC 793c)b. Potentially involves classified material <p>b. Downed power line [26.III.B.1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Guidelines<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. All downed wires should be considered energized (“hot”) regardless of appearance2. Be aware of possible hazards<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Electrocution hazards (e.g., Arcing wires)b. Possible exposures to hazardous materials from damaged transformers (e.g., Presence of PCB (polychlorinated biphenyls are mixtures of up to 209 individual chlorinated compounds)3. Do not touch anything4. Do not change environment in anyway<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. E.g., Do not move downed wires or vehicles that have wire on them5. Ensure notification of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Utility companyb. Emergency medical servicesc. Public worksd. Hazardous material response personnel <p>c. Hazardous road condition [26.III.B.2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Guidelines<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Isolate affected area<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Establish detoursb. Utilize barricades, barrier tape, etc.	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">c. Advise emergency service agencies of roadway closures and subsequent need to use alternative routes when responding to calls2. Contact media to broadcast detour information of necessary<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Ensure notification of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Utility companiesii. Public works (e.g., Water, electric, etc.)iii. Fire Department (especially if incident involved a damaged fire hydrant)iv. Hazardous material response personneld. Traffic device [26.III.B.3]<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Guidelines<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Evaluate magnitude of hazard and need for intervention2. Place appropriate warning devices<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Patrol vehicle emergency lightsb. Flare patternsc. Conesd. Portable stop signs, etc.3. Ensure notification of<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Traffic signal maintenance agency (e.g., City/County electrical division)b. Public worksc. Request additional resources if necessary<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Barricadesii. Directional lighting devicese. Gas leak [26.III.B.4]<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Guidelines<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Incident may involve:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Natural gas leak from utility linesb. Liquefied petroleum gas (CNG) from pressurized cylindersc. Compresses natural gas (CNG) from pressurized cylinders (e.g., Tube trailer trucks)2. Ensure notification of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Utility companiesb. Public worksc. Fire department3. Direct responding units to approach from upwind if possible	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">4. Eliminate/restrict possible ignition sources<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Cigarette smokingb. Starting vehicles (Catalytic converters)c. Use of flares, etc.d. Light switchese. Flashlightsf. NEVER enter gas filled environment5. NEVER touch or move anything until safe to do sof. Flood [26.III.B.5] [26.V.A.4] [6]<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Guidelines<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Make an initial assessment of area involved (e.g., Check bridges, look for fires, etc.)2. Stay away from floodwater3. Hazards may include but not limited to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Health hazards related to polluted waterb. Swift currents and possibility of being swept awayc. Unidentified hazards within water (e.g., Manholes, debris, etc.)4. Continuously update communication of ongoing and changing conditions5. Ensure notification of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Utility companiesb. Public worksc. Railroad companies6. Establish detours as needed7. Place appropriate warning devices (e.g., Barricades, barrier tape, cones, etc.)8. Assist with evacuation if necessaryi. Widespreadii. May result in high-damage areas where emergency services are needediii. During an earthquake, a chain reaction of events can occur setting off several types of incidents at one time<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. e.g., Hazardous road conditions, electrical power emergencies, fire emergencies, gas leaks, explosions, etc.iv. Consider the following with respect to earthquakes<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Extent of the damage may inhibit the response of additional assistance<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. E.g., Fire department, emergency medical services, etc.2. Extent of damage may isolate officer3. Normal emergency communication systems may be in operative	<p>[6] Learning Activity – facilitated discussion</p> <p>[7] Learning Activity – facilitated discussion</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Aftershocks may represent continuing hazards 5. Officers may be called upon to engage in nontraditional activities such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Heavy rescue operations b. Damage assessment c. Organizing/Supervising civilian volunteers v. Responding to an earthquake <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In addition to the normal considerations associated with other unusual occurrences, officers should be aware of the following when responding to earthquake related incidents. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct initial assessment b. Ensure safety c. Secure area d. Maintain communication h. Animal control problems [26.III.B.6] VIII. Recognize appropriate actions for responding to incidents involving bombs/explosive threats [26.II.C] IX. Recognize safety precautions officers should follow at the scene where a suspected bomb/explosive device has been located [26.II.D] X. Recognize appropriate actions for securing a scene where an explosive device has been located [26.II.E] XI. Identify the inherent dangers in a post-blast explosion scene [26.II.F] XII. Recognize appropriate officer actions for securing a post-blast explosion scene [26.II.G] XIII. Explosive Device [26.V.A.5] [8] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. General guidelines for securing the scene where a suspected bomb/explosive device has been located <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Touch/handle any suspicious device b. Touch any switches/wires associated with device c. Permit any radio, cellular or computer transmissions ii. Secure area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish and maintain perimeter 2. Evacuate all personnel from within designated area to safe location <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Distance depends on specific situation 3. Control ingress/egress of perimeter iii. Assume command <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notify Explosive Ordnance Disposal Personnel (EODP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use landline telephone communicates only 	<p>[8] Learning Activity – facilitated discussion</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="margin-left: 40px;">b. DSD, Emergency bomb call response 213-485-7473 <li style="margin-left: 20px;">2. Request that paramedics, emergency fire personnel and any other resources be available <li style="margin-left: 20px;">3. Direct assisting units to scene by safest response route <li style="margin-left: 20px;">4. Establish preliminary command post outside perimeter <li style="margin-left: 20px;">5. Maintain command until relieved by EODP <li style="margin-left: 10px;">iv. Gather additional information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attempt to identify and/or locate witnesses and reporting party before they leave scene <li style="margin-left: 10px;">v. Document the incident <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take necessary steps to document details of incident, including officer actions <p>XIV. Fires [26.V.A.6] [9]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="margin-left: 20px;">a. Peace officers may be called upon to act when confronted by an uncontrolled fire. A swift and appropriate response can minimize loss of life and property. <li style="margin-left: 20px;">b. Elements of the fire triangle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Three elements that must be present at the same time to have a fire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fire goes out if any element is removed <li style="margin-left: 20px;">c. Fire classifications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Must determine the class of the fire to properly and effectively extinguish the fire ii. Four classes of fires <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Class A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fuel types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Common combustibles b. Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Wood ii. Paper iii. Cloth iv. Fibers v. Some plastics 2. Class B <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fuel types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Flammable liquids ii. Petroleum based materials b. Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gasoline ii. Oil/grease iii. Solvents iv. Flammable gasses v. Cooking oils vi. Vinyls 	<p>[9] Learning Activity – facilitated discussion</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">vii. Some plastics3. Class C<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Fuel types<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Energized electrical equipmentb. Examples<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Generatorsii. Appliancesiii. Wiringiv. Energized (“hot”) electrical panels4. Class D<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Fuel types<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Combustible metalsb. Examples<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Aluminumii. Magnesiumiii. Titaniumiv. Phosphorousv. Potassiumiii. An easy method to remember the ABC classifications is to remember the words “Ash”, “Barrel” and Current.”d. Fire extinguishers/methods of extinguishing fires<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Fire extinguishers are designed to extinguish certain classes of firesii. Common types of mechanical fire extinguishers officers may encounter<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Pressurized water (i.e., “Class A extinguisher”)2. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) (i.e., “Class BC extinguisher”)3. Dry chemical (i.e., “Class BC extinguisher”)4. All purpose (i.e., “Class ABC extinguisher”)e. Recognize the appropriate methods for extinguishing each class of fire [26.II.A]<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Methods of extinguishing fires<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Once an officer has determined the class of fire involved, appropriate measures can be taken to safely extinguish the fire (i.e., Remove source of heat, fuel or oxygen).2. Class A – Common combustibles<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Cool with waterb. Smother with nonflammable materialc. Removal of fuel (e.g., Clear the brush).d. Pressurized water extinguishere. All-purpose extinguisher3. Class B – Flammable liquids; petroleum based materials	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Smothering (removing source of oxygen)b. Carbon dioxide extinguisherc. Dry chemical extinguisherd. All-purpose extinguisher4. Class C – energized electrical equipment<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Carbon dioxide extinguisherb. Dry Chemical extinguisherc. All-purpose extinguisherd. Disconnect power source before extinguishinge. Once disconnected, method for extinguishing fire will depend on actual material burning5. Class D – combustible metals<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Heat-absorbing extinguishing medium which is not reactive with burning metalb. Specialized extinguishing agentsc. Involved hazardous materials that may require specialized equipment<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Difficult to controlii. i.e., Vehicle fire where burning aluminum and magnesium involvedii. Fire emergencies<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Peace officers do not have the same expertise, equipment or training as firefighters<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Actions an officer may undertake at the scene of a fire emergency will generally be limited.f. Identify risk versus benefits/gains of entering a burning structure [26.II.B]<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Factors officers should consider prior to entering a burning structure<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Officer safety<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Always paramount in determining actionsb. Ability to enter a burning structure or attempt to aid persons who are trapped may be hindered by the lack of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Protective clothingii. Breathing apparatusiii. Specialized equipmentiv. Technical training2. Rapid changes3. Rescue attempts	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Make every attempt to alert potential occupants without entering the buildingb. Responsibilities at a fire scene may be limited by specific agency policies<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. LAPD has no policy regarding rescues. It is up to the officer to determine if a rescue should be performed <p>4. Risk assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Prior to any attempt by a peace officer to enter a burning structure or perform a rescue action<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Must consider the risks versus the benefit gainb. Consider the following risk factors prior to entering a burning structure:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Structure<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. General structural integrity of building2. Location of safest ingress/egress points3. Type of occupancy/content of buildingii. Trapped individual(s)<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Number, age, capabilities, etc. of trapped individual(s)2. Location of trapped individual(s) within structure3. Likelihood of officer reaching trapped individual(s) without jeopardizing safetyiii. Nature of fire<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Location of fire within structure2. Evidence of placards, signs or other evidence indicating toxic, combustible or explosive materials3. Hazardous conditions association with fireiv. Other factors	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Estimated time of arrival of fire personnelc. Actions within a burning structure<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Remember that entering a burning building structure is very dangerous for an officer without proper equipment and training.ii. Officers should always consider risk versus benefit/gain!d. Trapped officer	
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