Chapter 6 - Emergency and Disaster

• 5-06/000.00 - Emergency and Disaster

This chapter sets forth a general policy statement which defines and prioritizes the respondent activity in instances of emergency and disaster.

• 5-06/000.05 - Basic Policy

The policy of this Department during disasters or civil disorder is as follows:

- To protect life and property and to initiate and support rescue operations;
- To suppress the incident in a timely and judicious manner, through the use of necessary resources; and
- To request, coordinate, and deploy mutual aid resources as necessary and in accordance with state and local mandates.

• 5-06/000.10 - Responsibility of the Sheriff - Emergency Conditions

The Emergency Services chapter 2.68, part 5, of the County Code relating to emergency services designates the Sheriff as the Director of Emergency Operations with responsibility for coordinating emergency operations following whole, or partial, activation of the County Operational Area Organization.

The Operational Area Organization is defined as an intermediate level of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) consisting of the county and all political subdivisions within the county.

The Sheriff, as Director of Emergency Operations, shall have the following duties:

- To establish and maintain the County Emergency Operations Center to serve the operational area upon activation of the Operational Area Organization;
- To coordinate the utilization of county, local government, state, and federal resources within the operational area;
- To coordinate operations conducted by local governments in the County Operational Area in accordance with approved mutual aid and operations plans consistent with the authority of the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, as Operational Area Coordinator;
- To disseminate emergency information and instructions to the public;
- To collect and disseminate emergency information to concerned jurisdictions and agencies;
- To request the Chief Administrative Officer to requisition personnel and/or property as necessary for the conduct of emergency operations;
- To select and designate, at his discretion, members of an Operations Advisory Council to advise and assist him in the performance of his duties as Director of Emergency Operations. The composition of such an advisory council shall be determined on the basis of the situation prevailing at the time; and

- To respect, insofar as possible, in carrying out the above duties, the integrity of local government entities, and the unity of their service forces.

• 5-06/000.11 - Duty Emergency Operations Center Team Chief

A chief shall be identified on a rotating monthly basis to manage the County and Department Emergency Operations Center (EOC). He shall act on behalf of the Sheriff and discharge the duties as the Deputy Director of Emergency Operations in the County EOC. He shall also function as the Department Incident Commander in the Department Operations Center (DOC). These duties are as follows:

Deputy Director of Emergency Operations (DDEO)

The duty chief is the DDEO for the county following the activation of the County Emergency Operations Center. He is the Sheriff's designated manager of the county EOC and all of its team members. These teams are comprised of selected Department personnel and members of other county departments. The duty chief shall discharge the responsibilities of the Sheriff in his role as the Director of Emergency Operations as defined in County Code 2.68, as listed above.

Department Incident Commander

As the Department incident commander, the duty chief discharges the responsibilities of the Sheriff through a chain of command which is developed to deal with an emergency and supersedes the normal Department chain of command. This chain of command includes an EOC team and field commands developed to deal directly with the emergency, station/unit activities, and other regional/divisional activities as they relate to the emergency.

The Department incident commander may also perform the Sheriff's duties as the County's Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator for the Operational Area as described in the County Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Organization Operations Plan.

The Department incident commander may also act as the coordinator of law enforcement activities on behalf of the Sheriff in his role as the Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator for Region I (Los Angeles and Orange Counties) as described in the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan. He may also act as the point contact between Region I and any other Law Enforcement Region in the state.

• 5-06/000.15 - Responsibility of Department Members - Emergency Conditions

In the event of a major disaster such as a catastrophic earthquake, any natural or manmade disaster, or national, state, government declared emergency, the following shall occur:

- On-duty personnel shall remain at their assignments until properly relieved;
- Off-duty personnel who are scheduled for the next shift shall report to their unit of assignment as soon as possible after stabilizing their families; and

- All other off-duty personnel shall contact their unit of assignment and monitor radio and television for Emergency Alerting System (EAS) instructions.

If travel to one's unit of assignment is impossible, personnel shall report to the nearest operational Sheriff's station or facility. If unable to reach a Department facility, personnel shall report to the nearest law enforcement agency for deployment. Expeditious notification to one's unit of assignment through the best available means remains a responsibility of the individual employee.
In order to facilitate identification of Department personnel who are deployed to another facility or outside agency, deputy personnel shall maintain at their residences, one of the following:

- Class "A" uniform;
- Class "B" uniform; or
- Department raid jacket.

• 5-06/000.20 - Emergency Operating Procedures

The EOP manual is a principal source of data and will be regarded as the primary procedural reference throughout this chapter.

Not included in this chapter are the "Emergency Operating Procedures" (EOPs), which are numerically indexed, categorized by subject and kept as a separate manual. The EOPs are detailed procedures that address specific types of events and support activities.

It is important to note that these procedural guidelines are regularly revised to conform to newly endorsed or changed policy. The Emergency Operations Bureau is responsible for reviewing the EOP Manual annually, updating and disseminating procedural revisions or additions to the appropriate units.

All field personnel and support unit staff of the rank of sergeant and above, shall be held responsible for the contents of the EOP manual. Unit commanders are responsible for maintaining the manual at their respective facilities.

Concerned division chiefs shall be the approval authority for EOPs.

• 5-06/000.25 - Supplemental Emergency Plans

Unit commanders shall be responsible for the development of supplemental emergency plans for their respective facilities.

The plans shall include a atation/facility EOC organization chart and current station/facility EOC team rosters.

Procedural guidelines for station/unit mobilization and public/private sector resource allocation shall also be addressed.

Of particular concern are potential hazards within station/unit jurisdictions such as oil refineries, airports, marinas, major fault zones, and dams.

Local Department emergency plans should correspond with the planning efforts of contract cities, major industrial centers and other critical facilities in the station/unit area.

Station/unit planners shall refer to the EOP manual, the State's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) regulations and guidelines and appropriate incident specific portions of the County Multihazard Functional Plan. These documents should be a part of station/unit libraries and are intended to give direction and guidance when developing plans.

SEMS is the system required by Government Code section 8607 for the management of multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional emergencies in California.

One of the organizational levels that is activated during an emergency is field response. The Incident Command System (ICS) is a part of field response and is a critical tool that has been developed to assist incident commanders with a flexible method of organizing activities in an emergency or disaster situation.

The ICS is divided into functional areas under the incident commander. These areas are defined in EOP 1-7. The staffing procedures and general operating guidelines may also be found in EOP 1-7.

These functional areas are duplicated in the station/unit EOC or DOC, to assist with management of the incident. Command of the incident must remain at the field level.

• 5-06/000.30 - Unusual Occurrence Control Number (UO)

An unusual occurrence control number is a 901 series overtime number issued by Financial Programs Bureau, during business hours, for the purpose of tracking overtime and other expenditures connected to an unusual event. During non-business hours, these control numbers are issued by the Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau Media Section. When noted in the control number section of an Overtime Worked Report (SH-R-251), the overtime worked becomes indexed by that number when it is submitted to C.W.T.A.P.P.S. This action supports the recovery of overtime data for recapitulation reports, and cost recovery when applicable.

The control number may also be utilized in conjunction with the Department's Mobile Digital Communications System (MDCS) to track regular and overtime activities connected to a specific event.

It is important to note that the issuance of a control number does not create funding nor automatically assign indebtedness elsewhere, it simply serves as a method for tracking expenditures.

For additional information, refer to section 3-02/300.10.

• 5-06/000.35 - News Media [RESCINDED]

RESCINDED

• 5-06/000.36 - Media Access to Command Posts During Civil Disorder

Events [RESCINDED]

RESCINDED

• 5-06/000.40 - Emergency Passes

In situations which require controlled access to a specific area, use of emergency passes may be initiated to identify persons and control movement into and out of the affected area. Refer to EOP 2-8 for detailed procedures.

• 5-06/000.45 - Security of Key Facilities and Vital Buildings

Station/unit contingency plans shall include the identification and response to critical facilities. Critical facilities shall be defined as any building, structure, or complex which, in the vent of a disaster, whether natural or manmade, poses a threat to public safety or represents a resource for public and/or emergency responders. The critical facility may include, within this definition, high-occupancy or multi-story buildings, public utility structures, schools, hospitals, government buildings, evacuation centers, and any facility which, by its political or public nature or purpose, would cause public panic for its failure or collapse. When identifying a critical facility as a potential terrorist target, facilities should be considered for their high-occupancy probability, high commerce value (i.e., shipping ports, stock or rail yards, airports), or the value as a highly political or religious symbolic icon.

In coordination with the Emergency Operations Bureau, unit commanders shall also maintain an up-to-date list of critical facilities such as high-occupancy structures, disaster routes, government buildings/facilities, and other locations of concern to the station/unit or community. Refer to EOP 2-1 for detailed procedures.

Depending on the nature of the emergency, these installations may need additional security, require prior evacuation planning, or necessitate some action where the appropriateness of our response will be improved based on prior knowledge and planning.

• 5-06/000.50 - Communications

During any major emergency, the Department and county communication systems will be taxed. The success of the Department and county in responding to the emergency will be measured by our ability to manage communication resources. The Department's resources include voice, radio, CAD, MDT, County-Wide Integrated Radio System (CWIRS), amateur radio, microwave, and telephone communications. The success of our response will be directly affected by field personnel and their communications systems. The use of such media shall be restricted to necessary communication and shall be as brief as clarity requires. Personnel shall use plain English for radio communications during mutual aid situations. The use of ten codes and other departmental abbreviations shall be discontinued during this time.

All Sheriff's stations/units, the Sheriff's Communications Center, and the Emergency Operations Center are equipped with independent emergency transmitting capabilities. This equipment can be used to transmit or

receive on the Sheriff frequencies assigned to the field if a system failure disrupts normal communications capabilities. If the use of these emergency systems is required, units shall only use their assigned radio channels. If Sheriff's stations/units are required to share a radio channel, close coordination between the affected units is vital to avoid interference and ensure maximum effective communications.

If communications are interrupted at the Communications Center, the stations/units shall use their emergency transmitting capabilities to transmit messages to and from the Emergency Operations Center on assigned radio channels. All involved units should evaluate the utilization of other communications systems, such as the Disaster Communications Service (amateur radio) and the Emergency Management Information System, to transmit noncritical messages.

• 5-06/000.55 - Temporary Airspace Flight Restriction

Temporary flight restrictions may be imposed at the discretion of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA Regulation 91.137) in response to the request of state or local authorities. Flight restrictions will allow authorized aircraft such as fire, law enforcement, emergency medical, and the news media to operate in the area under controlled conditions. Unauthorized aircraft will be prohibited from entering the area. The reason for this control over airspace is to prevent mid-air collisions as a result of overcrowded conditions.

Stations or units requiring an airspace flight restriction for a planned event shall contact AERO Bureau a minimum of two days prior to the event and provide them with specific information as indicated in EOP 2-2.

• 5-06/000.60 - Emergency Medical Treatment

In a major disaster involving a number of victims who require emergency medical treatment, the Medical Alert Center (MAC) shall be notified. The MAC will coordinate ambulance response and hospital destination. The MAC can be contacted through Sheriff's Communications Center. Refer to EOP 2-2 for detailed procedure.

• 5-06/000.65 - Medical Requests for Helicopter Transportation

When a medical request is received from a private or county hospital for helicopter transportation of blood, critically ill patients, burn victims, premature babies, body parts, serums, etc., the requesting party shall be referred to the Medical Alert Center (MAC). The MAC will then evaluate the request, determine the most appropriate method of transportation, and coordinate such transportation with the various agencies concerned. In all cases, deputy personnel shall, after receiving a medical request, notify the MAC and ascertain that contact has been established with the MAC by the requesting party.

Should the request be of an emergent nature, the deputy receiving the request shall obtain the name and phone number of the requesting party, the name and location of the hospital and the nature of the emergency. The deputy shall relay this information to the MAC.

The medical alert center will notify Aero Bureau if helicopter transportation is deemed appropriate. Aero Bureau will then coordinate with the requesting party or facility, Emergency Services Detail, and the receiving

hospital, while obtaining proper Department authorization.

If a medical emergency request for helicopter transport is received while the Department Operations Center (DOC) is activated, Aero Bureau shall notify the air operations officer in the DOC and respond at the direction of the incident commander.

• 5-06/010.00 - Employee Support Services (ESS)

In the event of a major emergency or disaster, Employee Support Services shall be notified. During non-business hours, the Director of Employee Support Services shall be notified through the Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau.

• 5-06/020.00 - Emergency Mobilization Plan

A "Major Emergency" is defined as an unscheduled situation, the control of which requires the assignment of a large force of law enforcement personnel. The mobilization plan used in major emergencies is defined in five sections: Tactical Alert and four progressive mobilization phases.

The 12-hour schedule identified in the mobilization plan will create two 12-hour operational periods, generally 0600-1800 and 1800-0600 hours. Personnel shall be sent to the incident in sufficient time to actually be on location (making relief or attending briefing) by the start of their operational period (i.e., 1800 or 0600 hours).

Regular days off (RDO) and approved absence requests shall not be canceled unless the unit commander determines that he must do so in order to fulfill minimum staffing and mobilization commitments or unless ordered canceled by the incident commander.

• 5-06/020.05 - Tactical Alert

A tactical alert is the preliminary step to personnel mobilization. It includes the controlled redistribution of on-duty personnel. A tactical alert may be initiated in selected stations/units, all stations, or any Department facility.

Unit commanders shall be prepared, at all times, to redeploy approximately 50 percent of their field strength. Those units are to be predesignated with a ratio of one sergeant for every four two-man units.

Tactical alerts may be initiated at the direction of station/unit commanders, or any Department personnel of higher rank. They may be initiated directly, by telephone, MDCS, radio or JDIC message, and will follow the guidelines set forth in EOP 2-5 (Tactical Alert).

The following units shall be advised of the tactical alert situation:

- Emergency Operations Bureau;
- Special Enforcement Bureau;

- Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau;
- Aero Bureau;
- Sheriff's Communications Center; and
- Designated stations/units and support units.

• 5-06/020.10 - Mobilization Phase I

Phase I shall include the following on-duty personnel:

- Emergency Operations Bureau;
- Special Enforcement Bureau;
- Responsible station/unit or facility; and
- Adjacent stations/units or designated Department facilities.

The incident commander will be the captain or designated watch commander of the responsible station/unit or facility. He shall make situation reports to his supervisor and, if necessary, request assistance from on-duty personnel of the Special Enforcement Bureau and/or the adjacent stations/units. He shall also notify the Emergency Operations Bureau and make plans to place all alerted station/unit or facility personnel on standby status and begin a special log of the emergency.

The concerned division chief shall determine if an area command team should be deployed based on the size, complexity, or intensity of the incident. This should be in advance of phase II. It shall be the responsibility of the concerned area commander to make situation reports to major executives of the Department and to determine the need for additional personnel and equipment. He shall contact the concerned division chief, who will determine whether to place field personnel on alert and when to enter mobilization phase II.

Unit commanders who receive requests for assistance should dispatch units as prescribed in the tactical alert phase. The concerned unit commanders shall utilize available station/unit detective and reserve personnel to supplement the field units, and, depending on the nature of the incident, shall prepare to place their station/unit personnel on a 12-hour schedule.

Unit commanders who have not received a request for assistance but who have been notified of the emergency shall prepare to dispatch available personnel to the emergency. They shall also make plans to place their station/unit patrol personnel on a 12-hour schedule, if the incident will require their resources for an extended period.

• 5-06/020.15 - Mobilization Phase II

Phase II is in effect when the condition escalates beyond the capabilities of the initial response units of phase I.

Phase II provides for complete mobilization of:

- Emergency Operations Bureau;

- Special Enforcement Bureau; and
- Designated stations/units, facilities and support units.

If appropriate, notify/activate the above resources.

The incident commander will be the area or duty commander. The incident commander shall be responsible for:

- Activation of Department Operations Center (partial);
- Requesting additional personnel and equipment from the field units;
- Requesting assistance from Department support and specialized units and from other county departments, as needed;
- Making situation reports to the chief of the concerned division;
- Determining the appropriate times for shift changes for field personnel and advising the units supplying personnel at these times; and
- Alerting the remaining stations/units which have not been notified and placing them on standby, as needed.

The concerned division chief, the Department incident commander or the EOC Team chief, shall make the decision to enter mobilization phase lll.

• 5-06/020.20 - Mobilization Phase lll

Phase lll designates total mobilization of the field personnel.

The incident commander will be the concerned division chief or his designated alternate.

The incident commander shall be responsible for:

- Utilizing the remaining patrol units to supply requests for personnel;
- Placing the field personnel on a 12-hour schedule; and
- Making situation reports to the Sheriff.

Division chiefs who have been notified that their divisions have been placed on standby shall plan to place their personnel on a 12-hour schedule and be prepared to dispatch personnel and equipment. The Sheriff, or his designated alternate, shall make the decision to enter mobilization phase lV.

• 5-06/020.25 - Mobilization Phase lV

Phase lV requires total mobilization of the Department.

Manpower and equipment may be drawn from the entire Department. Personnel shall be placed on a 12-hour schedule.

The EOC Team chief will remain the Department incident commander during a phase IV mobilization. It is critical to note that the county Emergency Operations Center will, in most cases, have been activated. Upon the activation of the county EOC, the EOC Team chief will assume the position of DDEO and his chief of staff (a commander) will take command of the DOC. Appropriate state and federal agencies will be advised by the DOC, or county EOC, of the emergency and the potential need for assistance, and coordinated by the DOC/EOC if such assistance is requested. Events requiring a phase IV mobilization will surely be multi-agency/multi-discipline in nature and county-wide management will be critical.

• 5-06/020.35 - Utilization of Civilian Personnel

Unit commanders are required to create and maintain civilian personnel utilization plans for use under emergency conditions.

Uniformed and non-uniformed civilian staff members represent a substantial segment of our available personnel. Used appropriately, and in keeping with their capabilities, limitations, and supervision requirements, they remain a valuable resource in extraordinary conditions.

Administrative, or non-field personnel, may be oriented to participate in station/unit EOC Operations, serve as auxiliary desk personnel, supplemental public information officers, and/or perform a variety of other essential, non-hazardous services. Field orientated uniformed civilians may be utilized to augment traffic control posts, station/unit security, staging area staffing, logistics support, courier services, and other important support functions.

As part of the civilian staff utilization planning, civilian MOU's need to be referenced for special conditions that may impact individual employee classifications regarding "out of classification" restrictions, overtime compensation, adjustment of service hours and other provisions/restrictions when operating under emergency conditions. In all cases when extraordinary or emergency conditions exist, any utilization of civilian personnel must remain within the scope, and/or a logical extension, of their normal duties and responsibilities. Their assignment to emergency related duties must include approval and concurrence of the unit commander of their unit of assignment and remain under the guidance and supervision of sworn members of the Department.

Civilian personnel absences shall be handled in the following manner:

- Civilian personnel whose work sites are ordered closed and who are not ordered to report to an alternate work site, and as a result are absent from their shift, shall be paid full salary for the specific shift(s) involved. Decisions to close facilities must be approved by an assistant sheriff or higher level executive; and/or
- Civilian personnel who request time off to be absent from work for personal or family reasons caused by or directly related to the emergency situation, when their offices are open for business or when they have been ordered to an alternate work site, must obtain permission from their unit commander and shall use their own accumulated leave time to cover such absence.

• 5-06/020.40 - Utilization of Sheriff's Reserve Deputies

The utilization of Sheriff's reserves must take into consideration their level of training and unique capabilities.

Specialized reserve personnel such as trained search and rescue team members, paramedics, and emergency medical technicians are of significant value to Department operations during emergencies, when identified and utilized appropriately. All available reserve personnel must be used effectively, in keeping with their capabilities and supervision requirements, to help sustain required service levels during emergencies.

As their availability is determined, the field stations/units should integrate their reserves into the unit's operations and into any tactical field forces as may be appropriate. The use and availability of reserves should be reported to the Department's Operations Center, or county Emergency Operations Center, when activated, along with the availability of regular station/unit personnel. Other units not fully committed to extraordinary, or tactical operations are directed to report the availability of their Reserve personnel to the logistics section, personnel branch, of either the Department's Operations Center, or the county's Emergency Operations Center, when activated, for optimum utilization.

• 5-06/020.45 - Intelligence

Intelligence refers to the efforts directed toward the gathering, recording, evaluating, and disseminating all pertinent information relating to an incident. The timely flow of accurate and reliable intelligence is essential for effective decision making.

Large operations require an intelligence network be installed, operated, and maintained to ensure accurate, timely, and reliable intelligence. This network is supervised by the Intelligence Officer-in-Charge (OIC). The Intelligence OIC may direct individuals or units to perform information collection services. Other duties may include:

- Collect and analyze information from station/unit /facility watch commanders;
- Establish and maintain liaison with other law enforcement agencies, municipalities, military organizations, or county departments;
- Provide data for status and resource boards or situation maps in the Department Operations Center, the county Emergency Operations Center, or Field Command Post;
- Collect and analyze situation assessments;
- Provide a forecast of anticipated events which may impact the successful resolution of an incident;
- Capture essential historical data and provide input for an after action report; and
- Arrange for the debriefing of command and supervisory personnel at the conclusion of an incident.

Units which may be called upon to provide information/intelligence may include, but are not limited to:

- Major Crimes Bureau;
- Special Enforcement Bureau;
- Safe Streets Bureau;
- Aero Bureau;
- Station/unit detectives; and
- Station/unit crime analysis.

For further information refer to EOP 1-7.

• 5-06/020.50 - Sheriff's Department Operations Center (DOC)

The DOC, located at 1275 N. Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles, is the management center from which the necessary executive and staff personnel coordinate the use of Department resources during emergencies. The manager of the DOC (EOC Team chief), is in charge of the emergency as the Department Incident Commander. His emergency staff or team is comprised of the Emergency Operations Bureau and selected Department members which is configured consistent with the State's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).

When activated, the DOC is primarily concerned with policy implementation, strategic planning, operation concept and directives, and logistical coordination of law enforcement assets. Other law enforcement agencies, Department and/or State resources are controlled through the DOC. Tactical planning and local control of forces remain the responsibility of field or local incident commanders.

The DOC may be activated upon the request and on the authority of an area commander, or higher ranking executive, or any unit commander or watch commander acting on the authority of any of these individuals.

During normal business hours, activation shall be accomplished by notifying the Emergency Operations Bureau. Activation during all other hours can be effected by contacting the Emergency Operations Bureau staff via the Sheriff's Communications Center (SCC) watch commander or Sheriff's Headquarter’s Bureau (SHB).

Activation of the county Emergency Operations Center, which is collocated with the DOC, may be appropriate during any war-caused emergency or any natural disaster or threat thereof. These events may include, but are not limited to, fires, flooding, storms, or earthquakes, wherein it appears that large numbers of Department, county, or state resources may be required.

• 5-06/020.51 - Area Command Team

An area command team consists of one commander who is assigned duties as the officer in charge (OIC). The OIC shall be responsible for the tactical deployment of all law enforcement assets within a specified area of operations. Assisting the OIC shall be a deputy OIC with the rank of captain. The deputy OIC shall act in the absence of the officer in charge and supervise additional staff functions when activated (i.e., public information, liaison officer, scribe, etc.). The following components each consist of one lieutenant and two sergeants:

- The intelligence component is responsible for the gathering, recording, evaluating, and disseminating of pertinent information relating to the incident;
- The operations component is responsible for the planning, assignment, coordination, execution, and evaluation of tactical missions; and
- The logistics component is responsible for the acquisition, identification, tracking, and staging of all personnel and logistical assets.

Area command teams are activated at the discretion of the Department incident commander (Department Operations Center chief). Particularly large incidents or multiple incidents may require the activation of more than one team.

Generally, a team will be activated whenever:

- The incident is particularly complex in nature;
- The incident requires the resources of more than one station/unit; and
- The incident is multi-jurisdictional or multidisciplinary in nature.

The area command team is designed to remove the burden of managing extraordinary incidents from a station/unit. It does not relieve the local command from those responsibilities inherent in its normal operations. Generally, functions of the area command team are limited to:

- General law enforcement activities specifically pertaining to the incident;
- Traffic and access (security) control; and/or
- Evacuations.

Other functions may be assigned at the direction of the Department incident commander.

The area command team is an integral component of the incident command system and works directly for the Department incident commander. When activated, the team fulfills a support role of the field operations section. Normally, the station/unit Emergency Operations Center is subordinate to the area command team. The only exception is when the incident is confined to the jurisdiction of the single station, in which case the station/unit EOC is a separate but equal component within the incident command system.

• 5-06/020.55 - Field Command Post

A field command post or incident command post may be any facility, mobile command post, or vehicle established at the direction of the incident commander. Whenever possible, preselected site locations should be used. A master copy of command post sites are available at the Emergency Operations Bureau. Each station/unit is responsible for maintaining current site reference data for their jurisdiction, to including survey reports. The staffing procedures and general operations guidelines are found in EOP 1-10.

Mobile field command post equipment is available through the Emergency Operations Bureau, and may be requested by the incident commander.

• 5-06/020.60 - Staging Area

A staging area is a site for the assembly of manpower and equipment for use in a specific operation. The site should be near the incident command post to facilitate communications. The staffing procedures and general operating guidelines are found in EOP 1-7. This function falls under the logistics OIC.

• 5-06/020.65 - Law Enforcement Mutual Aid

The Emergency Operations Bureau (EOB) is responsible for maintaining a county-wide directory of law enforcement mutual aid resources, and shall act as the Department's coordinator for the execution of such

aid. Additionally, EOB will act as primary staff for the area commanders or assistant sheriffs responding to mutual aid requests.

- The authority to deploy personnel and equipment within Los Angeles County in response to law enforcement mutual aid requests rests with the appropriate area commander, or the Department duty commander or higher rank; or
- The authority to deploy personnel and equipment outside county in response to law enforcement mutual aid requests rests with the assistant sheriff(s), or higher rank.

Nothing in this section is intended to restrict watch commanders from providing immediate assistance to neighboring cities in critical or life threatening situations.

Independent city police departments in the county are to direct any requests for emergency or other mutual aid assistance to designated stations/units (refer to section 5-06/140.00).

When a request for law enforcement emergency mutual aid is received at any station/unit that exceeds, or is likely to exceed, the resources available at that station/unit, or adversely impact that station's/unit's normal operations, EOB shall assist in coordinating the Department's response. EOB should be notified in any instance when a request for assistance is beyond the scope of routine or day-to-day police services.

When notified of a pending request, EOB shall immediately gather information from the station/unit watch commander and the concerned agency describing the type and nature of the incident, identifying the following:

- The exact location and the law enforcement jurisdiction of the incident. The name, rank, and telephone number of the person making the request;
    - Independent cities will be advised that they are required to commit their own emergency resources to the incident prior to requesting assistance;
- The nature and intensity of the incident;
    - If the incident involves civil disobedience, disturbance, or riot, the stated or implied intent of the participants, and/or any incident causal factors should be included;
- An assessment of what action or response is being requested from our Department;
    - Include a candid appraisal of any damage or injury that is likely to occur in the absence of an increased law enforcement response;
- An estimation of the personnel and equipment needed to accomplish the requested action;
- The number of on-duty uniform personnel and equipment available to respond from our Department, or if appropriate, other police agencies;
- Location(s) of appropriate staging areas for responding personnel and equipment,
- Location or site of the incident command post; and
- The identity of the concerned station/unit watch commander and of the requesting/participating agency's incident commander(s) and liaison officers.

The EOB commander will recommend a plan of action, detailing an orderly and coordinated response to the concerned area commander, Department duty commander, or other executives as required for approval and implementation.

Upon implementation of the Department's response plan, EOB will continue to monitor the deployment of personnel and equipment, evaluate the effectiveness of the plan and serve as liaison between the Department incident commander and the requesting/participating agency.

Requests for a Department Special Weapons Team, Search & Rescue Team, aircraft, or other routine general law enforcement services need not be referred to the Emergency Operations Bureau for coordination.

The Emergency Operations Bureau may be reached 24 hours a day through the Sheriff's Communications Center, or Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau, by requesting the EOB duty officer.

• 5-06/020.70 - Emergency Arrest, Booking, and Identification Procedures

Emergency arrest, booking, and identification procedures shall be utilized during a civil disturbance, emergency, or pre-planned event where large numbers of arrests are anticipated.

For preplanned events, a field booking team may be coordinated by the Emergency Operations Bureau on the authority of the designated Incident Commander.

During a spontaneous event, the field booking team may be activated at the direction of the concerned Unit Commander; however, when making that decision, the Unit Commander should recognize that several hours will elapse between activation and deployment.

Upon initiating the emergency arrest, booking and identification procedures, the responsible Unit Commander in the case of a spontaneous event shall cause the following to be alerted of the possible or actual activation:

- Unit Commander, Emergency Operations Bureau
- Watch commander, Inmate Reception Center(IRC)
- Watch commander, Century Regional Detention Facility(CRDF)
- Watch commander, Court Services Transportation (CST) Bureau.

In all cases, notify 24-Hour Operations Center for entry into the activity log.

• 5-06/020.75 - Food Service Support

The Department's Food Services Unit is administratively responsible for emergency field food preparation.

Approval for the feeding of personnel during an emergency rests with the Incident Commander when meals are necessary to sustain personnel during an emergency, refer to EOP 4-9.

When the Incident Command System is activated, the Logistics Section Chief shall be responsible for coordinating this operation with the Unit Commander of Food Services Unit.

• 5-06/030.00 - Crowd and Riot Control

In crowd and riot control situations, involved personnel shall concentrate on the Department's basic law enforcement mission of protecting life and property. This shall be done in a rapid, firm, fair, and impartial manner.

Regardless of the type of occurrence, all existing Department policies and procedures shall be in effect, including firearms and use of force policies. All Department reporting procedures, including criminal and administrative, shall be followed.

It shall also be the responsibility of platoon commanders to ensure that any such incidents are video taped.

• 5-06/030.05 - Tactical Operations

Department resources shall be deployed to accomplish specific objectives identified early in the planning phase. Resources shall be deployed in platoon size strengths with the squad as the smallest element for mission tasking.

Tactical objectives may include:

- Containment to confine the disorder to the smallest possible area;
- Isolation to prevent growth of the disorder by cordoning off the area and denying access to those individuals who are not involved; and
- Dispersal to disperse the crowd and take appropriate law enforcement action against law violators.

Prior to the demobilization phase of a tactical operation, a demobilization plan should be written. In order to accomplish an organized and controlled demobilization, specific tasks must be accomplished. The plan may contain, but is not limited to, the following:

- Controlled opening of traffic control points;
- Controlled return of evacuees;
- Assignment and accounting for all reports;
- Assignment of investigators (if immediate investigation is required);
- Accounting for all personnel and equipment;
- Accounting for all time spent, straight time, and overtime;
- Return of personnel and equipment; and
- Completion of an after action report.

Field response supervisory personnel shall complete the "Supervisor's Report on Special Operations" for each shift worked. The platoon commander shall be responsible for the collection of the reports from his sergeants. The platoon commander shall determine that all reports are accounted for, and that all relevant information is included. The platoon commander shall also complete the "Supervisor's Report on Special Operations" summarizing the information contained in the sergeants' reports. The sergeants' reports and attachments shall then be attached to complete the package.

The Department incident commander shall assign an individual(s) to complete the after action report.

Refer to EOP 4-4 for more information.

• 5-06/030.10 - Force Measures

Department members shall adhere to the Department's Force Policy delineated in MPP Volume 3, Chapter 10 and section 5-06/030.00, Crowd and Riot Control when dealing with crowd or riot situations. The use of the following tactical options shall be considered when dealing with a crowd or riot situation:

- Show of force;
- Crowd control formations; and/or
- Mobile tactics.

These options shall be employed in compliance with the Department's Force Policy.

• 5-06/030.11 - Use of Less Lethal Weapons During Civil Unrest

Less-lethal weapons have the potential to inflict serious injuries. Absent exigent circumstances, these devices shall only be deployed subsequent to a verbal dispersal order.

Only qualified Department personnel shall use less-lethal weapons. Qualified personnel are those sworn individuals who have received and passed Department training in the use of these weapons.

Authorization for Deployment:

- Deployment of these weapons shall be at the discretion of a squad leader or higher authority; and
- These weapons are to be utilized only by pre-designated and trained personnel.

Notification of the use of these weapons shall fall within the guidelines of section 3-10/100.00 of the Manual of Policy and Procedures, Use of Force Reporting and Review Procedures.

• 5-06/030.12 - Use of Kinetic Energy Projectiles and Chemical Weapons to Disperse Assemblies, Protests, or Demonstrations

Preamble

The Department respects the rights of people to peaceably assemble. Department members shall not interfere with persons engaged in the lawful exercise of their rights. Department members maintain the affirmative duty to preserve the peace, protect life, and prevent the destruction of property.

Participant behavior during an assembly, protest, or demonstration can vary, with some individuals engaging in lawful, constitutional protected actions, civil disobedience (minor criminal acts), and rioting. All of these behaviors may be present during the same event. Department members shall take measured, objectively necessary, and reasonable actions appropriate to the behavior they are encountering.

This policy was implemented to comply with California Penal Code Section 13652 and provide guidance for the use of Kinetic Energy Projectiles (KEP) and Chemical Agents (CA) to disperse assemblies, protests, and demonstrations.

Penal Code section 13652 ONLY applies to the use of CA and KEP to disperse assemblies, protests, or demonstrations.

This statute/policy does not apply to other patrol incidents where the use of KEP and CA is objectively reasonable and consistent with Department policy. Furthermore, Penal Code section 13652 does not apply within any county detention or jail facility. In addition, the law does not prohibit the use of other less-lethal weapons and force options at protests, assemblies, and gatherings, when their use is objectively reasonable and necessary based on the totality of the circumstances in accordance with the Department's use of force policies and procedures.

Procedure

The following procedures will be followed prior to deploying KEP and CA to disperse protests, assemblies, and gatherings:

â— The use of KEP or CA shall be objectively reasonable to defend against a threat to life or a threat of serious bodily injury to any individual, including any peace officer, or to bring an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation safely and effectively under control;

â— Department members have attempted de-escalation techniques or other alternatives to force, when objectively reasonable to do so, and those de-escalation techniques or alternatives to force have failed;

â— Department members have given repeated, audible announcements stating the intent to use KEP and CA and the type to be used, when objectively reasonable to do so. The announcements shall be made from various locations, if necessary, and delivered in multiple languages, if appropriate;

â— Department members have given an objectively reasonable opportunity for persons to disperse and leave the scene;

â— Department members have made an objectively reasonable effort to identify persons engaged in violent acts and those who are not. Department members may only use force on those persons engaged in violent acts. Department members may not indiscriminately fire KEP or CA into a crowd or group of persons; and

â— Department members must have completed California Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) approved training informational video on the proper use of KEP and CA before deploying them.

Department members may only use KEP and CA consistent with the frequency, intensity, and in a manner that is proportional to the threat and objectively reasonable.

Department members shall minimize the possible incidental impact of their use of KEP and CA on bystanders, medical personnel, journalists, or other unintended targets.

Department members must make objectively reasonable efforts to extract individuals in distress and promptly provide or summon medical assistance for the injured once it is safe to do so.

Department members shall use KEP consistent with the Departments use of force policy.

> NOTE: Department personnel may observe an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation and are compelled to act immediately without the opportunity to de-escalate, use other alternatives to force, or provide audible announcements allowing for dispersal. In these cases, Department personnel would be operating within the law and Department policy in using KEP or CA to defend themselves or others from immediate life-threatening attack, serious bodily injury, or to mitigate an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation.

Department members may not use KEP or CA solely for a:

- Violation of curfew;
- Verbal threat; or
- Non-compliance with a law enforcement directive.

Only a commanding officer on scene may authorize the use of tear gas to disperse an assembly, protest, or demonstration. A commanding officer shall be defined as a Department member who is the on-scene incident commander, at the rank of sergeant or above.

Penal Code section 13652.1 requires the Department to publish a report on their internet website regarding KEP and/or CA usage within 60 days of the incident. In accordance with this requirement, supervisors shall document the following information:

- Estimated size of the crowd and the number of Department members or other peace officers involved;
- Amount and types of less-lethal weapons used, including the number of KEP rounds deployed and the quantity of CA dispersed;
- The number of documented injuries caused by the use of KEP and/or CA;
- A description of any efforts to de-escalate a situation and avoid the use of KEP and/or CA; and
- The justification for using KEP and/or CA.

The information shall be forwarded to Sheriff's Information Bureau (SIB) for public dissemination.

Definitions

The following terms are defined by Penal Code Section 13652 and/or Department policy:

Chemical Agents

Any chemical that can rapidly produce sensory irritation or disabling physical effects in humans, which disappear within a short time following termination of exposure. For purposes of this policy, the term includes, but is not limited to, chloroacetophenone tear gas, commonly known as CN tear gas; 2-chlorobenzalmalononitrile gas, commonly known as CS gas; PAVA powder contained in pepper balls (commonly referred to as pepper ball powder), pepper spray, or oleoresin capsicum.

De-escalation

Taking action or communicating verbally or non-verbally during a potential force encounter in an attempt to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of the threat. This allows more time, options, and resources to be called upon to resolve the situation without the use of force or with a reduction in the force necessary. De-escalation may include the use of such techniques as command presence, advisements, warnings, verbal persuasion, and tactical repositioning.

Kinetic Energy Projectile

Any type of device designed as less-lethal, to be launched from any device as a projectile that may cause bodily injury through the transfer of kinetic energy and blunt force trauma. For purposes of this policy, the term includes, but is not limited to; items commonly referred to as rubber bullets, plastic bullets, beanbag rounds, and foam tipped plastic rounds. This definition includes, but is not limited to; the following Department-approved devices: 12-Gauge stun bag, 40 mm foam Exact Impact rounds, Stinger Rounds, 37 mm baton rounds, ARWEN rounds, Stingball grenades, and direct-fired pepper balls or FN-303 rounds.

Proportional

In the context of a use of force, given the totality of the circumstances, there is a balance between the threat posed, the seriousness of the crime as reasonably perceived by the Department member, and the amount of the force used. Proportional force does not require Department members to use the same type or amount of force as the suspect. The more immediate and severe the threat perceived by the Department member, the more likely a greater level of force used may be considered proportional, objectively reasonable, and necessary to counter it.

Additional Definitions

The following terms are currently undefined legislative terms whose exact meaning has yet to be determined or interpreted by the California Legislature or Courts. Based on past civil disorder incidents and legal references, the following definitions shall be used to interpret this policy.

Objectively Dangerous and/or Unlawful Situations

Those situations when based on the totality of the circumstances present, an objectively dangerous or unlawful situation, which absent law enforcement intervention, will continue to place individuals in peril and/or allow an unlawful riotous crowd to continue to commit violations of the law.

Under this definition, the following could be considered objectively dangerous and/or unlawful situations:

- Act(s) of felony vandalism that will likely lead to further felonious acts;

- Looting;
- Willfully overrunning and obstructing roadways with active vehicular traffic endangering life;
- Arson;
- Rioting;
- Illegally taking or attempting to take a prisoner from a peace officer;
- Individuals in distress, injured, trapped, or encircled in a violent crowd;
- Carjacking or violent attacks on motorists during civil disorder;
- Individuals engaged in violent acts;
- Use of biological, chemical agents, substances, or explosives that could inflict serious bodily injury to a peace officer or citizen; or
- Potential immediate takeover by an unlawful crowd of critical facilities that may overwhelm existing resources or impact public safety.
    - *Note* - The preceding is not an all-inclusive list.

De-escalation techniques

Techniques used to de-escalate a situation**.** These may include but are not limited to:

- Dialogue;
- Negotiations;
- Informational flyers;
- Announcements;
- Audible warnings;
- Electronic sign boards;
- Conversations with protesters requesting lawful compliance and cooperation; or
- Other alternatives to force.

Other alternatives to force

Techniques whose primary goal is not de-escalation, however, when used for de-escalation purposes, may fall into this category. This can include but are not limited to:

- An overwhelming law enforcement presence;
- Barricades; or
- Deployment of specialized personnel and equipment.

Objectively reasonable

The determination that the necessity for using force and the level of force used is based upon the officer's evaluation of the situation in light of the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time the force is used and upon what a reasonably prudent officer would use under the same or similar situations.

Frequency/Intensity

The number and types of munitions employed at an objectively dangerous and unlawful situation and/or the rate of fire of said munitions employed over a specific period of time to quell violence or disperse an unlawful assembly without those munitions employed being deemed as unnecessary or excessive.

Solely due to a violation of an imposed curfew

A curfew violation alone is insufficient to justify the use of KEP and CA. This does not exclude the use of other interventions or arrests for violations of the law.

Solely due to non-compliance with a law enforcement directive

Absent any criminal activity or objectively dangerous situations, KEP and CA are not authorized when law enforcement officers unsuccessfully attempt to direct an assembly, protest, or demonstration.

In addition, defiance of a lawful dispersal order alone is insufficient to justify the use of KEP and CA. This does not exclude the use of other interventions or arresting suspects for violations of the law.

Dispersal Order

Unlawful assembly Dispersal order

“I am (name_____), a deputy sheriff for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. I hereby declare this to be an unlawful assembly and in the name of the People of the State of California, order all those assembled at_____ to immediately disperse, which means to break up this assembly and leave the area. If you do not do so, you may be arrested.

REQUIRED WHEN Kinetic Energy Projectiles AND/ OR CHEMICAL AGENTS ARE TO BE DEPLOYED (FOR OBJECTIVELY DANGEROUS AND UNLAWFUL SITUATIONS)

“You may also be subject to other police actions including the use of kinetic energy projectiles and chemical agents, which include: _____ (insert here type to be used e.g., rubber bullets, plastic bullets, beanbag rounds, foam tipped plastic rounds, tear gas, CN, CS, pepper balls, pepper spray, or OC) Use of these devices could result in serious injury.”

Penal Code section 409 prohibits remaining present at an unlawful assembly, which means that you must leave the area I just described. If you remain in the area just described, you will be in violation of Penal Code section 409. The following routes of dispersal are available_____. You have ____minutes to disperse. It is currently _____ am/pm and you have ___ minutes to disperse.”

• 5-06/030.15 - Roadblocks

Roadblocks can be used as an effective means of channeling movement and isolating an area. Department

vehicles intended for movement of personnel and prisoners should not be used as barricades or roadblocks.

• 5-06/030.20 - Patrols

Patrols may be utilized to deal with crowd or riot situations. Any variety of patrol deployment patterns can be used to suppress a riot situation by displaying a highly visible mobile force.

Patrols may also be used as a follow-up measure to ensure against a recurrence and to protect property that may have been vacated during the incident. Deployment for such missions shall be a minimum of one squad (1 sergeant and 11 deputies).

• 5-06/030.25 - Search and Seizure

It may become necessary to conduct search and seizure operations to prevent the use of weapons by rioters or to take known agitators into custody. Such operations could include confiscation of flammable materials, explosives, other destructive items, and communications devices capable of monitoring our radio system.

All personnel conducting searches should maintain a keen awareness of the rules of evidence in anticipation of future judicial proceedings.

• 5-06/030.30 - Looters

It is Department policy to arrest and detain law violators. This policy should be tempered based on circumstances confronted, competing priorities, and resources available.

Platoon commanders shall exercise judgment when confronted with the problem of looters. It may be physically impossible to apprehend them all. Experience shows that looters usually flee upon arrival of deputies. Most success is achieved by deploying manpower in such a way as to hasten their departure.

Where possible options include mass arrests, consideration shall be given to the tactical mission of the platoon. The situation may require a platoon lieutenant to exercise his option to disperse rather than arrest the looters. Any action must be coordinated with other platoons so one is not dispersing while one is arresting, and with the higher command personnel.

• 5-06/030.35 - Protection of Firefighters and Equipment

Arson and the proliferation of fires is a common problem in handling a crowd or riot situation.

It shall be the policy of this Department to protect fire department personnel and their equipment so as to permit them to carry out their mission. This protection may include escorting fire equipment into an affected area. Such escorting shall be coordinated with fire command personnel co-located at the field command post, station/unit EOC, or the DOC when activated. Law enforcement mutual aid resources should be

considered as potential fire escort resources (CHP has accepted the mission) and will be considered through the DOC.

The incident commander is responsible for making the decision regarding the level of protection supplied to fire personnel. When faced with life-threatening situations and a critical shortage of personnel, a decision may be made to extract fire personnel. Once sufficient law enforcement escort is available, a joint decision (law enforcement and fire) shall be made as to re-entering the area.

• 5-06/030.40 - Memorial Vigils

Memorial vigils are public gatherings, usually at the site of a death within the local community. The vigil may be in response to a recent death, or the anniversary of a past death. The objective of Department personnel during any interaction with the public regarding a memorial vigil should be to remain professional toward those grieving.

Absent a call for service, the presence of uniformed personnel at or near a memorial may not be necessary. Response to or presence at a vigil by uniformed personnel shall be at the discretion of the watch commander or supervising lieutenant.

If a memorial vigil results in a call for service, desk personnel shall notify the watch commander. A field supervisor, holding a minimum rank of sergeant, shall be assigned and respond to any vigil-related calls where deputy presence is requested or required.

Department personnel who encounter an unreported memorial vigil shall promptly inform a field supervisor, who will then notify the watch commander or supervising lieutenant.

If a memorial vigil is established following a deputy-involved shooting, unit supervisors should ensure that primary involved deputies are not assigned to routine calls at or near the vigil unless responding to an emergency.

Deputies assigned to or present at a memorial vigil shall activate their body-worn cameras in accordance with the department’s Body-Worn Camera Policy.

• 5-06/040.00 - Intended Purpose of Less-Lethal Weapons

The intended purpose of lessâ€‘lethal weapons is to temporarily interrupt a suspect’s behavior. The application of lessâ€‘lethal weapons alone cannot be expected to render the suspect harmless. Lessâ€‘lethal weapons are intended to be tools of transition and deputies must be prepared to fully exploit the brief opportunity to safely take the suspect into custody. This may be as simple as using a control hold or handcuffing. It may also consist of a repeated application of the lessâ€‘lethal tool or the transition to another tool or tactic. The response to the application of any lessâ€‘lethal weapon must be constantly assessed and its use continually evaluated.

• 5-06/040.05 - Use of Less-Lethal Weapons

Only qualified Department personnel, who have successfully passed Department training and are currently certified in the use of the weapon, shall carry a less-lethal weapon. Less-lethal weapons include, but are not limited to, the following devices covered under this section:

- Baton launching systems;
- Electronic immobilization device (taser);
- 12-Gauge stunbag;
- Pepperball launchers, noise/flash diversionary devices; and
- Chemical agents (small aerosol containers).

Personnel carrying a less-lethal weapon system shall record the weapon's information per divisional directive (i.e., MDT/MDC entry, armory sign out log, or any other means a unit has adopted for accounting for these weapons).

The use of a less-lethal weapon will be at the discretion of the individual deputy. Deputy personnel encountering a situation which may require the use of a less-lethal weapon system, when feasible, will immediately notify a supervisor.

All Department personnel utilizing less-lethal weapons must do so only when objectively reasonable given the circumstances and shall be governed by MPP section 3-10/100.00, "Use of Force Review and Reporting Procedures."

• 5-06/040.10 - Less-Lethal Weapon Systems

All less-lethal weapon systems and ammunition for these weapon systems shall be as specified and approved by the Weapons Training Unit prior to being carried. The Weapons Training Unit will maintain a list of approved weapon systems and ammunition at Biscailuz Center and on their web site.

• 5-06/040.15 - Baton Launching Platforms

These weapons are to be transported in specially designed equipment drawers or hard cases. Prior to the beginning of the shift, authorized personnel who carry these weapons shall inspect the weapon.

37mm rounds are supplied in both a "Low Energy" and "Standard Energy." Minimum range for either round is three feet.

40 mm launching platform ammunition is available in various configurations for the use on individual targets or area of effect, such as group dispersal. Minimum range for 40 mm ammunition is three feet for indirect fire (skip fire) and five feet for direct fire.

The intended target zone for all baton launching platforms is low center mass unless the ammunition design dictates otherwise. The user shall not target the head or neck area when confronted with less than life

threatening situations.

• 5-06/040.20 - 12 Gauge Stunbag Weapons

The stunbag uses a less lethal “bean bag” round that is designed to be launched from a conventional 12 gauge shotgun. Only distinctively marked stunbag shotguns shall be used for the delivery of these rounds. These shotguns are to be stored in specially designated, department approved cases.

A stunbag shotgun shall be carried in a patrol vehicle assigned to general field law enforcement or traffic unit if one is available.

Authorized personnel carrying a stunbag shotgun shall inspect the weapon as they would a regular duty shotgun (check firing pin, etc.). Once the weapon passes inspection, it shall be carried with the slide forward with the barrel chamber empty, safety on, and loaded with four authorized stunbag rounds in the magazine tube.

Under no circumstances shall these weapons be loaded with buckshot or rifled slug duty ammunition.

Minimum range for the stunbag is 30 feet. Firing the stunbag under the minimum distance may cause projectile penetration.

The intended target zone for a stunbag bean bag is low center mass unless the situation dictates otherwise. The user shall not target the head or neck area when confronted with less than life threatening situations.

• 5-06/040.25 - Deployment of Noise/Flash Diversionary Devices

Noise/flash diversionary devices (NFDD) are less lethal weapons used to facilitate an effective resolution to assaultive or high-risk situations where disorienting or moving an individual or group of people, to effect an arrest or clear an area, is desired.

A stingball grenade is a NFDD which explodes to disperse small rubber balls, accompanied by a loud noise and bright flash designed to disorient subjects.

A flashbang grenade is a NFDD which explodes with a loud noise and bright flash designed to disorient subjects but does not disperse projectiles.

Personnel using NFDD should avoid throwing grenades directly at individuals, in order to reduce the potential for flash burns or permanent hearing loss to the intended target when the grenade explodes. Use of these grenades in flammable environments is prohibited due to the high temperatures generated during deflagration, and their use in areas with combustible materials must be carefully considered to avoid fire.

Personnel using NFDD grenades must wear suitable eye and hand protection while handling or throwing grenades.

• 5-06/040.30 - Pepperball Launcher

Pepperball launchers are designed as less lethal weapons for use in a wide variety of tactical applications encountered within law enforcement. They may be used as an area treatment device to deploy chemical agents upon resistive suspects or as a direct fire weapon on assaultive/high risk suspects. The intended target zone for the pepperball launcher is low center mass, unless the situation dictates otherwise.

Caution shall be used when using nylon glass breaking balls. Each nylon round shall be loaded individually into the breach of an SA200 pepperball launcher. The nylon round shall not be fired from any other pepperball platform unless exigent circumstances exist to justify the use of the alternative pepperball platform.

Pepperball platforms shall not be altered or modified in any way without the expressed consent of the sergeant in charge of the Tactics and Survival (TAS) Unit. Only approved rounds shall be fired in this weapon. All repairs to the weapon shall be made by a unit level or above, certified armorer, or factory armorer.

• 5-06/040.31 - Fabrique Nationale 303 (FN 303) Less Lethal Platform - Rescinded

RESCINDED

FEBRUARY 2, 2022

• 5-06/040.35 - Procedure for Use of Individually Issued Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) and OC+ Chlorobenzylidene Malononitrile (CS) Blended Aerosol Agents

Personally issued aerosol chemical agents are dispensed from the following canisters:

- Two or four ounce OC spray; or
- Two or four ounce OC+CS blended agents spray.

Individually issued OC or OC+CS blended agents may be used in situations where a deputy must use physical force to protect himself or other persons from assault, to overcome resistance to effect an arrest, or to restrain a violent person in custody. Personnel must be aware when using the individually issued OC or OC+CS blended agents that the intended target is the face/eyes and the maximum effective range is 10â€‘12 feet.

The following policy guidelines must be followed at all times:

- Each uniformed personnel from the rank of lieutenant and below will be issued OC or OC+CS blended agents upon completion of the required training. OC or OC+CS blended agents shall be carried by all on-duty, uniform personnel while engaged in enforcement activities. OC or OC+CS blended agents shall also be carried by all non-uniform personnel actively engaged in patrol or investigative activities. Any exception shall be at the discretion of the division chief; and
- OC or OC+CS blended agents may only be carried, on or off-duty, by Department members who have

received Departmental training in its use. Non-sworn personnel who are authorized by their respective division chief may carry and/or use OC or OC+CS blended agents while in the performance of their duties; OC and OC+CS blended agents were developed to create a strong irritant, which may affect the eyes, respiratory areas, and the skin. These agents may cause a complaint of discomfort as opposed to a complaint of pain. A complaint of discomfort (i.e. irritation or redness) to the eyes, respiratory areas, or skin after any use of OC or OC + CS blended aerosol agents shall be reported as a less significant force and shall be governed by MPP section 3-10/100.00, “Use of Force Review and Reporting Procedures.” A complaint of pain (i.e. blindness, chemical burns, or an allergic reaction) shall be reported as significant force and shall be governed by MPP section 3-10/100.00, “Use of Force Review and Reporting Procedures.”

• 5-06/040.40 - Procedure for Use of Tactical Canisters of OC and OC+CS Blended Aerosol Agents

Only authorized aerosol agents may be dispensed from tactical sized canisters. Authorized agents may be used in situations where a sergeant or team leader must direct physical force to protect deputies and other persons from assault, to overcome resistance, to effect an arrest, or to restrain a violent person in custody when it is apparent that individually issued chemical agents would be less effective.

Personnel carrying any of these agents shall wear Department approved particulate masks during the application of the agent.

• 5-06/040.45 - Use of Chemical Agents

The authorized use of CS chemical agents during disturbances, riots, barricaded suspects, or mentally ill persons, shall have as a primary objective one or all of the following:

- Prevention of violence;
- Suppression and dispersal of unlawful assemblies with minimum hazard to the public and law enforcement;
- Incapacitation and removal of a barricaded person or suspect endangering life, property, and public safety and security; and
- Area/building deprivation to prevent further destruction of property when other means are not practical.

CS chemical agents shall not be employed, or their use threatened, to disperse demonstrators or others who are not actually endangering public safety and security.

• 5-06/040.50 - Authorization for Use of CS Chemical Agents

The use of CS agents may be authorized by the watch commander or, if applicable, the incident commander, or by a sergeant.

The person authorizing the use of CS agents shall be held accountable for its use and be fully prepared to

justify that decision.

• 5-06/040.55 - CS Grenades and Their Use with Launching Systems

Currently, CS grenades utilized by the Department are of the flammable type. The possibility of a structure fire should be considered when making the decision for their use. For this reason, fire equipment shall be requested to the scene prior to the use of burning type gas inside a structure. In situations where the potential to start fires is a concern but the need to use chemical agents exists, consider using a nonâ€‘burning agent.

• 5-06/040.60 - Decontamination and Medical Clearance Procedures

All individuals affected with Oleoresin Capsicum, OC+CS blended agents, or CS agents shall be transported without delay to the station/unit where the individual can selfâ€‘decontaminate. It shall be the responsibility of the transporting deputy(ies) to ensure the individual has access to water where decontamination can take place. This procedure applies to individuals who do not have other medical conditions. In a case where Oleoresin Capsicum, OC+CS blended agents, or CS agents aggravate an existing condition or causes a medical condition, medical clearance shall be obtained through a qualified medical facility, paramedic evaluation, or other medical practitioner (i.e., registered nurse, licensed vocational nurse, or EMT).

• 5-06/040.65 - 40-MM Ferret and 12 - Gauge Projectiles

The 40-MM Ferret and 12-gauge non-flammable CS chemical agent projectiles are designed to be used against suspects who have barricaded themselves. Only personnel assigned to S.E.B. are authorized to use these munitions.

• 5-06/040.70 - Parachute Flares

The use of parachute flares may be authorized by the rank of captain and above.

Because of the extreme fire hazard, fire equipment shall be requested at the scene prior to the use of parachute flares. Flares may not be used in fire hazard areas.

• 5-06/040.75 - Responsibility and Inventory

Under the direction of the Advanced Training Bureau commander, the range master shall be responsible for maintaining the Department's supply of chemical agents.

Those units having a supply of chemical agents on hand shall be responsible for conducting a yearly inventory and providing the range master with a copy of that inventory by the last day of June of each year.

• 5-06/040.80 - Chemical Agent Use Report

This form shall be used in all instances when CS chemical agents are used. The complete form shall be filled in when chemical agents are used during crowd control and barricade situations. If Oleoresin Capsicum, Deep Freeze, or Freeze +P spray is used during crowd control and barricade situations, its use shall be documented as outlined in section 3-10/100.00 of this manual and under the "Notable Events" section of the "Supervisor's Report of Special Operations" (refer to EOP 4-4).

• 5-06/040.85 - Respirator Masks

Protective respirator masks currently being issued to Department employees are designed to protect the employee. Several different types of canister filters are currently being used by the Department. Employees shall be aware of the specific type of canister filter they are using and their limitations. Concerned Department members should understand the filtering capacity and the limitation of the mask being used. The filtering element of any mask creates a resistance to normal breathing efficiency. Prolonged periods of strenuous activity while wearing the mask will hasten fatigue.

• 5-06/040.90 - Electronic Immobilization Belt

Upon approval by the unit commander, or by court order, personnel assigned to Major Crimes Bureau conducting prisoner extraditions may use the electronic immobilization belt, in accordance with established Department procedures. These are the only Department personnel authorized to use the electronic immobilization belt.

The electronic immobilization belt is a less lethal electronic restraint device designed for the control and temporary immobilization of county inmates, prisoners from other jurisdictions and defendants. The belt is designed to provide a greater measure of control of suspects whose actions pose a threat to their own safety, or the safety of others.

The Department approved electronic immobilization belt shall consist of a belt carrier, transmitter, receiver, stun package, and a power source. The belt carrier shall be made of four-inch-wide heavy-duty nylon, with built-in restraints for additional security. The receiver shall be controlled by an "on/off" key lock switch. An additional belt carrier made of five-inch-wide soft nylon, with no additional restraint levels can also be used interchangeably with the listed components. Personnel will be qualified to use the electronic immobilization belt only after successfully completing Department approved training.

• 5-06/040.95 - Electronic Immobilization Device (TASER) Procedures - Rescinded

Rescinded

see 5-06/045.00, Conducted Energy Weapons (CEW) and subsequent sections

• 5-06/045.00 - Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW)

The conducted energy weapon (CEW) was formerly known as the electronic immobilization device (TASER). This policy establishes Department requirements for authorized CEWs issued by the Department.

The CEW is designed to temporarily incapacitate a subject from a safer distance than some other force options, while reducing the likelihood of death or serious injury.

CEW exposure causes certain effects, including physiologic and metabolic changes, stress, and pain. CEW applications may contribute to cumulative exhaustion, stress, cardiac, physiologic, metabolic, respiratory, and associated medical risks which could increase the risk of death or serious injury. The risk of death or serious injury may increase with repeated, prolonged, or simultaneous CEW exposure. A CEW in probe mode may cause muscle contractions that may result in injury, including bone fractures. The sudden loss of body control caused by a CEW induced neuro-muscular incapacitation (NMI) can also increase the risk of catastrophic head, neck, or spine injuries due to falls.

The Department has categorized the CEW as a less-lethal weapon as defined in MPP section 5-06/040.05, Use of Less-Lethal Weapons.

Department members shall only use CEWs authorized by the Department. A list of approved CEWs is available from the Weapons Training Unit.

Department members assigned to the Custody Operations Division are to follow CDM section 7-08/030.00 – Electronic Immobilization Device (TASER) Procedures.

• 5-06/045.01 - CEW Use of Force Terms Defined

Force is defined as any physical effort used to control or restrain another, or to overcome the resistance of another. Refer to MPP section 3-10/004.00 for definitions of terms used in this chapter. Other terms used within this chapter are defined below:

• **Arcing:** Activating a CEW equipped with this function to warn a subject without discharging the probes or making physical contact.

• **CEW Cycle:** An activation of a CEW for a duration of up to five seconds.

• **Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW):** A less-lethal force alternative designed to use propelled probes or direct contact to conduct

energy to affect the sensory and/or motor functions of the nervous system.

• **Deadly Force:** Any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury. Deadly Force includes but is

not limited to, the discharge of a firearm.

• **Drive Stun Mode:** The end of a CEW equipped with this function is held against the body of the subject (direct on skin or through

clothing) without firing the probes. Drive stun mode delivers a localized electrical charge. On select models equipped with this

function, drive stun mode may be used with or without a cartridge inserted. Probe mode is preferred to drive stun mode as drive

stun mode alone does not result in neuro-muscular incapacitation (NMI), requires Department members to be at close range, and

may cause marks and scars.

• **Emergent Circumstances:** Those circumstances which would cause a reasonable person or Department member to believe that a

particular action is necessary to prevent imminent physical harm to an individual or the escape of a subject who poses an imminent

risk of harm to others.

• **Feasible:** Considering the Department member's individual capabilities, training, and experience, reasonably capable of being done

or carried out under the circumstances to successfully achieve the arrest or lawful objective without increasing risk to the

Department member or another person.

• **Force Options:** Choices available to Department members in any given situation to overcome resistance, to effect an arrest, to

prevent escape, in the defense of self and the defense of others, and to gain control.

• **Less-Lethal:** A force option that, when used as designed and intended, is less likely to cause death or serious physical injury than

a conventional lethal weapon such as a firearm.

• **Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation (NMI):** When a CEW is used in probe mode it can cause NMI which is uncontrolled muscle

contractions and temporary loss of voluntary motor function.

• **Passive Resistance:** The subject is uncooperative and may be argumentative but is not a threat to the Department member or

others. The following are examples of uncooperative behavior: The subject is not responding to verbal commands and may refuse

to move by standing still, sitting down, laying down, going limp, grabbing onto a fixed object, or linking arms with others during a

protest or demonstration.

- **Probe Mode:** Two or more darts are propelled from cartridges which are designed to stimulate a portion of the subject's nervous

system with sufficient pulsed electrical energy to bring about uncontrolled muscle contractions which can override the subject's

voluntary motor function depending on the location where the probes hit.

- **Proportional:** To be proportional, the level of force must reflect the totality of circumstances surrounding the situation at hand.

Given the totality of the circumstances, there is a balance between the threat posed, the seriousness of the suspected offense, and

the amount of force used. Proportional force does not require Department members to use the same type or amount of force as the

subject. The more immediate the threat and the more likely that the threat will result in death or serious physical injury, the greater

the level of force that may be proportional, objectively reasonable, and reasonably appear necessary to counter it.

- **Serious Bodily Injury** is defined as a: A serious impairment of physical condition including, but not limited to the following: loss of

consciousness, concussion, bone fracture, protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ, a wound

requiring extensive suturing, and serious disfigurement.

- **Three-Point Drive Stun:** The end of the CEW equipped with this function is held against the body of the subject (direct on skin or

through clothing) to complete the circuit or supplement a closed circuit after the subject has been hit with one or more probes. In a

CEW equipped with this mode, a three-point drive stun may be used to create the second point of contact if one of the two probes

has missed the subject. Department members may also use a three-point drive stun to increase the space between contact points,

thereby increasing the potential for increased NMI after both probes have hit the subject.

• **Totality of the Circumstances** is defined as: All facts and information known to or reasonably perceived by the Department

Member at the time, including the conduct of the member and the subject leading up to the use of force. Elements to be considered

are listed in "Factors in Determining the Reasonableness of Force," MPP 3-10/020.00.

• 5-06/045.02 - CEW Activation Against Subjects

Department members may use a CEW in the following circumstances:

• When a subject poses an immediate threat of harm to any person; or

• When a subject needs to be taken into custody or safely controlled and the level of resistance presented by the subject is

reasonably likely to cause injury to the Department member, subject, or any other person who comes within contact range; or

• When a person is threatening or attempting suicide and the use of a CEW would not increase the risk of serious bodily harm or

death to that person.

In the above circumstances, all CEW use must be objectively reasonable, proportional, and reasonably appear to be necessary. The Department considers each individual activation of a CEW a separate use of force. In situations where a Department member uses multiple applications of a CEW, all of those applications will be considered a single force incident for force reporting purposes.

On certain devices such as the Taser 10, each trigger pull deploys a single probe, and the Department member must pull the trigger twice to deploy two probes to create the possibility of NMI. The deployment of two or more probes on a Taser 10 to achieve initial NMI is considered an individual activation.

Each individual activation of the CEW must be in response to an immediate threat or a sufficient level of resistance reasonably likely to cause injury posed by the subject. A subsequent activation may not be justified even seconds later if the immediate threat or level of resistance giving rise to the initial use of a CEW has been eliminated.

For CEWs capable of multiple probe deployments, Department members should not use probes from the same CEW on more than one subject absent emergent circumstances.

Department members are to continuously assess the subject and use only the number of CEW energy cycles that is proportional, objectively reasonable, and which reasonably appears to be necessary to overcome the immediate threat, take a subject into custody, or safely control a person. Department members should evaluate the situation and consider certain factors before additional applications of the CEW, including:

- Whether the need to safely control the subject outweighs the potential increased risk posed by multiple applications;
- Whether the probes are making proper contact and NMI continues;
- Whether the subject has the ability and has been given a reasonable opportunity to comply; and
- Whether verbal commands or other options or tactics may be more effective.

Department members are to minimize repeated, continuous, or simultaneous exposures to reduce the risk of death or serious injury to some particularly susceptible individuals. Once NMI is achieved, if reasonably safe and feasible to do so, Department members should consider other force options before using more than three CEW cycles or more than 15 seconds of CEW application.

Department members are to transition to other tools or tactics when they realize the CEW is not achieving the intended goal.

Once NMI is achieved, Department members are to begin control and restraint procedures, including during CEW exposure (“cuffing under power”), as soon as reasonably safe and practical. Controlling and restraining a subject during CEW exposure may put Department members at risk of accidental or unintended shock. Department members are to avoid touching the probes and wires and the areas between the probes during the electrical discharge.

Due to the possible NMI effects of the CEW once two probes contact the subject, Department members should not assume an individual will comply with commands during application of the CEW. Department members are to be mindful that in some circumstances a subject's disability, condition, or level of emotional disturbance may limit or restrict their ability to comply with directions or commands immediately following a CEW application.

Typically, Department members armed with firearms should not use a CEW if the subject poses a lethal threat. However, if other Department members are present and prepared to use deadly force, then use of a CEW as a less-lethal option in that context may be tactically appropriate.

Merely running away from a pursuing Department member is not sufficient justification for use of a CEW to apprehend a subject. Before using a CEW in probe mode on a fleeing subject, Department members shall consider the severity of the offense, the level of threat posed by the subject who is fleeing to Department members or other people, whether the subject can be recaptured later, and the risk of serious bodily injury to the subject who is fleeing.

For a CEW equipped with drive stun mode, using the drive stun mode for pain compliance may have limited effectiveness and, when used repeatedly, may even exacerbate the situation. The practice of using a CEW in drive stun mode as a pain compliance tactic should be reserved for situations where alternative control measures cannot be used.

When time and circumstances permit, and it is reasonably safe and feasible to do so, Department members shall request a supervisor before using a CEW.

In all cases in which Department members discharge a CEW, they shall make a verbal notification to the responding supervisor (with a minimum rank of sergeant) as soon as safely possible.

The Department acknowledges that this policy on the use of a CEW against a subject does not cover every situation that may arise. The involved Department members must be able to articulate the reasons their actions deviated from this policy.

• 5-06/045.03 - CEW Prohibited Use

Department members shall not use a CEW in any mode:

- On a subject who is only passively resisting.
- To prevent destruction of evidence.
- To awaken a person.
- To elicit statements or confessions from subjects.
- As a form of punishment or retaliation.

• 5-06/045.04 - CEW Weapon Confusion

• Confusing a handgun with a CEW could result in death or serious injury.

• Department members shall not hold both a firearm and a CEW (or any other weapon) at the same time.

• Department members shall confirm that the weapon they are holding is a CEW and not a firearm before use.

• Department members shall carry the CEW in a Department-approved CEW holster on the non-gun side in a manner forcing a cross

draw or off-hand draw, as specified in the Department-approved CEW training program.

• Department members authorized to wear a tactical vest may carry the CEW within the vest, to be worn opposite the side of the

firearm.

• 5-06/045.05 - CEW: Subject Gains Control of CEW

• A subject merely gaining control of a CEW or other piece of equipment may not necessarily justify the use of deadly force, especially

if other Department members are present to assist.

• Department members should defend themselves to avoid becoming incapacitated and risking the possible loss of their firearm.

• When feasible, if a subject gains control of a CEW, Department members should try to move outside the effective range of the CEW

and/or seek cover to mitigate the danger.

• 5-06/045.06 - CEW Preferred Target Areas - Avoid Sensitive Areas

The Department recognizes that probes may impact an unintended area during a dynamic incident. When feasible, Department members are to aim for preferred target areas and avoid sensitive areas to reduce the risk of potential serious injury or death.

The preferred target areas on a subject's front are lower center mass (below the chest) and the preferred target areas on a subject's back are below the neck area. Back shots are preferable to front shots when feasible.

Department members are to make reasonable efforts to avoid hitting sensitive areas (face, eyes, head, throat, chest area/area of the heart, groin, genitals, or areas with a known pre-existing injury).

If applicable, Department members are to articulate in their use of force report the reasons why probes lodged outside of preferred target areas or hit a sensitive area.

• 5-06/045.07 - CEW Deployment Considerations

While the use of a CEW involves the potential for serious injury, there may be an even greater risk in certain situations. After a CEW is drawn, Department members shall continue to assess the environment and the situation. Absent emergency circumstances, Department members should avoid using the CEW on subjects who are:

• On an elevated or unstable surface which could cause a fall that could result in significant impact injury;

• Operating or riding any mode of transportation;

- In water, mud, or a marsh, and the ability to move is restricted;

- Known to or believed by the member to be pregnant, under 12 years of age, elderly or visibly frail, or to have a pacemaker;

- Near flammable or combustible fumes/liquids. This includes subjects who have been recently sprayed with a flammable

  chemical agent;

NOTE: The Department-issued “Sabre Red” OC has been clearly labeled as safe to use in conjunction with a CEW.

- Handcuffed, restrained, incapacitated, or immobilized, unless doing so is necessary to prevent them from causing serious bodily

  harm to themselves, or others, and if lesser attempts of control are likely to be ineffective;

- Fleeing or running away, unless the subject is an immediate threat to themselves or others (Department members should

  continually assess the situation considering the most appropriate tactical plan); and

- Department members should not intentionally activate more than one CEW at a time on the same subject.

• 5-06/045.08 - CEW Warnings and Time to Comply

Prior to using a CEW, when feasible, Department members shall give a loud verbal warning to the subject and anyone else present, that a CEW will be used. An example of a verbal warning to a subject is: "Stop or you will be tased!" If feasible, the Department member will not use the CEW until a reasonable amount of time has passed to allow the subject time to comply. An example of verbal announcement to other Department members prior to use is: "Taser, Taser!"

After initial or subsequent CEW applications, where feasible, Department members will continue to give warnings before additional deployments while allowing sufficient time for the subject to recover, reconsider their refusal to comply, and comply with instructions. Depending on the placement of the probes, a subject may not be able to physically respond to further instructions. In these circumstances, a mere failure to respond to instructions is not sufficient justification for additional CEW discharges.

NOTE: Department members are not required to give a verbal warning if giving that warning would compromise the safety of the Department member or others. If applicable, Department members are required to clearly articulate in their use of force report the specific safety reasons justifying the lack of verbal warning.

Department members are to consider whether the initial CEW application in probe mode has rendered the subject unable to physically move or comply with commands before applying subsequent cycles.

In addition to a verbal warning, the Department employee may activate any warning system on the device, which may include display of an electrical arc, an audible alert, or a visible laser as a visual or audible warning to gain compliance. Department members should point the CEW in a safe direction when activating a warning system on the device and never intentionally point the lasers into the eyes of a subject.

• 5-06/045.09 - CEW Shift Preparation and Function Test

Only Department issued CEWs shall be used while on-duty. All CEWs shall be marked to differentiate them from firearms and any other device as prescribed by the Weapons Training Unit.

Department members are responsible for ensuring their issued CEW is properly maintained and in good working order. At the beginning of every shift, Department members shall conduct a function test of the CEW. This test shall be done in a safe manner (cartridge removed, if applicable, and set down at least two inches away and in accordance with Department training).

• 5-06/045.10 - CEW Authorized Equipment and Certification

• Department members shall only use a Department-approved and issued CEW.

• The Department shall ensure that (1) members successfully complete the Department's CEW training program and maintain current

certification for the specific device issued before being required or allowed to carry or authorized to operate a CEW; and (2)

instructors for the Department's CEW training program shall maintain current instructor certification.

• Department members authorized to carry a CEW on-duty may purchase a Department-approved CEW for off-duty use.

• Uniformed Department members issued or assigned to carry a CEW, shall carry the CEW on their person while on-duty.

• Department members may carry the CEW while on duty in a Department- approved CEW holster or in the appropriate pouch on an

external ballistic vest.

• Where the issued or assigned CEW model permits, the CEW shall be set to allow no more than a 5-second cycle on a single trigger

pull.

• 5-06/045.11 - CEW Effective Range

Department members are to be aware of the effective range for the probe cartridge installed in their CEW.

Department members should only use a CEW when it can be safely deployed within its effective range.

• 5-06/045.12 - CEW Maintenance

• To maintain current software updates and to ensure the accuracy of the time and date stamp, Department members shall

download/sync their assigned CEW during the first week of each month.

• Department members on leave shall download/sync their assigned CEW during the first week after their return to work.

• The investigating supervisor for a CEW deployment is responsible for ensuring the information from the CEW has been downloaded

and the download printouts are submitted with the Supervisor’s Use of Force Report (SH-AD 438).

• 5-06/045.13 - CEW Use Against a Potentially Dangerous Animal

• Department members may use a CEW against a potentially dangerous animal, such as a dog, if the animal reasonably appears to

pose an imminent danger to humans or other animals.

• For other than the TASER 10, Department members are to deploy CEW probes in a different manner for animals. For example, a

dog's body mass is parallel to the ground, therefore, to properly use a CEW, the Department member should hold the CEW sideways

so that the probes fire horizontally and in line with the dog's body.

• 5-06/045.14 - CEW: Responsibilities After CEW Use

Medical Evaluation and Treatment:

Department members shall provide immediate first aid care (if needed) to a subject who has been subjected to an application of a CEW in any mode.

As soon as feasible, Department members shall put the subject into a recovery position and monitor breathing ability once they are safely controlled.

Department members shall summon paramedics or other qualified medical personnel to the scene as soon as feasible whenever a subject has sustained a CEW application in probe mode.

NOTE: If time and circumstances permit, Department members shall summon paramedics or other qualified medical personnel *before* using a CEW if the subject exhibits signs of experiencing an agitated chaotic event (e.g., extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by symptoms such as profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics, and/or imperviousness to pain). Any subject who has sustained an application of a CEW in any mode shall, as soon as practical, be medically evaluated at a medical facility and cleared for booking.

The Department member who transports the subject shall inform any person providing medical care or receiving custody that the subject has sustained a CEW application in any mode. Department members shall include the names of all medical professionals they notify in their force report or other relevant report.

If an Automated External Defibrillator (AED), defibrillator, or heart monitor is used on the subject during medical treatment, supervisors are to consult with medical providers and request the following information:

- Type of device used, manufacturer, model number, serial number, and who owns the device.
- Recorded cardiac rhythms and times of each monitored or recorded rhythm.
- Whether the device indicated a shockable rhythm.
- Whether the device operator delivered a “manual” defibrillation shock and if so, the number of shocks.
- Whether the device shocked the subject and, if so, identify the cardiac rhythm after each shock.
- Whether the device advised "no shock advised."
- Obtain a printout of the strips and event records from the device.
- Obtain an electronic download of the event from the device.
- Obtain a maintenance download from the device.

Supervisors are to include this information in their force report or other relevant report. Alternatively, supervisors may document a refusal by medical providers to provide this information.

If the subject refuses medical attention, such refusal shall be witnessed by the Department member and medical personnel, recorded on a body worn camera or other recording device, and shall be fully documented in related reports.

Absent extenuating circumstances, only qualified medical personnel shall remove CEW probes from a subject's body. As the probes are to be booked into evidence, Department members shall not allow medical

personnel to dispose of them.

Reporting CEW Use:

Department members shall report the use of the CEW in any mode as a “Category 2" or "Category 3” use of force as defined in the MPP section 3-10/038.00, Reportable Use of Force and Force Categories.

Deputies shall refrain from discussing the incident until the arrival of the first supervisor. The involved Department members should briefly inform the supervisor of the circumstances surrounding the incident and what action has been taken.

In addition to the requirements of MPP section 3-10/100.00 (Use of Force Reporting - Department Member Responsibilities), Department members will include the following information in their incident report (SH-AD-49) and/or any related reports:

- The Department member's observations of the subject, including a description of the subject's pre-incident behaviors and/or

  statements.

- Whether the subject appears to be emotionally disturbed, suffering from mental illness or in serious psychological distress.

- Description of the subject, including perceived gender, age, height, weight build (e.g., very thin, skinny, medium build, muscular,

  large, overweight, obese).

- Note the activation of any warning system during the incident.

- If no verbal warning was given, the reasons why a verbal warning would have compromised the safety of the Department members

  or others.

- Type and duration of physical exertion by the subject (e.g., running, fighting, pacing, throwing objects, resisting, struggling, etc.).

- The estimated distance between the subject and Department members at the time of CEW use, and the subject's location after

  use.

- The location of any probe impact and the estimated distance in inches between the probes if it is safe to gather such information.

- If more than one set of probes deployed (from more than one CEW or from a multi-shot CEW), the

distance between the probes

(probe spread) for each pair of probes used.

- The location or area of the body where the Department member applied the CEW in drive stun mode and whether the cartridge was

attached at the time.

- A description of the estimated location, if known, of probes that did not hit the subject, if applicable.

- A description of the effectiveness of the deployment (Did the subject respond as expected? Was there a change in the subject's

behavior?) If the CEW did not perform as expected, if known, identify the reason for the ineffectiveness (e.g., single probe hit,

clothing disconnect, intermittent connection, wire breakage, low muscle-mass deployment, small spread between the probes, low or

dead battery pack, CEW dropped, CEW subjected to a wet environment, etc.).

- The subject's post-deployment behavior (e.g., talking, resisting, standing up, sitting up, cuffed, unconscious, cooperative, etc.).

- Whether the subject appeared under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

- A description of signs of life after CEW deployment and whether the subject appeared to lose consciousness (e.g., pulse, breathing,

moaning, groaning, talking, etc.).

- If the subject appeared to lose consciousness, being as specific as possible, the estimated time gap between conclusion of the last

CEW discharge and the loss of consciousness. Unless it was a Category 3 use of force, Department members may review Body

Worn Camera footage before documenting estimated time gaps in their report. See MPP 3-06/200.55 for procedures on viewing

Body Worn Camera footage after a Category 3 use of force.

After use of a CEW on a subject, Department members assigned a CEW, which uploads data when the battery is placed in a docking station, shall exchange the battery of their CEW before the end of their shift.

Whenever a use of a CEW requires force reporting, a download of the CEW stored data and video (if

applicable) shall be conducted and submitted with the force package. The handling supervisor shall verify the serial number of the involved CEW and document it in the Supervisor's Use of Force Report (SH-R-438).

Activating any warning system on the CEW in order to gain compliance, including displays of an electrical arc, an audible alert, or a visible laser as a visual or audible warning, is not a reportable use of force.

Evidence Collection:

If Department members have used a CEW in probe mode, they shall collect the expended cartridge, probes and wires, and submit them into evidence, even if the probes did not hit the subject. This task may be completed by a Department member other than the member who deployed the CEW, if necessary. Department members are not to wind the wire up and are to maintain the wire integrity to the extent possible.

Department members shall treat used CEW probes as biohazard and package them only in EVA-Safe containers provided by the Department along with the used cartridges and wires. Department members shall mark the evidence packaging with the words "SHARPS," and "BIOHAZARD." Department members shall wear medical gloves when handling used CEW probes.

Department members shall handle cartridges which have misfired with care and shall package them in a rigid container to prevent injury due to accidental discharge.

Department members shall note the cartridge serial number in evidence documentation.

Department supervisors shall photograph:

- All embedded probes before they are removed by qualified medical personnel;
- Any injuries or wounds caused by the probes once they are removed (using a ruler or other object as a scale);
- Any injuries or wounds caused by the CEW in drive stun mode (using a ruler or other object as a scale);
- Any locations on the body where probes struck but which do not have visible injuries or wounds;
- Any strikes to clothing or inanimate objects;
- Any deflection or ricochet marks;
- The locations of Department members and the subject before and after use; and
- The general area, documenting surroundings, lighting, hazards, and any other relevant information.

If a subject dies temporal to the use of a CEW, Homicide Bureau or any supervisor shall promptly send a request form (SH-R-___) to any medical providers who treated the subject before death and the Los Angeles Medical Examiner-Coroner seeking collection of the following evidence:

- Obtain hair and nail samples for forensic and medical testing.
- Obtain pre-mortem body core temperature.
- Obtain pre-mortem blood samples.
- Obtain post-mortem body core temperature as soon after death as reasonable.
- Obtain post-mortem fluid samples (including a description of where, when, how taken) (drug redistribution concerns).
- **URGENT & TIMELY: Within 24 hours**, contact the University of Miami Brain Endowment Bank (https://med.miami.edu/programs/brain-endowment-bank) to conduct critical brain chemistry changes and dopamine reviews.

  Request the assigned Medical Examiner/Coroner to call 1-800- UM-BRAIN (1-800-862-7246) for details and instructions on the

  collection of brain tissue.

Investigators shall develop an annotated timeline of events between CEW deployment and time of death using medical records, medical expert assistance, and/or any available video. The annotated timeline shall include:

- Whether or not the subject was initially responsive (walking, talking, etc.) after CEW exposure(s) and if so, for how long. List the complete record of signs of life post- CEW use.
- Length of time between the CEW exposure and subject's collapse.
- Approximate time that the subject went into distress (or died) after the last CEW deployment.

In the event of a subject death or a serious bodily injury, investigators shall collect and maintain as evidence the subject's clothing in the event the probe penetrated or was attached to clothing for later analysis of potential probe impact sites.

• 5-06/050.00 - Search or Rescue Operations

It shall be the responsibility of the concerned station/unit to initiate and carry out any search or rescue operation in its entirety. In conjunction with this responsibility, the station/unit shall use the Emergency Services Detail (ESD), qualified reserve personnel, and all resources (Department and other) that the Department has at its disposal. (Refer to EOP 2-7 for additional operational guidelines.)

THE MOBILIZATION OF SEARCH AND RESCUE PERSONNEL SHALL NOT BE DELAYED BY DISPATCHING PATROL UNITS TO CONFIRM CIRCUMSTANCES.

In all search and rescue incidents where injuries are suspected, the county fire department shall be notified

immediately.

When a request for search and rescue is received, the concerned station/unit shall immediately contact the Emergency Services Detail and advise them of the conditions. The station/unit shall be guided by ESD's recommendations regarding the level of response. ESD will consider the potential life threat due to circumstantial hazards such as extreme weather; the victim's age; and physical, mental, and medical condition.

Whenever a search and rescue operation is initiated, the Emergency Services Detail shall respond. If multiple calls for service occur, the ESD on-duty Sergeant shall prioritize the calls and allocate resources based on the best available information. Every effort will be made to respond to all calls.

When a search or rescue operation is initiated, the station/unit watch commander shall be responsible for assuming command or designating an alternate who shall be a regular deputy of this Department to act as incident commander. Emergency Services Detail personnel may perform in this role.

The incident commander shall be responsible for:

- Confirming that the fire department has been notified when injuries are suspected;
- Instituting search and rescue operations;
- Alerting the Emergency Services Detail, which shall respond to all search and rescue incidents;
- Requesting response by Aero Bureau (in all instances where search and rescue is initiated, a helicopter shall be requested);
- Initiating a response by the station's/unit’s search and rescue personnel;
- Requesting assistance and additional personnel or equipment as circumstances dictate;
- Use of the Incident Command System to whatever level is required by the incident (refer to EOP 1-2 for additional guidelines); and
- Assigning an air operations deputy when aircraft are responding from any agency (the air operations officer shall be a regular deputy from the Emergency Services Detail or Aero Bureau).

• 5-06/050.05 - Out-Of-County Search and Rescue Team Operations

All requests for Search and Rescue (SAR) team assistance outside the county must be routed through the State Office of Emergency Services' (OES) duty officer (24â€‘hour telephone number, (916) 262-1621). This will ensure that such requests are official mutual aid requests. The OES duty officer will issue a mission number and then make an official request to the Sheriff or his designee. The Emergency Services Detail (ESD) duty sergeant is the Sheriff's designee for these requests.

The ESD duty sergeant shall record the mission number and coordinate a response through the participating

stations/units.

Responding SAR Team members may wear their authorized Department uniform. County purchased team equipment may be taken out of the county if sufficient back-up equipment is available to handle in-county requests.

Based on availability, county vehicles are authorized to be taken out of the county by SAR personnel responding to official OES requests or to specialized training sites. Specialized rescue trucks cannot be taken out of the county without specific approval of the mountain rescue chief.

Search and rescue personnel responding to these requests are considered state disaster workers and are covered by State Worker's Compensation.

Each concerned station/unit coordinator (or his designee) shall accomplish the following:

- Provide the ESD duty sergeant with a roster of all search and rescue personnel responding to the out-of-county request;
- Verify with the ESD duty sergeant the current status of the operation prior to sending any additional SAR personnel out of the county;
- Update the ESD sergeant with any information received from SAR personnel on the scene that may affect the operation;
- Notify the ESD duty sergeant once the station/unit search and rescue personnel have returned from an out-of-county operation;
- Notify the Reserve Forces Bureau or, if other than normal business hours, notify the Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau and have a log entry made. That notification should contain the following information:
    - The number of personnel responding;
    - Their team affiliation;
    - The agency initiating the request;
    - The location to which they are responding; and
    - A brief description of the incident;
- Further notification shall be made when the team members return to Los Angeles County.

No on-duty, full-time paid deputy shall respond to an out-of-county search and rescue request from the Office of Emergency Services without the approval of the concerned deputy's division chief.

• 5-06/050.10 - Base Camp

The location for logistics headquarters shall be determined by the incident commander and shall be known as "Base Camp." The field command post may be co-located at the base camp.

If it becomes necessary to move the base camp, one of the staging personnel shall temporarily remain at the site until all personnel who may be en route to the old base camp have been notified of the move.

The incident commander shall be in sole command of a search or rescue operation unless relieved by the unit commander. All personnel (including reserves) reporting for assignment shall report to the logistics officer in charge, or the incident commander, and place themselves under his command.

• 5-06/050.15 - Liaison

A predesignated member of the concerned station/unit, preferably a representative of the reserve unit involved, shall be assigned to act as liaison officer for the reserve group and will remain at base camp to assist the incident commander.

The liaison officer shall be responsible for assisting the incident commander in coordinating regular and reserve personnel.

• 5-06/050.20 - Warning and Mobilizing Reserves

A "warning" places a reserve group or any member of the group alerted on a standby status. They shall remain available until the warning is cancelled by the warning authority or until the group is mobilized. Warning calls shall be made to the group leader or to the call man designated for the group. The person contacted shall be given as much information as possible regarding the operation and what might be expected of the group. Warnings shall be cancelled as soon as feasible when actual mobilization appears to be unnecessary.

The group leader, or call-man, shall be responsible for notifying his group of the warning, for determining how many group members are able to respond, and for informing the warning authority of the number of personnel available if mobilized.

When a call to mobilize is given, the following information shall be relayed to the group leader or call man by the warning authority:

- Nature of the operation and pertinent data on the victim;
- Location of logistics headquarters or base camp;
- Number of personnel and equipment needed;
- Name of logistics officer in charge or incident commander to whom the group shall report; and
- Transportation available to the group, if needed.

• 5-06/050.25 - Night Field Operations

In any rescue operation during the hours of darkness wherein the location of the victim is exact or approximate and an extensive search is not anticipated, the incident commander shall initiate a rescue attempt immediately, utilizing whatever manpower or equipment is available.

Search operations for a victim whose exact location is not known, but information indicates an approximate area, shall be commenced at the discretion of the incident commander.

If a victim is missing in a vast area and no workable information is available as to the approximate location, the incident commander may postpone any intensive searching until the area is illuminated sufficiently to eliminate hazard to the searchers.

If a search operation is postponed or is not to begin until daybreak, a standby crew shall consist of at least one regular deputy and at least one deputy who is medically qualified to the level of EMT-I or above. The standby crew shall provide continuity and control at the scene between the time of initial notification and the actual beginning of the search operation. The crew shall make sure that any family or friends of the victim at the location are made aware that the Department has not abandoned the search.

No attempt shall be made to set forth actual tactical procedures for use by the rescue groups. Latitude in the methods and means utilized shall be at the discretion of the incident commander.

• 5-06/050.30 - Demobilization

The base camp shall be maintained until the operation has been completed or otherwise concluded. Particular care shall be exercised to ensure that all personnel have been recalled, have returned to base camp, and/or checked out with the demobilization branch officer, and the camp log cleared.

It shall be the responsibility of each person participating in the operation to check out with the demobilization branch officer or the person designated to relay the check-out information.

• 5-06/050.35 - Reports and Logs

If circumstances warrant, the first search and rescue unit at the scene of a mountain search shall complete a Search and Rescue Circumstance form (SH-R-220). This form shall be utilized as a work report and need not be included in the case file.

For any extensive search and rescue operation or one that involves a juvenile victim, a special log may be maintained at the discretion of the station/unit watch commander.

Whenever the victim of a search resides outside of the county, two copies of the completed form SH-R-220 will be forwarded to Fiscal Services.

• 5-06/050.40 - Underwater Search/Recovery

Underwater operations shall be the responsibility of the Special Enforcement Bureau's, Emergency Services Detail. The Emergency Services Detail shall determine the feasibility of the operation, the personnel and equipment to be used, and the most suitable methods of conducting the operation.

When an underwater operation is indicated, the concerned station or unit shall notify the duty officer at the Special Enforcement Bureau.

NOTE: Marina Del Rey Station and Parks Bureau are authorized to maintain dive teams to assist with their waterway and coastal operations. Under emergent circumstances where lifesaving efforts are necessary, divers from these teams may deploy without authorization from the Special Enforcement Bureau.

• 5-06/050.43 - Underwater Training and Oversight

The Special Enforcement Bureau (SEB) shall maintain oversight of the Department's divers through the establishment of dive guidelines. Divers will be expected to follow these guidelines when participating in dive operations.

All divers shall receive a copy of the dive guidelines and indicate receipt of the guidelines by written acknowledgement.

The Special Enforcement Bureau shall establish and administrate an oversight board known as the Diving Control Board. Regular members of the Diving Control Board shall include: the Dive Operations Administrator (chief of the Special Operations Division), Diving Safety Officer (SEB captain) and unit dive supervisors from Emergency Services Detail (ESD), Special Enforcement Detail (SED), Arson/Explosives Detail (AED), SEB Marine Company, Marina Del Rey, and Parks Bureau.

• 5-06/050.45 - Mountain Search/Rescue Initial Procedure

When a search or rescue operation is indicated, the station/unit watch commander shall be responsible for:

- Alerting SEB's Emergency Services Detail, who shall respond as needed;
- Assuming command or designating an alternate, who shall be a regular deputy of the Department, to act as incident commander;
- Notifying the unit commander, area commander, or Department duty commander;
- Alerting station/unit coordinator;
- Notifying Reserve Forces Bureau when Reserve Search and Rescue Team involved;
- Issuing a Code 20 broadcast, if appropriate; and
- Notifying the U.S. Forestry Dispatcher.

The incident commander shall be responsible for:

- Instituting search or rescue operations;
- Alerting and mobilizing regular and Reserve personnel;
- Alerting Aero Bureau; and
- Requesting assistance and additional personnel or equipment, through channels, as circumstances warrant.

• 5-06/050.50 - Responses to Civil Air Patrol Reports of Downed/Missing

Aircraft And/Or Activations of Emergency Locator Transmitters

All reports of downed/missing aircraft, or reports of "Emergency Locator Transmitter" (ELT) activations made to this Department by the Civil Air Patrol (CAP), shall be made to the Special Enforcement Bureau (SEB) desk direct rescue notification line at (323) 264-7084. Any station, unit, or detail receiving notification by the CAP of a downed/missing aircraft or ELT activation shall refer the caller to the SEB desk where desk personnel shall obtain the following information:

- Name, rank, and call-back number;
- Type of notification (ELT, missing aircraft, etc.);
- Probable location of incident;
- Resources committed by the CAP, e.g., number of air and ground units, etc.;
- Time the incident was first reported to the CAP;
- Location of CAP base camp or command post;
- Name and phone number of CAP contact person for the responsible Sheriff's station/unit;
- Radio frequency used by CAP ground units; and
- Any additional pertinent information.

After SEB desk personnel have obtained the necessary information, they shall immediately notify the on-duty or standby Emergency Services Detail (ESD) sergeant or lieutenant and relay that information; SEB desk personnel shall then follow the directions of the ESD supervisor. SEB desk personnel shall also notify Aero Bureau and provide all available information.

It shall be the responsibility of the handling ESD supervisor to determine the station/unit area involved in the incident and to contact the concerned station's/unit's coordinator, or if after normal working hours, the station/unit watch commander and advise him of the circumstances of the CAP alert.

If the concerned station/unit elects to activate its Search and Rescue Team, the ESD supervisor shall request a Base Camp location and advise the CAP contact person of the base camp location. The ESD supervisor shall then dispatch an ESD unit to that location.

If the concerned station/unit does not activate its Search and Rescue Team, the CAP contact person will be so advised and requested to keep the SEB desk advised of any changes in the status of the incident.

The handling ESD supervisor shall maintain a log of each CAP notification and the activities of ESD relative to that notification.

In the event of an actual air crash, the reporting procedures outlined in the Case Assignment and Reporting Volume are to be followed.

• 5-06/070.00 - Explosives, Handling Of

Refer to section 4-08/030.00.

• 5-06/070.05 - Military Explosives

Military explosives are defined as all types of explosives used in warfare, whether of enemy origin or accidentally released by friendly forces. Explosives include the following:

- Marine markers;
- Hand grenades;
- Blast simulators;
- Bombs;
- Rockets;
- Guided missiles; and
- Atomic weapons.

Except on military installations, explosive ordnance reconnaissance shall be the responsibility of the law enforcement agency within the jurisdiction.

The following agencies are responsible for explosive ordnance reconnaissance under the conditions which follow:

- Military explosive ordnance disposal in navigable waters and up to the high tide mark on ocean frontage is the responsibility of the Navy; and
- Military explosive ordnance disposal above the high tide mark on land in this area shall be the responsibility of the Sixth Army.

When any reported objects appear to be military explosives, Homeland Security Division, Arson/Explosives Detail shall respond, and either recover, evaluate, and/or notify the U.S. Military.

• 5-06/070.10 - Commercial Explosives

All specified safety precautions shall be observed in the handling of commercial explosives. Commercial explosives are defined as explosives used in the trades, and consist of such items as:

- Dynamite;
- Detonating caps;
- Detonating cord; and
- Blasting agents.

• 5-06/070.15 - Weapons of Mass Destruction, Responding To

Refer to Emergency Operating Procedures (EOP) 4-3.

• 5-06/070.20 - Weapons of Mass Destruction, Definitions

Weapons of mass destruction are generally referred to as a chemical, biological, radiological/nuclear, or large explosive (CBRNE) weapons.

A hazardous material (HazMat) is any hazardous substance or combination of substances that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality, irreversible, or incapacitating illness, or pose a present or potential hazard to health, safety, or the environment. These include chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear agents.

Chemical weapons include nerve agents, blister agents, blood agents, choking agents, incapacitating agents, or any toxic industrial chemical (TIC) utilized as a weapon.

Biological weapons include pathogens such as bacteria, viruses, rickettsia, yeasts, fungi, toxins, vectors, and endogenous biological regulators used as a weapon.

Radiological weapons include radiological dispersal devices which is any explosive device utilized to spread radioactive material; or a simple radiological dispersal device which is any act or container designed to release radiological material as a weapon without an explosion.

Nuclear weapons include traditional nuclear bombs (e.g. suitcase nukes) and improvised nuclear devices which are explosive devices designed to cause a nuclear yield.

Weaponization is the deliberate processing, preparation, packaging, or synthesis of any substance for use as a weapon or munition. “Weaponized agents” are those agents or substances prepared for dissemination through any explosive, thermal, pneumatic, or mechanical means.

• 5-06/070.25 - CBRN Evacuation Considerations

For an incident involving an unidentified chemical, biological, or radiological agent:

Evacuate and Isolate for **660 feet minimum** in all directions (including up). This isolation distance meets or exceeds ERG guidelines for toxic inhalation hazards, chemical weapons, and radiological sources. If a hazardous material is placarded or identified, utilize the Department of Transportation’s Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) for evacuation distances.

Circumstances may dictate that distances be increased.

Responders should stay uphill, upwind, upstream, and avoid low lying areas.

Responders should contain and not enter this area without appropriate personal protective equipment and approval from their supervisor. Evacuations in the Exclusion Zone (Red Zone) are in fact rescues and shall only be executed by properly trained and equipped personnel.

Consider downwind/downhill evacuations and/or shelter in-place if necessary.

Wind direction and conditions need to be taken into consideration when determining evacuation locations and distances.

The evacuation and isolation distances should not be decreased by anyone other than the incident commander who will have utilized his hazardous materials specialist's technical reference capabilities to determine this.

The term "shelter in-place" refers to circumstances where people should seek shelter inside a building and remain inside until the danger passes. This is used when evacuating the public would cause greater risk than staying where they are, or when evacuation cannot be performed. Direct the people inside to close all doors and windows and to shut off all ventilating, heating, and cooling systems.

• 5-06/070.30 - CBRN Coordination Requirements

These action items are to be used as guidelines by units responding to incidents involving the potential use of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons.

- Exact location of incident;
- CBRN indicators;
- Wind direction and weather conditions;
- Plume direction;
- Number of victims;
- Orientation of victims (direction headed, position, pattern);
- Types of injuries;
- Safe access routes;
- Containment posts (crime scene, but stay uphill, upwind, upstream, and avoid low lying areas);
- Traffic control points;
- Command post;
- Staging area(s);
- Obtain witness statements from safe distance; and
- **Protect against secondary devices/attacks**.

• 5-06/080.00 - Bomb Threats, Searches, Suspicious Packages, Found Explosives, Devices, and Booby Traps

Stations/units should dispatch one or more patrol units to the victim location upon notification of a bomb threat. The number of responding units depends upon the size of the facility involved and the number of people that may have to be evacuated. The handling unit should question the person who received the threat and attempt to ascertain the greatest amount of workable information to be included in the SH-R-49 report, such as:

- When did the caller say the bomb was going to explode;
- Where did the caller say the bomb was placed;
- What did the caller say the bomb looked like;

- What kind of bomb did the caller say had been placed;
- What did the caller say would make the bomb explode;
- Did the caller personally place the bomb;
- Why was the bomb placed;
- What is the caller's name and address;
- Exact wording of the threat;
- Sex of the caller;
- Race of the caller;
- Age of the caller;
- Time and date of the threat;
- Description of the caller's voice; and
- Description of any background noises.

The above information is necessary for follow-up investigation by station/unit detectives assigned to investigate 148.1 PC, False Report of Secretion of Explosives or Facsimile Bomb. Facsimile or hoax bombs (devices that are created to look like a bomb) shall be assigned to the Arson/Explosives Detail for investigation.

The handling unit should confer with the victim and/or management, if a commercial location, to determine if the victim desires to conduct a search for the bomb. THIS SHALL BE THE VICTIM'S DECISION. When no bomb or suspicious package has been found and the victim does not desire a search, the patrol unit should initiate an SH-R-49 report and take no further action.

• 5-06/080.05 - Searches

A victim desiring a search shall be advised that personnel from the victim's location must conduct it. Justification being that ANYTHING that does not belong at the location should be treated as a bomb during a bomb threat incident and only the victim's employees have that knowledge.

FIELD PERSONNEL SHOULD NEVER ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR AN UNASSISTED BOMB SEARCH.

Statements indicating "THERE IS NO BOMB" shall not be issued by field personnel, regardless of the thoroughness of their search.

• 5-06/080.10 - Evacuations and Detection Dogs

The decision to evacuate and reenter a location during a bomb threat prior to an actual or suspected bomb being found shall always be made by the victim or management in charge of the location. Field personnel shall not order an evacuation unless a real or suspected bomb is found. If an evacuation is necessary, field personnel shall assist in the evacuation procedure. Evacuation of at least 300 feet surrounding a suspected bomb or explosive device is recommended. Floors immediately above and below the found device in a multistory structure should also be evacuated.

The explosives detection dog of the Arson/Explosives Detail will be dispatched only to locations of found devices (suspected and/or real), and to scenes of explosions to search for secondary unexploded bombs. Under certain circumstances, the explosives detection dog team may be used in searches prior to a device being found, e.g., VIP sweeps and bomb threats to airliners, trains, and buses.

Due to the fatigue factor, there are definite limitations in the size and complexity of an area to be searched by the dog.

• 5-06/080.15 - Patrol Unit's Responsibilities - Notifications - Safety Precautions

When a suspected bomb, explosive device or booby trap is found by field personnel, the following shall be adhered to:

- DO NOT TOUCH OR MOVE THE DEVICE;
- DO NOT MAKE RADIO TRANSMISSIONS WITHIN 300 FEET OF THE DEVICE;
- Ensure evacuation procedure is followed as written in section 5-06/080.10;
- IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY ARSON/EXPLOSIVES DETAIL of the situation;other immediate telephone notifications to:
    - Station/unit desk, to advise the watch commander;
    - Fire department for response to the location; and
    - Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau;
- Maintain crime scene control of the location, pending arrival of Arson/Explosives Detail personnel;
- Deploy patrol units to a position where they can physically direct Arson/Explosives Detail personnel to the exact location of the suspected or real bomb;
    - At a large facility, this may require a unit located at the closest major intersection;
- Restrain news media from entering the evacuated area;
    - All news media should be directed to the Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau representative who will act as liaison between the Arson/Explosives Detail member, incident commander, and the media;
    - No radio transmissions should be permitted by the news media until the area has been deemed clear of explosives. This decision will rest with Arson/Explosives Detail personnel;
    - The safety corridor may be extended to any distance deemed necessary by an Arson/Explosives Detail member. This area should be deemed a crime scene, and Section 409.5(d) Penal Code shall not apply to the media; and
    - After the emergency area has been cleared by Arson/Explosives Detail personnel, a "walk-through" for the press may be conducted at the discretion of the Arson/Explosives Detail member in charge.

• 5-06/080.50 - HazMat Detail

The Emergency Operations Bureau's HazMat Detail is responsible for responding to incidents suspected of involving hazmat weapons including chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapons. The HazMat Detail is made up of both sworn and science personnel, all certified as Hazardous Materials Specialists with extensive knowledge, training, and equipment in this field.

The HazMat Detail is available to assist other department units as well as other public safety agencies with CBRN:

- Detection;
- Identification;
- Sampling;
- Evidence collection;
- Technical reference; and
- Exclusion zone force protection.

• 5-06/090.00 - Disposal of Chemicals - Hazardous Material Spills

Hazardous waste" means any waste, or combination of wastes, which causes or significantly contributes to an increase in mortality, or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness, or poses a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment.

All illicit chemical sites and incidents involving hazardous materials/wastes (e.g. illegally dumped or abandoned chemicals, dangerous chemical spills, toxic wastes, and petroleum products, etc.) shall be immediately evacuated and secured. Specific attention shall be given to possible noxious gases or vapors and related risk of fire. A Hazardous Materials Incident Data Sheet (SH-R-396) shall be completed. The Environmental Crimes Unit of the District Attorney's Office, shall be notified immediately. Between 0800 - 1700 hours, call (213) 580-8777. After 1700 hours and on weekends/holidays, call the District Attorney's Command Center, (213) 974-3607. Mailing address: District Attorney's Office, Environmental Crimes Unit, 201 North Figueroa Street, Suite 1200, Los Angeles, California 90012, Attention: Richard Sullivan.

Deputies shall not handle dangerous chemicals, materials, or wastes. The district attorney's investigators shall be responsible for the investigation of illegal hazardous materials/wastes incidents.

The incident commander shall contact the district attorney's office investigators, who shall provide assistance, as needed. The decision to respond to the scene rests with the district attorney's fffice.

While at the scene of an incident, district attorney investigators may act as advisors to the incident commander and as liaison for all involved agencies.

The Aero Bureau watch commander shall be notified via telephone or radio by the watch commander of the concerned unit. It shall be the responsibility of the Aero Bureau watch commander to notify the concerned local airport or FAA Operations Center whenever air operations could be affected by the chemical contamination. Aero Bureau shall maintain liaison and coordinate air operations with other government aircraft involved in the operation. The incident commander shall also notify the Emergency Operations Bureau.

• 5-06/090.05 - Hazardous Material Spill At a Station or Jail Facility or Any Sheriff's Facility

Should a PCP or other hazardous material spill occur at a station, jail facility, or any Department facility, the following procedure shall be followed:

- If the contaminated area is air-conditioned, immediately turn off the air conditioning system;
- Evacuate the exposed area. Department personnel shall not attempt cleanup without authorization of the health department or fire department;
- Notify the fire department/paramedics;
- Leave all pertinent exterior doors open for ventilation;
- Notify the district attorney's office;
- The district attorney's office shall respond to the facility, if deemed necessary by the watch commander, to assist with the coordination of the cleanup of the spilled substance; and
- If additional technical resources are required, the district attorney's office shall be responsible for making the notifications.

• 5-06/090.10 - Clandestine Laboratory Investigations

The discovery of any possible clandestine lab operation shall be immediately reported to the Narcotics Bureau.

Field personnel should clear the immediate area surrounding the site and set up a containment to prevent exposure or injury to the public or Department personnel. Field personnel shall not handle any chemicals or containers, nor shall they remain inside any location where a clandestine laboratory or associated chemicals are located.

Narcotics Bureau personnel will respond and determine if the site is a clandestine lab with sufficient evidence to warrant further investigation.

Depending on the determination made by Narcotics Bureau personnel at the scene, the following shall apply:

Clandestine Laboratory - Workable Information

Narcotics Bureau investigators shall be responsible for notifying the Allied Laboratory Enforcement Response Team (ALERT). The ALERT is a multi agency task force comprised of personnel from the Sheriff's Department and other agencies specifically trained and equipped to enter, make safe, and process clandestine laboratory sites.

The ALERT personnel will remove potential controlled substance and hazardous materials to a safe location near the original site. The ALERT will call the Scientific Services Bureau which shall respond.

Hazardous evidence is removed from the site proper by ALERT to a safe location where SSB can assist in

processing the evidence for prosecution or further investigation. SSB personnel shall not enter the clandestine laboratory site unless it has been cleared by the ALERT personnel and declared to be safe by the ALERT site safety officer.

The Scientific Services Bureau will assist Narcotics Bureau and ALERT in the evidence gathering process. SSB will photograph, fingerprint, and take small evidentiary samples as needed. The samples will be given to ALERT for safe packaging and transport to the crime lab for final analysis.

Narcotics Bureau personnel will not take items of evidence from a clandestine laboratory site that are hazardous materials.

The ALERT will also call the Los Angeles County Health - Fire Department Hazardous Materials unit for response to the site. When the ALERT personnel, SSB, and the Narcotics Bureau investigators have completed their on-site investigation, the Health - Fire Department Hazardous Materials unit will notify the California Department of Toxic Substance Control. The DTSC will arrange for a disposal company to respond to clean up the site and dispose of the remaining hazardous and contaminated material.

The Narcotics Bureau is responsible to ensure that an investigator or patrol personnel remain at the site until the safe departure of the Health - Fire Department Hazardous Materials team and the disposal company personnel.

Field personnel will be required to maintain security of the site until cleanup is completed by the disposal company.

Scientific Services Bureau personnel may respond to requests for assistance in processing clandestine laboratory sites within Los Angeles County from other agencies or task forces that have personnel specifically trained and equipped to enter, make safe, and process clandestine laboratory sites.

All bulk amounts of chemicals and finished products will be disposed of as provided for in the Uniform Controlled Substances Act. All labeling of chemical containers required by state law will be done by the chemical disposal company.

Occasionally, field personnel encounter large amounts of PCP, other hazardous controlled substances, or precursor chemicals packaged in unsafe containers. If the packaging and quantity of the PCP or other chemicals is such that field personnel cannot safely handle, Narcotics Bureau shall be notified.

The Narcotics Bureau will respond and contact ALERT for assistance. The Scientific Services Bureau shall respond to photograph, fingerprint, and obtain evidence samples as needed. ALERT shall package and transport evidence samples to the crime lab for final analysis.

The L.A. County Health - Fire Department Hazardous Materials unit will also be contacted to respond and/or arrange through the California Department of Toxic Substance Control for a private chemical disposal company to remove the remaining quantity of hazardous materials.

Clandestine Laboratory/Associated Chemicals - No Workable Evidence

Narcotics Bureau personnel shall be responsible for notifying the Los Angeles County Health - Fire

Department Hazardous Materials Unit. The Hazardous Materials Unit will contact the California Department of Toxic Substance Control to arrange for a private chemical disposal vendor to respond and clean up the site.

Field personnel will be required to maintain security of the site until cleanup is completed.

• 5-06/090.15 - Handling Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Accidents or Spills

Handling Polychlorinated Biphenyls (P.C.B.) Accidents or Spills

Although polycholorinated biphenyls are being phased out in private industry, the danger of being exposed to this toxic substance and possible carcinogen still exists. It is particularly dangerous if ingested. Contact with the skin may also pose a potential health problem. Should any exposure occur or ingestion takes place, the following procedures shall be followed:

- Ingestion - immediately transport victim to nearest hospital and advise staff that the accident involved P.C.B.; or
- Skin contamination only - wash affected area with waterless hand cleanser. Remove with clean cloth, dispose of property.

P.C.B. Capacitor Identification/Description

Although capacitors containing P.C.B. can be placed anywhere along a power line, generally they will be situated below a transformer or within several poles distance from the transformer. The minimum grouping of capacitors is three (3), however up to twelve (12) may be encountered on a single power pole. Mounting may be horizontal or vertical and the capacitor may be dark brown or gray in color. Each capacitor has a four inch rectangular placard attached, identifying it as containing P.C.B.; the placard is yellow with black lettering.

Special attention should be given to transformers located on private premises and to Edison facilities which are fenced and identified as restricted areas. These private premises and restricted areas pose serious hazards due to the possibility of large quantities of P.C.B.

Substance Identification and Procedures:

- P.C.B. varies from light oil to molasses in consistency and can vary in color from milky white or pale yellow to dark brown. P.C.B. in liquid form emits a distinct chlorine odor. P.C.B. is not bio-degradable and should be prevented form entering the food chain through cultivated crops or water. Containment is possible by forming an earthen dam around the contaminated area. The area should then be secured until decontamination teams respond.

Notification:

- If the spill involves Southern California Edison, notify the area office immediately;
- If the P.C.B. has entered or threatens to enter the water system (sewer, fresh water, or ocean) the Coast Guard Captain of the Port of Long Beach (310) 521-6184, should be notified; and/or
- If field personnel are contaminated or there is any release or suspected release of P.C.B., it should be

reported immediately to the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, Hazardous Waste Control Program, (323) 890-4317, during business hours and after business hours, (323) 881-2455.

Provide the agency notified with the following:

- Address and/or major cross streets;
- Amount of spillage and reason for spillage; and
- Power pole number if applicable.

Notification of health services at the above number will also initiate an Emergency Hazardous Waste Team response to assist in providing advice and incident investigation.

Notify the fire department if applicable.

• 5-06/100.00 - Employee Exposure to Toxic Chemicals

Any employee who experiences ill effects or displays an agitated or abnormal behavior after being exposed to toxic drugs, e.g., PCP or other dangerous chemicals, shall be immediately removed from the contact area.

Personnel shall, in all cases, follow instructions found in section 5-06/090.00 - Disposal of Chemicals, regarding securing the area and handling of chemicals.

• 5-06/100.05 - First Aid Procedures/Precautions

The following shall be strictly adhered to when exposure victims are incapacitated or display bizarre or agitated behavior:

- The employee shall be disarmed;
- A quiet atmosphere shall be maintained;
- Adequate ventilation shall be provided;
- Strict security and observation shall be maintained over the employee, e.g., transport in rear seat of patrol car, etc.; and
- Transport without delay to an appropriate emergency medical facility, avoiding Code 3 on PCP exposures.

• 5-06/100.10 - Notifications/Report

Any employee who comes in direct contact with hazardous materials or toxic substances in the line of duty shall be responsible for:

- Notifying their supervisor;

- Preparing the Hazardous Materials Injury/Toxic Substances/Communicable Disease Exposure Report

(SH-R-426). When several members have come in contact with the same substance, each employee involved shall prepare a report. Preparation and submission of the SH-R-426 for each exposed employee shall complete the required reporting process if no treatment or medical attention is required at time of exposure; and

- Contacting the Disability Management and Compliance Unit, when medical treatment or advice is desired.

If a member subsequently becomes ill as a result of the contact, additional reports shall be prepared and processed in the same manner as for an industrial injury/illness (refer to section 3-02/040.05). The date and time of the exposure to the hazardous material or toxic substance shall be substituted for the date and time of injury on form SH-AD-92.

The employee's immediate supervisor shall be responsible for the following:

- Advising the watch commander of the exposure incident;
- Requesting a criminalist to respond to the medical facility on all serious toxic cases for consultation with emergency room staff;
- Ensuring the completeness of the Hazardous Materials Injury/Toxic Substances/Communicable Disease Exposure Report (SH-R426) of each of the employees involved and forwarding two copies of each to the Disability Management and Compliance Unit. A separate report shall be completed for each employee affected;
- Preparing and distributing a Report of Industrial Injury (SH-AD-92) and Supervisor's Report (SH-AD-32A) for each employee when necessary. (Refer to section 3-02/040.05);
- Making proper notification, when necessary, for pick-up and disposition of involved chemicals; and
- Preparing and forwarding an SH-AD-32A to the Disability Management and Compliance Unit listing all members exposed, with the exposure forms (SH-R-426) for each employee involved attached.

The above notifications/procedures shall be consistent with information in section 5-06/090.00 - Disposal of Chemicals - Hazardous Material Spills.

• 5-06/110.00 - Hostage and Barricaded Suspect

A hostage is any person seized or kidnapped by another, where the perpetrator threatens the life of or threatens great bodily injury to the person held, with the intent to evade arrest, escape, obtain the release of persons in custody, obtain monies or property, or attain any other objective(s).

In hostage situations, the Department shall make every effort to effect the safe release of the hostage and to arrest the suspect. This shall be done while safeguarding the lives of all persons to the maximum extent possible.

In general, the suspect shall not be allowed to escape, with or without the hostage. Immunity shall not be granted, nor shall ransom be paid to neutralize a hostage situation.

No consideration shall be given to allow an inmate holding a Department employee hostage to escape under any circumstances from a custody facility, detention area, or prisoner transportation vehicle. Any exception to this policy must be personally approved by the Sheriff, undersheriff, or appointed assistant sheriff.

• 5-06/110.05 - Barricaded Suspect

A barricaded suspect is any person armed or reasonably believed to be armed with a weapon, explosives, or other destructive or dangerous device who occupies and/or fortifies a fixed location and violently, or by threat of violence, resists apprehension by law enforcement officers. When a suspect has barricaded himself without a hostage, officers shall attempt all methods consistent with the offense to effect his capture while safeguarding the lives of all persons to the maximum extent possible.

• 5-06/110.10 - Operational and Tactical Considerations

A hostage or barricaded suspect situation can be one of the most operationally sensitive situations faced by members of this Department. A strong command position, as well as strict discipline on the part of all deputies, is absolutely essential.

Although the presence of a hostage is a complicating factor in a barricaded suspect incident, the initial procedures and tactical considerations are similar.

The concepts commonly referred to as the six “C”s - COMMAND, CONTAIN, CONTROL, COMMUNICATE, COORDINATE, and CONTINGENCY - shall serve as a guide for all personnel involved.

Tactical incidents commonly share characteristics which must be constantly evaluated and, in most cases, analyzed to ensure a successful conclusion and enhance officer safety in future similar events. A seventh “C” - CRITIQUE - is equally important and shall be performed at the conclusion of any tactical incident.

The incident commander must be aware that it is critical to share relevant information with leaders of other groups deployed at the scene of a tactical operation. By doing this, the best decisions can be made and surprising or endangering personnel with a sudden, unannounced action can be avoided.

• 5-06/110.15 - Resources

Deputy personnel may request, within reason, any of the Department's resources which may be necessary to resolve the situation. Examples of these resources include, but are not limited to, additional field personnel, a helicopter, a K-9 Unit, a Special Weapons Team, and a Hostage Negotiator. All divisions and units have the responsibility to furnish the resources requested if not in violation of any standing orders.

Absent exigent circumstances, watch commanders who respond to the scene shall ensure that an

experienced sergeant remains at the station/unit to perform routine watch commander duties. If there is no one qualified at the station/unit, the watch commander shall arrange for a sergeant from the closest station/unit who has worked as a watch commander to respond to his station/unit in order to assume that role. This concept is known as “moving up resources.”

• 5-06/110.20 - Individual Action

Deputy personnel shall refrain from individual action unless forced to do so by the circumstances. There must be strict compliance with the directions of the initial incident commander regarding reporting locations, deployment, response routes, traffic and pedestrian control, and other appropriate instructions.

• 5-06/110.25 - Use of Force and Firearms

Deputies shall adhere to the Department's established policy governing the use of firearms (Policy and Ethics Chapter). Personnel must maintain strict fire control discipline. The person in charge shall issue specific and appropriate instructions regarding use of weapons and all personnel shall scrupulously follow those instructions. The concept of "directed fire by selected marksmen" is valid.

Should the individual deputy come under direct and deadly attack by the suspect, or if the suspect attacks or attempts to attack the hostage with deadly force, it is not required that a deputy wait for instructions to protect himself or the hostage. However, individual action should be undertaken only under the gravest of circumstances. As previously stated, the safety of hostages and deputies is of paramount concern

• 5-06/110.30 - Command Responsibility

The incident commander is responsible for the actions of the members of this Department and the outcome of the situation. All Department personnel at the scene shall be subject to his control and shall respond to his directions.

The deputy in charge should not automatically relinquish control to a superior, nor should the superior assume control until each is certain that all available information relating to the incident is thoroughly explained, understood, and to the maximum extent possible, all personnel understand that command and control are being passed, and to whom. The superior cannot, of course, hesitate to take control immediately if he deems that action is necessary or desirable.

With respect to incidents occurring in custody facilities, it is preferable that the incident commander be a member of the involved facility because these types of situations require specific knowledge unique to custodial settings.

The passing of command is critical and shall establish the position of incident commander. The process shall take place at the deputy/sergeant exchange and every other exchange through the appropriate ranks, as deemed necessary by the circumstances of the situation, with the following being observed:

- The person relinquishing command shall be responsible for thoroughly briefing his successor;
- The person relinquishing command shall specifically state to his successor, "Are you now assuming control?" and
- Await an affirmative reply.

• 5-06/110.35 - Incident Commander

The incident commander may change several times during the course of an operation and may extend to the Sheriff, should the incident warrant his personal attention.

The passing of command should not be deemed a separate operational phase, but merely a continuation of activity which preceded the transfer.

If an operation conducted by a specialized unit (excluding Special Enforcement Bureau) evolves into an emergent request for local station resources, the station's unit commander or their designated representative shall become the incident commander.

If an operation conducted by a specialized unit (excluding Special Enforcement Bureau) evolves into or occurs in an outside agency's jurisdiction and requires additional Department resources, the nearest station's unit commander or their designated representative shall become the incident commander. Operational command and responsibilities shall be transferred upon his or her arrival on scene and after being briefed by the current incident commander.

The newly designated incident commander may retain all previous incident commanders as his or her staff for consultation and to assist in communications with Department executives, or to assist with operations, intelligence, and logistics.

Regardless of the rank of the incident commander, he or she shall be responsible for the overall control and coordination of the operation. Therefore, the incident commander shall consider avoiding performing specific tasks and instead delegate them.

The incident commander shall be responsible for the following:

- Managing the overall operations - all personnel shall report to the incident commander and respond to his or her directions;
- Primary containment;
- Secondary containment;
- Necessary notifications;
- Establishment of a command post;
- Requesting required resources;
- Managing/coordinating resources;
- Activating elements of the incident command system;
- Establishing a communications network (tactical frequencies);
- Managing incident operation, i.e., traffic control;

- Deployment of chemical agents;
- Press liaison; and
- Follow-up investigation.

The incident commander shall make the following notifications in the most expedient manner possible:

- Watch commander, who shall respond to the scene without delay;*
- Unit commander, who shall respond if necessary;
- Area commander or duty commander who shall respond if necessary;
- Sheriff's Information Bureau, who shall dispatch a representative for press liaison;
- The Sheriff and major executives of the Department must be personally notified for decisions involving extraordinary incidents, e.g., skyjackings, public figures, political/revolutionary/terrorist groups, those involving numerous suspects and hostages, and/or the safety of large numbers of citizens or employees;
- Emergency Operations Bureau, in the event of a sustained operation; and
- Aero Bureau in the event a temporary airspace flight restriction becomes necessary.

* Absent exigent circumstances, the watch commander shall ensure an experienced sergeant remains at the station/unit to perform routine watch commander duties. If there is no one qualified at the station/unit, the watch commander shall arrange for a sergeant from the closest station/unit who has worked as a watch commander to respond to his or her station/unit in order to assume that role. This concept is known as "moving up resources."

• 5-06/110.40 - Communications with the Suspect

The incident commander shall be responsible for controlling communications with the suspect. He may elect to delegate this function to the Operations Section OIC or, more appropriately, to members of the Crisis Negotiation Team who are experts in this area and can provide valuable assistance.

• 5-06/110.45 - Altering Telephone Lines

In hostage or barricaded suspect situations, the incident commander has the option of ordering the telephone company to alter telephone lines so that telephone communication with the suspect is limited to persons authorized by the incident commander. (Refer to Public Utilities Code Section 7907, effective January 1, 1981.) This process is accomplished by contacting the security office of the responsible phone company.

The Crisis Negotiation Team has immediate access to telephone companies in our jurisdictions and pre-designated authority to request alterations of telephone service.

• 5-06/110.50 - Crisis Negotiations Teams

A crisis negotiator is available on a 24-hour basis by contacting the Special Enforcement Bureau desk.

A crisis negotiator will respond to all hostage and barricaded suspect incidents when a Special Weapons

Team is requested. A crisis negotiator may also be requested for any other situation requiring crisis communications, as determined by the incident commander.

Upon arrival, the Crisis Negotiations Team leader will report to the incident commander. The Crisis Negotiations Team will deploy at the request of the incident commander and will operate under his direction and within Department guidelines.

Team members do not, within the scope of their duties, make decisions regarding hostages, suspects, deployment, or operational tactics. Such decisions remain the responsibility of the incident commander.

Team members are qualified, however, to determine the most appropriate technique of negotiation and will do so, subject to review by the incident commander.

• 5-06/110.55 - Requests by Other Police Agencies for Crisis Negotiations Teams

Crisis Negotiations Teams are also available to outside agencies. Call-out procedures are the same for Special Weapons Teams. When operating with another agency, the Crisis Negotiations Team will have total responsibility and authority relative to its specific mission. A representative of the outside agency will be kept fully apprised insofar as it is possible to do so.

• 5-06/110.60 - Mental Health Alert Team (MHAT)

The Department, in conjunction with the Department of Health Services, has instituted a Mental Health Alert program which provides skilled psychiatric evaluation "roll-out" teams to assist in handling field situations involving suspects who evidence symptoms of being emotionally disturbed.

These teams may be called out in the same manner as Special Weapons Teams through the Special Enforcement Bureau desk. Any deputy who encounters a situation wherein it appears beneficial to call out a Mental Health Alert Team may initiate a request.

Special Enforcement Bureau desk personnel receiving a request will contact the crisis negotiations coordinator who has the responsibility for determining the need for a Mental Health Alert Team. Stations/units shall not attempt to call the Mental Health dispatcher directly.

Examples of situations which merit calling out a Mental Health Alert Team include:

- Where a suspected emotionally disturbed person presents a danger to himself or others, or exhibits highly unusual or bizarre behavior which could become violent, but circumstances are such that deputies are unable to exert control over him without resorting to extreme force;
- Barricaded suspects who are believed to be emotionally disturbed; and
- Certain threatened suicides ("jumper" syndrome) or situations wherein no crime has occurred and deputies feel that it is unwise to leave the scene without providing some assistance.

Upon arrival at the scene, team personnel will report to the incident commander for consultation. They will

evaluate the situation and attempt to provide the incident commander with insight into the individual's actions and motivations, including possible ways of calming the suspect/subject and defusing the situation.

The role of MHAT personnel is strictly advisory. They are trained to assess and deal with mental disorders, but it is not within the scope of their duties to make decisions regarding hostages, deployment, or operational tactics. Such decisions remain the responsibility of the incident commander.

• 5-06/110.65 - Special Weapons Team

For expediency, any sworn member of this Department may request a Special Weapons Team (SWT). However, authorization to deploy the team must be made by the incident commander at the scene.

The Special Enforcement Bureau (SEB) shall be responsible for providing comprehensive SWT coverage. Requests for a Special Weapons Team shall be made through the Special Enforcement Bureau Desk. Specific information relating to the incident shall be provided.

Special Weapons Teams are designed to save lives. This includes the lives of law enforcement personnel who become faced with unusually hazardous situations, members of the community whose security is severely threatened by these situations, and the lives of the suspects.

Special Weapons Teams are available to assist other units with incidents or operations when the safety of the officers, members of the community or involved parties are likely to be better served by their use. Situations wherein Special Weapons Teams are typically employed include:

- Barricaded or contained suspect(s) who are believed to be armed;
- Hostage incidents;
- Sniper situations;
- Potentially violent persons who are believed to be armed (including mentally ill, threatened suicides, unknown circumstances, etc.);
- High risk arrest and search warrants; and
- Protection operations involving high risk persons or sites.

Whenever a special weapons team is requested, the requesting unit's commander, area commander, or duty commander, shall be notified.

• 5-06/110.70 - Special Weapons Team Commander

The incident commander shall retain overall command and responsibility for the operation. The SWT will be under the command of an SWT commander, who shall be the captain or a lieutenant assigned to SEB, and shall be present at every SWT activation.

The Special Weapons Team shall be assigned a mission by the incident commander, and the Special Weapons Team commander will make an assessment and shall be responsible for the tactics employed by SWT. If there is a need for immediate deployment, the team leader may accept that responsibility until the

arrival of the SWT commander.

• 5-06/110.75 - Relief of Containment Assignments

Field personnel deployed in the immediate vicinity of the suspect (primary containment zone) will be relieved by Special Weapons Team personnel and are to withdraw for redeployment as directed by the incident commander.

Personnel other than Special Weapons Team members shall not enter the primary containment zone without specific authorization of the SWT commander or the incident commander.

• 5-06/110.80 - Special Weapons Team Incidents Requiring Ramey/Arrest/Search Warrants

Whenever a Special Weapons Team (SWT) is deployed in a barricaded suspect incident, a "Ramey" (Probable Cause Arrest Warrant), arrest, and/or search warrant, shall be obtained in the following situations:

- When any person is barricaded in his own residence and a clear, unequivocal, signed entry and search waiver from another competent adult member of the household cannot be obtained;
- When any person is barricaded in any third party residence and a clear, unequivocal, signed entry and search waiver cannot be obtained from a competent adult in possession or control of that dwelling; and/or
- When any person is barricaded in any structure, business, or location where possession or control of the location is unclear.

Absent exigent circumstances, a signed entry and search waiver, or a ramey, arrest, and/or search warrant, no entry into a barricaded suspect location shall be made by any Department member. However, no activity required to respond to an exigent circumstance shall be postponed or avoided pending the issuance of an appropriate warrant.

For purposes of this subsection, an "exigency" is an emergency situation requiring swift action to prevent any of the following conditions:

- Imminent danger to life;
- Serious damage to property;
- Imminent escape of a suspect; and
- The destruction of evidence.

If an entry is made pursuant to an exigency, under federal law it must be demonstrable that there was not sufficient time to obtain a warrant prior to the entry.

In the absence of a signed entry and search waiver, a warrant shall be obtained even if the emergency has concluded prior to the issuance of the warrant. This will ensure access to the location for follow-up investigation.

When applicable, an interpreter should be requested to assist in the preparation of the entry and search waiver. When circumstances require a ramey arrest, and/or search warrant, the warrant seeking process shall be actively pursued irrespective of the progress of the Special Weapons Team's handling of the incident. Procedures for obtaining warrants in SWT incidents are as follows:

- The Sheriff's station/unit in whose jurisdiction the incident is occurring shall be responsible for obtaining the appropriate warrant;
- The incident commander present at the operation shall designate an appropriate member of the concerned station/unit to obtain a ramey arrest, and/or search warrant, as expeditiously as possible through the appropriate legal channels;
- During normal court business hours, the warrant shall be obtained through the appropriate district attorney and court;
- During hours while courts are not in session the telephonic warrant process shall be utilized (refer to Judicial Process Chapter); and
- Station/unit watch commanders shall be familiar with procedures required to obtain search/arrest warrants and maintain the appropriate forms, which are to be immediately accessible.

• 5-06/110.85 - Requests by Other Police Agencies for Special Weapons Team

The Special Weapons Team's priority response is to the Department's needs. However, it is available to requests for assistance by any police department in the county.

It is not the intention of the Department to take over every situation wherein a SWT would be of service. Each police department has a responsibility to prepare itself for these encounters. Our Department recognizes that circumstances, time, size, and capability of police departments may, on occasion, necessitate their need to call upon our Department for assistance.

It is the policy of this Department to assist police departments in time of need, providing the police department has made an effort to resolve the incident.

Unit commanders shall brief personnel as to our policy and the following operational guidelines:

- Each request must be approved by the chief of police or assistant chief of police of the requesting agency;
- A chief of police may direct a letter to the Sheriff requesting that the Sheriff's Department provide special weapons team coverage during times of need. This letter allows the watch commander of the concerned police department to deal directly with the Sheriff's station/unit watch commander without gaining the immediate approval of the chief or assistant chief. The letter process is designed to speed the request process and shorten the response of a special weapons team. Upon receiving a request for a SWT from an independent city, the watch commander shall dispatch a field supervisor to the scene for the purpose of liaison, evaluation, and communication;
- Police departments shall be advised that requests are categorized as either primary or secondary assistance;
- Primary assistance means the Sheriff's SWT has total responsibility to neutralize the situation. The

primary containment zone shall be Department personnel only. The Special Enforcement Bureau unit commander or area commander or duty commander shall respond to the scene and command our personnel. Consultation between the SEB unit commander, area commander, or duty commander and chief of police or his representative shall occur. If the police department does not concur with the tactic chosen, we shall not assist; and

- Secondary assistance means crowd and traffic control on the perimeter of the incident. The Special Weapons Team shall not be utilized for secondary assistance. Sheriff's personnel for this assignment shall be provided by the concerned station/unit or available SEB personnel. These personnel shall be under the supervision of our Department's supervisors who will accept standard traffic and crowd control missions from the police department's commander.

We do not intermix members of this Department with personnel from other agencies, as command and control is mitigated and has proven hazardous. If the agency is requesting backup assistance, perimeter traffic, and pedestrian control, etc., the requesting agency retains full operational control.

• 5-06/110.90 - SWT Requests by Other Police Agencies Requiring Ramey/Arrest/Search Warrants

In those Special Weapons Team, barricaded-suspect response situations carried out at the request of an independent agency, the first Sheriff's Department supervisor to make contact shall advise the requesting agency, via telephone, to commence the seeking of an appropriate warrant or signed consent as described in section 5-06/110.80.

The requesting agency shall also be advised that the appropriate ramey, arrest, and/or search warrant shall be actively pursued or that a clear, unequivocal, signed entry and search waiver by a competent adult shall be obtained.

Additionally, the requesting agency shall also be advised that all of the other requirements described in section 5-06/110.80 shall apply to any operation by SWT members carried out at the request of an outside agency.

The responsibility to assure that these requirements are met rests with the designated Sheriff's Department incident commander who responds to the scene of the operation, irrespective of the jurisdiction where the incident is occurring.

• 5-06/120.00 - Emergency and Disaster Warnings

Warnings may be received via CLETS, JDIC, telephone, or radio. The warnings may pertain to imminent natural or man-made disasters. Line and field units receiving a warning from any source other than the Sheriff's Communications Center shall immediately relay the warning to the SCC watch commander.

• 5-06/120.05 - Notifications

Upon receipt of an emergency or disaster warning, the SCC watch ommander shall immediately notify the Sheriff's Headquarters Bureau. The SHB shall be responsible for notifying the following:

- Sheriff;
- Undersheriff;
- Assistant sheriff(s);
- EOB commander;
- All division chiefs and commanders;
- Reserve Forces Bureau commander; and
- Communications and Fleet Management commander

The SCC watch commander shall, if time permits, obtain authorization from the Sheriff or his designate to activate the Emergency Alerting System. If an immediate activation is required, the watch commander shall determine the appropriate method to transmit the information, i.e., voice, digital, or video and send the information. The digital mode of EAS is referred to as "ENN," the Electronic News Network. This system provides a direct link to the media, large businesses, and schools. It is a test message that can be rapidly assimilated into the media format and retransmitted to the public. The system should be secondary to voice messages that are emergent in nature. It is the purpose of the Emergency Alerting System to promptly disseminate emergency and disaster information and instructions to the public. The SCC watch commander shall follow the procedures as enumerated in the current County of Los Angeles Local Emergency Alerting System Plan.

• 5-06/130.00 - Emergency Broadcast System (EBS)

The Emergency Alert System is a communication network which uses the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (AQMD) radio frequencies to communicate with participating commercial radio and television Stations/Units. Its purpose is the prompt dissemination of emergency and disaster information and instructions to the public. The SCC Watch Commander shall follow the procedures as enumerated in the current County Local Emergency Broadcast System Plan.

The EAS replaces the civil defense warning system sirens.

• 5-06/140.00 - Emergency and Disaster Contacts

Each city within the county has a designated station which will serve as the primary contact for law enforcement services (contracted) or law enforcement mutual aid (request from independent police departments). During an emergency or disaster, other county services may be requested through the designated station.

CITY	RESPONSIBLE STATION	ALTERNATE

Agoura Hills	Lost Hills	West Hollywood
Alhambra	Temple	East Los Angeles
Arcadia	Temple	Crescenta Valley
Artesia	Lakewood	Cerritos
Avalon	Avalon	Lakewood
Azusa	San Dimas	Walnut
Baldwin Park	Industry	Temple
Bell	East Los Angeles	Century
Bellflower	Lakewood	Cerritos
Bell Gardens	East Los Angeles	Norwalk
Beverly Hills	West Hollywood	Marina del Rey
Bradbury	Temple	Industry
Burbank	Crescenta Valley	Temple
Calabasas	Lost Hills	West Hollywood
Carson	Carson	Lomita
Cerritos	Cerritos	Lakewood

Claremont	San Dimas	Walnut
Commerce	East Los Angeles	Century
Compton	Compton	Carson
Covina	San Dimas	Walnut
Cudahy	East Los Angeles	Century
Culver City	West Hollywood	Marina del Rey
Diamond Bar	Walnut	Industry
Downey	Norwalk	Lakewood
Duarte	Temple	Industry
El Monte	Temple	Industry
El Segundo	Lennox	Carson
Gardena	Lennox	Carson
Glendale	Crescenta Valley	Temple
Glendora	San Dimas	Walnut
Hawaiian Gardens	Lakewood	Cerritos
Hawthorne	Lennox	Carson

Hermosa Beach	Lennox	Lomita
Hidden Hills	Lost Hills	West Hollywood
Huntington Park	Century	East Los Angeles
Industry	Industry	Walnut
Inglewood	Lennox	Carson
Irwindale	Temple	Walnut
La Canada Flintridge	Crescenta Valley	Temple
La Habra Heights	Industry	Norwalk
Lakewood	Lakewood	Cerritos
La Mirada	Norwalk	Lakewood
Lancaster	Lancaster	Palmdale
La Puente	Industry	Walnut
La Verne	San Dimas	Walnut
Lawndale	Lennox	Lomita
Lomita	Lomita	Carson
Long Beach	Lakewood	Carson

Los Angeles	(Dependent Upon Division Affected)	
Lynwood	Century	Norwalk
Malibu	Lost Hills	West Hollywood
Manhattan Beach	Lennox	Carson
Maywood	East Los Angeles	Century
Monrovia	Temple	Industry
Montebello	Pico Rivera	East Los Angeles
Monterey Park	East Los Angeles	Temple
Norwalk	Norwalk	Pico Rivera
Palmdale	Palmdale	Lancaster
Palos Verdes Estates	Lomita	Carson
Paramount	Lakewood	Century
Pasadena	Crescenta Valley	Temple
Pico Rivera	Pico Rivera	Norwalk
Pomona	Walnut	Industry
Rancho Palos Verdes	Lomita	Lennox

Redondo Beach	Lomita	Carson
Rolling Hills	Lomita	Carson
Rolling Hills Estates	Lomita	Carson
Rosemead	Temple	East Los Angeles
San Dimas	San Dimas	Walnut
San Fernando	Crescenta Valley	Santa Clarita Valley
San Gabriel	Temple	East Los Angeles
San Marino	Temple	East Los Angeles
Santa Clarita Valley	Santa Clarita Valley	Crescenta Valley
Santa Fe Springs	Pico Rivera	Norwalk
Santa Monica	West Hollywood	Marina del Rey
Sierra Madre	Temple	Crescenta Valley
Signal Hill	Lakewood	Carson
South El Monte	Temple	Industry
South Gate	Century	East Los Angeles
South Pasadena	Crescenta Valley	Temple

Temple City	Temple	East Los Angeles
Torrance	Lomita	Carson
Vernon	East Los Angeles	Century
Walnut	Walnut	Industry
West Covina	Industry	Walnut
West Hollywood	West Hollywood	Marina del Rey
Westlake Village	Lost Hills	West Hollywood
Whittier	Pico Rivera	Norwalk

• 5-06/150.00 - Sheriff's Response Team

The Sheriff's Response Team (SRT) may respond to pre-planned events and spontaneous incidents and to restore public order.

The SRT is assigned to Emergency Operations Bureau (EOB). The EOB SRT Sergeant shall be responsible for assigning personnel, training, maintaining and replenishing supplies, and budget.

Any sworn member may request the use of the SRT.

Requests for the deployment of the SRT during a spontaneous incident shall be requested through the 24 Hour Operations Center, who will contact the EOB Duty Sergeant. Authorization to deploy the team must be made by the Assistant Sheriff of Countywide Operations.

Requests for the deployment of the SRT during a pre-planned event shall be requested by contacting the EOB SRT Sergeant. Authorization to deploy the team must be made by the Assistant Sheriff of Countywide Operations.

All requesting Units shall notify their Unit Commander and Area Commander following placing the request for the use of the SRT.

• 5-06/150.10 - Sheriff's Response Team Functions and Missions

The Sheriff's Response Team (SRT) will be capable of performing the following missions:

- Crowd and riot control;
- Mass arrest and field booking;
- Ability to conduct disentanglement operations;
- Conduct passive or resistive protestor arrests;
- Provide security for fixed critical facilities or infrastructure;
- Force protection at a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (CBRNE) incident; and
- Augmentation of jail emergency response teams in the event of a significant jail riot or disturbance;
- Port Security Missions; and
- Other missions as directed by the SRT Commander or Emergency Operations Bureau.

• 5-06/150.20 - Sheriff's Response Team Composition and Structure

The command element of the SRT shall consist of a Commander or Captain, Emergency Operations Bureau (EOB) SRT Sergeant, and appropriate support staff. In addition, the SRT will consist of four platoons or more. The configuration of the SRT may be modified by the SRT Commander or the EOB SRT Sergeant to meet specific requirements of the event or incident.

Each platoon shall be structured as follows:

- Platoon Lieutenant;
- Four Squad Sergeants;
- Four Assistant Squad Sergeants;
- Four - 15 Deputy Squads, to include the following configurations:
    - One Deputy Scribe
    - One Deputy Driver
    - One Deputy Marksman

- Two Line Backers (Less-Lethal Deputies)
- Ten Squad Deputies

The following specialized support personnel may be utilized during an SRT deployment:

- Mounted Enforcement Detail;
- Motor Response Team;
- Special Enforcement Bureau;
- IRC Booking Team;
- Court Services Transportation (CST);
- Aero Bureau;
- Reserve Forces Bureau;
- IAB Use of Force Roll Out Team;
- Detective Division Intelligence/Undercover Operations Team Detail; and
- Miscellaneous support personnel (drivers, technicians, etc.).

• 5-06/150.30 - Sheriff's Response Team Responsibilities

The responsibilities of each team composition are as follows:

- Commander - shall retain command and responsibility for the SRT, create a plan of action and/or mission for the SRT;
- Captain - assists the SRT Commander or, in the absence of the Commander, acts in that role;
- Platoon Lieutenant – establishes tactics to meet objectives outlined by the SRT Commander or Captain.
- Emergency Operations Bureau (EOB) SRT Sergeant – assists the SRT Commander or Captain;
- Platoon Sergeant - assists the Platoon Lieutenant;
- Deputy Scribe - assists the Platoon Lieutenant;
- Deputy Marksman - is armed for limited counter-marksman duties;
- Squad Sergeant - acting under the direction of the SRT Platoon Lieutenant, is responsible for the

supervision of the 15 Deputies in the squad;

- Assistant Squad Sergeant - is responsible for Body Worn Camera (BWC) documentation of the squad's activities; and
- Squad Deputies - shall perform the functions and mission as directed by the Squad Sergeant.

• 5-06/150.40 - Sheriff's Response Team Commander

The Sheriff's Response Team (SRT) will be under the command of the SRT Commander at the rank of Captain or Commander and the SRT Commander shall be notified of every SRT activation.

The SRT Platoon Lieutenant shall be assigned a mission by the SRT Commander if present, and the SRT Platoon Lieutenant will make an assessment and shall be responsible for the tactics employed by the platoon.

• 5-06/150.50 - Requests by Police Agencies for the Sheriff's Response Team

The Sheriff's Response Team (SRT) is available for requests from any police department in Mutual Aid Region I, following the below operational guidelines:

- Requests shall be approved by the person in charge of the requesting agency;
- Requests for the SRT shall follow the same procedures outlined in MPP 5-06/150.00 - Sheriff's Response Team;
- Upon receiving a request for the SRT, the EOB SRT Sergeant shall make contact with the requestor to liaison and evaluate the request and planned objectives;
- The requesting agency shall maintain incident command; however, the Sheriff's Department shall maintain complete authority and control over the participation of the SRT (including, but not limited to, tactics, deployment, arrests and disengagement);
- Arrests should be affected by the requesting police agency whenever possible.
- Consultation between the SRT Commander or EOB SRT Sergeant and the person in charge of the requesting agency or their representative shall occur prior to any SRT deployment.
