

City of Los Angeles

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR (CBRN)

Hazard Specific Annex

January 2021



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ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This Annex is developed in support of the City of Los Angeles Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) to facilitate response to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) incidents.

This Annex is developed in cooperation and with input from City departments with primary response or support activities, as well as input from appropriate non-City agencies with identified activities related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) incidents.

This Annex is developed to describe the overall Citywide response function and capabilities, and is to be used by each department identified within this Annex to develop their own standardized operating procedures (SOPs) specifically for their department to direct tactical operations. When developing SOPs, each department is to take into consideration all of the activities identified in this document directly related to their own department, as well as how those activities interact with, support, or require support from other departments identified within this plan. Departments must ensure that their SOPs are inclusive of planning for people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. If, at any time, any department identifies a conflict in how their field response or support activities are performed in comparison to what is described in this Annex or identifies a conflict between their listed activities and/or responsibilities within this Annex and how they relate to or support another department's listed activities, such conflict is to be immediately reported to the Emergency Management Department—Operations Division—Planning Unit.

If, at any time, a department, agency, or stakeholder to this document changes, develops, or amends any policy, procedure, or operation that will change or affect the contents of this document, that entity is to immediately notify the Emergency Management Department—Operations Division—Planning Unit.

This Annex is to be corrected immediately upon notification or observation of any operational errors or conflicts. Such corrections are to be reflected within the Record of Changes.

Every other year, a formal review of this Annex will be conducted by departments and agencies that are identified within the Annex, as well as any other departments or agencies that may need to be part of the review process. The Emergency Management Department—Operations Division—Planning Unit will lead such an effort. Upon completion of such formal review, all corrections to the document will be reflected within the Record of Changes.

APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

This document is a Hazard Specific Annex to the City of Los Angeles Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). It serves as either a stand-alone Annex or companion document to an applicable Functional Support Annex. The Annex was developed with input from all applicable City of Los Angeles departments and allied stakeholders. Upon completion, it is reviewed by the City's Emergency Management Committee. When approved by the Emergency Management Committee, it presents the document to the Emergency Operations Board (EOB) with a recommendation for approval. Upon review and approval by the EOB, the document goes to the Mayor of the City of Los Angeles with a recommendation to approve and forward to the City Council for adoption.

This Annex was developed with input from all applicable Los Angeles City departments. This Annex is compliant with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans, Version 2.0 (CPG 101 V.2)¹.

Upon formal approval by the Mayor and adoption by the City Council, this document becomes an official Annex to the City of Los Angeles EOP.

¹ *Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans. Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101*, version 2.0 ed. (n.p.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2010).

CITY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN/ANNEX CROSS REFERENCE

During the response to this identified hazard, the following functional support shall be used as deemed necessary:

- Throughout this document, where public information and communication with the public is referenced, see the **Emergency Public Information Annex**.
- Where internal communications systems are referenced, see the **Communications Annex**.
- Where early warning and notification is referenced, see the **Early Warning and Notification Annex**.
- Where sheltering, mass care, mass feeding and the provision of functional needs support services (FNSS) is referenced, see the **Mass Care and Sheltering Annex; Resettlement Processing Center Annex; and the Logistics Annex**.
- Where reference is made to evacuations, see the **Evacuation Annex**.
- Where reference is made to Federal, State, Local or Non-Governmental Organizations providing recovery information, see the **Local Assistance Center Annex and Recovery Annex**.
- Where reference is made to response and restoration of critical infrastructure, see the **Critical Infrastructure Annex**.
- Hazard Specific Annexes include the **Tsunami Annex, Earthquake Annex, Adverse Weather Annex, Brushfire Annex, Urban Flooding Annex, Off-Airport Major Aircraft Response Annex, Debris Flow Annex, Civil Disturbance Annex, Terrorism Prevention & Protection Annex** and the **CBRN Annexes (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear)**.
- Where reference is made is to response to COVID-19, see the **Pandemic Annex and the Reconstitution Plan**.
- All actions related to fulfilling the purpose of this Annex will adhere to the City of Los Angeles Citywide American with Disabilities Act (ADA) guides, documents, and checklists.
- Where City Departments have tasks assigned relative to this Annex, please refer to that specific department's SOP.

BACKGROUND

The City of Los Angeles is the largest metropolitan city in California. As a City with a diverse population of approximately four million and as a center for worldwide financial commerce and media production, it is necessary for the City of Los Angeles to be prepared to respond to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) threats and emergencies to prevent and mitigate consequences of CBRN agents.

Chemical

A chemical emergency occurs when hazardous chemicals are released with potential to harm the health of people, animals, or the environment. Chemical releases can be unintentional or intentional.

Biological

A biological emergency occurs when the release of a harmful pathogen or biotoxin that negatively affects the health of people, plants, or animals. Biological agents can be transmittable agents that spread from person-to-person or agents that cause individual harm. These agents are typically found in nature; however, the exposure to such agents can be deliberate.

Radiological

A radiological emergency occurs when exposure to ionizing radiation can cause chemical changes in living tissues. Availability of radioactive material from laboratories, medical centers, and industrial uses present dangers from unintentional and intentional radiological releases. Unintentional radiological releases include incidents such as radiological transportation accidents, nuclear power accidents, and “fixed facility” accidents. Intentional radiological releases include events of nuclear terrorism by means of radiological dispersal or exposure devices.

Nuclear

A nuclear emergency occurs when a nuclear explosion is caused by highly volatile, unrestrained chain reactions of atomic nuclei splitting (called “fission”) to produce an intense wave of heat, light, air pressure and radiation thousands-to-millions of times more powerful than a conventional explosive. Nuclear explosions are accompanied by highly penetrating and harmful radiation; radioactive particles, dust, and debris; create intensely high temperatures and light flashes that may cause skin burns and fires at considerable distances.

The operations described in this Annex are designed to be scalable. It can be used during incidents that affect parts of the City, all of the City, or even incidents that go far beyond City borders. This Annex presents CBRN events the City of Los Angeles could experience. The management of emergencies that result would be handled similarly to any other event, whether it is CBRN related or not.

I. PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Purpose

This Annex details the government's responsibilities for the managed response to a CBRN emergency. This Annex can be used in conjunction with other plans designed for the protection of the population. This Annex is applicable to all locations and to all agencies, organizations, and personnel with CBRN-related responsibilities. Organizations, operational concepts, responsibilities, and procedures, regarding CBRN response capabilities are defined within this Annex.

The Annex has been developed to meet the following objectives:

- Provide a concept of operations and identify roles and responsibilities for each appropriate department within the City of Los Angeles.
- Define communication, coordination and evacuation procedures for rapid notification and response of City departments, stakeholders and the public in the event of a CBRN related emergency.
- Identify actions that can be accomplished within a few hours to a few days to mitigate any adverse CBRN impacts.
- To describe the roles and responsibilities related to CBRN-related issues between local, state and federal responding agencies and organizations.
- To detail the interoperations related to CBRN incidents between local, state and federal responding agencies and organizations.
- To provide a flexible, scalable approach.
- To Ensure consistency with the State of California, Los Angeles County Operational Area, and other local governments' emergency response plans and operations.
- To ensure COVID-19 safety procedures and protocols are implemented during a CBRN related emergency.

B. Scope

Effective incident management begins with a host of preparedness activities conducted well in advance of any potential incident. Preparedness involves an integrated combination of: planning; training; exercises; personnel qualification and certification standards; equipment acquisition and certification standards; and publication management processes and activities.

This Annex is applicable to Los Angeles City departments with Emergency Operations Organization (EEO) responsibilities and other departments with essential resources. Of particular importance to this document are:

- City Departments with emergency public safety functions.
- City Departments having routine interaction with the public.
- City Departments performing emergency public safety or other critical services.

C. Situation Overview

1. Characteristics

a) Location

The City of Los Angeles covers 498 square miles with approximately 468 square miles of land (214 square miles of which are hills and mountains) and approximately 29 square miles of water. The San Gabriel and Santa Susana Mountains bound the City on the North and the Santa Monica Mountains extend across the middle of the City. The Palos Verdes Hills and Pacific Ocean bound the City on the South and West.

b) Demographics

According to the California Department of Demographic Research Unit's "*E-1 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State*"¹, the 2016 population estimate for the City of Los Angeles is 4,030,904. This breaks down to approximately 8094 persons per square mile.

The City of Los Angeles will provide reasonable accommodations, as needed, to integrate people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs into the City's emergency management system. This plan will use the phrase people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs to describe both those that meet the definition of disability as well as people who may or may not meet the definitions of civil rights laws or some of the 60 plus diverse definitions of disability².

People with Disabilities

"Disability" in this context refers to a federally protected class under the 1990 ADA. The ADA defines this as "a person with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activity. Nationally, people with disabilities make up over 25% of the population³. Under Title II of the ADA, local governments are responsible for providing programs, services, activities, and facilities that are accessible to and inclusive of people with disabilities. Emergency managers must apply these concepts, which includes communication of public information and warnings, transportation, mass care and sheltering, and evacuations.

Others with Access and Functional Needs

"Others with Access and Functional Needs" is a broad term that includes individuals that may or may not meet the definitions of disability under existing civil rights laws, such as people who are or have: older adults, limited English language proficiency, homeless, low income, pregnant women, or transportation disadvantaged⁴. Anyone with a disability has an access and functional need, but not

¹ California Department of Finance, *E-1 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State*, January 1, 2015 and 2016.

² U.S. Department of Justice, "A Guide to Disability Rights Laws." Civil Rights Division. Feb. 2020.

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Disability Impacts Us All." Infographic. Sept. 2019.

⁴ Governor's Office of Emergency Services, "Understanding Access and Functional Needs." CalOES Access and Functional Needs Division. 2020.

everyone with an access and functional need has a disability.

2. Vulnerabilities

The City of Los Angeles has multiple, accessible, redundant warning and notification systems that it will utilize to reach the public for warnings, notification, and support. Factors to consider are the type of disaster, the population density, and the terrain in areas of Los Angeles. In some instances, the consequences of a disaster along with terrain, and the geographical area, may impact the effectiveness of notification systems.

The City of Los Angeles recognizes that disasters may exhaust local resources. The City continues to develop, update and/or maintain memorandum of understandings (MOUs), memorandums of agreement (MOAs), and contract amendments with private vendors to increase response capability and available resources.

Due to the population density and terrain of the City of Los Angeles, the City recognizes that, despite a good faith effort, it may not have the capabilities or resources to reach every individual in terms of public warnings, notification and/or support.

Note: No nuclear power plants are located in the City or County of Los Angeles. The closest facility is the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS). SONGS has an Emergency Planning Zone with a 10-mile radius. The southernmost portion of the City is approximately 70 miles north of the generating station. The primary radiological threat to Los Angeles is from the transport of radiological material and proximity to facilities that utilize radiological materials such as power plants, hospitals, and research laboratories.

The plant's first unit, Unit 1, operated from 1968 to 1992. Unit 2 was started in 1983 and Unit 3 started in 1984. Upgrades designed to last 20 years were made to the reactor units in 2009 and 2010 at a cost of approximately \$2.1 billion. However, they had to be shut down in January, 2012 due to premature wear found on over 3,000 tubes in the recently replaced steam generators. This led to the release of radioactive steam within the containment dome.

Southern California Edison, the owner of SONGS, announced on June 7, 2013 that it would permanently retire the facility citing continuing uncertainty about when or if SONGS might return to service. and noting that ongoing regulatory and "administrative processes and appeals" would likely cause any tentative restart plans to be delayed for "more than a year." The company stated that "Full retirement of the units prior to decommissioning will take some years in accordance with customary practices. Actual decommissioning will take many years until completion."

D. Assumptions

This Annex was created to integrate the concepts and structure defined by the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), and the National Incident Command System (ICS).

- All City, state, and federal processes, procedures, and protocols reflected or referenced in this document were current as of the date of approval of this Annex. Before implementing this Annex, confirm that the processes, procedures, and protocols are unchanged. If necessary, before implementing, modify the Annex so that it is consistent with updated processes, procedures, and protocols.
- Only departments that have a response role or a role closely supporting the response to a CBRN event will be included in this document. The departmental roles listed are limited to those applicable to the event.
- In any disaster, primary consideration is given to the preservation of life. Additionally, time and effort must be given to providing critical life-sustaining needs.
- In a catastrophic incident, damage control and disaster relief will be required from the State and federal government, other local governments and private organizations.
- The City Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may or may not be activated in support of an event. EOC activation will be determined based on the scope and scale of the event.
- Electronic communications utilizing information technology systems will be compliant with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act.
- All printed public education material produced to support this Annex for distribution to the general public shall be available in accessible formats.
- Many residential, commercial and institutional structures could be damaged; requiring a large Urban Search & Rescue/Heavy Rescue mobilization.
- Residents could be displaced; requiring shelter and social services needs. Sheltering activities could be temporary or long term depending on the severity of the incident.
- Vital infrastructure such as potable water supplies, electrical power, natural gas and sewer services could be compromised. Re-establishment of these vital resources will be critical.
- Transportation infrastructure could be damaged and in limited operation. Vital vehicles and rail corridors could be damaged and impassible. Re-establishment of transportation infrastructure will be critical.
- Communications infrastructure could be damaged; causing disruption in land-line telephone, cellular telephone, radio, microwave, computer and other communication services. Re-establishment of communications infrastructure will be critical.
- An incident may cause disruption of Los Angeles' critical infrastructure, such as energy, transportation, telecommunications, public health and medical systems.
- Some local emergency personnel who normally respond to incidents may be among those affected and will be unable to perform their duties as assigned.

- Response capabilities and resources of the City of Los Angeles, including mutual aid (activated as needed) from surrounding jurisdictions and support from the State of California may be insufficient and quickly overwhelmed.
- Intentional threat to public safety or national security (e.g. acts of terrorism) will elicit criminal investigation and may require incident response and a crime scene investigation simultaneously.
- A CBRN or hazardous materials incident may include multiple hazards, such as chemical or biological contaminants, which may require concurrent implementation of other local, state, and federal plans and procedures.
- In a catastrophic incident, damage control and disaster relief will be required from the State and Federal government, other local governments and private organizations.
- A significant incident may produce environmental impacts (e.g., persistent radiological contamination) that severely challenge the ability and capacity of governments and communities to achieve a timely recovery.
- Some events requiring evacuation will have little to no warning.
- The City Emergency Operations Center (EOC) could be activated.
- In response to this CBRN or hazardous material incident, all COVID-19 safety protocols and procedures (i.e. wearing masks, gloves and any other protective gear) are being implemented and followed.
- Large-scale movement of populations may be necessary; otherwise non-impacted jurisdictions may become “host” to displaced populations.
- Power outages may occur.
- Transportation routes may be disrupted.
- Communication systems may be damaged or disrupted.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Terminology

CBRN: Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear-related hazards. A CBRN incident differs from a hazardous material incident in scope and intent.

COVID-19: Coronavirus (called SARS-CoV-2) is a contagious virus that can quickly spread to a lot of people.

For a list of acronyms, see Attachment A

B. Initial Size-Up

The Initial Size-Up Phase of response occurs when pre-identified stakeholder departments (public safety and critical infrastructure) take precautionary measures to ensure response capability or take immediate mitigation measures. These pre-identified departments will also provide the initial elements of the City's situational awareness by providing initial field observations or critical infrastructure assessment.

Immediately following a CBRN incident, departments will immediately perform certain pre-planned functions. In addition, all City Departments will follow the policies and procedures as outlined in their individual Department's Emergency Plan regarding the release, recall or assignment of personnel in an emergency situation.

- If the incident is **chemical**-related, refer to this Annex's **Chemical Appendix**.
- If the incident is **biological**-related, refer to this Annex's **Biological Appendix**.
- If the incident is **radiation**-related, refer to this Annex's **Radiological Appendix**.
- If the incident is **nuclear**-related, refer to this Annex's **Nuclear Appendix**.

C. Initial Response

The Initial Response phase occurs when all City departments take initial safety precautions and begin life safety, evacuation, and rescue activities as well as other initial response operations. Departments will begin to implement their Department Emergency Plans and perform personnel accountability, including determining the release, recall or reassignment of personnel. Departments will also take precautionary measures to ensure response capability or take immediate mitigation measures. Public safety departments will begin to prioritize calls for service concentrating on response efforts with life preservation/life safety as a primary and property conservation a secondary response effort. Other departments, with vital services, will also begin their response efforts.

As soon as the EOC is activated for a CBRN incident, it will provide the coordination of resources to support the incident and the situational awareness for all supporting agencies. The EOC Director will be from the appropriate department with primary responsibilities related to the incident during that phase of the operation. The EOC may transfer command to different departments several times based on the phase of the incident. For example, during the initial life preservation/life safety phase of the incident, the Fire Department may be the lead department as the EOC Director. This lead role may become a Unified Command role or transferred to the Police Department if civil unrest situations occur. As life safety and property issues are dealt with, the transfer of the lead role as EOC Director may again transfer to the Department of Water and Power for restoration of vital services and debris removal.

Mutual aid is also an option if the City's resources are exhausted, overwhelmed or there is a need for specialized equipment or subject matter experts. The request for additional or specialized resources may be conveyed from a field Incident Commander to their respective Department Operation Centers and then to the EOC. From there, EOC staff will follow predefined protocols for requesting and activating mutual aid within the region.

If federal resources are requested, or if the incident is catastrophic, the federal government can activate Emergency Support Functions (ESF) in support of the incident. Coordination of ESF efforts will be done at a Joint Field Office established as a response effort of the federal government. Locally, ESF response will be managed in a coordinated effort between State, County and local agencies.

Primary response goals are to protect the health and safety of responders, victims, and the public from radiation exposure, provide medical treatment to injured individuals, contain the radiation source or perimeter, and protect property including critical infrastructure.

Decontamination of people and animals is an important consideration for any CBRN response. If feasible, this could include the testing of people for COVID-19.

D. Expanded Response

Expanded response is the phase of response that goes beyond the initial response activities. This includes such response efforts as activation of Continuity of Operations Plans, restoration of vital services, sheltering operations, critical debris removal and long-term sustained response operations.

E. Immediate Recovery

During a CBRN incident, initial response efforts will most likely be a joint response between City departments with the Fire Department and/or the Police Department in the lead role or in a Unified Command role.

The key objectives of recovery are to restore homes, utilities, jobs, services and facilities quickly and efficiently. The first recovery actions are closely linked with emergency response processes. All actions described in the response phase as secondary emphasis are actually recovery efforts. These include restoration of vital services including water, electricity, natural gas, sewer services and communications.

Additional recovery efforts include extended sheltering operations for displaced residents including transition and relocation into long-term temporary housing. Successful Citywide recovery is dependent on systematic planning for the restoration of services, housing and economic vitality. The City will assist in rebuilding safely and wisely, which will reduce future hazards and optimize community improvements.

F. Documentation and Time-Keeping

During an emergency situation or incident, it is important to keep specific records related to staff assignments and costs, related to the response to and recovery from the emergency/incident. Each department has their own internal processes for ensuring proper documentation of actions, incident specific cost tracking, personnel timekeeping, and record retention of these documents.

In accordance with standard cost accountability practices for unique events, man-made and/or natural disasters, all City Departments are required to document their financial costs of labor, materials and equipment in addressing the event. The Office of the CAO is the Applicant's Authorized Representative to and FEMA. Financial tracking and

management will be coordinated through Group 10 of the CAO Disaster Grants Finance and Administration Section and appropriate units in accordance with the ICS as required by SEMS and NIMS.

Each City department, proprietary and City Council controlled agency operates their respective accounting operations/practices within the guidelines of the Mayor's Executive Directives, the California Natural Disaster Assistance Act and the Federal Code of Regulations Title 44 of the Stafford Act to maximize potential reimbursement eligible costs and minimize ineligible costs.

III. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. City of Los Angeles

1. Airports, Los Angeles World (LAWA)

a) Reconnaissance and Information Gathering

i. Fact Gathering

- The Airport Response Coordination Center (ARCC) is the initial central location for situational awareness information collection from all LAWA divisions and airports to begin developing a common operation picture. The ARCC can be reached by phone at [REDACTED]
- If safe, LAWA and LAFD personnel can conduct windshield surveys of airport facilities as necessary.
- FAA Control Tower communicates and confirms operational status of flight equipment and aircraft movement.

ii. Assessment

- All divisions will assess their work area and those with response functions will assess impacts on operational and emergency response capabilities and report their findings to the ARCC or IMC, if activated.
- Airport Operations will determine incident impacts on airport operations.
- Information Management and Technology Group (IMTG) will determine impact on airport communications and data transfer systems.
- The Facilities Management Group will survey airport facilities and utilities and provide information on any structural or utility damage, airfield and roadway damage (including the Sepulveda Tunnel), and fuel farm status.

iii. Information Sharing

- The LAWA mass notification system will be used to send information to designated responders, tenants, and stakeholders to inform them of the initial event and on-going airport status information.
- LAWA employees can call the employee information line to hear important recorded messages at [REDACTED]
- Public address messages will be disseminated throughout terminals as necessary for public information and safety. Public Relations and the Public Information Officer (PIO) are responsible for external relations and public

information dissemination.

- LAWA Public Information and Public Relations line may be activated for those outside the airport at [REDACTED]
- In some incidents, a Joint Information Center (JIC) will be established.
- Airline coordination will include distribution of contact information regarding Public Assistance Centers for passengers and their families.

b) Incident Stabilization

i. Incident Response

- 9-1-1, Airport Police or LAFD Metropolitan Fire Dispatch will typically notify first responders.
- The LAPD Hazardous Devices Section, Emergency Services Division, Hazardous Material (HazMat) Teams/Units shall direct all searches of aircraft or facilities at the Los Angeles International Airport.
- Department Operations Center (DOC) Activation is dependent on severity and duration of the incident and level of assistance necessary from multiple LAWA divisions or outside agencies.
- The ARCC Duty Manager in collaboration with the Manager on Duty (MOD) and the LAWA Director of Emergency Management will make the decision to activate the DOC.
- Critical representatives may include Airport Police, Airport Operations, Emergency Management, Facilities and Maintenance, Public Relations, and other divisions as appropriate
- Airport Police will provide airport security, crowd, and traffic control, evacuation support, and will secure the perimeter of the incident site. Access for first responder vehicles will be given priority. Temporary traffic re-routing will be facilitated by traffic personnel, barricades, and appropriate signage.
- Airport Operations will coordinate with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Air Traffic Control (ATC) for any necessary re-routing of aircrafts in air; coordinate access for air traffic, airfield, and busses to transport personnel and passengers; and coordinate with airlines, concessionaires, and vendors.

ii. Ongoing Information Gathering, Assessment, and Sharing

- Once activated, the ARCC will transfer the collection of situational awareness information to the DOC. The DOC will provide situational awareness to the City of Los Angeles EOC.
- The Airport Police Information and Intelligence Center (APIIC) shall receive and disseminate information to airport stakeholders.
- LAWA Public Relations and the Public Information Officer (PIO) continue to be responsible for external relations and public information dissemination and will determine information dissemination using the most effective methods available.

- iii. Assess Transition to Recovery/Demobilization
The DOC and ICP will develop incident objectives related to recovery and demobilization during the response phase of the incident and assess the capacity to de-escalate resources engaged in response operations and support.
- c) Initial Recovery
 - i. Initial Recovery Operations
 - Upon approval of jurisdictional authorities to resume normal operations, access will be provided for concessionaires, airline personnel and other on-property vendors to resume operations
 - Airport Operations will continue to coordinate with ATCT to resume normal operations.
 - Temporary re-routing of traffic shall be facilitated by barricades, sign boards and traffic personnel.
 - Facilities Maintenance will mitigate and repair any damage to areas and facilities compromised by the incident including continued structural stabilization and debris removal as necessary.
 - ii. Demobilization of Department/Agency Resources
 - The DOC will evaluate the department's ability to determine intervals or timelines for demobilization of resources and personnel and communicate demobilization plans to relevant Departments and the EOC.
 - Determine a plan and time period in which assets will be relinquished and restoration to normal activity will occur. Reductions of resources may coincide with restoration of public services and lifting of temporary safety restrictions.
- d) Department Command and Control
 - If the DOC is not activated, and there is no ICP, the ARCC may assume the command and control function; if the DOC and/or an ICP are activated, those entities will assume command and control of the incident with the ARCC responsible for managing continuing airport operations.
 - The DOC and ICP are responsible for emergency response and recovery objectives during operational periods.
- e) Communications
 - i. Primary Communications
 - Telephone (landline, cellular, and satellite)
 - 800/900 MHz two-way radio system
 - Airport Police Communications Center
 - Mass Notification System
 - E-Mail System
 - LAWA Mass Notification System
 - LAWA Intranet
 - FAA Alert "Red/Blue Phones"
 - Societe Internationale de Telecommunications Aeronautiques (SITA)

Communication System

- ii. Alternate Communications
 - Amateur Radio
 - Text Messages/Pin-to-Pin
 - Mobile Phone E-Mail
 - Pagers
 - Messengers/Runners
 - Video Conferencing
 - Emergency Alert System
 - Internet
 - Employee Information Line at [REDACTED]

2. Building and Safety, Los Angeles Department of (LADBS)

a) Reconnaissance and Information Gathering

i. Fact Gathering

- The Operations Section Chief has overall control of all field operations and establishes priorities for damage assessment.
- Inspection teams can be utilized as availability and conditions permit. (This may be the only source of reporting for structural damage.)
- Field Commanders shall initiate inspections using a Safety Assessment Team (SAT) to develop situational awareness as necessary.
- Surveys are conducted along a pre-established map route or through windshield surveys within each district. Surveying time may vary according to existing conditions.

ii. Assessment

- Initial information reporting for preliminary damage assessments originates from field command resources to command staff by radio or status check.
- All reports are directed to the Planning Section Chief who will monitor reports to maintain situational status and forward data to appropriate staff for assessment of potential consequences of incident (e.g. life safety, incident stabilization and property damage).

iii. Information Sharing

- Information will be transmitted through appropriate channels to command staff (General Assessment Branch Director and Operations Chief) for compilation, evaluation, and action. Information on issues such as areas of damage, road closures, and high-risk security areas are communicated to the Operations Chief to inform SATs and inspectors.
- The DOC will provide damage assessment reports to the Mayor, City Council, and EMD through Web EOC.
- Issue policy statements to the Mayor, other City Departments, and media outlets through the Public Information Officer (PIO). The PIO will provide information to and from LADBS if a Joint Information Center (JIC) is

activated.

- Prepare and disseminate Public Service Announcements (PSAs).

b) Incident Stabilization

i. Incident Response

- Deploy SATs with assistance from cooperation entities for detailed identification and record of structural damage.
- Safety Assessment Team (SAT) members shall establish contact, in the order listed, with one of the following persons for reporting and/or deployment instructions:
 - Their respective SAT leader;
 - Alternate SAT leader;
 - Personnel Branch Director; or
 - Department Operations Center (if activated).
 - SAT leaders will contact the Safety Assessment Branch Director for reporting and/or deployment instructions.
 - Create dynamic listing of contaminated, damaged and severely damaged buildings.

ii. Ongoing Information Gathering, Assessment and Sharing

- Evaluate SAT results based on the Safety Assessment System and Reporting System. Safety Assessment System and Reporting ensures rapid recording of mapped and tabular information related to injuries, deaths, structural damage, etc.
- Assess survivability of public and private buildings and develop a prioritized list of affected buildings.

iii. Notify City residents and patrons of the evaluated safety assessment by placing a color placard at the main entrance of the building. For buildings that have been “red tagged” or deemed to be unsafe to enter, LADBS shall place some type of barrier well in advance of the entrance of the structure to provide those who are blind or have impaired vision with a physical barrier to alert them. Barriers or scene tape used by police and fire to mark an area closed to the public is an example of an approved barrier. Assess Transition to Recovery and Demobilization

Develop incident objectives related to recovery and demobilization during the response phase of the incident and assess the capacity to de-escalate resources engaged in response operations and support.

c) Initial Recovery

i. Demobilization of Department/Agency Resources

- Evaluate the department’s ability to demobilize resources and personnel.
- Determine intervals or timelines for demobilization of resources and personnel.
- Communicate demobilizations and demobilization plans to relevant Departments and the EOC.
- Use established plans for demobilizing resources and personnel for graduated dismissal.

- Determine a plan and time period in which assets will be relinquished and restoration to normal activity will occur. Reductions of resources may coincide with restoration of public services and lifting of temporary safety restrictions.
- d) Department Command and Control
- The LADBS General Manager establishes overall policies and coordinates with City EOB when activated.
 - The Operations Chief assesses overall needs of the Department, deploys resources based on determination of needs and contacts the LADBS General Manager, Executive Officer, or Bureau Chief (per protocol) and advise them of objectives and operations.
 - The General Assessment Director establishes the Department ICP and staging areas, as necessary, to provide locations for departmental coordination and control of all emergency operations for each incident.
 - Tactics to accomplish directives will be established by command staff and vary according to existing conditions. Command staff establish operational priorities based on problem assessments and availability of resources following overall objectives to maintain life safety, incident stabilization, and preservation of property.
- e) Communications
- i. Primary Communications
 - Commercial Telephone LAN Lines
 - Mobile Telephones
 - 800 MHz radios
 - Emergency Alert System (EAS)
 - Department Hot Line: [REDACTED]
 - ii. Alternate Communications
 - Wireless Priority Services (WPS)
 - E-mail and Internet
 - Government Employee Telecommunication Services (GETS)
 - Facsimile machines
 - Couriers
 - Back-up telephone system for LADBS—one for the DOC and the other at the LADBS workstation in the City EOC.
 - Pagers
 - iii. Primary Field Communications
 - Cell phones and 800 MHz hand-held radios will be primary field communications systems between the DOC, ICP, and other field personnel.
 - Multi-channel radios may be reconfigured to communicate with mutual aid, or other assisting agencies and departments.
 - Landline communications will be established, if practical, to reduce radio traffic.

3. Emergency Management Department (EMD)
 - a) Reconnaissance and Information Gathering
 - i. Fact Gathering
 - EMD Duty Officer and Duty Team will obtain information from department sources.
 - Direct staff in collecting and consolidating ongoing reconnaissance information from field units, the ICP and other available information sources.
 - If the EOC is activated, the Situation Status Unit of the Planning Section will gather information.
 - Provide any current and/or updated COVID-19 response information from LA County Public Health Department.
 - ii. Assessment
 - Work with other Departments to determine the scope of the incident and its impact on City functions and facilities, as well as residents.
 - The Situation Status Unit of the Planning Section will assess and vet information from all sources (City Department notifications, memos, media, etc.)
 - iii. Information Sharing
 - EMD will facilitate information sharing between departments. This is typically done via conference call initiated by the Duty Officer/Team.
 - Should the City EOC be activated, the Situation Status Unit of the Planning Section will present a situational status report to management staff.
 - Since a CBRN emergency would require a public health response, EMD will work closely with and exchange information with LA County Public Health Department.
 - b) Incident Stabilization
 - i. Incident Response
 - The EMD Duty Officer and Duty Team coordinate and execute the processes to activate the City EOC in accordance with EMD standard operating procedures.
 - Relevant stakeholders, including the Mayor, EOB members, and the LA County Operational Area (OA) will be notified of activation of the City EOC and level of activation.
 - All critical functions provided by EMD in support of Citywide response/recovery are related to the operations of the EOC.
 - ii. Ongoing Information Gathering, Assessment and Sharing
 - The EMD Duty Officer will communicate with the County OEM Duty Officer to monitor the incident.
 - Monitor, record, evaluate and assess information obtained by LAFD and LAPD during initial size up to anticipate future emergency management needs of the departments.
 - iii. Assess Transition to Recovery and Demobilization

- Develop incident objectives related to recovery and demobilization during the response phase of the incident.
 - Assess the capacity to de-escalate resources engaged in response operations and support.
- c) Initial Recovery
- i. Initial Recovery Operations

Evaluate long-term recovery needs, and facilitate resource coordination between stakeholders.
 - ii. Ongoing Information Gathering, Assessment and Sharing
 - Continuously improve situational awareness by evaluating and disseminating information from field operations and relevant stakeholders.
 - The Communications Division and Joint Information Center (JIC) will ensure that the City has a unified voice during a crisis.
 - iii. Demobilization of Department/Agency Resources
 - EMD management staff will evaluate its ability to demobilize resources and personnel, determine intervals or timelines for demobilization of resources and personnel and communicate plans to relevant Departments.
 - Determine a plan and time period in which assets will be relinquished and restoration to normal activity will occur. Reductions of resources may coincide with restoration of public services and lifting of temporary safety restrictions.
4. Fire Department, Los Angeles (LAFD)
- a) Reconnaissance and Information Gathering
 - i. Fact Gathering
 - Notification
 - Civilian call-out via 9-1-1 or other notification process.
 - Fire Department observations
 - Fire prevention inspections
 - Hazardous materials site inspections
 - Credible pre-incident information.
 - Initial size-up from the first officer on-scene and a comprehensive size-up by the Incident Commander includes:
 - Correct Address
 - Description of Incident
 - Life Hazards
 - Assistance Needed
 - Special Problems (e.g. Exposures, Weather, Access, etc.)
 - Location of Command Post
 - Approximate Duration of Incident
 - Emergency communications from the field should indicate at least the following:
 - Conditions - General Situational Status

- Incident conditions (fire location and extent, hazmat spill or release, number of injured/patient, etc.)
 - Incident Action Plan (offensive and defensive, etc.)
 - Status of tactical priorities.
 - Safety considerations.
 - Actions – Deployment and assignment of operating companies and personnel.
 - Needs – Appraisals of need for additional resources.
 - INCRNE Network provides geographic and other support software providing a common operational platform for both data and visual awareness.
- ii. Assessment
- Evacuation warnings or orders from the Mayor are determined with information gathered and input from the Chief of Police and Fire Chief.
- iii. Information Sharing
- Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) Real-Time Analysis and Critical Response (RACR) Division will provide information to the Joint Hazard Assessment Team (JHAT.)
 - JHAT will provide information exchange with multiple agencies at the local, state, and federal levels on the hazards, established protocols, and security clearances.
 - LAFD ICBRNE provides live incident data across response organizations regardless of their location. Responders do not need to be on-scene to assist.
- b) Incident Stabilization
- i. Incident Response
- If a hazardous condition is observed which endangers life or property, the scene shall be isolated. All incidents involving patients or a threat to public safety falls under the responsibility of LAFD.
 - Primary efforts will be coordinated and assisting with the evacuation of populations and the preservation of life. This will take precedence over search and rescue efforts.
- ii. Ongoing Information Gathering, Assessment and Sharing
- Continue pre-identified modes of information gathering and reporting. Updates should be made continuously to Metro Fire Communications for progress reporting and resource requirement assessments.
- iii. Assess Transition to Recovery and Demobilization
- Develop incident objectives related to recovery and demobilization during the response phase of the incident and assess the capacity to de-escalate resources engaged in response operations and support.
- c) Initial Recovery
- i. Initial Recovery Operations
- Determine priorities with regards to recovery operations.
 - Provide fire protection, rescue and medical aid in evacuated and relocated

- areas.
 - Provide atmospheric monitoring through Hazardous Materials Squads and/or JHAT.
- ii. Ongoing Information Gathering, Assessment and Sharing

Continuously communicate with the EOC on LAFD responses and activities and improve situational awareness by assessing the available information from field units and the EOC.
- iii. Demobilization of Department/Agency Resources
 - Evaluate the department's ability to demobilize resources and personnel.
 - Determine intervals or timelines for demobilization of resources and personnel.
 - Communicate demobilizations and demobilization plans to relevant Departments and the EOC.
 - Use established plans for demobilizing resources and personnel for graduated dismissal.
 - Determine a plan and time period in which assets will be relinquished and restoration to normal activity will occur. Reductions of resources may coincide with restoration of public services and lifting of temporary safety restrictions.
- d) Department Command and Control
 - In all instances, LAFD officers will retain command of all LAFD personnel and equipment.
 - Hazardous material spills on freeways are under the jurisdiction of the California Highway Patrol (CHP). ICs will coordinate with the CHP in the abatement of hazardous material spills on Freeways.
- e) Communications
 - Radios
 - 700/800 MHz, Ultra High Frequency (UHF) and Very High Frequency (VHF) Radios. (LAFD is licensed to use 700/800 MHz bands and the Los Angeles City repeaters operate only on 800 MHz)
 - 800 MHz is the primary radio used for LAFD operations. Portable radios are indicated with red engravings and a red antenna band.
 - 700 MHz is used for drills and emergency operations for non-critical messaging on digital simplex channels. The 700 MHz band is programmed into the “red” 700/800 MHz band radios.
 - UHF/500 MHz is used for mutual aid incidents with surrounding fire and police agencies and hospital base station contact. UHF portable radios are indicated with blue engravings and a blue antenna band.
 - VHF/100 MHz is used by surrounding fire agencies for tactical and routine operations and by the Hospital Emergency Administrative Radio (HEAR). VHF portable radios are indicated with white engravings and a white antenna band.
 - Most common agencies contacted via voice radio by LAFD members are the LAPD, Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD), Ventura County

Fire Department (VNC), Angeles National Forest (ANF) and Verdugo Fire Communications Center.

- 800 MHz Radio channels, MDT messages, and phone calls into and from Metro Fire Communications are recorded on a 24-hour basis. All Radios are assigned a four-digit identification number transmitted and recorded every time a radio is keyed.

5. General Services, Department of (GSD)

a) Incident Stabilization

i. Incident Response

- Ensure placement of barricades as directed by LAPD and LAFD.
- Building & Maintenance provides facility maintenance required to support incident operations.
- Make warehouse stores available as logistical assets.
- Provide support work to public utilities, public works, local agencies and other City departments.

ii. Assess Transition to Recovery and Demobilization

- Develop incident objectives related to recovery and demobilization during the response phase of the incident.
- Assess the capacity to de-escalate resources engaged in response operations and support.

b) Initial Recovery

i. Initial Recovery Operations

- Restore utilities and access roadways/driveways service at City facilities and buildings with critical public utility infrastructure service.
- Provide construction-related support activities, including damage evaluation and repairs.
- Continue providing support work to public utilities, public works, local agencies and other City departments.

c) Department Command and Control

- Management activates the DOC when conditions warrant a centralized response. The DOC liaises between executive management and divisions.
- Emergency response objectives are to be based on life safety, property damage and restoration of normal operations.
- General Services General Manager will assign a lead to restore essential facilities, equipment and records. The lead will evaluate and coordinate needs based on up-to-date lists of GSD facilities and records.
- General Services General Manager will make the final determination regarding construction-related services to restore City government and services.

d) Communications

i. Primary communications

- Landline phones
- E-mail
- Cell phones

- ii. Alternate Communications
 - Blackberry phones
 - 800 MHz radios
 - Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) cards
 - Notebooks
 - Fax
 - Runners HAM radio
 - GSD Employee Emergency Information Call-in Line
 - Emergency Alert Roster
 - Emergency Web Page
 - Family Reassurance Program
 - e) Documentation
 - i. Record Keeping
 - The GSD's Finance & Special Operations Division, in coordination with other divisions, is responsible for documenting costs associated with a departmental emergency/disaster response within the guidelines of ICS as required by Standard Emergency Management System and National Incident Management System.
 - Oversee the cost accounting, procurement, and claims processing associated with the emergency.
 - Maintain records of expenditures for personnel and equipment.
 - Provide preliminary and follow-up estimates of damage costs and loss for reimbursement from federal and/or state funds.
 - Work with the CAO to manage federal/state reimbursements.
6. Police Department, Los Angeles (LAPD)
- a) Reconnaissance and Information Gathering
 - i. Fact Gathering
 - Notification
 - Civilian call-out via 9-1-1 or other notification process
 - Law enforcement patrol officer observation
 - Fire prevention inspections
 - Hazardous materials site inspections
 - Credible pre-incident information
 - LAPD's Communications Division monitors nationwide events, bulletins and advisories and provides information to command and staff officers as well as other City departments and outside agencies.
 - In larger events, the Communications Division will be activated at Level II and become the DOC and headquarters for the Director of Emergency Operations.
 - The DOC is activated by the Director of Emergency Operations and may also be activated by the Chief of Police, Commanding Officer, Counter-Terrorism and Special Operations Bureau (CTSOB), Office of Operations, or Director of the Office of Special Operations.

- The DOC will gather information for situational status reports.
- ii. Assessment
 - Provide the DOC with the personnel status report, damage assessment report from field unit surveys or aerial assessments.
- iii. Information Sharing
 - The Communications Division will provide information to the Chief of Police, who will advise the Mayor.
 - In LAPD led incidents, the Department will forward incident information to the Operations Control Division of LAFD.
 - In LAFD led incidents, the LAFD will contact the LAPD Communications Division.
 - Information will be shared with the City EOC if the EOC is activated.
- b) Incident Stabilization
 - i. Incident Response
 - Monitor the situation and status of the event.
 - If a hazardous condition is observed which endangers life or property, the scene shall be isolated. LAPD will contain the scene by establishing a perimeter and restricting access to the area by unauthorized persons.
 - If upon arrival, responding personnel discover a possible explosive device, personnel are instructed to evacuate the area (300 feet minimum distance) and disengage cellular telephones and radio signals that may interfere with the detonation device.
 - In a hazardous materials incident, notifications will be made to the geographic Area Watch Commander, Communications Division, the Hazardous Materials Unit (HMU) of the Emergency Services Division (ESD) which includes the Bomb Squad and Air Support Division (via Communications Division) as necessary.
 - After-hours notification shall be made to the Communications Division.
 - No attempt shall be made to neutralize, move, or transport any hazardous material except under the direction of an HMU specialist who will determine the hazard posed by the material and implement appropriate safeguards.
 - In dynamic incidents where a product has been released or there are injuries or complaints of injuries, officers shall request the Fire Department and HMU.
 - If the incident is static and the product has not breached its containment vessel nor outwardly appears to present an immediate public safety hazard, officers shall request HMU.
 - The product shall be treated as an unknown hazard until analyzed and categorized by hazardous materials technicians from HMU.
 - Responding HMU technicians wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) shall:
 - Identify and designate control zones;

- Determine the hazard and categorize the materials involved;
- Mitigate threat posed to life, environment and property;
- Collect, document, and book evidence (Proper packaging and labeling of hazardous chemical evidence prior to booking, is performed by Scientific Investigation Division (SID), Hazardous Chemical Team;
- If conditions permit, obtain a sample and photograph the gross amount of the material; and
- Arrange for the disposal of any quantity of that material that cannot be safely stored in available facilities.
- In all events, LAPD personnel will be responsible for traffic control, ingress/egress of emergency vehicles, and the establishment and maintenance of the perimeter around a closed area by providing security checkpoints on surrounding streets from the location of the threat.
- Establish a Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ) perimeter; ensuring individuals are equipped with proper protective equipment.
- Should the Bomb Squad respond to a reported or actual explosive device, they will conduct further investigation and make further suggestions to the ICP.
- If investigation reveals that dangerous explosives may be involved, the Criminal Conspiracy Section, Major Crimes Division, and the Hazardous Devices Section, Emergency Services Division, shall be immediately notified.
- In event of a device detonation, personnel have been instructed to ensure evacuation of the area is conducted, mindful of the possibility of secondary or tertiary devices.
- If a crime is such that latent or microscopic evidence or hazardous chemicals are present, the assistance of a related specialist from the Scientific Investigation Division shall be requested by telephone. Alternate communication may be made by radio. Should a Scientific Investigator be unavailable, notification may be made to Detective Support and Vice Division.
- ii. Ongoing Information Gathering, Assessment and Sharing
Continue to monitor information updates and assess viability of threat and determine appropriate resource needs.
- iii. Assess Transition to Recovery and Demobilization
 - As control is established in the affected areas, Departmental resources assigned to incident-related operations may be reduced; however, there remains an obligation to assist and support other City departments and agencies working in the area in whatever law enforcement role that is necessary.
 - Develop incident objectives related to recovery and demobilization during the response phase of the incident.
 - Assess capacity and determine resource drawdown procedures to de-escalate resources engaged in response operations and support as

- Port Police – Conduct initial response and survey of damage area(s). The Port Police Watch Commander is pre-designated as the Incident Commander who will coordinate and direct all initial emergency activities by the Department. The Watch Commander will contact appropriate Department personnel for notification, advice and consultation purposes. If necessary, the Port Police will recall personnel responsible for directing, managing, and responding to a major emergency. All emergency notifications will go through the Watch Commander’s office. Coordination of operations will be managed through the Department Operations Center (DOC). Facilitate and coordinate with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and terminal Facility Managers and Security Officers. Provide overall security of the POLA. Coordinate the operations and functions of the Department Operations Center. Purchasing Division – Expedite the re-supply of materials, equipment and supplies. Coordinate emergency purchases and mutual aid from other public agencies.
 - Risk Management Division – Assist in identifying and classifying hazardous materials (e.g., flammability, toxicity, etc.) and proper removal procedures. Determine applicable insurance coverage’s and reimbursement measures. Assist in evaluating employee safety matters related to state and local laws.
 - Wharfingers Division – Assist (along with Pilot Service), in providing information regarding the location and types of vessels at the Port.
- ii. Ongoing Information Gathering, Assessment and Sharing
A Situation Status unit will be created that will list, track and map all areas of damage and concern. This should be a coordinated effort of GIS Mapping, Risk Management, Port Police, and any division that has specific issues that could possibly lead to reimbursement.
- iii. Assess Transition to Recovery and Demobilization
- Develop incident objectives related to recovery and demobilization during the response phase of the incident. A Demobilization Unit will be created depending on the scale of the incident and resources brought into the Port.
 - Assess the capacity to de-escalate resources engaged in response operations and support. The DOC Planning Section will determine a time period in which assets will be relinquished and restoration to normal activity will occur.
- b) Initial Recovery
- i. Initial Recovery Operations
- Operations could transition to an Engineering, Construction, and Construction and Maintenance (C&M) lead.
 - Prioritization of repairs may require the approval of the Senior Management depending on the severity of damage.
- ii. Ongoing Information Gathering, Assessment and Sharing
Situation status reports will continue to track and map areas of concern.
- iii. Demobilization of Department/Agency Resources
- Evaluate the department's ability to demobilize resources and personnel. Management will make a determination when outside agencies can be released and remaining repairs and restoration of services can be handled locally.

- Determine intervals or timelines for demobilization of resources and personnel.
 - Communicate demobilizations and demobilization plans to relevant Departments and the EOC.
 - Incorporating decontamination projections, determine a plan and time period in which assets will be relinquished and restoration to normal activity will occur.
- c) Department Command and Control
The DOC will support disaster response and will coordinate the dissemination of information to all POLA divisions and stakeholders. The DOC will liaise with the City EOC, as necessary.
- d) Logistics
- Continuously update equipment and supply list critical to the response.
 - Procure and distribute emergency supplies.
 - Establish contact/vendors to supply barrier supplies and devices in the event City departments exhaust its resources.
 - Review and designate alternate worksites for employees.
 - Support Fire Department requests to provide equipment for road access.
 - Provide food, water and shelter for field personnel and response and support personnel as needed.
 - The Goods Movement Division will assist with all supply chain entities. Monitor and provide status of external damage to cargo transportation corridors.
8. Public Works, Department of (DPW)
- a) Reconnaissance and Information Gathering
- i. Fact Gathering
- Wastewater Treatment Plants will conduct a visual inspection of all operating systems and provide a status report to division manager or Bureau Operations Center.
 - Upon notification of a hazardous materials incident that threatens surface waters, Sanitation's Watershed Protection Division (WPD) sends inspectors to assess the situation and will notify the Los Angeles County Fire Department, Hazardous Materials Unit to identify and categorize waste
- ii. Assessment
- Operating Bureaus will prepare and present a situation status report to their General Managers and their Bureau's Emergency Management Committee.
 - All Bureau supervisors shall assess need and notify affected personnel to shelter-in-place or evacuate if necessary.
 - Sanitation continually conducts remote assessments of sewer flow and pumping capability and reports the status to the division manager or Bureau Operations Center.
 - Wastewater Treatment Plants monitor incoming flow for combustible gasses to prevent damage to the treatment process.

- iii. Information Sharing
 - Send representative to EOC when activated
 - Update necessary reports with information from DPW employees in the field
 - All Bureaus prepare and present a situation status report to Bureau Directors, the Board of Public Works, and the Emergency Operations Center.
- b) Incident Stabilization
 - i. Incident Response
 - DPW is the lead agency responsible for emergency debris clearance on essential transportation routes and for coordinating the permanent removal and disposal of all debris deposited along or immediately adjacent to public right-of-ways. A Debris Management Plan has been developed to provide a framework for City government and other entities to clear, remove, reduce, recycle, and dispose of debris generated during a public emergency within City limits.
 - Debris generated as a result of an act of terrorism is highly variable in both quantity and type, depending upon the specific means utilized by the terrorists. Depending on the choice of weapons used to terrorize the population, the debris may consist of dead bodies, property damage and demolition debris. Nuclear and explosive devices will result in infrastructure damage and death. The debris may be contaminated and require special debris handling and disposal with the support of law enforcement authorities, the coroner's office, and health officials.
 - Bureau of Sanitation will send inspectors to work with Los Angeles County Fire Department's Hazardous Materials Response Team to identify spills and wastes containing any hazardous materials.
 - Bureau of Engineering will mobilize Bridge and Tunnel inspection teams as necessary and prepare to staff the City EOC with GIS mapping and DPW support to the PIO.
 - Bureau of Street Services and Street Lighting will provide roadway clearance for emergency response vehicles and evacuation routes.
 - The Bureau of Street Services and Street Lighting will assist LADWP with barricades and cordoning of areas with electrical hazards.
 - ii. Assess Transition to Recovery and Demobilization
 - Develop incident objectives related to recovery and demobilization during the response phase of the incident.
 - Determine the gaps in response activities related to departmental roles and responsibilities and assess capacity to de-escalate resources engaged in response operations and support.
- c) Initial Recovery
 - i. Initial Recovery Operations
 - Working with other City Departments, DPW will establish recovery goals and determine priorities.

- Develop a list of needed repairs and establish repair priorities.
 - Allocate resources and personnel according to established priorities
 - Determine any potential long-term recovery needs and seek mutual aid assistance if necessary.
- ii. Ongoing Information Gathering, Assessment and Sharing
Assess latent impact of incident on operations and recovery.
 - iii. Demobilization of Department/Agency Resources
 - Determine a plan and time period in which assets will be relinquished and restoration to normal activity will occur. Reductions of resources may coincide with restoration of public services and lifting of temporary safety restrictions.
 - Evaluate the department's ability to demobilize resources and personnel and determine intervals or timelines for demobilization of resources and personnel.
 - Communicate demobilizations and demobilization plans to relevant Departments and the EOC.
- d) Department Command and Control
- i. Communications
 - All DPWs bureaus shall verify lines of communications between management, staff, and other City agencies using and testing various communications available (telephonic, electronic, 800 MHz radios, and or runners) and shall report any broken means to designated management/supervisor
 - DPW maintains a confidential list of all bureau emergency contacts and distributes numbers through the Department EPC.
 - All bureaus shall perform communication equipment check of all cellular phones, hand held radios and base stations. Charge batteries.
 - Each Bureau will alert off duty personnel of possible recall.
 - ii. Logistics
 - Division Managers and or Bureau Operations Center directors shall review and designate alternate worksites for employees as needed.
 - The Bureau of Sanitation has contractual agreements with several major hazardous materials contractors for emergency response and on-call services that are used on an as needed basis.
- e) Documentation
- i. Record Keeping
 - Initial Damage Assessments are to be reported on FEMA/ mandated forms.
 - The Bureau of Street Services shall document all activity on Storm/Disaster Daily Work Sheets.
 - Each Bureau is responsible for securing copies of all rental equipment charges, materials and copies of all field documentation charged to work order(s) used in the emergency, for tracking full cost recovery and future invoicing for seeking reimbursement from the California Governor's

Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

9. Transportation, Los Angeles Department of (LADOT)
 - a) Reconnaissance and Information Gathering
 - i. Fact Gathering

If necessary and safe, staff members will conduct windshield surveys to assess damages and will report findings to the Communications Center who will relay information to the DOC.
 - ii. Assessment

Determine affected areas, potential need for road closures and determine viability of emergency travel routes to be used.
 - iii. Information Sharing

The LADOT DOC serves as the centralized point for collection and dissemination of information and coordination of department resources for response, recovery and employee safety during emergency situations or during any other event/incident that warrants the activation of the DOC.
 - b) Incident Stabilization
 - i. Incident Response
 - Provide assistance to LAPD and LAFD by directing and controlling traffic around incident sites prohibiting ingress of unauthorized vehicular traffic and facilitating egress of persons, as needed.
 - Install and maintain traffic control devices to move the public away from affected areas.
 - Coordinate transportation services for the public displaced from normal travel routes and facilities.
 - Develop and maintain emergency travel routes.
 - ii. Ongoing Information Gathering, Assessment and Sharing

LADOT will provide ongoing communication with essential facilities, field employees, other Divisions and the City's EOC.
 - iii. Assess Transition to Recovery and Demobilization
 - Develop incident objectives related to recovery and demobilization during the response phase of the incident.
 - Assess the capacity to de-escalate resources engaged in response operations and support.
 - The LADOT DOC will coordinate with the City's EOC, LAPD, and LAFD to assess the release of LADOT resources.
 - Determine alternate routes to keep traffic and public away from short and long-term recovery sites.
 - c) Initial Recovery
 - i. Initial Recovery Operations

If necessary and safe, conduct initial damage/safety assessment of the transportation infrastructure including freeways, streets, bridges and railroads.

- ii. Ongoing Information Gathering, Assessment and Sharing
Ensure communication is established with essential facilities, field employees, other Divisions and the City's EOC.
- iii. Demobilization of Department/Agency Resources
 - Evaluate the department's ability to demobilize resources and personnel.
 - Determine intervals or timelines for demobilization of resources and personnel.
 - Communicate demobilizations and demobilization plans to relevant Departments and the EOC.
 - Use established plans for demobilizing resources and personnel for graduated dismissal.
 - Determine a plan and time period in which assets will be relinquished and restoration to normal activity will occur. Reductions of resources may coincide with restoration of public services and lifting of temporary safety restrictions.
 - Assess long-term recovery needs.
- d) Department Command and Control
 - The LADOT General Manager maintains responsibility for LADOT resources.
 - A succession plan has been established in the event the General Manager is not available.

10. Communications

Primary communications what will be used by LADOT staff include:

- Department Communications Center
- Landline telephone
- Cellular phone
- 800 MHz and digital two-way radio system
- Satellite phone
- Department e-mail
- Text messaging

i. Logistics

Logistical needs should be determined as early as possible to facilitate procurement and distribution of requests for field operations supplies. All logistics requests are coordinated through the DOC and to the EOC as necessary.

10. Water and Power, Los Angeles Department of (LADWP)

a) Reconnaissance and Information Gathering

i. Fact Gathering

Damage assessment information is reported to the DOC through surveys, safety inspections of specific facilities, systems and other areas; radio and TV reports; and communication with other City agencies.

ii. Assessment

LADWP Systems maintain established protocol to check the status of critical infrastructure and equipment to form safety assessment teams and

prioritizing repair work for assignments.

iii. Information Sharing

- Information is disseminated to line management to keep LADWP employees informed of the nature of the emergency, impact of the emergency on Department operations and services to customers, and plans and progress made in services restoration.
- Public Affairs Division coordinates with the General Manager's office to develop situational status information for Citywide dissemination to other governmental agencies, the public, news media and employees.

b)

Incident Stabilization

i. Incident Response

- The LADWP Environmental Affairs Division may be contacted to respond to hazardous materials events affecting department assets.
- The LADWP Department Operations Center, called the Emergency Command Center, will be activated for command and management in the coordination of energy services response.
- Emergency fencing and shoring of City facilities may be arranged if necessary to keep individuals away or to secure areas for investigations and decontaminations.
- Maintain secure areas for utility restoration crews.
- Representatives will be assigned to assist in coordinating the repairs of utility facilities.
- Provide temporary or emergency water (e.g. above ground service connections to fire hydrants) and power services as required.

ii. Ongoing Information Gathering, Assessment and Sharing

- Information is gathered and shared through various portals including social media and internal e-mail distribution.
- Water and Power Systems work closely with the LADWP Communications and Public Affairs Division to validate information, craft and disseminate internal and external information, broadcast and print, regarding service interruptions and progress of restoration efforts.

iii. Assess Transition to Recovery and Demobilization

- Develop incident objectives related to recovery and demobilization during the response phase of the incident.
- Assess the capacity to de-escalate resources engaged in response operations and support.
- Information regarding the demobilization of resources will be communicated from the field to the DOCs, and forwarded to the City EOC as appropriate.

c) Initial Recovery

i. Initial Recovery Operations

- If the event targeted or affected critical infrastructure, patrol and trouble crews are deployed throughout the City and along major transmission routes to locate vulnerable areas and work to make repairs to restore

- services.
- Maintain and/or restore water quality, and ensure water facilities are in secure and stable condition.
- Provide resources (equipment, materials, vehicles and labor) to setup and distribute emergency water supply to the public.
- ii. Ongoing Information Gathering, Assessment and Sharing
Continue data gathering and documentation.
- iii. Demobilization of Department/Agency Resources
 - Evaluate the department's ability to demobilize resources and personnel.
 - Determine intervals or timelines for demobilization of resources and personnel.
 - Communicate demobilizations and demobilization plans to relevant Departments and the EOC.
 - Use established plans for demobilizing resources and personnel for graduated dismissal.
 - Determine a plan and time period in which assets will be relinquished and restoration to normal activity will occur. Reductions of resources may coincide with restoration of public services and lifting of temporary safety restrictions.
- d) Department Command and Control
 - i. Communications
The LADWP utilizes the following communications devices and systems for primary and redundant communication needs. Divisions will report to executive management on the current status of their communications abilities:
 - Primary Communications
 - Internet
 - Landline Telephone
 - 900 MHz and UHF/Low-band radio systems
 - Cell phones
 - LADWP Intranet
 - Alternate Communications
 - Government Emergency Telecommunications Service/Wireless Telephone System (GETS/WTS)
 - Mobile radio equipped vehicles
 - Satellite phones
 - Emergency Alert System or other broadcast media
 - DPOPS phone system (Power System only)
 - Video conferencing
 - Messengers
- e) Documentation
 - i. Record Keeping
 - Critical documents that are generated during an emergency response that are needed for cost recovery are the responsibility of the divisions to

archive and protect. Cost recovery documentation includes the following:

- Signed daily timesheets, civil service classifications, hours, base hourly rates and applicable fringe benefits for labor.
- Quantities, descriptions, purchase orders, invoices/vouchers, and payment records for materials or services.
- Usage records with dates, hours, and rates for equipment.
- Inventory depletion records for stock material usage.
- Contract documentation for services and materials.
- If any reports for damages are submitted to the EOC, a copy should be submitted to the CMC/LADWP OEM. All systems are responsible for the collection of information about the event; location, scope, category, and cost estimate of response and damages. LADWP OEM is the single point of contact during the recovery phase until the Project Worksheets are approved. After this point, the Financial Services Organization (FSO) of the LADWP is responsible for directing department-wide documentation related to FEMA and insurance claims.
- Each of the three major systems in LADWP (Water, Power, and Joint) is responsible for compiling documentation and records of its own lead jobs or projects and coordinated by a system-level FEMA Documentation Coordinator.
- Damage cost estimates will be provided as requested by governmental authorities for the purpose of seeking State and/or Federal Disaster assistance upon approval of senior management.

B. County of Los Angeles

Although the City of Los Angeles has no authority to assign responsibilities to county departments, many county departments are the primary agency responsible for providing certain services to the City of Los Angeles. Those county departments are listed in the following, along with the services they are responsible for providing in the event of a CBRN emergency.

1. Coroner, Los Angeles County Department of

It is the duty of the Department of Coroner to determine the circumstances, manner and cause of all violent, sudden, or unusual deaths. The Los Angeles County Department of Coroner is the lead agency on fatality management during a disaster.

2. Fire Department, Los Angeles County (LACoFD)

The LACoFD is a first-responder agency responding to life and health threats of varying scope and degree. The Health Hazardous Materials Division's (HHMD's) Emergency Operations Section (EOS) provides 24-hour-a-day response to spills and releases of hazardous materials and wastes throughout the County.

3. Health Services, Los Angeles County Department of (LACDHS)

LACDHS serves the healthcare needs the City's residents and encompasses clinics, Emergency Medical Services Agency, rehabilitation services, and personal health services. The department runs four hospitals, as well as multiple comprehensive

health centers. LACDHS has mobilized command centers that automatically engage in the event of a natural or other disaster. In event of emergency, LADHS will communicate updated health information to residents via the news media and coordinate with local law enforcement and related federal agencies.

a) Los Angeles County Emergency Medical Services Agency (EMS Agency)

The EMS Agency coordinates and supports the County's emergency medical services system with hospitals, fire departments, ambulance providers and other healthcare partners to provide emergency medical services and maintains the County's emergency supplies. The EMS Agency serves as the lead for the emergency medical services system in the County and is responsible for coordinating all system participants in its jurisdiction, encompassing both public and private sectors. The EMS Agency owns and maintains two 32 ft. mobile contamination trailers towed independently by two trucks. These can be deployed as a field resource or to a healthcare facility where decontamination capability is limited or non-existent.

4. Public Health, Los Angeles County Department of (LACDPH)

The LACDPH protects health, prevents disease, and promotes health and well-being for all persons in Los Angeles County and is considered the City of Los Angeles' primary public health administrator. Public health laboratories test and confirm agents that can threaten health and aids in recognizing nationwide outbreaks from bacteria that can cause severe illness. LACDPH also operates Points of Dispensing (PODs) for mass vaccination emergencies with a scan-based data collection system. LACDPH is also responsible for activating the Los Angeles County Multi-Agency Radiological Response Plan (MARRP).

5. Public Works, Los Angeles County Department of (LACDPW)

LACDPW is responsible for the design, construction, operation, maintenance, and repair of roads, traffic signals, bridges, airports, sewers, water supply, flood control, water quality, and water conservation facilities, and for the design and construction of capital projects. As a first responder agency for the County, LACDPW maintains a 24-hour Emergency Operations Center to respond to emergencies and disasters, such as flood, earthquakes, mud and debris flows, as well as problems reported by the public and other agencies.

6. Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles County (LASD)

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department is the primary public safety agency for jurisdictions within the County of Los Angeles. The department maintains patrol divisions and homeland security, among many other responsibilities, for the County.

C. State of California

In California, the State's main role in any hazmat incident is to assist local government. However, the City of Los Angeles has no authority to assign responsibilities to State of California departments, many State departments have primary or support responsibilities for providing certain services to the City of Los Angeles. Those state departments are

listed in the following, along with the services they are responsible for providing in the event of a CBRN emergency.

1. California Department of Public Health (CDPH)
CDPH is the state agency responsible for protecting and ensuring the health of Californians. CDPH manages Branches, Divisions, and Laboratories to support the response to and recovery from CBRN emergencies.
2. California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
Caltrans is the state agency responsible for highway, bridge, and rail transportation planning, construction, and maintenance. Caltrans aids in pre-planning, road management and traffic control and routing. These tasks are also managed in cooperation with local law and state law enforcement.
3. California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA)
Cal/OSHA protects workers and the public from safety hazards. Regional and District Emergency Response Investigation Teams assist federal, state and local ICs in managing and investigating significant events such as catastrophic incidents, accidents, uncontrolled releases of hazardous substances or natural disasters.
4. California Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)
Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) are a national network of response teams composed of approximately 35 - 100 civilian volunteers from the medical, health and mental health care professions. DMATs provide austere medical care in a disaster area or medical services at transfer points and reception sites associated with patient evacuation. DMATs are a component of the National Disaster Medical System, a cooperative asset-sharing program among federal government agencies. DMATs can be federalized and activated to provide supplemental or replacement medical care and other services to communities impacted by a disaster. In addition to their federal role, DMATs can be mobilized and deployed by the EMS Authority as a medical mutual aid resource for local mass casualty incidents within the State.
5. California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)
CalEPA develops, implements and enforces the state's environmental protection laws that ensure clean air, clean water, clean soil, safe pesticides and waste recycling and reduction. CalEPA is a National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant for emergency preparedness and operates as a state agency with specific jurisdiction under the State Emergency Management System (SEMS), as coordinated by California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES).
 - a) The CalEPA Emergency Response Management Committee (ERMaC) coordinates preparedness for and responses to environmental emergencies in California under assigned statutory authorities. ERMaC's mission is to manage public health and environmental consequences of emergency events through effective, coordinated agency-wide preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities. ERMaC is

responsible for emergency planning and training, and coordinates all Cal/EPA entities in emergency response and recovery. It serves as the forum for developing and maintaining the CalEPA collective Administrative Orders and emergency response plans.

6. California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)

Cal OES exists to enhance safety and preparedness in California to protect lives and property by effectively preparing for, preventing, responding to, and recovering from all threats, crimes, hazards, and emergencies. Cal OES is the coordinating entity between agencies.

7. California Highway Patrol (CHP)

The CHP provides safety, service, and security to the people of California by minimizing the loss of life, personal injury, and property damage; servicing the public; assisting other public agencies when appropriate; managing traffic and emergency incidents; and protecting public and state assets. The CHP is the state IC for any on-highway incident.

8. California National Guard - 95th Civil Support Team

In response to Presidential Decision Directive 39, the United States Army created Civil Support Teams to counter chemical/biological terrorist threat. The team managed under the National Guard and directed by the State Adjutant General, is completely self-contained and self-sufficient. The 95th Civil Support Team is primary responsible to Northern California, but can be deployed anywhere within the United States or its territories. The team is operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The 95th CST primary responsibilities are:

- Assess a suspected nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological event in support of the local Incident Commander.
- Advise the Incident Commander regarding appropriate actions.
- Facilitate requests for assistance to expedite arrival of additional state, federal and military assets to help save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate property damage.

D. Federal

Although the City of Los Angeles has no authority to assign responsibilities to federal departments and agencies, many federal departments have primary or support responsibilities for providing certain services to the City of Los Angeles. Those federal departments are listed in the following, along with the services they are responsible for in the event of a CBRN emergency.

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

The CDC is one of the major operating components of the United States Department of Health and Human Services. The CDC Emergency Preparedness and Response website is CDC's primary source of information and resources for preparing for and

responding to public health emergencies. The CDC Director's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be contacted at [REDACTED]

2. Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI)

To coordinate the Federal response, the FBI and FEMA have been assigned lead agency responsibility for crisis and consequence management, respectively, in response to a domestic terrorist threat or incident. The FBI is the lead agency for crisis management response to acts of domestic terrorism, which includes measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. The laws of the United States assign primary authority to the Federal government to prevent and respond to acts of terrorism; State and local governments provide assistance as required. The FBI provides guidance on the crisis management response in the FBI Nuclear Incident Contingency Plan (classified) and the FBI Chemical/Biological Incident Contingency Plan (classified). The FBI Hazardous Materials Response Team for the Western Region responds at the request of the Field Division.

3. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

NOAA provides the single Federal atmospheric prediction of hazardous material concentration to all levels of the Incident Command. The IMAAC is an off-site resource that supports the incident response remotely.

4. United States Department of Defense (DOD)

The DOD supports local, state, and federal government agencies in planning for and responding to domestic emergencies. Local units may respond under the immediate response doctrine when necessary to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage. Many units execute memorandums of understanding for mutual support of emergency services with local jurisdictions or municipalities. National Guard units may also respond under state control when directed by appropriate state authorities. Upon the declaration of an emergency or major disaster by the President, the Secretary of Defense or his Executive Agent provides federal military support. For most domestic emergency responses requiring DOD assets, the DCO controls all DOD response elements. Because of the potentially large number of DOD requirements, it may activate a Response Task Force (RTF) to command and control all federal military personnel responding for consequence management (with the exception the Joint Special Operations Task Force). The RTF deploys to support the federal crisis and consequence management operations in support of the Lead Federal Agency during domestic operations. A Chem-Bio Rapid Response Team (CBRRT) under the RTF has been established to provide technical expertise and assessment support to the local officials. Certain DOD laboratories can also be called upon to respond with specialized equipment and capabilities. Active Duty, National Guard, and Reserve forces possess expertise, trained manpower, and equipment that can support response to chemical, biological, radiological attacks at DOD installations and in civilian communities. DOD supports all Emergency Support Functions identified in the FRP.

5. United States Department of Energy (DOE)

The mission of the Energy Department is to ensure America's security and prosperity by addressing its energy, environmental and nuclear challenges through transformative science and technology solutions. The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) is divided into several key program areas including Defense, Nuclear Nonproliferation, Naval Reactors, Emergency Operations, Infrastructure and Environment, Nuclear Security, Management and Administration and the Office of the Administrator. Each program area is focused on specific challenges.

6. United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

HHS is the United States government's agency for protecting the health of Americans and providing essential health services. The HHS Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) maintains resources for biological incidents and the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) is the pharmaceutical and vaccine stockpile to counter potential biological and chemical threats and threats.

7. United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

DHS maintains one vital mission: to secure the nation from the many threats we face and ensure a homeland that is safe, secure, and resilient against terrorism and other hazards. DHS prevents terrorism and enhances national security, secures and manages federal borders and ensures resilience to disasters.

 - a) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FEMA is the lead Federal agency for consequence management, which entails both preparedness for and dealing with the consequences of a terrorist incident. Although the affected State and local governments have primary jurisdiction for emergencies, a terrorist attack involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD) could create havoc beyond their capability to respond. If this were to happen, FEMA would coordinate consequence management activities including measures to alleviate damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused by the incident; to protect public health and safety; to restore essential government services; and to provide emergency assistance. FEMA would implement the Federal Response Plan, cooperating with State and local emergency response agencies. Final authority to make decisions on-scene regarding the consequences of the incident (rescue and treatment of casualties, protective actions for the affected community) rests with the local Incident Commander.
 - b) United States Coast Guard (USCG)

The USCG Base in Los Angeles-Long Beach (LA/LB) provides direct support of USCG activities in Southern California. USCG provides Hazardous Materials Response Special Teams. The Pacific Strike Team maintains custody of a variety of response equipment to execute its USCG missions and duties under the National Response System. Personnel undergo a rigorous training program and are equipped to respond to oil discharges, HazMat releases, and WMD incidents.

8. United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
The US EPA is responsible for protecting human health and the environment by writing and enforcing regulations based on laws passed by Congress. Environmental protection minimizes significant risks to human health.
9. United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
The NRC was created as an independent agency by Congress in 1974 to ensure the safe use of radioactive materials for beneficial civilian purposes while protecting people and the environment. The NRC regulates commercial nuclear power plants and other uses of nuclear materials, such as in nuclear medicine, through licensing, inspection and enforcement of its requirements. The NRC emergency preparedness programs enable emergency personnel to rapidly identify, evaluate, and react to a wide spectrum of emergencies, including those arising from terrorism or natural events such as hurricanes. NRC's incident response program integrates the overall NRC capabilities for the response and recovery of radiological incidents and emergencies involving facilities and materials regulated by the NRC or an Agreement State. Under the National Response Framework, the NRC will coordinate with other Federal, State, and local emergency organizations in response to various types of domestic events.

E. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)

Although the City of Los Angeles has no authority to assign responsibilities to non-governmental organizations, many NGOs provide support services to the City of Los Angeles. Those NGOs that may provide assistance include:

1. American Red Cross Los Angeles Region (Red Cross)
The Red Cross prevents and alleviates human suffering in emergencies by mobilizing volunteers and donors. The Red Cross has responsibilities as outlined in the EOPs of Los Angeles County, State of California, and FEMA and provides services associated with mass care of populations. In the event of a chemical incident requiring evacuation and sheltering, the Red Cross will engage in pre-determined operations for evacuation, mass care and sheltering and deploy an agency representative to the City EOC unless otherwise notified.
2. Hospitals (Non-Profit and For-Profit)
Local hospitals and doctors will be the first to see illness in the event of a bioterrorist attack. Health care staff assists in early detection efforts by reporting unusual disease occurrence to the Public Health Department and by learning the syndromes associated with possible bioterrorist disease agents.

IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL AND COORDINATION

This CBRN Annex may be activated when the Mayor proclaims a local emergency, or if there is an automatic activation. An automatic activation follows a disaster or event that the City

has identified, in advance, as one that requires an immediate response. Disasters requiring automatic activation are those events that pose an immediate threat to public safety.

Some portions of this Annex, such as the initial response, go into effect immediately following a CBRN-related event. The remainder of this Annex is only activated when the incident grows in scope to a point where activation of the EOC is warranted. Activation of the EOC is not necessarily automatic or necessary with all incidents.

In advance of or simultaneous with the City plan activation, City departments and agencies will also activate their departmental CBRN plans.

V. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LOGISTICS

Each department is required to have documented internal administrative procedures in place to track financial costs related specifically to the response and/or recovery of an incident. These procedures must include tracking all expenditures specifically related to the incident, including personnel costs such as straight and overtime payroll costs related specifically to the incident. Departments are also required to have in place, documented internal administrative procedures for requesting, fulfilling and tracking internal resource requests, department to department (DOC-to-DOC) resource requests, field to department (field-to-DOC) and department to EOC (DOC-to-EOC). Each department is responsible for the tracking of their own resources, including the tracking of personnel.

If an incident meets designated thresholds for Proclamation or Declaration of a State and/or Federal Emergency or Disaster, the Department of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), acting as the City's Authorized Agent, will develop a method for collecting financial documentation from departments as needed for submission as part of the City's reimbursement application process.

VI. AGREEMENTS AND UNDERSTANDINGS

Currently, there are no Contracts, Memoranda of Agreements or Understandings for this Annex.

VII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

A. Authorities

1. Federal

- a) Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended. <http://www.ada.gov/pubs/ada.htm>
- b) Atomic Energy Act (AEA) of 1954, as amended, (42 U.S.C. §§ 2011–2297 (2003)).
- c) Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund) 42 U.S.C. §9601 et seq. (1980). <http://epw.senate.gov/cercla.pdf>
- d) Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) 42 U.S.C. 116. <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2010-title42/html/USCODE-2010-title42-chap116.htm>
- e) Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. §§ 5313–5316, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5801–5891 (2002)).
- f) Executive Order 12656 of November 18, 1988.
- g) Homeland Security Act of 2002 (PL 107-296 Section 301). http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/hr_5005_enr.pdf
- h) Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5). <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PPP-2003-book1/pdf/PPP-2003-book1-doc-pg229.pdf>
- i) National Incident Management System. Department of Homeland Security. December 2008. http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nims/NIMS_core.pdf
- j) National Response Framework. Department of Homeland Security. January 2008. <http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf-core.pdf>
- k) Public Health Service Act (PHSA)
- l) Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended. <http://www.fema.gov/about/stafact.shtm>
- m) Title 50, U.S. Code, War and National Defense

2. State of California
 - a) California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Chapters 1 through 6,
 - i. Chapter 1, Standardized Emergency Management System. <https://law.resource.org/pub/us/ccr/gov.ca.oal.title19.html>
 - ii. Chapter 6, Disaster Assistance Act Regulations. <http://www.kintera.org/atf/cf/%7BE475D1A4-FB9C-4135-AE8B-9310119C7F19%7D/CHAPTER%206%20%20CDAA.pdf>
 - b) California Constitution. <http://law.justia.com/california/constitution>
 - c) California Emergency Services Act, 2006. <http://hazardmitigation.calema.ca.gov/docs/ESA-all8-06-final.pdf>
 - d) California Health and Safety Code.
 - i) California Code - Section 25507: CAL. HSC. CODE § 25507. <http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/cacode/GOV/1/3/d2/2/5/7/s25507>
 - ii) Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, Proposition 65. Section 25249.5 and 25249.6. <http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/pdf/P65LAW6.pdf>
 - e) California State Emergency Plan. <http://www.calema.ca.gov/PlanningandPreparedness/Pages/State-Emergency-Plan.aspx>
3. Los Angeles County
 - a) Operational Area Emergency Response Plan. <http://lacoa.org/PDF/OA%20ERP.pdf>
4. City of Los Angeles
 - a) City of Los Angeles Emergency Operations Plan. <http://emergency.lacity.org/EmergencyCheckList/EmergencyPlansAnnexes/index.htm>
 - b) Mayor's Executive Directive No. 15, Emergency Management. Issued March 17, 2011.
 - c) Mayor's Executive Directive No. 16, Disaster Service Workers. Issued March 17, 2011.
 - d) Mayor's Executive Directive No. 17, Emergency Operations Center. Issued March 17, 2011.
 - e) Mayor's Executive Directive No. 18, National Incident Management System. Issued March 17, 2011.

f) Mayor's Executive Directive No. 19, Mayor's Emergency Response Council. Issued March 17, 2011.

g) Mayor's Executive Directive No. 23, Individuals with Disabilities and Access and Functional Needs. Issued May 23, 2011.

B. References

1. City of Los Angeles Department Emergency Plans
 - a) Los Angeles World Airports
 - b) Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety
 - c) City of Los Angeles Emergency Management Department
 - d) Los Angeles Fire Department
 - e) City of Los Angeles General Services Department
 - f) Los Angeles Police Department
 - g) Port of Los Angeles
 - h) City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks (RAP)
 - i) City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
 - j) Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP)
2. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Biological Incident Annex. http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf_BiologicalIncidentAnnex.pdf
3. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex. <http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf-esf-10.pdf>
4. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex. http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf_nuclearradiologicalincidentannex.pdf
- 5.) 2012 Emergency Response Handbook. <http://phmsa.dot.gov/staticfiles/PHMSA/DownloadableFiles/Files/Hazmat/ERG2012.pdf>
6. Local, Operational, and National COOP Plans and References. <http://www.fema.gov/about/org/ncp/coop/index.shtm>
7. Planning Guidance for Response to a Nuclear Detonation, Second Edition, June 2010, Developed by the National Security Staff, Interagency Policy Coordination Subcommittee for Preparedness and Response to Radiological and Nuclear Threats.

<http://www.epa.gov/rpdweb00/docs/er/planning-guidance-for-response-to-nuclear-detonation-2-edition-final.pdf>

8. National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)_
<http://www.epa.gov/oem/content/lawsregs/ncpover.htm>
9. Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) <http://www.cdc.gov>

ATTACHMENT A: ACRONYMS

Acronym	Full Name
ADA	Americans With Disabilities Act
ANF	Angeles National Forest
ARCC	Airport Response and Coordination Center
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
C&M	Construction and Maintenance
Cal/OSHA	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
Cal OES	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAO	City Administrative Officer
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear
CBRRT	Chem-Bio Rapid Response Team
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CHP	California Highway Patrol
City	City of Los Angeles
COOP	Continuity of Operations
COVID-19	Coronavirus-(SARS-CoV-2)
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
CRZ	Contamination Reduction Zone
CTSOB	Counter-Terrorism and Special Operations Bureau
DHS	United States Department of Homeland Security
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Teams
DOC	Department Operations Center
DOD	United States Department of Defense
DPW	Department of Public Works
EMD	Emergency Management Department
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMS Agency	Los Angeles County Emergency Medical Services Agency
EMSA	California Emergency Medical Services Authority
EOB	City of Los Angeles Emergency Operations Board
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOO	Emergency Operations Organization
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan

EOS	Emergency Operations Section
ERMaC	Emergency Response Management Committee
ESD	Emergency Services Division
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FNSS	Functional Needs Support Services
GETS	Government Employee Telecommunications Services
GSD	Department of General Services
HazMat	Hazardous Material
HEAR	Hospital Emergency Administrative Radio
HHMD	Health Hazardous Materials Division
HHS	United States Department of Health and Human Services
HMU	Hazardous Materials Unit
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command Structure
IMC	Incident Management Center
IMTG	Information Management and Technology Group
JHAT	Joint Hazard Assessment Team
JIC	Joint Information Center
LA/LB	Los Angeles-Long Beach
LACDHS	Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
LACDMH	Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health
LACDPH	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
LACDPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
LACoFD	Los Angeles County Fire Department
LADBS	Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety
LADOT	Los Angeles Department of Transportation
LADWP	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
LAFD	Los Angeles Fire Department
LAPD	Los Angeles Police Department
LASD	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
LAWA	Los Angeles World Airports
LAX	Los Angeles Airport
MAC	Medical Alert Center
MARRP	Los Angeles County Multi-Agency Radiological Response Plan

MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSD	Maintenance Services Division
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration
OA	Los Angeles Operational Area
PIER	Public Information and Emergency Response
PIO	Public Information Officer
PODs	Points of Dispensing
POLA	Port of Los Angeles
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSAs	Public Service Announcements
RACR	LAPD Real Time Analysis and Critical Response Division
Red Cross	American Red Cross Los Angeles Region
RTF	Response Task Force
SA	Situational Awareness
SAT	Safety Assessment Team
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SID	Scientific Investigation Division
SITA	Societe Internationale de Telecommunications Aeronautiques
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SONGS	San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TSA	Transportation Security Administration
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
USCG	United States Coast Guard
VHF	Very High Frequency
VNC	Ventura County
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WPD	Watershed Protection Division
WTS	Wireless Telephone System