

**CHAPTER 8**  
**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**  
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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<u>INTRODUCTION</u> .....	8-3
<u>PURPOSE</u> .....	8-3
<u>DEFINITION</u> .....	8-3
Resource Management .....	8-3
<u>CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES</u> .....	8-3
<u>POLICY</u> .....	8-6
Department Resources.....	8-6
Personnel/Mobile Field Force.....	8-7
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Incident Management Teams-Law Enforcement Liaison Officer .....	8-11

ANNEXES

<u>A</u> – CALIFORNIA DISASTER AND CIVIL DEFENSE MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT .....	8-17
<u>B</u> – CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID PLAN OVERVIEW.....	8-23
<u>C</u> – EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT OVERVIEW .....	8-27
<u>D</u> – FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, TYPED DEFINITIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY RESOURCES.....	8-33

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## CHAPTER 8

### RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. INTRODUCTION. Resource management is a key component and priority of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). The ability to manage resources before, during, and after an emergency incident is paramount to effective resolution. Emergency managers must be able to order the resources that are needed, effectively use those resources, and demobilize resources when no longer needed to reduce the costs associated with emergency response.
  
2. PURPOSE. This chapter provides basic information and guidance related to resource management and the important role that supervisors/managers have in successful management of resources. This chapter also addresses the Mobile Field Force (MFF) definition and resource typing, and establishes policy in order to maintain compliance with NIMS/SEMS definitions, typing, and methods of basic operation.
  
3. DEFINITION.
  - a. Resource Management. In NIMS/SEMS, resource management involves coordinating and overseeing the application of tools, processes, and systems that provide incident managers with timely and appropriate resources during an incident. Resources include personnel, specialized teams, facilities, equipment, and supplies.
  
4. CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES.
  - a. Resource management involves four primary tasks:
    - (1) Establish systems for describing, inventorying, requesting, and tracking resources.
    - (2) Activate those systems prior to, during, and after an incident.
    - (3) Dispatch resources prior to, during, and after an incident.
    - (4) Reassign or recall resources during or after incidents.
  - b. The resource management process involves five steps:
    - (1) Establish resource needs.

- (2) Resource ordering.
  - (3) Resource check-in process and tracking.
  - (4) Resource utilization and evaluation.
  - (5) Resource demobilization.
- c. There are five key principles that support effective resource management:
- (1) Advanced Planning.
    - (a) Preparing in advance of an incident to develop plans for managing and employing resources in a variety of possible emergency circumstances.
    - (b) California Highway Patrol (CHP) commands are required to preplan (e.g., Emergency Operations Plan, Emergency Action Plan) for possible emergency incidents by identifying possible hazards in their Area, and identifying public and private sector resources that could be used during emergency incidents.
  - (2) Resource Identification and Ordering.
    - (a) Resource managers use standardized processes and methodologies to order, identify, mobilize, dispatch, and track the resources required to support incident management activities. (See Chapter 7, Emergency Incident Reporting and Documentation, Annexes A, B, and C.)
    - (b) Resource managers (Logistics Section–Resources Unit) perform these tasks either at an Incident Commander’s (IC) request, or in accordance with planning requirements.
  - (3) Resource Typing.
    - (a) Resource typing is categorizing resources by size, capacity, capability, skill, and other characteristics to make the resource ordering and dispatch process within jurisdictions, across jurisdictions, and between governmental and nongovernmental entities more efficient.
    - (b) Typed resources help ensure ICs receive the appropriate resources, according to their needs.
    - (c) The National Incident Management Integration Center is responsible for establishing the national standards for typing of resources. To access

the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Typed Definitions for Law Enforcement and Security Resources, go to the following Web site: [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov), then type “law enforcement resources” in the search box (also see Annex D of this chapter). All departmental resources available for *interstate* mutual aid must be typed to NIMS standards. All departmental resources available for *intrastate* mutual aid must be typed according to SEMS standards.

(4) Use of Agreements.

(a) Preincident agreements among all parties providing or requesting resources are necessary to enable effective and efficient resource management during incident operations.

(b) Preincident agreements can be established between both governmental and nongovernmental entities.

(c) The purpose of preincident agreements is to help ensure the efficient deployment of standardized, interoperable equipment, and other incident resources during incident operations.

(d) Examples of preincident agreements:

1 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

2 California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (see Annex A of this chapter).

3 California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan (based on the SEMS mutual aid criteria, see Annex B of this chapter).

4 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (see Annex C of this chapter).

(5) Effective Management of Resources. Resource managers use validated practices to perform resource management tasks systematically and efficiently. Examples include:

(a) Acquisition Procedures.

1 Acquisition procedures are used to obtain resources to support operational requirements. Examples of standardized processes that have been developed include contracting, drawing from existing stocks and inventory, and making small purchases.

2 Departmental standards for normal acquisition of goods and services need to be followed for emergency acquisition procedures.

(b) Information Management Systems.

1 Information Management Systems (IMS) are used to collect, update, and process data, track resources, and display their readiness status.

2 Emergency managers/supervisors must keep their IMS updated and current so they can provide real-time data to headquarters, other jurisdictions, and functional agencies that are managing different aspects of the incident in order to maintain a coordinated effort.

(c) Ordering, Mobilization, Assigning, and Demobilization. Resource managers should develop protocols for resource management and include procedures to:

1 Request resources.

2 Prioritize requests.

3 Activate and dispatch resources to incidents.

4 Return resources to normal status.

5. POLICY.

a. Department Resources. Proper management of Department resources is essential to effective emergency incident management.

(1) All supervisors/managers need to be aware of:

(a) Resources available for immediate use.

(b) What resources will need to be replaced/relieved.

(c) Storage of resources for future use.

(d) A method to rotate/reorder expired resources.

(2) Effective management of resources ensures the resource will be available when needed and helps cut costs associated with poor management of resources. The following are examples of resources that are available:

- (a) Uniformed and nonuniformed personnel.
- (b) Canines.
- (c) Bomb teams.
- (d) Special Weapons and Tactics.
- (e) Dignitary protection teams.
- (f) Mobile Field Force (MFF).
- (g) Special Response Teams (SRT).
- (h) Commercial enforcement personnel and associated equipment.
- (i) Motorcycles.
- (j) Helicopters.
- (k) Fixed-wing aircraft.
- (l) Patrol vehicles (general and specialty).
- (m) Protective equipment.
- (n) Computer hardware and software.
- (o) Paramedics, emergency medical technicians.
- (p) Other government agencies.
- (q) Nongovernmental and private sector entities.

b. Personnel/Mobile Field Force.

(1) The Department's most valuable resource is the people that work for it. It is imperative that managers/supervisors manage personnel resources effectively and efficiently. Effective and efficient personnel resource management allows the Department to accomplish its mission while minimizing unnecessary exposure to danger, loss of work due to injury, and costs associated with emergency response.

(2) California Highway Patrol personnel are called upon by all levels of government to provide mutual aid during emergency incidents. Therefore, it is paramount that CHP personnel understand the procedures for fulfilling mutual

aid requests, the definitions/terminology associated with mutual aid requests, and the procedures for seeking monetary reimbursement from approved sources.

(3) Personnel can be called upon to respond to mutual aid situations as a single unit, with a partner, in a squad, or as a member of a MFF or SRT.

(a) Mutual aid requests for a single or partnered unit are self-explanatory and require no supervisory/managerial approval for **immediate** assistance to allied agencies. **Long-term** mutual aid requests must be approved by the appropriate level of supervision commensurate to the request.

(b) Mutual aid requests for a squad, MFF, or SRT must be approved by the appropriate level of supervision commensurate to the request.

1 The following are NIMS/SEMS definitions of MFF-related resources (references used: (1) Cal OES Law Enforcement Guide for Emergency Operations, pages 56-68; and (2) FEMA Typed Definitions for Law Enforcement and Security Resources, 508-6 July 2007):

a Squad—11 officers, 1 sergeant (applies to NIMS and SEMS).

b Mobile Field Force—4 squads, 1 sergeant (Deputy Officer in Charge [OIC]) or above with an assigned driver, and 1 lieutenant OIC in rank or above with an assigned driver. Total: 52 people minimum and 14 general purpose patrol vehicles.

c Special Response Team—A specialized type of MFF specifically trained and equipped to respond to civil disorder. For SRT policy, refer to Highway Patrol Manual (HPM) 50.6, Special Response Team.

**NOTE: Any uniformed employee of the Department can become a member of a MFF.**

1/ The Mutual Aid Response MFF configuration described here is considered the state standard for mutual aid ordering purposes. This configuration has been established to create a reference or “baseline” standard for ordering, providing, and/or receiving law enforcement personnel in a mutual aid situation. These standards are also consistent with NIMS/SEMS.

2/ Agencies are allowed to exceed the minimum number of 52 people to form an MFF when agreed upon during the request process.

3/ It is very important that supervisors/managers verify whether they want a Type 1, 2, or 3 MFF, and whether they need more or less than the standard 52 people. If more people are sent than requested, proper logistical support may not be arranged, and the Department could be responsible for any costs incurred by the extra people. (For definitions related to Type 1 through 3 MFFs, go to: [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov), or see Annex D of this chapter.)

4/ Although law enforcement agencies are not required to configure or define their daily operations utilizing the state standard configuration, it is recommended that agencies use agreed upon standard terminology and organizational structure for requesting or providing mutual aid. Any deviation from established standards should be identified at the time of ordering so as to facilitate efficient planning, logistical support, and deployment of resources.

## 2 Mutual Aid Response Mobile Field Force Parameters.

a Fifty Percent Guideline. No jurisdiction is required to unnecessarily deplete its own personnel, equipment, and service capabilities to furnish mutual aid resources. When requested to provide mutual aid, it is generally accepted that a reasonable response will consist of 50 percent of available on-duty uniformed personnel.

b Mission Numbers. When mutual aid resources are assigned from beyond the boundaries of the requesting Operational Area, the Law Enforcement Branch of Cal OES will issue a “mission number” to track resource movement. **Mission numbers do not ensure reimbursement of response costs**, they track and document the mutual aid response.

c Development. The Mutual Aid Response MFF concept has been developed to provide an efficient and effective method for assembling and deploying a platoon-size, tactical force for mutual aid missions within the State of California. Similar to the development of the fire service's concept of a Strike Team, the Mutual Aid Response MFF is a specified combination of single

resources assembled for a particular tactical need, with common communications and a leader.

d Call-Outs/Activation.

1/ The Mutual Aid Response MFF should be made available for response pursuant to mutual aid agreements in the event of a natural disaster, civil unrest, or other major incidents, when all available resources in the affected jurisdiction have been reasonably depleted and the normal delivery of police services has been significantly disrupted.

2/ Utilizing the law enforcement mutual aid system, the request should be made to the MFF OIC who should have the rank and commensurate authority to activate the MFF.

3/ Responses to regions outside the area of contributing agencies should be coordinated by the Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator identified by the Cal OES.

4/ Member agency participation in the Mutual Aid Response MFF is a cooperative agreement and is not bound by any contractual considerations.

e Mobile Field Force Capability.

1/ The Mutual Aid Response MFF can be configured for a variety of mutual aid response needs, including civil unrest and large-scale natural or human-caused disasters.

2/ The Mutual Aid Response MFF is capable of performing the following functions:

a/ Provide 12 four-person mobile patrols within an assigned area of responsibility.

b/ Provide approximately 20 traffic control posts.

c/ Provide approximately 12 roadblocks under civil disturbance conditions.

d/ Provide security for critical facilities.

e/ Provide 4 squad-sized crowd control elements with the ability to deploy chemical agents while not maintaining security of its own vehicles.

f/ Provide 3 squad-sized crowd control elements with the ability to deploy chemical agents while maintaining security of its own vehicles.

g/ Civil disturbance control.

h/ Limited first aid capability.

i/ If implemented, mass arrest capability.

j/ If implemented, limited counter-sniper capability. In order to be fully effective in civil disturbance operations, an MFF may be augmented with two prisoner transportation vans. (Standard for a MFF SRT, Type 1. Refer to HPM 50.6.) A male/female deputy/officer team assigned to each van would be beneficial for prisoner search and transportation.

3/ The IC should describe the MFF's intended mission at the time it is requested so that appropriate logistical support may be supplied at the time of deployment.

c. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Incident Management Teams–Law Enforcement Liaison Officer.

(1) Background.

(a) The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) maintains six statewide, all-hazard Incident Management Teams (IMT) that assist in managing large-scale and/or complex emergency incidents and disasters, such as major wildland fires. Each team consists of approximately 50 members and includes CAL FIRE and local government personnel from throughout the state. An IMT is typically on-call for deployment one week, every six weeks. Because the teams are intended for managing all-hazard incidents, they include a Law Enforcement Liaison Officer (LELO) position.

(b) The LELO positions were created out of an identified need to bridge the operational and “cultural” gap, and enhance communication and coordination, between fire and law enforcement personnel. Law Enforcement Liaison Officers provide law enforcement specific expertise

to the IMTs and act as the lead liaison between the fire incident command and event-involved law enforcement agencies.

(2) The following are policies and procedures for CHP participation on the CAL FIRE IMTs, and an overview of IMT LELO roles and responsibilities.

(a) Policy.

1 Departmental participation on CAL FIRE IMTs enhances the state's ability to comprehensively manage emergency and catastrophic events. Additionally, participation is consistent with the Department's mission and goals.

a The Department will designate personnel to serve as LELOs on the IMT, assignment of personnel to specific IMTs will be coordinated with CAL FIRE.

b Protective Services Division, Emergency Operations and Safety Services (EOSS) Section, will assist in providing departmental support for departmental LELOs.

2 Departmental personnel assigned to CAL FIRE IMTs shall adhere to departmental policies and procedures, including those contained in this manual. Personnel shall also adhere to the IMT's incident command structure as provided for in NIMS/SEMS.

3 Should a departmental LELO need to leave prior to the conclusion of an incident, due to emergency, illness, or at the direction of the CHP because of departmental needs, the relevant CAL FIRE IMT command staff shall be notified. The Department will work with CAL FIRE to provide another LELO if a replacement is requested.

4 Departmental LELOs shall:

a Ensure deployment availability and on-call status are provided to their assigned IMT per CAL FIRE procedures.

b Inform their immediate supervisor of scheduled training in a timely manner and IMT activation/deployment.

c Inform EOSS Section of IMT activations/deployment.

5 Departmental LELOs shall attend CAL FIRE IMT training events, which are typically held during the spring of each year. Additionally,

personnel shall complete required training, as identified by CAL FIRE and/or EOSS Section, to function in the capacity of a LELO.

6 Due to duties, conditions, and equipping that could expose an employee's regular work uniform to excessive soiling and damage, the departmentally approved utility uniform is approved to be worn by personnel deployed with and performing IMT-related duties. All law enforcement personnel serving on IMTs are subject to CAL FIRE IMT-related uniform and safety equipment requirements.

(b) Roles and Responsibilities.

1 Program Management. Protective Services Division, EOSS Section, is responsible for managing the Department's participation in the IMT program. Program management includes the following:

- a Ensuring relevant MOU, interagency agreements with CAL FIRE, etc. are in place and up-to-date.
- b Updating departmental IMT-related policies and procedures.
- c Advertising for and selecting departmental LELO candidates as necessary.
- d Managing LELO assignments and tenure as appropriate.

2 Law Enforcement Liaison Officers. Law Enforcement Liaison Officers are typically a subordinate of the Liaison Section Chief within the incident command structure and are authorized direct communication with the Deputy IC and IC as needed. Law Enforcement Liaison Officers' responsibilities include the following:

- a Actively participating in meetings, including community meetings as assigned.
- b Providing guidance to IMT members as it relates to interaction with state, local, and federal law enforcement agencies and recommending training, networking, or other appropriate means to improve communications and interactions with CAL FIRE IMTs.
- c Communicating incident-related information to involved law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction and/or investigative responsibility, including briefing times, meeting participation, organizational structure, and weapons policies.

d Assisting and coordinating with law enforcement agencies to ensure the Law Enforcement Branch is established within the IMT command structure as necessary.

e Working with the Facilities Unit Leader to ensure law enforcement agency representatives are adequately supported to meet their needs, collocated in the Incident Command Post, and communications and real-time situational awareness are maintained.

f Assisting to ensure adherence to law enforcement mutual aid procedures and agreements.

g Participating in the development and support of evacuation and repopulation plans. This includes coordinating with local law enforcement agencies, the IMT Public Information Officer, and the Operations Section Chief to ensure evacuation plans are thoroughly vetted, complete, and released in a timely manner.

h Working with the Logistics Section Chief and Facilities Unit Leader to make recommendations about the level of security for incident command posts, base camps, command and general staff meetings, and any other potential security threats to IMT facilities, incident staff, and the public. Coordinating security for the IMT as needed through local law enforcement agencies, Base Camp Security Managers, or contracted force protection.

i Fostering and maintaining a working relationship with the IMT Safety Officer, gathering and communicating information related to all issues of safety and security potentially affecting incident command posts, camps, and staging areas.

j Working closely with the IC to become familiar with the capabilities of the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction in the event an IMT is activated to respond to a law-enforcement-driven incident, such as a release of a weapon of mass destruction or terrorist act.

k Acting as the terrorism liaison officer for IMT. Terrorism liaison officer-related responsibilities include:

1/ Providing accurate and timely information that may have relevance to the IMT operational response or coordination with law enforcement agencies.

2/ Briefing the IC and general staff on intelligence gathered while meeting with law enforcement agencies during the IMT activation.

3/ Disseminating terrorism-related information and intelligence to personnel within their agencies as appropriate.

I Act as the Intelligence Officer as identified by the NIMS.  
Intelligence Officer responsibilities include:

1/ Managing internal information, intelligence, and operational security requirements supporting incident management activities.

2/ Ensuring sensitive information of all types (e.g., classified information, law enforcement sensitive information, proprietary information, or export-controlled information) is handled in a manner that not only safeguards the information but also ensures that it is communicated through the chain of command to those needing the information to perform their missions effectively and safely.

3/ Department-specific responsibilities include providing incident-related information to CHP Divisions/Areas affected by the incident, as IMT duties allow.

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## ANNEX A

### CALIFORNIA DISASTER AND CIVIL DEFENSE MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

This agreement made and entered into by and between the STATE OF CALIFORNIA, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and other public agencies of the State of California;

#### **WITNESSETH:**

**WHEREAS**, it is necessary that all of the resources and facilities of the State, its various departments and agencies, and all its political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and other public agencies be made available to prevent and combat the effect of disasters which may result from such calamities as flood, fire, earthquake, pestilence, war, sabotage, and riot; and

**WHEREAS**, it is desirable that each of the parties hereto should voluntarily aid and assist each other in the event that a disaster should occur, by the interchange of services and facilities, including, but not limited to, fire, police, medical and health, communication, and transportation services and facilities, to cope with the problems of rescue, relief, evacuation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction which would arise in the event of a disaster; and

**WHEREAS**, it is necessary and desirable that a cooperative agreement be executed for the interchange of such mutual aid on a local, countywide, regional, statewide, and interstate basis;

**NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY AGREED** by and between each and all of the parties hereto as follows:

1. Each party shall develop a plan providing for the effective mobilization of all its resources and facilities, both public and private, to cope with any type of disaster.
2. Each party agrees to furnish resources and facilities and to render services to each and every other party to this agreement to prevent and combat any type of disaster in accordance with duly adopted mutual aid operational plans, whether heretofore or hereafter adopted, detailing the method and manner by which such resources, facilities, and services are to be made available and furnished, which operational plans may include provisions for training and testing to make such mutual aid effective; provided, however, that no party shall be required to deplete unreasonably its own resources, facilities, and services in furnishing such mutual aid.

## ANNEX A

### CALIFORNIA DISASTER AND CIVIL DEFENSE MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT (*continued*)

3. It is expressly understood that this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto shall not supplant existing agreements between some of the parties hereto providing for the exchange or furnishing of certain types of facilities and services on a reimbursable, exchange, or other basis, but that the mutual aid extended under this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto, shall be without reimbursement unless otherwise expressly provided for by the parties to this agreement or as provided in Sections 1541, 1586, and 1587, Military and Veterans Code; and that such mutual aid is intended to be available in the event of a disaster of such magnitude that it is, or is likely to be, beyond the control of a single party and requires the combined forces of several or all of the parties to this agreement to combat.
4. It is expressly understood that the mutual aid extended under this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto shall be available and furnished in all cases of local peril or emergency and in all cases in which a STATE OF EXTREME EMERGENCY has been proclaimed.
5. It is expressly understood that any mutual aid extended under this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto, is furnished in accordance with the "California Disaster Act" and other applicable provisions of law, and except as otherwise provided by law that: "The responsible local official in whose jurisdiction an incident requiring mutual aid has occurred shall remain in charge at such incident including the direction of such personnel and equipment provided him through the operation of such mutual aid plans." (Section 1564, Military and Veterans Code.)
6. It is expressly understood that when and as the State of California enters into mutual aid agreements with other states and the Federal Government, the parties to this agreement shall abide by such mutual aid agreements in accordance with the law.
7. Upon approval or execution of this agreement by the parties hereto all mutual aid operational plans heretofore approved by the State Disaster Council, or its predecessors, and in effect as to some of the parties hereto, shall remain in full force and effect as to them until the same may be amended, revised, or modified. Additional mutual aid operational plans and amendments, revisions, or modifications of existing or hereafter adopted mutual aid operational plans, shall be adopted as follows:

## ANNEX A

### CALIFORNIA DISASTER AND CIVIL DEFENSE MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT (*continued*)

- a. Countywide and local mutual aid operational plans shall be developed by the parties thereto and are operative as between the parties thereto in accordance with the provisions of such operational plans. Such operational plans shall be submitted to the State Disaster Council for approval. The State Disaster Council shall notify each party to such operational plans of its approval, and shall also send copies of such operational plans to other parties to this agreement who did not participate in such operational plans and who are in the same area and affected by such operational plans. Such operational plans shall be operative as to such other parties 20 days after receipt thereof unless within that time the party by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, declines to participate in the particular operational plan.
- b. Statewide and regional mutual aid operational plans shall be approved by the State Disaster Council and copies thereof shall forthwith be sent to each and every party affected by such operational plans. Such operational plans shall be operative as to the parties affected thereby 20 days after receipt thereof unless within that time the party by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, declines to participate in the particular operational plan.
- c. The declination of one or more of the parties to participate in a particular operational plan or any amendment, revision or modification thereof, shall not affect the operation of this agreement and the other operational plans adopted pursuant thereto.
- d. Any party may at any time by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, decline to participate in any particular operational plan, which declination shall become effective 20 days after filing with the State Disaster Council.
- e. The State Disaster Council shall send copies of all operational plans to those state departments and agencies designated by the Governor. The Governor may, upon behalf of any department or agency, give notice that such department or agency declines to participate in a particular operational plan.

## ANNEX A

### CALIFORNIA DISASTER AND CIVIL DEFENSE MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT (*continued*)

- f. The State Disaster Council, in sending copies of operational plans and other notices and information to the parties to this agreement, shall send copies to the Governor and any department or agency head designated by him; the chairman of the board of supervisors, the clerk of the board of supervisors, the County Disaster Council, and any other officer designated by a county; the mayor, the clerk of the city council, the City Disaster Council, and any other officer designated by a city; the executive head, the clerk of the governing body, or other officer of other political subdivisions and public agencies as designated by such parties.
8. This agreement shall become effective as to each party when approved or executed by the party, and shall remain operative and effective as between each and every party that has heretofore or hereafter approved or executed this agreement, until participation in this agreement is terminated by the party. The termination by one or more of the parties of its participation in this agreement shall not affect the operation of this agreement as between the other parties thereto. Upon approval or execution of this agreement the State Disaster Council shall send copies of all approved and existing mutual aid operational plans affecting such party which shall become operative as to such party 20 days after receipt thereof unless within that time the party by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, declines to participate in any particular operational plan. The State Disaster Council shall keep every party currently advised of who the other parties to this agreement are and whether any of them has declined to participate in any particular operational plan.
9. Approval or execution of this agreement shall be as follows:
- a. The Governor shall execute a copy of this agreement on behalf of the State of California and the various departments and agencies thereof. Upon execution by the Governor a signed copy shall forthwith be filed with the State Disaster Council.
  - b. Counties, cities, and other political subdivisions and public agencies having a legislative or governing body shall by resolution approve and agree to abide by this agreement, which may be designated as "CALIFORNIA DISASTER AND CIVIL DEFENSE MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT." Upon

**ANNEX A**

**CALIFORNIA DISASTER AND CIVIL DEFENSE MASTER MUTUAL AID  
AGREEMENT (*continued*)**

adoption of such a resolution, a certified copy thereof shall forthwith be filed with the State Disaster Council.

c. The executive head of those political subdivisions and public agencies having no legislative or governing body shall execute a copy of this agreement and forthwith file a signed copy with the State Disaster Council.

10. Termination of participation in this agreement may be effected by any party as follows:

a. The Governor on behalf of the State and its various departments and agencies, and the executive head of those political subdivisions and public agencies having no legislative or governing body, shall file a written notice of termination of participation in this agreement with the State Disaster Council and this agreement is terminated as to such party 20 days after the filing of such notice.

b. Counties, cities, and other political subdivisions and public agencies having a legislative or governing body shall by resolution give notice of termination of participation in this agreement and file a certified copy of such resolution with the State Disaster Council, and this agreement is terminated as to such party 20 days after the filing of such resolution.

***IN WITNESS WHEREOF*** this agreement has been executed and approved and is effective and operative as to each of the parties as herein provided.

Signed by: EA RL WARREN  
GOVERNOR

On behalf of the State of California and all its  
Departments and Agencies

ATTEST:

November 15, 1950

Signed by: FRANK M. JORDAN  
SECRETARY OF STATE

## ANNEX A

### CALIFORNIA DISASTER AND CIVIL DEFENSE MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT (*continued*)

**Note:**

There are references in the foregoing agreement to the California Disaster Act, State Disaster Council, and various sections of the Military and Veterans Code. Effective November 23, 1970, by enactment of Chapter 1454, Statutes 1970, the California Disaster Act (Sections 1500 ff., Military and Veterans Code) was superseded by the California Emergency Services Act (Sections 8550 ff., Government Code), and the State Disaster Council was superseded by the California Emergency Council.

Section 8668 of the California Emergency Services Act provides:

- (a) Any disaster council previously accredited, the State Civil Defense and Disaster Plan, the State Emergency Resources Management Plan, the State Fire Disaster Plan, the State Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, all previously approved civil defense and disaster plans, all mutual aid agreements, and all documents and agreements existing as of the effective date of this chapter, shall remain in full force and effect until revised, amended, or revoked in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

In addition, Section 8561 of the new act specifically provides:

"Master Mutual Aid Agreement" means the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, made and entered into by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions of the state, to facilitate implementation of the purposes of this chapter.

Substantially the same provisions as previously contained in Section 1541, 1564, 1586 and 1587 of the Military and Veterans Code, referred to in the foregoing agreement, are now contained in Sections 8633, 8618, 8652 and 8643, respectively, of the Government Code.

## ANNEX B

### CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID PLAN OVERVIEW

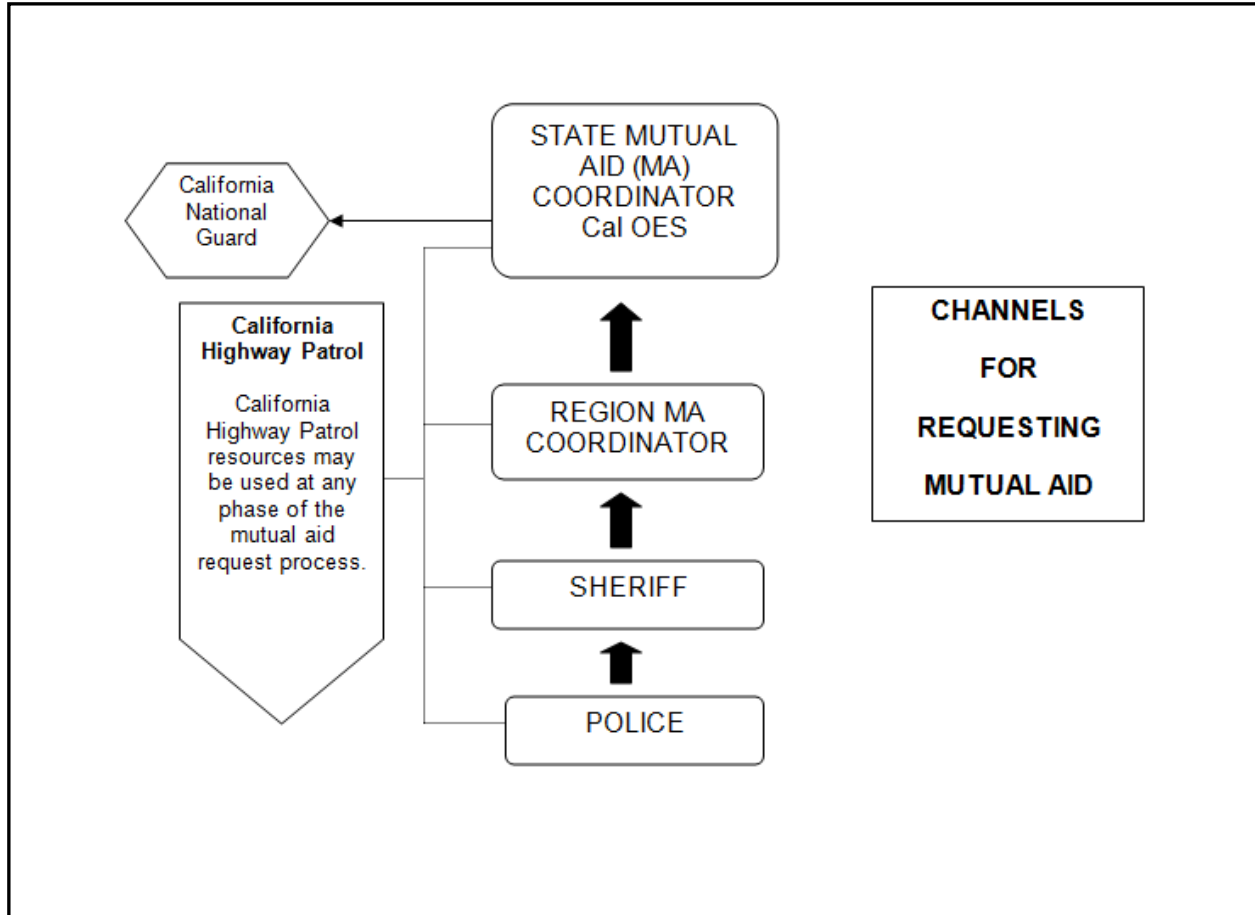
1. **MUTUAL AID DEFINED:** Mutual aid is the voluntary sharing of personnel and resources when an agency cannot deploy, sufficiently, its own resources to respond to an unusual occurrence. Resources are then requested by the affected agency through a recognized system established by the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and Emergency Services Act. This cooperative system may be executed on a local, countywide, regional, statewide, and interstate basis. The state has been divided into seven mutual aid regions to effectively apply, administer and coordinate mutual aid. Mutual aid can become mandatory at the option of the Governor. Generally, there is no reimbursement for providing mutual aid.
  
2. **AUTHORITIES:** The California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid System and Plan derives its authority from the California Emergency Services Act (Government Code Sections 8550, 8569, 8615-8619, 8632, 8668) and the Master Mutual Aid Agreement.
  - a. **Mutual Aid Process.**
    - (1) **Local**—Chief of Police determines if an event is beyond department resources, requests mutual aid assistance from the Sheriff.
  
    - (2) **County (Operational Area)**—If event is beyond the resource capability of Sheriff's office and other in-county law enforcement resources, the Sheriff requests mutual aid from the Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator.
  
    - (3) **Region**—A Sheriff in the region, who has been designated as the "Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator," fulfills mutual aid request from other Operational Areas and their respective law enforcement resources.
  
    - (4) **State**—If the law enforcement resources within the impacted region are not sufficient, the Mutual Aid Regional Coordinator requests additional mutual aid assistance from the State Mutual Aid Coordinator. Other mutual aid regions may be called upon to assist.

b. Mutual Aid Considerations.

- (1) State declaration of an emergency is not necessary to request and provide mutual aid.
- (2) Use of National Guard resources for law enforcement mutual aid requires an order by the Governor. National Guard resources are to be used *only* when local and state law enforcement resources are committed to maximum.
- (3) No jurisdiction is required to unnecessarily deplete their personnel, equipment, and capabilities in order to provide mutual aid. It is generally accepted that a reasonable response will consist of up to 50 percent of available on-duty uniformed officers.
- (4) Agency receiving mutual aid is responsible for the care, feeding, and shelter of responding mutual aid resources.
- (5) Planned and scheduled community events do not meet the criteria for mutual aid and therefore, should include costs for additional public safety if required. However, mutual aid may be necessary in extraordinary situations.
- (6) Mutual aid reimbursement costs *may* be applicable under state and federal disaster declarations. Otherwise, all mutual aid costs are the responsibility of individual agencies participating.
- (7) The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) may assign mission numbers to mutual aid events in order to track and coordinate resources and for potential liability or financial purposes.
- (8) Out-of-state mutual aid is coordinated through Cal OES and the Emergency Management Assistance Compact unless already specified in interstate agreements and memorandums of understanding.
- (9) Other state law enforcement agencies can be tasked to assist in providing mutual aid.

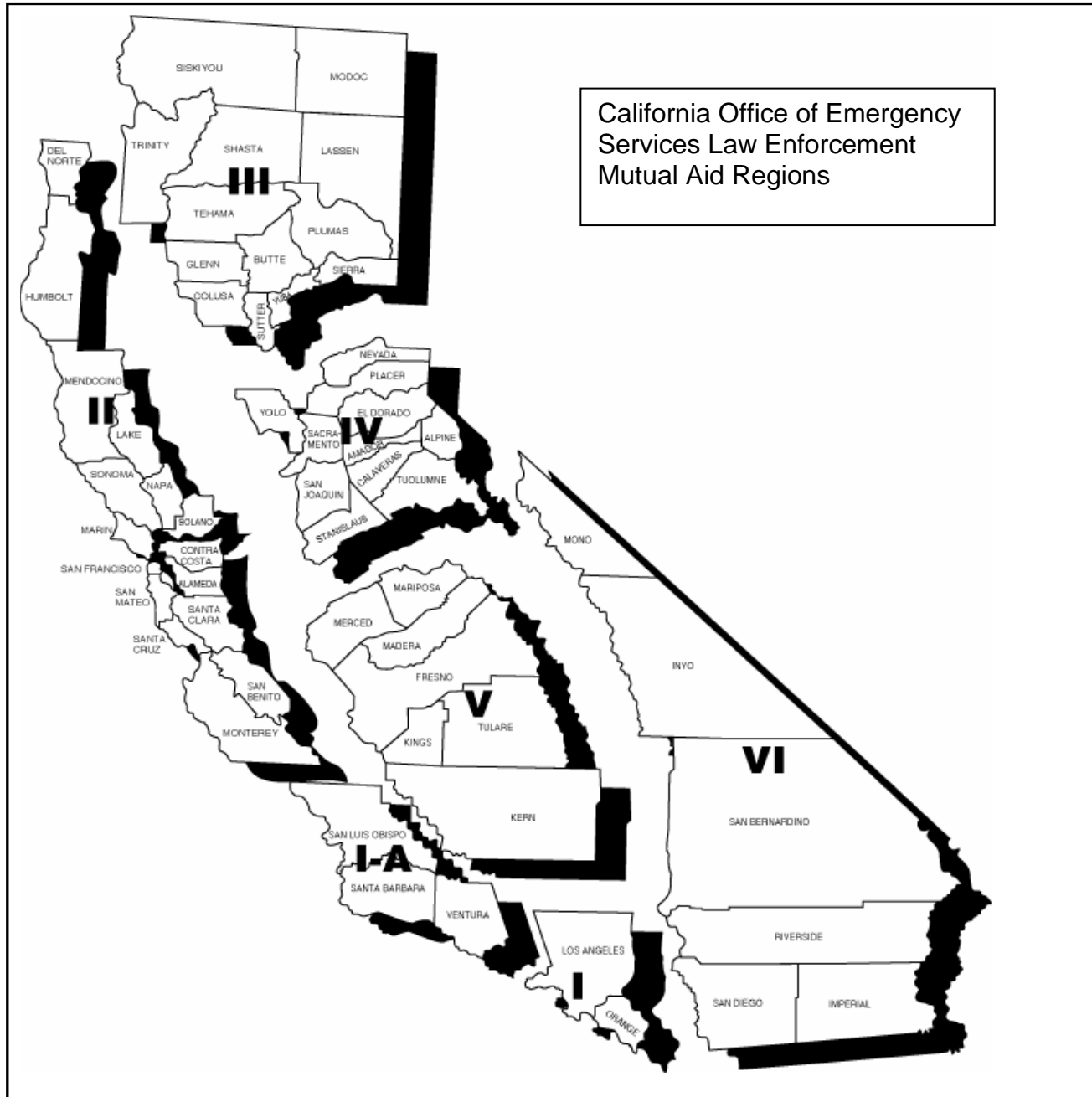
**ANNEX B**

**CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID PLAN OVERVIEW *(continued)***



## ANNEX B

### CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID PLAN OVERVIEW *(continued)*



## ANNEX C

### EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT OVERVIEW

#### Overview for National Response Framework

EMAC is a national interstate mutual aid agreement that enables states to share resources during times of disaster. Since the 104th Congress ratified the compact, EMAC has grown to become the nation's system for providing mutual aid through operational procedures and protocols that have been validated through experience. EMAC is administered by NEMA, the National Emergency Management Association, headquartered in Lexington, KY.

EMAC acts as a complement to the federal disaster response system, providing timely and cost-effective relief to states requesting assistance from assisting member states who understand the needs of jurisdictions that are struggling to preserve life, the economy, and the environment. EMAC can be used either in lieu of federal assistance or in conjunction with federal assistance, thus providing a "seamless" flow of needed goods and services to an impacted state. EMAC further provides another venue for mitigating resource deficiencies by ensuring maximum use of all available resources within member states' inventories.

The thirteen (13) articles of the Compact sets the foundation for sharing resources from state to state that have been adopted by all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and has been ratified by Congress (PL-104-321).

The four more commonly referenced articles of the compact (Article V, IV, VIII, and IX) address the primary concerns of personnel and states offering and receiving assistance:

#### **Article V - Licenses and Permits**

Whenever any person holds a license, certificate, or other permit issued by any state party to the compact evidencing the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical, or other skills, and when such assistance is requested by the receiving party state, such person shall be deemed licensed, certified, or permitted by the state requesting assistance to render aid involving such skill to meet a declared emergency or disaster, subject to such limitations and conditions as the governor of the requesting state may prescribe by executive order or otherwise.

#### **Article VI - Liability**

Officers or employees of a party state rendering aid in another state pursuant to this compact shall be considered agents of the requesting state for tort liability and immunity purposes; and no party state or its officers or employees rendering aid in

## ANNEX C

### EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT OVERVIEW (*continued*)

another state pursuant to this compact shall be liable on account of any act or omission in good faith on the part of such forces while so engaged or on account of the maintenance or use of any equipment or supplies in connection therewith. Good faith in this article shall not include willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness.

#### **Article VIII - Compensation**

Each party state shall provide for the payment of compensation and death benefits to injured members of the emergency forces of that state and representatives of deceased members of such forces in case such members sustain injuries or are killed while rendering aid pursuant to this compact, in the same manner and on the same terms as if the injury or death were sustained within their own state.

#### **Article IX - Reimbursement**

Any party state rendering aid in another state pursuant to this compact shall be reimbursed by the party state receiving such aid for any loss or damage to or expense incurred in the operation of any equipment and the provision of any service in answering a request for aid and for the costs incurred in connection with such requests; provided, that any aiding party state may assume in whole or in part such loss, damage, expense, or other cost, or may loan such equipment or donate such services to the receiving party state without charge or cost; and provided further, that any two or more party states may enter into supplementary agreements establishing a different allocation of costs among those states. Article VIII expenses shall not be reimbursable under this provision.

#### **EMAC Governance Structure**

An outline of the EMAC Governance Structure is given below:

1. National Emergency Management Association: NEMA was established in 1974 when state directors of emergency management first united in order to exchange information on common emergency management issues that threatened their constituencies. NEMA has administered EMAC since 1995 and has 2.5 staff members dedicated to EMAC administration and training.
2. EMAC Committee: The EMAC Committee, the managing body of the compact, is a standing committee under the NEMA organizational structure that maintains oversight of EMAC and the EMAC Executive Task Force. The EMAC

## ANNEX C

### EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT OVERVIEW (*continued*)

Committee consists of a chair, fourteen (14) state directors (or their designees) and a non-voting private sector liaison. The emergency management director and Governor from every state and territory that has passed EMAC legislation and signed EMAC into (state) law are invited to participate.

3. The EMAC Advisory Group: The EMAC Advisory Group is comprised of invited representatives from the national based organizations who represent the first responder community and other mutual aid stakeholders (including DHS/FEMA, CDC, and the National Guard Bureau). The mission is to facilitate the effective integration of multi-discipline emergency response and recovery assets for nationwide mutual aid through EMAC.
4. The EMAC Executive Task Force (ETF): The ETF conducts the day-to-day work of the EMAC Committee. The ETF is comprised of a Chair, Chair-elect, Past Chair, and ten (10) voting Lead State Representative members (chosen by the state emergency management directors), three (3) members at large (chosen by the EMAC ETF Chair), and four (4) non-voting members (NEMA Legal Committee Liaison, NEMA EMAC Coordinator, NEMA EMAC Sr. Advisor, and NEMA EMAC Training Coordinator). The Chair of the EMAC Executive Task Force serves as the Team Leader to the National Coordination Group.
5. National Coordination Group (NCG): The NCG (state of the EMAC ETF Chair) works very closely with NEMA on the daily workings of EMAC and during an event works to direct EMAC policy and procedures.

#### How EMAC Works

Requesting and deploying resources is made at the discretion of the impacted (Requesting) state allowing them the ability to pick what they need and for what price. The responding (Assisting) state only has to offer assistance if they have the resources and can deploy it. At all times, impacted states retain the choice of seeking resource support from either state or federal, or both as may be appropriate for their circumstances. Local resources can be deployed under EMAC if the state has adopted intrastate legislation (see Model Intrastate Mutual Aid Legislation at NEMA's Web Site, ([www.nemaweb.org](http://www.nemaweb.org))). The EMAC process is outlined below.

Note: The state emergency management director is an appointed EMAC Authorized Representative and can designate both EMAC Authorized Representatives and EMAC Designated Contacts in their agency. EMAC Authorized Representatives have the authority to obligate the state financially (make requests for resources to

## ANNEX C

### EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT OVERVIEW (*continued*)

come into their state under an emergency declaration). EMAC Designated Contacts cannot financially obligate the state but can be contacted to get more information about EMAC coordination.

1. EMAC Authorized Representative confirms declaration of emergency by Governor
2. State assesses needs for resources
3. State determines if they need an external EMAC A-Team to assist with acquisition of resources or if they will use their in-state EMAC A-Team and acquires external A- Team if needed
4. State determines best source for needed resource (EMAC, Federal, private sector, etc.)
5. EMAC A-Teams request resources by one or all of the following methodologies:
  - a. Direct contact with state (knows the resource and can go directly to the state that has it – often a recurring mission).
  - b. EMAC resource request is made utilizing the EMAC Emergency Operations System (EOS) broadcast functionality. States may request broadcast by region (FEMA regions), two regions, or 3 regions, an individual state, or an individual EMAC Authorized Representative or EMAC Designated Contact within a state.
  - c. Agencies within the states may refer request and suggested resource to the state emergency management agency for their follow-up.
6. EMAC A-Teams determine cost and availability of resources
7. The EMAC REQ-A Form is completed by the EMAC Authorized Representatives between both the Requesting State and the Assisting State.
8. Resources are mobilized from the Assisting State to the Requesting State.
9. Resources check in at state staging areas and are deployment locations and missions are confirmed.

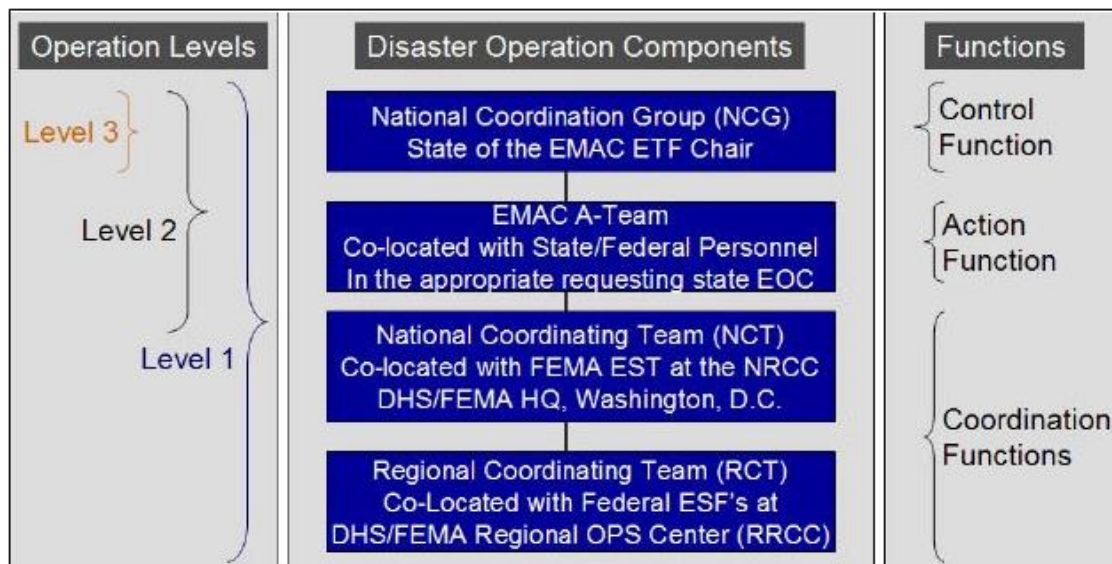
## ANNEX C

### EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT OVERVIEW *(continued)*

10. Resources complete mission – relaying any issues back to their home state emergency management agency.
11. Resources are demobilized.
12. Assisting States complete reimbursement request and after internal audit sends to the Requesting State.
13. Requesting State reimburses the Assisting State

#### EMAC Operational Levels

The three levels of EMAC operation (Level 3, Level 2, and Level 1) are mirrored after most state and federal operation levels and have worked effectively and seamlessly within NIMS. The EMAC coordinating components are typed according to size, organizational composition, function, and mission requirements to meet operational demands. EMAC operational deployment levels are activated depending upon the scale of the event. If the event warrants, the levels of operational deployment can be ramped up from a Level 3 to a Level 1. The highest level of EMAC operational level is 1, where all components and functions are in play (see image below).



The decision to expand or elevate the level of operation rests with the EMAC Executive Task Force Chair acting as the NCG Team Leader. The EMAC Operation Levels are reviewed below.

## ANNEX C

### EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT OVERVIEW (*continued*)

- A. Level 3 – The lowest level of EMAC activation involves the activation of the Assisting State, the NCG, and the NEMA EMAC Coordinator. The Assisting State is using their internal state A-Team to request resources.
- B. Level 2 – A level 2 operation may involve a single-state or multiple states and deployment of an A-Team is requested by one or more affected states.
- C. Level 1 - The highest level of EMAC activation is in effect whenever a single - state or multiple states within single or multiple regions have suffered a major disaster requiring resources. A-Teams have been requested by one or more affected states and DHS/FEMA Headquarters has requested that an EMAC National Coordinating Team (NCT) and/or an EMAC Regional Coordinating Team (RCT) be deployed to appropriate locations to coordinate resource needs with federal and state counterparts.

#### **How EMAC is Coordinated with the Federal Response:**

EMAC is first and foremost a state-to-state compact; however, DHS/FEMA and EMAC leadership have a long-standing agreement in which NEMA, through the NCG, facilitates requests to deploy a team to coordinate EMAC activities with federal personnel whenever requested by DHS/FEMA Headquarters. When requested, this results in EMAC moving from a Level 2 to a Level 1 operation.

Upon a request by DHS/FEMA with the concurrence of the NCG Leader and NEMA, an EMAC Coordinating Team may be deployed to the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) at DHS/FEMA Headquarters in Washington, DC, or to a DHS/FEMA Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC). Member States should use Form REQ-B (Appendix V. h: EMAC Forms: 4. EMAC Form REQ- B: NCT and RCT Cost Estimate) to capture estimated mission costs tracked by NEMA.

To stand up the NRCC or an RRCC, FEMA NRCC contacts the NEMA EMAC Coordinator who coordinates with the NRCC, NEMA Executive Director, and the National Coordination Group to complete a task order and determine if the deployment of state resources under EMAC is at a level that coordination is necessitated. For more information about EMAC visit [www.emacweb.org](http://www.emacweb.org), contact NEMA ([www.nemaweb.org](http://www.nemaweb.org)), or your state emergency management agency.

## ANNEX D

### FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, TYPED DEFINITIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY RESOURCES

RESOURCE: Bomb Squad/Explosives Team							
CATEGORY:		Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER	
COMPONENT	METRIC						
Personnel		Same as Type II	2 or more Bomb Response Teams	1 Bomb Response Team			
Equipment	Blast Protective Clothing	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Full Coverage Bomb Suit(s)			
Equipment	X-Ray	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Portable X-Ray Device Capability			
Equipment	Render-safe Procedures (RSP) Equipment	Same as Type II	Employ explosive tools to conduct specific or general disruption Demolition Kit Bomb Technician Hand Tools	Employ tools to conduct general disruption Demolition Kit Bomb Technician Hand Tools			
Equipment	CBRN Protective Clothing	Same as Type II	PPE (including both modified level B and level C) for Chem/Bio with associated explosives See Note 1	No PPE for Chem/Bio			
Equipment	Remote Operated Vehicle	Robotic Vehicle capable of handling VBEIDs	Robotic Vehicle capable of handling non-vehicle IEDs	No robotic capability			
Equipment	Tools	Same as Type II	Explosives/WMD Reference Library Diagnostic equipment Rigging equipment	Explosives/WMD Reference Library			
Equipment	Monitoring/Detection	CBRN Monitors to detect and identify	CBRN Monitors to detect	None			

## ANNEX D

### FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, TYPED DEFINITIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY RESOURCES *(continued)*

RESOURCE: Bomb Squad/Explosives Team																
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcement/Security				KIND:	Team										
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER										
COMPONENT	METRIC															
Equipment	Explosive Transport	Same as Type II	Explosive Transport Vessel	No Explosive Transport Vessel												
Equipment	Communication	Radio, cellular telephone and data transmission capability	Radio and cellular telephone capability	Radio communication capability												
Vehicles		Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Bomb Response Vehicle(s)												
Personnel	Training	Same as Type II	Same as Type III	Hazardous Devices school (including WMD and Hazardous Materials Training) graduate Recertification every 3 years												
<b>COMMENTS:</b>	<p>Type I is a NBSCAB accredited bomb squad capable of handling multiple or simultaneous incidents. Teams must have render safe capabilities including a remote (robotic) vehicle capable of handling a vehicle borne IED. Team trained and equipped to work in a CBRN environment.</p> <p>Type II is a NBSCAB accredited bomb squad capable of handling multiple incidents. Teams must have render safe capabilities including a remote (robotic) vehicle which may not be capable of handling vehicle borne IED. Teams trained and equipped to work in a CBRN environment.</p> <p>Type III is a NBSCAB accredited bomb squad, capable of handling a single incident. Teams must have basic IED render safe capabilities without a remote (robotic) vehicle. Teams may be trained, but not equipped to work in a CBRN environment.</p> <p><b>Note 1:</b> There is no technology at this time that provides both level A PPE, and blast and fragmentation protection.</p> <p><b>Definitions</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Bomb Response Team</td> <td>A sub-unit within a bomb squad, consisting of at least two certified bomb technicians and a full set of equipment meeting minimum standards for bomb squad operations.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bomb Squad</td> <td>A bomb response organization, consisting of at least one bomb team (see the definition of a "bomb team"), accredited by the FBI Hazardous Devices School to standards set by the National Bomb Squad Commanders Advisory Board.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CBRN</td> <td>Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diagnostic Equipment</td> <td>Equipment used to characterize specific components and device type by function (ex. fiber optics camera)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General Disruption Tools</td> <td>Explosive tools such as Mineral Water Bottle Disruptors (MWB) or Hydra-Jet designed to disrupt devices without requiring specific diagnostic information.</td> </tr> </table>						Bomb Response Team	A sub-unit within a bomb squad, consisting of at least two certified bomb technicians and a full set of equipment meeting minimum standards for bomb squad operations.	Bomb Squad	A bomb response organization, consisting of at least one bomb team (see the definition of a "bomb team"), accredited by the FBI Hazardous Devices School to standards set by the National Bomb Squad Commanders Advisory Board.	CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear	Diagnostic Equipment	Equipment used to characterize specific components and device type by function (ex. fiber optics camera)	General Disruption Tools	Explosive tools such as Mineral Water Bottle Disruptors (MWB) or Hydra-Jet designed to disrupt devices without requiring specific diagnostic information.
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RESOURCE: Bomb Squad/Explosives Team																
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcement/Security				KIND:	Team										
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER										
COMPONENT	METRIC															
	IED	Improvised Explosive Device														
	Level A PPE	Totally encapsulated chemical resistant vapor suit with Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)														
	Level B PPE	Non-encapsulated or encapsulated chemical resistant suit with SCBA														
	Level C PPE	Non-encapsulated chemical resistant suit with Air Purifying Respirator (APR)														
	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment														
	Specific Disruption Tools	Explosive tools designed to disrupt or disable based on specific diagnostic information with a specific expected resultant outcome.														
	VBIED	Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device														
	WMD	Weapon(s) of Mass Destruction														

## ANNEX D

### FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, TYPED DEFINITIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY RESOURCES *(continued)*

RESOURCE: Law Enforcement Aviation-Helicopters-Patrol & Surveillance							
CATEGORY:		Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:		Aircraft
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER	
COMPONENT	METRIC						
Aircraft	Helicopters	4 or more seats incl. Pilot 12K ft or < ceiling Certified aircraft Jet turbine	Same as Type I except Military Surplus	Same as Type II except 2 or more seats incl. Pilot Certificated aircraft or Military Surplus but would meet Certified Turbine, or reciprocating engine	Same as Type II except 2 or more seats incl. Pilot Certificated aircraft or Military Surplus but would meet Certified Turbine, or reciprocating engine Fixed or inflatable flotation device		
Aircraft	Capabilities	VFR	Same as type I	Same as type I	Same as type I		
Equipment	Radios	Programmable/encryption radios (aviation (2) & law enforcement (3 or <))	VHF/UHF capabilities; Police radios	Same as Type II	Same as Type II		
Equipment	Navigation Equipment	GPS Night Vision Goggles					
Equipment	Visual Aids	FLIR	Same as type I	Same as type I	Same as type I		
Equipment		Binoculars	Binoculars	Binoculars	Binoculars		
Equipment		Microwave Downlink Video Capability	Recommended: Microwave Downlink Video Capability				
Equipment	PPE	Helmet; Nomex Flight Suits; Gloves; Full Leather Boots (mandatory for flight crew, optional for other passengers)	Same as type I	Same as type I	Same as type I		

## ANNEX D

### FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, TYPED DEFINITIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY RESOURCES *(continued)*

RESOURCE: Law Enforcement Aviation-Helicopters-Patrol & Surveillance																										
CATEGORY:		Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:		Aircraft																			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:																										
COMPONENT	METRIC	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER																				
Comments:	<p>Type I—Day/night patrol helicopters, infrared and visible light, searchlight, jet turbine powered, GPS, microwave or similar downlink, tracking devices</p> <p>Type II—Same as Type I except military surplus</p> <p>Type III—Same as Type II except jet turbine or reciprocating engines</p> <p>Type IV—Water landing/surveillance/patrol capabilities</p> <p>Definitions</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">A&amp;P</td> <td>Airframe and Powerplant mechanic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAA</td> <td>Federal Aviation Administration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FLIR</td> <td>Forward Looking Infrared</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GPS</td> <td>Global Positioning System</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IA</td> <td>Inspection Authorization</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IFR/VFR</td> <td>Instrument Flight Rules/Visual Flight Rules</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PA</td> <td>Public Address (speaker)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PPE</td> <td>Personnel Protective Equipment consists of clothing and equipment that provides protection to an individual in a hazardous environment. Chapter 9 of the IHOG details appropriate equipment requirements for various aerial missions and ground helicopter operations.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VHF/UHF</td> <td>Very High Frequency/Ultra High Frequency</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TFO</td> <td>Tactical Flight Officer</td> </tr> </table>						A&P	Airframe and Powerplant mechanic	FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	FLIR	Forward Looking Infrared	GPS	Global Positioning System	IA	Inspection Authorization	IFR/VFR	Instrument Flight Rules/Visual Flight Rules	PA	Public Address (speaker)	PPE	Personnel Protective Equipment consists of clothing and equipment that provides protection to an individual in a hazardous environment. Chapter 9 of the IHOG details appropriate equipment requirements for various aerial missions and ground helicopter operations.	VHF/UHF	Very High Frequency/Ultra High Frequency	TFO	Tactical Flight Officer
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## ANNEX D

### FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, TYPED DEFINITIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY RESOURCES *(continued)*

RESOURCE: Law Enforcement Observation Aircraft (Fixed-Wing)							
CATEGORY:		Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:		Aircraft
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER	
COMPONENT	METRIC						
Aircraft	Fixed-Wing Aircraft	Observation Aircraft	Observation Aircraft-Low and Slow				
Aircraft	Capacity	2-4 passenger with cargo not to exceed design specifications of aircraft	Same as Type I				
Equipment	Flight Suit	Appropriate level of PPE	Same as Type I				
Equipment	Video/ Electronic	Microwave Downlink Video; FLIR					
Equipment	Radios	VHF Radios; Police Frequency Radios	Same as Type I				
Personnel	Pilot requirements	Commercial or higher, ASEL, pilot license w/Class I or II Medical, full-time assignment to unit	Same as Type I				
Personnel	TFO requirements	Complete unit level training program, law enforcement trained	Same as Type I				
Personnel	Pilot Training	Commercial Pilots Certification or higher (instrument rated), updated every 6 mos. with Emergency Procedures as well as meet all FAA license requirements; Current Medical Flight Review (FAA)	Same as Type I				
Personnel	TFO Training	Unit-level training & Law Enforcement AOT	Same as Type I				

RESOURCE: Law Enforcement Observation Aircraft (Fixed-Wing)														
CATEGORY:		Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:		Aircraft							
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER								
COMPONENT	METRIC													
COMMENTS:	<p>Type I-Fixed-Wing Aircraft with advanced observation capabilities for extended operations and nighttime use. Capable of sending video images to ground location (downlinking). Low and slow observation ability. General law enforcement type of fixed-wing.</p> <p>Type II-Fixed-Wing Aircraft with observation capabilities for extended operations, low and slow observation ability. General law enforcement type or fixed-wing.</p> <p>Definitions</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">AOT</td> <td>Advanced Officer Training</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAA</td> <td>Federal Aviation Administration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TFO</td> <td>Tactical Flight Officer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VHF</td> <td>Very High Frequency</td> </tr> </table>						AOT	Advanced Officer Training	FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	TFO	Tactical Flight Officer	VHF	Very High Frequency
AOT	Advanced Officer Training													
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration													
TFO	Tactical Flight Officer													
VHF	Very High Frequency													

**ANNEX D**

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, TYPED DEFINITIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY RESOURCES (continued)**

RESOURCE: Mobile Field Force Law Enforcement (Crowd Control Teams)						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Protective Clothing	Same as type II	Same as type III	Protective Clothing; Soft Body Armor (helmet and face shield, gloves, shin guards) Fire-resistant clothing recommended		
Equipment	Communication	Same as type II	Same as type III	Team Radio Communication Equipment (portable radios, extra batteries, battery charger, cellular phones)		
Equipment	Respiratory Protection	Same as type II	Same as type III	NIOSH-approved protective mask		
Equipment	Safety Equipment	Same as type II	Same as type III	Safety glasses; Ear protection (recommended); Fire extinguisher		
Equipment		Same as type II	Same as type III	Foul Weather Gear; Hand-Held Shields		
Equipment		Same as type II	Same as type III	Personal Hydration System		
Equipment	Chemical Protective Clothing	Same as type II	Level C PPE suits for entire team			
Equipment	Counter-Sniper Equipment	Provided by SWAT team	(2) Shoulder fired weapons			
Equipment	Surveillance Equipment	Same as type II	Same as type III	Video equipment capabilities		

**ANNEX D**

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, TYPED DEFINITIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY RESOURCES (continued)**

<b>RESOURCE: Mobile Field Force Law Enforcement (Crowd Control Teams)</b>							
<b>CATEGORY:</b> Law Enforcement/Security					<b>KIND:</b> Team		
<b>MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:</b>		<b>TYPE I</b>	<b>TYPE II</b>	<b>TYPE III</b>	<b>TYPE IV</b>	<b>OTHER</b>	
<b>COMPONENT</b>	<b>METRIC</b>						
Equipment	Individual Weapons	Same as type II	Same as type III	Department authorized handguns Duty gear and equipment			
Equipment	Impact Weapons	Same as type II	Same as type III	Riot Control Batons or approved impact weapon			
Equipment	Misc. Equipment	Same as type II	Same as type III	Bullhorns; Flex Cuffs; Mass arrest kits			
Equipment	Delivery Systems	Same as type II	Same as type III	Chemical Agents and Delivery Systems; Less lethal munitions and delivery systems			
Personnel		1 OIC 1 Deputy OIC 4 Supervisors 2 Counter Snipers 8 Grenadiers 38 Officers 4 Prison Transportation Officers 1 Field Booking Team Recommended	1 OIC 1 Deputy OIC 4 Supervisors 2 Counter Snipers 8 Grenadiers 38 Officers 4 Prison Transportation Officers	1 OIC 2 Supervisors 1 Counter Sniper 4 Grenadiers 19 Officers 2 Prison Transportation Officers			
Vehicles		Same as type II	2 Prisoner Transportation Vans 14 Patrol Vehicles	1 Prisoner Transportation Van 7 Patrol Vehicles			
Personnel	Training	Same as type II	Same as type III	No known national standard Law enforcement officer with certified advanced training			

## ANNEX D

### FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, TYPED DEFINITIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY RESOURCES *(continued)*

RESOURCE: Mobile Field Force Law Enforcement (Crowd Control Teams)																								
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:	Team																			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER																		
COMPONENT	METRIC																							
<b>COMMENTS:</b>	<p>Type I – A predesignated team consisting of a Type I or a Type II tactical team (platoon) including four 12-person squads and an OIC and a Deputy OIC. Each squad includes a supervisor. The team is capable of managing large-scale operations including managing crowds, traffic control enforcement, and general saturation presence for the purpose of maintaining order and preserving the peace to include CBRN environments. The team engages in routine training to maintain advanced skill level.</p> <p>Type II – A predesignated team consisting of four 12-person squads and an OIC and a Deputy OIC. Each squad includes a supervisor. The team is capable of managing large crowds, traffic control enforcement, and general saturation presence for the purpose of maintaining order and preserving the peace to include CBRN environments. The team engages in routine training to maintain advanced skill level.</p> <p>Type III – A nondesignated team consisting of two 12-person squads and an OIC. Each squad includes a supervisor. The team is capable of managing large crowds, traffic control enforcement, and general saturation presence for the purpose of maintaining order and preserving the peace.</p> <p>Definitions</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">OIC</td> <td>Officer in Charge</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NIOSH</td> <td>National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CBRN</td> <td>Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level C PPE</td> <td>Personal Protection Equipment consisting of a non-encapsulated chemical resistant suit with APR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SWAT</td> <td>Special Weapons Assault Team</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Platoon</td> <td>Consists of (4) 12-person squads with an OIC (minimum rank of lieutenant) and Deputy OIC (minimum rank of sergeant), each with a driver. Total minimum personnel is 52, with a minimum total of 14 vehicles</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Squad</td> <td>An organized element of a platoon consisting of 11 officers and a supervisor (sergeant). 12 total personnel in a minimum of 3 patrol vehicles</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Field Booking Team</td> <td>A team of personnel specially trained to respond to field incidents and set up a booking site to facilitate the booking process and transportation of those arrested. The size of the team depends on the nature of the incident</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mass Arrest Kit</td> <td>Kit containing field booking forms, Polaroid or digital camera, flex cuffs, plastic bags for prisoner property, computers, cutting tool for flex cuffs, fingerprint equipment</td> </tr> </table>						OIC	Officer in Charge	NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health	CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear	Level C PPE	Personal Protection Equipment consisting of a non-encapsulated chemical resistant suit with APR	SWAT	Special Weapons Assault Team	Platoon	Consists of (4) 12-person squads with an OIC (minimum rank of lieutenant) and Deputy OIC (minimum rank of sergeant), each with a driver. Total minimum personnel is 52, with a minimum total of 14 vehicles	Squad	An organized element of a platoon consisting of 11 officers and a supervisor (sergeant). 12 total personnel in a minimum of 3 patrol vehicles	Field Booking Team	A team of personnel specially trained to respond to field incidents and set up a booking site to facilitate the booking process and transportation of those arrested. The size of the team depends on the nature of the incident	Mass Arrest Kit	Kit containing field booking forms, Polaroid or digital camera, flex cuffs, plastic bags for prisoner property, computers, cutting tool for flex cuffs, fingerprint equipment
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## ANNEX D

### FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, TYPED DEFINITIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY RESOURCES *(continued)*

RESOURCE: Public Safety Dive Team						
CATEGORY: Law Enforcement/Security			KIND: Team			
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
Equipment	Air Compressor	Recommended ability to refill air bottles onsite				
Equipment	Scuba	1 for each diver, including: full face mask, regulator, 1 additional air bottle, wetsuit, fins, and light	Same as Type I, plus at least 1 additional air bottle per diver	Same as Type I, plus at least 1 additional air bottle per diver	Same as Type I, plus at least 1 additional air bottle per diver	
Equipment	Deep Water Scuba	Each diver will be equipped with backup air source and regulator			Each diver will be equipped with backup air source and regulator	
Equipment	Surface Supply System	Capable of sustaining divers for deep water dives (more than 60') or dives of extended lengths of time, including 2, 300' umbilical hoses to support primary and backup divers, and 1 positively pressured full face mask with communications system for each diver; Underwater video monitoring/recording capabilities			Capable of sustaining divers for deep water dives (more than 60') or dives of extended lengths of time, including 2, 300' umbilical hoses to support primary and backup divers, 1 positively pressured full face mask with communications system for each diver; Underwater video monitoring/recording capabilities	
Equipment	Remote Operating Vehicle (ROV)	Available only for a Type I Team				
Equipment	Towable Motorized Vessel	Capable of transporting the entire team and its equipment	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	

## ANNEX D

### FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, TYPED DEFINITIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY RESOURCES *(continued)*

RESOURCE: Public Safety Dive Team							
CATEGORY:		Law Enforcement/Security			KIND:		Team
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER	
COMPONENT	METRIC						
Equipment	Electronic Communications Systems	Each diver equipped with underwater communications system	Recommended same as Type I	Recommended same as Type I	Same as Type I		
Equipment	Portable Sonar	Aides in locating objects from surface, allowing diver to be directed by support team					
Equipment	Drysuits/Wetsuits	Drysuits: Vulcanized-Rubber, 1 for each diver, necessary to have available for potential biological or HazMat diving	Same as Type I	Wetsuit, recommend drysuit	Same as Type I		
Equipment	Lift/Salvage	Bags with minimum lift capacity of 6,000 lbs. and rigging equipment	Bags with minimum lift capacity of 4,000 lbs. and rigging equipment (recommended)				
Equipment	Evidence Collection/Search Tools	Including: body recovery bags (fine nylon mesh), underwater metal detectors, sealing plastic containers, 200' of search lines and marker buoys	Same as Type I	Sealing plastic containers	Same as Type III, plus explosives handling equipment		
Personnel	Divers	Minimum 6, at least 4 for deep water diving (capability and training to dive a minimum of 100', low visibility overhead and cold-water environments)	Minimum 4	Minimum 3	2+ specially trained in explosives and underwater demolition		
	Dive Team Leader	1 per 4 divers	Same as Type I	Same as Type I (if available)	Recommended		
	Rescue Diver	1 rescue diver trained in First Aid/CPR and hyperbaric recognition	1 rescue diver trained in First Aid/ CPR and hyperbaric recognition (recommended)	1 rescue diver trained in First Aid/CPR and hyperbaric recognition (recommended)	1 rescue diver trained in First Aid/CPR and hyperbaric recognition (recommended)		

## ANNEX D

### FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, TYPED DEFINITIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY RESOURCES *(continued)*

RESOURCE: Public Safety Dive Team							
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcement/Security				KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER	
COMPONENT	METRIC						
Vehicles		Support vehicle for transportation of personnel/ equipment	Same as Type I	Same as Type I	Same as Type I		
Training		Minimum Physical Fitness Qualification with recurrent annual certification <sup>**</sup> ; Scuba Certification; Public Safety Certification <sup>**</sup> – 100 hours minimum, including the use of full face masks and lift bags, surface supplied air systems, diving in polluted environments, use of lift bags for salvage operations, evidence recovery and preservation, low visibility, and overhead environment; (Recommended: aircraft deployment and tactical) operations; Certification of 6 training dives per year, including 1 training dive to maximum depth	Scuba Certification; Public Safety Certification <sup>**</sup> – 60 hours minimum, including the use of full face masks and lift bags; Certification of 6 training dives per year	Scuba Certification; Public Safety Certification <sup>**</sup> – 60 hours minimum, including the use of full face masks and lift bags; Certification of 6 training dives per year	Same as Type I, plus explosives training		
COMMENTS:	<p>All teams are described for law enforcement purposes. Many of these teams will be trained and prepared for search and rescue as well. All divers and dive operations will be compliant with current NFPA 1670 and 1006 guidelines.</p> <p><sup>**</sup> A national training standard needs to be developed.</p> <p>Description of Type</p> <p>Type I – A team of divers and a support team with necessary diving experience as well as law enforcement experience. Teams should be able to respond with all outlined equipment to handle evidence recovery and deep water diving. Team should be self-contained for 24 hours. A dive team leader with experience and training in risk/benefit analysis should be assigned to each dive team. Capable of conducting rescue dives.</p> <p>Type II – A team capable of responding with all outlined equipment to handle evidence recovery.</p> <p>Type III – A team with Scuba certification and Public Safety Diving Certification.</p>						

RESOURCE: Public Safety Dive Team												
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcement/Security				KIND:	Team						
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER						
COMPONENT	METRIC											
		<p>Type IV – A team of divers and support team with necessary diving experience as well as explosive/underwater demolition experience. Teams should be able to respond with all outlined equipment to handle evidence recovery and deep water diving. Team should be self-contained for 24 hours. A dive team leader with experience and training in risk/benefit analysis should be assigned to each dive team.</p> <p>Definitions of Acronyms</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">NFPA</td> <td>National Fire Protection Agency</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scuba</td> <td>Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sonar</td> <td>Sound Navigation and Ranging – uses sound to identify objects, allowing divers to be directed by surface support team</td> </tr> </table>					NFPA	National Fire Protection Agency	Scuba	Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus	Sonar	Sound Navigation and Ranging – uses sound to identify objects, allowing divers to be directed by surface support team
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## ANNEX D

### FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, TYPED DEFINITIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY RESOURCES *(continued)*

RESOURCE: SWAT/Tactical Teams							
CATEGORY:		Law Enforcement and Security			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER	
COMPONENT	METRIC						
<u>Team</u>	<u>Tactical Unit</u> <u>See Note 1 and Note 7</u>	<u>Type I Teams and Elements</u>	<u>Type II Teams and Elements</u>	<u>Type III Teams and Elements</u>	<u>None</u>		
<u>Team</u>	<u>Tactical Team</u> <u>See Note 2 and Note 7</u>	<u>One Type I tactical element</u> <u>One other Type I or Type II tactical element</u>	<u>One Type II tactical element</u> <u>One other Type II or III tactical element</u>	<u>Multiple Type III elements</u>	<u>None</u>		
<u>Team</u>	<u>Tactical Element</u> <u>See Note 3 and Note 7</u>	<u>Same as Type II except for</u> <u>Multiple special tactics capabilities</u>	<u>5 Personnel</u> <u>Vehicle</u> <u>One or more special tactics capabilities</u>	<u>2 - 5 Personnel</u> <u>Vehicle</u> <u>Basic entry capability</u>	<u>None</u>		
<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Ammunition</u>	<u>Same as Type II</u>	<u>Same as Type III</u>	<u>Ammunition for all weapons</u>	<u>None</u>		
<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Distraction Devices</u>	<u>Same as Type II</u>	<u>Same as Type III</u>	<u>Distraction devices</u>	<u>None</u>		
<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Optics and Target Illumination</u>	<u>Same as Type II</u>	<u>Same as Type III</u>	<u>Night vision goggles</u> <u>Weapons optics</u> <u>IR Illuminators</u> <u>Lighted Weapons System</u>	<u>None</u>		
<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Ballistic Protection</u>	<u>Same as Type II</u>	<u>Same as Type III</u>	<u>Multiple Hand-Held Ballistic shields and blankets (handgun and rifle rated)</u>	<u>None</u>		
<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Respiratory Protection</u>	<u>Same as Type II</u>	<u>Self contained respiratory protection suitable for SWAT operations</u> <u>See note 6</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>None</u>		

## ANNEX D

### FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, TYPED DEFINITIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY RESOURCES *(continued)*

RESOURCE: SWAT/Tactical Teams							
CATEGORY:		Law Enforcement and Security			KIND:		Team
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER	
COMPONENT	METRIC						
<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Chemical Protective Clothing</u>	<u>Same as Type II</u>	<u>Level B and C PPE suitable for SWAT operations</u>	<u>Level C PPE suitable for SWAT operations</u>	<u>None</u>		
<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Insertion Equipment</u>	<u>Same as Type II plus: FAST ROPE</u>	<u>Same as Type III</u>	<u>Rappel</u> <u>Portable ladders</u>	<u>None</u>		
<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Negotiation Equipment</u>	<u>Same as Type II plus: Remote/mobile capabilities</u>	<u>Same as Type III</u>	<u>Transmitting equipment that includes wireless and hard-line</u>	<u>Mutual aid for pre-planned events</u>		
<u>Special Tactical Capability</u>	<u>Breaching</u>	<u>Same as Type II plus: Explosives breaching charges</u>	<u>Same as Type III plus: Exothermic breaching equipment</u>	<u>Mechanical and shotgun breaching equipment</u>	<u>Mutual aid for pre-planned events</u>		
<u>Special Tactical Capability</u>	<u>Observer / Marksman Capability</u>	<u>Same as Type II plus: IR optics</u>	<u>Same as Type III plus: Night operations capability</u>	<u>Long range, optically-equipped weapons</u>	<u>Mutual aid for pre-planned events</u>		
<u>Special Tactical Capability</u>	<u>Robotic Equipment</u>	<u>Same as Type II</u>	<u>Robot System with operator, communications, delivery capabilities and tactical weapons platform options</u>	<u>Employment of available bomb squad robotic assets</u>	<u>Mutual aid for pre-planned events</u>		
<u>Special Tactical Capability</u>	<u>Surveillance Equipment</u>	<u>Same as Type II plus: fiber optics</u>	<u>Same as Type III plus: video</u>	<u>Listening equipment</u>	<u>Mutual aid for pre-planned events</u>		
<u>Special Tactical Capability</u>	<u>Bomb Technician Support</u>	<u>Embedded Type I bomb team</u> <u>See Note 4</u>	<u>Embedded or mutual aid Type II bomb team</u> <u>See Note 4</u>	<u>Embedded or mutual aid Type III bomb team</u> <u>See Note 4</u>	<u>Type I, II or III bomb team available for post-incident hazard removal</u>		
<u>Special Tactical Capability</u>	<u>Special Munitions Equipment</u>	<u>Same as Type II</u>	<u>Same as Type III</u>	<u>Chemical agents and Less Lethal weapons with delivery systems</u>	<u>Mutual aid for pre-planned events</u>		

## ANNEX D

### FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, TYPED DEFINITIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY RESOURCES *(continued)*

RESOURCE: SWAT/Tactical Teams							
CATEGORY:		Law Enforcement and Security			KIND:		Team
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER	
COMPONENT	METRIC						
<a href="#"><u>Special Tactical Capability</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Negotiation</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Same as Type II</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Same as Type III</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Negotiator</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Mutual aid for pre-planned events</u></a>		
<a href="#"><u>Special Tactical Capability</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Maritime Boarding</u></a> <a href="#"><u>See Note 9</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Underway boarding via air insertion and watercraft</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Underway boarding via air or watercraft</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Pier-side boarding via air and ladder climb</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>None</u></a>		
<a href="#"><u>Special Tactical Capability</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Tactical Medic</u></a> <a href="#"><u>See Note 5</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Paramedics with advanced life support capabilities/ equipment</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Same as Type III</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>EMTs (Recommend Paramedics)</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>None</u></a>		
<a href="#"><u>Special Tactical Capability</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Insertion</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Air mobile capabilities including FAST ROPE and rappel</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Air mobile capabilities including FAST ROPE and rappel</u></a> <a href="#"><u>See Note 8</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Rappel from structures only</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>None</u></a>		
<a href="#"><u>Special Tactical Capability</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Specialty Vehicles</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Command Post Vehicle, APC, ATV, Boats, Armored Response Vehicle</u></a> <a href="#"><u>See Note 9</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>None</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>None</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>None</u></a>		
<b>COMMENTS:</b>	<p><a href="#"><u>Note 1: The Tactical Unit within a department is comprised of multiple officers, teams or elements and led by a commander and/or supervisor.</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>Note 2: The Tactical Team is an operational entity comprised of multiple tactical elements, special capabilities and officers assembled for a mission. Tactical teams may be as a result of mutual aid in order to provide a regional capability.</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>Note 3: The Tactical Element is two or more tactical operators with an assigned mission or function within a team. NIMS tactical team elements are generally 5 tactical operators unless otherwise specified. Tactical Element Equipment includes:</u></a></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><a href="#"><u>Protective Clothing: Tactical Body Armor (helmet, eye and ear protection, fire resistant gloves &amp; hood) suitable for SWAT operations</u></a></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><a href="#"><u>Weapons: Handguns and shoulder fired weapon suitable for SWAT operations</u></a></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><a href="#"><u>Respiratory Protection: Protective mask with spare filters suitable for SWAT operations</u></a></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><a href="#"><u>Breaching Equipment: Mechanical Breaching Equipment</u></a></p> <p><a href="#"><u>Note 4: Bomb Team as defined in NIMS, qualified within their department to support tactical operations.</u></a></p>						

## ANNEX D

### FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, TYPED DEFINITIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY RESOURCES *(continued)*

RESOURCE:		SWAT/Tactical Teams				
CATEGORY:	Law Enforcement and Security			KIND:	Team	
MINIMUM CAPABILITIES:		TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	OTHER
COMPONENT	METRIC					
		<p><u>Note 5: Training includes Tactical Emergency Medic Support (TEMS).</u></p> <p><u>Note 6: Minimum amount of breathing apparatuses to outfit an entry team (see SCBA below)</u></p> <p><u>Note 7: Tactical Unit Teams and Elements as defined in NIMS must be qualified within their department in the stated special tactics capabilities and equipment used to conduct tactical operations in high risk situation.</u></p> <p><u>Note 8: FAST ROPE may only apply to metropolitan/urban areas or jurisdictions with available air mobility.</u></p> <p><u>Note 9: May only apply to areas with critical waterway or coastal areas.</u></p> <p><u>Definitions:</u></p> <p><u>APC Armored Personnel Carrier</u></p> <p><u>APR Air Purifying Respirator</u></p> <p><u>ATV All Terrain Vehicle</u></p> <p><u>EMT Emergency Medical Technician</u></p> <p><u>Level B PPE Non-encapsulated or encapsulated chemical resistant suit with SCBA</u></p> <p><u>Level C PPE Non-encapsulated chemical resistant suit with APR</u></p> <p><u>PPE Personal Protective Equipment</u></p> <p><u>SCBA Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (may include re-breathers and or other hybrid type SCBAs suitable for SWAT operations)</u></p> <p><u>Special Tactics Capabilities Tactical Units, teams or elements with an assigned specialty mission such as observer / marksman, breaching, bomb technician support, hostage negotiations. Special Tactics Capabilities can exist within an element, team or unit based on the specific skills and qualifications of operators. Special Capabilities can also be gained by mutual aid from other jurisdictions or agencies with the capability to provide assistance in reasonable time.</u></p> <p><u>SWAT Special Weapons and Tactics</u></p> <p><u>Tactical Officer Sworn officers qualified within their department to conduct tactical operations in high risk situations.</u></p>				

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