



2020 STATEWIDE CIVIL UNREST AFTER ACTION REPORT



Demonstrators take part in a protest over the death of George Floyd, who died May 25 after he was restrained by Minneapolis police, Wednesday, June 3, 2020, in downtown Los Angeles. (AP Photo/Ringo H.W. Chiu)

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FOREWORD

Per the Emergency Services Act, Article 9.5, Government Code Section 8607(f), the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), in cooperation with involved state and local agencies, shall complete an After Action Report (AAR) after each gubernatorial-proclaimed disaster. This report shall provide a review of public safety response and disaster recovery activities and conclusions and recommendations based on the findings. Cal OES shall make the report available to all interested public safety and emergency management organizations.

An After Action/Corrective Action Report serves the following essential functions:

- Provides a source for documenting response and early recovery activities
- Identifies problems and successes during emergency operations
- Analyzes the effectiveness of the different components of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)
- Describes and defines a plan of corrective action for implementing recommended improvements to existing emergency response efforts

Representatives of public safety or emergency management organizations can obtain a copy of this report by submitting a request to:

SharedMail.CalAAR@CalOES.ca.gov.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On May 25, 2020, George Floyd died while in the custody of the Minneapolis Police Department. His death sparked both peaceful protests and civil unrest across the nation. In California, multiple cities experienced unrest and looting. A State of Emergency was declared on May 30, 2020, and several state agencies assisted local agencies in protecting lives and property. This report provides an overview of actions taken at all levels of government.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSSES

- There was an unprecedented law enforcement response requiring the coordination and collaboration of all regions in the state.
- Along with the concurrent Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) response, several state agencies were able to provide personnel and equipment to local organizations that needed support during the protests.
 - The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch (LEB) coordinated with local jurisdictions through its Law Enforcement Operations Center (LEOC) to provide personnel, safety equipment, and intelligence sharing through the mutual aid system from across the state.
 - The California National Guard (CNG) re-directed medical teams to assist with shortfalls in personnel deployed to field activities.
 - The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) equipped another state agency with specialized safety equipment to increase the State's law enforcement mobile field force (MFF) capability.
 - The California Highway Patrol (CHP) activated its Division Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) throughout the state to manage the coordination and staging of resources and assess the large amount of intelligence received from the incidents.
- State agencies effectively responded to impacts of protest activities using various methods, including but not limited to aerial surveillance, traffic monitoring systems, and practical intelligence-sharing methods.
- Local enforcement agencies were able to help fill personnel gaps in impacted jurisdictions by providing mutual aid for security, infrastructure protection, and front-line activities.

SUMMARY OF AREAS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

- Several local jurisdictions noted communications gaps or issues, either between responding agencies or with public notifications.
- Law Enforcement Mutual Aid (LEMA) did not always have the appropriate safety equipment, vehicles, or training for front-line activities.
- According to SEMS and the LEMA plan, the appropriate resource ordering process was not followed in every case.
- A few local jurisdictions noted the need for more training in MFF and crowd control techniques.
- Additional planning is needed to manage a surge of detained individuals and increase the capacity of MFF operations.

DESCRIPTION OF EVENTS

INCIDENT PERIOD

May 30, 2020 – June 30, 2020

DECLARATIONS AND PROCLAMATIONS

The following provides a chronological list of local county declarations and state of emergency proclamations.

LOCAL

City of Los Angeles	May 30, 2020
Los Angeles County	May 31, 2020
San Diego County	May 31, 2020
San Francisco County	June 1, 2020
Alameda County	June 1, 2020
San Bernardino County	June 1, 2020
Riverside County	June 2, 2020
Contra Costa County	June 2, 2020
Napa County	June 2, 2020
Sacramento County	June 2, 2020
San Mateo County	June 2, 2020
Solano County	June 2, 2020
Stanislaus County	June 3, 2020
Orange County	June 16, 2020

STATE

2020 Civil Unrest – Los Angeles County	May 30, 2020
2020 Civil Unrest – City of Los Angeles	May 30, 2020

INCIDENT BACKGROUND

The civil unrest began as peaceful protests in Minnesota's Minneapolis-Saint Paul metropolitan area and quickly spread nationwide. In cities across the United States, tens of thousands of people swarmed the streets to express their outrage at Mr. Floyd's death and the use of excessive force by police. Although most protests were peaceful, demonstrations in some cities escalated into riots, looting, and conflicts between police, protesters, and, in some cases, counter-protesters.

Many cities throughout the State of California experienced both peaceful protests and civil unrest. Protests occurred throughout the state and were often organized near police stations and local government buildings. Some jurisdictions proclaimed local emergencies and established curfews in response to activities, such as looting and arson.



Demonstrators gathered in downtown San Diego on Sunday as they protested the death of George Floyd. Credit: Ariana Drehsler/Agence France-Presse — Getty Images

On May 30, 2020, Governor Newsom declared a State of Emergency due to civil unrest in Los Angeles County and the City of Los Angeles. As demonstrations in downtown Los Angeles became progressively more destructive, leading to arson and looting, the governor directed the activation and deployment of 1,000 CNG troops each to the City and County of Los Angeles.

Throughout the event, the State of California provided information, resources, and personnel to impacted local jurisdictions. The Cal OES LEB coordinated state-level activities through its LEOC. The LEOC assisted local law enforcement agencies in locating front-line and support personnel, safety equipment, and intelligence sharing between the state and local jurisdictions. The state conducted these activities concurrently with its ongoing COVID-19 response at the height of the pandemic.

RESPONSE ACTIVITIES – STATE AGENCIES

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION (CDCR)

CDCR provided five hundred officers to the City of Oakland to support crowd control activities. CDCR was also able to provide resources to local agencies.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES

1. Ability to maintain normal operations while still providing an extraordinary amount of personnel to support local needs.
2. Supported state's effort to outfit other law enforcement organizations with specialized safety equipment.

AREAS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

1. No areas needing improvement were reported.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (CDFW)

The CDFW Law Enforcement Division supported various statewide civil unrest response efforts, including the protection of infrastructure and response personnel, as well as ensuring life safety. From May 31, 2020, to June 5, 2020, CDFW provided peace officers to local jurisdictions to assist with infrastructure protection, jail security, firefighter protection, and curfew enforcement.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES

1. By being present in the State Operations Center (SOC)/LEOC, CDFW coordinated logistics with CDCR, who loaned CDFW specialized safety equipment.

AREAS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

1. No areas needing improvement were reported.

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL (CHP)

From May 30, 2020, to June 10, 2020, the CHP mobilized personnel throughout the state to respond to any potential LEMA requests, protect state assets, and mitigate violence. CHP field divisions and headquarter commands were put on tactical alert.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES

1. The CHP activated its EOCs throughout the state to manage the coordination and staging of resources and assess the large amount of intelligence received from the incidents. Establishing these EOCs allowed for the timely sharing and processing of critical intelligence, resulting in a more efficient operational process.

AREAS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

1. No areas needing improvement were reported.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CALTRANS)

Caltrans maintenance crews closed freeways and set up detours in partnership with local law enforcement and the CHP. Caltrans also used changeable message signs (CMS) to display messages regarding protest activity and traffic routing information.



SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES

1. Caltrans closed freeways, set up detours, and later reopened those freeways quickly and efficiently as the incident progressed.
2. Caltrans effectively monitored the incident with its Traffic Management Center (TMC) and ensured the safety of the department's field crews.
3. Caltrans ensured continuity of operations by allowing staff to telework, having employees report to alternate work locations, and setting up a hotline system so that employees could determine where and when they needed to report.

AREAS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

1. No areas needing improvement were reported.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD (CNG)

The CNG provided personnel statewide for various missions, such as handling static security posts throughout the state to deter criminal activity, protecting

critical infrastructure, and providing aerial assets for incident awareness and assessment missions. The CNG deployed approximately 9,600 soldiers across the state. Most deployments were to the City of Los Angeles and the counties of Los Angeles, Sacramento, Solano, El Dorado, and San Diego.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES

1. CNG quickly set up an ad-hoc logistics coordination team (J4) with personnel from across the state. This team provided information and coordinated CNG activities with the SOC throughout the response.
2. The concurrent COVID-19 response led to medical personnel shortfalls in units deployed to field activities. CNG addressed this by pulling medical personnel from other units as needed.

AREAS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

1. With the ongoing, concurrent COVID-19 response, the CNG did not have available medical personnel to support their civil unrest operations. This shortfall was mitigated during operations by pulling medical personnel from other units but showed that future operations could be impacted during similar concurrent incidents.
2. The J4 team did not have a member of the Air National Guard (ANG) available during this event. This absence led to short delays when requesting air support for missions, as the J4 had to contact the ANG.

CORRECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS

1. CNG will continue to deploy medical personnel as appropriate for future incidents. In addition, CNG will analyze the recruiting and retention of medical personnel for future response incidents.
2. CNG will allocate a position in the J4 team for an ANG liaison, which creates a joint logistics team to cover air and ground operations and removes the need to contact the ANG.

**CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
(CAL OES)**

OFFICE OF CRISIS COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA RELATIONS

Throughout the incident, the Cal OES Office of Crisis Communications and Media Relations coordinated, created, shared, and amplified information from several organizations. The office also coordinated responses to the media, facilitated on-camera interviews, worked with the affected county public

information officers (PIOs), and addressed information requests from the public. They supported the governor's press conferences and ensured American Sign Language (ASL) interpreters were present.

RESPONSE OPERATIONS

The Cal OES Situation Cell (SitCell) was activated, working closely with the Cal OES LEB and regional offices to monitor the protests. The LEOC and Regional Emergency Operations Centers (REOCs) were activated to provide intelligence to SitCell. In addition, the SOC surged resources to support the LEOC and REOC.

LAW ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

The Cal OES LEB coordinated LEMA throughout the state via their Regional Mutual Aid Coordinators (RMAC). As requests for LEMA were created, LEB filled gaps by locating law enforcement personnel at the state level from agencies like the CDCR, CHP, and CDFW. The LEB also created missions to include the deployment of APX8000 radios statewide for communication support, air transport between parts of the state, and coordinating CNG troops to various locations throughout the state to provide security assistance.



A protester speaks in front of the California National Guard during a demonstration in Los Angeles. Source:

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES

1. Cal OES LEB secured various types of equipment for local law enforcement agencies when local agencies were unable to procure needed assets on their own.
2. Cal OES LEB coordinated support from state-level agencies to provide law enforcement personnel for front-line and support missions.

AREAS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

1. A request for personnel resources did not follow SEMS and the Master Mutual Aid Agreement. LEB, Mutual Aid Region I, RMAC, and other stakeholders were bypassed and unaware of the request for CNG support. Local law enforcement reported having sufficient reserve law enforcement personnel within the jurisdiction to provide the support

where resources were requested, but local governmental leaders were requesting CNG outside of the normal chain. In addition, the request did not consider the demand for mission assignments, food, fuel, or lodging.

CORRECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Cal OES LEB will provide outreach resources to key local officials that provide an understanding of the LEMA process.

RESPONSE ACTIVITIES – OPERATIONAL AREAS

CITY OF ARCADIA

Following the County of Los Angeles' local emergency proclamation and establishment of a curfew, the City of Arcadia declared its local emergency and curfew. The Arcadia Police Department (APD) made preparations for large-scale protests, working with the Arcadia Fire Department (AFD) and the Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) to coordinate activities and information sharing.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES

1. The city effectively communicated the local emergency declaration and provided broad public outreach on the order and curfew. The city made great efforts to clarify the beginning and end of the curfew.
2. Planning and coordination took place during the activation between law enforcement and community stakeholders to address unmet needs.

AREAS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

1. Due to the Everbridge NIXLE alert system's subscription parameters, the public received messages based on their entered zip codes and not an exact address. NIXLE does not use a polygon when targeting the alert location; therefore, targets may have been blended due to the zip codes entered by the subscriber. Since different cities can share zip codes, some subscribers outside the Arcadia city limits may have been sent a curfew alert based on a shared zip code, even though they were not subject to a curfew.
2. Some Police Department officers did not have sufficient MFF training at the beginning of the incident; refresher training was provided to their personnel at morning briefings during deployment.

CORRECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Since the NIXLE system does not use a polygon and only uses subscribed zip codes, the city and its partners must review the system to ensure messages do not bleed over to unintended areas.
2. The department will ensure law enforcement personnel take and maintain current MFF training.

CITY OF AZUSA

The City of Azusa activated its EOC to monitor the protests and coordinate information with neighboring jurisdictions. Officers were placed in areas to help ensure the safety of all involved parties, and LEMA was provided to jurisdictions that were impacted by protests. LEMA was also requested by the city when additional resources were needed.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES

1. No significant successes were reported.

AREAS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

1. The city needs to provide additional training to city employees on emergency management roles, specifically on recovery functions.

CORRECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATION

1. No recommendation provided.

CITY OF EL SEGUNDO

The City of El Segundo had several protests from May 31, 2020, to July 25, 2020. The city developed an operational plan for its police, fire, and public works departments and established an All-Hazards Incident Management Team (AHIMT) to manage all tactical operations. The police department coordinated with other city departments to address the protection of personnel, buildings, and equipment. The fire department repositioned fire equipment to locations at a distance from protests, but still close enough for a timely response for emergencies.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES

1. The use of an AHIMT worked exceptionally well for the city. It allowed for the integration of multiple law enforcement units from supporting cities and the integration of fire resources into the overall response. Command and management worked effectively, as the team had control of all

resources within the five square miles of El Segundo. The coordination between the AHIMT and tactical elements of the El Segundo Police Department (ESPD) made a difference in keeping the peace.

2. Setting up a command post with food, water, technical support, and administrative assistance provided support to the police force and allowed police management to focus on the incident as it evolved.
3. ESPD monitored the protesters using its new drone team. The AHIMT coordinated with the drone team to supply a live drone feed to the command post. The team and ESPD executive staff viewed the drone feed, which provided real-time information on the crowds. Based on this information, the AHIMT wrote tactical action plans which were instrumental in coordinating police response.

AREAS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

1. Develop a resource check-in/check-out process.
2. Coordinating mass notification messages and delivery was challenging due to El Segundo's use of several notification systems.
3. Coordinating with landowners to allow the use of identified space for staging areas delayed operations.

CORRECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS

1. El Segundo will develop and train personnel on a resource check-in/check-out process.
2. When the city activates the AHIMT and Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), identify the methodology for mass notifications. Set up a single incident communications center or Joint Information Center (JIC) to coordinate and disseminate information.
3. The city should pre-identify staging areas, establish land use agreements before an incident and incorporate these locations into existing plans.

CITY OF GLENDALE

The Glendale Police Department, in partnership with city leaders, analyzed criminal activity in the area to identify any issues that might spread throughout and threaten the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

Based on the analysis, the City of Glendale directed citywide response activities through its existing emergency services infrastructure. During this event, the

Glendale Police Department Operations Center (DOC) maintained continuous contact with the Glendale Fire Department to coordinate a citywide response.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES

1. The city assessed the threat of criminal activity and deployed additional personnel to protect the city. Police personnel also identified and arrested persons transiting the city while armed and violating state law.

AREAS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

1. COVID-19 distancing rules made it difficult for personnel working virtually to implement SEMS effectively.
2. The city sent Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) messages through Everbridge intending to notify its residents of the issuance of curfew orders. However, the entire Los Angeles County population received the city's WEA messages instead of only wireless devices within its jurisdictional boundaries. Everbridge has subsequently created a data storage format (shape file) to address this issue.

CORRECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Research and provide tools, equipment, and training to better implement SEMS in a virtual environment.
2. Recommend personnel with access rights to the Everbridge WEA messaging system stay current with training. Law enforcement leadership is examining process improvements to address overall public messaging to ensure messaging works in concert with the city's Emergency Service Coordinator and any JIC operated by allied agencies.

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT (LAPD)

The information below was sourced from the following report: An Independent Examination of the Los Angeles Police Department 2020 Protest Response. Link to report:

https://clkrep.lacity.org/online/docs/2020/20-0729_rpt_CLA_03-11-21.pdf

The death of George Floyd sparked protests across the United States, including a large protest in the city of Los Angeles beginning on May 27, 2020. A peaceful protest converged in downtown Los Angeles, quickly evolving to violence, arson, looting, and vandalism. Protesters entered the Hollywood freeway and caused a temporary closure; groups began vandalizing city property, blocking streets, and looting numerous businesses downtown. LAPD Central Bureau resources were overwhelmed, and the police department called for a citywide tactical alert.



LAPD officers assemble to disperse demonstrators rallying in downtown LA. Source: Brian Feinzimer for KCRW

The Los Angeles City Mayor declared a state of emergency on May 30, 2020, and implemented a curfew in Los Angeles effective from 8:00 PM to 5:30 AM. Los Angeles submitted a CNG request for assistance, which was approved by the Cal OES LEOC. On May 31, 2020, CNG arrived early and was assigned to protect buildings and critical infrastructure. The mayor rescinded the curfew on June 4, 2020.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES

1. LAPD worked with the state to bring in needed resources to protect city buildings and critical infrastructure.

AREAS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

Planning

1. When protests became widespread, the department struggled with Incident Command System (ICS) principles to set up and fully staff an appropriate area command post. The complexity of this event created challenges for the department command officers to prepare and plan for

potential widespread civil unrest and demonstrations, contributing to the problems cited throughout the report. Some personnel assigned lacked experience and training in command post operations.

2. The department or city leaders did not have a unified message nor a plan for messaging the public, the media, or department personnel.
3. The significant number of arrests resulted in an uncoordinated effort to efficiently manage those arrests.
4. Officers in the field were often forced to maintain custody of arrestees for lengthy periods, making it challenging for them to return to public order policing operations.

CORRECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Establish a department Strategic Emergency Management Bureau to be commanded by a deputy chief or civilian equivalent with expertise in public order policing, ICS, liaising with outside agencies, etc. This position should report directly to the chief of police.
 - a. Implement periodic training on how to run an area command, command posts (including forward operating platforms), and critical positions, such as staging.
 - b. Training for all-hazards events (fires, earthquakes, pandemics, demonstrations, etc.) through hands-on, scenario-based exercises.
 - c. Activating the incident management teams concept outlined in the Emergency Operations Guide as part of the training plan.
2. Staff the public information officer position in the ICS during any significant event(s). This position should coordinate periodic updates from the department for the media and the public to inform them of the event(s) status. The personnel assigned should also coordinate with other city leaders to ensure coordinated and consistent messaging throughout the event(s) duration.
3. Conduct a periodic review of the number of buses and vans available to transport arrestees during a mass arrest situation and the personnel numbers certified to drive them. Include:
 - a. An assessment that the total available is sufficient,
 - b. Plans to surge the transportation fleet if needed, and

- c. Whether the DOC, Communications Division, shall retain a current list of all certified drivers.
4. Work with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) and the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) to include clauses in their Prisoner Transportation and Release Services Agreement contracts to assist with arrestee transportation during local emergencies.

Preparedness and Training

After the May-June 2020 demonstrations, the department conducted a ten-hour mobile field force and crowd management course. The training curriculum is adequate for the fundamental mobile field force and crowd management topics. As of 2020, the department trained over 4,000 personnel.

CITY OF MONROVIA

Daily protests occurred in Monrovia from May 31, 2020, to June 6, 2020. The demonstrations were organized and posted on social media sites, city parks, and streets. The Monrovia Police, Fire, and Public Works Departments worked together to obtain resources and equipment in preparation for protests. The police department worked with other local police departments to establish inventories of protective equipment. The police department also responded to LEMA requests from the County of Los Angeles.

The Monrovia Police Department operated on tactical alert, requiring sworn personnel to work around the clock. To support the officers, non-sworn personnel suspended their regular duties. A small group of community police officers was visible among the protest organizers to answer questions.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES

1. Community Police Officers assigned to events established rapport and trust with protest organizers. They listened to the organizers' plans for the event, made appropriate suggestions, and ensured organizers knew officers were present to support the community's right to protest peacefully. Protest response teams in riot gear were stationed away from the immediate protest but were ready to deploy if needed.

AREAS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

1. No areas needing improvement were reported.

CITY OF SAN FERNANDO

The City of San Fernando Police Department coordinated with the LAPD, the Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD), and local emergency medical services to share intelligence and coordinate efforts for response activities. A citywide curfew was put in place that mirrored the County of Los Angeles' curfew. Police reserve officers were deployed to augment the protest response. The city's EOC was activated virtually for this event.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES

1. City personnel coordinated effectively, providing the county Office of Emergency (OES) with routine updates. The operations section chief coordinated virtually with law enforcement officials throughout the county.

AREAS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

1. As police reform evolves, additional response training is needed.
2. There was a communication gap from the county to local jurisdictions, which hampered the necessary action at the local level.

CORRECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provide additional response training that is completed and regularly maintained.
2. Recommend the county EOC communicate early and include a local county law enforcement representative and Disaster Management Area Coordinator.

CITY OF SANTA CLARITA

Protests began in the City of Santa Clarita on May 30, 2020, with no significant damages, injuries, or arrests resulting from the protests. The city worked with the LASD to alert residents and develop a response plan. Mutual aid was requested from the CNG, who remained on standby throughout the protests. The city's EOC was activated and coordinated response activities and resources throughout the event. The primary EOC was located at the center of the planned protests; therefore a secondary site was established. Press releases, social media posts, and media briefings were also coordinated through the EOC.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES

1. Pre-planning for scheduled protests gave EOC staff adequate time to set up an EOC in the city's secondary location. The staff also gained practical experience operating out of a secondary site.
2. The city's emergency director and communications team operated out of a mobile command post with the LASD and fire departments. At the same time, most EOC staff worked in the city's secondary EOC location. This arrangement ensured EOC staff received timely information to provide the city with law enforcement and fire resources.
3. Due to comprehensive briefings before the incident began, field staff was more prepared to execute their responsibilities.

AREAS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

1. The primary EOC was located at the center of the planned protests, which limited the staff's ability to fully respond to the event. The secondary EOC facility lacked the necessary computers and laptops to operate efficiently.
2. Internal information gaps exist between the Public Safety Command Post, Mobile Command Post, and the EOC.
3. The policies regarding levels of activation and staff required at each level need re-evaluation to address the number of staff necessary to conduct operations and the number of needed on-call staff.

CORRECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The city is considering procuring additional computers and laptops for use in the secondary EOC.
2. Staff will contract for an online EOC platform to enhance internal communication among the various stakeholders and ensure information flows between different locations and sections.
3. The city's EOP is in the final stages of being updated with changes to activation policies and staff needed at each activation level. The updates will be communicated to city staff when finalized.

CITY OF WALNUT

The City of Walnut staged maintenance crews with traffic control devices anticipating road and lane closures at protest sites. The city activated its EOC, with key staff being alert for any escalation of the situation. In addition, the city contacted the LASD to provide a law enforcement presence. LASD and the city communicated well during the event, with the LASD providing the locations for traffic controls throughout the event.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES

1. The coordination of resources and response went well.
2. The command post was effectively located.

AREAS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

1. No areas needing improvement were reported.

CITY OF WEST HOLLYWOOD

In response to reports of disturbances and violence, the City of West Hollywood proclaimed a local emergency on June 1, 2020, to safeguard peaceful protestors' rights and protect the safety of West Hollywood residents, property, and businesses. The city activated its EOC and sent information to Los Angeles County OEM via the Los Angeles County Operational Area Response and Recovery System. The West Hollywood, Public Safety Department, provided mutual aid to the LASD and fire departments and coordinated communications and intelligence between the organizations. The LASD provided officers to assist the West Hollywood Police Station. Roads were closed as needed to manage the protest response.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES

1. Although the LASD's West Hollywood Station sustained some damage from vandalism, sheriff's deputies maintained a predominantly peaceful environment.

AREAS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

1. The EOC needed additional supplies and technology during this sustained emergency.
2. There was a need for a mobile communications plan.

CORRECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS

1. EOC staff will meet to discuss plans for additional resources.
2. The City of West Hollywood participated in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Mobility Acceleration Coalition (MAC), which provided valuable lessons for supporting the adoption of interoperable mobile data systems as public safety across the nation increases the use of mobile broadband technology. The city worked with Mobility 4 Public Safety to develop the City of West Hollywood Emergency Services Mobility Communications Plan. This plan will serve as a solid foundation for coordinating the adoption of advanced mobile technologies in a manner that supports seamless information sharing with contracted emergency services providers and neighboring jurisdictions.

INITIAL RECOVERY ACTIVITIES – STATE AGENCIES

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CALTRANS)

Caltrans' normal operations resumed as the freeways reopened to normal traffic flow. Cluster maintenance facility and shops reopened and resumed normal operations following COVID-19 procedures, and all equipment and supplies were recovered after the protests concluded. Teams completed after action safety meetings.

INITIAL RECOVERY ACTIVITIES – OPERATIONAL AREAS

CITY OF ARCADIA

On June 19, 2020, Arcadia Police Department submitted the costs incurred during the response to the Los Angeles County OEM as a part of its preliminary damage assessment.

CITY OF AZUSA

The city is in the process of recovering salary costs related to this incident.

CITY OF EL SEGUNDO

All city personnel was demobilized, and no damage was reported due to protests. The city is seeking no reimbursement for damages or expenses incurred.

CITY OF MONROVIA

The city submitted necessary state and federal documents for this event.

CITY OF WALNUT

The city submitted a public assistance request to recover the cost of overtime incurred by the maintenance crew. No other expenses were incurred.

CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES

STATE AGENCIES

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

California Highway Patrol (CHP)

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)

LOCAL AGENCIES

City of Arcadia

City of Azusa

City of El Segundo

City of Glendale

City of Los Angeles – Source: An Independent Examination of LAPD's 2020 Protest Response Report

City of Monrovia

City of San Fernando

City of Santa Clarita

City of Walnut

City of West Hollywood

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAR	After Action Report
AFD	Arcadia Fire Department
APD	Arcadia Police Department
AHIMT	All-Hazards Incident Management Team
ANG	Air National Guard
ASL	American Sign Language
Cal OES	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CMS	Changeable Message Sign
CNG	California National Guard
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
DHS	United States Department of Homeland Security
DOC	Department Operations Center
EOC	Emergency Operation Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESPD	El Segundo Police Department
ICS	Incident Command System
JIC	Joint Information Center
LAFD	Los Angeles Fire Department
LAPD	Los Angeles Police Department
LASD	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
LEMA	Law Enforcement Mutual Aid
LEOC	Law Enforcement Operations Center
MAC	Mobility Acceleration Coalition
MTA	Metropolitan Transportation Authority
MFF	Mobile Field Force

OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OES	Office of Emergency Services
PIO	Public Information Officer
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Center
RMAC	Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator
SitCell	Situation Cell
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SOC	State Operations Center
TMC	Traffic Management Center
WEA	Wireless Emergency Alert