



*American Youth Soccer Organization  
2019 National Games, Hawai'i*



## **SECURITY AND EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN**

### **I. PURPOSE**

To establish security guidelines and an emergency evacuation plan. In an event of a fire and/or disaster requiring an evacuation, the following course of action will be adhered to.

### **II. OBJECTIVES**

- A. In the case of any hazardous situations, saving lives shall be the foremost important matter. Security shall be a secondary concern.
- B. To achieve effective all-hazards preparedness for prompt, fully coordinated, flexible response and assistance when catastrophic events in the form of natural or man-made disasters threaten and/or occur.

### **III. SECURITY POLICY**

The tournament director or his designee of the sporting event is responsible for the health, safety and security of the attendees at the Waipio Peninsula Soccer Complex.

- A. This responsibility includes (1) the physical security of the complex, as well as, the parking, facilities, and the operations of the tournament.
- B. Security personnel shall make periodic inspections of the complex buildings, and the adjacent parking lots throughout the sporting event. Any unusual occurrence or incident shall be reported to the security director. The security director will make note and notify the sporting event director.

### **IV. ACCESS TO THE PARK COMPLEX AND AREAS WITHIN**

- A. With certain limitations, the park complex should be open to the public during posted park hours, i.e., 0630 to 1830 hours. All other periods shall be considered non-business hours.
- B. Access to the park complex shall be controlled by the site security team (uniformed sworn and private security personnel) during both business and non-business hours.
- C. The City and County of Honolulu, Parks and Recreation site supervisor or a designee may modify the above hours and requirements for access.
- D. Access to some areas within the park complex is limited to authorized personnel. These areas are marked with signs prohibiting entry. Unauthorized persons found in a restricted area may be subject to disciplinary action, including termination and/or removed from the park complex grounds by any authorized person, under the authority of the park complex administration or their designee.
- E. The sporting event director shall determine the extent to which volunteers and the public are granted access to these areas.

## **V. ENTRY AND EXIT POINTS**

- A. The public will enter the park complex through the main (only ingress/egress point) entrance on Waipio Point Access Road.
- B. Department of Defense (DOD) employees with card-keys may use the card-key entrances to authorized federal areas only.
- C. Entry and exit points shall be Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant and accessible. If not ADA accessible, assistance will be afforded upon inquiry and/or request.

## **VI. IDENTIFICATION CARDS** [If issued]

Volunteers shall display their identification cards at all times during the sporting event, except when authorized by the sporting event director or their designee.

## **VII. EMERGENCY EVACUATION**

### A. Evacuation Protocol

1. Obtain all necessary information about the incident;
2. Conferral by the sporting event director and staff on decision to evacuate the park.
3. Notify the security director or their designee to contact the Honolulu Police Department's (HPD) Communications Division (9-1-1) to the scene. Personnel at the scene may request additional assistance;
4. Notification of security director to initiate evacuation protocol;
5. Notify the key administrative personnel responsible for the sporting event in which the incident occurs; and
6. Initiate a running log.
7. By order of the sporting event director, with concurrence of the security director, notification will be made by the main tent (command post) to evacuate the park complex.
8. Announcement should encourage all, participants and volunteers) to evacuate in an orderly and safe manner and to assemble at the designated area or any other specific location, for any roll call.
9. Be able to inform the HPD Communications Division of the request for additional personnel to assist in evacuation efforts and continuously update with pertinent information. Such information may include, but not be limited to, a specific location; the description and actions occurring.
10. Security personnel should report to their assigned designated post and await further instructions. All related equipment should be available at their post.

### Traffic Posts (6)

- Waipio Peninsula Soccer Complex - Outside Park
  - Waipio Point Access Road - Waipahu bound
  - Waipio Point Access Road - Honolulu bound
- Waipio Peninsula Soccer Complex - Inside Park
  - Soccer Park Main Road - Lot A
  - Soccer Park Main Road - Lot B
  - Soccer Park Main Road - Lot C
  - Soccer Park Main Road - Lot D & E

### B. Evacuation Maps

1. The sporting event director or their designee shall ensure that maps, noting exit routes be prepared and displayed, identifying alternate emergency routes from the park complex
2. Maps will be clearly visible and conspicuously placed throughout the park complex for easy viewing.

### C. Assembly Area

1. Personnel shall gather at the primary site, the Waipahu High School parking lot, on Waipio Point Access Road.
2. The Waipahu District Park, on Paiwa Street, will be designated as a secondary site.
3. Supervisors shall account for all personnel under their supervision at the assembly area.
  - a. If personnel are not accounted for at the primary assembly area, communications will be made to the secondary site to account for missing personnel.
  - b. If personnel are still not accounted for at either site, attempts of other communications will be made to contact the missing personnel.

## **VIII. RESPONSIBILITIES/COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS**

- A. The sporting event security director, in all hazard preparedness, will plan, prepare for, and, when disaster threatens or occurs, promptly implement a fully coordinated response.
- B. The sporting event security director shall ensure that emergency response plans are current and executable at all times. This responsibility may not be delegated or disrupted due to reorganization or change in administration.

- C. The sporting event security director will have available an emergency action checklist that details emergency authorities, responsibilities, and duty location. In addition, the checklist should address specific circumstances and/or sequences of events that require action or implementation during an emergency.
- D. This plan, together with all other emergency planning and preparedness documents, is to be integrated into the day-to-day management system and overall planning process of each working section.
- E. AFTER-ACTION REPORTS
1. In the event of an emergency event, the sporting event director or their designee will be prepared to complete any after-action reports that may be required.
  2. After-action reports will contain all pertinent information, including, but not limited to, personnel and resources used; agencies involved; synopsis of incident; injuries, deaths, and any problems encountered; and recommendations.
- F. MEDICAL EMERGENCIES
- All medical emergencies and incidents shall be the responsibility of the sporting event health and safety director. *Refer to health and safety director's Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for 2018.*

**IX. Guidelines for Specific Hazards**

- A. When an emergency is imminent or occurs, the specific plan will immediately be implemented and available resources will be applied as required to meet the specifics of the situation.
- B. Directing and Controlling Traffic - Personnel will follow established protocol as noted in the primary Operations Plan. Assistance and coordination will be discussed and requested through the Honolulu Police Department, District 3 command. Assigned event Special Duty officers will be directed to traffic posts as needed.
- C. Refer to attachments for specific emergency and/or active threat situation:
- Active Threat/Shooter
  - Earthquake
  - Fire
  - Hazardous material (CBRNE)
  - Tsunami

I. PURPOSE

The sporting event management expeditiously takes action to resolve active threat incidents in accordance with this directive to reduce the risk of death or serious bodily injury.

II. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives are:

- To assist personnel in identifying active threat incidents,
- Differentiate active threat incidents from barricade/hostage incidents, and
- Provide guidelines for responding to active threat incidents,
- To increase the potential for saving lives, or to prevent further loss of lives, and
- The safety of personnel, and safety of innocent bystanders.

III. DEFINITIONS

- A. Active threat: Anyone who uses deadly force on others, when it appears that the assailant will not stop such violent actions without immediate and direct police intervention. (ie. Use of a vehicle, knife, gun, rifle, or any type of weapon to threaten, cause intimidation or bodily harm)
- B. Contact team: A team of trained personnel with the primary objective of assisting a search for the active threat and containing the threat of death or serious bodily injury.
- C. Rescue team: A team of trained personnel responsible for entering an active threat incident area to assist in evacuation of persons in jeopardy, including those who may be injured, and to provide safety and medical assistance.
- D. Barricade incident: The unlawful denial of access to an area by an individual who threatens harm to his or her person or those seeking entry.
- E. Hostage incident: The unlawful restraint of a person under threat of death or serious injury.
- F. Sniper incident: The unlawful use of a firearm from a concealed position to threaten or endanger others.

#### IV. CONCEPTS OF OPERATION

Active threat incidents are unique because effective response cannot be entirely addressed by specific procedures.

Concepts in this directive are not meant to limit conventional tactics that are appropriate for crisis situations. Instead, the guidelines afford personnel an option to intervene under higher risks, to increase the potential for saving lives, or to prevent further loss of lives. This policy also allows personnel at the scene of an active threat incident to assist prior to the arrival or approval of law enforcement personnel or specialized units.

##### D. Initial Report of an Active Threat Incident

When an active threat type incident is reported, the first responder on-scene shall:

1. Quickly determine if the situation is an active threat incident and if immediate intervention is likely to be successful;
2. Obtain all necessary information about the incident;
3. Notify the security director or their designee to contact the Honolulu Police Department's (HPD) Communications Division (9-1-1) to the scene. Personnel at the scene may request additional assistance;
4. Notify the key administrative personnel responsible for the sporting event in which the incident occurs; and
5. Initiate a running log.
6. Begin organizing contact teams and rescue teams in preparation for assisting law enforcement;
7. Decide whether or not to deploy a contact team to reconnoiter the threat after considering the likelihood of success, safety of personnel, and safety of innocent bystanders; and
8. Be able to inform the HPD Communications Division of the active threat incident and continuously update with pertinent information. Such information may include, but not be limited to, a specific location; the description and actions of the suspect (s), weapons involved, victim's injuries; etc.

##### B. Intervention Effort

1. Once law enforcement has arrived on-scene, all efforts will be terminated by the initial contact team personnel and be relegated to an assisting role.
2. Any force option or tactic used in resolving an active threat incident should be left to HPD personnel.

## D. Responding to an Active Threat/Shooter Situation (Non-Law Enforcement)

Emergency Operation Plans (EOP) should include courses of action that will describe how staff and congregants can most effectively respond to an active threat/shooter situation to minimize the loss of life.

Train staff to overcome denial and to respond immediately, including fulfilling their responsibilities for individuals with access & functional needs, elders and children.

### **DURING - SURVIVE**

- **RUN.** Getting away from the threat or threats is the top priority. Leave your things behind and run away. If safe to do so, warn others nearby. Call 9-1-1 when you are safe. Describe each threat, their locations, and weapons.
- **HIDE.** If you can't get away safely, find a place to hide. Get out of the threat's view and stay very quiet. Silence your electronic devices and make sure they won't vibrate. Lock and block doors, close blinds, and turn off the lights. Don't hide in groups - spread out along walls or hide separately to make it more difficult for the threat. Try to communicate with police silently - like through text messages or by putting a sign in an exterior window. Stay in place until law enforcement gives you the all clear.
- **FIGHT.** Your last resort when you are in immediate danger is to defend yourself. Commit to your actions and act aggressively to stop the threat. Ambushing the threat together with makeshift weapons such as chairs, fire extinguishers, scissors, and books can distract and disarm the threat.

### **AFTER - BE SAFE**

- Keep hands visible and empty.
- Know that law enforcement's first task is to end the incident, and they may have to pass injured along the way.
- Follow law enforcement instructions and evacuate in the direction they come from.
- Consider seeking professional help for you and your family to cope with the long-term effects of the trauma.

## **HELPING THE WOUNDED**

- Take care of yourself first, and then you may be able to help the wounded before first responders arrive.
- If the injured are in immediate danger, help get them to safety.
- While you wait for first responders to arrive, provide first aid - apply direct pressure to wounds and use tourniquets if you have been trained to do so. Turn wounded people onto their sides if they are unconscious and keep them warm.

## **V. EVACUATION**

If required, refer to SECURITY AND EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN, Section VII. Emergency Evacuation.

## **VI. REVIEW OF INCIDENT**

Each time an active threat incident occurs, the sporting event director may appoint an ad hoc committee to review this directive, all supplementary procedures, and the overall handling of the incident. A written report of the committee's findings and recommendations shall be submitted to the [whoever].

**I. GENERAL INFORMATION**

- A. An earthquake is a shaking or trembling of the earth's crust caused by underground volcanic forces or the breaking of rock beneath the surface.
- B. Earthquakes are unpredictable and may strike without warning. They may range in intensity from slight tremors to great shocks. They may occur in a series of quakes over a period of several days.
- C. The actual movement of the ground in an earthquake is seldom the direct cause of injury or death. Most casualties result from falling objects and debris due to the shaking, damaging, or demolishing of buildings and other structures. Disruption of communications, power lines, and gas, sewer, or water mains can be expected. Earthquakes may also trigger landslides and generate huge ocean waves (generally called seismic sea waves, tsunamis, or tidal waves), causing great damage.

**II. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

- A. An earthquake in the Molokai seismic zone at a magnitude of 7.5 or in the Diamond Head fault of magnitude 6 will result in numerous deaths and injuries in Honolulu and cause extensive damage to public and private property.
- B. The potential for an earthquake-generated tsunami is very high. The evacuation of the tsunami evacuation zones identified in the telephone book must be an immediate priority following the cessation of shaking.

**III. CONCEPTS OF OPERATIONS****A. RESPONSIBILITIES**

The sporting event director or their designee is the lead for evacuation. Within capabilities, designated personnel will also coordinate the total earthquake response effort until such time they are deactivated.

**B. PROTECTION OF PROPERTY**

1. Allow no one into disaster areas unless authorized.
2. Set up security posts in evacuated and damaged areas, for the protection of property, following the cessation of shaking and when the threat of tsunami has diminished.
3. Cordon off the area of rescue, fire, and other hazardous operations for first responders.
4. Assign personnel to prevent looting and to maintain law and order.

## C. COMMUNICATIONS

1. Determine the operational capability of all radios.
2. Use mobile units for transmitters or for relays.
3. Receive and disseminate information on a priority basis to prevent further injury or loss of life and to minimize further property damage.

## D. PERSONNEL

Hold back, if necessary, to ensure that sufficient personnel are available to maintain control of the emergency.

## IV. KEY PERSONNEL NOTIFICATION

- A. It shall be the responsibility of the sporting event security director and/or the on-duty supervisor to notify the administrative personnel.
- B. Refer to the key and essential personnel/organization listing in the sporting event staff contacts.

## V. INITIAL REPORT OF INCIDENT

When an active incident is reported, the first responder on-scene shall:

1. Quickly determine the situation and what action is required to mitigate the situation;
2. Obtain all necessary information about the situation;
3. Notify the security director or their designee to contact the Honolulu Police Department's (HPD) Communications Division (9-1-1) to the scene if assistance is required. Personnel at the scene may request additional assistance;
4. Notify the key administrative personnel responsible for the sporting event in which the incident occurs;
5. Initiate evacuation protocol if deemed necessary;
6. Initiate a running log; and
7. Implement the sporting event's notification procedure.

## VI. EVACUATION

Refer to SECURITY AND EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN, Section VII. Emergency Evacuation.

## VII. HELPING THE INJURED

Action to be taken to assist injured individual:

1. Take care of yourself first, and then you may be able to help the injured before first responders arrive.
2. If the injured are in immediate danger, help get them to safety.
3. Contact (9-1-1) Emergency Medical Services (EMS) for immediate response.
4. While you wait for first responders to arrive, provide first aid - apply direct pressure to wounds and use tourniquets if you have been trained to do so. Turn injured people onto their sides if they are unconscious and keep them warm.

#### VIII. REVIEW OF INCIDENT

Each time an active incident occurs, the sporting event director may appoint an ad hoc committee to review this directive, all supplementary procedures, and the overall handling of the incident. A written report of the committee's findings and recommendations shall be submitted to the [whoever].

**I. MAJOR OPERATIONAL PRINCIPLES**

- A. The dangers in a major fire can be compounded not only by its location, but by the lack of escape routes (e.g., the rapid and sudden closure of exits, cut off by fire). The rapid and unpredictable spread of flames and smoke is a real danger. An individual's instinctive response to immediately take action must be subordinated to a careful appraisal of the situation, with an awareness of the hazards that are inherent in any major fire environment. **EXTREME CAUTION IS REQUIRED** at any fire.
  
- B. An individual's decision to respond to a fire situation should be made only after careful evaluation of the following:
  - 1. Probable Occupancy - If the arrival of the first fire unit is not imminent and it is probable that the area is occupied, personnel should consider an exploratory search only if fire and smoke are not too extensive and the likelihood of explosion has been weighed. If the fire appears to be confined to a limited area, personnel might assist in searches and evacuation efforts from other areas.
  - 2. Chance of Survival - If arrival of the first fire unit is not imminent and people are known to be trapped, personnel should only consider rescue operations after evaluating the extent and severity of the fire, the density of the smoke, and the probable survival chances of both the trapped occupants and an ill-equipped group of rescuers.
  - 3. Arrival of Honolulu Fire Department (HFD) resources - If the arrival of the first fire unit is imminent, personnel should refrain from attempting rescue efforts. Fisher personnel are not equipped or trained to successfully operate in a life-threatening fire environment. When fire units are on-scene, the HFD will assume responsibility for the evacuation and/or rescue of victims.
  
- C. Keep the public and unauthorized persons away from the area and set up security control points. Allow only emergency personnel in the area.
  
- D. Assess the fire situation, including a determination of the area to which the fire might spread. If other areas are affected, evacuate persons out of the affected areas.
  
- E. Maintain communication with the first responders at the scene, so that the need for additional personnel can be determined quickly. Assist in set up of the incident command system with the HFD.
  
- F. Keep the key administrative personnel apprised of the situation at the scene of a fire.

- G. Assist and set up security checkpoints and/or patrol evacuated areas to keep sightseers and other unauthorized individuals from entering exclusion/restricted areas.

## II. INCIDENT COMMAND

The first supervisory-level police officer at the scene shall assume the responsibilities of police commander. The police commander will support the fire department in evacuation, traffic control, and area security functions. The HFD will assume incident command for fire related cases.

## III. PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING INCIDENTS

### A. INITIAL REPORT OF INCIDENT

When a fire incident is reported, the responding personnel shall:

1. Quickly determine the situation and what action is required to mitigate the situation;
2. Obtain all necessary information about the incident;
3. Notify the security director or their designee to contact the Honolulu Police Department's (HPD) Communications Division (9-1-1) to the scene if assistance is required. Personnel at the scene may request additional assistance;
4. Notify the key administrative personnel responsible for the sporting event in which the incident occurs;
5. Initiate evacuation protocol is deemed necessary;
6. Initiate a running log; and
7. Implement the sporting event's notification procedure.

### B. FIRST PERSONNEL AT THE SCENE

Responding personnel shall:

1. Provide feedback to the HFD (9-1-1) regarding sightings of fire or smoke coming from the building or area;
2. Endeavor to ascertain whether the sporting event management is aware of the fire and that the fire alarm has been activated;
3. Reconnoiter the area and/or buildings looking for fire, smoke, persons trapped, and points of entry;
4. Externally attempt to identify the exact location of the fire, the speed of its spread, the color of smoke, and visible flames; and
5. Make note of any suspicious persons, initial observations of the blaze, suspicious vehicles or pedestrians leaving the area, etc.

6. Personnel should not cancel any fire alarm. The fire scene should be thoroughly checked by trained firefighters, even when the blaze seems to have been extinguished.

#### C. CONTAINING THE INCIDENT

First on the scene

- a. Establish an incident command post, at the HFD's command post or, if there is no fire command post, at a reasonable distance from the fire scene.
- b. Evaluate the situation and determine the need for additional resources.
- c. Assist and establish traffic control measures to:
  - (1) Facilitate arrival of fire department equipment;
  - (2) Detour traffic and set up fire lanes; and
  - (3) Ensure evacuation of people at risk.
- e. Assist and initiate crowd control measures.

#### IV. HELPING THE INJURED, IF ANY

Action to be taken to assist injured individual:

1. Take care of yourself first, and then you may be able to help the injured before first responders arrive.
2. If the injured are in immediate danger, help get them to safety.
3. Contact (9-1-1) Emergency Medical Services (EMS) for immediate response.
4. While you wait for first responders to arrive, provide first aid - apply direct pressure to wounds and use tourniquets if you have been trained to do so. Turn injured people onto their sides if they are unconscious and keep them warm.

#### V. EVACUATION

If required, refer to SECURITY AND EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN, Section VII. Emergency Evacuation.

#### VI. REVIEW OF INCIDENT

Each time an active incident occurs, the sporting event director may appoint an ad hoc committee to review this directive, all supplementary procedures, and the overall handling of the incident. A written report of the committee's findings and recommendations shall be submitted to the [whoever].

I. DEFINITIONS

- A. Hazardous Materials: Substances or materials, in original form or as waste, identified as hazardous or capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, property, and the environment by either the Secretary, U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT); the Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); or the Director, State of Hawaii Department of Health (DOH).
- B. Classification: The United Nations classification system identifies nine different classes of hazardous materials. These include but are not limited to the following:
1. Explosives;
  2. Gases (compressed, liquefied, or dissolved under pressure);
  3. Flammable liquids;
  4. Flammable solids or substances;
  5. Oxidizing substances;
  6. Poisonous, infectious substances;
  7. Radioactive substances;
  8. Corrosives; and
  9. Miscellaneous dangerous substances.
- C. Hazardous Materials Emergency: Any situation or event involving hazardous materials wherein the circumstances call for immediate action to protect the public health or welfare.
- D. Public Health or Welfare: Includes consideration of all factors affecting human health or welfare, public safety, the natural environment, fish, wildlife, and public and private property.
- E. Spill or Discharge: Includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of any hazardous materials.

II. NOTIFICATION

If an incident is known or is suspected to involve hazardous material, it must be reported immediately to the Fire Communications Center (9-1-1), Honolulu Fire Department (HFD);

### III. PROCEDURES

#### A. INITIAL REPORT OF INCIDENT

Upon receipt of the initial report of an incident:

1. Obtain all necessary information about the incident. If practicable, a description or identification of the hazardous material shall be obtained;
2. Notify the HFD immediately and relay all available information;
3. Notify the [whoever];
4. Implement the notification procedure when a hazardous material emergency is confirmed or at the direction of the [whoever]
5. Initiate a running log.

#### B. FIRST SECURITY PERSONNEL AT THE SCENE

Establish an incident command post and assume incident command, if necessary.

- a. Approach the hazard area from an upwind/uphill direction.
- b. Turn off all radio equipment and do not transmit in the immediate area if a hazardous material is suspected to be explosive.
- c. Make an immediate appraisal of the situation and its potential danger and determine the hazard potential of the area.
- d. Isolate the area when an immediate threat to life is determined.
- e. Evacuate all persons within the hazard zone and avoid unnecessary exposure to the hazard.
- f. Deny entry to all personnel unless they are equipped with protective clothing and equipment.
- g. Establish a command post outside the hazard zone and upwind/uphill from the incident.
- h. Direct foot and/or vehicle traffic away from the hazard zone.
- i. Assist and support HFD and Honolulu Police Department (HPD) as necessary in accomplishing its mission.

#### C. IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

1. Attempts shall be made to identify the hazardous material as soon as possible:
  - a. Identify the type of material by name or symbols on labels or markings. Use the latest edition of the Department of Transportation (DOT) Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) as an aid.
  - b. In the absence of the DOT Guidebook, notify the HPD Communications Division (9-1-1) with identification information. The hazard characteristics of the material involved will be transmitted over the radio if it is safe to do so.
  - c. Locate representatives of the property or transport vehicle.

- d. Locate the DOT identification number within a diamond-shaped placard on the label. The identification number is a four-digit number.
  - e. Describe the size and type of container, e.g., 55-gallon drum, tanker, truck, cardboard box.
  - f. Describe the status of the container; e.g., ruptured, overturned, engulfed in flames.
  - g. Identify the owner/shipper or identity of the transport vehicle, including any available names or numbers.
2. Identification and/or description of the substance shall be transmitted to the HPD Communications Division (9-1-1).
  3. If there is visible evidence of a release, use binoculars to determine information on the type of chemical(s) involved.

#### D. INCIDENT COMMAND

If first at an incident scene, HPD officers shall establish an incident command post and assume incident command. Upon arrival at the incident scene, the HFD will become the lead agency for all on-land hazardous materials incidents. The highest ranking fire official present will be the incident commander. The HPD field units will support the incident commander with traffic control, evacuation, and security of the area.

#### E. CLEANUP RESPONSIBILITIES

Once the hazardous materials incident has been mitigated, HFD will turn the scene over to the state Department of Health (DOH).

- a. The state DOH will be the responsible agency for coordinating cleanup efforts.
- b. Under no circumstances will Fisher Hawaii personnel be involved in the actual cleanup or recovery of hazardous materials.
- c. HPD personnel may continue to provide security for the scene, if the need exists.

#### IV. HELPING THE INJURED

Action to be taken to assist injured individual:

1. Take care of yourself first, and then you may be able to help the injured before first responders arrive.
2. If the injured are in immediate danger, help get them to safety.
3. Contact (9-1-1) Emergency Medical Services (EMS) for immediate response.
4. While you wait for first responders to arrive, provide first aid - apply direct pressure to wounds and use tourniquets if you have been trained to do so. Turn injured people onto their sides if they are unconscious and keep them warm.

V. EVACUATION

If required, refer to SECURITY AND EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN, Section VII. Emergency Evacuation.

VI. REVIEW OF INCIDENT

Each time an active incident occurs, the sporting event director may appoint an ad hoc committee to review this directive, all supplementary procedures, and the overall handling of the incident. A written report of the committee's findings and recommendations shall be submitted to the [whoever].

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

- A. A tsunami, or seismic sea wave, is a series of ocean waves with extremely long wave lengths and time periods caused by underwater disturbances. Although most tsunamis are associated with large earthquakes in which the epicenters underlie or border the ocean floor, the generating mechanism is sometimes unknown.
- B. Tsunami waves wrap themselves around islands. Therefore, all coastal areas of the City and County of Honolulu are at risk and must be evacuated when a tsunami warning is issued.
- C. The coastal areas of all Hawaiian Islands have historically been subject to the threat of and destruction associated with a tsunami. While tsunami events are not common, they have been responsible for some of the worst disasters experienced in our islands. The sporting event management must be prepared to immediately respond to tsunami alerting information or the occurrence of an earthquake that directly affects Oahu.

D. STATE WAVE ARRIVAL TIME (SWAT)

SWAT is the local time specified in Pacific Tsunami Warning Center Interisland Data Network (IDN) messages as the estimated time of impact of the first wave at the tide gauge station of the closest of the four major Hawaiian Islands (Kauai, Oahu, Maui, or Hawaii) to the generating source. Wave arrival time for individual islands may vary from the SWAT; however, the SWAT will be used as the basis for all response timing.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

The sporting event security director is the lead for evacuation. Within capabilities, designated personnel will also coordinate the total tsunami response effort until such time they are deactivated.

III. KEY PERSONNEL NOTIFICATION

- A. It shall be the responsibility of the sporting event security director to notify the sporting event administrative personnel.
- B. Refer to the key and essential personnel/organization listing in the sporting event 24-Hour Notification contact Listing.

#### IV. EVACUATION

If required, refer to SECURITY AND EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN, Section VII. Emergency Evacuation.

**EXCEPTION:** Primary Assembly Area - Central Oahu Regional Park (CORP - Patsy T. Mink Park)

#### V. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION - TSUNAMI ALERTING MESSAGES

##### A. PACIFIC TSUNAMI WARNING CENTER (PTWC) BULLETINS

PTWC bulletins are the primary source of alerting information for Hawaii. The Oahu Warning Point will promptly advise all key personnel and agencies in the Communications Division's 24-hour Notification Listing of all PTWC bulletins. The various kinds of PTWC bulletins are described in sections II B through II I below.

##### B. TSUNAMI WATCH

A Tsunami Watch will be transmitted to the state warning point (SWP), county warning points (CWP), and state and county emergency management (civil defense) agencies over the state warning system (HAWAS), the IDN, and e-mail.

1. Watches are established for earthquakes of magnitude 7.5 or greater on the Richter scale when tsunami wave generation cannot yet be confirmed and wave travel time to Hawaii is estimated to be six hours or less.
2. A Watch will also be issued for Hawaii for earthquakes of magnitude 7.5 or greater that occur from Tokyo, Japan to Kamchatka, Russia, even though wave travel time exceeds six hours.
3. Additional bulletins will be issued hourly thereafter, or sooner if necessary, until the Watch is either upgraded to Warning status or the Watch is canceled.

##### C. TSUNAMI WARNING

1. A Warning is issued when a tsunami that could cause damage and destruction to coastal areas in the state has been confirmed and evacuation is deemed essential.
2. Additional Warning bulletins will be issued hourly thereafter, or sooner if necessary, until the Warning is canceled.

#### D. URGENT TSUNAMI WARNING

An Urgent Warning is issued only over HAWAS for earthquakes of 6.8 magnitude or greater generated within or close to Hawaiian waters. Urgent evacuation of coastal areas is required.

**NOTE:** Not all counties may be affected by tsunamis generated within or close to the Hawaiian Islands. Therefore, the Urgent Tsunami Warning bulletin will specify which counties require evacuation.

#### E. TSUNAMI ADVISORY

A Tsunami Advisory is issued to Emergency Management (Civil Defense) agencies via HAWAS, IDN, and e-mail.

1. The Advisory announces the occurrence of a tsunami greater than 7.5 magnitude where wave generation is possible but not yet confirmed and estimated wave arrival time for Hawaii is greater than six hours.
2. Upon receipt of a Tsunami Advisory, the Oahu Warning Point will immediately notify key personnel and agencies in the HPD Communications Division's 24-hour notification listing.

#### F. TSUNAMI WARNING/WATCH BULLETIN

1. This bulletin is received only over HAWAS. It duplicates most of the information received from the IDN Watch and Warning messages outlined above.
2. It places areas within three hours wave travel time from the epicenter of an earthquake in Warning status and those within a 3-6 hour travel time in Watch status.
3. This message can be used to obtain the wave arrival times for tide stations around the state.

#### G. TSUNAMI INFORMATION BULLETIN

This bulletin is issued over HAWAS and the IDN for earthquakes generally in the 6.5 to 7.5 range with an evaluation that no Pacific-wide Tsunami Warning is in effect.

#### H. TSUNAMI CANCELLATION BULLETIN

This bulletin is issued over HAWAS and the IDN when the threat of a tsunami for the entire Pacific Basin, or portions thereof alerted in earlier message traffic, is canceled.

## VII. REVIEW OF INCIDENT

Each time an active incident occurs, the sporting event director may appoint an ad hoc committee to review this directive, all supplementary procedures, and the overall handling of the incident. A written report of the committee's findings and recommendations shall be submitted to the [whoever].