POLICY

At times it is necessary for the Communications Center to limit radio traffic and radio availability to emergency traffic only to allow immediate access to field units involved in an operation or incident. Code 33 will be used for this purpose. Use of the radio during Code 33, which is not for emergency traffic, will be prohibited.

Code 33 may be initiated by field personnel involved in an event, a field sergeant or commander. Code 33 may also be initiated by a dispatcher when information indicates an immediate threat to an officer’s safety exists.

DEFINITION:

CODE 33: Emergency radio traffic only, including but not limited to: Crimes involving weapons, in progress crimes with violence or the potential of violence, open doors on alarm calls, and any situation where a deputy or dispatcher feels there is a need for restricted radio traffic due to an emergency situation.

CODE 30: Emergency radio traffic is clear. Resume normal radio traffic.

PROCEDURE A. INITIATING CODE 33

If code 33 is initiated, the dispatcher will:

- Broadcast the code 33 by stating the following information, in the order listed, immediately after sounding the tones:
  - Code 33
  - The substation or zone the code 33 is for including location
PROCEDURE B. MOVING CODE 33 TO A BACK UP CHANNEL

If Code 33 is going to remain in effect for an extended period of time and the field supervisor requests the Code 33 be moved to a different radio channel, the shift supervisor will:

▪ Check the amount and type of radio traffic on all other channels to confirm such a request would not overly impact them.

▪ Approve or deny the request.

If the shift supervisor approves the request she/he will:

▪ Advise the dispatcher of which channel to move the traffic to.

The dispatcher will:

▪ Advise all involved units to move the incident radio traffic to the channel that has been assigned by stating the following, in the order given:

  • The statement “attention all units”.
  • The incident type.
  • The location of the incident.
  • The name of the radio channel to move to.
  • Announce Code 33 on the channel the incident is moved to

If the request for Code 33 is denied by the shift supervisor, the shift supervisor will:
▪ Advise the on scene field supervisor the request has been denied.

PROCEDURE C: CLEARING CODE 33

After the on scene deputy or incident supervisor advises the dispatcher the situation is Code 4 or code 30 the dispatcher will:

▪ Broadcast Code 30 and/or code 4 and identify the channel the Code 33 was on.
POLICY

Recognizing that pursuits of any kind may place personnel in a vulnerable and potentially dangerous situations, the following procedures will be followed:

PROCEDURE

When a unit initiates a vehicle or foot pursuit the dispatcher will do the following:

- Issue Code 33 on the channel and document it in the call text.
- Start the appropriate back-up unit(s) to assist.
- As needed repeat directions, street names, and other information given by the pursuing unit. Information will not be repeated unless significant to the pursuit. If the direction is not changing, only every second or third transmission from the unit should be acknowledged by the dispatcher.

Dispatchers will be familiar with the Department pursuit policy E-200 and be cognizant of the information deputies should be providing. For example:

- Location.
- Direction of travel.
- Vehicle or suspect description.
- Traffic conditions (vehicle pursuits only).
A dispatcher will advise the following personnel of the situation at the beginning and end of the pursuit:

- The Dispatch Supervisor.
- The Field Sergeant.
Kern County Sheriff’s Office – Communications Section

Policies and Procedures

TITLE: MEADOWS FIELD ALERTS
NO: F-700

APPROVED: Commander Tim Posey

EFFECTIVE: May 1, 1995
REVIEWED: November 12, 2019
REVISED: January 27, 2015

POLICY

It is the policy of the Kern County Sheriff’s Office to support the Kern County Office of Airport’s Emergency Plan. The Kern County Airport Emergency Plan has divided airport responses into three categories: Alert One-Minor aircraft difficulty, Alert Two-Major aircraft difficulty, and Alert Three-aircraft crash.

PROCEDURE A: ALERT-ONE - MINOR AIRCRAFT DIFFICULTY

When a dispatcher receives a call of an Alert-One, they will:

▪ Create an Alert 1 event for service.
▪ Advise field units of the situation for information only. No response from the field units is required at this time.

PROCEDURE B: ALERT-TWO - MAJOR AIRCRAFT DIFFICULTY

When a dispatcher receives a call of an Alert-Two, they will:

▪ Create an Alert 2 event for service.
▪ Dispatch two units to the scene unless otherwise directed.
▪ Advise ECC.
▪ Advise the Patrol Sergeant.
▪ Advise the Meadows Field Deputy if there is one on duty.

PROCEDURE C: ALERT-THREE - AIRCRAFT CRASH

When a dispatcher receives a call of an Alert-Three, they will:

▪ Create an Alert 3 event for service.
▪ Dispatch two units to the scene unless otherwise directed.
▪ Advise ECC.
▪ Advise the Patrol Sergeant.
▪ Advise the Meadows Field Deputy if there is one on duty.
▪ Advise Department PIO.
▪ Send Executive page with information.