

# **ANNEX G**

## **Law Enforcement**



# **STATE OF TEXAS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Revised September, 2006/Updated February, 2013

## RECORD OF CHANGES

CHANGE #	DATE OF CHANGE	DESCRIPTION	CHANGED BY
01	1/31/13	New cover	Jo Manning
02	1/31/13	New "Record of Changes"	Jo Manning
03	1/31/13	"GDEM" to "TDEM"	Jo Manning
04	1/31/13	"National Response Plan" to "National Response Framework"	Jo Manning
05	2/6/13	Remove "Adjutant General's Department"	Jason Johnson
06	2/6/13	Remove "RRT" from Explanation of terms	Jason Johnson
07	2/6/13	"TxFC" to "TFC"	Jason Johnson
08	2/6/13	"CIS" to "ICT"	Jason Johnson
09	2/6/13	Removed "EMC for DPS"	Jason Johnson
10	2/6/13	TFS now stands for Texas A&M Forest Service	Jason Johnson
11	2/6/13	Removed "EMC"	Jason Johnson
12	2/6/13	Added "JTTF"	Jason Johnson

STATE OF TEXAS  
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

**ANNEX G**  
**Law Enforcement**

**APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION**

This annex is hereby accepted for implementation and supersedes all previous editions.

09-26-06  
Date

//SIGNED//  
Thomas A. Davis, Jr.  
Director  
Texas Department of Public Safety

## Explanation of Terms

DDC	Disaster District Committee
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DPS	Texas Department of Public Safety
DSHS	Department of State Health Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
ICP	Incident Command Post.
ICT	Intelligence & Counter Terrorism
JFO	Joint Field Office
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRF	National Response Framework
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
SOC	State Operations Center
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TDCJ	Texas Department of Criminal Justice
TDEM	Texas Division of Emergency Management
TFC	Texas Fusion Center
TFS	Texas A&M Forest Service
TMF	Texas Military Forces
TPWD	Texas Parks and Wildlife Division
TRRN	Texas Regional Response Network
TxFC	Texas Fusion Center
THP	Texas Highway Patrol

# Table of Contents

## ANNEX G

### LAW ENFORCEMENT

I.	AUTHORITY AND REFERENCES .....	G-1
II.	PURPOSE .....	G-1
III.	SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS .....	G-1
IV.	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS .....	G-1
	A. STATE SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE POLICY .....	G-1
	B. SUPPORT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS .....	G-2
	C. STAFFING REQUIREMENTS.....	G-2
	D. EVACUATION OPERATIONS .....	G-3
	E. MULTIPLE ESF ASSISTANCE .....	G-4
	F. STATEWIDE DISASTER RECONNAISSANCE AND REPORTING .....	G-5
	G. DOMESTIC TERRORISM.....	G-5
	H. TEXAS AMBER ALERT NETWORK .....	G-7
V.	ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES .....	G-7
	A. ORGANIZATION .....	G-7
	B. ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES.....	G-7
VI.	DIRECTION AND CONTROL .....	G-10
VII.	EMERGENCY REPOSE LEVELS/ACTION GUIDES.....	G-10
VIII.	CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT .....	G-10
	A. LINES OF SUCCESSION .....	G-10
	B. TRAINING .....	G-10
	C. SAFEKEEPING RECORDS .....	G-11
IX.	ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT .....	G-11
	A. SUPPORT .....	G-11
	B. AGREEMENTS AND UNDERSTANDINGS .....	G-11
	C. STATUS REPORTS.....	G-11
	D. EXPENDITURES AND RECORD KEEPING .....	G-11
	E. CRITIQUES.....	G-12
X.	DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE .....	G-12
	A. APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION .....	G-12
	B. DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE .....	G-12

## **APPENDICES**

- 1 LAW ENFORCEMENT ESF ORGANIZATION**
- 2 EVACUATION ESF ACTION GUIDE**
- 3 LAW ENFORCEMENT ESF RESOURCE SUMMARY**

## **ANNEX G**

### **LAW ENFORCEMENT**

#### **I. AUTHORITY AND REFERENCES**

See Basic Plan, Section I  
Homeland Security Presidential Directive, HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents  
Homeland Security Presidential Directive, HSPD-8, National Preparedness

#### **II. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this annex is to define the organization, operational concepts, responsibilities, and procedures to accomplish state emergency law enforcement requirements in Texas. This annex is applicable to all agencies, organizations, and personnel assigned Law Enforcement Functional Support Group responsibilities.

#### **III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**

See Basic Plan, Section III.

#### **IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

##### **A. STATE SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE POLICY**

1. In the State of Texas, there are well defined and existing law enforcement jurisdictional boundaries. Under normal (day-to-day) conditions, law enforcement agencies discharge their duties and responsibilities as established by statute in providing law enforcement services. When the system becomes strained from a major disaster, the Law Enforcement ESFs primary responsibility is to insure that the state can execute its law enforcement duties. They are also responsible for providing supplemental assistance to local law enforcement agencies when that assistance is requested through the procedures outlined in the State Basic Plan.
2. In accordance with the State Plan, state emergency support assistance, if required, will be provided as quickly and as efficiently as feasible. Assistance when required will be provided in a means consistent with priority of need as outlined in Section IV.E.2. of Annex N. This will provide the State with an effective means to provide emergency assistance in a timely and cost-effective manner. The decision to expend state funds to provide support and assistance will be made only after consideration of both priority of need and cost to the State. However, in situations where lives and property are immediately threatened, the most rapid means of response will be taken.

## **B. SUPPORT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

1. Local police and sheriff's departments support their individual jurisdictions by providing and performing law enforcement duties in their areas of responsibility. However, in those unique disaster situations, where local law enforcement assets, i.e. personnel and equipment, are overwhelmed, state assistance may be required. Based on needs and operational capabilities, state assistance may consist of on-scene needs assessment, administrative support and/or full mobilization and deployment of personnel and equipment to: engage in law enforcement disaster area security, traffic control, looting prevention, and other related operations, as appropriate, before, during, and after emergencies and disasters.
2. As outlined in the Basic Plan, the need for state assets must be first validated by the chief elected official of the local government jurisdiction. In accordance with Chapter 418, Section 102(b), Government Code: "The county program is the first channel through which a municipal corporation shall request assistance when its resources are exceeded. Requests that exceed the county capability shall be forwarded to the state as prescribed in the State Emergency Management Plan." If the assistance cannot be provided, the DDC Chairperson will send the request to the SOC for resolution. Attachment 6 to the State Basic Plan shows a diagram of how the "request for assistance" process works. Also see paragraph IX.A (Support) of this annex.

## **C. STAFFING REQUIREMENTS**

1. Based on situational requirements, Council member agencies may provide staff to the SOC, Joint Field Office (JFO), affected Disaster District Committee (DDC) EOCs, and incident command posts. Representatives may serve in both a primary and/or support agency role for several ESF groups. To facilitate accomplishment of assigned responsibilities, the number of agency personnel operating from each location will be based on operational requirements and coordinated with the appropriate primary agency.
2. Agency representatives must be knowledgeable of the resource request, deployment, and accountability methodology for committing assets or services that may be at their disposal.

## **D. EVACUATION OPERATIONS**

1. Liaison among local officials in affected communities should encourage cooperation in addressing the following needs:
  - a. The need to identify probable points of congestion to include plans for relief of the congestion through alternate routes or other means;
  - b. Encourage local officials to plan in advance to assist evacuees through their jurisdictions as expeditiously as possible;
  - c. Explain the need to expedite the flow of traffic;
  - d. Provide for a system of notifying officials in each of the affected jurisdictions;
  - e. Explain the need for procedures to provide services to evacuees, i.e. gasoline, food, water, stalled vehicle repair, etc.; and,
  - f. Identify and plan for the use of alternate routes when primary routes are not useable.
2. Regular coordination should be maintained by the DDC Chairpersons in evacuating disaster districts with the DDC Chairpersons in those disaster districts that are hosting evacuees. The purpose of this coordination is so that the DDC Chairperson can provide information regarding evacuation decisions being made by the evacuating jurisdictions.
3. An effective evacuation and the severity of a disaster in terms of human life may be closely dependent upon the degree of mobility of highway transportation out of a disaster area. Every attempt needs to be made to keep vital routes open during an evacuation. This can be accomplished through reconnaissance of the disaster area(s) and the timely reporting of the information to the DDCs and, in turn, the SOC. During evacuation operations, traffic must be carefully controlled and maximum use should be made of warning signs and other traffic control devices where the need arises.
4. Some of the coordinating actions that need to be monitored and managed by the law enforcement ESF in an on-going large scale evacuation include emergency routing, traffic management services, and security of the evacuated area(s). Traffic management includes, but is not limited to monitoring transportation routes during disaster operations, traffic control points, traffic analysis, monitoring transportation routes during evacuation and other disaster operations, emergency signing, and road condition information. Each coastal Disaster District should have a Traffic Management Plan that outlines evacuation routes, traffic control points,

and any other information needed to insure effective evacuation operations.

#### **E. MULTIPLE ESF ASSISTANCE**

1. This plan provides for employment of appropriate resources from multiple ESFs during response and recovery operations as a standard practice. Requests for law enforcement support are expected to routinely occur during the majority of significant emergency response and recovery operations regardless of the type of incident, hazard, and/or other ESFs involved.
2. **Military Support** – With the Texas Military Forces (TMF) as the primary agency, this ESF assists the Law Enforcement ESF by employment of TMF assets i.e. manpower, helicopter and other equipment as needed. See Annex W (Military Support) to the State Plan.
3. The Law Enforcement ESF may be called upon to provide support to the following ESFs:
  - a. **Evacuation** – With the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) as the primary agency for evacuation, the Law Enforcement ESF would provide support in the form of traffic management services, traffic control, security, and other law enforcement services as applicable, during large scale evacuations. This ESF may also be called upon to assist and support local law enforcement personnel in traffic control and other related evacuation operations, as appropriate. See Annex E (Evacuation) to the State Plan.
  - b. **Radiological Emergency Management** – With the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) as the primary agency, the Law Enforcement ESF would provide support in the form of traffic control, cordon/perimeter control, evacuation of the affected area(s), assist in nuclear radiation monitoring, implementation of protective action recommendations where radioactive materials are involved, and assist with on-site coordination of hazardous materials transportation accidents. See Annex D (Radiological Emergency Management) to the State Plan.
  - c. **Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response** – With the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) as the primary agency, the Law Enforcement ESF would provide support in the form of cordon/perimeter control, assist initial radiological responders in monitoring and decontamination, traffic control, and evacuation of the

affected area(s). See Annex Q (Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response) to the State Plan.

#### **F. STATEWIDE DISASTER RECONNAISSANCE AND REPORTING**

1. A preliminary survey to gather information, conducting a reconnaissance to determine the extent of damage, injuries and deaths and the timely reporting of this information is extremely important during and after a disaster strikes. This information can be a useful tool in deciding what resources are needed and where those resources need to be deployed.
2. This can be accomplished a couple of ways: (1) by utilizing law enforcement units to conduct surveys of the disaster area and report the information to the DDC, and (2) the deployment of a regional response team. The mission of a regional response team is to provide the State with the capability to quickly identify the affected area(s), assess the impact of the disaster, and identify immediate humanitarian support needs. They also provide the State with the capability of collecting and reporting current situational information from the disaster area(s) to the Disaster District and SOC.

#### **G. DOMESTIC TERRORISM**

1. According to the National Response Framework (NRF), the definition of a terrorist incident is, "Any activity that (1) involves an act that (a) is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and (b) is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States; and (2) appears to be intended (a) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (b) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (c) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping."
2. In Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, February 2003, the President directed the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to develop a new National Response Framework (NRF) to align Federal coordination structures, capabilities, and resources into a unified, all-discipline, and all-hazards approach to domestic incident management. This approach is unique and far reaching in that it eliminates critical seams and ties together a complete spectrum of incident management activities to include the prevention of, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from terrorism, major natural disasters, and other major emergencies.

3. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, December 2003, established policies to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies by requiring a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal, establishing mechanisms for improved delivery of Federal preparedness assistance to State and local governments, and outlining actions to strengthen preparedness capabilities of Federal, State, and local entities.
4. The NRF is built on the template of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which provides a consistent doctrinal framework for incident management at all jurisdictional levels, regardless of the cause, size, or complexity of the incident.
5. Emergency Support Function #13 of the NRF provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing Federal support to State and local authorities to include non-investigative/non-criminal law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities and resources during potential or actual Incidents of National Significance. In most incident situations, local jurisdictions have primary authority and responsibility for law enforcement activities, utilizing the Incident Command System on-scene. In larger-scale incidents, additional resources should first be obtained through the activation of mutual aid agreements with neighboring localities and/or State authorities, with incident operations managed through a Unified Command structure.
6. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has lead federal responsibility for coordinating the activities of other members of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt and disrupt terrorist acts against the United States. The FBI is also responsible for conducting criminal investigations of terrorist threats or acts and apprehending those responsible for acts of terrorism.
7. The Texas DPS is the primary state agency responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating criminal intelligence information related to possible terrorist activity. The Texas Fusion Center (TFC), under command of the Intelligence & Counter Terrorism (ICT). TFC is a 24/7 unit that works with federal, state, regional, and local law enforcement and serves as the state repository for homeland security information and incident reporting. It provides real-time intelligence support to law enforcement and public safety authorities, and consolidates information and data on suspicious activities and threats from all jurisdictions and disciplines as well as the public. The unit supports the FBI in its counterterrorism mission where needed in Texas and works with the Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTF) to aid investigations. The Director, Texas Office of Homeland

Security is apprised of any activity or threats potentially impacting the State of Texas.

8. For further information on the operational concepts, role clarification, and responsibilities refer to the Basic Plan, Annex N (Direction and Control) and Annex U (Terrorism Incident Response).

#### **H. TEXAS AMBER ALERT NETWORK**

1. The Texas Amber Alert Network provides law enforcement officers with a mechanism to provide rapid notification of the most serious child abduction cases to the media and the public. The alerts encourage the public to report any information about the missing child, or the suspect. The Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM), within the Texas Department of Public Safety, is tasked with managing the Network with the investigative support of the Criminal Law Enforcement Division.
2. In order to activate the Network, a law enforcement agency must issue their request through the TDEM. Approved requests meeting the State's criteria will involve immediate Amber Alert notifications utilizing the resources of the Texas Department of Transportation, National Weather Service/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Texas Independent Bankers Association, Texas Lottery Commission, law enforcement and media outlets.

### **V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES**

#### **A. ORGANIZATION**

All ESF groups identified in the Basic Plan are composed of personnel and resources of several state agencies and/or organizations. Each group is directed by a primary agency selected on the basis of its authority and capability in that particular functional area. The other agencies and organizations within the group are designated as support agencies and organizations based on their ability to provide equipment, personnel, and expertise in support of functional tasks. The agencies/ organizations that comprise this ESF group are listed in Appendix 1 of this Annex.

#### **B. ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES**

1. General

All agencies/organizations assigned to the *Law Enforcement Group* are responsible for the following:

- a. Designating and training representatives of their agency to serve as group members, and ensuring that appropriate Action Guides and standard operating procedures (SOPs) are developed and maintained.
- b. Identifying staff requirements and maintaining current notification procedures to ensure appropriate trained agency personnel are available for extended emergency duty in the SOC and DDC EOCs, as needed, the JFO and incident command posts (ICP).
- c. Developing and maintaining procedures to ensure that current inventory of agency resources and contact lists are available.
- d. Developing and maintaining procedures for identification, location, commitment, deployment, and accountability of agency emergency support resources. Major resources—personnel, facilities, and equipment and supply items—used to support incident management activities are given common names and are “typed” with respect to their capabilities, to help avoid confusion and to enhance interoperability. Major resources are entered into the Texas Regional Response Network (TRRN) for ease in locating and identifying resources to support emergency operations.
- e. Provide, within capabilities, personnel, equipment, and other assistance to support emergency response and recovery operations.
- f. Provide situational and operational status reports in accordance with existing procedures and/or as requested by the primary agency.

## 2. Primary Agency

The primary agency for law enforcement is the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS). The primary agency is responsible for state-level coordination of assets and services and will accomplish the following:

- a. Identify and coordinate ESF staffing requirements appropriate to the emergency situation.
- b. Process requests for state law enforcement assistance by coordinating the development of proposals by appropriate support agencies. Provide the most suitable recommendations to the designated direction and control authority for a possible mission assignment.
- c. Collect information from support agencies and provide status reports concerning law enforcement operations.

- d. Coordinate law enforcement ESF group actions to develop and implement mutual aid programs and procedures.
- e. Within capabilities, provide personnel and equipment to assist local governments in conducting law enforcement activities.
- f. Provide for the safe and expeditious flow of traffic on state highways, state-owned lands and/or state facilities.
- g. Serve as the lead agency for domestic terrorism related activities in Texas.
- h. Develop, maintain, and distribute Annex G, appropriate SOPs, and the Law Enforcement ESF Action Guide.

### 3. Support Agencies/Organizations

#### a. General

All Law Enforcement ESF members shall be aware of their parent organizations' capabilities in providing assistance and support and shall be prepared to provide support recommendations to the Primary Agency representative and respond to mission assignments from the designated direction and control authority for deployment and use of agency-owned/leased or otherwise unique assets to support the response and recovery effort. Some agencies will provide agency personnel and/or equipment, while the support from other agencies will be through their knowledge and expertise in working with response agencies, the vendor community or commercial organizations/associations in supplying service, or in restoration of disrupted services.

#### b. Texas Attorney General's Office (OAG)

The Office of the Attorney General, upon request from DPS, shall provide legal advice regarding issues arising from disaster response and recovery operations within the State's jurisdiction.

#### c. Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ)

- 1) When requested, as assets are available, assists in movement of prisoners from local government jails.
- 2) Operate the Texas prison system.

d. Texas A&M Forest Service (TFS)

- 1) Provide certified peace officers to support law enforcement needs statewide.
- 2) If needed and requested, employ certified peace officers for other law enforcement needs throughout the state.

e. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)

Provide certified peace officers to support law enforcement needs as required throughout the State.

## **VI. DIRECTION AND CONTROL**

Direction and control of emergency response and recovery operations within Texas will be exercised in accordance with Section IV.D., V.B., and VI. of the Basic Plan. A Texas Highway Patrol (THP) senior staff member will serve as the primary agency representative and will coordinate Law Enforcement ESF activities with the State Operations Center (SOC) and each Disaster District EOC.

## **VII. EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVELS/ACTION GUIDES**

See Basic Plan, Section VII, for a list of the different emergency response levels and the kinds of activities that characterize each level. Appendix 2 to this annex contains a supplemental Action Guide which outlines additional actions the Law Enforcement ESF group members need to take at each emergency response level.

## **VIII. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT**

### **A. LINES OF SUCCESSION**

The lines of succession for personnel with law enforcement responsibilities will be in accordance with existing policies and required procedures of their parent organization.

### **B. TRAINING**

Primary and support agencies will ensure their respective personnel are trained and prepared to operate in the event regular agency members are absent. They will identify alternate or backup personnel, ensure these individuals understand the lines of succession, pre-delegated authorities, and

task responsibilities of their individual agencies, and ensure appropriate Action Guides contain sufficient detail so that alternate and/or backup personnel can use them in performing their responsibilities.

### **C. SAFEKEEPING RECORDS**

Primary and support agencies will ensure all records necessary for emergency management operations can be easily obtained from each member agency in an emergency, and that, if needed, these records are also duplicated at another location(s) in the event the primary records are destroyed.

## **IX. ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT**

### **A. SUPPORT**

Requests for emergency assistance will be resolved at the lowest level direction and control facility with appropriate response resource capabilities. Unresolved assistance requests will normally flow upward from cities to the county, and if unresolved at the county level, continue upward to the responsible Disaster District, to the SOC, and if needed, to other states or the federal government for assistance support.

### **B. AGREEMENTS AND UNDERSTANDINGS**

All agreements and understandings entered into for the purchase, lease, or otherwise use of equipment and services will be in accordance with the provision of state law and procedures. The Proclamation of a State of Disaster issued by the Governor, may suspend selected rules and regulations that affect support operations. The specific impact of the situation will be determined by the primary agency and ESF group members will be advised accordingly.

### **C. STATUS REPORTS**

The primary agency will maintain a status of all outstanding assistance requests and unresolved ESF-related issues. This information will be summarized into periodic status reports and submitted in accordance with applicable operating procedures.

### **D. EXPENDITURES AND RECORD KEEPING**

1. Each state agency is responsible for establishing administrative control necessary to manage the expenditure of funds and to provide reasonable

accountability and justification for federal reimbursement in accordance with the established guidelines.

2. The first source of funds for expenditures by state agencies in response to an emergency, imminent disaster, or recovery from a catastrophic incident, is to be from funds regularly appropriated by the Legislature.
3. In accordance with established procedures, state agencies may seek financial assistance from the Disaster Contingency Fund.

#### **E. CRITIQUES**

Following the conclusion of any significant emergency event/incident or exercise, the Primary Agency representative will conduct a critique of the group activities during the event/incident/exercise. Support agencies will provide written and/or oral inputs for this critique and the Primary Agency representative will consolidate all inputs into a final written report and submit it to the State Coordinator.

### **X. DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE**

#### **A. APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION**

The Director of the Texas Department of Public Safety is the approving authority for this Annex and is responsible for its development, maintenance, and implementation.

#### **B. DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE**

TDEM is responsible for the development, maintenance, and distribution of this annex.

**APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX G**  
**LAW ENFORCEMENT ESF ORGANIZATION**

**PRIMARY AGENCY:** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

**SUPPORT AGENCIES:** TEXAS A&M FORCE SERVICE  
TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
TEXAS MILITARY FORCES  
TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT

**APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX G**

**EVACUATION ESF ACTION GUIDE**

<b><u>Response Level</u></b>	<b><u>Hazard</u></b>	<b><u>Agency</u></b>	<b><u>Action</u></b>
IV	Normal Conditions	DPS	*
III	Increased Response Conditions	DPS	*
II	Escalated Response Conditions	DPS	*
I	Emergency Conditions	All Law Enforcement * ESFs	

\* See Action Guide for details on actions taken for each response level.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT ESF ACTION GUIDE

### 1. **RESPONSE LEVEL IV - NORMAL CONDITIONS**

- a. Review, evaluate, and update operating procedures for accomplishing Law Enforcement ESF responsibilities addressed in the State Plan.
- b. Review and update contact/call lists to ensure ability to communicate with individuals and locations.
- c. Train personnel in accordance with NIMS and relevant NRF requirements to ensure understanding of ESF assignments and mission requirements.
- d. Develop resource inventories, determine their availability for commitment and deployment, and review procedures for requesting required resources.
- e. Identify situational and administrative reporting requirements and review procedures to ensure continual flow of information to the SOC.
- f. Conduct exercises to evaluate effectiveness of procedures and ability to accomplish ESF responsibilities.
- g. Update procedures based on exercise after action reports to improve effectiveness or correct deficiencies.

### 2. **RESPONSE LEVEL III - INCREASED READINESS CONDITIONS**

- a. Review, evaluate, and update appropriate plans and procedures to ensure ability to meet anticipated challenges of specific hazard.
- b. Distribute Law Enforcement ESF procedures.
- c. Review and update contact/call lists.
- d. Review resource inventories.
- e. Identify shortfalls concerning personnel, resources, and other capability affecting Law Enforcement ESF responsibilities.

### 3. **RESPONSE LEVEL II - ESCALATED RESPONSE CONDITIONS**

- a. Implement notification procedures and ensure appropriate key personnel are provided with pertinent information concerning situation, tasks and/or deployment requirements.

- b. Determine law enforcement requirements based on available information from incident commanders, Disaster District, and SOC.
- c. Provide situational and administrative reports as required.
- d. Review procedures for reporting status of mission assignments with focus on resources committed and expenditures.

**4. RESPONSE LEVEL I - EMERGENCY CONDITIONS**

- a. Implement actions to accomplish mission assignments.
- b. Report status of mission assignments and committed resources.
- c. Gather and analyze situation information and submit status reports to SOC.

## **APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX G**

### **LAW ENFORCEMENT ESF RESOURCE SUMMARY**

The following is a list of Law Enforcement ESF agencies and the types of assets/services each has for potential use during and after a disaster:

#### **TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**

- STATE OPERATIONS CENTER
- DIRECTION AND CONTROL
- COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT
- STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT
- CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE AND INVESTIGATION
- TRANSPORTATION ASSETS
- EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLANNING AND TRAINING STAFF

#### **TEXAS ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE**

- LEGAL SERVICES

#### **TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

- PRISON SYSTEM OPERATIONS
- CERTIFIED PEACE OFFICERS
- MANPOWER
- TRANSPORTATION ASSETS

#### **TEXAS FOREST SERVICE**

- FIRE FIGHTING
- CERTIFIED PEACE OFFICERS

#### **TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT**

- CERTIFIED PEACE OFFICERS
- TRANSPORTATION ASSETS