State Planning Standards Checklist for Annex G – Law Enforcement

Jurisdiction(s): **City of Beaumont**
Annex Date: August 2017 **Date of most recent change, if any:** _____
(The date which appears on the signature page)

Note: The annex will be considered Deficient if the italicized standards are not met.

This Annex shall:	Section/paragraph
I. Authority	
G-1. Identify local, state, and federal legal authorities pertinent to the subject of the annex, in addition to those cited in the basic plan.	I
II. Purpose	
G-2. Include a purpose statement that describes the reason for development of the annex.	II
III. Explanation of Terms	
G-3. Define terms and explain acronyms and abbreviations used in the annex.	III
IV. Situation & Assumptions	
G-4. Include a situation statement related to the subject of the annex.	IV.A
G-5. Include a list of assumptions used in planning for law enforcement operations during emergency situations.	IV.B
V. Concept of Operations	
G-6. Summarize the general concept of law enforcement operations during emergency situations, including how it relates to NIMS operating principles.	V.A-B
G-7. Explain the role of law enforcement agencies in evacuations.	V.D-2-c
G-8. Describe the role of law enforcement agencies in warning.	V.E-2
G-9. Describe how security will be provided for evacuated or damaged areas and access to incident scenes controlled.	V.F – 2 and 3
G-10. Outline possible requirements for providing protection to key facilities, including in the event of a credible terrorist threat.	V.G.1-2
G-11. Describe the role of law enforcement agencies in terrorist incident response.	V.H 1-2
G-12. Outline the role of law enforcement agencies in disaster reconnaissance.	V.I
G-13. Indicate how you will get law enforcement assistance from the State.	V.J
G-14. Include a list of actions by phases of emergency management to be taken to ensure adequate law enforcement support during emergency situations.	V.K
VI. Organization & Assignment of Responsibilities	
G-15. Describe the emergency organization that will carry out law enforcement operations during emergency situations.	VI.A
G-16. Include a listing by organization and/or position of the responsibilities for law enforcement tasks during emergency situations.	VI.B
VII. Direction & Control	

G-17. Describe how law enforcement efforts in support of emergency operations will be directed and controlled.	VII.A and B
G-18. Indicate the line of succession for key law enforcement personnel.	VII.C
VIII. Readiness Levels	
G-19. Describe law enforcement actions to be taken at various readiness levels.	VIII
IX. Administration & Support	
G-20. Include policies on record keeping and reporting.	IX.A-B
G-21. Provide for a post-incident review of emergency operations by those tasked in this annex in accordance with the guidance in Section IX.E of the Basic Plan.	IX.C
G-22. Describe or depict law enforcement communications connectivity.	IX.D, Appendix 2
G-23. Include a listing of law enforcement resources or make reference to such a listing in the resource management annex.	IX.E
G-24. Include a list of key facilities.	IX.F, Appendix 1
X. Annex Development & Maintenance	
G-25. Specify, by position, the individual responsible for developing and maintaining the annex.	X.A
G-26. Make reference to the schedule for review and update of annexes contained in the Basic Plan.	X.B
XI. References	
G-27. Identify references pertinent to the content of the annex in addition to those listed in the Basic Plan.	XI

FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT USE	Signature	Date
This Checklist Completed By:	Shaqueena Tobles	8/30/17

FOR DEM USE	Initials	Date
DEM Regional Liaison Officer Review		
DEM Preparedness Section Processing		

ANNEX G

LAW ENFORCEMENT

City of

BEAUMONT

Emergency Management

August 2017

APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION

Annex G

Law Enforcement

Signature _____ Police Chief _____ Date 9/29/17

Signature _____ EMC _____ Date 9/25/2017

NOTE: The signature(s) will be based upon local administrative practices. Typically, the individual having primary responsibility for this emergency function signs the annex in the first block and the second signature block is used by the Emergency Management Coordinator, or Mayor. Alternatively, each department head assigned tasks within the annex may sign the annex.

RECORD OF CHANGES

Annex G

Law Enforcement

Updated by Planning Committee Members:
Shaqueena Nobles- Emergency Management
Bobby Anderson – Beaumont Police
Mike Custer – Beaumont Police
Matt Laird – Beaumont Police

Reviewed by EMC: September 21, 2017

Change #	Date of Change	Entered By	Date Entered

ANNEX G

LAW ENFORCEMENT

I. AUTHORITY

See Section 1 of the Basic Plan for general authorities.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to define the organization, operational concepts, responsibilities, and procedures to accomplish emergency law enforcement requirements. This annex is applicable to all agencies, organizations and personnel assigned law enforcement functional responsibilities.

III. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

A. Acronyms

DDC	Disaster District Committee
DPS	Department of Public Safety
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator
EOC	Emergency Operations or Operating Center
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JOC	Joint Operations Center
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRF	National Response Framework
PIO	Public Information Officer
SOC	State Operations Center
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
UC	Unified Command

B. Definitions

1. Anti-terrorism Activities/Measures. Use of defensive methods, including intelligence collection, investigation, passive protection of facilities, implementation of physical and personnel security programs, and emergency planning, to combat terrorism.

2. Consequence Management. Measures taken to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. Emergency management agencies normally have the lead role in consequence management.

3. Counter-terrorism Activities. Use of offensive measures to combat terrorism, such as use of law enforcement and military resources to neutralize terrorist operations.

4. Crisis Management. Measures taken to define the threat and identify terrorists, prevent terrorist acts, resolve terrorist incidents, investigate such incidents, and apprehend those responsible. Law enforcement agencies will normally take the lead role in crisis management.

5. Hazmat. Hazardous materials. The National Response Framework (NRF) defines Hazmat as a substance or material, including a hazardous substance, that has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and which has been so designated (see 49 CFR 171.8). The term is also intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

6. Incident Action Plan. An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

7. National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

8. National Response Framework (NRF). An all-discipline, all-hazards plan that establishes a single comprehensive framework for the management of domestic incidents. It provides the structure and mechanisms for the coordination of Federal support to State and local and tribal incident managers and for exercising direct Federal authorities and responsibilities.

9. Terrorist Incident. According to the National Response Framework (NRF), 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 State 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.

IV. SITUATION & ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Law enforcement agencies are expected to continue their efforts to protect lives and property during emergency situations.

2. During large-scale emergencies and major disasters, law enforcement agencies may be required to expand their operations and undertake certain tasks that are not performed on a day-to-day basis.

3. Large-scale emergencies and acts of terrorism may adversely impact law enforcement personnel, equipment, facilities and communications.

B. Assumptions

1. During large-scale emergency situations, some normal law enforcement activities may be temporarily reduced in order to provide resources to respond to the emergency situation.

2. During large-scale evacuations, law enforcement support may be needed to control traffic. The Beaumont Police Department will work with state law enforcement to implement/enforce the Traffic Management Plan. In the aftermath of an evacuation, all reasonable efforts will be made to protect property and deter theft.

3. In the aftermath of a disaster, it may be necessary to control access to damaged areas to protect public health and safety and deter theft.

4. If there is a threat of terrorism or civil disturbance, key local facilities that house government operations or provide essential services to the public may require protection.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Local law enforcement agencies have the primary responsibility for enforcing laws and protecting lives and property during emergencies. Our law enforcement resources are identified in Annex M, Resource Management.

2. Our law enforcement emergency response operations are in accordance with National Incident Management System (NIMS), which employs two levels of incident management structures.

    a. The Incident Command System (ICS) includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology applicable to single or multiple incidents regardless of their scope.

    b. Multi-agency Coordination Systems integrate a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications into a common framework, which allows for the coordination and support of incident management.

3. Many of the tasks required of law enforcement during emergency operations are simply an expansion of normal daily responsibilities. These responsibilities include enforcing laws, maintaining order, traffic control, and crowd control.

4. During emergency situations, law enforcement may be called on to undertake a number of tasks not typically performed on daily basis, including protecting key facilities, enforcing curfews and restrictions on the sales of certain products, and controlling access to damaged areas.

B. Implementation of NIMS/ICS

1. The first official responder on the scene of an emergency situation should initiate the ICS and establish an ICP. As other responders arrive, the individual most qualified to deal with the specific situation present or one who is by policy, procedure or law required should serve as the IC. The IC will direct and control responding resources and designate emergency operating areas. Activation of the EOC will be made based upon the circumstances of the incident, or at the decision of the Mayor or his/her designee.

2. During major emergencies, disasters, or catastrophic incidents, it may be necessary to transition from the normal ICS structure to a Multiagency Coordination System. The EOC is central to this System, and functions as a conduit for coordinating information and resources. The IC will manage and direct the on-scene response from the ICP. The EOC will mobilize and deploy resources for use by the IC, coordinate external resource and technical support, research problems, provide information to senior managers, disseminate emergency public information, and perform other tasks to support on-scene operations.

C. Law Enforcement

1. Law enforcement personnel are expected to enforce the laws and regulations during emergency situations in the same way that they do on a daily basis.

2. During emergency situations, particularly major disasters, some disaster-related laws and regulations may be put into effect for a limited period. These must also be enforced by local law enforcement agencies. When a disaster threatens or has occurred, the Mayor may issue a disaster declaration. The Mayor may then issue an order or the Beaumont City Council may enact an emergency order suspending other orders and/or putting into effect temporary emergency regulations. Appendix 5 to Annex U, Legal, outlines the types of emergency measures that may be promulgated.

D. Evacuation Operations

1. State law provides a county judge or mayor with the authority to order the evacuation of all or part of the population from a stricken or threatened area within their respective jurisdictions. Hence, the Mayor may order a mandatory evacuation of our City upon issuing a local disaster declaration. The Mayor may also take subsequent action to control re-entry, curtail movement, and deny building occupancy within a disaster area. Emergency Management agencies have the lead role in pre-planning, while law enforcement has the lead role in conducting general evacuations. See Annex E, Evacuation, for more detailed information on this emergency function.

2. Evacuation may be expedient or preplanned. Evacuation preplanning should be performed for those geographic areas known to be at risk from specific hazards. Such risk areas include hurricane risk areas, areas subject to recurrent flooding, areas downstream from unsafe dams, and areas at risk from a release of hazardous materials from facilities that make, use, or store such materials.

   a. Expedient Evacuations are evacuations that must be conducted with little notice, frequently in response to a request from the Incident Commander at the scene.

   b. Preplanned Evacuation- For known risk areas, evacuation preplanning will be conducted and primary and alternate evacuation routes identified as part of this plan. Such evacuation preplanning should involve the emergency management staff and other emergency services. Known hazardous materials risk areas and the evacuation routes from those areas shall be described in Annex Q, Hazardous Materials & Oil Spill Response. Other known risk areas and the evacuation routes from those areas shall be described in Annex E, Evacuation. Hurricane evacuations will be conducted according to the Traffic Management Plan. The Mayor will normally initiate preplanned evacuations.

   c. During evacuations, law enforcement will:

      1) Determine preferred evacuation routes, based on the status of preplanned primary and alternate routes and the current situation.
      2) Coordinate with state law enforcement for the implementation of the Traffic Management Plan if applicable.
      3) Provide information on evacuation routes to the ICP where the information will be given to the Public Information Officer (PIO) for dissemination to the public through the media as well as other forms of notifications.(See Annex I, Public Information)
      4) Alert those in the affected area who have not been warned by other means. This may include using mobile units with public address systems for route alerting or door to door notifications.
      5) Deployment of units to direct and control traffic by the Law Enforcement Branch Director or his/her designee.
      6) If the evacuation of correctional facilities becomes necessary, provide security support for such operations if requested by Jefferson County.
      7) If evacuation hubs are activated, proved law enforcement for security at the hubs.
      8) If time permits, request that Public Works deploy signs and other traffic control devices to expedite the flow of traffic.
      9) Monitor traffic flow and if possible, resolve problems; report evacuation progress to the ICP or Emergency Operating Center (EOC).
      10) Provide appropriate road condition information and travel recommendations to the public through the PIO.
      11) For large-scale evacuations, ensure that there are measures to remove disabled vehicles or those that run out of fuel from evacuation routes in a timely manner.

E. Warning

1. The 911 Operations Center has primary responsibility for the warning function and operates the local warning system during normal operations. The ICP or EOC may assume some warning functions in case of large-scale emergencies or disaster. See Annex A, Warning, for further information on this emergency function.

2. Law enforcement agencies and other emergency services may be required to disseminate emergency warnings to the public who cannot be reached by primary warning systems or the Emergency Alert System. In most areas, law enforcement units and other vehicles equipped with sirens and public address systems can be used for route alerting. In some areas, such as large office or residential buildings, door-to-door warning may be necessary.

F. Area Security and Incident Scene Control

1. Incident Scene Control

   In response to a request from the Incident Commander, the Beaumont Police Department will provide traffic control and perimeter control at incident scenes, including hazmat spills, major fires and explosions, and other types of incidents.

2. Security for Evacuated Areas

   In an evacuation, the security of evacuated areas is extremely important. Those who have evacuated may not do so in the future if their property has been damaged or stolen during their absence. Experience has shown that law enforcement agencies must make all reasonable efforts to provide security in evacuated areas to minimize looting. Access to such areas may be controlled by roadblocks and, where appropriate, barricades supplied by Public Works. Access controls should be supplemented by periodic roving patrols, particularly within areas that are readily accessible by persons on foot.

3. Access Control and Security for Damaged Areas

   a. In areas that have suffered damage, access must be controlled to protect health and safety, as well as to protect property. When a county judge or mayor has issued a local disaster declaration, he or she may take action to control re-entry into a stricken area and the movement of people and occupancy of buildings within a disaster area. Law enforcement agencies may control access to such areas with roadblocks and, where appropriate, barricades supplied by Public Works. Access controls should be supplemented by periodic roving patrols, particularly within areas that are readily accessible by persons on foot. Re-entry to damaged areas will generally be conducted in the three phases outlined below:

      1) Phase One – Emergency Workers. Admit police, fire, EMS, utility crews, emergency management personnel, building inspectors, limited media, state and federal response agencies and other personnel deemed essential.

      2) Phase Two – Personnel deemed critical for secondary entry. These would include key infrastructure, critical contractors, additional city employees needed for continuity of government, etc. If any additional businesses or personnel are

needed to get essential city services operational before the Mandatory Evacuation order is lifted, we will use all media forms as identified in Annex I, Public Information, to disseminate who is eligible to return to the City.

3) Phase Three – General Public. The following conditions should prevail before these individuals are authorized to enter the damaged area. Our goal is to quickly assess critical infrastructure, such as water pressure, potable water, street accessibility, electric power grid, fuel, hospitals, major industry with hazardous material, critical governmental services, etc. If the infrastructure can support citizens returning, our goal is to allow reentry as quickly as possible. If a particular area is unsafe, reentry to that area may be limited to essential personnel as noted above.

   (a) The threat that caused the evacuation has been resolved.
   (b) Sufficient debris has been removed from primary roadways within the city to permit travel and roads and bridges are safe to use.
   (c) Downed power lines which may have caused hazardous conditions have been removed; ruptured gas, water, and sewer lines have been repaired or rendered safe; and other significant safety hazards have been eliminated.
   (d) Structures have been inspected and those unsafe to enter are so marked.
   (e) Some means of fire protection is available as determined by Beaumont Fire/Rescue Chief or his/her designee.

4. Guidance for Personnel Staffing Access Control Points

   To ensure consistent treatment, personnel staffing access control points should be provided with clear written guidance on who may be admitted to damaged areas in each phase or reentry. This guidance should be formulated by the EMC, coordinated with Law Enforcement, and approved by the Mayor. Persons not recognized for entry into the area, and who insist on right of entry, will be referred to the ICP or ranking law enforcement officer on duty for determination of status and/or legal action.

G. Security of Key Facilities

1. There are a number of public and private facilities that must remain in operation during and after an emergency situation to provide essential services to the public. These include selected government direction and control facilities, operating locations for emergency response units, utilities, medical facilities, food suppliers, and key communications services. When there is a credible threat to these facilities that threatens to disrupt continuity of government or provision of essential services to the public, law enforcement may be requested to provide security for these key facilities. A list of key facilities is provided in Appendix 1 to this annex. Other facilities may be designated as applicable by the Law Enforcement Branch Director, EMC or Mayor or his/her designee.

2. In the event there is a credible threat of terrorist action within the State of Texas, the State Operations Center may provide an alert to DDC 2B located in Beaumont requesting an increase of security personnel at the critical infrastructure facilities (listed

in Appendix 1) and other potential targets throughout the affected jurisdiction(s). The EMC shall then alert appropriate law enforcement personnel according to the sensitivity of the information using methods deemed suitable for dissemination of such information, and other appropriate officials, who shall review the potential emergency situation, plans, and procedures, and implement appropriate readiness actions as determined by the Police Chief or his/her designee. See Annex V, Terrorist Incident Response, and Readiness Levels for a complete description of readiness actions.

H. Terrorism Incident Response

1. Crisis Management

   Law enforcement agencies have the lead in terrorism crisis management activities. Pre-incident crisis management activities include efforts to define the threat, identify terrorists, and prevent terrorist acts. Post incident crisis management activities include efforts to resolve the terrorist incident, investigate it, and apprehend those responsible. The Beaumont Police Department has the lead local role in terrorism crisis management but will coordinate its efforts in a unified command with state and federal law enforcement agencies as appropriate. Refer to Annex V, Terrorist Incident Response, for more information on the response to terrorist threats and activities. The requirements of crisis management and consequence management are combined in the National Response Plan.

2. Consequence Management

   Consequence management activities undertaken to deal with effects of a terrorist incident are conducted in essentially the same manner as the response and recovery operations for other emergencies or disasters. Post-incident crisis management activities, such as investigation, evidence gathering, and pursuit of suspects, may continue during consequence management. In Unified Command, the lead agencies for crisis management and consequence management should mutually determine when crisis management activities are complete. Terrorism consequence management will be conducted in Unified Command with appropriate local departments or agencies participating, depending on the type of incident that has occurred. The requirements of crisis management and consequence management are combined in the National Response Plan.

I. Disaster Reconnaissance

In the immediate aftermath of an emergency situation, the Incident Commander, Law Enforcement Branch Director or the EOC staff may request law enforcement units to conduct reconnaissance to identify specified areas affected and provide an initial estimate of damages. Timely initial disaster reconnaissance, also referred to as a windshield survey, is important in deciding what assistance is needed immediately and where limited resources should be initially committed.

J. External Assistance

If local law enforcement resources and those available through inter-local agreements, such as the Sabine Neches Chief's Association, are insufficient to deal with an emergency situation, the Mayor or his/her designee may request support from the State using the

procedures outlined in Section V of the Basic Plan. Cities should exhaust local and mutual aid resources before requesting resource assistance from the State.

K. Actions By Phases of Emergency Management

1. Prevention

   a. Maintain coordination with the local warning system (see Annex A, Warning).
   b. Carry out anti-terrorist activities (see Annex V, Terrorist Incident Response).

2. Preparedness

   a. Review and update plans, procedures and departmental SOP's.
   b. Identify preplanned evacuation routes for known risk areas and participate in traffic control planning. Familiarize personnel with a role in traffic management with the Traffic Management Plan.
   c. Identify key facilities, conduct risk assessments where applicable and determine possible security requirements.
   d. Develop and maintain communications systems that provide for connectivity of all local law enforcement agencies and external agencies that may respond pursuant to inter-local agreements. (See Annex B, Communications, for regional interoperability plan)
   e. Familiarize and train specialized law enforcement units to include SRT and SWAT to conduct emergency tactical operations.
   f. Familiarize all law enforcement personnel with departmental emergency operations SOP's.
   g. Identify and train law enforcement personnel to staff the EOC and ICP.
   h. Identify and train law enforcement personnel in NIMS/ICS in accordance with their respective duties.
   i. Conduct or participate in drills and exercises to test plans, procedures, and training. Provide feedback when appropriate in order to update plans and procedures or revise training.

3. Response

   a. Maintain law and order.
   b. Carry out additional warnings as necessary. (see Annex A, Warning).
   c. Perform traffic control for evacuations (see Annex E, Evacuation) and other appropriate situations. Participate in the Traffic Management Plan if implemented.
   d. Carry out crowd control where needed and in accordance with departmental SOP's.
   e. Provide security for key facilities, or those designated by the Law Enforcement Branch Director, EMC or Mayor or his/her designee. (See Appendix 1 to this annex).
   f. Provide security for evacuated areas to include periodic roving patrols, particularly within areas that are readily accessible by persons on foot, roadblocks and, where appropriate, barricades supplied by Public Works.
   g. Provide security for evacuation hubs, shelters and mass care facilities when requested and directed by the Law Enforcement Branch Director.
   h. Conduct counter-terrorism operations and participate in federal and state law enforcement counter-terrorism operations within the city. (See Annex V, Terrorism)
   i. Conduct initial disaster reconnaissance. Personnel will be deployed immediately to check assigned major thoroughfares.

j. Support other emergency operations as necessary and when directed by the Chief of Police or his/her designee.

4. Recovery

a. Continue security operations as needed to protect the infrastructure, critical businesses (identified in Appendix 1) and residential neighborhoods.
b. Perform traffic control for return of evacuees, if needed.
c. Provide access control for damaged areas in accordance with the three phases of entry as detailed in section V-F-3.
d. Assist in damage assessment as necessary.

VI. ORGANIZATION & ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBLITIES

A. General

Our normal emergency organization, described in Section VI.A of the Basic Plan and depicted in Attachment 3 to the Basic Plan, will plan and carry out law enforcement operations.

B. Task Assignments

1. The Beaumont Police Department will:

a. Maintain law and order during emergency situations.
b. Assist with ordered evacuations (see Annex E, Evacuation).
c. Provide security for key facilities as needed.
d. Protect property in evacuated areas.
e. Provide access control to damaged areas.
f. Carry out traffic control when and where needed.
g. Provide crowd control when needed.
k. Conduct counter-terrorism and anti-terrorist operations. (See Annex V, Terrorism)
l. Conduct search and rescue operations as necessary (see Annex R, Search and Rescue).
m. Assist in hazardous materials incidents when requested (See Annex Q, Hazardous Material and Oil Spill).
n. Upon request, provide security for evacuation hubs, shelter and mass care operations (See Annex C, Shelter, Mass Care).
o. Provide qualified individuals to staff the EOC and ICPs when those facilities are activated.
p. Support other emergency functions as necessary.

2. The 911 Operations Center Manager will:

a. Manage the local warning system (see Annex A).
b. Manage the local emergency communications network (see Annex B).

3. The Incident Commander will:

   a. Establish an incident command post (ICP) and control and direct emergency response resources at the incident scene from that ICP to resolve the incident.
   b. Provide an initial incident assessment, request additional resources if needed, and provide periodic updates to the EOC.
   c. Determine and implement initial protective actions for emergency responders and coordinate with the PIO to issue protective actions to the public in the vicinity of the incident site via various media.

5. The EMC:

   a. Establish a specific division of responsibilities between the incident command operation and the EOC, if the EOC has been activated.
   b. Prepare inter-local agreements.
   c. Coordinate regularly with the Police Department and determine appropriate readiness actions.
   d. In conjunction with other local officials, make an assessment of risks and vulnerabilities and the potential impact upon the population. Recommend appropriate mitigation and preparedness activities.
   e. In coordination with the police training unit, recommend appropriate training for police personnel.
   f. Coordinate periodic drills and exercises to test plans, procedures, and training.

6. City Public Works will:

   a. Upon request, modify traffic control devices to facilitate evacuation travel.
   b. Assist in keeping evacuation routes open.
   c. Upon request, provide barricades and barriers to restrict entry to evacuated and damaged areas.
   d. Provide emergency power and lighting at the incident site upon request. Make arrangements for deployment of the Public Works Emergency Trailer with necessary equipment inside, if requested.
   e. Carry out emergency repairs to streets and bridges as necessary to support emergency operations and restore essential traffic.
   f. Support search and rescue operations if requested.
   g. Provide other public works and engineering support for emergency operations as necessary.

7. Beaumont City Attorney will upon request, advise law enforcement agencies regarding the emergency powers of local government and their potential impact on law enforcement requirements during emergency situations.

VII. DIRECTION & CONTROL

A. General

1. Routine law enforcement operations may continue during some emergency situations. Direction and control of such operations will be by those that normally direct and control day-to-day operations.

2. For most emergency situations, an Incident Commander will establish an ICP at the scene and direct and control emergency operations at incident site from that command post; law enforcement and other resources committed to the incident will carry out missions assigned by the Incident Commander. The Incident Commander will be assisted by a staff with the expertise and of a size required for the tasks to be performed. The individual most qualified to deal with the specific type of emergency situation present should serve as the Incident Commander. Hence, for incidents that primarily involve a law enforcement matter, the highest ranking law enforcement officer present or his/her designee will typically serve as the Incident Commander.

3. In some situations, the EOC may be activated without an incident command operation. This type of organizational arrangement is most likely when: (a) a hazard threatens, but has not yet impacted the local area (such as a predicted flood), or (b) when a generalized threat exists and there is no identifiable incident site (as may be the case for a terrorist threat). During these situations, a designated Staff Officer of the Police Department will normally direct the combined efforts of the Police Department from the EOC, receiving general guidance from the Mayor or his/her designee. The Police Staff Officer may be asked to coordinate as necessary with additional law enforcement resources requested.

4. External response agencies are expected to conform to the general guidance provided by our senior decision-makers and carry out mission assignments directed by the Incident Commander or the EOC. However, organized response units will normally work under the immediate control of their own supervisors.

B. Incident Command System- EOC Interface

If both the EOC and an ICP are operating, the Incident Commander and the EOC must agree upon a specific division of responsibilities for emergency response activities to avoid duplication of effort and conflicting guidance and direction. The EOC and the ICP must maintain a regular two-way information flow. A general division of responsibilities between the ICP and the EOC that can be used as a basis for more specific agreement is provided in Section V of Annex N, Direction & Control.

C. Continuity of Government

The line of succession for the Beaumont Police Chief is:

1. Assistant Chief of Police
2. Administration Division Captain
3. Criminal Investigations Division Captain

VIII. READINESS LEVELS

A. Readiness Level IV – Normal Conditions

1. Review and update plans and SOPs.
2. Maintain list of law enforcement resources (see Annex M).
3. Develop and update a list of key facilities that may require security during emergency situations. See Appendix 1 to this annex.
4. Maintain and periodically test equipment.
5. Conduct appropriate training, drills, and exercises.
6. Identify potential evacuation, traffic control and security issues and estimate law enforcement requirements.
7. Develop tentative task assignments and identify potential resource shortfalls.

B. Readiness Level III – Increased Readiness

1. Check readiness of law enforcement equipment, supplies and facilities.
2. Review equipment status and take actions to enhance resource availability to include correcting equipment and facility deficiencies.
3. Review inventory of critical consumable supplies and correct shortages of essential supplies through city contracts.
4. Update incident notification information and review personnel availability for recall rosters.
5. Notify key personnel of possible emergency operations via departmental notification methods to include contracted notification systems.
6. Update information on key facilities and related security requirements.

C. Readiness Level II – High Readiness

1. Activate personnel as applicable to perform necessary emergency duties. Pre-stage equipment as necessary.
2. Place additional selected personnel and equipment on standby.
3. Identify personnel to staff the EOC and ICP if those facilities are activated.
4. Alert external resources covered by inter-local agreements.
5. Consider increasing security at and surveillance of key facilities or other designated facilities.

D. Readiness Level I – Maximum Readiness

1. Mobilize all selected law enforcement personnel.
2. Consider precautionary or additional deployment of equipment and personnel to enhance response time.
3. If an evacuation has been recommended or spontaneous evacuation is taking place, an activation of the Traffic Management Plan may be necessary with deployment of traffic control resources.
4. Dispatch law enforcement representative(s) to the EOC when activated.

5. Provide increased security at key facilities or other designated facilities if needed.

IX. ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT

A. Reporting

In addition to reports that may be required by their parent organization, law enforcement elements participating in emergency operations should provide appropriate situation reports to the Incident Commander, or if an incident command operation has not been established, to the EOC. The Incident Commander will forward periodic reports to the EOC. All reports should be forwarded to the Documentation Unit. Pertinent information will be incorporated into the Initial Emergency Report and the periodic Situation Report that is prepared and disseminated to key officials, other affected jurisdictions, and state agencies during major emergency operations. The essential elements of information for the Initial Emergency Report and the Situation Report are outlined in Appendices 2 and 3 to Annex N (Direction and Control).

B. Records

1. Activity Logs. The Incident Commander and, if activated, the EOC, shall maintain accurate logs recording significant operational activities, the commitment of resources, and other information relating to emergency response and recovery operations. These logs should be sent to the Documentation Unit daily. See Section IX.B of Annex N, Direction and Control, for more information on the types of information that should be recorded in activity logs.

2. Documentation of Costs. Expenses incurred in carrying out emergency response operations for certain hazards, such as radiological accidents or hazardous materials incidents, may be recoverable from the responsible party in accordance with Chapter 8 of the City of Beaumont Code of Ordinances. Hence, all departments and agencies will maintain records of personnel and equipment used and supplies consumed during large-scale law emergency operations. Copies of these records should be sent to the Emergency Management Office for billing purposes.

C. Post Incident Review

For large-scale emergency operations, the EMC shall organize and conduct a review of emergency operations in accordance with the guidance provided in Section IX.E of the Basic Plan within 30 days after normal operations resume. The purpose of this review is to identify needed improvements in this annex, procedures, facilities, and equipment. Law enforcement personnel who participated in the operations should participate in the review to provide feedback and assist in making recommendations related to improving response.

D. Communications

General emergency communications capabilities and connectivity are discussed and depicted in Annex B, Communications. The communications connectivity of law enforcement agencies is depicted in Appendix 2 to this annex.

E. Resources

A listing of law enforcement resources is provided in Annex M, Resource Management.

F. Key Facilities

A listing of key facilities that may require security during emergency situations is provided in Appendix 1 to this annex.

X. ANNEX DEVELOPMENT & MAINTENANCE

A. The Police Chief is responsible for developing and maintaining this annex. Recommended changes to this annex should be forwarded as needs become apparent.

B. This annex will be revised annually and updated in accordance with the schedule outlined in Section X of the Basic Plan.

C. Departments and agencies assigned responsibilities in this annex are responsible for developing and maintaining SOPs covering those responsibilities.

XI. REFERENCES

A. Annex A (Warning) to the *State of Texas Emergency Management Plan*

B. Annex E (Evacuation) to the *State of Texas Emergency Management Plan*

C. Annex G (Law Enforcement) to the *State of Texas Emergency Management Plan*

D. Annex V (Terrorist Incident Response) to the *State of Texas Emergency Management Plan*

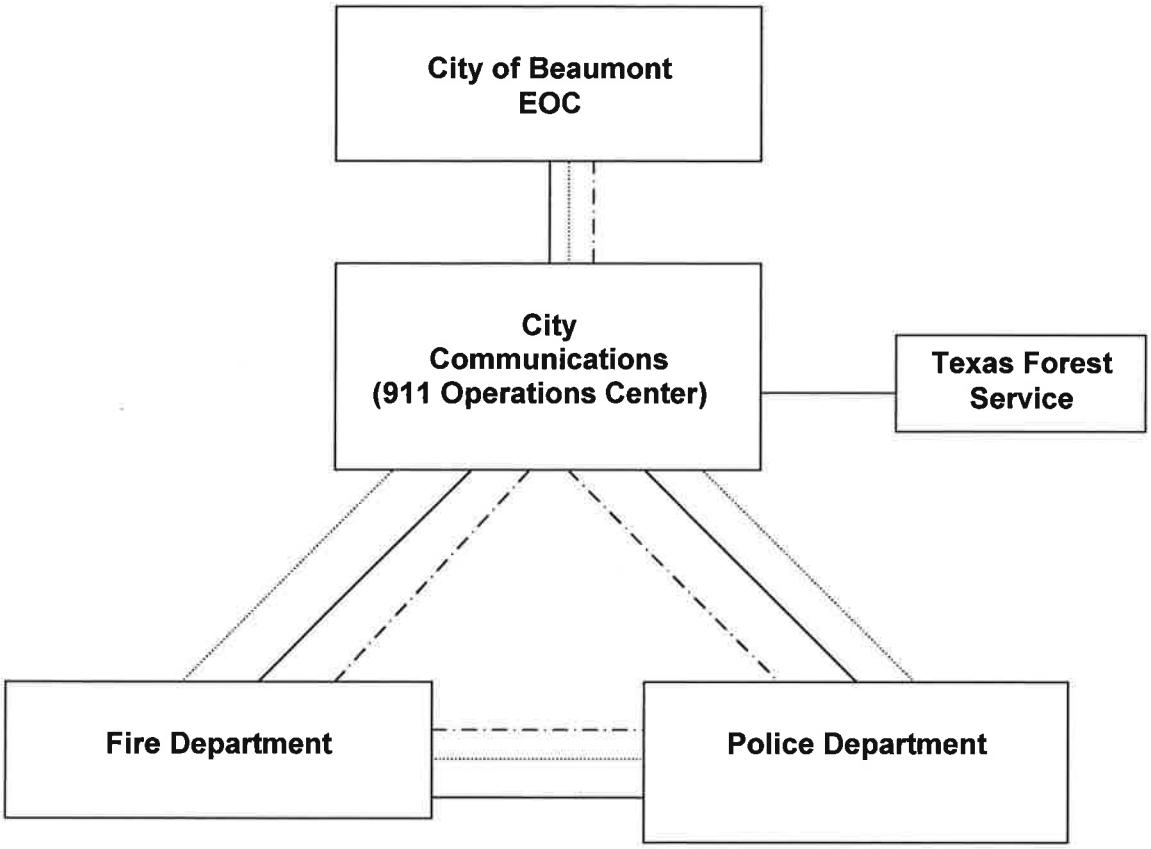
APPENDICES

Appendix 1 ..... Key Facilities

Appendix 2 ..... Law Enforcement Communications Diagram

KEY FACILITIES

******Other Facilities may be deemed Key Facilities by the Mayor or his/her designee based upon the circumstances of the emergency and/or the identified threat *******

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS	POINT OF CONTACT
Govt. Direction & Control		
Beaumont City Hall	801 Main Street, Beaumont, Tx	City Manager, 409-880-3708
Beaumont Emergency Operations Center	700 Orleans St., Beaumont, Tx	Emergency Management Coordinator, 409-980-7280
Emergency Response		
Beaumont Fire Dept.	400 Walnut, Beaumont, Tx	Chief, 409-880-3901
Beaumont Police Dept.	255 College Streeet, Beaumont, Tx	Chief 409-880-3801
Utilities		
Entergy	Pine St. at Main, Beaumont	Government Liasion, 800-368-3749
Centerpoint	6095 College, Beaumont, Tx	Government Liasion, 800-367-9663
Beaumont Water Utilities	4900 Lafin Rd, Beaumont, Tx 1500 Pine St, Beaumont, Tx 1350 Langham, Beaumont, Tx	Department Head, 409-866-0023
Medical Facilities		
Christus St. Elizabeth	2830 Calder, Beaumont, Tx 77704	409-892-7171
Hermann Memorial Baptist	3080 College, Beaumont, Tx	409-212-5000
Beaumont Public Health	950 Washington, Beaumont, Tx	Department Head, 409-832-4000
Communications		
911 Operations Center	700 Orleans, Beaumont, Tx	Operations Center Manager, 409-880-3865
Beaumont Communications Systems	620 Marina, Beaumont, Tx	Communications Manager, 409-880-3793
Other		
Port of Beaumont	1225 Main St, Beaumont, Tx	Port Director, 409-835-5367
LNVA	2655 Gulf States Rd, Beaumont, Tx 77701	Manager, 409-833-6446
Parkdale Mall	6155 Eastex Frwy, Beaumont, Tx 77706	Security Director- 409-898-4636

LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNICATIONS DIAGRAM