



Functional Annex – Law Enforcement

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1 Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to define the organizational and operational concepts Washington County will use for law enforcement activities in support of disaster or large scale emergencies, whether natural or man made.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- Washington County is subject to a number of natural and man made hazards that can threaten the safety and security of Washington County citizens and property. Such hazards have the potential to disrupt the community, displace people from their homes and businesses, damage property, and increase public anxiety.
- Emergencies may occur spontaneously and without prior warning (e.g., earthquake and hazmat release) or may develop slowly and allow sufficient time for advanced public warning and protective actions (e.g., severe winter storm and flood).
- County government is required by state regulation and policy to be the focal point for disaster-related resource coordination within the county. The County is expected to maximize use of its resources both in response to its own incidents and in support of local governments within the county. The County also serves as the originator of all requests for state and federal resource support sent to the state Office of Emergency Management.
- Large-scale emergencies may adversely impact law enforcement personnel, equipment, and facilities. As such, during large-scale emergency situations, some normal law enforcement activities may be temporarily curtailed in order to provide resources to respond to the emergency situation.
- During large-scale evacuations, law enforcement support will be needed to control traffic and to implement emergency evacuation directives. In the aftermath of a disaster or evacuation, security must be provided for areas that have been evacuated to protect property.
- Washington County law enforcement includes the Washington County Sheriff's Office and the police departments of nine cities and the Oregon State Police. Agencies range in size and capability from large agencies with numerous response assets and capabilities to small agencies with only one or two full-time employees.
- Law enforcement agencies in the county are generally responsible for patrol and investigative activities within their jurisdictions. In addition to these functions, the sheriff's office also operates the Washington County Jail.

- Additionally, several agencies have created interagency teams, through intergovernmental agreements. These teams include, but are not limited to, the Tactical Negotiations Team (TNT), Interagency Gang Enforcement Team (IGET), Major Crimes Team, Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement Team (CLET) and Crash Analysis and Reconstruction Team (CART).
- A number of automatic aid, mutual aid, coverage, cooperative assistance, and intergovernmental agreements exist between agencies within the County and among agencies both inside and outside the County. These agreements involve all response disciplines (including law enforcement, fire, public works, and EMS) and typically address resource sharing in both day-to-day and crisis operations.
- Intelligence gathering, sharing, synthesis and dissemination are of vital importance to the success of emergency response operations whether in natural or man-made instances. The sheriff's office and several local police departments have assigned representatives to TITAN, the Terrorism and Intelligence Threat Assessment Network, and the JTTF, the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force.
- If there is a threat of terrorism or civil disturbance, key local facilities that house government operations or provide essential services to the public will require protection.
- In the event of a terrorist event, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) assumes jurisdiction over crisis management and will be supported by the sheriff's office and other local law enforcement agencies.¹
- Timely and proactive coordination and management of law enforcement resources will save lives, decrease injuries and reduce property damage.

2.2 Assumptions

- Based on the circumstances of the incident, Washington County will be able to provide a reasonable level of law enforcement services through the utilization of existing state and local mutual aid agreements.
- State and Federal support will be forthcoming via the disaster declaration process or other processes outlined in state or federal law. The response of some of these agencies will be almost immediate (e.g., state police) while others will arrive on a more protracted time line ranging from 48-72 hours, or in some events, even longer (e.g., National Guard).

¹ Additional information on terrorism related emergencies is found in the Terrorism Incident Response and Recovery Appendix to the Washington County Emergency Operations Plan.

3 Concept of Operations

3.1 Definitions

Anti-terrorism Activities: 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.

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.

Crisis Management: Measures taken to define the threat and identify criminals, prevent criminal and/or other hazards, resolve criminal incidents, investigate such incidents, and apprehend those responsible. Law enforcement agencies normally take the lead role in crisis management.

Incident: An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response. As used in this plan, the term is intended to describe a range of emergency situations from routine (Type V) to catastrophic (Type I).

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Mutual Aid Agreements: Arrangements between governments or organizations, either public or private, for reciprocal aid and assistance during emergencies where the resources of a single jurisdiction or organization are insufficient, or inappropriate, for the tasks that must be performed to control the situation.

Policy Group: County Commissioners, County Administrator, Sheriff, County Counsel, and County department heads having a policy making role in disaster response and recovery.

Terrorist Incident: A violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political and social objectives.

3.2 General

- Local law enforcement agencies have the primary responsibility for enforcing laws, protecting lives and property and maintaining order. Emergency operations for law enforcement agencies will expand, but not replace, normal duties.
- Law enforcement personnel responding to an incident will use the Incident Command System (ICS) to organize and manage resources which are responding.
- Tasks required of law enforcement during emergency operations include enforcing laws, maintaining order, traffic control and crowd control, to name a few. During emergency situations, law enforcement may be called on to undertake a number of tasks not typically performed on a daily basis including protecting critical facilities and other resources, enforcing curfews and restrictions on the sales of certain products, and controlling access to damaged areas.
- Law enforcement personnel are expected to enforce the laws and regulations during situations in the same way they do on a daily basis.
- During emergency situations, particularly major disasters (Type I or Type II), 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 County may issue an emergency declaration. The County Commissioners may then issue an order or enact an ordinance suspending other ordinances and/or putting into effect temporary emergency regulations. The Legal Annex outlines the types of emergency measures that may be promulgated.

3.3 Disaster Reconnaissance

In the immediate aftermath of an emergency situation or disaster, on-scene Incident Commanders or the EOC staff may request law enforcement units to conduct reconnaissance to identify affected areas and provide an initial assessment 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.

3.4 Evacuation Operations

- Evacuation from a hazard area may be voluntary or conducted pursuant to a mandatory evacuation order from local officials. Law enforcement agencies

have the lead role in planning and facilitating evacuations in both instances. See the Population Protection Annex for more detailed information.

- Evacuation may be expedient or preplanned. Evacuation preplanning should be performed for those geographic areas known to be a risk from specific hazards. Such risk areas include areas subject to recurrent flooding, areas in the inundation path of Scoggins Dam, areas subject to wildland/urban-interface fire with limited means of egress and areas at risk from a release of hazardous materials from facilities that make, use or store such materials.
 - Expedient Evacuation – Expedient evacuations are evacuations that must be conducted with little notice, frequently in response to a request from an Incident Commander at the scene.
 - Preplanned Evacuation – For known risk areas, evacuation preplanning will be conducted and primary and alternate evacuation routes identified as part of the Population Protection Annex. Such evacuation planning involves the emergency management staff and other emergency services. Evacuation routes for the Scoggins Dam inundation area are described in the Dam Failure Appendix. Known hazardous materials risk areas and the evacuation routes from those areas are described in the Hazardous Materials Annex. Other known risk areas and the evacuation routes from those areas are described in the Population Protection Annex. Preplanned evacuations can also include contingency plans that are drawn up after a hazard has struck, such as those for evacuations in the face of a slowly rising flood or an urban interface wildland fire.

The County Commissioners, Administrator or Sheriff will normally initiate preplanned evacuations, or they may be triggered by incident conditions pursuant to the Population Protection Annex. Evacuation plans prepared during a slowly developing incident will typically be implemented at the direction of the on-scene Incident Commander.

- During evacuations, law enforcement will:
 - Work with local transportation and emergency response agencies to determine preferred evacuation routes, based on the status of planned or primary and alternate routes and the current situation.
 - Provide information on evacuation routes to the Public Information Officer (PIO) for dissemination to the public through the media.
 - Direct or request (as appropriate) the use of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and/or Community Notification System (CNS) to notify residents of emergency evacuations.
 - Work with fire and other emergency response agencies to alert those in the affected area who have not been warned by other means.

- Deploy units to direct and control traffic and work with the Department of Land Use and Transportation (DLUT) to deploy signs and other traffic control devices to expedite the flow of traffic and, if time permits, to alter traffic signal timing and implement contra-flow procedures.
- If the evacuation of correctional facilities becomes necessary, provide security support for such operations.
- Notify adjacent jurisdictions that may be affected by the evacuation, preferably before the evacuation commences.
- Monitor traffic flow and resolve problems and report evacuation progress to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Work with public works agencies to ensure removal of disabled vehicles, or those that run out of fuel, from evacuation routes.

3.5 Area Security and Incident Scene Control

- Incident Scene Control - In response to a request from an on-scene Incident Commander, the sheriff's office will provide traffic control and perimeter control at incident scenes, including HazMat spills, major fires and explosions, and other types of incidents.
- Security for Evacuated Areas – During and following 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. Access to such areas may be controlled by roadblocks and, where appropriate, barricades. Access controls will be supplemented by periodic roving patrols, particularly within areas that are readily accessible by persons on foot. (Law enforcement members are not expected to enter specific areas identified as being hazardous to personnel, e. g. hot zones.)
- Use of National Guard or other Military Resources for Area Security or Incident Scene Control – In events where security and scene control may cover a large area, or otherwise drain law enforcement resources, the county may request National Guard (state) resources to supplement local law enforcement and public works resources. If the situation warrants, federal military and other resources may also be activated pursuant to the National Response Framework.
- Access Control and Security for Damaged Areas
 - In areas that have suffered damage, access must be controlled to protect health and safety, as well as to protect property. When the County has issued a local disaster declaration, action should be taken to control re-entry into a stricken area and the movement of people and occupancy of buildings within the disaster area.

- The sheriff's office and local law enforcement agencies will control access to such areas with roadblocks and, where appropriate, barricades. Access controls will 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 as follows:
 - Phase One – Emergency Workers: Admit LE, fire, EMS personnel, utility crews, emergency management personnel, building inspectors, state and federal response agencies and resources, and limited media.
 - Phase Two – Concerned Parties: Homeowners, business owners, insurance agents, contractors making temporary repairs and media as appropriate. The following conditions should prevail before these individuals are authorized to enter the damaged area:
 - The threat that caused the evacuation has been resolved.
 - Sufficient debris has been removed to permit travel and roads and bridges are safe to use.
 - Downed power lines have been removed, ruptured gas lines and sewer lines have been rendered safe; and other significant safety hazards have been eliminated.
 - Structures have been inspected and those unsafe to enter are so marked.
 - Some means of fire protection is available.
 - Phase Three – General Public: No restrictions are in place for this phase.
- Guidance for Personnel Staffing Access Control Points
 - To ensure consistent treatment, personnel staffing access control points shall be provided with clear guidance on who may be admitted to damaged areas in each phase of re-entry. This guidance should be formulated by the law enforcement staff, coordinated by the Policy Group, and enacted by the Board of County Commissioners.
 - A pass or permit system may be implemented to simplify regular ingress and egress. If a pass or permit system is used, passes or permits and appropriate written instructions for their use should be developed by the law enforcement staff, coordinated by the Policy Group, and approved by the Board of County Commissioners. Copies should be provided to all personnel staffing access control points. Identification cards issued by government agencies, utilities, insurance

companies, and the media to their employees will be honored as passes or permits for those individuals, unless questions arise regarding their authenticity.

3.6 Security of Critical Facilities and Other Resources

- A number of public and private facilities 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.
- Security may also be required for certain materials and personnel during some incidents. When there is a credible threat to materials or personnel, law enforcement may be requested to provide security services.
- Shelters and other facilities that benefit affected populations may require security based on a credible threat or other circumstances arising from the incident. Law enforcement will work with shelter and other facility managers to ensure appropriate security is provided.

3.7 Criminal Incident Response

- Crisis Management – Law enforcement agencies have the lead in terrorist and other criminal crisis management activities. Pre-incident crisis management activities include efforts to define the threat, identify terrorists, and prevent criminal acts through such activities as criminal investigation and participation in collaborative initiatives such as the TITAN Fusion Center or the Joint Terrorism Task Force which focus on investigation, intelligence gathering and preemption of criminal activity before it can become an emergency. Post incident crisis management activities include efforts to resolve the incident, investigate it, and apprehend those responsible. The sheriff's office will be the lead county agency for crisis management and will coordinate its efforts with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies as appropriate.
- 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. The lead agencies for crisis management and consequence management should mutually determine when crisis management activities are complete. The lead role in terrorism consequence management may be assigned to one of several local departments or agencies, depending on the

type of incident that has occurred. Law enforcement agencies will typically play a significant supporting role in the conduct of consequence management activities. This may include enforcement of public health orders such as quarantine.

3.8 Crowd Control

In the immediate aftermath of an emergency situation, civil disturbance or disaster, or during recovery operations in and around the disaster or emergency area, on-scene Incident Commanders and/or EOC Operations staff may request that law enforcement personnel be assigned to:

- Control entry into restricted locations or hazard areas.
- Monitor and communicate on crowd and individual behavior.
- Deal with potentially aggressive, abusive or violent behavior.
- Coordinate emergency evacuation of a hazard area.
- Facilitate the entry and exit of authorized personnel into a hazard area.

3.9 Activities by Phase of Emergency Management

3.9.1 Response

- Maintain law and order.
- Direct and manage evacuations.
- Perform traffic control for evacuations (Population Protection Annex) and other appropriate situations.
- Carry out crowd control where needed.
- Provide security for critical facilities, materials, and other resources.
- Provide security for evacuated areas.
- Provide security for shelter and mass care facilities.
- Conduct criminal investigation and counter-terrorism operations.
- Conduct intelligence gathering, analysis and dissemination activities.
- Conduct initial disaster reconnaissance.
- Support other emergency operations.
- Provide assistance with determining appropriate county threat level.
- Implement appropriate actions to coincide with county threat level.

3.9.2 Short-term Recovery

- Maintain law and order.
- Continue security operations as needed.
- Perform traffic control for return of evacuees, if needed.
- Provide access control for damaged areas, issuing passes/permits if required.
- Assist in damage assessment.

3.10 Activity by Incident Level

Whether acting in a lead or supporting role, the law enforcement response will be tied to the scope or severity of an event.

- Type V – An event that is confined to a small area of the County, presents few, if any, operational or policy issues, generates little or no media interest, and can be handled with limited law enforcement resources following standard operating procedures. Coordination with local governments is accomplished through direct contact with impacted/affected agencies and the incident is resolved within one operational period.
- Type IV – A slightly larger or more complex incident, the Type IV incident may require the activation of some Command Staff and General Staff functions. Resources vary from a single unit to several single resources. Type IV incidents are still limited to one operational period. No written incident action plan (IAP) is required except for HAZMAT incidents.
- Type III – An event that will typically be confined to the county, but which has the potential to expand. An Incident Management Team may be required or individual Command and General Staff positions may be activated, as well as Division and Group Supervisor positions. This incident may extend into multiple operational periods requiring a written IAP for each period. A partial activation of the County EOC may be needed.
- Type II – Regional and/or national resources will be required to safely and effectively manage this incident. Most, if not all, Command and General Staff positions are filled. Operations personnel typically don't exceed 200 per operational period, or 500 total. This event will go into multiple operational periods. A written IAP is required for each operational period. The County EOC will be activated as will the County Joint Information Center (JIC) and the County Public Inquiry Center (PIC). The State Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) will likely be activated to support county operations. A federal Joint Field Office (JFO) will be activated if needed to coordinate federal resource support. If the emergency involves actual or suspected terrorism, the FBI's Joint Operations Center (JOC) will be activated to coordinate investigative (i.e., crisis management) activities.

- Type I – An emergency that broadly affects the region, state or even larger portion of the country. Extraordinary policy and operational issues will need to be addressed. Appropriate elements of the National Response Framework will be activated. Law enforcement and other emergency responders are overwhelmed and substantial assistance from the state/federal government is needed. The County EOC will be activated as will the County Joint Information Center (JIC) and the County Public Inquiry Center (PIC). The State Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) will be activated to support county operations. A federal Joint Field Office (JFO) will be activated if needed to coordinate federal resource support. Coordination of law enforcement policy, operational and media issues will be handled at the County EOC. If the emergency involves actual or suspected terrorism, the FBI's Joint Operations Center (JOC) will be activated to coordinate investigative (i.e., crisis management) activities. The incident is expected to go into multiple operational periods and a written IAP is required for each period.

4 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

4.1 General

Law enforcement activities will be coordinated through the Washington County Emergency Operations Center and the Washington County Sheriff's Office Department Operations Center (if activated).

4.2 Task Assignments

4.2.1 The Policy Group will:

Provide high level decision making authority for county and county-wide issues such as authorizing work out of class, controlling wages and costs of goods, imposing curfews and authorizing evacuation orders.

4.2.2 The County EOC will:

- Formulate and implement strategic resource management goals for LE resources assigned to the incident (Incident Commander, Command and General Staff)
- Coordinate disaster reconnaissance efforts and monitor situation status within the county, as well as incidents outside the county, that may generate a request for LE resources (Planning, Operations and Intelligence Sections)
- Monitor the resource status of all LE agencies in the county (Planning and Operations Sections)
- Coordinate resource support for all county LE agencies (Logistics, Operations and Planning Sections)

- Coordinate strategic LE resource management actions with other responding organizations, e.g., FBI, State Police, ODOT (Incident Commander and Operations Section)
- Coordinate intelligence gathering, analysis and dissemination within the county as well as with other law enforcement agencies such as federal law enforcement (FBI Joint Operations Center), the TITAN Fusion Center or the Oregon State Police. (Intelligence Section, Operations Section and Joint Information Center)
- Compile LE resource utilization and cost information (Finance Section)
- Direct activation of the EAS and/or CNS as appropriate as well as support evacuation or other life safety operations (Incident Command and Operations Section)

4.2.3 The Sheriff's Office DOC (when activated) will:

- Manage the intake and dissemination of intelligence information
- Provide tactical control of SO resources (Incident Command, Operations Section and Planning Sections)
- Provide resource support for SO functions (Logistics Section)
- Coordinate actions with EOC (Incident Commander, Operations and Planning Sections)

4.2.4 The Department of Land Use and Transportation DOC will:

- Upon request, control and/or place traffic control devices to facilitate evacuation travel (Operations Section)
- Assist in keeping evacuation routes open (Operations and Logistics Sections)
- Upon request, provide barricades and barriers to restrict entry to evacuated and damaged areas (Operations and Logistics Sections)

4.2.5 The Sheriff's Office will:

- Maintain law and order during emergency situations
- Plan, direct, and control evacuations (see Population Protection Annex)
- Provide security for key facilities
- Protect property in evacuated areas
- Provide access control to damaged areas
- Carry out traffic control when and where needed

- Provide crowd control when needed
- Conduct counter-terrorism and anti-terrorist operations
- Provide security for shelter and mass care operations (See Shelter and Care Annex)
- Enforce quarantine when ordered by the Public Health Officer
- Collect, analyze and disseminate intelligence information
- If necessary, evacuate prisoners from the jail to another suitable facility
- Provide qualified individuals to staff the EOC, SO DOC and ICPs when those facilities are activated
- Support other emergency functions as necessary
- Implement appropriate threat level responses

4.2.6 County Counsel 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.

4.2.7 District Attorney will:

- Continue to exercise statutory authority and provide support to the Sheriff's Office, or other law enforcement agencies as the needs of the incident dictate.

5 Direction and Control

5.1 General

- Routine law enforcement operations will continue during most emergency situations. Direction and control of such operations will be provided by those that normally direct and control day-to-day operations.
- For many emergency situations, an Incident Commander will establish an incident command post (ICP) at the scene and direct and control emergency operations at the incident site from that command post. Law enforcement and other resources committed to the incident will carry out missions assigned by the Incident Commander.
- In some situations, the County EOC may be activated without an Operations Section. 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 senior law enforcement officer will normally direct the combined efforts of local law enforcement agencies from the EOC, receiving general guidance from the Policy Group, and coordinating as necessary with the law enforcement agencies concerned and other emergency functions.

5.2 Incident Command System – EOC/DOC Interface

- If both the EOC or DOC and an ICP are operating, the on-scene 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 Law Enforcement Branch may be activated within the Operations Section in the EOC to attend to and prioritize Law Enforcement resource needs. Additionally, an Intelligence Section may be activated pursuant to the needs of the incident to coordinate the gathering, analysis and dissemination of intelligence information to law enforcement and non-law enforcement resources. The Intelligence section will coordinate with federal, state and local intelligence entities such as the FBI, the Oregon State Police and the TITAN Fusion Center as the needs of the incident and applicable law and inter-agency agreements indicate.
- Both the Law Enforcement Branch and the Intelligence Section will require staffing by qualified staff to be provided by the Sheriff's Office (or other police agencies as provided for in the EOC staffing plan).
- 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 the Direction and Control Annex.

6 Administration and Support

6.1 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 on-scene incident command operations have not been initiated, to the DOC and/or EOC. The on-scene Incident Commander and DOC will forward periodic situation reports to the EOC.

6.2 Records

- Activity Logs - The Incident Commander and, if activated, the DOC/EOC, shall maintain accurate logs recording significant law enforcement activities, the commitment of resources, and other information relating to emergency response and recovery operations.

- Documentation of Costs - Expenses incurred in carrying out certain law enforcement operations during a federally declared disaster are recoverable from FEMA. Additionally, law enforcement expenses incurred in carrying out certain operations for certain hazards, such as radiological accidents or hazardous materials incidents, may be recoverable from the responsible party. Hence, all departments and agencies will maintain records of personnel and equipment used and supplies consumed during large-scale emergency operations.

6.3 Post Incident Review

For large-scale emergency operations, the County will organize and conduct a review of emergency operations in accordance with the guidance provided in the Basic Plan. The purpose of this review is to identify needed improvements in plans, procedures, facilities, and equipment. Law enforcement personnel who participated in the operations will participate in the review.

6.4 Communications

General emergency communications capabilities and connectivity are discussed and outlined in the Communications Annex.

6.5 Resources

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

7 Annex Development and Maintenance

- The Sheriff's Office is responsible for developing and maintaining this annex. Recommended changes to this annex should be forwarded as needs become apparent.
- This annex will be revised and updated in accordance with the schedule outlined in the Basic Plan.
- Departments and agencies assigned responsibilities in this annex are responsible for developing and maintaining standard operating procedures covering those responsibilities.

8 References

- ORS Chapter 206.010 "General duties of Sheriff".
- ORS Chapter 433.108 "Assistance of law enforcement officials in enforcing (public health) orders".
- National Response Framework (<http://www.fema.gov/NRF>)

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