

**Emergency Support Function 13  
Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security**

**ESF Coordinator:**

Grant County Sheriff's Office

**Primary Agencies:**

Grant County Sheriff's Office  
Local City and Town Police Departments

**Support Agencies:**

Multi-Agency Communications Center  
Grant County Emergency Management

**I. INTRODUCTION**

**A. Purpose**

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13 supports local agencies to address public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with emergencies and disasters.

**B. Scope**

This ESF provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing adequate support to authorities for law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities and resources an emergency or disaster situation. This includes normal law enforcement responsibilities such as evacuation and movement of the public away from a hazard area and enforcing limited access to hazardous or isolation areas.

The capabilities within this ESF support incident management requirements including critical infrastructure protection, security planning, technical assistance, and public safety in both pre and post-incident situations. This ESF is typically activated in situations requiring extensive assistance to provide for public safety and security.

**II. POLICIES**

**A.** Local authorities have the primary responsibility for public safety at the local level. The Grant County Sheriff is the chief law enforcement official for the county of Grant and is responsible for all law enforcement activities during a county wide emergency or disaster. In the event that an emergency or disaster is entirely within an incorporated municipality, the chief law enforcement official of that jurisdiction is the Chief of Police. Additional

support and mutual aid may be requested through the state. Grant County Commissioners or Mayors of the incorporated cities and towns contact the Governor's Office to request additional support if necessary.

- B.** Each supporting agency is responsible for managing its assets after receiving direction from the primary agency at the EOC. On-scene assets will be coordinated by Incident Command in conjunction with the EOC for the incident. The agencies, within the limits of their resources and authority, coordinate written agreements with other local, state, federal law enforcement organizations to support essential law enforcement operations. The primary agencies facilitate coordination among supporting agencies to ensure that communication and coordination processes are consistent with incident management missions and objectives.
- C.** In the context of this ESF, local resources include the Grant County Sheriff's Department and reserve officers, and law enforcement agencies of the incorporated cities and towns of Grant County. Other resources include but may not be limited to fire, public safety offices, and emergency medical services, and dispatch organizations.
- D.** Local resources are integrated into the incident command structure using the National Incident Management System principles and protocols.

### **III. SITUATION**

#### **A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards**

Law enforcement, public safety or security, are local government services provided in Grant County. The primary law enforcement resources are paid personnel within the Sheriff's Office and larger municipalities. The paid resources are augmented by reserve law enforcement personnel and the Sheriff's Posse members.

#### **B. Planning Assumptions**

When vital resources become depleted or exhausted, local operations are managed with the resources available. Staffing changes are adjusted to spread the available resources over acceptable hours of emergency operations.

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

#### **A. General**

1. When this ESF is activated, the primary agencies assess public safety and security needs and respond to requests for resources at the EOC. Notification for law enforcement jurisdictions will be coordinated through

the Multi-Agency Communications Center. Mobilization of law enforcement personnel will be coordinated through the EOC.

2. This ESF manages support activities by coordinating the implementation of resources, including law enforcement personnel, for public safety and security to protect the people, property, and critical infrastructure of Grant County. Local law enforcement will seek assistance from outside resources with mutual aid agreements or the Emergency Manager for local or state resources.
3. Primary agencies maintain communications with supporting agencies to determine capabilities and assess the availability of resources and to track those resources as needed.
4. Law enforcement agencies will coordinate with DEM to identify the populations and plan routes for evacuation. It may be necessary to direct evacuees to areas of safety or shelters.
5. Law enforcement establishes or assists in the establishment of the incident command structure including the determination of an Incident Commander and Incident Command Post.
6. Authority for law enforcement may be accepted by the Sheriff when the Police Chief, Mayor or designee chooses to relinquish their authority to the operations directed by the Sheriff.

## **B. Organization**

1. The Grant County Sheriff's Department has primary responsibility for law enforcement operations in Grant County. During an emergency or disaster, their authority continues.
  1. Law enforcement agencies of the incorporated cities and towns have the primary responsibility for law enforcement operations in their respective jurisdictions. During an emergency or disaster, their authority continues.
  3. Law enforcement operations are conducted by county and local agencies within the limits of their resources and authority. In the event additional law enforcement resources are required, they may be requested through local mutual aid.

## **C. Procedures**

1. Law enforcement procedures are outlined in their respective operations and procedures manuals.

2. Some law enforcement procedures may be found in various Emergency Support Functions within this Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

#### **D. Mitigation Activities**

The Grant County Sheriff and local Police Departments establish mutual aid agreements with other law enforcement organizations. The Grant County Sheriff and local Police Departments conduct special planning activities with other agencies, facilities, or community events which require special security, public safety, or traffic control operations. The support agencies in this plan each have their own proactive approaches to risk reduction. Each agency promotes information about prevention and safety. For more information regarding agency specific mitigation strategies, please see The Grant County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, published separately.

#### **E. Preparedness Activities**

The agencies may coordinate in the development of emergency management plans and participate in emergency response training and exercises. They develop their operational procedures for the effective use of resources.

#### **F. Response Activities**

##### **1. Primary Agencies**

Law enforcement agencies assist local authorities with law enforcement operations. The Sheriff/Police Chief will provide liaison personnel to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The liaison personnel coordinate public safety resources from the EOC for operations.

##### **2. Support Agencies**

Emergency Management activates the EOC and issues warnings as necessary. It coordinates emergency public information with the Sheriff and the Public Information Officer (PIO). Fire Services, EMS, and American Red Cross respond to the situation as a normal part of their operations. Grant Mental Healthcare staff may assist with critical incident stress management. MACC Dispatch responds by coordinating information among the response agencies.

#### **G. Recovery Activities**

##### **1. Primary Agencies**

As control is regained, law enforcement agencies can reduce the personnel and resources required for response efforts and will continue public safety and security operations through the recovery period as the situation requires.

## **2. Support Agencies**

Support agencies identify resources to assist with the recovery process, or more information, please see ESF 14: Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation.

## **V. RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **A. Primary Agencies**

In an emergency or disaster, when life, health and property may be threatened, the primary responsibility of law enforcement is the enforcement of laws of the Municipalities, County and State. Other responsibilities include: serving as leaders of the ESF 13 group at the EOC, supporting Incident Management Teams in the field, coordinating activities with support agencies, providing expertise on public safety to the Incident Manager when requested (including evacuations), and ensuring the activities under this ESF are related to the safety and security of the public. For more information on evacuation, please see Appendix A to this ESF.

### **B. Support Agencies**

Support agencies maintain their normal daily functions during the emergency or disaster as much as possible in order to protect the public. They are responsible for coordinating information with the primary agencies. They can also provide subject matter expertise and advice.

## **VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**

Law enforcement agencies will provide their own internal support as much as possible to ensure public safety and security such as vehicles and per diem for staff. Support agencies will provide resources such as traffic control equipment, vehicles and staff.

## **VII. REFERENCES**

*see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP*

## **VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS**

*see Appendix 1 of the Basic CEMP*

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**Emergency Support Functions 13 Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security  
Appendix A  
Evacuation and Movement**

**PRIMARY AGENCY:**

Law Enforcement

**SUPPORT AGENCIES:**

Emergency Management  
Fire Services  
American Red Cross  
Emergency Medical Services  
Mental Health

**I. INTRODUCTION**

**A. Purpose**

To effectively provide for an evacuation of all or part of the local jurisdiction's population to areas of safety or shelter.

**B. Scope**

The intent of this Emergency Support Functions (ESF) is to outline the procedures required to effectively evacuate the population at risk during an emergency or disaster.

**II. POLICIES**

**A.** Law Enforcement and supporting agencies will, within the limits of their resources and authority, coordinate an evacuation of any affected area. The following is a list of written evacuation plans in Grant County:

ESF 10B Annex C, Evacuation Checklist  
The Gorge Amphitheatre Exiting and Evacuation Plan

**B.** Evacuation from an incorporated municipality is a command decision of the Chief Elected Official, or his/her subordinate in charge.

**C.** Areas where evacuation is required for safety will not be opened for reentry until measures to determine safety for the public have been completed. Until this time, only those who apply for re-entry with approval by the Incident Commander of the jurisdiction and those having emergency care responsibilities will be allowed to re-enter.

- D. Consideration for evacuation should be made for wind direction and speed. For evacuation information regarding the Sector 5 Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ), please refer to Emergency Support Function 10B, published separately.

### III. SITUATION

#### A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

Emergencies or disaster situations may occur at any time of the day or night, and may create a need to evacuate citizens as a means to protect life. Evacuations are usually associated with chemical emergencies, floods, radiological releases, civil disturbances, or fires.

#### B. Planning Assumptions

The effects of an emergency or disaster may cause evacuation of the general population within a risk area, which may be a predetermined or an assumed risk area. The effects of the disaster or emergency may be known or may only be perceived to be a risk to human life. Other agencies or organizations; private, public, or volunteer; may join the primary and support agencies who are responsible for carrying out evacuation duties.

### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

#### A. General

1. Law enforcement agencies coordinate with Emergency Management to identify the populations for evacuation.
2. During an event it, may be necessary to call for the orderly evacuation of people to areas of safety or shelter. Events which may cause the need for an evacuation plan are listed in the Hazard Identification Vulnerability Assessment published separately.
3. When the effects of a disaster cause a need for evacuation, it shall be a decision made by the highest ranking official present.
4. Refusal of citizens to participate may occur even though an evacuation order is implemented. Every effort should be made to convince them to evacuate, but there can be no forced evacuation except when it involves the safety of minors, or persons greatly disabled; these individuals may be removed for their own physical protection. Emergency Management will coordinate planning for evacuations of special populations. Grant Mental Healthcare, and other human service agencies may be called to assist in the evacuation process for critical incident stress management.

5. The American Red Cross (ARC) will activate their shelter plan and conduct a registration program of evacuees to provide the information for responding to inquiries from next of kin.
6. Fire and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) will support law enforcement agencies with vehicles, sirens, lights, and loud speakers to be used for notification of the population in emergency evacuation.

## **B. Organization**

1. The Chief Elected Official of any municipality has the authority to order an evacuation from a risk area. Evacuations will be assigned to the law enforcement authority of the jurisdiction.
2. Primary and support agencies have equipment and personnel to assist with the actions described in this ESF.
3. When directed, law enforcement will conduct notification to the public of an evacuation from a risk area, with the support of Fire Services, EMS, ARC, and Emergency Management.

## **C. Procedures**

1. Established routes should offer the quickest way away from the area at risk. Traffic controls need to be established to direct traffic. Road barricading may be required. Use of both lanes of travel may assist the evacuation process.
2. Evacuation from an area of risk should be directed to a place where registration of evacuees can be made to address the concerns of family and friends.
3. Mass care feeding, facility capability, communications, and emergency power should be considered for facilities prior to their use.
4. A system should be established to notify the families of first responders of their safety.
5. For citizens who refuse to evacuate, obtain the names and addresses or location for documentation. Personal information is protected and will not be divulged to the public.

## **D. Mitigation Activities**

### **Primary and Support Agencies**

1. Predetermine evacuation routes for special planning contingency.
2. Develop strategies for signs along evacuation routes.
3. Community development planning review procedures should envision evacuation routing.
4. Provide emergency preparedness information to the population at risk.

## **E. Preparedness Activities:**

### **Primary and Support Agencies**

1. Promote planning activities for evacuation and public education.
2. Conduct evacuation exercises or drills.
3. Identification of special population that may need assistance.
4. Predetermined evacuation routes should be signed.

## **F. Response Activities**

### **Primary and Support Agencies**

1. Collect resources to be used to identify evacuation routes.
2. Notification of the population at risk through the EAS program. Wind directions will determine the routes used for chemical and radiological hazards.

## **G. Recovery Activities**

### **Primary and Support Agencies**

1. Conduct a survey of the evacuated area to evaluate the safety of the area for the re-entry.
2. Coordination of re-entry with the responsible officials for the return of the area to a normal state.

## **V. RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **A. Primary Agency**

1. The decision to evacuate residents and the public is made by the Chief Elected Official. In the event time will not allow contact with the Chief Elected Official, the decision will be made by the Sheriff or the highest ranking official present.
2. Law enforcement determines evacuation routes from a risk area and is responsible for assuring that the population has been notified of the evacuation.
3. Law enforcement ensures that adequate equipment and personnel are utilized to support evacuation.

### **B. Support Agencies**

1. Support law enforcement agencies with vehicles, loud speakers, sirens, and lights to be used for notification of the population to evacuate in a risk area.
2. The American Red Cross (ARC) contracts for facility space to register evacuees and provide shelter and mass care.

## **VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**

- A.** Assure adequate personnel and equipment is used to assist with evacuation. This may include the use of vehicles, loud speakers, personnel, lights, and signage.
- B.** Resources may be coordinated through the EOC.

## **VII. REFERENCES:**

*see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP*

## **VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS:**

*see Appendix 1 of the Basic CEMP*