



ESF 16 – Law Enforcement

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ESF 16 Tasked Agencies	
Primary Agency	Oregon State Police (OSP)
Supporting Agencies	Department of Justice (DOJ) Department of Administrative Services (DAS) Department of Corrections (DOC) Oregon Judicial Department (OJD) Oregon Military Department (OMD)
Adjunct Agency	All Law Enforcement Agencies

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 16 describes how the State of Oregon will coordinate plans, procedures, and resources to support law enforcement activities during a major disaster or incident.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 16 include:

- Establishing procedures for the use of the Oregon National Guard in public safety and security missions requested by local law enforcement agencies.
- Coordinating pre-incident management planning and actions to assist in the prevention or mitigation of threats and hazards. This includes the development of operational and tactical public safety and security plans, the conducting of technical security and/or vulnerability assessments, and deployment of state public safety and security resources in response to specific threats for potential incidents.
- Providing technical assistance related to security planning efforts and conducting technical assessments (e.g. vulnerability assessments, risk analyses, etc.).
- Providing access control/site security to support local efforts to control access to the incident site, critical facilities and/or critical infrastructure.
- Securing the Strategic National Stockpile during deployments to the State of Oregon.
- Providing specialized security resources to include specialized security assets such as traffic barriers; chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosive detection devices; canine units; law enforcement personal protective equipment; etc.

1.3 Related Functions

ESF 16 often works closely with other State ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. The following ESFs support law enforcement related to activities:

- **ESF 1 – Transportation.** Support clearance of emergency transportation routes.
- **ESF 3 – Public Works.** Support crowd and traffic control operations.
- **ESF 13 – Military Support.** Augment civilian law enforcement operations as needed.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Oregon is faced with a number of hazards that may require law enforcement support. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 16 activities include:

- Significant disasters and emergency situations have the ability to damage infrastructure and lifelines that can overwhelm local abilities to meet basic human needs and enforce law and order.
- Law enforcement may be faced with the tremendous challenge in meeting the increased need for public assistance and aid and maintaining community security. This is often exacerbated by the presence of personnel unfamiliar to the area and local customs.
- Emergency situations may lead to increased 911 call volume, injuries and fatalities of civilians, rescue requests, looting, and violent crime.
- Local law enforcement professionals may be preoccupied with securing their own family's situation and unable to fulfil their required functions during an event. This can also lead to increased mental fatigue and stress which can have volatile consequences.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 16 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- General law enforcement problems are compounded by disaster-related community disruption, restriction of movement, impacted communications and facilities, and a shortage of law-enforcement resources.

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- The capabilities of local law enforcement agencies may be quickly exceeded. Supplemental assistance should be requested through local and State emergency management and mutual aid agreements.
- The availability of resources will have a profound effect on agencies' abilities to perform tasked activities.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to state agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 16 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agency

The primary agencies for ESF 16 are the Department of Justice (DoJ) and Oregon State Police (OSP). The DoJ and OSP are responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 16 annex with supporting agencies.
- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure state capability to support ESF 16 activities.
- Provide a representative to the State ECC, when requested, to support ESF 16 activities.
- Facilitate transition to recovery.

3.1.1 Department of Justice

DoJ is responsible for general counsel and supervision of all civil actions and legal proceedings in which the state is a party or has an interest. The DoJ, through the Attorney General, also has full charge and control of all the state's legal business that requires the services of an attorney or legal counsel. Key ESF 16 responsibilities for the DoJ include:

- Facilitate Fusion Center
- Develop and maintain a liaison between local, state and federal law enforcement agencies in Oregon, assisting them in the investigation and suppression of organized criminal activity and encouraging cooperation among those agencies.
- Establish a coordinated system of collecting, storing and disseminating information relating to organized crime.

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- Conduct comprehensive factual studies of organized criminal activity in Oregon, outlining existing state and local policies and procedures with respect to organized crime and formulating and proposing such changes in those policies and procedures as the Department may deem appropriate.
- The Crime Victims Services Division of the DOJ hosts a statewide team of multidisciplinary trained crisis responders to assist in the aftermath of a disaster. The Crisis Response Team (CRT) has the capacity to mobilize on a county or state level to help groups of affected people to cope with immediate crisis reactions and plan for ongoing support in the aftermath of an incident of criminal mass trauma. The Division is also responsible for assisting victims in accessing emergency Crime Victims' Compensation and ensuring that victims' rights notification takes place and that victims' rights are honored. The Division works in collaboration local Victim Assistance and non-profit victim service programs, the FBI Victim Assistance, the Red Cross, DHS Behavioral Health staff and the National Organization for Victims' Assistance (NOVA).

3.1.2 Oregon State Police

OSP is Oregon's primary law enforcement agency and is tasked with protecting the people, property, and natural resources of the state. Key ESF 16 responsibilities for OSP include:

- Develop and maintain a liaison between local, state and federal law enforcement agencies in Oregon, assisting them in the investigation and suppression of organized criminal activity and encouraging cooperation among those agencies.
- Act as an initial incident command agency until the local incident command agency is on-scene, or if no local agency is available.
- Provide limited damage assessment as their duties permit.
- Provide for the protection of life and property, traffic control, crowd control, communications, emergency first aid, site security, and security for vital state facilities and critical infrastructure. Generally, law enforcement within the disaster/emergency area remains the responsibility of local authorities along established jurisdictional boundaries, unless state assistance is requested or required by statute.
- Personnel assigned to the Counter Terrorism Section (CTS) participate in active investigations of international and domestic terrorism, coordination of similar federal and local investigations, involvement in domestic preparedness issues and intelligence matters.

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- Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS): OERS is the primary point of contact by which any public agency provides the state notification of an emergency or disaster, or requests access to state or federal resources. OERS provides a 24-hour service.
- Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS)/ Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) is the focal point and “control agency” for access by law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in Oregon to the online information in the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the interstate law enforcement message switching network, and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), which is operated by a consortium of states. Since CJIS/LEDS computer terminals are located statewide in all law enforcement agencies and most public safety agencies, the system is used to relay critical public safety information both day-to-day and during disasters.
- Medical Examiner Division is the lead agency in the implementation of the Mass Fatalities Incident Annex to this plan. Activation of this annex may occur as the result of a natural disaster, terrorist action, human error, structural failure, epidemic, mass suicide or other occurrence resulting in a number of deaths which overwhelms the local medical examiner’s resources. The goal of this annex is to provide for identification of the deceased, documentation of the cause and manner of death, safeguarding the property of the deceased and to return the property of the deceased and their remains to the next-of-kin.
- OSP operates two Regional Dispatch Centers (RDC). RDC locations are: Salem (northern) and Medford (southern). OSP maintains a presence in the State ECC when it is activated.

3.2 Support Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF.

3.2.1 Department of Administrative Services

DAS is the central administrative agency for the state and is a key partner in ensuring efficient delivery of state services. Key ESF 16 responsibilities for DAS include:

- Provide logistics management and resource support in coordination with ESF 7.
- Provide support by locating, purchasing and coordinating delivery of resources necessary during or after an incident in the state of Oregon which requires a coordinated State response.

ESF 16. Law Enforcement**3.2.2 Department of Corrections**

ODC is responsible for the state's correctional institutions including care and feeding of the prison population. Key ESF 16 responsibilities for ODC include:

- Currently uniformed DOC staff can act as peace officers in the State of Oregon only in response to an inmate escape.
- Limited portions of DOC staff are trained in the following functions:
 - Crisis negotiations
 - Critical incident stress
 - Hostage rescue
 - Inmate/high risk transport
 - Riot suppression
- Provide safe, secure institutions for the State of Oregon

3.2.3 Department of Fish and Wildlife

ODFW is responsible for protecting the state's fish and wildlife and their habitats. Key ESF 16 responsibilities for ODFW include:

- Develop and maintain a liaison between local, state and federal law enforcement agencies in Oregon, assisting them in the investigation and suppression of organized criminal activity and encouraging cooperation among those agencies.

3.2.4 Oregon Military Department

OMD's purpose is to administer, house, equip and train the Oregon National Guard to support the Governor during unrest or natural disaster. Key ESF 16 responsibilities for OMD include:

- Provide law enforcement support when activated by civil authorities.

3.2.5 Oregon Department of Transportation

ODOT is responsible for maintenance of the state's transportation system. Key ESF 16 responsibilities for ODOT include:

- Provide driver and vehicle record information to LEDS.
- Provide traffic control to support law enforcement activities.
- Coordinate security activities with law enforcement for state owned transportation infrastructure.

3.3 Adjunct Agency

Adjunct agencies are organizations that may not be part of state government but have direct role in the function.

No adjunct agencies have been identified for ESF 16 at this time.

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

The State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, including ESF 16, is developed under the authority of Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 401 which assigns responsibility for the emergency services system within the State of Oregon to the Governor (ORS 401.035). The Governor has delegated the responsibility for coordination of the state's emergency program, including coordination of recovery planning activities to the Oregon Military Department, Office of Emergency Management (OEM; ORS 401.052). OEM, in turn, has assigned responsibility for coordination of the implementation of ESF 16 to the primary and supporting agencies identified above.

Additionally, Executive Order (EO)-14-**XX** establishes a Disaster Management Framework to facilitate Oregon's response and recovery actions and provides a flexible instrument for execution of prudent policy and decision-making. The EO establishes the Governor's Disaster Cabinet and Economic Recovery Councils that will serve as the policy making body during a large scale or catastrophic disaster in Oregon.

All ESF 16 activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

4.2 Activation

When a disaster occurs that results in a Governor's declaration, the OEM Executive Duty Officer will activate the State ECC and establish communications with leadership and ascertain initial size up to determine an ECC staffing plan and set up operational periods. If the incident requires significant coordination of communications activities, a notification will be made to the DoJ and OSP requesting activation of ESF 16. DoJ and OSP will coordinate with supporting agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the ECC and will activate Agency Operations Centers as appropriate. DoJ and OSP and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the ECC and facilitate ESF 16 activities.

4.3 ECC Operations

When ESF 16 is staffed in the ECC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

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- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and community partners.
- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to health and medical care needs.
- Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for, ECC briefings including Disaster Cabinet and Economic Recovery briefings.
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 16 actions to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 16 actions.
- Share ESF 16 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.
- Coordinate ESF 16 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

5 ESF Development and Maintenance

DoJ and OSP will be responsible for coordinating regular review and maintenance of this ESF Annex. Each primary and supporting agency will be responsible for developing plans and procedures that address assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

Appendix A – ESF 16 Plans and Resources

Appendix B – ESF 16 Work Plan

Appendix A ESF 16 Work Plan

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Action	Responsible Department	Point of Contact	Priority	Timeline	Status
Conduct a planning workshop with tasked state agencies to validate the ESF 8 Annex	DoJ/OSP in coordination with assigned supporting agencies	TBD	High	2015	To be completed

Appendix B ESF 16 Resources

State

- State of Oregon Cascadia Subduction Zone Catastrophic Earthquake and Tsunami Operations Plan

Federal

- National Response Framework, ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services