Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13
Law Enforcement & Security

Primary Agency
Albuquerque Police Department
Purpose:
1. The overall coordination of the command and control framework of the City, state, and federal law enforcement personnel and equipment in support of emergency response and recovery operations.
2. This function provides for the timely and coordinated efforts of law enforcement personnel for public safety and protection. Activities which relate to evacuation, curfew, traffic management, crowd control, security and other extra-ordinary law enforcement functions are necessary to provide for the safety and welfare of the public.

Primary:
- Albuquerque Police Department

Support:
- Albuquerque Aviation Police
- Albuquerque Public Schools Police Department
- Albuquerque City Security
- Bernalillo County Sheriff’s Department
- University of New Mexico Police Department
- New Mexico State Police

Likely Tasks:
- Staff the Law Enforcement Group in the EOC Operations Section.
- Ensure the operation of dispatch and reporting systems.
- Provide alternate communication links.
- Determine condition and status of City law enforcement resources.
- Support damage assessment activities.
- Ensure the operation of police dispatch and reporting systems.
- Provide alternate communication links if necessary.

Likely Tasks Continued:
- Coordinate activities with the National Guard, state law enforcement personnel, and/or federal military officials if such organizations are providing support in affected areas.
- Organize and direct law enforcement activities.
- Ensure public safety and welfare are being implemented through such actions as:
  - Evacuation.
  - Crowd control.
  - Traffic control.
  - Property protection.
  - Security at designated facilities.
  - Incident perimeter control.
- Coordinate security for:
  - City-County facilities.
  - Evacuated areas.
  - Supply distribution points.
- Respond to mutual aid requests of other jurisdictions if requested.
- Determine present and future need for law enforcement, security and other on-scene resources.

State of New Mexico

Primary:
- NM Department of Public Safety New Mexico, State Police

Support:
- Office of the Attorney General
- Department of Public Safety, Motor Transportation Police
- Department of Agriculture, Livestock Board
- Department of Corrections
- Department of Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources
- Department of Game and Fish
- Department of Homeland Security & Emergency Management
- Department of Military Affairs

Likely Actions:
- Facility and resource security
- Security planning and technical resource assistance
- Public safety and security support
- Support to access, traffic, and crowd control

Federal Government

Primary:
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Justice

Support:
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Justice
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- Environmental Protection Agency
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- Social Security Administration
- U.S. Postal Service

Likely Actions:
- Coordinates and provides support to state and local authorities to include non-investigative/non-criminal law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities and resources.
- Assesses public safety and security needs, and respond to requests for federal resources and planning/technical assistance.
- Supports incident management requirements including force and critical infrastructure protection, security planning and technical assistance, technology support, and public safety in both pre-incident and post-incident situations.
I. Introduction.

A. PURPOSE.

The purpose of the CABQ Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) ESF #13 Annex is to provide coordinated Law Enforcement and Security capabilities for disaster prevention, protection, preparedness, response, and recovery through maximized use of available resources and personnel across all mission areas.

B. SCOPE.

1. ESF #13 provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing support to city, private sector, and non–governmental/community organization emergency efforts; and/or support to other ESFs, consisting of law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities and resources during potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated response.

2. ESF #13 responsibilities include:

   • Facility and resource security.
   • Infrastructure protection.
   • Security planning and technical resource assistance.
• Public safety and security support.
• Support to access, traffic, evacuation, and crowd control.

C. ASSUMPTIONS.

1. Major emergency situations, may require law enforcement (LE) and other security services beyond the scope of the day-to-day emergency response capabilities. These responsibilities include maintenance of law and order, traffic control, and crowd control. Local agencies will have the primary responsibility for routine law enforcement and support groups will assist in traffic and crowd control.

2. During an evacuation, traffic control personnel may be needed to ensure an orderly flow of traffic.

3. The concentration of large numbers of people in shelters during an evacuation may necessitate a law enforcement presence to maintain orderly conduct.

4. Extra patrols/surveillance will be needed in evacuated areas to prevent looting and protect property.

5. When shelters, donation centers, distribution centers, immunization centers or other emergency related facilities are operating; there is a need for a law enforcement security presence plus security during non-operational hours as well.

6. The availability of resources will have a profound effect on agencies ability to perform mission tasks.

7. Depending on the threat, law enforcement’s role may include enforcing public health orders, securing the perimeter of contaminated areas, securing health care facilities, controlling crowds, investigating scenes of suspected biological terrorism, and protecting national stockpiles of vaccines or other medicines.

8. All of these activities may have to be accomplished with a greatly diminished workforce, as officers and their families may become infected and ill, and some personnel may determine that the risk of continuing to report to work is just too great to themselves or their families.

9. Due to an already overwhelmed road network, during a disaster or major incident, rapid access will be severely limited, supplies and mutual aid may have difficulty reaching the scene and patients and evacuees may have difficulty moving to hospitals or shelters.
D. POLICIES.

1. Activation of ESF #13 will be determined by the Albuquerque Office of Emergency Management (OEM) Director or designee based on the needs of the incident.

2. If and when city resources have been or are expected to be exhausted or overwhelmed, additional support and assistance can be requested by the CABQ EOC.

II. Concept Of Operations.

A. GENERAL.

1. During times of emergency, law enforcement agencies will be called upon to expand their operations. Existing mutual aid agreements will generally be able to augment and satisfy a temporary increase in local needs. If local capabilities are exceeded, support may be available from state and federal law enforcement groups.

2. The CABQ Field Service Bureau East Zone Major is responsible for coordination of operations in this ESF.

3. When local law enforcement resources are exhausted, supplemental assistance may be requested through the local and state emergency management resource structure.

4. Law enforcement units provided by other levels of government will remain under the administrative control of the parent agency while they may be under the operational control of the requesting agency or Incident Management Team.

5. In order to facilitate coordination between and among the participating units and agencies, the Incident Command System will be utilized.

6. The Incident Commander, regardless of rank, has the authority to request support and assistance from mutual aid partners through the CABQ EOC.

7. Law enforcement agencies will utilize their normal communications networks.

B. RESPONSE ORGANIZATION & STRUCTURE.

1. Organizational Chart.

   • ESF #13 is positioned within the Emergency Services Branch during EOC activation, each ESF under Logistics section will be led by a CABQ representative carrying out their ESF role.
The Organizational Structure of the Emergency Services Branch
### C. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pre–Emergency</strong></td>
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| • Primary and support departments will collaborate with the Office of Emergency Management to:  
  – Maintain this Emergency Support Function (ESF).  
  – Maintain inventories of resources and equipment.  
  – Participate in drills, exercises.  
  – Develop emergency action checklists.  
  – Develop procedures and policies for use in dealing with civil disorders, terrorist activity, and other law enforcement–intensive emergencies.  
  – Develop and maintain mutual aid agreements as required. |
| **Emergency** |
| • When notified of an emergency situation, send response teams/personnel, equipment, and vehicles to the emergency scene or other location, as appropriate.  
  – Maintain law and order.  
  – Identify an Incident Commander (IC) and establish an Incident Command Post(s) (ICP) if appropriate; assigns appropriate personnel to IC staff.  
  – Perform IC duties at the emergency scene, if appropriate.  
  – Notify the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) Duty Officer of the situation, if the original notification did not come from the EOC.  
  • Send an agency representative to the CABQ EOC, as requested, when the EOC has been activated during an emergency; or automatically for prescheduled activations according to established procedures.  
  • Manage law enforcement resources and coordinate law enforcement field operations. Duties may include:  
    – Enforce emergency orders.  
    – Provide mobile units for warning operations.  
    – Augment emergency communications.  
    – Direct and control traffic during emergency operations.  
    – Crowd control.  
    – First aid.  
    – Search and rescue.  
    – Support damage assessment activities.  
    – Deploy personnel to provide security for emergency teams (Fire and EMS) operating in hostile or potentially hostile environments.  
  • Provide security to key facilities: incident sites, critical facilities, damaged property, Mass Care, Housing & Human Services/shelter sites and staging areas. |
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<td>• Provide security in the area affected by the emergency to protect public and private property.</td>
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<td>• Evacuation:</td>
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<td>– Assist in the evacuation of people at risk in and around the emergency scene.</td>
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<td>– Provide security, patrol evacuated areas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>– Control access to the scene of the emergency or the area that has been evacuated.</td>
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<tr>
<td>– Support other public safety activities as required.</td>
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<td>– Request assistance through the New Mexico Enforcement Mutual Aid Agreement as necessary.</td>
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<td>– Supply distribution points.</td>
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<td>• Maintain records of cost and expenditures to accomplish this ESF and forward them to the EOC Finance/ Administration Section Chief.</td>
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<td>• Respond to mutual aid requests of other jurisdictions if requested.</td>
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### PRIMARY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS BY PHASE

#### ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT

| Recovery Actions | • Return equipment and vehicles to pre–incident operational condition.  
• Document expenditures and provide to Finance Section  
• Participate in After Action Reviews |

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### D. SUPPORT ORGANIZATION’S RESPONSIBILITIES AND TASKS.

#### SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS’ RESPONSIBILITIES AND TASKS

| Albuquerque Aviation Police | • Provide personnel, equipment, supplies, and other resources needed to assist in law enforcement activities as requested.  
• Provide the Law Enforcement Group Supervisor with frequent updates as to the status of fire activities.  
• Record costs and expenditures and forward them to this ESF’s Group Supervisor. |
| Albuquerque Public Schools Police Department | • Coordinate security at designated areas.  
• Provide traffic management and access control  
• Provide emergency communications.  
• Dispatch resources as requested.  
• Upon request, provide assistance in security of designated recovery facilities.  
• Participate in after-action review |
| Albuquerque City Security | • Provide damage assessment and situation reports to the EOC  
• Coordinate security at designated areas.  
• Provide traffic management and access control  
• Provide emergency communications.  
• Dispatch resources as requested.  
• Upon request, provide assistance in security of designated recovery facilities.  
• Participate in after-action reviews |
| Bernalillo County Sheriff’s Department | • Participate in planning, training, and exercises.  
• Provide damage assessment and situation reports to the EOC  
• Coordinate security at designated areas.  
• Provide traffic management and access control  
• Provide emergency communications.  
• Dispatch resources as requested.  
• Upon request, provide assistance in security of designated recovery facilities. |
## SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS’ RESPONSIBILITIES AND TASKS

| University of New Mexico Police Department | • Participate in after-action review.  
• As appropriate, identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents  
• Participate in planning, training, and exercises  
• Upon request, provide assistance in security of designated facilities.  
• Upon request, provide assistance in site(s) access and control.  
• Upon request, provide assistance to evacuations (control points, traffic management).  
• Provide security for county facilities for which they have responsibility.  
• Provide assistance for security of other designated facilities (e.g., service centers). |
| --- | --- |
| New Mexico State Police | • Coordinate security at designated areas.  
• Provide traffic management and access control  
• Dispatch resources as requested.  
• Upon request, provide assistance in security of designated recovery facilities.  
• Participate in after-action review.  
• As appropriate, identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents  
• Participate in planning, training, and exercises  
• Upon request, provide assistance in security of designated facilities.  
• Upon request, provide assistance in site(s) access and control.  
• Upon request, provide assistance to evacuations (control points, traffic management).  
• Provide security for facilities for which they have responsibility.  
• Provide assistance for security of other designated facilities (e.g., service centers). |
E. LIFE SAFETY ASSESSMENT.

An initial EOC priority is to gather as much intelligence about the extent of damage as soon as possible. Law enforcement personnel will report the need for rescue, the numbers of deceased or injured, damage to buildings, public facilities such as roads and bridges, and utilities to their dispatchers as they encounter them. These reports will be compiled and immediately communicated to the EOC.

F. EVACUATION.

1. Law enforcement officers will implement evacuation orders due to unsafe buildings, fire danger, or hazardous materials. Law enforcement officers will take lawful actions necessary to save lives and property.

2. Evacuation will be coordinated with the EOC to ensure the evacuees are moved to an appropriate shelter, and ensure that the City provides for the needs of special populations and individuals. The Law Enforcement & Security ESF #13 will ensure appropriate law enforcement support.

3. Evacuation will be conducted by implementing the City Evacuation Strategy.

G. FIELD OPERATIONS.

1. Law enforcement agencies will establish inner and outer perimeters to secure an emergency scene. A policy of limited access to the emergency area will be rigidly enforced to ensure the safety and well-being of the community. Movement into and out of the area will be requested through established command posts. In some cases, access inside the perimeter will be logged at a central entry point.

2. Law Enforcement officers will remain in their assigned areas and assist rescue workers and the population in general as much as possible. Officers will use their best judgment in determining if the efforts of volunteers are safe and are resulting in beneficial activities.

3. Security will be provided for essential facilities if required, and law enforcement will assist the fire agencies in restricting access to unsafe buildings or areas.

4. Field emergency actions include:
   - Directing and controlling traffic during emergency operations.
   - Assisting in the evacuation of people at risk in and around the emergency scene.
   - Controlling access to the scene of the emergency or the area that has been evacuated.
• Providing security in the area affected by the emergency to protect public and private property.

5. Hazardous Materials Response:

• Law Enforcement units responding to a hazardous material incident will ensure that they have a full understanding of the Incident Commander’s assessment of the situation and that they take full and proper precautions to protect themselves.
• Only personnel having proper training should be deployed to a hazardous material incident.

III. Response Actions.

A. NOTIFICATION.

Upon notification by CABQ OEM Director or designee of an incident, the ESF coordinator will notify support departments and organizations of potential need for ESF #13 response in accordance with ESF #13 procedures and checklists. Notification may occur via landline, cell phones, electronic means, and/or two–way radios.

B. ACTIVATION.

Activation of ESF #13 will be determined by the OEM Duty officer, by the OEM Director or by request of the ESF responding agent based on the needs of the incident.

C. ONGOING ACTIVITIES.

1. ESF #13 departments and organizations participate in activities throughout the emergency management cycle:

   a. Implement this Law Enforcement & Security ESF by assuming the position of Law Enforcement Group Supervisor within the EOC Operations Section.

   b. Coordinate response to identify incident sites requiring law enforcement and security services.

   c. Ensure the operation of dispatch and reporting systems.

   d. Provide alternate communication links if necessary.

   e. Determine condition and status of CABQ Police Department resources.
f. Determine present and future need for law enforcement, security and other on-scene resources.

D. DEACTIVATION.

1. The EOC will be deactivated or the response level will be lowered when the event needs have decreased. Deactivation or change in response level may also occur as a result of a transition of the EOC mission from response to recovery. EOC activation status may be changed when determined appropriate by the EOC Manager.

2. Upon EOC deactivation, ESF #13 responsibilities will either be deactivated or assumed by an appropriate department. Once the decision to deactivate the EOC has been reached, the following activities may be necessary:

   - Complete or transfer remaining coordinating activities to the appropriate department operation center (DOC) or ESF(s).
   - Coordinate the physical closing of the EOC, to include staff release, equipment pack up, return and inventory.
   - Coordinate the release of a public deactivation announcement with the JIC.
   - Provide deactivation information and a final status report to all involved response departments and/or coordinating and supporting ESF departments.

IV. ATTACHMENTS AND REFERENCES.

A. ATTACHMENTS.

None.

B. REFERENCES.

None.

C. PROVISO.

1. This support annex has been prepared in accordance with the standards of the National Incident Management System and other Federal and State requirements and standards for emergency plans applicable of the plan’s preparation date.
2. The plan provides a broad planned framework for response and recovery; it is intended for use in further development for response capabilities, implementation of training and exercises, and defining the general approach to incident response. The actual response to an incident is dependent on:

   a. The specific conditions of the incident, including incident type, geographic extent, severity, timing, and duration.

   b. The availability of resources for response at the time of the incident.

   c. Decisions of incident command staff and political leadership.

   d. Actions taken by neighboring jurisdictions, the State, and the Federal Government.

   e. These and other factors may result in unforeseen circumstances, prevent the implementation of plan components, or require actions that are significantly different from those described in the plan.