



Annex G - Public Safety and Security

PVAMU Annex G - Public Safety and Security

Record of Changes

Change #	Date	Part Affected	Date Posted	Who Posted

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A. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to define the organization, operational concepts, responsibilities and procedures needed to fulfill emergency public safety and security requirements.

B. Situation and Assumptions

1. Situation

- a. Public safety and security organizations are expected to continue their efforts to protect lives and property during emergencies.
- b. During large-scale emergencies, public safety and security agencies may be required to expand the scope of their operations and undertake certain tasks their personnel do not normally perform.
- c. Large-scale disasters may adversely impact public safety and security personnel, equipment and facilities.

2. Assumptions

- a. During large-scale emergencies, some routine public safety and security activities may be reduced or suspended temporarily to meet the resource requirements of the emergency response efforts.
- b. During large-scale evacuations, public safety and security support may be needed to control traffic. In the aftermath of an evacuation, security must be provided for any shelters and areas that have been evacuated to protect life and property.
- c. In the aftermath of a disaster, it may be necessary to control access to damaged/unsafe areas to protect public health and safety, as well as to deter theft.
- d. If there is a threat of terrorism or civil disturbance, key facilities may require additional protection.

C. Concept of Operations

1. General

- a. Local law enforcement agencies have the primary responsibility for enforcing laws and protecting life and property during emergencies. Law enforcement resources include:
 - i. PVAMU Police Department
 - ii. City of Prairie View Police Department
 - iii. Waller County Sheriff's Department
 - iv. Texas Department of Public Safety
- b. Public Safety and Security response operations are conducted in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

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- c. Many of the tasks required of law enforcement during emergency operations are simply an expansion of normal daily responsibilities. Such responsibilities include enforcing laws, maintaining order, traffic control and crowd control.
 - d. During emergencies, law enforcement may be required to undertake tasks not typically performed on a daily basis. Such tasks may include protecting key facilities, enforcing curfews and controlling access to unsafe areas.
- 2. Implementation of NIMS/ICS
 - a. The first official responder on the scene of an emergency should initiate the ICS and establish an ICP. As other responders arrive, the individual most qualified to deal with the specific situation should serve as the IC. The IC will direct and respond to resource needs and designate emergency operating areas.
 - b. During major emergencies, it may be necessary to transition from the normal ICS structure to a multi-agency 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 resources and technical support, research problems, provide information to senior administrators, disseminate emergency public information, and perform other tasks to support on-scene operations.
- 3. Law Enforcement
 - a. Law enforcement personnel are expected to enforce the laws during emergencies as they normally would to the extent practicable.
 - b. During emergencies, particularly major disasters, some emergency regulations may be put into effect on a temporary basis.
- 4. Evacuation Operations
 - a. 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 upon issuing a local disaster declaration. The county judge or mayor may also take subsequent action to control re-entry, curtail movement, and deny building occupancy within a disaster area. Law enforcement agencies have the lead role in planning and conducting evacuations.
 - b. Evacuation may be expedient or preplanned. Evacuation preplanning should be performed for those geographic areas known to be at risk from specific hazards. Such areas of known risk include hurricane risk areas, areas prone to flooding and areas at risk from a release of hazardous materials.
 - i. Expedient Evacuation: Expedient evacuations are those conducted with little notice, frequently in response to a request from the IC at the scene.

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- ii. Preplanned Evacuation: For known risk areas, evacuation preplanning will be conducted and primary and alternate evacuation routes identified as part of the 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 N - Hazardous Materials Response.
- iii. 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. Provide information on evacuation routes to the Public Information Officer (PIO) for dissemination to the public through the media.
 - 3. Alert those in the affected area who have not been warned by other means.
 - 4. Direct and control traffic.
 - 5. If time permits, deploy signs and other traffic control devices to expedite the flow of traffic.
 - 6. Notify adjacent jurisdictions that may be affected by the evacuation, preferably before the evacuation begins.
 - 7. Monitor traffic flow and resolve problems.
 - 8. Report the progress of the evacuation to the EOC.
 - 9. For large-scale evacuations, ensure that there are provisions for the removal of disabled vehicles in a timely manner.

5. Warning

- a. The University has several warning mechanisms available for use; including the Panther Alert System, blast email and electronic signs.
- b. Law enforcement agencies may be required to disseminate emergency warnings to people who cannot be reached by primary warning systems. Units equipped with sirens and public address systems can be used. In some cases, door-to-door warning may be necessary.

6. Incident Scene Control and Area Security

- a. Incident Scene Control: Upon the request of the IC, UPD will provide traffic control and perimeter control at incident scenes; including hazmat spills (safety permitting), major fires, explosions and other types of emergency incidents.
- b. Security for Evacuated Areas: In an evacuation, the security of evacuated areas is an important consideration. Experience has shown that law enforcement agencies must provide security in evacuated areas to minimize looting. Access to such areas should be controlled by roadblocks/barricades.

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Access controls should be supplemented by patrols if that can be done safely.

- c. Access Control and Security for Damaged Areas: In areas that have suffered severe damage, access should be controlled to protect health and safety, as well as to protect property. Access to such areas should be controlled by roadblocks/barricades. Access controls should be supplemented by patrols if that can be done safely. Re-entry to damaged areas will generally be conducted in three phases:
 - i. Phase One – Emergency Workers: Admit police, fire, EMS, utility crews, emergency management personnel, building inspectors and state and federal response agencies.
 - ii. Phase Two – Concerned Parties: Admit homeowners, business owners, insurance appraisers, media and contractors making repairs if the following conditions are met.
 - 1. The threat that caused the evacuation has been resolved.
 - 2. Access ways are safe to use.
 - 3. Significant safety hazards have been eliminated.
 - 4. Structures have been inspected and those unsafe to enter are so designated.
 - 5. Some means of fire protection is available.
 - iii. Phase Three – General Public.
- d. Guidance for Personnel Staffing Access Control Points
 - i. To ensure consistent treatment, personnel staffing access control points shall be provided with clear written guidance on who may be admitted to damage areas in each phase of re-entry.
 - ii. A pass or permit system may be implemented to simplify frequent ingress and egress. If a pass or permit system is used, passes or permits and appropriate written instructions for their use should be developed. Copies should be provided to all personnel staffing access control points.

7. Security of Key Facilities

- a. Certain facilities must remain in operation during and after emergencies to provide essential services. When there is a credible threat to such facilities that may disrupt provision of essential services, law enforcement may be requested to provide security.
- b. In the event of a credible threat of terrorist activity in the State of Texas, the State Operations Center may request increased security personnel at critical infrastructure sites.

8. Terrorism Incident Response

- a. Crisis Management: Law enforcement agencies have the lead role in terrorism crisis management activities. Pre-incident crisis management

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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.

- b. **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.
9. **Disaster Reconnaissance:** In the immediate aftermath of an emergency, the Incident Commander 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.
10. **External Assistance:** If local law enforcement resources and those available through inter-local agreements are insufficient to deal with an emergency, local officials may request support from the State using the procedures outlined in Section V of the Basic Plan. Cities must seek assistance from their county before requesting resource assistance from the State.
11. **Actions by Phases of Emergency Management**
 - a. **Prevention**
 - i. Maintain a local warning system.
 - ii. Carry out hazard mitigation activities.
 - b. **Preparedness**
 - i. Review and update plans and procedures.
 - ii. Identify preplanned evacuation routes for known risk areas and prepare traffic control plans.
 - iii. Identify key facilities and determine possible security requirements given various scenarios.
 - iv. Develop communications systems that allow for connectivity of all agencies that may respond pursuant to mutual aid agreements or responsibilities.
 - v. Train law enforcement personnel to conduct emergency operations.
 - vi. Conduct drills and exercises to test plans, procedures and training.

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c. Response

- i. Maintain law and order.
- ii. Carry out warning protocols.
- iii. Perform traffic control for evacuations.
- iv. Carry out crowd control as needed.
- v. Provide security for key facilities.
- vi. Provide security for evacuated areas.
- vii. Provide security for shelter facilities.
- viii. Conduct initial disaster reconnaissance.
- ix. Support other emergency operations.

d. Recovery

- i. Continue security operations as needed.
- ii. Perform traffic control for return of evacuees, if needed.
- iii. Provide access control for damaged areas.
- iv. Assist in damage assessment.

D. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

1. General: The normal emergency organization described in the EOP will plan and carry out safety and security operations.

2. Task Assignments

a. The Prairie View A&M University Police Department will:

- i. Maintain law and order during emergencies.
- ii. Plan, direct and control evacuations.
- iii. Provide security for key facilities.
- iv. Protect property in evacuated areas.
- v. Provide access control to damaged areas.
- vi. Carry out traffic control as needed.
- vii. Provide crowd control as needed.
- viii. Carry out warning protocols.
- ix. Manage the local emergency communications network.
- x. Support search and rescue operations.
- xi. Assist in hazmat incidents.
- xii. Provide security for shelter facilities.

b. The Incident Commander will:

- i. Establish an Incident Command Post (ICP) and control and direct emergency response resources at the incident scene from that ICP to resolve the incident.
- ii. Provide an initial incident assessment, request resources as needed and provide periodic updates to the EOC.

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- iii. Determine and implement initial protective actions for emergency responders and the public in the vicinity of the incident site.

E. Direction and Control

1. General

- a. Routine law enforcement operations may continue during some emergencies. Direction and control of such operations will be by those that normally direct and control day-to-day operations.
 - b. For most emergencies, 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 present should serve as the Incident Commander. Hence, for incidents that primarily involve a law enforcement matter, the senior law enforcement officer present will typically serve as the Incident Commander.
 - c. 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 senior law enforcement officer will normally direct the combined efforts of local law enforcement agencies from the EOC, receiving general guidance from the County Judge and/or Mayor(s), and coordinating as necessary with the law enforcement agencies concerned and other emergency functions.
 - d. 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.
- 2. Incident Command Post / 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.
 - 3. Continuity of Government: The line of succession for the PVAMU Police Chief is Police Captain, Police Lieutenant's, and Police Sergeant's.

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F. Readiness Levels

1. Readiness Level IV – Normal Conditions
 - a. Review and update plans and SOPs.
 - b. Maintain a list of law enforcement resources.
 - c. Develop and update a list of key facilities that may require security during emergencies.
 - d. Maintain and periodically test equipment.
 - e. Conduct appropriate training, drills and exercises.
 - f. Identify potential evacuation, traffic control and security issues and estimate law enforcement requirements.
2. Readiness Level III – Increased Readiness
 - a. Check readiness of law enforcement equipment, supplies and facilities.
 - b. Correct equipment, supplies and facilities.
 - c. Correct shortages of essential supplies.
 - d. Update incident notification and staff contact information.
 - e. Notify key personnel of possible emergency operations.
 - f. Update information on key facilities and related security requirements.
3. Readiness Level II – High Readiness
 - a. Alert personnel of possible emergency duty.
 - b. Place selected personnel and equipment on standby.
 - c. Identify personnel to staff the EOC and ICP in the event that they are activated.
 - d. Communicate with other appropriate local agencies.
4. Readiness Level I – Maximum Readiness
 - a. Mobilize selected law enforcement personnel.
 - b. Consider precautionary staging of equipment or personnel to improve response time.
 - c. If an evacuation is to take place, activate traffic control plans and deploy traffic control resources.
 - d. Deploy law enforcement representative(s) to the EOC if activated.
 - e. Provide increased security at key facilities if needed.

G. Administration and Support

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 an IC operation has not been established, to the EOC. The Incident Commander will forward periodic reports to the EOC. Pertinent information will be incorporated into the Initial Emergency Report and the periodic Situation Report that is prepared and

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disseminated to key officials, other affected jurisdictions, and state agencies during major emergency operations.

2. Records

- a. 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.
 - b. 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. Hence, all departments and agencies will maintain records of personnel and equipment used and supplies consumed during large-scale law emergency operations.
3. Post Incident Review: Following large-scale emergency operations, the University shall organize and conduct a review of emergency operations. The purpose of this review is to identify needed improvements in this annex, procedures, facilities, and equipment. To the extent possible, law enforcement personnel who participated in the operations should participate in the review.
 4. Communications: General emergency communications matters are discussed in the communications annex.
 5. Resources: A listing of resources is provided in the resource management annex.

H. Annex Development and Maintenance

1. The Chief of Police is responsible for developing and maintaining this annex. Recommended changes to this annex should be forwarded as the need becomes apparent.
2. This annex will be revised and updated as noted in the EMP.
3. Departments and agencies assigned responsibilities in this annex are responsible for developing and maintaining SOPs covering those responsibilities as appropriate.

I. References

1. Annex A – Warning
2. Annex D - Evacuation