



LAW ENFORCEMENT SECTOR BLACK SKY GUIDEBOOK V 1.0

ABSTRACT

The Law Enforcement Sector Black Sky Guidebook reflects collective input from numerous law enforcement agencies for planning resilience and cross-sector coordination needed for long duration, multi-region power outages. This peer-reviewed document is designed as a resource for the Law Enforcement community addressing critical Black Sky resilience needs for maintaining civil order and public safety and security.

John Lile, Reviewed 27 Mar2019

V 1.0

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Role of the EPRO Law Enforcement Sector Black Sky Guidebook

This Guidebook is designed to provide an evolving framework for recommended guidelines to manage risks of long duration, multi-region power outages associated with emerging “Black Sky” hazards.

This Guidebook will be consistently updated and reviewed using the EPRO Law Enforcement Sector Steering Committee process through consultation with sector professionals and managers. This Guidebook contains the latest consolidated school of thought on the unique challenges posed by wide area, long duration outages. It provides guidelines to help individual entities strengthen their own resilience measures, develop focused operational plans and assess external support needed to address these severe hazard scenarios.

Sector Background

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, there are approximately 17,985 federal, state, county, tribal and city police departments in the United States employing 1.1 million people of which 765,000 are sworn. 49 percent of the departments employ fewer than 10 officers. There are estimated to be 251 full time officers per 100,000 population in the United States.

Law enforcement functions are broken down into three (3) major functions consisting of Order Maintenance, Law Enforcement and Services.

Order Maintenance: maintaining public order and preventing behaviors that harm other community members.

Law Enforcement: exercising the powers delegated to enforce statutes and ordinances to investigate and apprehend offenders.

Services: consist of an array of services from directing traffic, working traffic accidents, motorist assistance, finding lost property or providing physical security for government-owned property.

- Law enforcement may be called upon to protect critical infrastructure identified by the Department of Homeland Security from vandalism or physical attack.
- Provide security at community shelters
- Enable the free flow of interstate commerce by maintaining traffic movement on the interstate and U.S. designated highways.

State, county, tribal and city police departments have general police authority delegated by state legislatures, county, tribal and city governments. Local governmental bodies and chief law enforcement executives set enforcement strategies within the parameters of federal court decisions, state law and local ordinances.

Federal law enforcement is granted specific jurisdiction by Congress to enforce federal law as directed by the Attorney General of the United States. However, during disasters or acts of terrorism, when local departments are overwhelmed and unable to fulfill their public safety and security missions, additional resources may be requested under the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act through the Attorney General. The private sector relies increasingly on private security forces to provide security and

protect corporate assets. The security forces have limited authority and are restricted in jurisdiction to the grounds and facilities they protect.

Law enforcement forces rely heavily on transportation and communications / data systems to carry out their missions. As demonstrated in the employment data, other than in urban settings, the number of officers available to respond to a call quickly is dependent upon scheduling and geography. Officers rely on E-911, radios, Mobile Data Terminals (MDT) and computer aided dispatch (CAD) technology to answer and respond to calls. National networks like National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) serve as sources of information on criminal histories, drivers licensing and motor vehicle registration as well as messaging between jurisdictions.

Under extreme emergency conditions, law enforcement agencies may execute Mutual Aid Agreements with unaffected jurisdictions, request state police or highway patrol assistance or the Governor of the state may activate the National Guard to assist law enforcement under Governor Executive Order granting law enforcement duties within the scope of the Posse Comitatus Act. Generally, the National Guard performs missions to provide local support/ relief and provide security to critical infrastructure. When given a law enforcement mission, they are normally accompanied by local law enforcement officers who have the power to arrest. Widespread incidents like a Black Sky Event may necessitate a request by the Governor for out of state assistance through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or federal law enforcement assistance through Emergency Support Function #13 (ESF #13).

Pursuant to Presidential Policy Directive 8, 21 and the Stafford Act, Emergency Support Functions covering Sector Specific Agencies (SSA) were assigned to Federal Agencies to coordinate the Federal response during emergencies. The Law Enforcement Sector was assigned to the Department of Justice/ Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives as the Coordinator for ESF #13.

“ESF #13- Provides Federal Public Safety and security assistance to local, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal organizations overwhelmed by the results of an actual or anticipated natural/ manmade disaster or act of terrorism.”

Federal law enforcement departments or agencies may utilize an array of support and services to assist local, state and tribal law enforcement in order to accomplish the mission of public safety and security.

Support Agencies assigned to ESF #13 are:

- Department of Defense
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of State
- Department of the Interior
- Department of the Treasury
- National Guard Bureau
- Other Departments with Federal Law Enforcement Officers

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has primary responsibility to prevent and investigate acts of terrorism. The 57 Field Offices have established Joint Terrorism Task Forces made up of federal, state and local police. The task Forces investigate crimes, develop intelligence and perform surveillance.

Additionally, the FBI has established Weapons of Mass Destruction Workgroups tasked with coordinating responses to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats.

Additionally, the field offices have formed Infragard, a partnership between the FBI and the private sector representing business, academic institutions and state and local law enforcement. The purpose of the group is to share information and intelligence.

A Black Sky event would greatly hamper the capacity of state and local law enforcement agencies to perform their basic responsibilities of response to calls for service, crime investigation and order maintenance in communities. The breakdown of normal social structure and people taking advantage of a chaotic situation will tax police response. The impact on transportation and communications systems will harm scheduling, situational awareness and emergency response. It will require a coordinated effort by federal, state, tribal and local police to maintain basic public safety and security during a Black Sky event. The law enforcement sector will be examining and addressing the Black Sky impacts and identifying resilience strategies.

Sector Black Sky Environment

Law Enforcement will experience three critical challenges created by a Black Sky event: (1) situational awareness due to limited communications between the public and officers by call answering points, radio and mobile data terminals; (2) the scheduling and staffing of personnel in order to maintain 24/7 operations; and (3) the ability to respond to calls for service, conduct order maintenance and protect critical infrastructure and assets.

Sector Model Overview

The model for Law Enforcement will be the coordination of resilience strategies across local, county, state and federal jurisdictions to maintain civil order and services aimed at maintaining public safety and security. The key will be to develop plans and actions to build redundant communications for situational awareness and develop capability to receive, document and dispatch calls for service. Training will be essential to prepare the workforce for the impacts created by a Black Sky Event.

Sector Model Graphic

LAW ENFORCEMENT SECTOR AGENCIES AND TIERED AUTHORITY

AGENCY	AUTHORITY
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT (FBI, ATF, DEA, ICE, BORDER PATROL, PARK RANGERS ETC..)	FEDERAL AUTHORITY
STATE POLICE, HIGHWAY PATROL AND OTHER STATE AGENCIES WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT POWER	STATEWIDE GENERAL AND SPECIFIC AUTHORITY

COUNTY SHERIFF'S AND COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENTS	GENERAL AUTHORITY IN JURISDICTION
CITY AND TRIBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES	GENERAL AUTHORITY IN JURISDICTION
PRIVATE SECURITY	RESTRICTED AUTHORITY AND LIMITED JURISDICTION

Sector Black Sky Strategic Mission Statement

It will be the mission of the Law Enforcement Sector to protect lives, protect property, respond to call for service, enforce statutes and ordinances, maintain order, promote the flow of critical goods and service on the highway and protect critical infrastructure and assets.

Sector Black Sky Strategic Mission Priorities Matrix

Phase	Priority	Mission
Preparedness/Mitigation	1	Secure generators to operate dispatch operations
Preparedness/Mitigation	1	Secure generators for communication towers
Preparedness/Mitigation	1	Secure fuel contracts for patrol operations
Preparedness/Mitigation	2	Establish feeding for staff
Preparedness/Mitigation	2	Establish Mutual Aid Agreements and procedures to make EMAC, Executive Orders request
Response	3	Establish Command/ Control and Situational Awareness
Response	3	Establish scheduling and shift assignments
Response	4	Determine enforcement strategies for operational periods
Response	4	Determine detention/ transportation

Black Sky Assumptions

These are sector specific assumptions of what the environment, sector and organization will be facing in a Black Sky Environment. Breakdown into threat areas if needed (cyber vs physical)

- Landline, mobile and data communications will be greatly impacted and this will affect the operational efficiency of law enforcement agencies.
 - Backup generators may not be able to function for extended periods or run out of fuel.
 - Situational Awareness and establishing operational public safety and security priorities will be difficult without communications.
 - Receiving and answering calls for service will be impacted.

- The operation of patrol vehicles may not be possible due to affected electronic fuel ignition systems fuel shortages.
- Staffing for all operational components of the departments will be affected by inability to report to work.
- Long duration power outages will make operational scheduling difficult.
- Detention facilities that rely on electronic locking mechanisms and surveillance equipment will not be operational.
- Documentation and reporting will be on paper and handwritten.

Black Sky Decisions Overview

Law enforcement executives must develop plans to prepare the workforce for Black Sky events. Decisions must be made for access to fuel for patrol vehicle and to maintain backup generators. Strategies for the delivery of public safety and security services during a Black Sky event need to be predeveloped and incorporated into policy and procedure.

Black Sky Decisions Matrix

Phase	Priority	Decision
Preparedness/ Mitigation	1	Develop manpower work plans
Preparedness/ Mitigation	1	Develop Black Sky policy and procedures
Preparedness/ Mitigation	2	Developing contacts and contracts for fuel
Preparedness/ Mitigation	3	Mutual Aid Agreements/ EMAC/Executive Order request
Response	1	Public Safety and Security Operational Priorities
Response	2	Command and Control/ Situational Awareness
Response	3	Scheduling and Staffing

Sector Black Sky Situational Awareness Overview

The Law Enforcement is dependent upon the situational awareness the state, county, city or departmental Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) can provide to trigger activation of their All Hazards plan. Departments will need to know the extent and possible duration of the power outage in order to scale their response. Emergency Managers should brief each Emergency Support Function (ESF) about the impact on their area of responsibility.

Priority Information Requirements Matrix

Information	Source	Priority	Confidence Level
Location and extent of outage	ESF-12 or EOC	1	HIGH
Expected Duration	ESF-12 or EOC	1	HIGH
Security Needs	ESF-12 or EOC	2	HIGH
Redundant Communications	EOC	2	HIGH
Food, water, fuel, generators	EOC	3	HIGH

Sector Initial Actions

The initial actions by the Law Enforcement Executives and their operational staff will be to determine the geographic impact of the outage and the effect on their jurisdictions. Additionally, situational awareness of the public safety and security needs of the area will be assessed and a strategy for the assignment of personnel will be devised. Protection of life will be a high operational priority.

The impact to landline, mobile and data communications systems will be assessed to gauge communication capabilities necessary to respond to calls for service. Operational priorities will be set and communicated to field personnel. A priority will be to fuel vehicles if service is available. Special attention will be directed to determine the security of banks, pharmacies and gun shops. These locations may become targets of opportunity in a Black Sky event and could become detrimental to the safety of the community.

Sector Initial Actions Matrix

Priority	Initial Action	Desired/Required Outcome
1	Establish Incident Command and Control/ Situational Awareness	Operational control
1	Set Enforcement Strategies and Priorities	Order Maintenance
1	Adjust Scheduling and Staffing	Order Maintenance
1	Establish Communications (External/ Internal)	Calls for Service

Internal Sector Requirements

The focus for the Law Enforcement will be to maintain public safety and security for the community within the initial Black Sky resilience standards.

Internal Sector Requirements Matrix

Phase	Priority	Requirement
All	1	Establish communications with EOC and associated ESF's
All	1	Obtain Situational Awareness
All	1	Establish communications with field personnel for assignment
All	1	Initiate operational plans
All	1	Assign task per operational period

External and Cross Sector Dependencies Overview

The Law Enforcement Sector has interdependencies with the Federal, State, Communications, NGO, Electric and Water Sectors. Law Enforcement executives and managers will need to communicate with the other sectors to gain situational awareness and determine the sectors' needs for law enforcement assistance. Federal and State government policy makers will need to interact with law enforcement personnel due to their critical mission. Law Enforcement will be dependent upon government leaders for guidance, direction and support to develop and execute Executive Orders and Emergency Declarations providing expanded authority and obtaining resources from other jurisdictions.

Law Enforcement will be a key partner with NGOs in providing security for community shelters but will also be dependent upon NGOs to assist in obtaining food for first responders.

The Communications Sector will be critical in maintaining all Law Enforcement functions.

Law Enforcement will be dependent upon the Electric and Water Sectors to restore utilities to key facilities and communications centers.

External and Cross Sector Requirements Matrix

Requirement Area	Priority	Requirement
Manpower	1	Sufficient staffing for operational periods
Transportation	1	Patrol and movement of critical materials
Backup Power	1	Maintain communications Centers, for voice and data
Security	1	Asset protection
Communications (Physical)	1	Coordination of staff, resources and mission
Water	1	Potable water for First Responders and Families, public
Food	1	Food for first responders and public,

Sector Specialized Resource Requirements Overview

Fuel is not a unique resource requirement to this sector but diesel for emergency generators to maintain communication systems and gasoline for patrol vehicles are critical commodities in order for Law Enforcement to perform the basic mission of Public Safety and Security.

Shielded emergency generators and shielded patrol vehicles would greatly enhance the ability of Law Enforcement to achievement their mission.

Sector Commodity Specific List Matrix

Phase	Commodity	Estimated Quantity	Potential Source
All	Fuel	60-day supply	Contract Vendors
All	Shielded emergency generators	UKN	Procurement Process to select Vendor

Sector Black Sky Communications Overview

Law enforcement agencies are very dependent upon communications to receive request for services from the community, assign officers to calls and provide situational awareness to and between officers in the field.

Law Enforcement agencies need to participate in the BMX communications system as a pathway for situational awareness and response to critical calls for service and to coordinate with other agencies. Agencies should also subscribe to the FirstNet, a high-speed, wireless broadband network dedicated to public safety recently adopted by all states.

Sector Communications Matrix

Phase	Communications Requirement	Coordinated Cross Sector Element
response	E-911, Computer Aided Dispatch, Voice and data, TTY to receive calls and dispatch response	Coordinate with all sectors and law enforcement agencies

Sector Black Sky Assessment Tool (s) Overview

In a Black Sky event it is important for law enforcement to document the number and disposition of all calls for service received from the community. Police managers and supervisors will need to assess the type of call received, time of response and the disposition of the call to project scheduling and operational strategies for the next operational period. It will be necessary for Law Enforcement agencies to use paper forms to document calls, report crime and write arrest citations.

Assessment of police response will be monitored by commanders and supervisors on a daily basis to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of operational personnel.

Sector Black Sky Planning Requirements (On-going)

Law Enforcement is reactive to emergency events and has not done extensive planning for Black Sky events. However, as first responder that deal with emergency situation regularly, they are adaptable and flexible in assessing situations and finding solutions. Awareness and planning will bring about improvements in the resilience posture.

Specific awareness of operational issues that will be experienced during a Black Sky Event will prompt Law Enforcement to review policy, practices and procedures to address gaps. Participation in the Black Sky and EarthEx 2018 exercise will help agencies identify gaps in their preparedness, response and recovery activities.

Sector Best Practices Matrix

Area of Operations	Recommendation	Expected Improvement

Communications	Shielded emergency generators for communication towers and dispatch centers	Continuity of emergency communications
Operations	Obtain contracts to secure emergency fuel sources for patrol vehicles	Response to calls for service
Operations	Protect vehicles from EMP's	Same as above
Training	Awareness by department personnel	Organizational competence

Integrated and Shared Planning Actions

Black Sky events should be integrated into every jurisdiction's Emergency Operations Plans and training on the plan should be conducted at the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).

Planning and Coordination Actions Matrix

Response Area	Shared Planning Requirement/Interface Point	Cross-Sector(s) ID
Preparedness	Awareness and COOP planning by all sectors	All

Sector Black Sky Resilience Considerations Overview

The Law Enforcement Sector should review the capabilities of all current communications channels and ensure the capacity of emergency generators to operate for a long duration power outage. Contracts should be secured from vendors who could supply fuel in an emergency and they should place the agencies on a priority list.

Funding for resilience activities for Law Enforcement agencies depend on general acceptance by governmental policy makers of the critical need for resilience investment to protect their community. Without the buy in from governmental, civic and community leaders, funding will not occur. We must convince them that a low frequency and high consequence event can have a gravely detrimental impact on their community and preparedness is worth the expenditure.

Resilience Initiatives Matrix

Initiative Title	Initiative Description/Cost	Expect Outcome
Community Awareness	Build acceptance of the need to prepare and shield infrastructure	Resilience Funding
Planning	Local Emergency Planning	Develop Community Plans for Preparedness, Response and Recovery

Shielded of Critical Infrastructure	Shielded Infrastructure and develop system to counter cyber and EMP threats	Cross Sector Resilience

Sector Black Sky Regulatory Impacts and Issues Overview

Legislative bodies should promulgate statutes, regulations or ordinances when applicable to require all point of sale gasoline and diesel distributors to have an operable and shielded emergency generator capable of dispensing fuel in emergency events. Further, all First Responder agencies should have priority to fuel their emergency vehicles and emergency generators operating critical public facilities, if supplies are limited.

Sector Regulatory Matrix

Area of Operations	Issue	Recommended Solution/Resolution
Transportation/ Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Police response ○ Operation of Critical Facilities ○ Moving critical goods and services 	Require all service stations to have Shielded generators, Priority to First Responders

Sector Black Sky Essential Critical Infrastructure (MC) Overview

The protection or quick restoration of critical communications equipment are essential to maintaining public safety. Essential equipment for achieving the mission of Law Enforcement is the patrol vehicle, used for response to calls and crime reporting.

Sector Critical Infrastructure Matrix

Element	Function
Communications	E-911, Computer Aid Dispatch, NCIS, NLETS, Voice and Data systems for law enforcement
Transportation	Patrol vehicles

Sector Black Sky Specialized Skill Training Requirements Overview

Primary skills needed to build resilience in response to a Black Sky event is a general knowledge of the consequences and impacts of the event and strategies to prepare, mitigate and recover from the event. Information Technology and Radio Technicians need to be trained on methods to protect police communication systems from cyber and EMP attack.

Training should be provided to all sworn and civilian employees concerning home and work preparedness.

Sector Specialized Skill Training Requirements Matrix

Phase	Position/Skill	Training/Certification Requirement
All Phases	IT and Radio Technicians	Cyber/ EMP
Preparedness	Sworn and civilian employees	Awareness/ Preparedness

Annex A – Assessments (On-going)

Sector Overall Resilience Assessment

Activity	Action
Develop or up-date COOP, COG Plans	Assess gaps
Plan for communications redundancies	Identify alternative communication paths
Procure shielded equipment	Assess needed contracts and services

Annex B – Regulatory Issues Detail Statements (On-Going)

Issue Statement 1

The primary resilience issue for the Law Enforcement Sector is emergency acquisition of fuel for both emergency generators and patrol vehicles. Fuel distributors and service stations should be required to purchase and maintain shielded generators to maintain point of sale capability to provide fuel to First Responders and the public. If supplies are limited, First Responders should be given first priority to purchase fuel.

This action would have to be addressed by State General Assemblies and local governing bodies who have the authority to take broad legislative action. There will be a need to work with the Retail Federation and Chambers of Commerce to impress on stakeholders the need for such action and determine the number of retailers and distributors who would be affected by the legislation and the potential cost.

The resilience investment made by the businesses will improve the service to their customers and will quicken the response and recovery from a Black Sky event. Given a five-year schedule of implementation, the outlay of expenditures should be affordable. General Assemblies may be willing to provide tax breaks or incentives to businesses due to the impact their actions would have in building resilient communities.

Planning and training for such actions would be cross sector involving Federal, State and Private Sector.

Annex C – Communications Requirements

Communications Requirement 1

The Law Enforcement Sector communications capabilities depend on geography and jurisdiction where there are an array of voice, data, equipment and frequencies used. In many incidents, departments in the same jurisdiction do not have the capability to talk to each other. National messaging systems like NLETS and NCIC help move data from jurisdiction to jurisdiction but the data is all owned by the state of residence.

The new FirstNet wireless network for emergency responders adopted by the states will assist in providing broadband support and interconnectivity between departments and the various first responders. However, we do not know the impact a Black Sky event could have on this system.

The BSX system will provide law enforcement and other first responders the capability to conduct critical response to protect public safety and security.

Annex D: Resilience Requirements by Layer

Identify requirements for each phase, including both (A) Generic required elements for all Black Sky hazards, and (B) Hazard-specific required requirements. Note, however, that many requirements will exhibit heavy overlap among sectors, with many infrastructure sectors, and their partners, requiring the same resilience measures.

Area	Phase	Black Sky Generic	Black Sky Hazard Specific	Notes/ Status
Emergency Communication	All	Landline, voice and data communications systems	BSX communication system	
Cross-sector situational awareness, coordination and decision support requirements	Response	Federal, state, regional support for critical enforcement missions		
Emergency Fuel	All	Fuel for patrol vehicles	Priority access by vendors	
Operational Fuel (e.g., natural gas) Requirements				
Operational Fuel (e.g., natural gas) Requirements				
Emergency Generators (Black Sky Hazard-Shielded, designed for long duration continuous operation)	Response and recovery	Generators that can power critical communication equipment and facilities	Generators with 60-day fuel supply or contract vendors	
Protective measures: Hardware, software, operational procedures				
Health / damage assessment diagnostics:				

Pre-deployed, automated self-powered remote reporting to central assessment controllers				
On-site diagnostics providing easy 1 st order damage assessment for an onsite, deployed restoration team				
Diagnostic tooling designed for manual use by a deployed restoration team				
Restoration / emergency tooling				
Black Sky Exercise and Training Requirements and Plans	All	Standard Operating Procedures	Specific planning included in policy for enforcement priorities	

Annex E: Courses of Actions

Law Enforcement Sector

The following are the critical *Courses of Actions* for the Law Enforcement Sector:

Personnel

- *Support for personnel and families:* A prime consideration for law enforcement commanders is dealing with absenteeism. Historically, 20% of the workforce will not report for duty because of concerns for their family's wellbeing. Organizations must plan to support personnel and families by planning and securing contracts and resources to sustain employees for the duration of the emergency.
- *Emergency Scheduling:* Due to the demands for calls for services and the availability of manpower, emergency scheduling will need to be planned for extended operational periods.

Command and Control

- *Situational Awareness:* Command Personnel need to understand key community and organizational challenges in order to devise response strategies.
- *Liaison with Governmental Leadership:* Law Enforcement leadership needs to establish and maintain communications with governmental leadership to carry out policy, seeks emergency declarations and to secure mutual aid when needed.
- *Rules of Engagement and Enforcement Policy:* Due to demands and limited personnel available to respond to calls for service, policy decisions will have to be made on priority and levels of service to be performed.
- *Incident Reporting:* During a Black Sky event, incident electronic reporting and documentation of law enforcement actions will have to be done using alternative methods.

Communications

- *Operations Capacity:* The operational capacity to use radio, network and data systems will need to be addressed early in a Black Sky event. Necessary patches and fixes will need to be undertaken by vendors or inhouse technical staff. Communications towers and infrastructure will need to be inspected.
- *Internal and External Communications:* The department's Crisis Communication Plan needs to be put into operations and coordinated with the Joint Information Command with Emergency Management to inform the public of emergency status of the community. A schedule of internal situational briefings needs to be established.

Logistical Support

- *Critical Resources:* Fuel for patrol vehicles and to resupply emergency generators will need to be secured on a priority basis. Contracts with prime vendors will need to be negotiated and secured prior to an emergency.

Annex F: Best Practices

The following are Best Practices by the Law Enforcement Sector prior to and during a Black Sky emergency are as follows:

- Coordination with governmental leadership, Emergency Management and effected sectors to determine the extent of the power disruption.
- Determine the need for an emergency declaration for the community and assess the necessity to establish curfews to promote the protection of people and property. Communicate with the public concerning anticipated extent and duration of the emergency. Establish a briefing schedule to up-date the public.
- Brief law enforcement personnel concerning situational awareness, enforcement priorities, incident reporting, detention and emergency scheduling.
- Assess the capabilities of data and communications systems and make the necessary patches and fixes to the systems as soon as practical to facilitate internal and external communications.
- Arrange for refueling of generators and patrol vehicles.
- Begin planning on needs and resources necessary for response and recovery.
- Assess the support and availability of sufficient manpower to staff emergency operations. Arrange to support staff and employees to reduce absenteeism.
- Determine the need to execute Mutual Assistance Agreements or request state and federal law enforcement assistance.
- Designate responsibility to a team to coordinate planning for extended operational periods. Revise plans as necessary to adapt and address situational needs. Begin planning for restoration and the return to normal community policing operations.