

CRAB ORCHARD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

LAW ENFORCEMENT PLAN

LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN, Part 1 of 1
STATION CROWD CONTROL PLAN, Part 1 of 1

CRAB ORCHARD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

CARTERVILLE, ILLINOIS 62918

SUBMITTED BY: Donel Wallace Date: 9-4-89
Refuge Manager

REVIEWED BY: Larry L. Hood Date: 10-05-89
Assistant Regional Director (LE)

REVIEWED BY: Tom C. Wright Date: 10-5-89
Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator

REVIEWED BY: William H. Hutchinson Date: 9-27-89
Wildlife Biologist (WAM-2)

APPROVAL: _____ Date: _____
Wildlife Associated Manager 2

Refuge Law Enforcement Plan

Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge

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I. INTRODUCTION

Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) was established in 1947 by an Act of Congress. The Act dictated the Refuge would be managed in a manner to be conducive for wildlife, agriculture, industry, and recreation.

For law enforcement purposes, these management constraints provide Refuge personnel with unique and challenging law enforcement situations. For not only must one concern his or herself with the protection of the wildlife, but must also stay attuned to such matters as security of approximately 300 industrial, storage, and office buildings. Also, one must stay alert to the changing recreational use patterns where over 1.1 million visitors annually enjoy the opportunity to hunt, picnic, hike, camp, and enjoy the water-based activities provided by three large Refuge lakes and numerous concession facilities.

A) Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge Law Enforcement Problems

Specific law enforcement problems at Crab Orchard NWR are wide ranging and vary with the seasons.

The Refuge sanctions two specialized hunts which have gained widespread popularity. A special six-day gun deer hunt in the closed portion of the Refuge attracts approximately 1,000 annual permit holders drawn at random from throughout the state. Throughout the goose season, land and island blinds are drawn at random and provide approximately 80 daily hunters with a preferred hunting spot. The open portion of the Refuge also provides ample hunting opportunities for many species in accordance with state regulations.

A challenge during warm weather is provided by a nearby major university that generates a high percentage of college-age Refuge users. This age group often has recreational needs that are nonconforming to traditional Refuge public-use programing. Finding a Refuge officer in the middle of these opposing recreational viewpoints is a daily occurrence.

The student population combined with local and non-local visitation results in high, intensive recreational use on dispersed, and generally low quality facilities creating problems of access, litter, vandalism, crowding, and deviant behavior. A 4,050 acre wilderness, accessible only to foot and boat traffic, allows for various types of unauthorized public-use to continue without adequate law enforcement coverage.

When over 450 Refuge campsites fill up during busy summer weekends, it transforms Refuge officers into a small-town police force.

A potential law enforcement concern lies along the western boundary of the Refuge where, traditionally, homosexuals rendezvous. Such congregations may discourage other Refuge visitors from using the recreational facilities located there. Confrontations between the two groups have been known to occur.

These and other problems are magnified by the numerous and uncontrolled access points throughout the Refuge. The type, amount, understanding, and enforcement of Refuge regulations suddenly becomes inadequate to control Refuge users with unlimited access. This situation generates an identity problem associated with Crab Orchard NWR as well. Visitors often do not realize when they are on Refuge property, don't understand what the regulations are or "who runs the place."

B) Law Enforcement Personnel

For the most part, passive and preventative law enforcement is the responsibility of all refuge employees while active and aggressive law enforcement is the major responsibility of the Law Enforcement Division. This division consists of three full-time refuge officers. All with full law enforcement commissions. A number of other employees with law enforcement authority provide information to and often assist those members of the Law Enforcement Division.

II. OBJECTIVES

The "Operation of the National Wildlife Refuge System - Final Environmental Statement" defines the overall refuge system objectives as: "To provide understanding and appreciation of fish and wildlife ecology and man's role in his environment, and to provide visitors at Service installations with high quality, safe, wholesome, and enjoyable recreational experiences oriented toward wildlife."

Within this context, we outline our law enforcement objectives:

- A) To ensure compliance with all laws and regulations pertaining to the administration, management, and protection of the refuge and its natural, cultural, and historic resources.
- B) To protect visitors and their possessions from self-harm or damage and from disturbances and/or harm from others.
- C) To enhance and stimulate public awareness of Crab Orchard NWR and its true management objectives, thus providing visitors with a better understanding of refuge regulations.

III. Demeanor - The purpose of this chapter is to provide law enforcement personnel with a source of reference for major policies and guidelines concerning Service laws and regulations. It is not intended to be a compilation of all information needed by law enforcement personnel.

A) Professionalism

The image of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a law enforcement agency is reflected by the attitude and professionalism of its officers. Illegal and

irresponsible acts by a single officer can do serious and often irreparable harm to that image. Enforcement authority carries with it tremendous responsibilities. A "professional" law enforcement officer will successfully fulfill every responsibility that the position demands.

Every officer accepts a moral and legal responsibility to detect and investigate violations of the law. He/she must then follow through with the proper acquisition and preservation of evidence that will support the charge(s) against the violator in court. It is his/her responsibility to know the Service's programs and policies, and to perform his/her duties to the best of his/her ability in the Service's best interest.

It is imperative that the officer know the laws to be enforced, the rights of the citizens, and his/her own rights as an officer. His/her tactfulness and self-control will be severely tested at times. He/she must act with courtesy. To succeed, he/she must display initiative, resourcefulness, courage, and integrity. On occasion, the responsibilities of an officer includes the necessity to deprive citizens of liberty and property, subject to due process of law in the courts. At all times the officer must constantly respect and defend the fundamental rights of citizens.

B) LE Requirements, Policy, and Guidelines

It shall be the responsibility of the law enforcement officer to become cognizant of Service requirements, policy, and guidelines as outlined in the Refuge Manual (8 RM 14), Administrative Manual (28 AM 1), Law Enforcement Handbook, and Regional Memorandums.

Areas addressed in these sources are:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Officer Conduct | 7. Rules of Evidence |
| 2. LE Authorities | 8. Elements of Arrest |
| 3. Training Requirements | 9. Search and Seizure |
| 4. LE Accountable Properties | 10. Interviews and Statements |
| 5. Relationship with Special Agents | 11. Testifying in Court |
| 6. Federal Court Procedures | 12. Firearms Policy |

C) Official Dress

Class B and C uniforms are available to refuge officers and will be worn in accordance with Service uniform policy (3 AM 3). During periods of high public use, generally Memorial Day through Labor Day, the full LE assembly: belt, holster/sidearm, cartridge case, and handcuff case, will be worn by officers engaged in continuous law enforcement duty. During periods of lower public use, the holster/sidearm may be worn on the pants belt when a less obtrusive appearance of enforcement equipment is desired.

During hunting season, law enforcement personnel will revert to continuous undercover operation and will wear appropriate civilian apparel where as the holster/sidearm may be worn on the pants belt as prescribed by 8 RM 14.15, or shoulder holsters when appropriate.

IV. ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION - Crab Orchard NWR reserves proprietary interests.

A) Refuge officers are generally limited to the enforcement of the following acts and regulations within the confines of the refuge and the immediate vicinity unless specifically authorized by the Regional Director:

1. National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, 16 USC 668dd-668ee;
2. Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16 USC 703-712;
3. Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act, 16 USC 718-718h;
4. Bald Eagle Protection Act, 16 USC 668-668c;
5. Airborne Hunting Act, USC 742 J-1;
6. Endangered Species Act, 16 USC 1531-1543;
7. National Wildlife Refuge System - (16 USC 668dd-668ee) Public Use Regulations, 50 CFR 25-28, 32 and 33;
8. Refuge Special Regulations as printed in the Federal Register;
9. Illinois Revised Statutes, "Conservation Laws," chapters 56, 61, and 95 1/2;
10. Lacey Act, 18 USC 42, 16 USC 3371-3378.

B) In response to a violation of an aforementioned act or regulation, a refuge officer can:

1. Give a verbal warning;
2. Issue a written warning;
3. Write a violation notice, (Report 3-960) where a violation notice will then be generated;
4. Make an arrest;
5. Seize contraband and evidence of the crime.

C) Refuge officers are generally limited to enforcement activity within the boundaries of the refuge involved and the immediate vicinity thereof, unless specifically approved by the immediate supervisor and the Regional Director.

D) Whereas the federal government has retained only proprietary interest in Crab Orchard NWR, the primary responsibility for non-wildlife law enforcement is retained by the State of Illinois. Agencies sharing this responsibility are:

1. Jackson County Sheriff's Department;
2. Union County Sheriff's Department;
3. Williamson County Sheriff's Department;
4. Illinois State Police;
5. Illinois Department of Conservation.

Crab Orchard NWR has entered into a written memorandum of understanding with its two primary non-wildlife enforcement agencies (Illinois State Police and Williamson County Sheriff's Department) addressing the nature and extent of assistance each can expect with the other (see Appendix 1). Each refuge officer should make periodic contact with these organizations and remain fully informed of their capabilities to assist the refuge with law enforcement activities.

V. CHAIN OF COMMAND

- A.
 - 1. Project Manager
 - 2. Assistant Project Manager
 - 3. Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Planner
 - 4. Refuge Officer

- B. The State of Illinois and its respective counties maintain jurisdiction over Crab Orchard NWR and will enforce laws and regulations accordingly. Although there is no formal chain of command between agencies, the following guidelines should be used.
 - 1. Generally, refuge officers responding to a violation of 50 CFR Chapters 20, 25 to 28, 32 and 33 will assume full law enforcement responsibility.
 - 2. In situations where state, county, and federal authority overlap, it will generally be the state, county, or refuge officer first at the scene that assumes responsibility while assisting agencies provide necessary assistance as requested by lead officer.
 - 3. Refuge officers do not presently have state credentials. We do not arrest or cite violations of Illinois state law. However, he/she may detain violators, if necessary, a reasonable time until state officials arrive. Refuge officers may serve as state witnesses under these conditions.

- C. Any problems arising within the Law Enforcement Division will be referred to the Supervisor Outdoor Recreation Planner.

VI. PATROL PROCEDURES

A) Mental Preparation

Mentally review the laws to be enforced. Consider the most likely violations you will encounter. Consider the season, the day of the week, the time of day, the day's weather forecast, etc. Think the possible violations through, and know what does or does not constitute a violation. Talk with your fellow officer, supervisor, and/or Special Agent. Clear up any possible misunderstanding of the laws and Service policies and

procedures. Know where you may work, where cases will be prosecuted, and how they are to be processed.

B) Equipment

The following items are suggested when preparing for fieldwork:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Two pens and a pencil; | 7. Binoculars; |
| 2. Supply of Field Information Forms (3-960's) | 8. Camera; |
| 3. Supply of affidavits and seizure tags | 9. Maps; |
| 4. IL Conservation Law and 50 CFR handbooks | 10. Supply of refuge brochures; |
| 5. A reliable watch; | 11. First aid kit. |
| 6. A flashlight (for day and night patrol); | |

Seasonally, shotgun, waders, thermometer, "plug checker," and a magnet are essential items as well. Do NOT perform law enforcement duties without proper credentials on your person. Make sure your weapon(s), handcuffs, and speedloaders are in proper working order.

C) Planning Patrol

Successful patrols do not just happen. When you leave headquarters, you should have a definite plan or patrol. This will be based on your knowledge of questionable activity, concentration of birds, weather conditions, behavior patterns of deer, public use concentration, information you have received, or orders you have been given. A roving patrol may be utilized to combat some type of violations and during periods of high public use. The stakeout is a most effective method for dealing with other types of violations such as early shooting and overbagging. Stakeouts and boat patrols should be preprogrammed with other officers to provide adequate law enforcement coverage over the remainder of the refuge. All patrols should avoid being routine. A refuge boundary patrol that passes a given point once daily at 7:45 a.m. soon loses its preventative value.

- D) A good observation post permits you to see clearly what is going on from as close as possible to the suspected violators. Make a mental note of the weather conditions as they affect observation: cloudy, sunny, fog, snow, rain, etc. If a violation is observed, it may be essential to approach and contact the violator. Note his dress and physical description, to aid in later identification. Violators often hide evidence, be alert to this possibility. Some judgement must be exercised in timing the approach. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that field notes on your observations are extremely important. Do not trust your memory alone. Observation is evidence. A witness can testify in court to what he/she saw, heard, touched, or smelled. These are facts. He/she cannot testify to things inferred, or concluded from what he/she saw. Note and remember the facts, all of them.

Time your approach to your best advantage.

E) Approach

1. After observing a violation, and you decide to approach or intercept the violator, watch his/her actions closely. Immediately identify yourself by name and title in a friendly manner. Be alert to the person's behavior. Watch for indications of emotional, nervous, or aggressive behavior. These may give an indication of his/her frame of mind.
2. Find out who the violator is. Ask for his/her identification. If it is a hunting situation, request his/her license. Examine the license or other identification and be certain the description fits the individual.
3. Inform the person that he/she has violated a law. Be specific in stating the exact law or regulation violated. If they have a story to tell, listen to it carefully. Let them talk. When they have concluded, point out any obvious errors or discrepancies but avoid any prolonged discussions or rationalizations. Lead them toward a truthful statement.
4. Fill out a Field Information Report (3-960). Be certain you have the subject's full and correct name and address.
5. Any items which the violator acquired as a result of the violation or the means and instruments used to violate the law could be seized and retained as evidence. Give the individual a receipt for the property you received from him/her.

F) Guidelines

1. If possible, request and wait for assistance before confronting the following situations:
 - a. Large groups of violators, particularly if alcohol or drugs are involved, or a night-time situation;
 - b. If a weapon is involved;
 - c. If an arrest appears necessary.
2. Officers should not leave their patrol vehicle until they have radioed where they are going out of vehicle.
3. Officers should never start or end a patrol with less than 3/4 tank of fuel in the vehicle.
4. When stopping a vehicle, officers will report their location, as well as the pertinent vehicle information. If unable to contact anyone by radio, record the pertinent information on the clipboard.

5. Receive identification papers with your non-weapon hand.
6. Frequently review your tactics and techniques in handling violators. Change procedures and substitute better ones. Experiment with newer, approved methods.
7. Apologies are never necessary for doing your job.

VII. RESPONSIBILITY FOR USE OF EQUIPMENT

- A) Government property/equipment will not be used for personal gain.
- B) Each officer will be responsible for the care and use of all accountable and assigned equipment.
- C) Emergency equipment:

1. Vehicles

- a. Government vehicles will not be used to assist private vehicles (including towing and battery jumps).
- b. Only government vehicles will be used to enforce federal regulations on or off the refuge.
- c. Government vehicles will be driven at speeds that are reasonable and proper for existing conditions.
- d. Sirens will be used only in emergency situations or when red lights, horn, and spotlight fail to pull a vehicle over within a reasonable distance.
- e. Refuge officers will be responsible for maintaining his/her vehicle in a clean and properly equipped manner.
- f. Refuge boats will be kept clean and ready for immediate use. Gas receipts will be turned over to proper personnel. The patrol boat will be limited to LE duties only and not used for assignments more suitable for the work boat. Life preservers will be worn by all occupants while working over water.

2. Firearms

- a. Authority to Carry Firearms: Refuge officers are authorized to wear sidearms while in the performance of their duties.

Each law enforcement officer shall be specifically identified as such. Only employees assigned duties as law enforcement officers shall be authorized to carry sidearms and to make arrests, except where sidearms are necessary in the performance of other game management or resource protection duties.

Officers in uniform shall wear sidearms visibly if they are wearing sidearms during law enforcement activities.

- b. General: Except for training purposes, only officers who qualify and re-qualify in accordance with the procedures below are authorized to carry sidearms.
- c. Authorized Sidearms and Ammunition: The Fish and Wildlife Service shall specify the type of sidearms, ammunition and auxiliary equipment to be used by the law enforcement officers of the Service.
- d. Service Weapons: Each Refuge officer will be issued a sidearm. This weapon is designated as the "Service revolver" and shall meet the following design criteria:

Revolver, double-action, six-shot, 38 Special or .357 Magnum Caliber, heavy-duty frame-standard, blued steel or stainless steel on existing weapons, new weapons stainless steel only, 2½" to 4" barrel length, hardwood or synthetic, dark color butt.
- e. Ammunition: Only standard load, factory manufactured ammunition may be acquired or carried for law enforcement purposes, other than training.
- f. Exceptions: Operational requirements may necessitate the carrying or use of a sidearm or ammunition other than provided for above. In such cases advance approval must be obtained from the Regional Director.
- g. Use of Firearms:

- 1. Firearms Policy:

A firearm may be discharged only as a last resort when in the considered opinion of the officer there is danger of loss of life or serious bodily injury to himself or to another person.

- 2. Guidelines:

Firing a weapon should be with the intent of rendering the person at whom the weapon is discharged incapable of continuing the activity prompting the officer to shoot.

Warning shots pose a hazard to innocent parties and therefore are prohibited.

Firing at a fleeing person will not be considered justified unless the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person he is considering shooting poses an immediate threat to the life of the officer or others.

As a general rule when in the presence of the public, a handgun should be drawn only when the officer has sufficient cause to expect it will be used and the officer is preparing for its use. Shoulder weapons may be displayed as their use may require.

The authority to bear firearms carries with it an obligation and responsibility to exercise discipline, restraint and good judgment in their use. The officer must keep in mind that when firing a weapon there always exists a danger to innocent parties.

3. Maintenance and Storage:

Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement officers are completely responsible for the maintenance and security of Service weapons assigned to them. Weapons must always be kept in a safe or other secure place.

4. Use of Less than Lethal Weapons:

The use of less than lethal weapons such as MACE has been tested extensively and is in almost universal use by police and federal enforcement agencies throughout the country. Such chemical devices are sound defensive instruments and may be carried and used by law enforcement officers of the FWS under proper conditions and safeguards. Neither MACE nor a BATON may be used unless the officer has been properly trained and is currently certified in their use. They should only be utilized as temporary disabling weapons, but never in situations which call for the use of firearms. They are a supplement to incapacitate an individual in instances where deadly force is not justified. They may also be used when milder forms of persuasion designed to restrain a person from committing criminal or disorderly acts appear to be of no avail.

MACE spray should only be directed at a person for the time necessary to incapacitate and never at a distance of less than two feet. The spray should be aimed at the chest, and in no more than five one-second bursts. It should not be used in a confined space such as a small room or automobile. When it is known that the person involved is not in possession of his normal protective reflexes, such as blinking, holding his breath, turning away, etc., use should not be continued.

Once a person is subdued, he should be permitted to wash with clear water as soon as it can be made available.

FAA regulations do not permit carrying this kind of chemical weapon aboard an aircraft, either on the person or in a baggage compartment.

5. Report of Discharge:

Each time a firearm is drawn, aimed, or fired, or MACE is used for law enforcement purposes, (except for firearms training, on routine depredation work, or any other non-enforcement activity), a report shall be filed with the appropriate ARD/LE and forwarded to the Regional Director and the Washington Office (LE) by telecopier within 24 hours. The report will relate all facts surrounding the incident, the basis for the decision to draw, aim, or fire the gun, or to use MACE; and injuries inflicted or suffered; the number of people involved or present; the time, date, and location of the incident; and what statements were made to them.

Whenever use of weapons results in property damage, bodily injury, or death, the report should be made by telephone as soon as practical after the incident, followed by a telecopier written report.

Body armor will be available for refuge officers to use at their discretion. In the event an officer is assigned, or has prior warning that he/she will be contacting aggressive violators, body armor will be worn.

A radar gun is available for monitoring boat as well as refuge road traffic speed. This equipment will be maintained by all LE personnel.

All LE accountable equipment (waders, cameras, binoculars, etc.) will be issued and recorded with the designated LE Property Officer.

VIII. VIOLATIONS, WARNINGS, SEARCHES, SEIZURES, COMPLAINTS, AND ARRESTS

A) Violations

1. Gather all information needed to write a violation notice by completing a Field Information Report. All middle names must be recorded. If the person has no middle name, write "NMN." Along with the Pink Sheet, the officer will sign a blank Form 3-219.
2. These two documents will be turned over to the Senior Refuge Officer (SRO) within 24 hours of the violation.
3. The SRO will then fill out a Violation Notice and record information on a transmittal sheet. He will then pull the pink copy and yellow copy and file them along with the 3-960 in the refuge LE file.

4. The refuge clerk/typist will send the white copy along with the transmittal sheet to the Central Violation Bureau (CVB) in Louisville, Kentucky. The clerk will then send the hard copy with a copy of instructions to the violator via registered mail (CVB will also send the violator instructions and establish a court date if necessary).
5. After the case is resolved, CVB send the refuge notification and the case is transferred from the active file to the inactive file. The yellow copy will then be sent to the ARD/LE, Twin Cities, Minnesota.

B) Warnings

Written warnings will be issued in the field by the apprehending officer at his/her discretion. A 3-960 will be completed and turned over to the SRO for review and filing.

C) Search and Seizures

The statutes (or acts) that the refuge officer has authority to enforce have been cited in Part IV of this plan. Each of these statutes provide the officer with certain search and seize authority. The officer must be cognizant of the limitations of each of these acts in regards to how he/she will approach, search, and seize during any given violation.

These limitations and FWS policy towards search and seizure are discussed in great detail in Chapter 8.0 of the LE Handbook. Illinois Revised Statutes, "Conservation Laws," Chapters 56 and 61 provides "duly accredited officers of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service" with general authority to search when pursuant to Illinois law (See Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 56, 1.17 and Chapter 61, 1.19 "Authority to Search."

When property is seized, an FWS seizure tag will be completed (in addition, a Seized Property Inventory Form may be filled out) and attached to seized articles. The owner of the property will be given a receipt. Seized items will be turned over to the refuge Evidence Custodian as soon as possible. Until such time, responsibility for seized property remains with seizing officer.

D) Arrests

As with search and seizure, the refuge officer's authority to arrest stems from those statutes he is charged to enforce. Chapter 7.0 of the LE Handbook provides a synopsis of this authority. Physical arrest should not be made unless absolutely necessary. However, when an arrest is made the following steps will be taken:

1. Upon arresting a suspect, handcuff, search (the person and immediate surroundings), and secure the suspect in your vehicle. An attempt should be made to seek the assistance of a second officer before the actual arrest.

2. When transporting a prisoner, notify the Visitor Center or Williamson County Sheriff's Office of your location and destination. When transporting a female suspect, report starting mileage and time. If the Outdoor Recreation Planner (ORP) is unavailable, notify the senior LE Officer or Assistant Project Manager.
3. Advise the Supervisor ORP and Assistant U.S. Attorney.
4. Two officers will deliver the suspect to the nearest available federally approved jail (arrest ticket must accompany subject at jail) Williamson County.
5. Call in ending mileage and time if the prisoner is female.
6. Book suspect into jail. Advise jailer that the suspect is a federal prisoner.
7. Notify the local Special Agent, if available.
8. Notify the U.S. Deputy Marshal that you have a prisoner in jail.
9. Allow the suspect to make a telephone call, if he/she desires.
10. Notify the U.S. Magistrate.
11. Notify the FBI in an assault case.

E. Complaint

The arresting officer is responsible for filing a complaint through the local special agent before the accused's initial appearance before the U.S. Magistrate.

IX. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

The Project Manager will be notified as soon as possible of all major incidents. Accident and Incident Reports (3-2038) will be filed in a timely fashion.

A) Traffic Accidents

All serious traffic accidents occurring on roads other than in the Refuge closed area will be handled by the Illinois State Police or Williamson County Sheriff's Office. The Refuge Visitor Center will be notified immediately as to location, injuries, condition of the road, and what emergency units are needed. Officers in vehicles with state/county

band radios may contact the appropriate emergency unit directly. Refuge Visitor Center will still be notified. Injured persons still in a disabled vehicle will not be moved until an emergency unit arrives at the scene, except if the disabled vehicle is on fire and the injured person's life is in jeopardy. First-aid treatment by the officer at the scene will be given only to stop excessive bleeding, prevent shock, and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation will be given if the injured person stops breathing. An incident report will be filled out with sufficient information to complete form DI-134, if appropriate. In the case of minor accidents, when there is no state or county officers available, the officer at the scene will investigate and fill out an Incident Report (3-2038) with sufficient information to provide state/county authorities. On refuge closed area roads, refuge enforcement personnel will investigate and make an incident report. The state police will be notified in the event of a serious accident.

B) Boating Accidents

The operator of every watercraft involved is required by the Illinois Boat Registration Act of 1959 to file a report in writing whenever a boating accident results in a loss of life, injury causing incapacitation in excess of 72 hours, or property damage in excess of \$100. Reports in death cases must be submitted within 48 hours; reports in other cases are required within five days. All reports shall be submitted to the Boat Section, Illinois Department of Conservation (IDOC), 400 South Spring Street, Springfield, Illinois. An IDOC officer will be contacted to investigate and will be able to provide those involved with the necessary forms. In the event an IDOC officer is unavailable, the refuge officer will fill out an Incident Report (3-2038) and provide the local IDOC office with a copy.

C) Drownings

D) Serious Violations (Murder, Robbery, Rape)

E) Prison Breaks

In the event of an escape from the U.S. Penitentiary, located adjacent to the refuge, refuge officers will assist prison officials and local law enforcement personnel in the searching of refuge properties for escaped prisoners. When requested, assistance can include keys, maps, and traffic control, etc.

X. DRUGS

"Operation Cash Crop" is an on-going project of the Illinois Division of Criminal Investigation (ICI). The objectives of the project are to seek out and destroy cultivated marijuana fields and prosecute the growers. Refuge officers have historically played an active role in this interagency endeavor for fields located on the refuge.

Efforts to destroy such a field on or adjacent to the refuge will generally be coordinated through ICI:

Illinois Division of
Criminal Investigation (ICI)
Marion, Illinois 62959
Phone: 618-997-9431 or 1-800-BAD-STUF

All drug related cases involving the refuge or refuge personnel will be documented with an incident report, and the new drug reporting form (enclosed).

D. LAW ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES:

A. SERIOUS VIOLATIONS (i.e. MURDER, ROBBERY, DROWNING)

1) The on-duty Refuge Officer (LE) will be notified; in the event no Refuge Officer (LE) is on-duty, one of the listed persons will be notified in the following order: a. James Cameron, b. Lonnie Priest, c. Norrel Wallace/Gerald Updike.

NEXT THE WILLIMASON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT - 997-6541

- 2) In the event of a death, apparent death, or probability of a Tort Claim against the Government, the Project Manager or Assistant Project Manager will be notified, in addition to the above named.
- 3) If two Refuge Guides are on-duty, one Refuge Guide will immediately proceed to the scene of the incident. This Refuge Guide will be in charge of the scene until a (LE) arrives at the scene.
- 4) All personnel with law enforcement authority on-duty at the time, will proceed to the scene.
- 5) The first LE person to arrive on the scene will be in charge.
- 6) In the event of a drowning, when two Refuge Guides are on-duty, one of the Refuge Guide will prepare the rescue boat for dispatch, if instructed to do so.

B. MINOR VIOLATIONS OR INCIDENT (i.e. UNAUTHORIZED SWIMMING, CAMPING, ETC.

- 1) In the event no Refuge Officer (LE) is on-duty, Lonnie Priest will be notified and will make the decision on whom to contact. If Lonnie Priest is not available, James Cameron will be notified.
2. All completed Field Violation Reports, 960's and Incident Reports will be given to the Refuge Officers (LE) the same day as the incident occurs.

C. INCIDENT REPORTS

The individual receiving information which requires an Incident Report to be completed, will prepare the Incident Report. If a case is turned over to a Refuge Officer (LE) for further investigative action, the Incident Report, in rough form, will be given to the Refuge Officer (LE) who will complete the Incident Report.

C. DROWNINGS

In the event of a drowning or suspected drowning the following actions will be taken:

1. The individual or activity (normally the Visitor Contact Center) will obtain all the information they can from the person reporting the incident; i.e. name of reporter, location of drowning, name of victim, if known, etc. The reporting person will be requested to remain at the scene until the USFWS personnel arrive.

2. If a Refuge Officer (LE) is on duty, he/she will be notified. If not, the Senior Law Enforcement Officer will be notified. If he is not available, the Outdoor Recreation Planner or a Refuge Officer (LE) will be notified. Next the Williamson County Sheriff's Department will be notified and request they alert the Williamson County Divers Assoc., (Bob Connel) thru the Williamson County Police Department.

3. If two Refuge Guides are on duty, one will hook-up the rescue boat located behind the Visitor's Center and load all the equipment located on the shelf and a pack set into the work boat. The Refuge Guide will then proceed to the scene with the boat. He will remain at the scene and talk to all witnesses available until a Refuge Officer (LE) arrives. He will attempt to pinpoint where the victim was last seen in the water.

If only one Refuge Guide is on duty, he will hook-up the rescue boat, load all the equipment from the shelf and a pack set into the work boat and drive the vehicle and boat in front or next to the Visitor Contact Center. The first Refuge Officer (LE) to arrive at the Contact Center will proceed to the scene with the vehicle and boat.

4. As soon as two people are at the scene, normally the boat will be launched and the operator will proceed to the last area the victim was seen as directed by the person on the shore. He/she will drop a buoy at the location to act as a marker. The operator of the boat will circle the immediate vicinity to ascertain if the victim can be visually seen.

5. Once it has been established that a person has probably drowned, the Carterville/Cambria Rescue Units will be contacted and asked if they would respond with divers, or if they recommend we commence dragging operations. Then Williamson County Sheriff's Department--the Coroner will be notified. The Coroner or ambulance will not be requested to respond unless a victim has been located and/or recovered.

6. While a complete SOP cannot be written to cover all circumstances, in the majority of incidents, the following responsibilities will be:

First person arriving at the scene will remain on the shore, talk to all witnesses, take written statements, attempt to ascertain location of victim, direct boat operation to exact location, etc.

Second person normally will launch boat, look for body, drop a buoy and return to the shore to pick-up the third person who will assist in dragging, if it is decided that dragging is necessary.

Upon deciding a drowning has occurred, the Project Manager/Assistant Project Manager or Outdoor Recreation Planner will be notified:

Norrel Wallace.....985-4156

Gerald Updike.....985-4279

James Cameron.....993-2054/993-8529

It must be remembered the Sheriff has the ultimate responsibility for drowning. The senior Crab Orchard law enforcement officer on the scene will take charge of the situation and direct all actions which must be coordinated.

Upon locating or recovering a drowning victim, the Coroner and ambulance will be requested through the Williamson County Sheriff's Department.

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FWS/ARW-WAM2

Memorandum

To: Project Leader, Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge
From: Wildlife Associate Manager 2
Subject: Law Enforcement Plan

Your subject plan has been approved. Once we got a few of the kinks out, I believe we ended up with an excellent plan. It is very thorough and well prepared plan.

Thanks to you and your staff for your time and effort.

/s/ Matthias A. Kerschbaum

Matthias A. Kerschbaum

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