



ESF 13 Law Enforcement

Primary Coordinating Agency

Lexington Division of Police



Table of Contents

Primary Coordinating Agency	2
Local Supporting Agencies	2
State, Regional, Federal Agencies and Organizations	3
Purpose	3
Situations and Assumptions	4
Direction and Control	5
Concept of Operations	6
General.....	6
Alert and Notification.....	7
Preparedness	8
Mitigation	8
Response	9
Recovery	14
Responsibilities	14
Attachment A.....	16
References	17

Primary Coordinating Agency

The Lexington Division of Police is the primary coordinating agency for Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13 Law Enforcement.

During an emergency or disaster event, the ESF 13 coordinator will coordinate the resources from the supporting agencies. ESF 13 provides coordination and mobilization of law enforcement personnel, resources, equipment, and support services to the Lexington Fayette Emergency Operations Center (EOC). ESF 13 applies to law enforcement agencies and public safety and security agencies that provide services required to support disaster response and recovery.

Activities under this ESF include non-investigative/non-criminal law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities and resources during potential and/or actual emergency situations. ESF 13 may be activated as requested by the Lexington Fayette Division of Emergency Management (DEM) Director during partial or full activation of the EOC or as requested by agencies with which there are existing memorandums of agreement. Agencies in ESF 13 have their own organizational policies, procedures, and guidelines. This document does not take the place of those plans but is designed to complement and support them. ESF 13 does not address daily law enforcement activities for which public safety entities are typically responsible, i.e., criminal investigations.

ESF 13 maintains law and order, protects life and property, undertakes traffic control, provides law enforcement support to other law enforcement agencies, assist with evacuation orders, guards essential facilities and supplies, and coordinates state-wide law enforcement mutual aid.

DEM develops and maintains the overall ESF 13 plan, Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and accompanying Appendices, Incident Specific Plans, Support Plans, and Standard Operating Guidelines that govern response actions related to emergencies. Supporting agencies shall develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use which must be compatible with, and in support of, the overall EOP. All such documents must be compliant with the National Response Framework, National Incident Management System, Incident Command System, and the EOP.

Local Supporting Agencies

- A. E911
- B. Fayette County Coroner
- C. Fayette County Sheriff
- D. Transylvania University Police
- E. Lexington Division of Community Corrections
- F. Lexington Division of Emergency Management
- G. Lexington Division of Facilities and Fleet Management
- H. Fayette County Public Schools Law Enforcement

State, Regional, Federal Agencies and Organizations

- A. Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources
- B. University Of Kentucky Police
- C. Veterans Administration Police
- D. Department of Military Affairs – Army National Guard, Air National Guard
- E. Kentucky Wing of the Civil Air Patrol
- F. Kentucky Department of Transportation
- G. Kentucky Division of Emergency Management (KYEM)
- H. Kentucky Motor Vehicle Enforcement
 - I. Kentucky State Police
- J. Local FBI
- K. U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Alcohol, Firearms, and Tobacco
- L. U.S. Marshal's Office

Purpose

The purpose of this ESF is to provide guidance and coordination of law enforcement resources when an emergency situation exceeds normal law enforcement capabilities.

Coordination activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A. Maintain law and order
- B. Protect life and property
- C. Coordinate law enforcement support to other law enforcement agencies
- D. Crowd control
- E. Traffic and access control
- F. Security activities including, but not limited to, shelters, points of distribution, and critical facilities
- G. Enforcement of laws, ordinances, and orders in law enforcement including emergency orders
- H. Coordination with state and federal law enforcement resources through mutual ad agreements
- I. Liaison between response operations and criminal investigation activities

Situations and Assumptions

General situations, assumptions, and policies are found in the Basic Plan and are not repeated in this ESF. Only statements specific to ESF 13 are stated here, as follows:

- A. Most disasters occur with little or no warning; however, ESF 13 may be activated when there is imminent threat or advance warning of floods, winter storms, tornadoes, etc.
- B. Essential resources (personnel, vehicles, fuel, critical supplies, heavy equipment, etc.) may be pre-positioned and readied for activation when an area is under imminent threat.
- C. Essential resources (personnel, vehicles, fuel, critical supplies, heavy equipment, etc.) will be re-located for safety if they are in an area under imminent threat.
- D. Emergencies can quickly reach a magnitude that require additional resources from local, state, federal, or other organizations through mutual aid agreements. Requests for additional assistance from outside of Lexington Fayette will be made through and by ESF 7 to the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management (KYEM), or with organizations with which Lexington Fayette and/or coordinating agencies have mutual aid agreements.
- E. An emergency can result in conditions that will necessitate law enforcement agencies to take extraordinary measures to protect life and property.
- F. Evacuation of a large number of people can cause a need for detour or diversion from normal traffic patterns and an increase in traffic control.
- G. The concentration of a large number of people in public shelters can necessitate the need for assignment of law enforcement personnel to maintain orderly conduct.
- H. An emergency may result in conditions that require security to prevent unlawful entry to an area, building, etc.
- I. An evacuation of a detention center or prison may require additional law enforcement personnel to provide security during the transportation and temporary sheltering of prisoners.
- J. An emergency of a chemical or biological nature may require security at hospitals, shelters, pharmaceutical supply sites, dispensing sites, or other healthcare facilities.
- K. The Division of Police may have to obtain additional law enforcement resources to provide the services needed in response to a disaster.
- L. Additional law enforcement surveillance may be needed in evacuated areas to prevent looting.
- M. Incidents of bombing, bomb threats, and arson to achieve political concession and public notoriety are becoming more prevalent. Such terroristic and violent

activity may result in a real disaster. There is also the potential for mobilization of local law enforcement resources through bombing, blackmail, or sniping activity.

- N. In situations involving unintentional man-made and natural disasters, this ESF will provide support for the incident and be responsible for the enforcement of laws, ordinances, and orders, provide force/security protection for other first responders and workers, and provide control of traffic, crowds, and access points.
- O. In situations involving terrorism, this ESF will have primary responsibility in a unified command until the appropriate federal agencies can respond. When command shifts to the federal government, it is assumed this ESF will act in a support role for the incident.
- P. Civil disturbances frequently result in injuries to persons and property damage. Explosives and firebombs are not uncommon components of civil disturbances. Law enforcement resources will be fully mobilized for such occurrences.
- Q. In large scale situations involving criminal activity, it is assumed this ESF will play a primary role in either a unified command or a single command.

Direction and Control

- A. Operations chiefs will report to their field commanders at the mobile command post. Under the overall coordination of the police/FBI on-scene commander, field commanders will direct response operations at the site and will report to their commanding officers, agency heads, or ESF coordinators at the EOC.
- B. The local government's senior decision-making officials, including the Mayor, Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Public Safety Commissioner, Police Chief, Fire Chief, DEM Director, and other agency heads, will assemble at the EOC to direct the overall response effort.
- C. Local resources will be managed and coordinated through the EOC.
- D. Intra-agency response procedures will be governed by each agency's implementing procedures and internal SOPs.
- E. Local EOC response will be coordinated by the DEM Director or designee at the direction of the Mayor and Public Safety Commissioner.
- F. KYEM officials will coordinate state or other jurisdictional resources requested by the EOC. State personnel may provide technical assistance, support, and/or response functions.
- G. Once the federal government becomes officially involved and the FBI has declared the incident a terrorism event, the FBI will become the lead agency and may assume incident command. The FBI will retain this status for the crisis management aspects of the incident as long as federal resources are present. This will be done in accordance with the Presidential Decision Directive 39 U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism and the National Response Framework.

- H. Homeland Security will be the federal agency responsible for consequence management throughout the federal response to the incident. DEM will be the local agency responsible for consequence management.
- I. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) will respond to and support the FBI in terrorist acts involving aircraft.
- J. State and local officials will be represented at the federal Joint Operations Center (JOC) to ensure coordination of assets, information, and response among all levels of government. The unified command structure will direct response and recovery operations by setting priorities and strategic objectives as the incident evolves.
- K. The Joint Information System (JIS) will be implemented with a representative at the Joint Information Center (JIC) to ensure coordination of information released to the media and general public.
- L. DEM, at the direction of the Mayor, will coordinate the local organizational response in support of the lead local law enforcement agency. The senior DEM representative at the scene will be designated the Incident Coordinator. The Incident Coordinator will provide assistance and advice to the local law enforcement on-scene commander who will be in overall command of the scene. State agency personnel on scene may be observers, technical advisory personnel, or integrated into the local National Incident Management System.

Concept of Operations

General

ESF 13 is organized consistent with the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System. This structure and system supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, and coordination of support operations to Lexington Fayette.

All operations will be conducted in adherence to Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Program standards and regulations with life safety issues being a priority.

Procedures, protocols, and plans for disaster response activities provide guidelines for operations at the EOC and in the field. The EOP and corresponding Appendices, Incident Specific Plans, Support Plans, and Standard Operating Procedures that describe ESF 13 capabilities (based on National Planning Scenarios, Universal Task List, and Target Capabilities) are the basis of these guidelines. Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.

DEM maintains the overall ESF 13 Plan and accompanying Attachments and References that govern response actions related to emergencies. Supporting agencies shall develop and maintain their own similar documents for internal use, which must be compatible with, and in support of, the overall EOP. All such documents will be in compliance with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, the Incident Command System, and the EOP.

The EOC uses WEBEOC (crisis management software) to supplement disaster management through communicative integration of ESFs, agency based emergency operations centers, and other facilities or functions as appropriate.

Actions initiated by ESF13 are grouped into the phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge. Each phase requires significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service. ESF 13 encompasses a full range of activities from training to the provision of field services.

A large event requiring regional, state, and/or interstate mutual aid assistance will require ESF13 implementation. ESF 13 will coordinate with support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate, and direct the use of any required assets.

DEM will maintain up-to-date listings of law enforcement agencies in Lexington Fayette including names of responsible officials, readiness status, and major equipment and/or teams.

Law enforcement agencies are responsible for training and continuing education of their personnel.

Alert and Notification

The EOC will serve as the central location for interagency coordination and executive decision-making, including all activities associated with ESF 13.

The EOC will be activated, as will ESF 13, upon the direction of the Mayor, CAO, Commissioner of Public Safety or the DEM Director. The DEM Director may make the decision to selectively activate ESF 13 agencies based on the type of threat, event, or incident. DEM will notify the ESF 13 coordinator and supporting agencies of activation and request liaisons to report to the EOC. However, there will be times when it is necessary for the liaisons of primary or secondary agencies to work from in-the-field or their own agency operations center. In these cases, they will maintain telephone or radio contact with the EOC and the ESF 13 coordinator.

E911 or DEM initiate ESF 13 notification using the Emergency Notification System. E911 will request, as directed by DEM, assistance from the Division of Police to staff the ESF 13 position in the EOC on a 24-hour basis.

Upon instructions to activate ESF 13, ESF 13, and supporting agencies will implement their procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources potentially needed based on the emergency.

In the early moments of a threatened or suspected terrorist event, the actual situation may remain unclear. Because of the potential risks involved, Police will notify the Division of Fire and Emergency Services (FES), DEM, and the FBI to be on alert for a possible terrorist event. Upon receipt of this notification, DEM will contact KYEM to be on standby. Once it is determined that a terrorist event has occurred, DEM will activate the EOC and will notify KYEM and other appropriate agencies that a terrorist event has been confirmed.

Preparedness

Actions and activities that develop ESF 13 response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for ESF 13 personnel (i.e., county, state, regional, and federal) and other ESFs that will respond with ESF 13. This involves the active participation of local inter-agency preparedness organizations, which collaborate in such activities on a regular basis. Local agencies will jointly address planning issues on an on-going basis to identify response zones, potential staging areas, potential medical facilities, and the maintenance and future development of specialized teams. Initiatives also include the following:

- A. Develop and coordinate pre-incident planning for those incidents which this ESF will have primary responsibilities, such as civil disturbance, terrorism, and evacuations.
- B. Conduct planning with ESF 13 supporting agencies and other ESFs to refine law enforcement operations.
- C. Conduct training and exercises for EOC and law enforcement response team members.
- D. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters, and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency.
- E. Manage inventory of equipment and other pre-designated assets that are essential to meet the requirements of special needs groups.
- F. Maintain a list of ESF 13 assets that can be deployed during an emergency.
- G. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
- H. Develop and present training courses for ESF 13 personnel.
- I. Maintain liaison with supporting agencies.
- J. Conduct All Hazards exercises involving ESF 13.

Mitigation

ESF 13 will:

- A. Coordinate with the All Natural Hazard Mitigation Committee to identify potential hazards and their impacts and seek funding for resources to mitigate those hazards.
- B. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.
- C. Throughout the response and recovery periods, evaluate and analyze information regarding law enforcement resource requirements, develop and update assessments of the law enforcement situation and status in the impact area, and implement contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs.

Response

During the response phase, ESF 13 will perform the following tasks:

- A. Evaluate and analyze information regarding law enforcement requests.
- B. Develop and update assessments of the security status in the impact area(s) and undertake contingency planning to meet anticipated demands and needs.
- C. Send notification of interstate highway closures during emergency situations to the Kentucky Transportation Department, Kentucky State Police, and DEM.
- D. Provide representation to the EOC to coordinate ESF 13 tasks, resources, and act as law enforcement liaisons and work with EOC operations and staff.
- E. Assign and schedule sufficient personnel to implement ESF 13 tasks for an extended period of time.
- F. Develop and implement emergency response and logistics strategies.
- G. Develop and maintain status reports of operations and outstanding assistance.
- H. Work with appropriate private-sector organizations to maximize use of all available resources.
- I. Ensure that the following activities (as needed) have been assigned to a law enforcement agency and will monitor the status of each activity:
 - 1. Provide overall coordination of Lexington Fayette law enforcement resources.
 - 2. Assist in disaster warning to the maximum extent possible.
 - 3. Aid in search and rescue.
 - 4. Aid in evacuation.
 - 5. Provide traffic control, law enforcement, and protection of damaged or abandoned property, security at shelters, critical facilities, and feeding centers.
 - 6. Obtain, or otherwise arrange for, the necessary supporting resources (gasoline, spare parts, personnel, sustenance, etc.).
 - 7. Provide security for evacuated areas by patrolling and limiting access.
- J. Demobilize resources and deactivate the ESF function upon direction from the coordinating agency.
- K. Provide After-Action Reports as required in a timely manner following the conclusion of incidents.
- L. Participate in EOC briefings and development of Incident Action Plans and situation reports.

Traffic control teams will perform the following tasks:

- A. If streets and roads become blocked or if traffic becomes extremely heavy, procedures will be implemented for the detour and/or diversion of traffic from normal traffic patterns. Traffic control points will be established to direct traffic according to a prepared plan. These traffic control points will be staffed and may utilize signage and barricades to facilitate operations.
- B. Additional barricades and signs can be requested from the ESF 3 coordinator.
- C. The towing of abandoned or damaged vehicles may be necessary to clear blocked streets and roads.
- D. Abandoned or broken down vehicles will, depending on the circumstances, be towed away or pushed to the side of the road.

Evacuation teams will perform the following tasks:

- A. If a mass evacuation becomes necessary, law enforcement agencies will take the lead role in the evacuation.
- B. The geographical boundaries of areas that have been evacuated or declared dangerous will be identified and marked, if possible. Entry to these areas will be denied to unauthorized persons.
- C. Assistance will be provided during evacuation procedures by identifying evacuation routes and by maintaining an orderly flow of traffic along these routes.
- D. Assistance will be given to disseminate protective action information to the public. This assistance may be done by transmitting messages from the public address system on mobile units or by going door-to-door.
- E. If an unforeseen incident necessitates immediate evacuation, the Incident Commander and/or on-scene coordinator may order an evacuation.
- F. Evacuation routes and relocation areas will be determined by the IC and/or on-scene coordination with the EOC taking into account the nature of the hazard, the location of the incident, the number and type of population affected, weather conditions, and the estimated length of time until reentry is allowed.
- G. Mapping and notification systems and GIS maps will be used in the determination of evacuation routes.
- H. Depending on the size and duration of the event, evacuation procedures may be directed from a Field Command Post or from the EOC.
- I. Evacuation announcements will be made using some or all of the methods listed in ESF 2 and ESF 15.
- J. Transportation and sheltering of evacuees, including those with special needs and pets, will be in accordance with ESF 6 and ESF 8.
- K. Medical needs of evacuees will be in accordance with ESF 8.

- L. If an evacuation impacts another county or counties, the following person will be notified:
 - 1. The local emergency management directors of the county or counties involved.
 - 2. The KYEM Area Manager for Lexington Fayette
 - 3. The KYEM Duty Officer.
- M. Reentry into the evacuated area will not be allowed until the area is declared safe by official personnel who are appropriately trained and educated.
- N. In the event a complete evacuation of Lexington Fayette is deemed necessary, all primary evacuation routes will be converted to one-way, outbound traffic to facilitate an efficient flow of vehicles. Citizens incapable of self-evacuation will be directed to proceed to pre-designated collection points along the primary evacuation routes to receive transportation. The selection of these collection points is determined by population density and availability of evacuation routes within the pre-designated evacuation planning areas identified in the Evacuation Route Map. Identification and movement of persons incapable of self-evacuating or moving to collection points will be coordinated by the EOC.

Security teams will perform the following tasks:

- A. Security will be provided during the transportation and sheltering of prisoners evacuated from the detention centers or prisons.
- B. Personnel may be assigned to public shelters to maintain law and order.
- C. Security will be provided for vital facilities such as healthcare facilities, utility installations, food distribution centers, shelters, storage locations, distribution sites, field medical facilities, and government offices.

Terrorism Response

The goal of emergency response for a terrorist incident is to enhance the ability of individual response and supporting agencies to do their jobs effectively while ensuring a coordinated response to the terrorist incident or threatened incident. Local, state, federal, private, and other jurisdictional response capabilities must be coordinated to determine priorities, manage responses and resources, and minimize duplication of effort.

- A. In a terrorist event, the Division of Police will be the lead agency for managing the crisis until the FBI arrives. In the early moments of a threatened or suspected terrorist event, the actual situation may remain unclear. Because of the potential risks involved, the Division of Police will notify the FES, DEM, and the FBI to be on alert for a possible terrorist event. Upon receipt of this notification, DEM will contact KYEM to be on standby. Once it is determined that a terrorist event has occurred, DEM will activate the EOC and will notify KYEM and other appropriate agencies that a terrorist event has been confirmed.

- B. Primary responsibility for an incident involving a nuclear weapon rests with the federal government and is defined in the "Federal Bureau of Investigations, Department of Defense and Department of Energy Joint Agreement for Response to Improvised Nuclear Device Incident." State responsibility for the coordination of resources in any such event will be accomplished through the applicable sections of the EOP.
- C. For terrorist acts involving the intentional contamination of a waterway or water supply the EEC will have the primary state responsibility, in conjunction with the Cabinet for Health and Family Services (CHFS), to ensure that all water resources are safe prior to permitting consumption to resume. The actions of EEC will be coordinated through the EOC with other responding agencies.
- D. The Division of Police on-scene commander will be in command of the incident scene and will report from the scene to his/her commanding officer through the normal Police chain of command. Once the EOC is activated, the on-scene commander will provide updates and requests for assistance to the ESF 13 coordinator in the EOC.
- E. The local government's senior decision-making officials, including the Mayor, CAO, Public Safety Commissioner, Police Chief, Fire Chief, DEM Director, and other agency heads, will assemble at the EOC to direct the overall response effort.
- F. KYEM officials will coordinate state or other jurisdictional resources requested by the EOC. State personnel may provide technical assistance, support, and/or response functions.
- G. Once the federal government becomes officially involved and the FBI has declared the incident a terrorism event, the FBI will become the lead agency and may assume incident command. They will retain this status for the crisis management aspects of the incident as long as federal resources are present. This will be done in accordance with the Presidential Decision Directive 39 U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism, and the National Response Framework.
- H. Homeland Security will be the federal agency responsible for consequence management throughout the federal response to the incident. DEM will be the local agency responsible for consequence management. Consequence management addresses the effects or potential effects of the incident on health, safety, and the environment.
- I. The FAA and the NTSB will respond to and support the FBI in terrorist acts involving aircraft.
- J. State and local officials will be represented at the federal JOC to ensure coordination of assets, information, and response among all levels of government. The unified command structure will direct response and recovery operations by setting priorities and strategic objectives as the incident evolves.
- K. In all response situations, responders should be alert for any of the signs or indications that would suggest the possibility of a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incident, especially any situation in which responders discover many

people exhibiting the same medical symptoms. The possibility of secondary devices must always be considered.

- L. The EOC will be activated in any situation involving WMD or any act of terrorism.
- M. If the situation dictates activation of the EOC, each agency responding to the scene will report from the field to its agency head or functional area coordinator in the EOC. Inter-agency response efforts in support of police, fire, and rescue activities will be coordinated through the EOC according to the EOP.
- N. Because a terrorism incident is a crime and an emergency/disaster, evidence preservation, law enforcement investigation, and site management are of greater concern than in many other incidents. Accordingly, local law enforcement retains incident command until the FBI arrives.
- O. On-scene decisions for FES responders will be made by their commanding officers who will coordinate their response with the IC in the Division of Police. While life safety issues are of primary importance, care will be taken to preserve the crime scene to the greatest extent possible.
- P. The primary responsibility for technical assistance in managing the incident will be based upon the particular hazard identified and the agency having the most expertise to deal with that hazard. The agencies listed below are available to provide technical assistance to EOC staff and on-scene responders:
 - 1. In an incident involving a biological agent, the LFCHD Commissioner or designee shall serve as chief technical advisor.
 - 2. In an incident involving a chemical or radiological agent, the ESF 10 coordinator or designee shall serve as chief technical advisor.
 - 3. In the event of an attack on any local institutions/organizations computer systems, the Computer Services Director, or designee for the targeted institution, will assume the role of chief technical advisor.
 - 4. In an attack on a state or federal building within Lexington Fayette, local responders will assume management of the response until appropriate representatives of the owning agency can arrive on scene.
- Q. When the FBI arrives, they will assume lead agency responsibilities for the crisis management aspects of the incident.
- R. When Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) officials arrive, they will serve as the lead federal agency for the consequence management efforts and will coordinate federal assets in support of local and state emergency response activities.
- S. A JOC will be established by the FBI at a site appropriate for the particular incident. Representatives of state and local emergency management agencies will be present at the JOC to ensure the efficient coordination of resources and activities in response to the incident.

- T. Whether through the JOC or through a separate JIC, public information will be distributed through one spokesperson. It is essential that all information to the public be accurate and coordinated among all response agencies and levels of government. Accordingly, a representative from the Lexington Division of Government Communications will be present at the JIC.

When an event requires a specific type of response mode, technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills relevant to the type of event. The individual will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.

Recovery

ESF 13 will:

- A. Contact each law enforcement agency for initial damage assessment of personnel, equipment, and supplies.
- B. Maintain documentation of all reported damage by law enforcement agencies
- C. Coordinate equipment and other logistic assessment and accountability.
- D. Coordinate from response to normal operations.
- E. Coordinate the primary agencies costs of the incident.
- F. Coordinate equipment and other logistic assessment for damage and accountability.
- G. Return activities from response to normal operations.
- H. Participate in After-Action meetings and development of the After-Action Report.
- I. Prepare and submit damage estimates to KYEM.

Responsibilities

- A. Chief of Police
Direct all Division of Police assets. The Division of Police is the lead law enforcement agency in Lexington Fayette.
- B. Other Law Enforcement Agencies
Direction and control of their own law enforcement agencies remain with their respective chiefs.
- C. Incident Commander
All responses will be directed by the Incident Commander. Agency jurisdiction will be determined by the location, situation, and law.
- D. ESF 13 Coordinator

During events requiring EOC activation, the ESF 13 coordinator will coordinate between the EOC, the Division of Police, other law enforcement agencies, and the Incident Commander(s).

E. Mayor

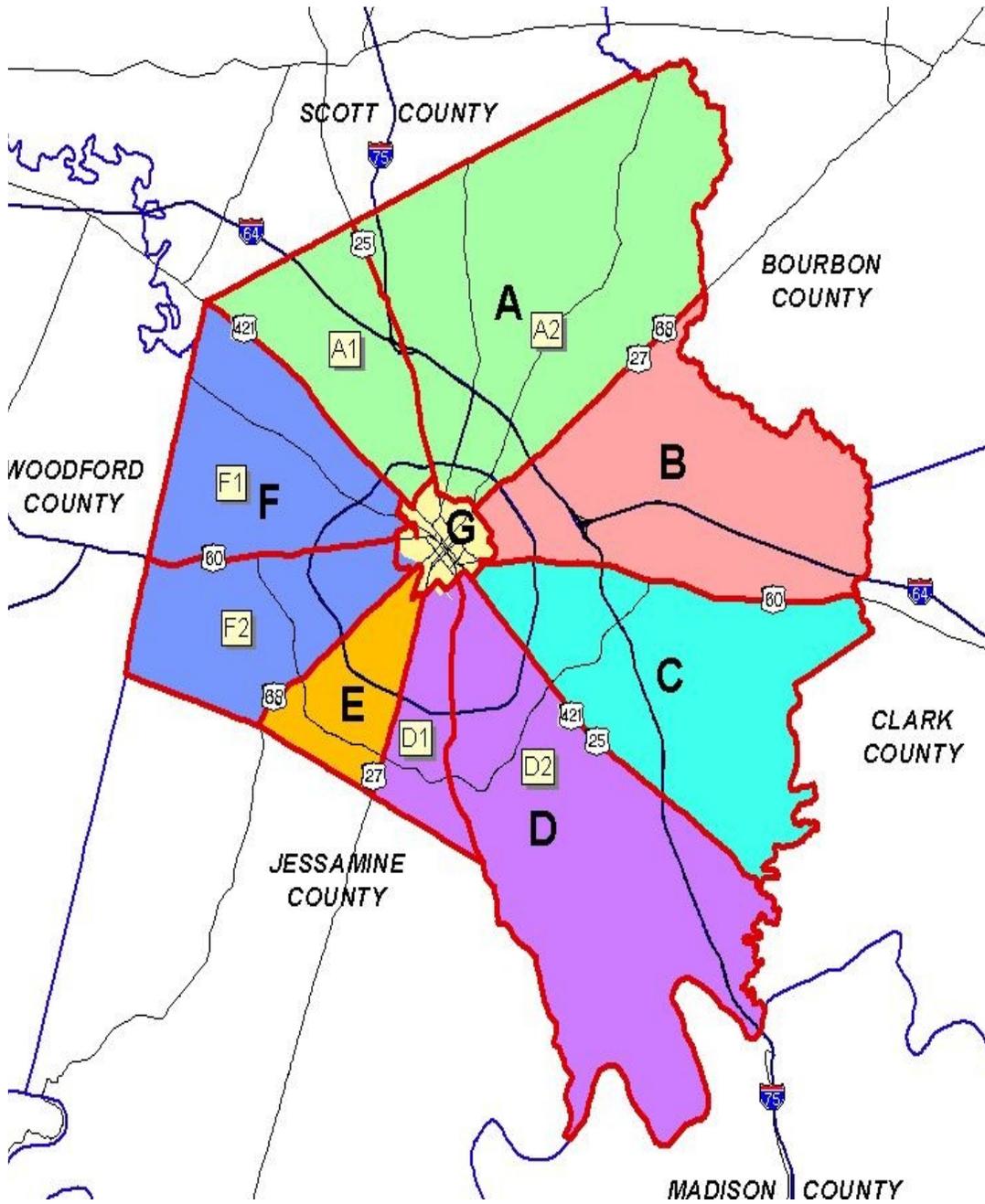
May order a partial or full evacuation of the county.

F. DEM Director

Shall act as the Mayor's designee, will activate the EOC for major evacuations, and will coordinate all support needs for an evacuation.

Attachment A

Evacuation Route Map



References

- A. Presidential Decision (PDD) 39, U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism, Homeland Security Directives 3 and 5
- B. National Response Plan
- C. FBI/DOE/DOD Joint Agreement for Response to Improvised Nuclear Device Incident
- D. Commonwealth of Kentucky EOP