

- Both secure and non secure video conferencing capability
- Multi-lingual support
- Traffic and incident management center that monitors highway construction, maintenance, weather and other events
- Monitors and updates the Kentucky 511 phone and website system
- Monitors websites of regional traffic centers in Louisville, Lexington, and Northern Kentucky/Cincinnati
- Monitors live video feed of selected traffic sites throughout Kentucky
- Monitors the 24 hour news channels for situational awareness
- Monitors the National Weather Service
- Monitors sensitive material convoy while traveling through the state
- Monitors Emergency Operations Center incidents
- Radio communications center for SAFE Patrol Program, which is a motorist aid program

#### Unified Criminal Justice Information System

The UCJIS Mission is to provide for the collection and availability of accurate up-to-date information relating to individuals charged with or convicted of a criminal offense in a timely and easily accessible manner to the criminal justice community while maintaining appropriate security and privacy standards.

#### KyOPS

Every law enforcement agency in Kentucky has the ability to electronically report potential terrorist or other criminal activity in real time to analysts at the Commonwealth's Intelligence Fusion Center.

Using homeland security grant funds, the Kentucky State Police (KSP) has added an e-Intelligence report to its electronic reporting system the Kentucky Open Portal System, or KyOPS.

Through e-Intelligence, law enforcement officers can inform the Fusion Center of suspicious behavior that could be related to terrorism or other crime, such as a person parked along an interstate bridge taking photos of infrastructure that would not usually be considered photogenic.

The Fusion Center receives this intelligence information within seconds of the officer completing the report and hitting "send." Upon receipt, Fusion Center staff determines the routing of the information- file for future reference, contact the submitting agency for additional information, or forward it to the FBI and/ or Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF).

The e-intelligence program has been online since late December 2005 and the Fusion Center has received hundreds of reports since its inception.

KyOPS, which was created specifically for the KSP, went online in 2000 with one application, e-Crash. The program, headed by Kentucky's Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, allows officers to submit vehicle collision reports electronically. Now the system includes programs for reporting crime, traffic citations, warnings, and other information to include the new intelligence report function. All of this information is available to the Fusion Center for analysis in near real-time.

More than 90 percent of law enforcement agencies in Kentucky use at least one of the KyOPS applications.

#### Computerized Criminal History (CCH) Phase 4:

In 2003 the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet launched a new computerized criminal history system. This new state-of-the art database contains the criminal records of all individuals arrested in the Commonwealth provided the records are fingerprint supported. The launching of the new system saw the completion of CCH Phases 1 and 2. Phase 3 of CCH was enhancing the new CCH to be FBI Interstate Identification Index (Triple I) compliant. III means that the Commonwealth owns their criminal records and is accountable for their direct dissemination to other states where in the past, the FBI owned and maintained the records for that purpose.

The scope of CCH Phase 4 is to create two interfaces from other data sources to the CCH. The first interface is from the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to the CCH. This interface will create an automated ability to transfer offender information collected at booking directly to the CCH reducing redundancy of data entry and ensuring improved accuracy of records as they enter various justice systems is complete.

The second interface is from the Administrative Office of the Court's CourtNet system to the CCH. This will automate the updating of final disposition information from the courts to the CCH eliminating the manual process of querying CourtNet then keying that information into the CCH and improves the consistency of criminal records across the two branches of government. Expected completion for the second phase is Fall 2006.

#### eWarrants:

The scope of the eWarrants project is to provide an automated method for the creation, dissemination, and clearing of warrants. The system is web-based thus providing users the ability to create complaints, sign complaints into warrants, and access those warrants wherever they have internet connectivity.

To date, only 6% of all warrants are entered into the Law Enforcement Information Network of Kentucky (LINK) with a lesser percentage of those

going into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system. The eWarrant system will interface to LINK permitting 100% of all warrants entered into the system to be available to law enforcement via LINK.

The eWarrants project is currently being piloted in Clark County with a goal to move forward with statewide implementation beginning in early 2007.

**JusticeXchange:**

JusticeXchange (JX) is a real-time "who's in jail" database developed by Appriss. The basis of the system is to feed information directly from all local jail management systems into a central database thus providing near instant access to all booking and release information. The system enables users to search particular facilities or do state and national searches for incarcerated individuals. It also has a "watch feature" that enables users to enter up to 100 individuals into JX. If any of those individuals are arrested, the subscriber will be notified via email. JX receives information from 100% of jails in Kentucky and nearly 50% of all jails nationwide.

The Commonwealth has secured sufficient licenses to provide a minimum of one license to a representative sub-set of the entire criminal justice community to include local police, sheriffs, County and Commonwealth Attorneys, Kentucky State Police, jailers, Probation and Parole, Attorney General, and federal partners.

**Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF)/Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council (ATAC)**

**JTTF:** The FBI has found that success against terrorism can best be achieved through cooperation among various Federal, state and local agencies. However, in order to more effectively combat terrorism, cooperation must extend beyond the mere exchange of information. Thus, Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) have been formed by the FBI to maximize interagency cooperation and coordination to create cohesive units capable of addressing terrorism problems within the U.S.

The Kentucky State Police currently serves on the Task Force and reports critical information to the Intelligence Fusion Center and Kentucky Office of Homeland Security.

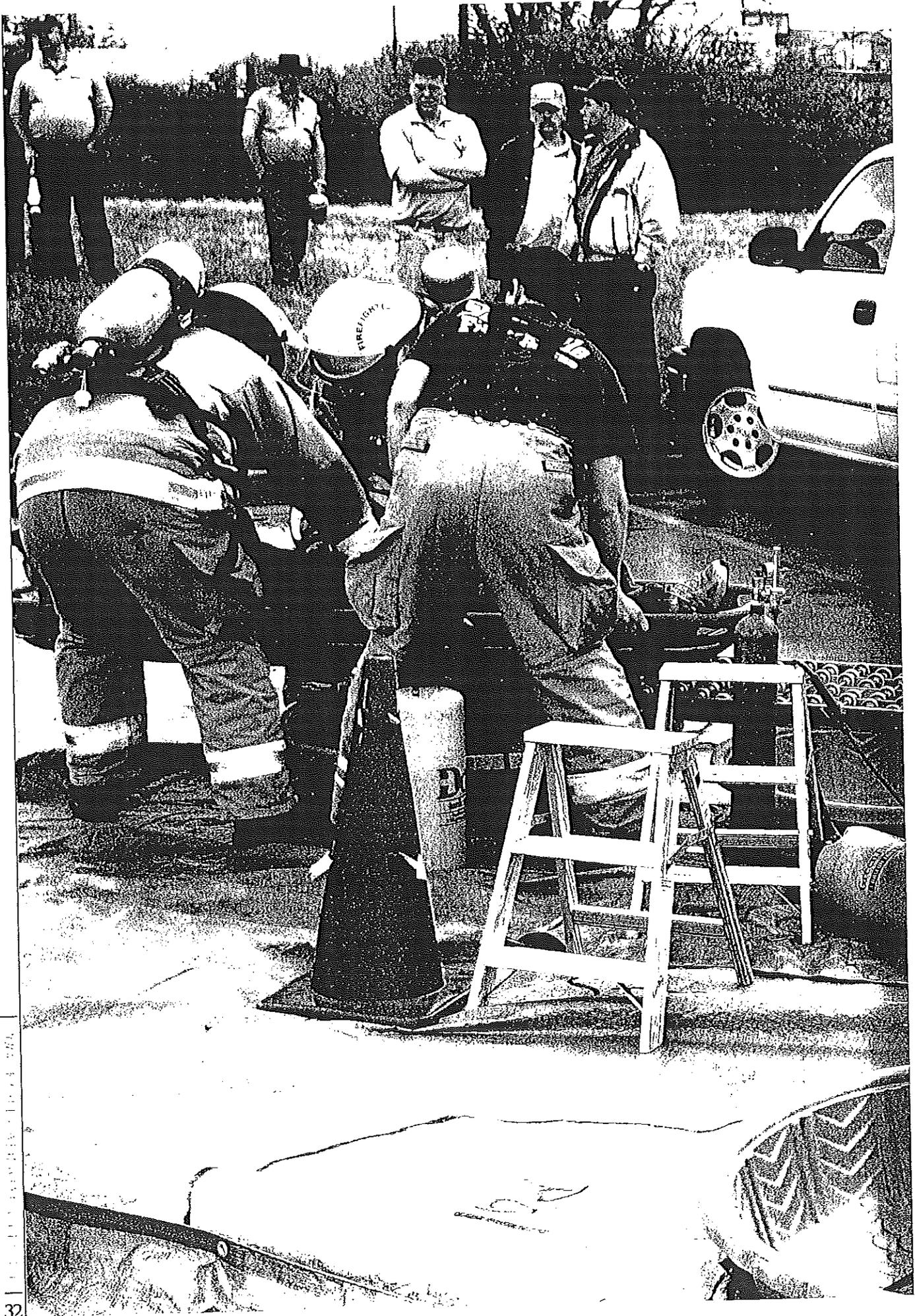
**ATAC:** The primary responsibilities of the Anti-Terrorism Advisory Councils are to coordinate anti-terrorism initiatives, initiate training programs and facilitate information sharing. The Anti-Terrorism Advisory Councils are comprised of approximately 5,300 state and local law enforcement agencies across the country that have joined with federal law enforcement organizations in the war on terrorism. U.S. Attorneys serve in leadership as the head of each Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council.

The Anti-Terrorism Advisory Councils work to ensure that federal, state, and local law enforcement efforts are focused and coordinated as they pursue targets that may be connected to terrorism.

The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security serves on the ATAC.









## GOAL

### PROVIDE QUALITY TRAINING AND EXERCISE PROGRAMS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH'S FIRST RESPONDERS

The response to any emergency is only as good as the training and planning that are put into it. Our First Responders can enjoy all of the best equipment, but if the response expertise is not there, it is of no use. Kentucky has synchronized its training and exercise programs to help us better identify our weak areas and implement appropriate remedial training to address those areas. By working closely with KCTCS – State Fire Rescue Training, Kentucky Division of Emergency Management, Kentucky National Guard, Kentucky Department for Public Health, the state's Area Development Districts, and many others, the state is now fully coordinating its planning efforts.

Kentucky has invested nearly **\$1.3 million** in First Responder Training and Exercise Programs.

#### First Responder Exercise Program

Kentucky Exercise and Evaluation Program (KY-HSEEP) designs, develops, conducts and evaluates exercises that test multi/jurisdictional relationships to include local, State, Federal and private sectors. The exercises are designed to evaluate stakeholders preparedness to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from incidents of various types and complexities. The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security has partnered with the state's Area Development Districts, the Kentucky Community and Technical College System (KCTCS) through the Kentucky Fire Commission and the state Department for Criminal Justice Training to implement this program.

This year, 10 exercises were held challenging First Responders to deal with issues ranging from a chemical spill to a winter ice storm to the residual effects of flooding and response associated with a coastal hurricane.

To address national preparedness, the President issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8: National Preparedness (HSPD-8) which calls for a National Preparedness Goal that establishes measurable priorities, targets, and a common approach to developing needed capabilities. The Goal utilizes a Capabilities-Based Planning approach to help answer the questions "how prepared are we?" "how prepared do we need to be?" and "how do we prioritize efforts to close the gap?" A central objective of Capabilities-Based Planning is the identification of target levels of capabilities that Federal, State, local, and tribal entities must achieve to perform critical tasks for

homeland security missions. Capabilities are combinations of resources that provide the means to achieve a measurable outcome resulting from performance of one or more critical tasks, under specified conditions and performance standards. The KY-HSEEP ensures the Commonwealth can effectively implement each target capability.

**Target Capabilities List (TCL):**

**Common Target Capabilities**

1. Planning (priority capability)
2. Interoperable Communications (priority capability)
3. Risk Management
4. Community Preparedness and Participation (priority capability)

**Prevent Mission Area**

5. Information Gathering and Recognition of Indicators and Warnings
6. Intelligence Analysis and Production
7. Intelligence / Information Sharing and Dissemination (priority capability)
8. Law Enforcement Investigation and Operations (priority capability)
9. CBRNE Detection (priority capability)

**Protect Mission Area**

10. Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)
11. Food and Agriculture Safety and Defense
12. Public Health Laboratory Testing
13. Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation

**Respond Mission Area**

14. Onsite Incident Management
15. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management
16. Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
17. Volunteer Management and Donations
18. Responder Safety and Health
19. Public Safety and Security Response
20. Animal Health Emergency Support
21. Environmental Health and Vector Control

22. Explosive Device Response Operations (priority capability)
23. Firefighting Operations/Support
24. WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination (priority capability)
25. Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection
26. Isolation and Quarantine
27. Urban Search & Rescue
28. Emergency Public Information and Warning
29. Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
30. Medical Surge (priority capability)
31. Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
32. Mass Prophylaxis (priority capability)
33. Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding, and Related Services) (priority capability)
34. Fatality Management

#### **Recovery Mission Area**

35. Structural Damage and Mitigation Assessment
36. Restoration of Lifelines
37. Economic & Community Recovery

#### **First Responder Training Program**

Kentucky Office of Homeland Security is committed to providing the Commonwealth's First Responders and all other organizations who may be called upon to respond and /or participate in a Weapon's of Mass Destruction Incident or any other Incident of National Significance with the training necessary to safely and effectively manage the incident. These trainings are designed to meet the varying needs of Kentucky's First Responder. They include reaching multiple disciplines, through training and awareness, performance and planning/management levels, and employing the most appropriate medium for the particular audience.

In 2006, more than 30,000 First Responders in Kentucky received some type of homeland security related training.

#### **Law Enforcement Homeland Security Training**

Terrorist attacks, bombings, agricultural attacks, biological health contaminant threats and radiological material – all are possible threats Kentucky

communities could face at some point in time. By the end of 2006, all of the Commonwealth's local law enforcement officers will have a much better handle on how to deal with them. This year, every law enforcement officer in Kentucky was required to complete a 40-hour course in homeland security — a topic that has become increasingly important in policing in recent years.

Dubbed the 100% Project, the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council mandated training consisting of a five-day course conducted by the Department of Criminal Justice Training (DOCJT) and will include an introduction to the federal and state homeland security offices, Kentucky homeland security concerns and an overview of the Incident Command System.

The training also identifies a number of areas that will improve law enforcement's prevention and response capabilities, not only to a terrorist incident, but in their daily activities as well.

#### National Incident Management System Implementation

The Commonwealth has taken great measures to implement and educate Kentucky's officials on the aspects and information related to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Plan (NRP).

The NIMS Workshops were a collaborative effort between the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security, Department of Criminal Justice Training, Kentucky Fire Commission, Department of Public Health and Emergency Management. These workshops served to explain the NIMS requirements to local officials and educated them on the tools that are available for their jurisdictions to meet the requirements.

**NIMS:** The NIMS provides a common approach to state and national response that will enable responders at all levels to work together more effectively to manage domestic incidents. It includes a core set of guidelines, standards, and protocols for command and management, preparedness, and communications in emergency situations.

#### HazMat Teams

The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security and the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management have worked with each of the state's 14 regional Hazardous Materials (HazMat) teams to implement the Kentucky WMD/HAZMAT Regional Response Team State Council in 2006. The newly formed Council provides a state level forum where representatives from each team can discuss and develop Team standards, organization, equipment, communications and grant requests.

The Council has been set up to promote an approach to the development and maintenance of a Commonwealth wide capability to respond to WMD and major HazMat incidents. The Council has also been implemented to

provide the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security and Kentucky Division of Emergency Management with technical and programmatic recommendations on methods of improving and maintaining the Teams and their capabilities to respond to incidents of local, state and national significance.

#### Agro-Terrorism

In conjunction with a federal initiative to validate the agricultural sectors vulnerabilities by identifying gaps and developing strategies to reduce the threat/prevent an agro-terrorism attack, the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security (KOHS) in partnership with state agriculture and public health officials are working to assess the Commonwealth's level of agro-terrorism preparedness. The Kentucky Department of Agriculture (KDA) and KOHS are working to address these deficiencies by enhancing the state's operational approach, surveillance capability, and direct response to agro-terrorism incidents.

In 2005, KOHS provided funding to the KDA to develop and implement the State Agriculture Response Team. Funding was also provided to develop agro-terrorism operating procedures and to develop and implement a statewide bio-surveillance system. Work continues between the agencies to fully implement these measures.

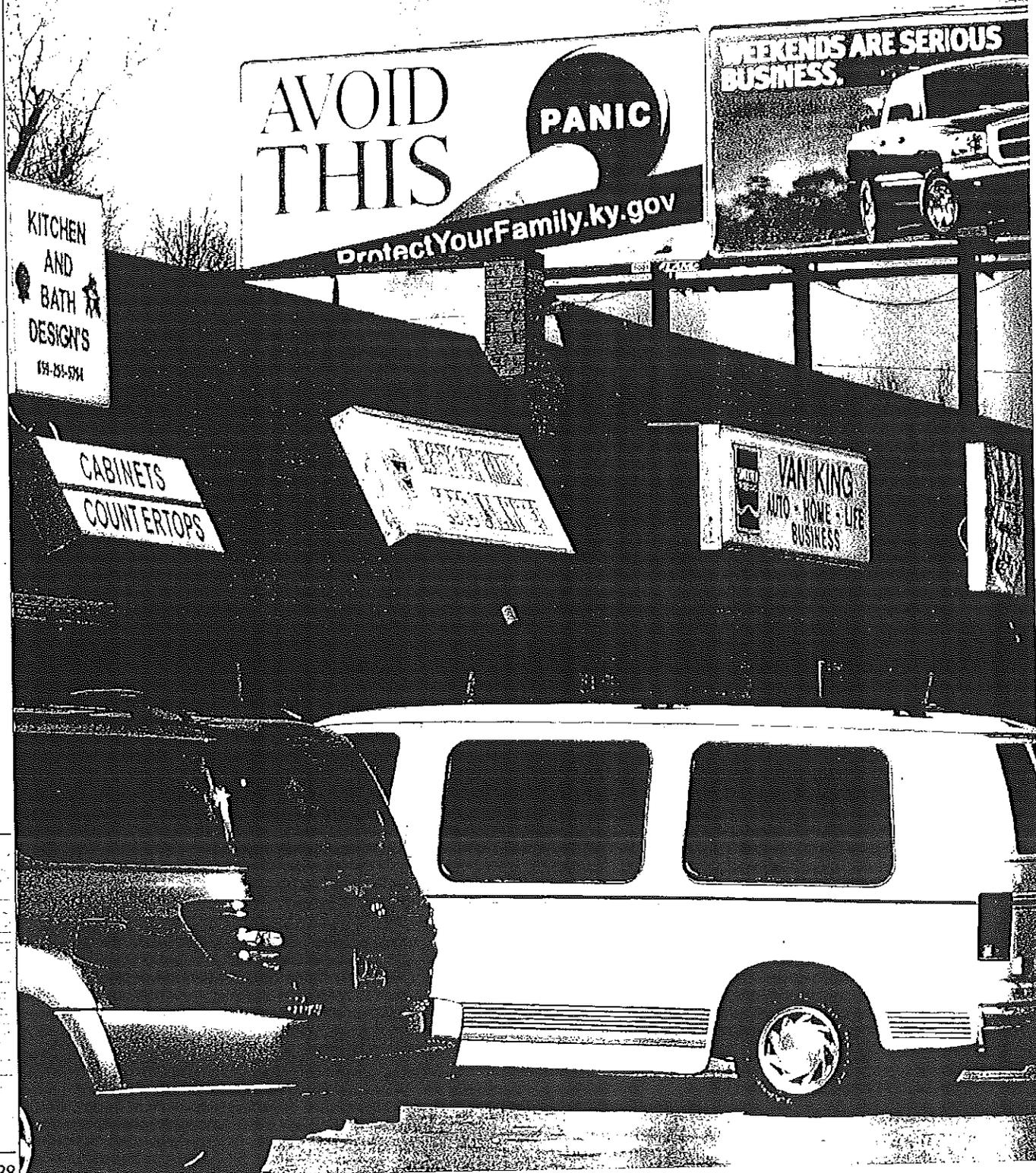
In 2006, the KOHS and KDA have taken a major step in this effort by incorporating agriculture officials into the state Intelligence and Information Fusion Center structure. Now, state agriculture officials are providing industry and sector information to analysts at the Fusion Center.

KOHS and KDA also partnered this year on a multi-state agriculture exercise focusing on the response to an agro-terrorism threat.

#### School Preparedness

The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security (KOHS) has formed a strong partnership with the Kentucky Center for School Safety, Kentucky Department of Education and the Kentucky Education Cabinet. This year, the agencies collaborated on issues related to school preparedness, 9-1-1 education, and the involvement of school personnel in the NIMS and exercise and training programs.

The KOHS has also partnered with the Green River Educational Cooperation and the U.S. Department of Education in helping to implement four pilot projects in schools throughout Kentucky. These projects are working to incorporate new and improved disaster contingency plans in selected pilot schools in four areas across Kentucky.



## GOAL

### STRENGTHEN CITIZEN PREPAREDNESS FOR EMERGENCIES

Emergencies can range from inconvenient to devastating, but every citizen or business can take some simple preparedness steps in advance to minimize an emergency's impact. The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security is working to create a "Culture of Preparedness" across the Commonwealth by informing Kentuckians about the need to create a family emergency plan, get a disaster supply kit and to get involved in helping our communities.

This year, Kentucky invested more than **\$1.2 million** to advance the state's awareness and outreach efforts.

#### Citizen Awareness and Outreach Program

The Citizen Awareness and Outreach Program, or the "Avoid the Panic Button: Protect Your Family," campaign is focused on the preparedness web site, [www.ProtectYourFamily.ky.gov](http://www.ProtectYourFamily.ky.gov), which provides step-by-step instructions for Kentuckians to develop personal family emergency plans and emergency supply kits. The campaign also promotes Kentucky's Citizen Corps program. Citizen Corps, a volunteer training program, provides Kentuckians with quick and easy classes to help them better prepare their families and care for their communities in the event of an emergency.

The Citizen Awareness and Outreach program employs a media-driven awareness campaign component and the Citizen Corps program as a second component to ensure Kentuckians have the necessary information, knowledge, skills and abilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from all threats and hazards.

The publicity campaign has run in various locations at altering times throughout the year utilizing over 17,000 radio commercials and more than 200 billboard ads. Close to half of the radio and billboard ads were provided free of charge.

In the first year of the campaign, the "Avoid the Panic Button: Protect Your Family" campaign has touched over 2 million Kentuckians through radio and billboard ads and the website.

#### 9-1-1 Education for Children Project

The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security and the agency's Office of the 9-1-1 Coordinator (an agency administratively attached to KOHS), has

partnered with the state Department of Education and Kentucky Center for School Safety to create Kentucky's 9-1-1 Education for Children Project.

This project officially kicked off in classrooms statewide in August and provides 9-1-1 education to second grade students across the Commonwealth. Kentucky's 9-1-1 Education for Children Project has three goals: to educate students about the 9-1-1 services available to them in their area, to help students distinguish between the appropriate and inappropriate times to dial 9-1-1, and to reinforce 9-1-1 to students until dialing 9-1-1 becomes an automatic response for emergencies.

In 2005, the Office of the 9-1-1 Coordinator, in partnership with the Department of Education, distributed an email survey of all public schools in the Commonwealth. Approximately 213 elementary schools responded to the survey accounting for 17,047 students. Of the 213 schools that responded only 16 schools had existing 9-1-1 education programs accounting for only 7.5% of students. Upon completion of the survey the Office of the 9-1-1 Coordinator and Kentucky Office of Homeland Security partnered with the Department of Education and Kentucky Center for School Safety to create the "Kentucky's 9-1-1 Education for Children Project."

#### Business Preparedness Summit's

When it comes to protecting Kentucky businesses from emergencies and disasters, it is critical that our businesses have the resources and information they need to be prepared. Statistics show that 55% of small business owners say that having an emergency plan is important but less than 30% actually have a plan. After a major disaster strikes, 40% of small businesses never reopen.

In order to address this critical need, the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security, in partnership with the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, hosted the First Annual "Business Preparedness Summit" in Somerset.

The "Business Preparedness Summit" was designed to provide the Commonwealth's business community with information and resources to improve emergency and disaster preparedness. 3

## 2006 KOHS ANNUAL REPORT

### 2006 GRANTS

Non-discretionary grant funds provided to Kentucky by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

- Urban Area Security Initiative (funds directly to the City of Louisville) - \$8.52 million
- Metropolitan Medical Response System - \$464,660
- Citizen Corps Program - \$303,974
- Emergency Management Performance Grant - \$2,817,197
- Buffer Zone Protection Program - \$567,000

Discretionary grant funds provided to Kentucky by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Between March 1 and May 1 of this year, 371 grant applications were submitted to the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security requesting more than \$145 million. Beginning on May 15, a group of more than 30 peer reviewers from the fields of law enforcement, fire, emergency medical services, emergency management, technology, and the private sector scored each application. Peer reviewers were asked to review the applications to evaluate the anticipated effectiveness of the proposed solutions in addressing need and increasing the state's preparedness capabilities to meet the State and National homeland security priorities. The panel ended their review on May 18.

Each local application falling into one of three categories - first responder communications equipment and infrastructure, mobile data computers and 9-1-1 equipment and infrastructure - were then grouped and sorted by the peer reviewer's average scores. All applications scoring below the average score in each category were not funded. In the communications and mobile data computer categories, applications scoring more than one common standard deviation above the average received 30% of their request and applications falling between the average score and that score at one standard deviation above the average received 20% of their request. 9-1-1 applications scoring above the average score received 30% of their requests.

A recent SAFECOM report highlighting communications interoperability and 9-1-1 as the state's most pressing needs among first responders and the state's homeland security strategy submitted to the U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security provided the cornerstone from which all local agency grant applications would be prioritized. As such, local grant applications requesting items outside of these groupings were not funded.

**KOHS Policy #019****I. Purpose**

The purpose of this directive is to establish guidelines for the homeland security grant processes, including the U.S. Department of Homeland Security appropriation to individual State Administrative Agencies (SAA) and the responsibilities of the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security in coordinating grant requests and disbursements to state and local agencies.

**II. Policy**

**A. When the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) receives an appropriation, it makes a determination of the amount of funding each state will receive.**

- a. DHS notifies states of the money that is available for application.
- b. DHS provides guidelines detailing what money is available to each state and what criteria must be followed when applying for and distributing these funds.
- c. The KOHS applies to DHS to receive the money that was allotted to it.
- d. When KOHS receives a final award letter from DHS, the 60 day timeframe the state has to fulfill all compliance procedures begins.

**B. The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security (KOHS) provides an updated application to state and local agencies based on DHS guidance and the KOHS Strategic Plan.**

- a. The KOHS provides regional training conferences for grant applicants and individual technical assistance as requested.
- b. Local and state agency applications are sent to KOHS. Each agency must submit multiple copies of their grant application.

**C. KOHS creates independent technical review teams that consist of subject matter experts with varied experience and skills.**

- a. These reviewers include, but are not limited to, current and retired Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT's), firefighters, law enforcement, and other applicable state agencies.
- b. Voluntary teams of three are formed representing the various levels of expertise and skills.
- c. All reviewers are required to sign a confidentiality agreement and an agreement to disqualify themselves if they have a conflict of interest with a grant they are reviewing.
- d. Each individual reviews and scores each application individually;

however, individuals may discuss portions of the application with other team members.

- e. The individual team scores are then averaged for each application to include the addition of bonus points.
- f. The scoring sheets then go to KOHS who reviews the technical review scores to ensure bonus points were awarded correctly and overall scoring is mathematically accurate.

**D. The KOHS executive staff then performs a functional review and provides preliminary recommendations based on the reviewer's scores and the KOHS Strategic Plan.**

- a. The KOHS consolidates the recommendations into a final recommendations document.

**E. The Homeland Security Working Group is presented with the applications and the final recommendations document.**

- a. The Homeland Security Working Group votes to accept recommendations or make changes.
- b. Award letters are mailed to successful applicants.
- c. Conciliatory letters are mailed to unsuccessful applicants.

**F. KOHS sends award information to DHS and DHS ensures that all awards adhere to federal guidelines and appropriate processes.**

**G. Master Agreements are created between the KOHS and award recipients.**

- a. Following appropriate signatures the Master Agreement is sent to Finance who reviews, approves and releases the funds.
- b. Interoperability grants must also be approved by the Kentucky Wireless Interoperability Executive Committee (KWIEC).

**H. Award recipients can then proceed with project implementation as detailed in their agreements with the KOHS.**

- I. Each award recipient is reimbursed after funds are expended and proper documentation is provided to the KOHS.
- J. The KOHS continuously monitors and provides technical assistance for the award period of the grants.
- k. Upon the completion of the grant project, a final site visit is conducted to verify compliance with the KOHS agreement.

FY 2006 HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT BREAKDOWN - FUNDED BY KOHS  
 MASTER SUMMARY

	Discretionary Funds Available	Percentage
\$14,385,100.00	Mobile Data Computers (MDC's)	
\$6,470,418.91	Unified Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS)	
-\$3,000,000.00	MDC's (discretionary)	24.13%
\$3,470,418.91	Citizen Awareness and Outreach	6.26%
\$900,000.00	First Responder Exercise/Evaluation Program	6.26%
\$900,000.00	Local Communications	34.57%
\$4,972,933.25	911	10.72%
\$1,542,023.48	Communications Infrastructure	16.97%
\$2,440,909.77	Local Mutual Aid	6.88%
\$990,000.00	Kentucky Community Preparedness Program	9.04%
\$1,300,000.00	First Responder Training Program	2.75%
\$396,280.84	State Communications - Kentucky National Guard	9.90%
\$1,424,000.00	Transportation Security	2.50%
\$360,000.00	Metropolitan Medical Response System Supplemental	0.96%
\$137,800.00	Intelligence Fusion Center	3.64%
\$523,667.00	State Program Expenditure Capacity	
\$2,445,467.00	Total	100.00%

## LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS

Applicant	Score Avg.	\$637789.6	\$1803120.17
City of Marion	79	\$19,953.00	
Henderson County Fiscal Court	77.4	\$6,241.80	
Lake Cumberland Area Development District	71	\$40,263.25	
Lyon County Fiscal Court	71	\$66,000.00	
City of Campbellsville	67.4	\$36,936.00	
Hart County Fiscal Court	65.4	\$120,600.00	
Leslie County Fiscal Court	64.8	\$347,794.65	
Shelby County Fiscal Court	64.4		\$20,418.80
Metcalfe County Fiscal Court	64.2		\$36,835.00
Owen County Fiscal Court	63.8		\$403.98
Lexington Fayette Urban County Government	63.6		\$19,000.00
Pike County Fiscal Court	62.2		\$52,080.34
City of Lynnview	62		\$7,704.00
Kentucky River Area Development District	61.8		\$50,525.00
Lincoln Trail Area Development District	61.5		\$162,852.00
Floyd County Fiscal Court	61.2		\$19,323.00
Floyd County Fiscal Court	59.4		\$7,416.81
City of Fort Mitchell	58.6		\$16,204.00
Kentucky River Area Development District	57.8		\$241,902.00
City of Villa Hills	57.6		\$17,800.00
Mercer County Fiscal Court	57.6		\$20,324.00
Wayne County Fiscal Court	57		\$5,000.00
Louisville Jefferson County Metro Government	56.8		\$1,100,000.00
City of Salyersville	56.6		\$834.05
Daviess County Fiscal Court	56.4		\$10,580.00
Owen County Fiscal Court	52.8		\$5,322.20
City of Fort Wright	52.6		\$8,593.80

## LOCAL MOBILE DATA COMPUTERS

Applicant	Score Avg.	\$2,887,220.97	\$3,583,197.94
City of Covington	83	\$87,743.97	
Purchase Area Development District	76.7	\$917,144.70	
Shelby County Fiscal Court	73.4	\$176,799.00	
City of Calvert City	73	\$6,727.80	
City of Prospect	70.8	\$30,475.50	
Fullton County Fiscal Court	70.6	\$90,052.50	
City of Ashland	70.1	\$200,655.00	
Bluegrass Area Development District	70.1	\$1,377,622.50	
Hopkins County Fiscal Court	68.8		\$121,880.00
City of Elizabethtown	68.2		\$44,644.80
City of Owenton	67.6		\$18,529.20
Pennyrite Area Development District	66.7		\$458,529.60
City of Bowling Green	66.6		\$512,363.40
Pike County Fiscal Court	66.6		\$74,614.00
Oldham County Fiscal Court	66.4		\$141,409.40
Lexington Fayette Urban County Government	65.6		\$70,463.20
Pendleton County Fiscal Court	65.3		\$48,523.84
City of Newport	65.2		\$50,111.00
City of Bowling Green	65		\$206,135.00
Lexington Fayette Urban County Government	65		\$495,185.40
City of Hopkinsville	64.8		\$90,000.00
Carroll County Fiscal Court	63.6		\$20,160.49
City of Georgetown	63.6		\$553,635.20
City of Independence	62.8		\$47,584.00
Simpson County Fiscal Court	62.6		\$78,997.40
Franklin County Fiscal Court	62.6		\$132,414.00
Butler County Fiscal Court	61.8		\$20,888.00
City of Ashland	61.6		\$39,559.20
Meade County Fiscal Court	61		\$23,668.00
Simpson County Fiscal Court	60.4		\$196,468.00
Washington County Fiscal Court	60.2		\$106,566.80
Hardin County Fiscal Court	60		\$23,668.00
Region 12 WMD / Hazardous Materials Response Team	57		\$7,200.00

## LOCAL 9-1-1

Applicant	Score Avg.	1542023.48
Shelby County Fiscal Court	64.6	106,254
Bell County Fiscal Court	62.6	160,616.40
Union County Fiscal Court	63.4	12,780
Nelson County Fiscal Court	59.8	221,279.68
Edmonson County Fiscal Court	55.8	63,183.60
Meade County Fiscal Court	53.9	99,901.67
Carroll County Fiscal Court	53	29,990.40
City of Murray	52.8	2,332.50
Garrard County Fiscal Court	52.5	19,864.58
Hardin County Fiscal Court	52.1	66,877.19
Kentucky River Area Development District	51.6	322,875
Lake Cumberland Area Development District	51.5	110,706.47
Kentucky River Area Development District	51.2	105,165
Livingston County Fiscal Court	50	147,630
Estill County Fiscal Court	49.4	40,062
City of Murray	48.4	32,505

## STATE AGENCY/DIRECT DHS FUNDING SUPPLEMENTAL

Applicant	Program	Funding	Avg. Score
Department of Military Affairs	National Guard Communications	\$1,424,000.00	59.4
Dept. of Criminal Justice Training	KY Comm. Prep. Program	\$1,300,000.00	57.4
KOHS	Citizen Awareness and Outreach	\$900,000.00	N/A
KOHS	Intelligence Fusion Center	\$523,667.00	N/A
KOHS	First Responder Training	\$396,280.84	N/A
KYTC/KVE	Transportation Security Initiative	\$360,000.00	54.2
KOHS	First Responder Exercise Program	\$900,000.00	N/A
Kentucky State Police	Communications Mutual Aid	\$990,000	50
LFUCC MMRS	Central KY Blood Center	\$137,800.00	50.9



## 2006 KOHS ANNUAL REPORT

### HOMELAND SECURITY WORKING GROUP

Chairman, Governor Ernie Fletcher

#### Members

Jack Adams, Kentucky State Police  
Jon Akers, Kentucky Center for School Safety  
Bob Amato, Public Service Commission  
Gen. Norman Arflack, Justice and Public Safety Cabinet  
Gen. Maxwell Clay Bailey, Kentucky Division of Emergency Management  
Gen. Julius Berthold, Kentucky Division of Military Affairs  
Stan Cave, Office of the Governor  
James Cobb, U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Brian Crall, Personnel Cabinet  
Richie Farmer, Department of Agriculture  
William Hacker, Department for Public Health  
Sally Hamilton, Education Cabinet  
Greg Howard, Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement  
David Huber, U.S. Attorney – Western District  
Mike Inman, Commonwealth Office of Technology  
Earl Motzer, Citizen Corps Working Group  
Bill Nighbert, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet  
Derrick Ramsey, Kentucky Commerce Cabinet  
Tracy Reinhold, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Maj. Gen. Donald Storm, Kentucky National Guard  
Amul Thapar, U.S. Attorney – Eastern District  
Peggy Ware, Department for Public Health

#### Legislative Members

Sen. Elizabeth Tori  
Rep. Mike Weaver

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT THE FOLLOWING RELATED SITES:

[www.homelandsecurity.ky.gov](http://www.homelandsecurity.ky.gov)

[www.ProtectYourFamily.ky.gov](http://www.ProtectYourFamily.ky.gov)

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