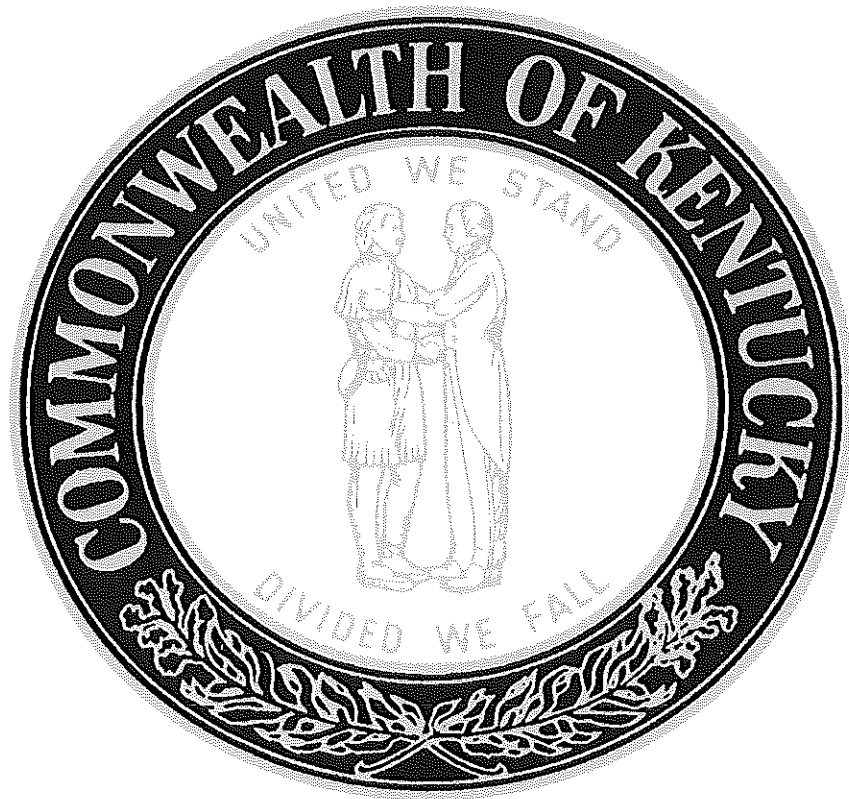


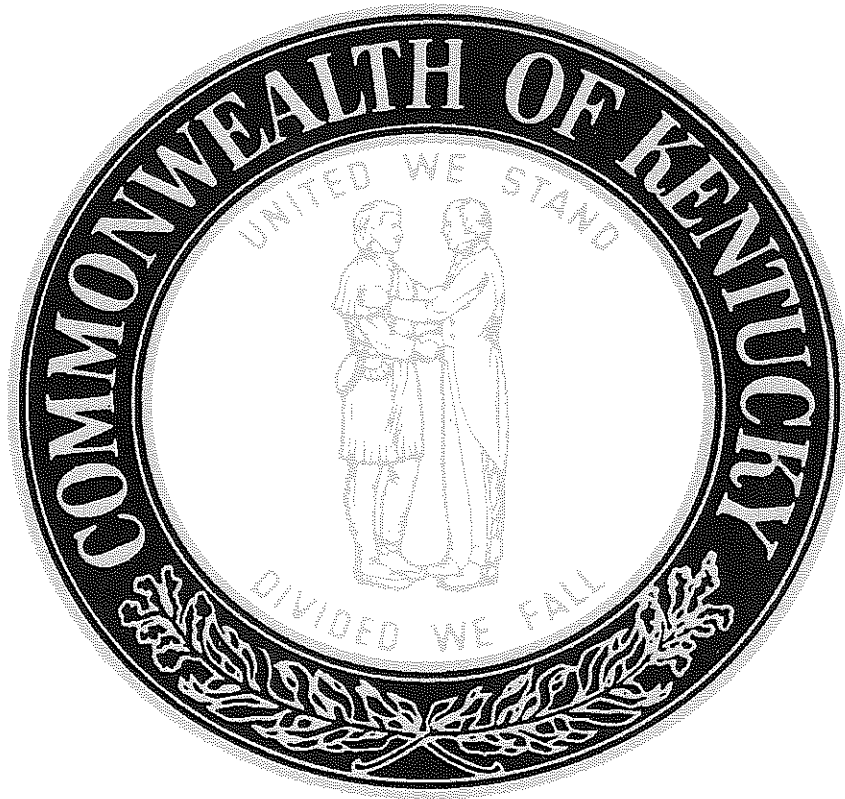
**Readiness of the Commonwealth to  
Respond to Acts of War or Terrorism**



**2004 Annual Report**

**Kentucky Office of Homeland Security**

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Respond to Acts of War or Terrorism**

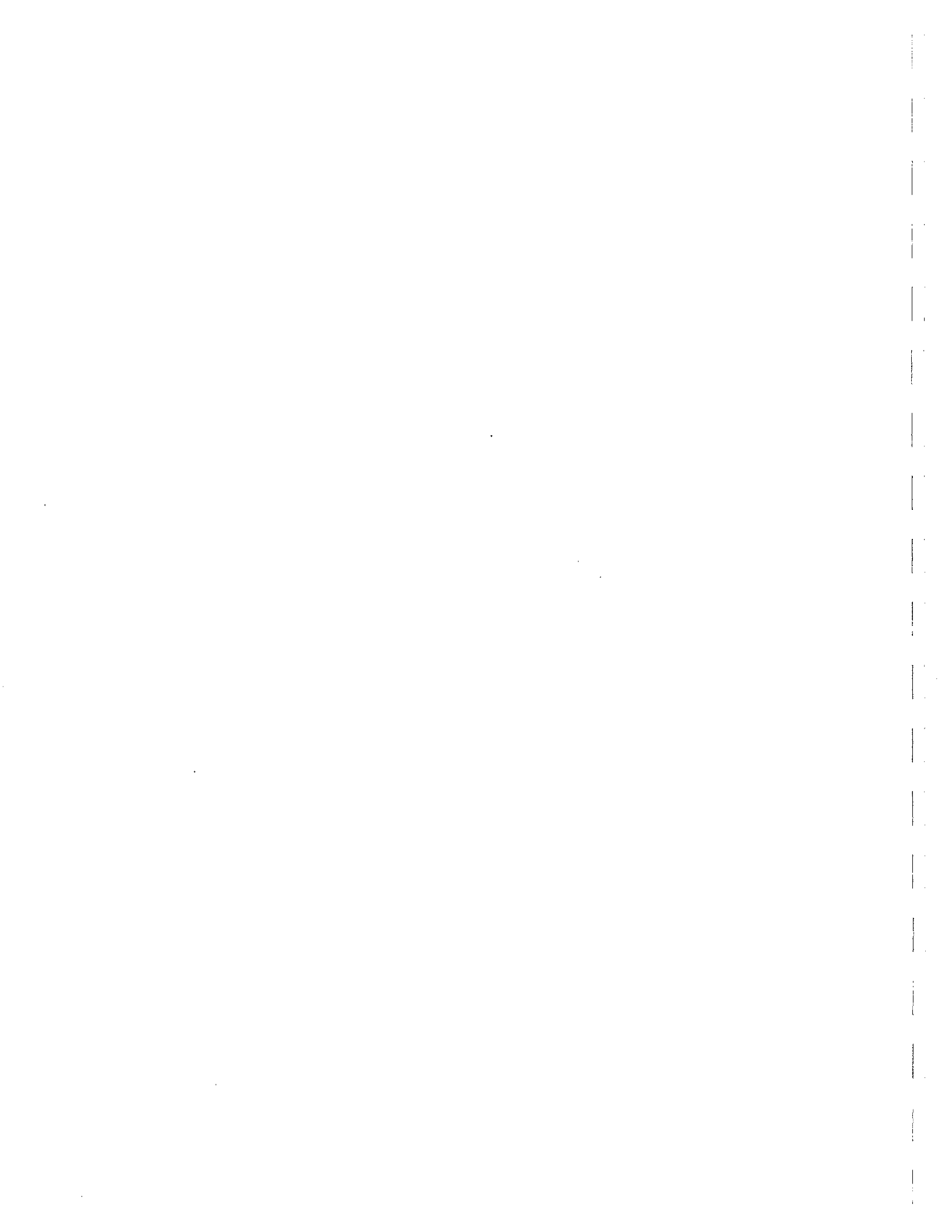


**2004 Annual Report**

**Kentucky Office of Homeland Security**

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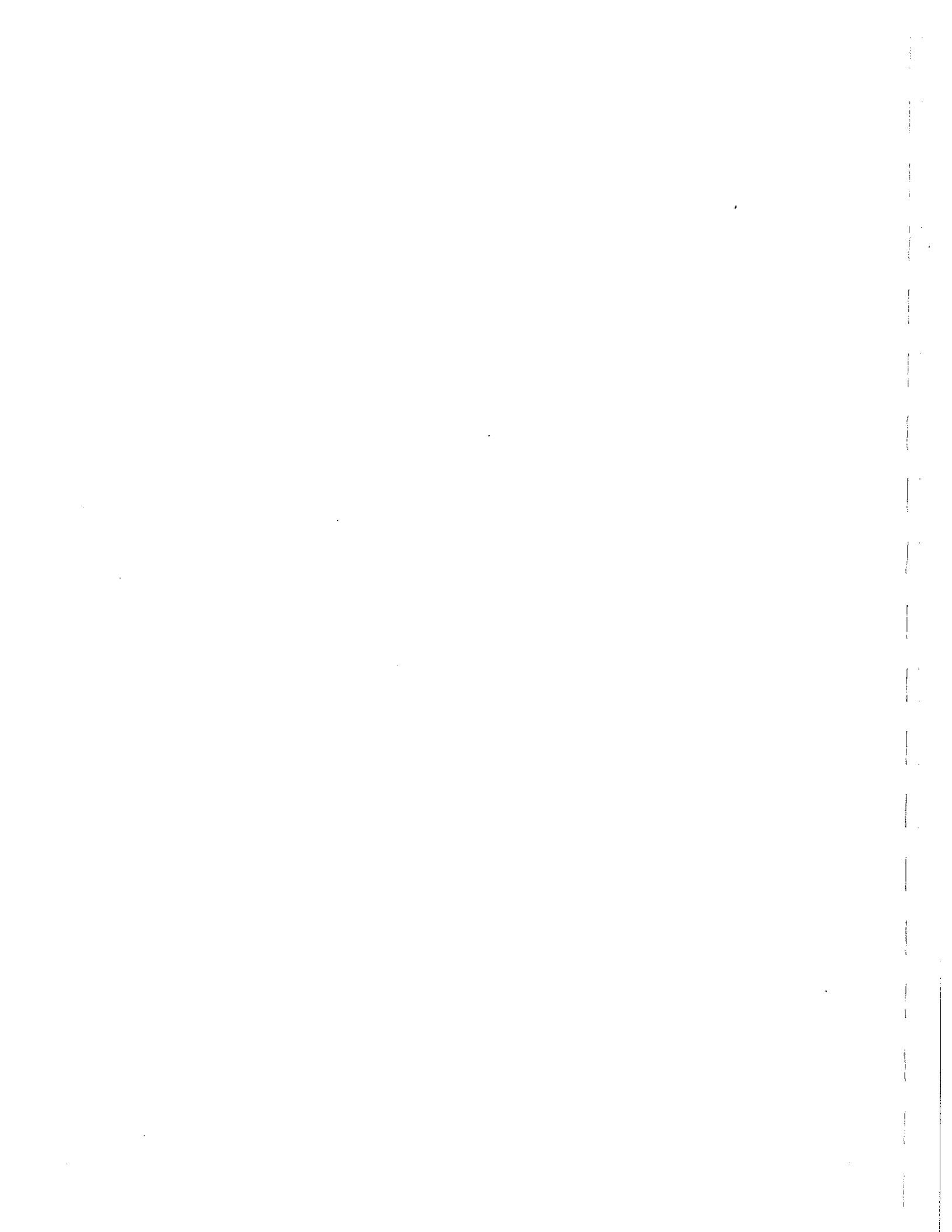


## INTRODUCTION

This Report, on "*The Readiness of the Commonwealth to Respond to Acts of War or Terrorism*," is in accordance with the requirements established in KRS 39A, Section 5 (2), also known as the Antiterrorism Act of 2002 as modified by Executive Order 530. Executive Order 530 requires the Executive Director of the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security to submit a written report each year, to the Governor, the Legislative Research Commission and the Interim Joint Committee on Seniors, Military Affairs, and Public Safety regarding the findings of the assessment of the preparedness of the Commonwealth to respond to acts of war or terrorism.

The Executive Director of the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security requested reports from agencies in Kentucky with homeland security responsibility for the development of this report. An in-depth review was conducted of agency activities, existing reports, briefings, training evaluations and on-going capability and needs assessments, to provide the information outlined in this report.

The information and data cut-off date was established at June 30, 2004.



## PREFACE

Homeland security can only be achieved through the partnership of federal, state, and local agencies. No single agency can address all of the homeland security needs of the Commonwealth. The homeland security effort in Kentucky continues to be the model for partnership and cooperation between federal, state, and local agencies. The information contained in this report demonstrates the numerous activities resulting from the coordination efforts of many.

The Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (The 9/11 Commission Report) contains recommendations that must be considered for application in the Commonwealth. The 9/11 Commission recommended that we attack terrorists and their organizations, prevent the continued growth of Islamist terrorism, and **protect against** and prepare for terrorist attacks. Prevention must be the primary focus of the homeland security effort in Kentucky. Consistent with the growing partnerships in Kentucky, the 9/11 Commission also strongly encouraged a “unity of effort” to achieve its recommendations.

Most importantly, the citizens of the Commonwealth must be included in the prevention and preparation efforts of federal, state, and local government. Kentucky’s citizens are an integral part of the “unity of effort.” Local community involvement is essential to homeland security success.

The 9/11 Commission stated it best when it said, “We call on the American people to remember how we all felt on 9/11, to remember not only the unspeakable horror but how we came together as a nation -- one nation. Unity of purpose and unity of

effort are the way we will defeat this enemy and make America safer for our children and grandchildren.”



## KENTUCKY OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY

On May 27, 2004 Governor Ernie Fletcher signed Executive Order 530 establishing the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security (KOHS) and abolishing the Office of Security Coordination (OSC). All duties of the OSC were transferred to KOHS. Those duties are:

- (1) Coordinating a comprehensive statewide security strategy;
- (2) Coordinating the executive branch's efforts to secure and protect personnel, assets, and facilities within the Commonwealth of Kentucky; and
- (3) Maintaining a record of all federal homeland security funding, including grants, received in Kentucky.

Additionally, the following duties of the Adjutant General specified in KRS 39A.287 are now the responsibility of the Executive Director of the KOHS. Those duties are:

- (1) Establishing and chairing an interagency working group that makes the assessment of preparedness of the Commonwealth to respond to acts of terrorism;
- (2) Collaborating with state and participating private agencies to submit a written preliminary report to the Governor, the Legislative Research Commission, and the Interim Joint Committee on Seniors, Veterans, Military Affairs, and Public Protection regarding the findings of the assessment of the preparedness of the Commonwealth to respond to acts of war or terrorism, including nuclear, biological, chemical, agri, eco, electromagnetic pulse, or cyber terrorism;
- (3) Developing and implementing statewide strategies to respond to acts of war or terrorism;

- (4) Organizing and coordinating volunteer and religious organizations to prepare for and respond to incidents of war, terrorism, natural disasters, or other emergencies; and
- (5) Annually assessing and updating the capability for readiness specified previously. The assessment shall identify the Commonwealth's preparedness to respond to acts of terrorism or war, identify the priority of needs, areas of improvement, and the overall progress made in attaining the goals and needs identified. In addition, the new office shall submit a record of all federal homeland security funding.

In addition, Executive Order 530 requires KOHS to:

- (1) Coordinate our efforts with the efforts of the Federal Department of Homeland Security;
- (2) Develop a comprehensive strategy addressing how state and federal funds as well as other assistance will be allocated within the state;
- (3) Urge state and local governments to exceed the minimum requirements for preparing to respond to acts of war and terrorism; and
- (4) Promulgate any administrative regulations necessary to carry out provisions in this chapter.

The KOHS office structure includes in addition to the Executive Director, a Deputy Director for Prevention and Infrastructure, a Policy Advisor for Health and Response, and a Deputy Director for Information and Intelligence. In addition, KOHS has a grant section consisting of a grant manager and four internal policy analysts responsible for administering, tracking, auditing, and applying for homeland security

grants. This section also provides assistance to state and local government with future homeland security grant applications.

KOHS will include the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), which will consist of three program coordinators responsible for homeland security training and exercising statewide. In December of 2003, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security approved the three year exercise plan for the Kentucky HSEEP, and Kentucky's plan was one of the first to be approved in the nation. This program currently is currently active with training and numerous exercises scheduled across Kentucky.

KOHS also includes the Kentucky Citizen's Corps Program, which consists of one program coordinator for the state. Citizen Corps grew out of the terrible events of September 11, 2001. It is a part of the USA Freedom Corps established by President George W. Bush to create opportunities for individuals to volunteer to help their communities prepare for and respond to emergencies. The goal is to have all citizens participate in making their communities safer, stronger, and better prepared for preventing and handling man-made and natural threats.

In Kentucky, the Citizen Corps concept was embraced early on by a number of individual counties, including Boone, Daviess, Fayette, Franklin, Jefferson, Knox, McCracken, Mercer, Pike and Warren Counties. Now, with the aid of additional welcomed federal Homeland Security grants, an opportunity exists to expand the effort statewide and ultimately provide organization, training, and volunteer opportunities for Citizen Corps programs in all 120 counties of the Commonwealth.

KOHS is working to add nineteen more Citizen Corps Councils to those currently in existence. Fifty-four Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training programs are expected to be active. Ten additional Medical Reserve Corps will be added

to the three already formed. Other programs in the Kentucky Citizen Corps include an expanded Neighborhood Watch Program and Volunteers in Police Service. In total for 2004, the Kentucky Citizens Corps will receive \$553,000 in federal homeland security funding.

Accountability for homeland security grant funding is a top priority for KOHS. From September 11<sup>th</sup> through 2003, the Commonwealth of Kentucky received millions of dollars for Homeland Security purposes from the Federal Government. KOHS has become the State Appointed Administrator (SAA) for all new grants from the Office of Domestic Preparedness, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, including the 2004 State Homeland Security Grant, the 2004 Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Grant, the 2004 Urban Area Security Initiative Grant, and the 2004 Citizens Corps Grant. The Department of Military Affairs, Division of Emergency Management, will continue as the SAA for all Office of Domestic Preparedness grants for 2003 and previous years and will work through KOHS to meet all grant requirements.

In previous years, homeland security grant funding was awarded based upon equal direct to county funding with population becoming a factor in 2003. The focus of the funding was purchasing equipment for first responders. This year homeland security funding was awarded through a competitive grant process. Allowable expenses for State Homeland Security Grant Program funds (\$26,621,000) were expended to include planning, assessing, training, exercising, and equipment. The Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program funds (\$7,899,000) allowable expenses were expended to include information sharing, target hardening, threat recognition, intervention activities, interoperable communications, and equipment. Funding for both grants is divided 80% to local applicants and 20% to state applicants.

The competitive grant process began on May 18, 2004 with the distribution of the grant application. Applications were due by July 9, and final decisions on funding were made on September 10, 2004. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security required states to have a State Homeland Security Strategy approved before being eligible to receive federal homeland security grants. All use of federal homeland security grant funding must be in support of the state homeland security strategy.

The grant process includes timelines and deadlines for completion of grant projects. For example, an applicant has sixty days from the award date to initiate the project. If a project is not commenced within ninety days, the applicant will lose the award and their grant money would be re-awarded to another applicant. The project period for completion of the project was shortened from two years to one year.

The grant process also took into consideration expenditures of past homeland security funding. If an applicant had received homeland security funding in previous years and that funding was not budgeted, the applicant was not be eligible for this year's funding.

One area of focus for KOHS in the Commonwealth is on statewide interoperable communications. While communication between some first responders has improved at the county level, we still have a great deal to do for interoperability statewide. KOHS has aggressively worked with the Commonwealth Office of Technology, the Kentucky Wireless Interoperability Executive Committee, and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to develop a plan with standards that will allow implementation of a truly interoperable statewide communication solution.

Currently, a forty-two county block in South East Kentucky is implementing a data interoperability solution through the leadership of the Center for Rural Development.

The solution will allow first responders to share information (data) in real time. The program is scheduled to be operational soon and consideration is being given to Phase II which will add voice capability to the system.

Another area of focus for KOHS is to better coordinate the flow of information and intelligence to first responders and the public. KOHS has implemented notification procedures for alerting the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of State and Local Coordination of events in Kentucky. KOHS routinely talks to the DHS state and local help desk notifying them of events in Kentucky. KOHS currently has bi-weekly regional teleconferences with the DHS as well as periodic national teleconferences and secure video conferences when warranted. KOHS is currently considering statewide teleconferences as a method to communicate with state and local first responders. Coordination between KOHS and the Emergency Operation Center at Boone National Guard is and continues to be a model of open communication.

KOHS is currently working with DHS to do assessments on key assets and critical infrastructure sites in Kentucky. Once these initial assessments are completed, future plans include assessing additional sites in Kentucky. KOHS is also working with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Infragard Program and the Secret Service Key Asset Protection Program to help secure Kentucky's infrastructure.

In closing, KOHS has been entrusted with a great responsibility, and we are meeting that responsibility with the utmost diligence. KOHS is committed to supporting first responders in Kentucky. Our office will do everything it can to make sure Kentucky's first responders are not only well prepared to respond to a homeland security incident but most importantly prepared to prevent such an event from occurring.

## **THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY**

COT Security Initiatives Implemented in Fiscal Year 2004

### **Services to Secure Enterprise and Agency Resources**

The Commonwealth Office of Technology (COT) provides firewall services for state agencies and local governments that want to protect their applications, systems, and/or locations from external threats and vulnerabilities. COT also provides Intrusion Detection System (IDS) services which aid in detecting intruders into the state's networks, as well as Internet and Intranet-based Virtual Private Network (VPN) services that provide encrypted network solutions for users and locations. Many state agencies take advantage of these services to enhance the security of their information technology infrastructure. COT also works with state agencies to enhance the security rules for the firewalls that are managed on their behalf.

In July 2003, COT began a phased approach of blocking certain network traffic from entering the state agency network (Intranet). The network blocks are in accordance with the enterprise policies, Enterprise Network Security Architecture and Firewall and Virtual Private Network Administration Policy.

In addition, COT has conducted vulnerability assessments on all of the critical servers owned or managed by COT in order to identify any potential security vulnerabilities that could possibly compromise the Commonwealth's network and/or information systems.

In January 2002, COT implemented a pilot project to provide email encryption services to approximately 100 users. The pilot was a success and COT expanded these services to all shared service customers. COT is currently working to create the framework and documentation necessary for the Commonwealth to act as its own

Certificate of Authority (CA), which will allow the State to issue digital certificates to its internal customers. In addition, COT will develop policies and practices to ensure that the infrastructure behind this service is managed, organized, and secure.

### **Security Alerts**

COT continually strives to keep its employees and state agencies updated on the latest system security threat information by distributing daily and weekly alert notifications. These alerts provide the latest information on viruses, application and hardware vulnerabilities, and other security-related issues. For FY 2003/2004, COT issued over 2,500 security alerts to its employees and customers.

### **Incident Handling and Investigation**

COT has a formal security incident reporting and handling policy in place to review and investigate security-related incidents that are reported by state agencies and/or generated COT's automated security systems. Approximately 8,000 security incident reports were received in fiscal year 2003/2004, with the majority involving the receipt of unsolicited email (Spam) and malicious code, including reports of the Sasser, Mydoom, Nachi, Netsky, and Bagel worms.

### **Access Controls to Major Systems**

COT continues to work with state agencies to reduce the number of inactive user accounts for the Commonwealth's mainframe-based systems. In March 2001, there were 32,258 RACF user accounts. Today, that number has been reduced to 26,320 significantly minimizing security vulnerabilities.

COT continues to reduce the number of mainframe users with "Operation" attributes. This is significant since this attribute may allow users to bypass dataset



security unless they have been specifically restricted to a certain access level for specific datasets.

With the implementation of an enterprise policy for Password Auditing and Policy Enforcement, agencies will be required to measure and enforce compliance for the enterprise password policy. COT is responsible for monitoring this effort.

### **Security Related Contracts**

In April 2004, COT entered into an agreement with Network Appliance to provide the Commonwealth with a content security management solution. Webwasher CMS Suite will provide anti-spam protection, website filtering, email content filtering and anti-virus protection to the Commonwealth's executive branch agencies and will assist the State in reducing and possibly eliminating inappropriate and/or offensive content that can pose serious consequences to State Government and its resources.

A contract was awarded to IBM in July 2004 for hot/cold site recovery and testing services. The contract allows for coverage of all critical components.

### **Disaster Recovery Planning**

The Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) was recently updated with revised recovery procedures for all critical systems. The DRP is a living document that was recently published on a secure server on the Internet for access during a disaster. Hot site testing of selected mainframe applications was completed in March 2004 with plans for distributed systems to be tested throughout 2004, as equipment is available. Select server restoration tests have also been successfully conducted and will be performed on a regular basis. COT's objective is to test all requested systems in 2004. These tests are being used to prove the accuracy of the plan, update the guidelines and procedures, and provide recovery experience to the team members.

A contract was awarded to IBM in July 2004 for hot/cold site recovery and testing services. The contract allows for coverage of all critical components.

### **Physical Security**

In 2003, the physical security of the Commonwealth Data Center (CDC), which houses a majority of the state's computing resources, was significantly increased. Bollards were added to protect access to the building; the parking area is now access controlled; the entrance to the building has additional safeguards; and interior doors have been added on the first floor to reduce access to the computing facility. Other changes are an updated camera and recording system and improved external lighting. As of June 2004, the construction was substantially completed.

### **Enterprise Security Policies**

#### **COT has implemented the following enterprise policies:**

Enterprise Network Security Architecture Policy: Creates a secure Intranet and secure resource domains for state applications, services, and systems. A phased implementation of enforcement of this policy continued throughout FY 2003/2004.

Revised Internet and Electronic Mail Acceptable Use Policy: Outlines acceptable and unacceptable use and behavior of state employees when using government resources.

Logon Security Notice Policy: Requires any device connected to the Kentucky Information Highway (KIH) or any network within the KIH to have a security notice or banner informing users that the system is to be used for business purposes only and warns of the consequences of misuse or abuse.

Password Auditing and Policy Enforcement for Network Domains: Creates requirements for state agencies to measure and enforce compliance to the enterprise password policy.

Securing Unattended Workstation Policy: Outlines requirements for security workstations when unattended to protect the Commonwealth's IT resources and information.

Critical Systems Vulnerability Assessments: Establishes procedures for network vulnerability assessments of the servers and operational environments of critical systems by state agencies.

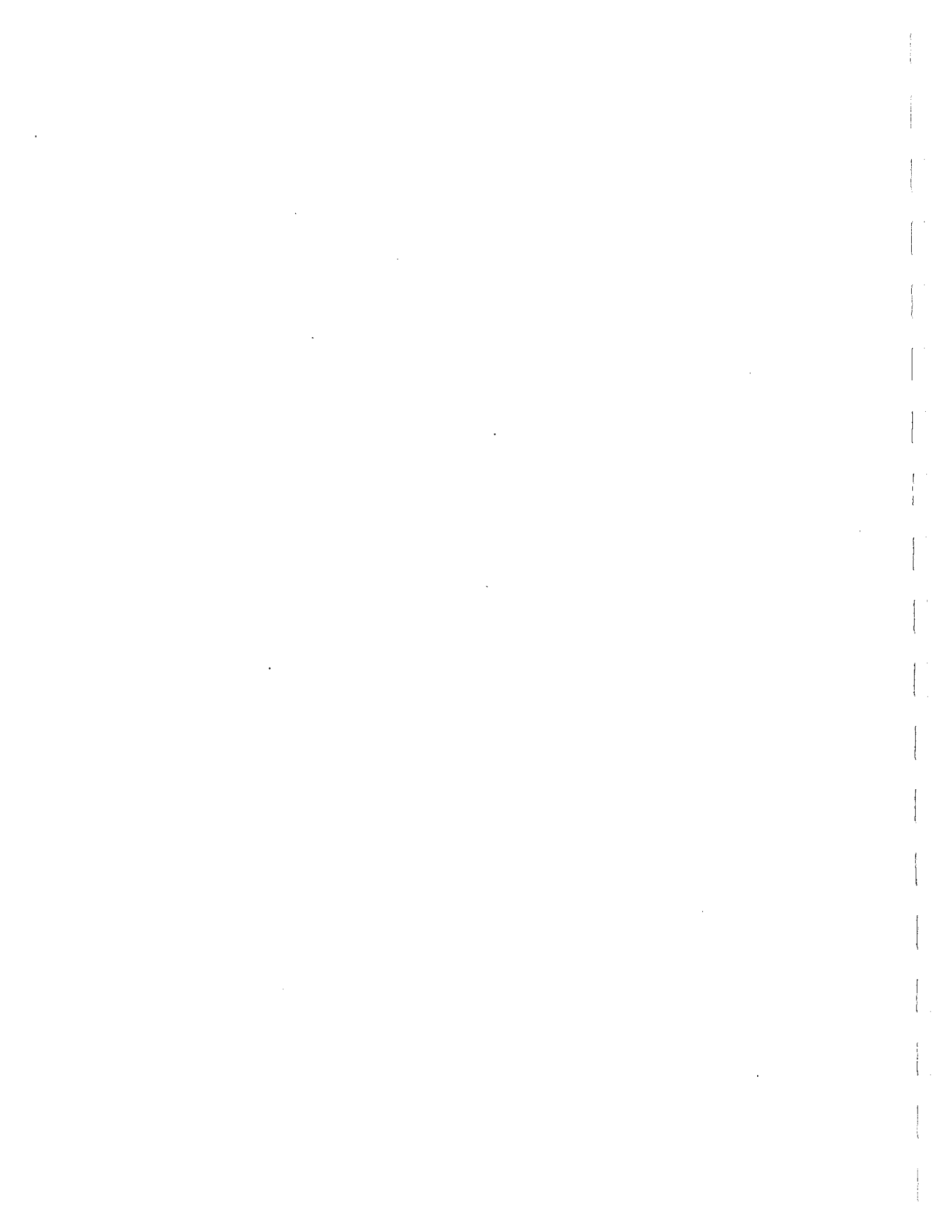
### **Security Training**

COT continues to facilitate security training. COT is currently exploring the possibility of providing on-site security training to Commonwealth employees on a regular basis. Both security awareness training and technical training related to security topics continues to be offered in various manners.

### **Future Security Initiatives**

A study is underway on the value of an Identity and Access Management (IAM) solution for the Commonwealth. IAM will allow the State to better secure its computing environment (Intranet and Extranet) by providing a means to verify identities of employees, citizens, and those who do business electronically in the Commonwealth. In addition, IAM will reduce the number of resources necessary for managing user identities, access rights, and authentication.

Initial analysis has begun on the development of a Risk Management Program for enterprise use. This program would also include the components of an agency security plan identifying risks and mitigating risks identified during the risk assessment process.



## THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

The State Fire Marshal's Office has always been a reactionary organization and this will continue to be a primary function of this office. We respond to fires, hazardous material incidents, weather catastrophes, train derailments and various other calamities as the need arises.

Besides being a reactionary organization, we must strive to train our field and office staff to be pro-active in preparing to respond to situations that occur throughout the Commonwealth and do what we can to prevent them from happening. We all have a tendency to sit in our little niche of space and worry about what happens to our local communities and our own families. The employees of the State Fire Marshal's Office are obligated to educate themselves and the citizens of Kentucky in order to have a safer environment.

Local emergency personnel are the first ones on the scene and we should strive to see that they are the best trained and the best equipped. Due to lack of funding, we are not always able to provide the necessary equipment that is needed, but we are able to assist with the training and help the local agencies with manpower if the need arises.

There are several goals and mandates that we are setting in place to help us train, educate, and manage incidents:

1. To develop better communications with local agencies via email, direct conversation, and staff meetings. We had our first staff meeting with field staff, office staff and deputized fire departments in July. This two-way communication and open door policy gives us a better opportunity to set up future training programs, inform agencies of grants for equipment and training as well as keeping

ourselves and local emergency personnel informed of situations throughout the Commonwealth.

2. There is a great abundance of knowledge on Kentucky highways 24/7 and we hope to establish a better relationship with the trucking industry to use their eyes and ears to relay incidents to local authorities. When an incident is reported, we have set a policy that one of our inspectors will be assigned to the closest weigh station and/or a rest area to make the trucking industry and the public aware of the situation, answer any questions they might have and record any information they can shed on the situation.
3. To upgrade our communications equipment to ensure quick response by our staff as well as relaying necessary information to various agencies with updates and relevant information.
4. Actively seeking additional funding for our agency and fire departments throughout the Commonwealth to upgrade all equipment for better response to conditions that put our citizens in jeopardy.

We are working to train our staff to be even more alert when they are driving, at work and during their leisure time. It is easy to watch and learn what is happening around you.

1. Notice your surroundings.
2. Notice things that are out of place.
3. Report any unusual situations or incidents/accidents.

We are in the process of starting programs that will assist us to be better prepared for emergency situations.

1. We are working on a program through the National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM) to help our local agencies be better prepared for pipeline emergencies.
2. We are working to restart a program in conjunction with Kentucky Utilities that will help train our local fire departments and our staff about electrical emergencies.
3. We are seeking information about programs that will help us understand what is needed for water safety and how to be better prepared for a water-type emergencies.

There are many areas that can be expanded to make ourselves more pro-active about life and fire safety. We cannot sit back and rest on what we already know but we must strive to learn everything we can to ensure the safety of our community, our state and the citizens because our future depends on it.





## THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Cabinet for Health Services is currently administrating two primary grants programs specifically focused on enhancing the ability of the Commonwealth to prepare for, react to and recover from acts of bio-terrorism directed against our citizens. These grants have totaled over \$16,000,000 in previous year. For next federal fiscal year the projected allocation totals more than \$20,000,000. The funds are directly focused on the bio-terrorism preparedness needs of the Commonwealth's public and private health care systems.

The Health Resources and Services Administration Hospital Planning Grant includes \$1,815,805, and is projected to be \$7,156,894 for next federal fiscal year. The grant provides funds for regional planning as well as hospital and community level planning. This grant is in direct support of the effort of the Cabinet to develop and implement regional plans to improve the health care system's ability to respond to a bio-terrorism event. Approximately 97% of these funds have been obligated, with all but \$130,000 going to local providers or statewide assessments of local providers. The first phase consisted of assessing the current level of preparedness in Kentucky's hospitals to respond to a bio-terrorism incident, and developing a plan of action in response to the identified needs. The needs assessment resulted in identification of preparedness gaps that are being addressed in phase two. The second phase focused on the implementation of their response plans. Hospitals were organized into 14 regions that coincide with the KyEm organizational regions. Regional preparedness plans for handling large numbers of acutely ill patients were drafted in all 14 regions. Phase two continues to focus on implementing those plans and acquiring equipment, training, or other resources to make them viable. Testing of these plans is also underway in several of the planning regions,

notably the Jackson Purchase, Green River and Kentucky River areas. All plans will be tested at least once during the next funding cycle.

The regional response plans will assist the Kentucky Department for Public Health in turning the identified needs of our health care system into action. This means upgrading existing disaster and response training, equipment and communication systems in our communities. It means developing a tiered system and plans in which local health care entities are prepared to triage, isolate, treat, stabilize and refer multiple casualties of a bio-terrorist incident to identified centers of excellence. The implementation and testing of these regional plans will include our contiguous state partners.

Other plans for these funds include:

- Support recurring costs from phase one

- More personal protective equipment for health providers

- More isolation and security for hospital ER departments

- More laboratory capacity for detecting threats

- More decontamination for dangerous exposures

- More on site medications to handle BT threats before federal stockpile arrives

- Adding primary care centers to the planning process as a special population

- Expanding mental health planning to include posttraumatic services through comprehensive care centers

- Adding money to develop methods to track infectious threats through EMS transport services

- Continued training and testing at all levels.

The Cooperative Agreement on Public Health Preparedness and Response for bio-terrorism grant from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention included \$14,482,941 this year, and \$15,548,896 projected for the next federal fiscal year. This money is designed to allow the state to prepare for bio-terrorism, other infectious disease outbreaks, and other public health threats and emergencies. These funds will build infrastructure at the local and state level to achieve the critical capacities in each of the six focus areas and meet the 14 benchmarks outlined in the program guidance. The guiding principal in developing these activities and expenditures is to strengthen communities in order to prepare them and the Commonwealth's health system for events involving multiple casualties, damaged infrastructure, and damaged support structures.

This past year the Kentucky Department for Public Health (KDPH) devoted its efforts to building capacity in the local health departments, either directly, through use of funds to perform specific activities within their community (e.g., bio-terrorism plan development) to enhance local resources, or indirectly, through support or resource development (e.g., training, communication and computer systems, laboratory capacity and equipment). The KDPH committed substantial funds for the local health departments to use to meet specific and unique needs of their communities in the designated Focus areas at an approximate 60% local 40% state split. These funds are dedicated to the local effort to build bio-terrorism response and surveillance for infectious diseases, and are designed to go beyond systemic and uniform efforts to build capacity in all local health departments in collaboration with the KDPH. These activities will improve the overall ability of the local health departments to respond to other public health threats and emergencies not specifically associated with a bio-terrorism attack.

Activities planned for this next year of CDC funding include:

Continuing the same emphasis in all focus areas but changes the specifics based on new information (assessments)

Carrying forward unspent dollars to the new fiscal year

Adding requirement for laboratory support of chemical attacks

Adding local staff to coordinate linkages with other agency BT-WMD preparedness

Adding funds to carry out practice sessions to test the plans

Adding security to the laboratory facility

Additional infrastructure capital equipment and systems for local health departments

Continues Year 1 recurring costs

\$1.4 million (non-recurring) to reimburse for state costs related to the smallpox initiative

Medications - Strategic National Stockpile planning and testing.

Continue training in all areas.

Health Alert Network system and hardware (“weather channel” for information needed to respond to public health, BT, and WMD scenarios).

## THE KENTUCKY NATIONAL GUARD

The Kentucky National Guard, through the Military Support Division has provided Homeland Security support to the Commonwealth of Kentucky in a variety of different areas.

The division was responsible for continually upgrading and enhancing security measures at all military armories and National Guard installations across the state. Military Security personnel have continuously provided security support at Boone National Guard Center and our Western Kentucky Regional Training Center since the onset of the September 11<sup>th</sup> 2001 terrorist attacks. In conjunction with security personnel manning our gates the division has provided 24 hour continuous operations in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The duties of the EOC personnel continue to remain monitoring intelligence information received from state and federal agencies. They are searching for any indication the Commonwealth could be at significant or increased risk for a potential threat. These soldiers act as the state's military liaison to the public after normal duty hours; providing informational support and or public assistance when required.

The Military Support division has provided assistance to the director of Homeland Security. Our assistance was in the form of security planning and military support to potential threats to the Commonwealth. The division continues to conduct disaster and terrorist mitigation training exercises. This year the division developed and established the state's first Quick Reaction Force (QRF) and ready Rapid Response Force (RRF). The mission of the QRF is to respond in force to any potential threat throughout the state within 4 hours. The RRF has a follow on mission of providing any needed additional forces within specified timeframes depending on the size of the force required. These

soldiers are well trained and full capable of responding to any terrorist attack or civil disturbance that issue that may arise. The division continues to provide counter-terrorism support to military facilities throughout the state. Our soldiers assist and support these facilities developing and implementing plans and measures to prevent acts of terrorism.

The division continued to support the Kentucky Oaks and Derby, this year our responsibilities included coordinating with the Louisville Metro Police Department and other state and federal agencies to prevent civil disturbance and terrorist acts against the Derby spectators. Over 450 personnel were ordered to duty in support of these great events. Additionally, the division provided security support to Thunder Over Louisville and Riverfest in an effort to ensure a safe environment during these events. We also worked closely with local and state agencies during the Governor's Inauguration providing security, crowd control and traffic management. In all, the Military Support division conducted 224 separate missions totaling 6,274 man days.

Throughout 2004 the Kentucky National Guard has upgraded it's ability to communicate not only within the military organizational structure but we are developing an initiative to broaden our interoperability between local and state emergency agencies. This has greatly enhanced our ability provided assistance to the citizens of the commonwealth. This year the Military Support division was awarded \$174,000 Homeland Security grant. This money will be used to purchase a new and greatly improved Mobile Command Post. This vehicle will have the capability to travel to any location set up and provide satellite communications, video imaginary, secure data and fax as well as interoperable communications with local and state emergency agencies.

The Military Support division has spent in excess of \$2,000,000 in federal funds to provide both military and state security guards at various locations throughout Kentucky. These funds also provided essential training and equipment ensuring our security force could respond as effectively as possible. In the upcoming year we expect the number of state security guards to increase. Our efforts combined with those of other local and state agencies have increased the security of the citizens of the state. The Military Support division has been an essential and integral partner with the division of Homeland Security. Our primary focus remains the safety of our citizens.





## THE KENTUCKY STATE POLICE

During the 2004 Annual Report Period, the Kentucky State Police (KSP) have continued a vigorous and determined fight on the 'War on Terrorism.' With strong leadership not only at the top but also among the ranks of the Troopers and Detectives, the Kentucky State Police have enhanced partnerships with federal and local law enforcement in educating the public on terrorism issues. The three areas of preparedness continue to be **Prevention, Crisis Response and Consequence Management.**

**Preventing** a terrorist act is the first goal of law enforcement. The Kentucky State Police have exerted a great deal of effort in the 2004 period by responding to numerous suspicious activity reports throughout the Commonwealth. The majority of these reports are found to be non-terrorist related. Some of these have raised questions that have not yet been resolved, and finally a handful have proven to be most worthy of investigation. The Kentucky State Police would not have succeeded in obtaining pertinent information had it not been for the public making the call to report things that 'just don't look right.' The Kentucky State Police have four full-time positions that are dedicated to Homeland Security and assigned as counter terrorism officers for the agency. In addition to the Sworn Officers, the Kentucky State Police have three Intelligence Analysts that perform counter terrorism intelligence gathering/disseminating functions. All of the KSP personnel involved in counter terrorism work hand in hand with the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force efforts in Kentucky. These positions consist of three investigators and a counter terrorism coordinator who address terrorism issues on a day in, day out, basis. Of the 66 Joint Terrorism Task Forces throughout the nation, Kentucky has three. The Kentucky State Police Intelligence Branch complements the Task Force efforts in an invaluable way. The Intelligence Branch continues to seek the

best technology, systems, networks and programs available to enhance their abilities. Law enforcement entities of the Federal Homeland Security Cabinet have also bolstered Kentucky's ability to deter potential terrorist activity in this state. An example of that is evident on the Ohio River with the establishment of the Coast Guards' Port Security Committees. The KSP along with a host of other law enforcement agencies serve on these committees to provide resources for prevention and response initiatives of a potential terrorist attack on the Ohio river waterway. We have also begun to be actively involved in threat assessment functions at potentially high profile targets throughout the State. This includes an active involvement in KYCAPP, which consists of a group of professionals from various disciplines throughout Kentucky that have been brought together by the U.S. Secret Service office in Louisville to provide threat assessments to potential terrorist targets. The KSP is also involved in a newly formed "threat assessment" group that is directed by the Office of Homeland Security in Kentucky in cooperation with the National Office of Homeland Security in Washington, D.C. This group is assigned to assess and recommend "buffer zone" improvements at pre-determined locations throughout Kentucky. Federal funding is then made available to improve the security measures in these areas.

Effective **Response** to an act of terrorism is the next issue that continues to evolve as Emergency responders train and acquire necessary equipment to deal with the possibility of Weapons of Mass Destruction. Throughout the 2004 period, the Counter Terrorism Coordinator and Detectives for the KSP have conducted training programs on terrorism awareness for law enforcement, public works, fire departments, emergency medical personnel, academic and civic groups throughout Kentucky. The Kentucky State Police have received some Homeland Security funding to enhance personal protection

equipment for Troopers throughout the state and additional funding is being sought for this area. Other funding has allowed KSP to bolster their response capabilities with specialized equipment utilized by the Special Operations Branch. Inter-operable communications capabilities have also improved since last year and additional efforts are being taken to acquire funding to develop wireless interoperability statewide. Coordination among the KSP, KyEM, GOT, Local Emergency Responders and a host of others, have been key to developing strategies to address our state's ability for communicating efficiently and effectively.

**Consequence Management** is the final area of preparedness the Kentucky State Police continues to address. Each State Police Post has a detailed contingency plan for responding to all types of events. Within these plans are local resources available to recover from a crisis. Although many of these resources and recovery initiatives are available through Local and State Emergency Management, the Kentucky State Police as a matter of routine, has an integral partnership with the entire emergency response community. The ability of the Kentucky State Police to address Homeland Security issues in the future requires foresight and initiative. Obtaining sufficient resources to prevent or respond to terrorist attack is the political challenge. Manpower, communications, technology, public awareness and the tenacity to remain vigilant (Leadership), is not only the challenge but also the key to providing the safety that the public demands.



## **THE KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CABINET**

The Transportation Cabinet continues to move forward with an aggressive Security Program to ensure the 25,000 plus miles of our road system are as secure as possible. We are striving to put a viable Situational Awareness Program in place among all of the Governor's Executive Staff centered around the Transportation Operations Center (TOC).

When the new administration took over in December 2003 one of the first appointments was Lieutenant General (Retired) Maxwell Clay Bailey as the Transportation Secretary. This appointment provided the Cabinet with a strong leader who has a proven background in Homeland Security.

In mid-January the TOC moved into a new 8,750 square foot center in the new Transportation Cabinet Building. This center is equipped with state-of-the-art video and other systems that have dramatically improved the response capability of the Cabinet.

### **Specific Achievements:**

- We monitor, via four Regional Centers, over 120 cameras located in our major metropolitan areas including two of our major bridges and the Cumberland Gap Tunnel.
- Conducted Security vulnerability studies of three major interstate river crossings.
- Began implementation of security cameras on the Clays Ferry Bridge. Completion scheduled for October 2004.
- Installed satellite telephones in 22 Transportation Cabinet vehicles including all district operations engineers, Secretary Bailey's automobile, and the Transportation Operations Center as a backup in case an event overwhelms the landline and cell telephone systems.

- In conjunction with seven other states we funded the development of a “Floodgate” message protocol for the state’s 511 Traffic and travel information system. This allows for a message to be recorded and be the first thing the traveling public will hear, without interruption, when calling 511. This feature will ensure the traveling public will be informed of important information relating to a terrorist event and re-route accordingly.
- Installed software to access the Joint Regional Information Exchange System (JRIES) developed and maintained by the Department of Homeland Security. This system provides for a rapid exchange of terrorism information.
- Installed the Governor’s Secure Video Teleconferencing equipment in the TOC to ensure the system is monitored 24/7 and make notifications of broadcast to the Governor and Homeland Security staff.
- Completed HAZMAT Awareness training for 3,000 Transportation Cabinet personnel.
- Conducted a six-hour Train-The-Trainer course for selected staff entitled “Security Awareness for Transportation Employees.” This allows our trained staff to conduct training in all 12 Districts for staff that are working on our highways.
- Monitor the transport of 10 to 18 trucks carrying Depleted Uranium Hexafluoride (DUF6) through the state on one of our busiest highways. These shipments will continue Monday through Friday until late 2007. These trucks are tracked using up to the minute technology from the time they enter the state until they exit.
- Pilot project to install radiological detection equipment at one weigh station. It includes radiological detection, infrared camera and a license plate reader. This

system will alert weigh station personnel if any commercial vehicle is hauling any radiological material. The project should be operational in January 2005.

- Established a portion of the TOC as an alternate Emergency Operations Center (EOC). If required the alternate EOC can become active within minutes for a staff of up to 26.
- The Transportation Cabinet is sponsoring a Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP) course for all state agencies. This course will train personnel in development of plans to sustain operations should their facility become unusable for any reason such as a terrorism event.
- Implementation of the Motorist Assistance Patrol Program. Part of the training of the staff will include how to monitor infrastructure security.
- Division of Driver Licensing continues to strengthen security and proof of residency requirements in the driver's license and commercial driver's license issuance process.
- Division of Driver Licensing in conjunction with the Kentucky State Police Driver Testing program continues to enhance commercial driver's license school curriculum requirements and testing, which will improve public safety on Kentucky's highways.
- Division of Driver Licensing reviews INS documents to verify legal presence and tie expiration of the INS document to the expiration of the driver's license.
- States are creating national minimum standards for driver's licenses in all states – Driver License Agreement.
- Implementing a mandatory state and national criminal history background check program to obtain a commercial driver's license (CDL). This program will be implemented with Patriot Act HazMat background checks in 2005.

- Implemented Social Security On-Line Verification (SSOV) on July 1, 2004 for CDL and operator's licenses to help secure a person's identity.
- Digitized license with multiple security features including first state to place a photo in a 2D bar code. Kentucky license is recognized as a national model.
- Digitized license procedure where the previous image appears to the issuing office before a document is issued.
- Web retrieval of images and signatures of driver licenses and ID cards to assist with investigations of fraud and identification of individuals.
- Participated in the development of a centralized clearinghouse of image/signature requests at KSP intelligence so that investigations from different agencies can be connected.
- Establishment of a fraud point of contact in Division of Driver Licensing for licensing matters.
- Established working relationships with state and federal agencies on identify matters.
- Selected Driver Licensing employees have been granted access to Vital Statistic Information System in order to work on fraud cases.
- Established a non-US citizen application procedure for applying for a Drivers License at our Driver Licensing field offices. Legal presence documents are verified by trained Driver Licensing employees. The applicant must have legal presence documentation to obtain a KY driver license or ID card. The driver license or ID card expires with the expiration of the legal presence in the US.
- The Digitized Licensing central image server now has approximately three million driver and ID card holder images.



- Provide ongoing INS and SSN document training for Driver Licensing field offices and Circuit Clerk offices.
- Increased the requirements for all CDL driver training schools to a minimum of 160 hours of instruction each.
- Private CDL school curriculum must be approved by State Board of Proprietary Education in consultation with KSP and KCTCS. Each CDL student at a private CDL driving school must undergo a drug test at the time the person applies to enroll.
- CDL school operator and instructors must undergo a national criminal history background check.
- Division of Driver Licensing and Kentucky State Police Driver Testing established an arms-length relationship between the 3<sup>rd</sup> party tester and any owner, officer or employee of any program offering commercial truck driving.

**FUTURE PROJECTS (Drivers License)**

- Exploring use of INS Save System to verify a person's legal presence.
- Exploring an electronic system to verify a person's address.
- Implementation of the Federal Patriot Act.
- Explore electronic verification system with Vital Records.
- Updating web retrieval so officials can see personal data issued with the image on date of issue.

The Transportation Cabinet has strengthened its posture regarding Homeland Security over this past year and will continue into the future. Ensuring our highways and the citizens that travel in and through the Commonwealth are safe is our number one priority. One goal in strengthening our posture is to establish the TOC as a Crisis Management Center to provide a central location for situational awareness for all cabinets in state

government. In addition we are postured to become the test bed for our universities involved in the development of a virtual homeland security laboratory.

## **THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING**

### **Community Preparedness Program**

The Kentucky Department of Criminal Justice Training (DOCJT), in response to the urging of local and rural law enforcement, developed special training to coincide with the creation of a unique community vulnerability assessment program. The Kentucky League of Cities, representing 370 mayors and cities, and the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, which oversees all law enforcement training, instructor certification and peace officer professional standards, endorsed the assessment program.

The Community Preparedness Program was instituted due to the national emphasis on homeland security efforts and offers broad applicability for improved public safety and crime prevention. It focuses on reducing vulnerability to hostile acts against critical infrastructure facilities and establishes defensive counter-measures. Most importantly, it encourages rural and local law enforcement communities in Kentucky to take the lead in making necessary security improvements in their respective jurisdictions. The program is primarily designed as a preventive approach to homeland security, but also places emphasis on community reaction to hostile acts.

### **Vulnerability Assessment Training and Methodology**

In June 2003 DOCJT contracted with Sandia National Laboratory of Albuquerque, New Mexico, a Lockheed Martin Company and private vendor for the U.S. Department of Energy, to present a 40-hour course in Community Vulnerability Assessment Methodology (CVAM) at our Richmond facility. The program was initially developed for the purpose of assessing security at nuclear power plants, chemical facilities and military installations, but was specifically adapted for DOCJT and implementation in Kentucky communities.

Twenty-one people, including 15 DOCJT personnel, were certified to conduct assessments and administer the program. The remaining participants included three volunteer Kentucky chiefs of police, two police supervisors and staff members from Eastern Kentucky University and Murray State University.

The Community Preparedness Program methodology includes the following:

- Examine all common vulnerabilities such as government, utilities, public facilities, water sources, recreation areas, communications, transportation, hospitals, schools, and vital private institutions;
- Identify specific targets by consequence;
- Develop adversary scenarios;
- Define existing protection systems (detect, delay, respond and mitigate);
- Assess existing system effectiveness with supplemental recommendations.

**Pilot Program**

As the training and program certification components were being established, DOCJT, with the assistance of the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police (KACP), identified small or medium-sized rural communities throughout Kentucky to be part of a Community Preparedness Program pilot project.

Following presentations and expressed interest from mayors and city officials, certified DOCJT trained assessors conducted week-long, on-site assessments of the following pilot communities:

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| * Alexandria     | * Morehead             |
| * Williamsburg   | * Nicholasville        |
| * Campbellsville | * Wilmore              |
| * Eddyville      | * Key areas of Newport |

The pilot program concluded with strong support from respective mayors, council members, judge executives, law enforcement officials and other members of the selected cities. They agreed it has enhanced, and in some cases, established superior public safety communications and coordination with all public and private sectors in their cities. They have also seen the program identify and harden potential targets, thus increasing the capabilities of those cities to more effectively respond in the event of hostile acts or natural disasters.

At this time we know of no other state that has initiated an in-depth community preparedness program that is specifically designed for small and medium-sized communities. This program has broad applicability and can be expanded and applied to larger urban areas and complex infrastructure facilities.

#### **Community Preparedness Program Goals**

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council has approved a 40-hour course designed by DOCJT entitled, "Community Vulnerability Assessment." The Department of Criminal Justice Training will present this course during 2004 and 2005 to train and certify additional assessors.

Assuming adequate funding becomes available during 2004/2005, the Community Preparedness Program at DOCJT plans to conduct assessments in 45 to 60 small and medium-sized rural communities throughout Kentucky. Input for selecting specific communities will be solicited from organizations such as the Kentucky League of Cities, Kentucky Association of Counties, Kentucky Sheriffs Association, and the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police.

#### **Kentucky Critical Asset Protection Program (KyCAPP)**

In January and February 2004 Community Preparedness Program teams assisted in the joint assessment of a federal building and a financial processing institution with the

United States Secret Service, Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Human Services, Department of Agriculture, and the Governors Office of Technology. It is a goal of the CPP to call upon the resources of these and other agencies in appropriate circumstances during any given assessment.

### **DOCJT Training Initiatives - Anti-Terrorism** **Command Decisions XXXIII**

In October 2003, as part of the 40-hour Command Decisions course, an eight-hour block of instruction on Community Vulnerability Assessment Methodology was presented to more than 268 law enforcement executives throughout the Commonwealth. The presentation included a practical exercise in which each student was graded on their ability to illustrate an assessment exercise on key facilities within their respective jurisdiction.

#### **Terrorism: What Patrol Officers Need to Know**

Seven, 32-hour courses related to anti-terrorism are being presented to law enforcement officers throughout the state. Much of the material is directed towards pre-incident activities, threat and vulnerability assessments, identification of fraudulent documents, identifying domestic terrorist groups and their backgrounds, and manners in which to obtain, share, and collect information on possible terrorist activity.

#### **Terrorist Activities**

Eight, 32-hour courses will be presented on gathering information and identifying methods which adversarial groups use to work against the interests of the United States. The course includes background and cultural considerations, interviewing and interrogating persons of different cultures, prevention and detection of suicide bombings, and advanced training on threat and vulnerability assessments.

#### **Explosive Investigations**

This is a 40-hour course of specialized training designed to prepare investigating officers to meet bomb threats and conduct actual bomb investigations. The course includes the nature of explosions, recognition of explosive materials, planning for the bomb incident, bomb threat and search techniques, use of improvised devices, booby traps, post blast investigative techniques, and bomber/arsonist profiling.

#### Special Response Team Tactics

Three 80-hour courses are being presented to selected officers to prepare them mentally and physically for special response team tactics. This intensified training includes physical fitness to build teamwork and confidence in their abilities to perform specialized operations. It also includes training in utilizing special weapons and tactics. The course incorporates team movement and techniques for building entry under hostile conditions, and includes the use of chemical agents and distraction devices, as well as use of ballistic shields.

#### Rapid Deployment

This is three 32-hour courses designed to provide officers rapid deployment capability for responding to active shooters, and introduces officers to various tactics for an effective response. Simulations provide officers with a hands-on, realistic training experience.

### Telecommunicator's Response to Acts of Terrorism

Five 8-hour courses have been developed specifically for call-takers and telecommunicators that work in emergency dispatch centers throughout the state. The courses address terrorist organizations and their agendas, types of terrorism calls and information that should be gathered during a terrorism-related call.

### Telecommunicator's Response to a Mass Casualty Incident

This is a new eight-hour course that will be offered 25 times in various locations in the state. It is designed to provide telecommunicators with knowledge and skills needed to respond to a mass casualty incident. It includes effective techniques for handling multi-agency responses during critical incidents.

### Conclusion

While the Department of Criminal Justice Training is continually upgrading its courses to reflect the training needs of the law enforcement community, and subsequently the society in which they serve, critical issues receive a high focus of attention. Terrorism is one such example. The threat to our local communities, and the methods and techniques of combating, preventing, or responding to this threat has become a primary concern to the DOCJT. Consequently, courses relating to this topic are continually being added and expanded.

One such example is a new course entitled *Computer Crimes Investigation*, a 40-hour presentation to be offered six times during the 04/05 fiscal year. This course provides a broad overview of computer investigations, including digital storage of evidence, fraud and identity theft, economic espionage, raid planning, and hacking and cyber terrorism.



Another is *Rural Tactical Operations*, two 40-hour courses to train and enable tactical teams to conduct special operations in a rural environment. This highly physical course is designed for teams that may be involved in criminal investigations, manhunts, and other emergency responses.



## THE KENTUCKY DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Over the past year, the security of the Commonwealth has continued to be a high priority mission of the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management (KyEM). The ongoing development of the 14 Technical Regional Response Teams matched with continued expansion of local capability through direct grants, statewide training programs and a focused exercise program markedly improved the ability of all first responders to meet the challenges of a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) event or major Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) event and enhanced the overall safety of the Commonwealth's citizens during any hazard, either natural or manmade. A critical aspect of this effort is the continual review and updating of the primary planning and guidance documents associated with Commonwealth Security as well as the development of State level agencies to manage major Homeland Security funding programs both federal and state.

The major update to the guidance documents that occurred during the previous year was the development of the new Kentucky State Homeland Security Strategy. This was the result of the participation of Local, County and State agencies in an Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP) directed State Homeland Security Assessment and Strategy program. This program was the first intense statewide effort in over three years to develop a comprehensive database of both the perceived and demonstrated threats against our citizens, vulnerabilities of our critical infrastructures and the capabilities of our first responders all across the Commonwealth to meet the challenges of those threats. The citizens of the Commonwealth in conjunction with their first responder organizations and elected officials at all levels provided much needed first hand views of what is needed to mitigate and respond to terrorist events within their borders. The resultant

document was a testament to their hard work and demonstrated spirit of cooperation towards a common goal. The final document was approved by the Governor and forwarded to the Department of Homeland Security in January of 2004. DHS approved the final document in April of 2004.

The Goals, Objectives and Implementation steps outlined in this strategy provide a clear roadmap of where the Commonwealth wants to be in the years to come as it relates to Homeland Security. Securing our major transportation routes, improving our special law enforcement units capabilities, enhancing interaction between all first responders and our hospitals and health departments, providing for an efficient and informed response to threats against our agribusiness base and coordinating all agencies efforts toward defeating the scourge of drugs and narco-terrorism in our communities will all go toward making the Commonwealth a more secure place to live and work.

The first use of the approved State Strategy was to provide the baseline guidance for all agencies applying for funds under the FY2004 State Homeland Security Grant Program and the FY2004 Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program. These two Homeland Security Grant Programs are being administered by the newly created State Office of Homeland Security, which has taken on the role of the State Administrative Agency for all ODP related grants for calendar year 2004 and on. KyEM continues as the Grant Administrating Agency for the FY2003 and previous ODP grant programs.

As part of the FY2003 grant programs KyEM provided the equipment funding that resulted in the creation of the Kentucky Hazardous Devices Unit Task Force. This task force was organized under the guidance of the Kentucky State Police Hazardous Devices unit and with the participation of the Louisville Metro, Lexington Fayette Urban County Government, City of Paducah and City of Owensboro bomb squads. The

taskforce is sponsored by the federal Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms agency, which assisted in having the Officers participating in the task force be designated as US Marshals during a major response, and can be called on to respond to any major WMD or explosive device related event within the borders of the Commonwealth. This is an excellent example of the properly focused expenditure of funds providing the necessary standardization of technical and operational capability needed to coordinate seemingly geographic and technically disparate organizations into a coherent force for improving the safety of Citizens.

**FEMA FY2002 Supplemental Grant**

During FY 2004 the KyEM Planning and Preparedness Branch provided technical staff assistance and a total of \$1,054,977.89, through individual memorandums of agreement, to 119 county governments to update their Emergency Operation Plans (EOP). The purpose of the update was to bring county EOPs into compliance with the most current Department of Homeland Security, Cabinet for Health and Human Services, and U. S. Department of Agriculture guidance documents. While only 119 counties participated in the update program, all 120 counties upgraded their local EOPs, Emergency Resource Inventory Listings (ERIL), and Emergency Operation Center Standard Operating Procedures (EOC SOP). A total of 93 county EOPs were completely updated and 27 were partially updated, 120 ERILS and EOC SOPs were completely updated.

Nine Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III plans, covering procedures for local government to respond to extremely hazardous materials, stored, processed, transported or manufactured in Kentucky, were reviewed by the KyEM planning staff and approved by the Kentucky Emergency Response Commission.

The Kentucky Emergency Operations Plan is being updated to reflect the Governor's FY2004 cabinet reorganization of state government and the latest directives from the federal government concerning homeland security.

During the fiscal year technical assistance was provided by KyEM Planning and Preparedness Branch to various state and local government agencies, in development of their own EOPs, ERILs and SOPs.

Technical surveys were completed for severe weather/tornado shelters for the following facilities:

Kentucky Transportation Cabinet Building, Frankfort

Valley Park Convalescent Center, Barbourville

INS, Corbin Production Facility, Corbin

Boone Elementary School, Barbourville

West Knox Elementary, Corbin

Christian Health Center, Corbin

Friendship Two Building, Corbin

Lynn Camp Middle/High School, Corbin

Knox County Hospital, Barbourville

Jackson County Area Technology Center, McKee

Pendleton County High School, Falmouth

**Citizen Corps and Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program**

Key to the long term staying power of the Homeland Security initiatives in the Commonwealth is the support and interest shown by the average citizens in supporting the Kentucky Citizen Corps and CERT teams spread across the state. The spirit of volunteerism which runs deep through the people of Kentucky is crucial to the success of any response to a WMD, HAZMAT or major disaster within the Commonwealth. Funds

have been used to assist these local grassroots organizations to activate and participate in exercises, training sessions and in real emergencies as a vital part of the First Responder Team.

As of this report there are 15 Citizen Corps Councils active across the Commonwealth and over 40 Counties have applied for funding to start CERT teams in their areas. CERT teams are included in every Homeland Security and Emergency Management Exercise and are sought out as a trained and focused resource for emergency planners at the local level. CERT teams in Kentucky this year assisted in the response to several hazardous weather events that involved team members putting their newly trained skills to use for their neighbors. Team members recently searched their local neighborhoods for injured and needy after strong storms pounded both urban and rural areas in the Commonwealth. They provided assistance to local Emergency Management Agencies conducting damage assessments after the storms had passed and have will instrumental in providing immediate response to several vehicle accidents. One team member was recognized by Governor Fletcher as a premier example of how the CERT training in basic medical and emergency assistance can save lives and speed the response of emergency personnel to the scene.

Citizen Corps and CERT are important auxiliary members of the Commonwealth's First Responder Team and reflect the dedication and support of its citizens to assisting their neighbors in need.

**2003 Homeland Security Grant (Part I and Part II)**

This grant program built upon the earlier success of previous grants and moved the Commonwealth closer to having fully equipped and staffed WMD/HAZMAT Regional Response Teams, better equipped First Responders at the Local, County and State level, assisted in the development of a statewide training consortium to better focus

our First Responder training dollars and skills and provided the funds needed to implement the Kentucky Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Plan.

As of this report Kentucky has in place basic capability at over half of the planned WMD/HAZMAT Regional Response Teams across the Commonwealth. These teams have been able to purchase and deploy basic response equipment and acquire a sufficient number of trained members to assist locals within their regions in response to WMD or major HAZMAT events. Some WMD/HAZMAT Teams have already used their available equipment to meet the emergency needs at the scenes of several Interstate HAZMAT incidents and were mobilized and prepared to assist in the response to a potential Smallpox event. Teams have sought to meet basic capabilities in as short of time as possible and continue to purchase equipment and develop skills to meet the ever changing world of WMD response.

Over 400 additional First Responders across the Commonwealth have been trained in various WMD skills during the reporting period. Classes have focused on the use of the Incident Management System for response to WMD events as well as specific training on various aspects of responding to and operating in contaminated environments. The Commonwealth also developed and forwarded to the Department of Homeland Security and received approval of the basic Kentucky Homeland Security Training Plan. This plan lays out the basic courses to be delivered over the next year to assist our First Responders at all levels to be ready to respond in an efficient and timely fashion to any WMD/HAZMAT event. Kentucky is one of a handful of states that have taken on the task of long term planning for continued training of our First Responders beyond the boundaries of the Grants. The training program is a building block used to build the capacity to detect, deter, defend, respond and recover from a WMD or major HAZMAT



events and is complimented by the Kentucky Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program.

During the reporting period the Kentucky Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) was the first state exercise program to be reviewed and approved by the Department of Homeland Security. This was a major accomplishment that was the direct result of the tireless efforts of the Exercise Coordinator and volunteer first responder reviewers at the local, county and state level. The Kentucky HSEEP provides a three year plan for moving the Commonwealth's First Responders through a series of exercises of ever increasing complexity. Built upon a crawl, walk, run concept it provides a framework that demands excellence but provides room for first responders to learn by mistakes. The concept of each exercise is to identify planning, organizational, equipment and personal skill deficiencies long before they appear at the scene of the event. The approved HSEEP has been instrumental in the development of joint exercises with the Center for Disease Control and Department of Homeland Security thus reinforcing the one exercise one team concept. Coordinated exercises with other programs in Agri-terrorism (USDA), Bio-terrorism (CDC), Chemical (EPA) and Radiological (DOE) have all either been conducted or are planned will provide our first responders with a challenging array of evaluative learning environments to participate in. The Kentucky Exercise Coordinator is participating fully in the ODP/DHS on-line Training/Exercise database and all official exercises supported by the grant have been entered into the system. Kentucky is highly supportive of the idea of accountable and realistic exercises that train personnel and systems to established standards and seek to improve capability through honest evaluations and focused improvements to clearly identified gaps in capabilities.

The personnel of KyEM are fully committed to improving the readiness of the Commonwealth to detect, deter, defend, respond to and recover from a Weapons of Mass Destruction event within our borders. Our historical mission of preparing for and responding to natural disasters gives us a unique perspective on how best to integrate the multiple layers of response required to successfully meet the challenges of any given event. In the end though, it is the citizens of Kentucky's natural adaptability and resiliency in the face of adversity that will insure the successful conclusion to any task set before us.

## THE KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF VEHICLE ENFORCEMENT

The Kentucky Department of Vehicle Enforcement (KVE) continues to escort an increasing number of Highway Route Controlled/Safeguards radioactive materials shipments. This material travels under updated U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Guidelines, per 10 CFR Part 73.

KVE is participating in the "Highway Watch" program developed by the American Trucking Association and FMCSA.

KVE currently has three officers trained in enhanced North American Safety Vehicle Inspection Procedures relating to radioactive materials transportation by highway. These shipments are escorted by KVE and the Radiation Health and Toxic Agents Branch with support from the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management. KVE feels that the current approach to escorting radioactive shipments is pro-active rather than reactive.

KVE continues to interact with the U. S. Department of Energy, Kentucky State Police, and Kentucky Division of Emergency Management and the Radiation, Health, and Toxic Agents Branch of the Kentucky Department of Public Health in reference to the safe, secure transportation of DUF6 and spent nuclear fuel shipments throughout the Commonwealth.

From July 1, 2002, thru June 30, 2004, KVE conducted 85,814 safety inspections. KVE conducted 9,473 HazMat inspections from July 1, 2003 thru June 30, 2004.

KVE continues to meet with the U. S. Attorney's Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council on a regular basis. In addition, KVE is participating in the U. S. Department of Homeland Security Infrastructure Protection Protective Security Division's Buffer Zone Protective Plan Program through the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security. KVE continues to interact with the three joint terrorism task forces on an as needed basis.



## **THE KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

The Kentucky Department of Agriculture (KDA) continues to present the message of Agri-Terrorism to various groups in the state. Presentations are being given at the rate of 1-3 times monthly. The KDA is cooperating with the University of Kentucky in presenting Agri-Terrorism training to Cooperative Extension Agents across Kentucky on the UK video training network. Participants include veterinarians, county health personnel, and technicians in the UK system.

KDA is training 22 veterinarians in the challenges facing agriculture and the response required for a foreign animal disease introduction to the agriculture infrastructure of Kentucky. These individuals will be a resource for the local and regional Emergency Response teams if the need arises. Further training is anticipated in 2005 with a grant from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Discussions are to have a functional Table Top Exercise that will have an Agriculture component of significant proportions.

KDA has a representative on the FBI's Infragard Committee. The focus of this group is to identify and develop plans to protect the critical infrastructure of the Commonwealth.

Supplies to equip our staff for the appropriate response capability have been purchased and training will be occurring during the fall and winter months. An Agri-Terrorism training center is being developed in the Animal Health Divisions office in Frankfort. Cooperation with the University of Kentucky is being explored to develop an on-line training capability by mid 2005.

Mobile command capability should become a reality in early 2005 and communication capability is in the planning stages. The goal is to be able to locate any place in Kentucky and have the ability to communicate with the local Emergency responders and our field staff.

Kentucky Department personnel are cooperating with other states Departments of Agriculture and Emergency Management agencies in preparing for the appropriate response in a time of crisis. Commissioner Richie Farmer has identified Homeland Security as a priority for the KDA.