

# >> INTEROPERABILITY

## NORTHERN KENTUCKY 800 MHZ DATA SYSTEM

### OVERVIEW

The purpose of this project is to implement the 800 MHz wireless data communication in the northern Kentucky area. This is the second of a three phase statewide implementation. The first phase was initiated by the Law Enforcement Technology (LET) project for The Center for Rural Development (The Center). This project utilized technology from IPMobileNet to install antennas throughout the 42 counties in The Center's service area. That project is essentially completed. State troopers and local law enforcement officers are successfully operating with wireless communications from their vehicles. Among other things, they can access the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and Law Information Network of Kentucky (LINK) to run license plates and personal information on individuals. They can also submit various reports from their cars such as citations and incident reports. This wireless communication capability has become an essential tool for effective law enforcement activity as well as the safety of troopers and local officers.

This second phase of the project addresses the need to install antennas in northern Kentucky to expand the state's wireless network. A third phase will complete the statewide implementation by installing antennas in the western Kentucky region.

The northern region has 14 existing antenna towers that are owned by the state and are primarily used for the Kentucky Early Warning System (KEWS). The project also includes 3 KET towers, an FAA tower in Scott county and a locally owned water tower in Warsaw. The total installation will consist of 19 new base stations.

When this system is in place, all law enforcement agencies in the coverage area will be able to utilize the wireless network. It will be each agency's responsibility to purchase the necessary hardware and software to take advantage of the communication system.

#### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- > Contract negotiated and signed
- > Implementation schedule completed.
- > Develop schedule for tower installations utilizing 2 steplejack and KEWS teams.
- > Tower installations completed by Sep 30.
- > Implement Frankfort area base stations first.
- > Implementation
- > Final signoff

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. The frequency plan for the entire remainder of the state has been developed. This includes the 3rd phase in western Kentucky, Louisville and the Owensboro consortium.
2. Executed MOUs with City of Warsaw for use of their water tower, and with FAA for use of the Scott County transfer tower.
3. 15 of 19 antenna and cabling have been installed. Of the 4 not yet completed, 2 are in progress.
4. 15 of 19 base stations have been installed. 13 of those are operational and can handle wireless traffic. Remaining base stations will be installed as soon as the antenna and cabling are done for that site.

## WESTERN KENTUCKY 800 MHZ DATA SYSTEM

### OVERVIEW

The purpose of this project is to implement the 800 MHz wireless data communication in the western Kentucky area. This is the third of a three phase statewide implementation. The first phase was initiated by the Law Enforcement Technology (LET) project for The Center for Rural Development (The Center). The second phase involved 33 counties in the northern Kentucky area.

Thirty five sites have been identified which are expected to supply adequate coverage for the mobile data system.

In addition to the 3 major phases of this project, the remaining statewide implementation includes 6 tower sites in Fayette County installed by the Lexington Police Department, 4 sites in Louisville, and 6 sites in northwest Kentucky by the Owensboro Consortium.

Project funding comes from a 2005 Homeland Security grant managed by the Commonwealth Office for Technology.

#### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- > Contract negotiated and signed
- > Implementation schedule completed.
- > Develop schedule for tower installations utilizing 2 steeplejack and KEWS teams.
- > Tower installations completed by April 30 2006.
- > Implement all base stations by May 31 2006.
- > Implementation
- > Final signoff

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Prepared and delivered draft MOUs to Fulton County Detention Center, Christian County Water District, Clark County, and KET.
2. Have identified 34 tower sites that provide anticipated coverage to the entire project area.
3. The frequency plan for all sites has been completed. It was done in conjunction with the other 3 projects in the area for continuity and economy of resources.
4. Site visits have been made to all non-KEWS sites.

## BIM PROJECT

### OVERVIEW

The Channel Interconnection using the BIM solution (BIM Project) is a working partnership between the Kentucky State Police (KSP) and the Commonwealth Office of Technology (COT).

This project is intended to provide the means of patching Law Enforcement Agencies into the frequency/channel of a neighboring Law Enforcement Agency. The frequency chosen may be either the primary operating frequency, or a secondary frequency owned by the agency since this decision is up to the agency. KSP has agreed to monitor and provide patches as requested to participating Law Enforcement agencies.

When completed, the BIM project will provide law enforcement agencies the ability to interconnect within and across the 150MHz, 450MHz, and 800MHz frequency bands currently in use, and any new bands acquired in the future. This capability will be implemented by purchasing radios, cards, and patching modules from Homeland Security grant funds that will allow the Commonwealth to provide this capability at no cost to participating law enforcement agencies.

Throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky, first responder agencies have typically requested and received radio frequencies to support their operations. As the need for communications increased, the availability of bandwidth decreased. Over the years, these ever-growing requirements resulted in new frequency spectrums being opened as older spectrums filled up. This typically meant that as an area grew, it received channels in different frequency bands. Unfortunately, it is all too common to see first responders within the same county on 150MHz, 450MHz, and 800MHz. When the new 700 MHz band opens next year, the situation will be further exacerbated.

Technology has compounded the problem even further. Whereas two analog radios operating on the same frequency can communicate with each other, the same cannot be said of digital radios. Digital radios may have different protocols, and in some cases, proprietary methods of encoding voice for transmission. These methods are typically not compatible, and result in radios of different manufacture not being able to communicate with another radio, even when on the same frequency.

This patchwork of frequencies and protocols has resulted in neighboring agencies not being able to communicate with each other. This is where the BIM Project comes in. The BIM card when used properly, allows an operator to crosspatch (interconnect) different channels, even when in different frequency bands, or when using different protocols.

Imagine a situation in which an officer on an 800MHz channel is following a speeding vehicle, which has crossed into a city where the local police are communicating on a 150MHz channel. Without the BIM module there is no way that these officers would be able to coordinate their efforts. Each officer in the field has full communications within their respective channels, but they are unable to speak with one another since they are on different frequencies.

With the BIM module tied to each of these agency's channel, the officer on either frequency could contact the KSP dispatch console operator and ask that their two separate channels be tied together (interconnected) into a single common channel. Each officer would then have the capability of speaking directly with the other officer thereby allowing them to coordinate their efforts directly and without relaying.

Once the situation is resolved, the initiating officer would contact KSP and ask that the interconnection be dropped. This effectively separates the networks again, and each officer is able to use the channel for local operational requirements once again.

The BIM project is still in its initial stages. Once launched, it will be completed in two phases.

Phase 1 – Logistics and Planning - This phase consists of purchasing all required equipment, materials, and supplies and having it stored in central locations until ready for installation. A schedule will be developed in conjunction with KSP to prioritize the order and set up resources to support the installation of these materials. The target completion date for Phase 1 is November 2005.

Phase 2 – Implementation – This phase consists of the coordination with KEWS, KET, and KSP to acquire space, adjust leases as applicable, monitor the installation of the materials, and test and accept the augmented systems. Equipment will be released from storage and shipped to specified locations. BIM modules will be installed at specified locations, and interfaced with the applicable network. Radios, antennae systems will be installed, tested, and accepted into the network by KSP technicians. The target completion date for Phase 2 is March 2006.

#### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- > Disseminate a Memorandum of Understanding describing this project to all Law Enforcement agencies to determine their willingness and desire to participate.
- > Purchase assets needed to augment the existing network to support the new interconnection capabilities.
- > Provide this new capability at no cost to participating agencies.
- > Create training materials, plans, and scenarios to assist participating agencies to best utilize the interconnection capability.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. The BIM project is still in its initial stages; however, the following has been completed:
2. The Charter is complete and ready for signatures.
3. The Memorandum of Understanding is complete and undergoing a review by KSP Legal. It should be ready for release as targeted in Phase 1.
4. A meeting with the Motorola representative resulted in their agreement to warehouse and drop ship all materials throughout Phase 2. KSP Engineers are working on the requirements list now

## MUTUAL AID PROJECT

### OVERVIEW

The Mutual Aid and Interoperability project is a working partnership between the Kentucky State Police (KSP) and the Commonwealth Office of Technology (COT). It is being implemented to provide an emergency channel in each of the three frequency bands (150MHz, 450MHz, and 800MHz) that will be used for emergency services and mutual aid. This channel will be monitored by KSP Posts and other emergency services who have agreed to the terms and conditions of use as detailed in the Memorandum of Understanding.

Successful completion of this project will allow real-time communications between first responders within each of these frequency bands, and will give incident commanders the ability to coordinate efforts and resources across service boundaries. This added capability has the potential to save lives, reduce unneeded call-outs, and limit the overall confusion and delays often associated with emergencies.

The work required is summarized below:

**150 MHz network segment** – The primary focus will be to reuse existing assets in the KLEEN (22 sites) and the Inter-City network (16 sites) to combine into a single 150MHz Mutual Aid network. By combining, repairing, and upgrading these networks, coverage gaps can be very effectively filled. This entails moving some of the existing radios from one location to another, adding, moving, and removing antennae as needed, and changing frequencies by switching crystals or retuning as required. The existing antennae will be reused where possible with new antennae being purchased as required.

**450 MHz network segment**– The mutual aid channel on this network is provided as an analog channel on each radio purchased. With this in mind, no additional equipment will need to be procured, nor will radios need to be moved. Since this system provides excellent coverage over the Commonwealth, the primary focus of this phase of the project will be to establish a test plan, train users as required, and document user acceptance of the system.

**800 MHz network segment** –The primary focus for this segment will be to augment and extend the system. This will be done by procuring and installing twenty (20) new radio base stations and procuring tower space for the new antennae that will be installed at these locations.

**Decommissioning segment** –The primary focus for this segment will be the removal of antennae, cable, equipment, and other refuse from selected sites. These sites will typically be locations where radio assets are being moved and abandonment of transmission line is not permitted.

The project will be accomplished by first completing all tower and site work required to prepare the network. This will be followed by new equipment installation, re-channeling or moving selected radios, installing

backhaul circuits to KSP posts, and finally turn-up, testing, and acceptance of the system. Its scope involves work on 58 sites across the Commonwealth requiring coordination with KSP, KEWS, KET, and other tenants.

**Preparation of towers and sites** - The target completion date for the completion of all tower work is November 30, 2005.

**Turn-up, Test, and Acceptance of Mutual Aid Network** - The target completion date for the completion of the entire project is March 2006.

#### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- > Disseminate the approved Memorandum of Understanding describing this project to first responder agencies to determine their willingness and desire to participate.
- > Purchase assets needed to augment the existing network to support the new Mutual Aid and Interoperability Channels on all three frequency bands used in the Commonwealth.
- > Provide this new capability at no cost to participating agencies.
- > Provide this capability so that all existing radio assets can use the system.
- > Create training materials, plans, and scenarios to assist participating agencies to best utilize the Mutual Aid capability.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. The Mutual Aid Project is in its Execution phase. Both Initiation and Planning are complete.
2. The vendor has been selected by finance and we are ready to schedule sites in coordination with the installation vendor, KET, KEWS, and KSP.
3. The Memorandum of Understanding was sent out, and we have received numerous calls and E-mails as a result. Most are positive, and we have received a few signed copies back.
4. The 800MHz radio purchase request has been sent through KSP, and is in Finance now.







# NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

## OVERVIEW

Developed by the Secretary of Homeland Security at the request of the President, the National Incident Management System (NIMS) integrates effective practices in emergency preparedness and response into a comprehensive national framework for incident management. The NIMS will enable responders at all levels to work together more effectively to manage domestic incidents no matter what the cause, size or complexity. The benefits of the NIMS system will be significant:

- Standardized organizational structures, processes and procedures;
- Standards for planning, training and exercising, and personnel qualification standards;
- Equipment acquisition and certification standards;
- Interoperable communications processes, procedures and systems;
- Information management systems; and

Supporting technologies – voice and data communications systems, information systems, data display systems and specialized technologies.

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Meet Federal fiscal year 2005 compliance requirements by October 1, 2005</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Work with the NIMS Integration Center (NIC) to provide guidance and interpret what an agency needs to accomplish for NIMS compliance;</li> </ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Achieve full NIMS Compliance by October 1, 2006</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Utilize the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security website to disseminate information on NIMS as it becomes available;</li> </ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Secure the US Department of Homeland Security Preparedness Funding for Kentucky</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Establish a statewide baseline of NIMS compliance using the National Incident Management Capability Assessment Support Tool (NIMCAST) to be completed by all 120 counties within Kentucky by August 1, 2005;</li> </ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Enter into Partnerships with the Department of Criminal Justice Training (DOCJT), Kentucky Community and Technical College System (KCTCS), Kentucky Department of Public Health (DPH), Kentucky Emergency Management (KyEM) and the Area Development Districts (ADDs) for NIMS informational statewide and community outreach involving each Kentucky County</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Communicate to state and local agencies that they must meet certain NIMS compliance requirements within certain timelines to be eligible for Homeland Security Funds from KOHS;</li> </ul>                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Educate state, local and private agencies in the compliance requirements outlined by the US Department of Homeland Security</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Revise ICS training that meets the requirements of NIMS;</li> <li>&gt; Provide funding for Interoperable Communications</li> </ul>  |

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Established a NIMS Working Group and a NIMS Steering Committee made up of representatives from various state, local and private agencies;
2. Established a NIMS Public Relations Working Group
3. Partnered with the 15 ADDS to provide over 200 public relations meetings involving all 120 counties statewide with representation from state, local, private and elected officials to provide NIMS education and the instructional use of the NIMCAST;
4. All NIMCAST reports were completed by all 120 Kentucky Counties and submitted to KOHS by August 1, 2005;
5. Partnered with DOCJT to develop a "NIMS Training Program" for all law enforcement officers;
6. Governor Fletcher announced a multi-million dollar interoperability initiative to fund SAFECOM;
7. Kentucky met all FY 2005 NIMS requirements and submitted required documentation to the US Department of Homeland Security;
8. As of June 30, 2005 over 5600 individuals have completed the NIMS Awareness Course (IS700)







# HOMELAND SECURITY EXERCISE AND EVALUATION PROGRAM (HSEEP)

## OVERVIEW

The National Strategy directs the Department of Homeland Security to develop a unified and consistent approach to national preparedness training and exercise. This is to ensure stakeholders at all levels are prepared to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from incidents of various types and complexities. The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) was subsequently developed as a broad spectrum doctrine to address this directive. In keeping with this approach, the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security has developed an exercise program that seamlessly translates the HSEEP approach to exercise development while retaining the flexibility to address Kentucky-specific exercise needs. The Kentucky Exercise and Evaluation Program (KY-HSEEP) embodies the HSEEP doctrine, policy, and procedures for designing, developing, conducting, and evaluating exercises. As such, KY-HSEEP serves national exercise needs by applying the strategy of the National Preparedness Goal (NPG) and the supporting guidance of the National Planning Scenarios (NPS), and Universal Task and Target Capabilities Lists (UTL and TCL respectively). By combining these federal doctrines of exercise development, KY-HSEEP links to the national need to the local capability. To ensure flexibility to develop Kentucky-specific exercises, the KY-HSEEP programmatic architecture integrates various state level entities, including; Kentucky Community and Technical College System (KCTCS), Kentucky Department of Criminal Justice Training (DOCJT), Area Development Districts (ADD), University of Louisville (UL), and University of Kentucky (UK). This allows KY-HSEEP to draw upon the resources and expertise of stakeholders and utilize the Area Development District (ADD) infrastructure as the primary exercise framework. This interdisciplinary approach ensures an exercise development process that addresses Kentucky's exercise needs, while also promoting inter-agency collaboration. KOHS has also developed the Governor's Exercise Team (KY-GET) to serve as a representative steering body for KY-HSEEP to ensure state level exercise needs are met. By decentralizing the ownership of Kentucky's exercise program, the KY-HSEEP approach promotes a sense of shared responsibility among Kentucky agencies to ensuring a ready and prepared Kentucky.

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- > Integrate traditional and non-traditional response assets resources and promotes interagency coordination
- > Enhance multi/inter-jurisdictional relationships to include local, area, State, Federal, public and private sectors
- > Enhance Kentucky's preparedness through exercises designed, developed, and conducted by state-level stakeholder agencies
- > Exercise and evaluate the interoperability of multi-disciplinary incident response plans within each ADD on an annual basis
- > Evaluate the effectiveness of statewide incident response plans, policies and procedures
- > Enhance statewide preparedness at all levels of government and community
- > Develop the ADD infrastructure as the geographic regions of exercise activity
- > Establish a sustainable, decentralized, exercise development process that integrates and maximizes state agencies and their operational readiness and effectiveness

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### I. KY-HSEEP Exercises:

- Fire in the Mountains  
Morehead, KY  
Scenario: Chemical Release  
Participants: 118
- Jellico's Thunder  
London, KY  
Scenario: Radiological Release  
Participants: 158
- Northern Exposure  
Erlanger Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport Fire Training Center  
Scenario: Biological Release  
Participants: 328
- Festival Fallout  
Bowling Green, KY  
Scenario: Biological Release  
Participants: 169
- Eastern Explosion  
Paintsville, KY  
Scenario: Chemical / Explosive  
Participants: 147
- A 3-Hour Cruise  
Owensboro, KY  
Scenario: Biological Release  
Participants: 193
- Winter Spill  
Lake Barkley State Park  
Scenario: Chemical Release  
Participants: 167
- Troubled Waters  
Hazard, KY  
Scenario: Explosive/Biological  
Participants: 131
- Bluegrass Blast  
Lexington, KY  
Scenario: Radiological Release  
Participants: 131
- Statewide Agro-Terrorism  
Erlanger, KY (METS Center) and Woodford County (UK Research Farm) Functional and Full-scale Exercise  
Scenario: Biological  
Participants: 178

- Tri-state Homeland Security  
Exercise FE  
Erlanger, KY (METS Center)  
Scenario: Biological  
Participants: 230
- 5-State Earthquake/WMD<sup>9</sup> - FSE  
Scenario: Natural Hazard,  
Chemical Release  
Participants: 672  
Frankfort/Franklin County:  
HazMat Drill  
Scenario: Chemical Release  
Participants: 160
- Race Day Spoiler- FSE  
Lexington, KY  
Scenario: Biological  
Participants: 350
- I Got Shot - FSE  
Taylor County, KY  
Scenario: Mass Vaccination Clinic  
Participants: 1,700
- I Got Shot FSE  
Pulaski County, KY  
Scenario: Mass Vaccination Clinic  
Participants: 1,700
- JANUS Project  
McCracken County, KY  
Scenario: Explosive  
Participants: 245







## PREPAREDNESS TRAINING

### OVERVIEW

The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security (KOHS) and the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) provides tailored training to enhance the capacity of states and local jurisdictions to prevent, deter, and respond safely and effectively to incidents of terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Specifically, ODP training is designed to meet the varying needs of its first responder training audiences. This includes reaching multiple disciplines, through training at the awareness, performance and planning/management levels, and employing the most appropriate mediums and vehicles for the particular audience:

- direct delivery
- train-the-trainer
- computer-based training
- web-based training

ODP training comports with nationally recognized standards, adheres to the precepts of Instructional System Design (ISD), and utilizes adult learning principles, including problem-based learning. In addition, ODP training endures a rigorous validation process before delivery, and continuous assessment once training deliveries are initiated. Increasingly, ODP training is being tested through state and local exercises, and the results used to inform further development of training courses.

KOHS, ODP and its coalition of training partners rely on the high caliber of state and local subject matter experts in the development and delivery of training. Continuous instructor development is a shared priority.

The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security (KOHS), in conjunction with the Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP), is responsible for providing preparedness training to support Homeland Security Presidential Directives by making specialized preparedness training for first responders across the Commonwealth as a part of a national program that also provides specialized equipment and technical assistance.

KOHS has partnered with the Kentucky Community and Technical College System (KCTCS), Department for Criminal Justice Training (DOCJT), Eastern Kentucky University (EKU), and University of Kentucky's (UK) Kentucky Injury Prevention Research Center (KIPRC) to provide outreach to communities, First Responders, and families to ensure an awareness level trained Commonwealth. KOHS has established a training consortium made up of representatives from state, local, and private agencies to ensure a consistent delivery of training curriculum throughout the Commonwealth. Part of the curriculum will include rural preparedness training through a partnership with EKU to develop a preparedness curriculum for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to be used as a national model.

### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- > Statewide outreach to communities, First Responders, and families
- > Ensure awareness level trained Commonwealth
- > Ensure delivery mechanisms that allow for increased participation
- > Increase student feedback to measure the effectiveness of coursework
- > Track participation of given population to forecast annual calendars and special events
- > Ensure a consistent message throughout each training course promoting awareness level of preparedness throughout the Commonwealth
- > Ensure a minimum curriculum is set to include coursework for communities, First Responders, and families
- > Create a 'one stop shop' for training opportunities
- > Create a training council that will ensure an effective Homeland Security curriculum and instructor certification
- > Ensure cross-disciplinary methods of training are utilized
- > Utilize and/or create modes of delivery whether online or lecture
- > Create a structured evaluation system to utilize the student feed back in order to make adjustments to each course and instructor methods
- > Create or utilize an existing training tracking system that will assist a NIMS compliant credentialing
- > Utilize State Training Consortium and Training Council to develop a preparedness conference calendar
- > Oversee funding of training initiatives
- > Provide DHS/ODP training guidance to preparedness partners
- > Ensure utilization of EKU Rural Preparedness Training offerings

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Developed Kentucky Training Consortium with membership including state, local, and private partners</p>   | <p>Commercial Vehicle Criminal and Terrorist Interdiction Training to over 50 participants</p>  |
| <p>2. Increased utilization of ODP training within the state, reaching over 6,000 responders and elected officials</p>  | <p>9. Partnered with Madison Co./CSEPP community to provide the Advanced HazMat Life Support Training Program to over 50 local citizens</p>                     |
| <p>3. Hosted over 20 in-state ODP training courses with participation of over 1,300 students</p>  | <p>10. Provided specialized training for 14 regional response teams, reaching over 420 first responders</p>   |
| <p>4. Approved over 150 applications for ODP out-of-state training courses</p>  | <p>11. Partnered with KIPRC to reach over 10,000 participants in an online agro-terrorism awareness course</p>  |
| <p>5. Partnered with DOCJT to create NIMS training for over 6,000 law enforcement officers</p>  | <p>12. Partnered with KIPRC to reach over 3,000 participants in an online Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) awareness course</p>                                |
| <p>6. Expansion of the Medical Assistance Tactical Team (MAT) curriculum to 3 regions of the state, including over 200 first responders</p>   | <p>13. Partnered with the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI/Louisville Metro) region to train over 2,000 first responders in WMD awareness level courses</p> |
| <p>7. Developed a partnership with local response agencies, Kentucky Fire Association, and KCTCS to incorporate preparedness training into the existing Annual Training Conference that serves annually over 600 participants</p> | <p>14. The KOHSTraining Program touched nearly 30,000 participants with specialized Homeland Security training</p>  |
| <p>8. Partnered with Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement to provide the Advance</p>  |   |





## CITIZEN AWARENESS

### OVERVIEW

Due to the ever-present threat of natural and/or man-made disaster situations, there is a critical need for every citizen of the Commonwealth to have a baseline understanding of what they need in the event of such an emergency. Recent events along the Gulf Coast have taught us that immediate assistance from local, state or federal authorities is not always guaranteed; therefore it is essential that every citizen have a baseline understanding of what they need to have in the event of such an emergency. Additionally, most emergency operations plans here in Kentucky state that individuals and families should have the resources, information and supplies they need to ensure they can sustain themselves for up to three days.

As the U.S. Department of Homeland Security has already outlined in previous marketing campaigns, the need for every citizen to have a plan and a kit in the event of an emergency is paramount. The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security is working to ensure every Kentuckian understands the necessity of personal preparedness in the event of an emergency by implementing a statewide citizen awareness campaign targeted at every Kentuckian. This campaign will highlight the necessity for every person to make a plan and get a kit for use in an emergency or disaster situation. The campaign will utilize various forms of media including: website, radio, television, informational brochures, and direct mail pieces.

### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- > Ensure more Kentucky families have an emergency communications plan and a disaster supplies kit

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Partnered with the Department for Criminal Justice Training to utilize state government media and technical resources
2. Initial design of informational material is complete





# AGRO-TERRORISM

## OVERVIEW

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) are in the process of collaborating with private industry and the States in a joint initiative, the Strategic Partnership Program Agro-Terrorism (SPPA) Initiative. The federal government members in partnership with industry and select States plan to validate the agriculture sector vulnerabilities by identifying gaps and developing strategies to reduce the threat/prevent an agro-terrorism attack. Partners in this initiative will gather information to enhance existing surveillance techniques and provide the industry with comprehensive reports including warnings and indicators, key vulnerabilities, and potential mitigation strategies. Federal and state agencies will provide reports that combine these threat assessments to determine national critical infrastructure vulnerability points to support further development of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) and National Preparedness Goal. This federal partnership will establish and/or strengthen relationships between Federal, State, and local law enforcement and the food and agriculture industry.

In conjunction with this initiative, KOHS is partnering with state agriculture and public health officials to assess the Commonwealth's level of agro-terrorism preparedness. KOHS has assisted the Kentucky Department of Agriculture (KDA) to determine that Kentucky's agriculture infrastructure does not have Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) dedicated to addressing agro-terrorism incidents. KDA has also determined that the state utilizes an unreliable infectious disease reporting system that cannot capture real-time health data, or share information on human and animal illnesses; therefore KDA and KOHS have partnered to pilot a solution in conjunction with state public health's early detection/reporting system. KDA has also determined a need to develop an agriculture-based response team that can provide subject matter expertise to incidents directly impacting the state's agriculture infrastructure and has received support from KOHS to meet this need. KDA and KOHS plan to address these deficiencies by enhancing the state's operational approach, surveillance capability, and direct response to agro-terrorism incidents.

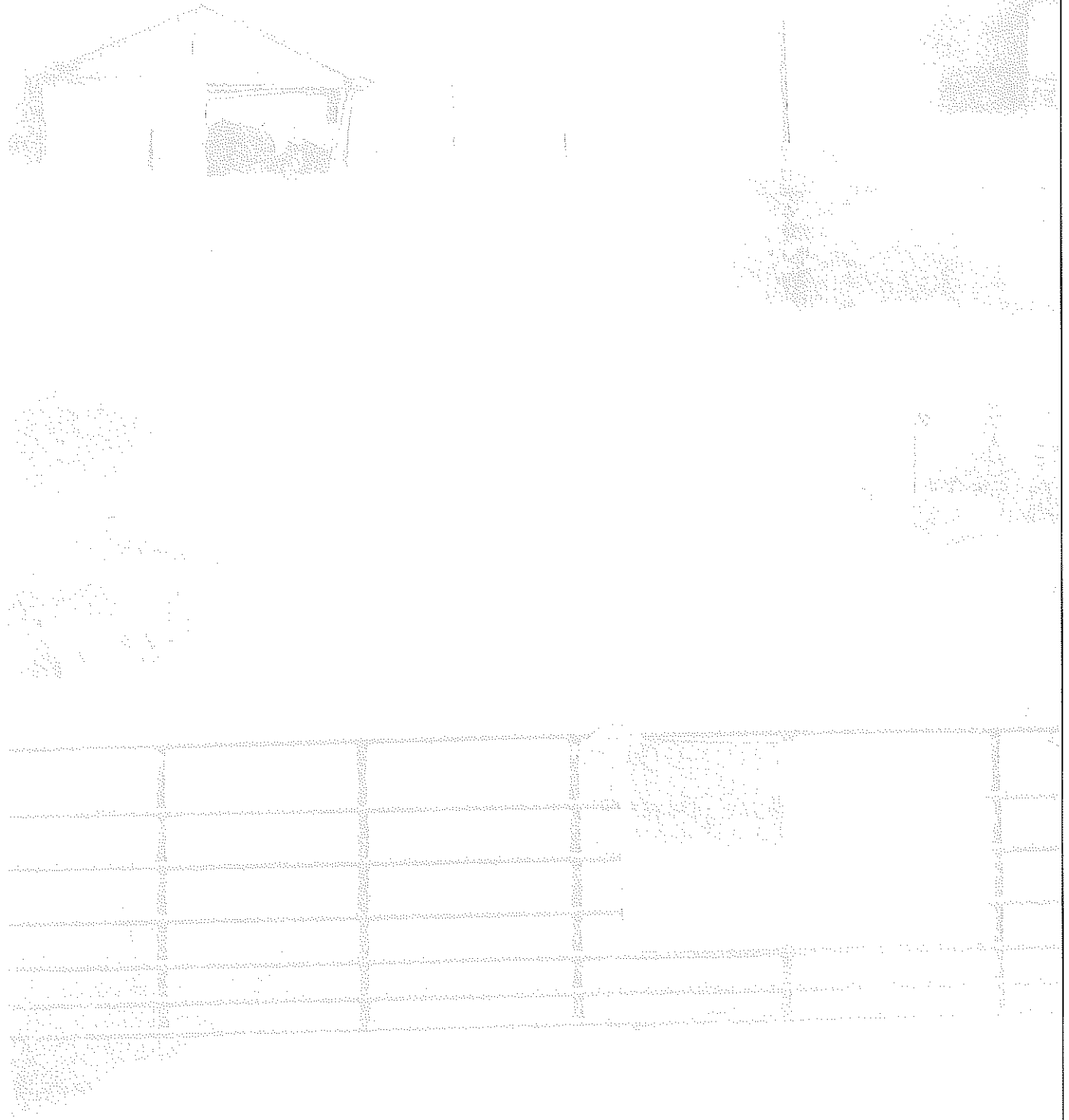
## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

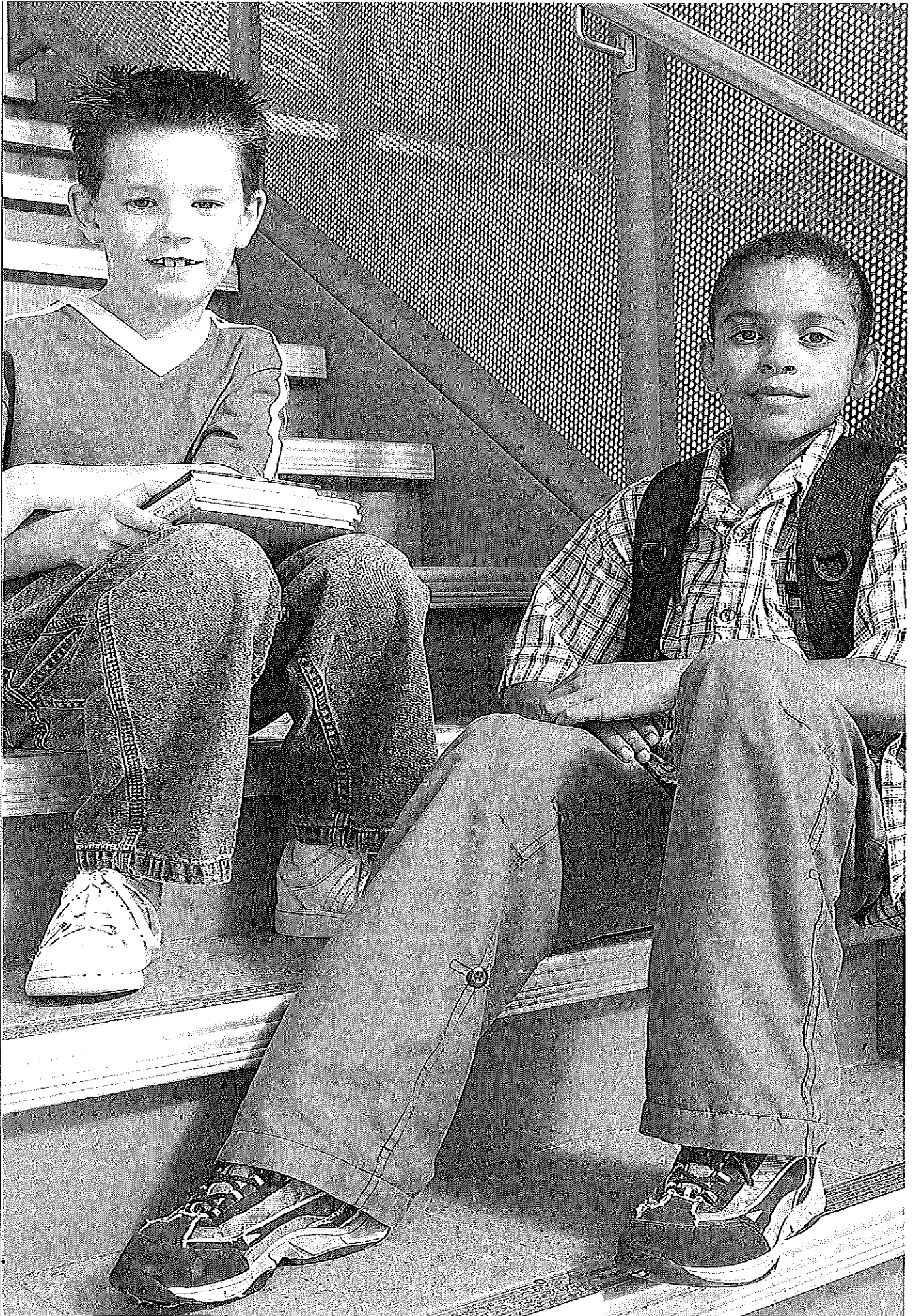
- > To provide the Commonwealth with the capability to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from agro-terrorism incidents
- > To promote interstate collaboration of federal, State, and local agriculture officials and industry representatives
- > Develop Agro-Terrorism Standard Operating Procedures
- > Develop State Agro-Terrorism Response Team (KY-SART)
- > Develop Bio-Surveillance capability for the Commonwealth's Agriculture Infrastructure

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Partnered with Kentucky Department of Agriculture (KDA) to perform gap analysis on current KDA SOPs
2. Partnered with KDA to define KY-SART state operational requirements
3. Partnered with KDA to define bio-surveillance requirements
4. Partnered with Cabinet for Health and Family Services (CHFS) to determine integration of current human infectious disease data with KDA system
5. Created a joint FBI/KOHS agro-terrorism working group designed to support the SPPA federal program initiatives
6. Agriculture Related Exercises Accomplished:
  - Statewide Agro-Terrorism Erlanger, KY (METS Center) and Woodford County (UK Research Farm) Functional and Full-scale Exercise  
Scenario: Biological  
Participants: 178
  - Tri-state Homeland Security Exercise FE Erlanger, KY (METS Center)  
Scenario: Biological  
Participants: 230
  - Festival Fallout Bowling Green, KY  
Scenario: Biological Release  
Participants: 169







## SCHOOL PREPAREDNESS INITIATIVES (SPI)

### OVERVIEW

Our children are among our most critical assets and that's why homeland security begins at home. The tide of events since Heath High School and numerous other similar events, demands that schools be better prepared. It is imperative that grade school students begin learning preparedness in order to create a generation of prepared Kentuckians. Future Farmers of America, Future Homemakers of America, and 4-H clubs are already being used to spread preparedness training designed for school aged children.

Kentucky will never have enough Homeland Security Professionals that are needed to secure the homeland if we don't start with our youth in teaching them what HLS is and what it means to their futures. It is important that they understand that homeland security is not only about Al-Qaeda and intelligence gathering but about creating a family communication plan and an emergency kit. By creating a work force in emergency preparedness we are ensuring a better prepared Kentucky.

In the midst of a crisis is not the time to start figuring out who ought to do what. At that moment, everyone involved - from top to bottom - should know the drill and know each other. Concern about the safety of America's schools and school children, the United States Secret Service and U.S. Department of Education conducted a nationwide study called the "Safe School Initiative" (SSI). The study was an analysis of school shootings and other school-based attacks in the United States. The primary goal of the SSI has been to provide accurate and practical information about the thinking and behaviors of students who have carried out acts of targeted violence in American schools. KOHS has partnered with the United States Secret Service, Kentucky Center for School Safety, FBI, United States Department of Education and the United States Attorney's for both the Eastern and Western Districts of Kentucky to sponsor the School/Student Threat Assessment Conference designed to provide educators, law enforcement officials and child-serving agencies with current information that will assist them in understanding existing trends that, if recognized in time, could avert another school tragedy.

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- > Create a cultural change in Kentucky by providing preparedness education to Kentucky's youth that will immediately promote family preparedness and ultimately create a new generation of preparedness-minded Kentuckians
- > Provide educators, law enforcement officials, and child-serving agencies with the most current information on identifying behavioral trends in students to minimize the potential for domestic terrorism in our schools
- > Inform minimum of 36,000 school officials and students about family preparedness, agro-terrorism, resources for preparing communities, First Responders, and families for fighting terrorism, and behavioral trends of students

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Partnered with the United States Secret Service, Kentucky Center for School Safety, FBI, United States Department of Education and the United States Attorney's for both the Eastern and Western Districts of Kentucky to sponsor the School/ Student Threat Assessment Conference being held on November 9-10 with an anticipated attendance of 400 education professionals
2. Partnered with KCSS to present the latest information and resources for preparing communities, First responders, and families for fighting terrorism and preparedness education in September 2005 at the 11th Annual Safety School Conference and in May 2006 at the Effective Emergency and Risk Management Planning Conference
3. Distribution of 25,000 flyers to elementary school students for National Preparedness Month including safety tips for children and parents
4. Agro-terrorism awareness on-line training developed by UK and Department of Agriculture has been taken by 10,000 students of 4-II and agriculture
5. Partnership with KCSS to increased awareness of NIMS and ICS to school officials







## COMMERCIAL MOBILE RADIO SERVICE BOARD

### OVERVIEW

In 1996, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) mandated in docket #94-102 that wireless carriers including cellular and PCS phone companies connect wireless callers to the public safety 9-1-1 system. In 1998, the Kentucky General Assembly enacted legislation KRS 65.7621-7643 creating the Commercial Mobile Radio Service Emergency Telecommunications Board (CMRS Board) to fulfill the FCC's 94-102 mandate with managing a CMRS Fund to reimburse wireless carriers and local governments for their expenses for providing Kentucky's wireless consumers a level of 9-1-1 service similar to what wired telephone users receive.

The CMRS board consists of eight members who are appointed by the Governor. The CMRS administrator who is also the Executive Director of the Office of the 9-1-1 Coordinator is appointed by the Governor and serves as a voting board member. The responsibility of the CMRS Administrator is to coordinate and direct a statewide effort to expand and improve wireless enhanced emergency telecommunications capabilities and responses throughout the state, including but not limited to the implementation of wireless E9-1-1 service requirements of the FCC order and rules and regulations adopted in carrying out that order. In this regard, the administrator shall:

- Obtain, maintain, and disseminate information relating to emergency telecommunications technology, advances, capabilities, and techniques;
- Coordinate and assist in the implementation of advancements and new technology in the operation of emergency telecommunications in the state; and
- Implement compliance throughout the state with the wireless E9-1-1 service requirements established by the FCC order and any rules or regulations which are or may be adopted by the Federal Communications Commission in carrying out the FCC order.

The Office of the 9-1-1 Coordinator was established during the 2005 General Session of the Kentucky Legislature as part of the language included in SB49, confirming the reorganization of the Finance and Administration Cabinet and the Commonwealth Office of Technology which the Office of the 9-1-1 Coordinator and CMRS Board was attached. KRS 11.512 states the Office of the 9-1-1 Coordinator shall have the following duties and responsibilities: (1) Assist state and local government agencies in their efforts to improve and enhance 911 systems in Kentucky, including: (a) Providing consultation to

local elected officials, 9-1-1 coordinators, and board members; and (b) Providing consultation to communities with basic 9-1-1 systems that are updating their facilities, equipment, or operations; (2) Develop and provide educational forums and seminars for the public safety community; (3) Develop standards and protocols for the improvement and increased efficiency of 9-1-1 services in Kentucky; and (4) Administer the provisions of KRS 65.7621 to 65.7643 relating to commercial mobile radio service emergency telecommunications.

On June 16, 2005, Governor Ernie Fletcher signed Executive Order 2005-562 transferring the Office of the 911 Coordinator with the attached CMRS Board from the Commonwealth Office of Technology to the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security.

### THE CMRS FUND

A user fee of 70 cents per wireless subscriber is collected monthly by wireless carriers and remitted to the CMRS Board (approximately \$16 million annually from nearly two million wireless consumers).

- > 1.5% of the revenue collected by carriers is retained to pay for the cost of collection.
- > 2.5% of the revenue remitted to the Board is used to fund the Board's operations.

> Half of the remaining funds are disbursed to Kentucky's 9-1-1 centers that are certified by the CMRS Board as able to accept wireless calls & the associated data stream. Revenue is disbursed quarterly based on two formulas:

- "Pro Rata" formula where revenue is divided equally among the 9-1-1 centers certified; and,

- "Workload" - revenue is split among Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) based on the number of wireless subscribers in each jurisdiction (by Zip Code).

- The remaining half reimburses wireless carriers for building & maintaining the 9-1-1 network interface. The CMRS Fund is an "interest bearing account . . . not subject to appropriation by the General Assembly".

The apportionment of CMRS funds is covered in Kentucky Revised Statutes KRS 65.7631.

As of January 2005, remittances are received from 1,938,999 wireless subscribers in the Commonwealth and from August 1998 through January 2005 the CMRS fund has generated \$67,077,322.81 in total remittances.

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND GOALS

#### I. Phase II Certification

During 2005, the CMRS Board has continued progress toward Phase II certification of the Public Safety Answering Points across the Commonwealth. Prior to Phase II, PSAPs with Phase I were capable of receiving the call back number on a

wireless 9-1-1 call as well as generate the correct location of the cell tower where the 9-1-1 wireless caller was coming through and seamlessly route the call to the correct PSAP. Wireless Phase I coverage is available to cell phone users in areas of the Commonwealth where wireless



carriers and local 9-1-1 centers have invested in technology enhancements to protect wireless callers in emergencies.

With Phase II, in addition to the capabilities inclusive of Phase I, the PSAP will receive the latitude and longitude of the wireless 9-1-1 caller. The capability to generate the latitude and longitude of a wireless 9-1-1 caller require advanced technologies.

The CMRS Board is currently in the Phase II certification process and has completed the initial review of the 86 PSAPs seeking Phase II certification. The goal is to have all PSAPs Phase II certified by January 2006. 202 KAR Chapter 6:100 offers details of the requirements to meet Phase II certification.

- PSAP Certification Review Form

An accomplishment within the CMRS office includes the development of an online "PSAP Certification Review Form" to facilitate a more efficient way for PSAPs to supply information required for annual updates each February. This will ensure the CMRS office has accurate data for Kentucky's PSAPs and reduce the possibility of errors.

- Transferring Misrouted Calls

The CMRS Board is actively working with BellSouth through an agreement with Kentucky State Police to assist in the routing of calls along with needed information. This Enhanced 9-1-1 service tandem-to-tandem arrangement provides a CMRS certified PSAP the ability to transfer a call and its associated Automatic Number Identification ("ANI") to any other PSAP tandems located within the LATA boundary, and is offered pursuant to Section A. 13.27 of the Kentucky General Subscriber Services Tariff. This program funded by the CMRS Board will be evaluated after an initial one year period for its effectiveness.

- Education and Information Program  
The Office of the 9-1-1 Coordinator / CMRS Board has started an education and information project to create greater awareness of Enhanced 9-1-1. An online survey was conducted with the cooperation of the Kentucky Department of Education in May 2005 with school superintendents and principals. The response indicated a need for lesson plans and educational materials to assist in teaching children about 9-1-1. As a result, The Office of the 9-1-1 Coordinator is working with Kentucky Interactive, LLC (Kentucky.Gov) to create a new website [www.911.ky.gov](http://www.911.ky.gov). This site will have education and information geared to both children and adults. The website components for children will have interactive information and activities, plus links for teachers that will include lesson plans.

The CMRS Board continues to operate its website [www.cmrsboard.ky.gov](http://www.cmrsboard.ky.gov) which provides useful information targeted toward PSAPs and providers as well as other interested individuals. This site is also being revised with the assistance of Kentucky.Gov and staff within the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security.

The Office of the 9-1-1 Coordinator and the CMRS Board is now located in the offices occupied by the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security. In meeting its mission, the Office of the 9-1-1 Coordinator is tasked to coordinate and direct a statewide effort to expand and improve enhanced emergency telecommunications capabilities and responses throughout the state. The Office of the 911 Coordinator and its attachment to the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security provides an opportunity to better serve the emergency preparedness and response needs of the citizens of the Commonwealth. The task is to take the challenges given and move forward to ensure a Ready and Prepared Kentucky.

# 2005 KOHS ANNUAL REPORT

## FY 2004/2005 HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM - FUNDED BY KOHS

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

*2004* .....

*Local Entities*

*State Agencies*

*2005* ..... *IX*

*Local Entities*

*State Agencies*

