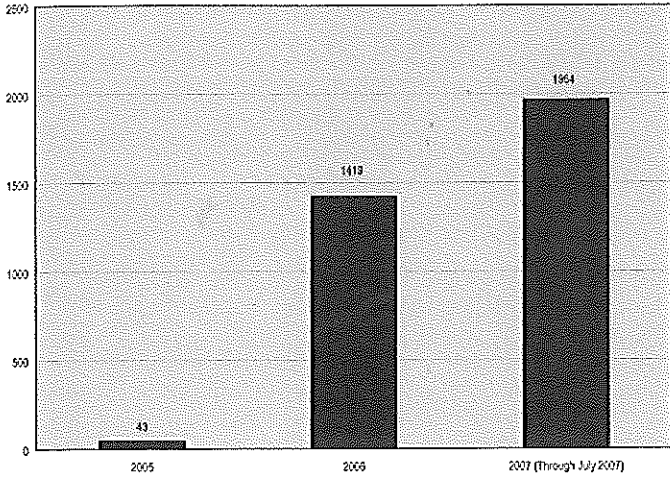
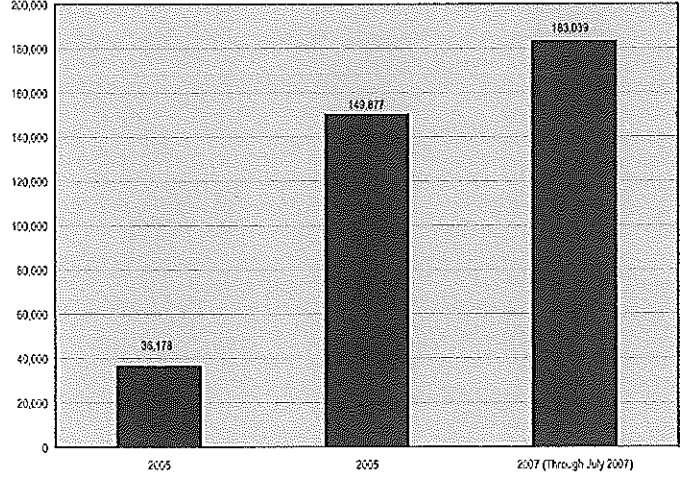


KyOPS REPORT STATS

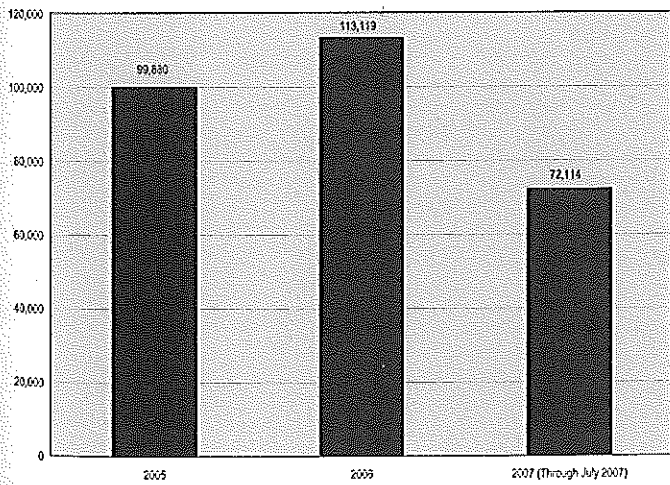
Electronic Field Intelligence Report Submission by Calendar Year



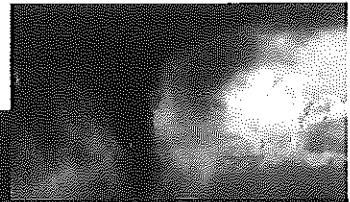
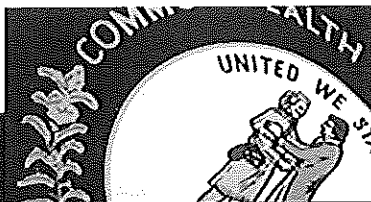
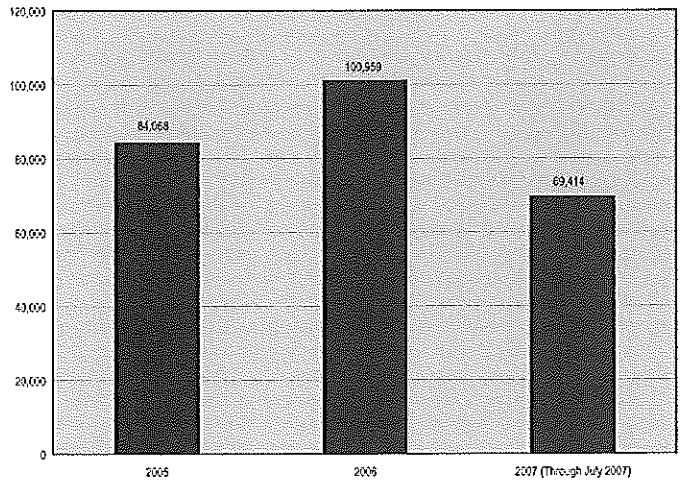
E-Citation



ECrash



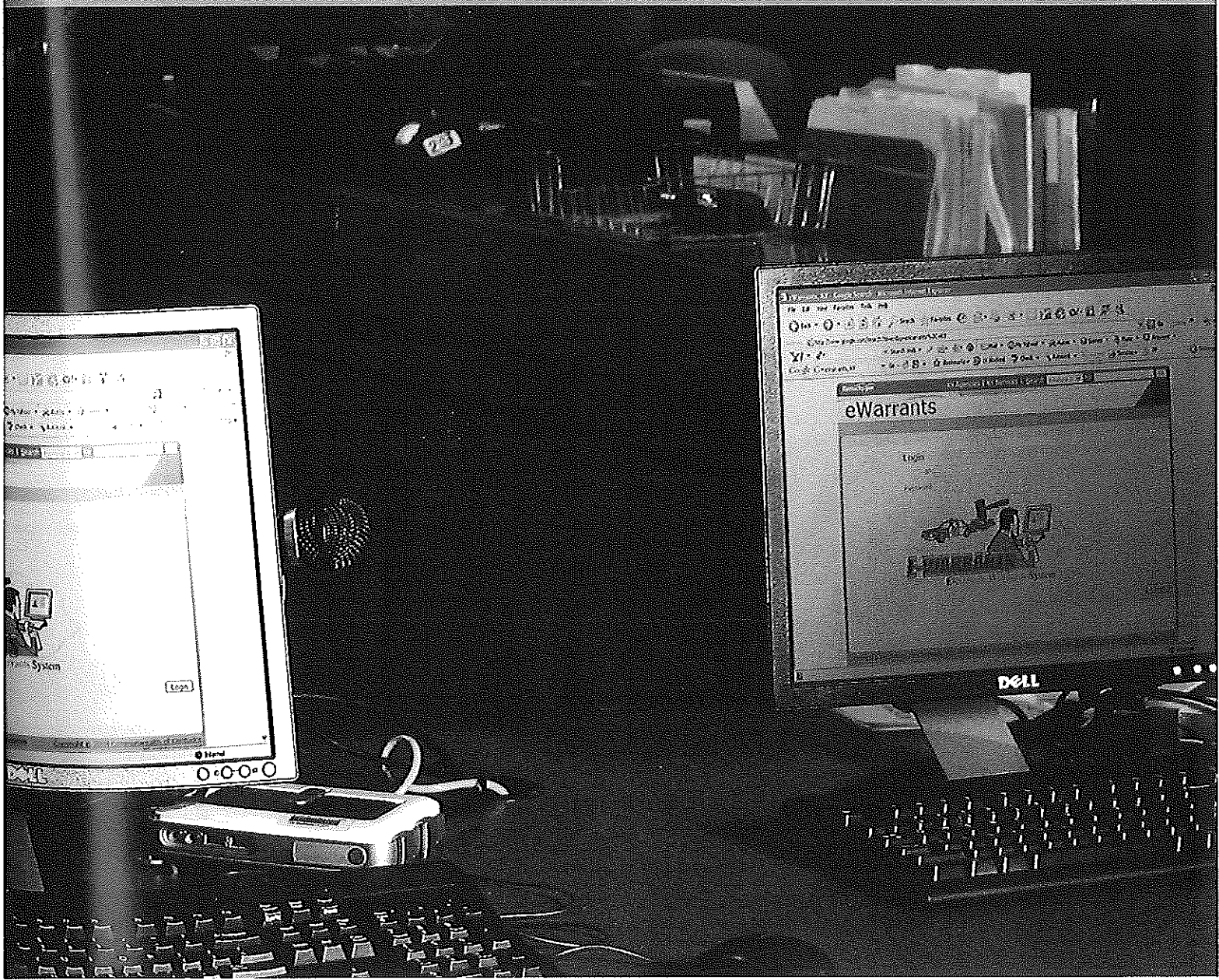
ECrime





“The e-Warrants program will streamline the time it takes a police officer to verify a warrant.”

*Tonya Moore-E Warrants, Director Criminal Traffic Division,
Office of the Circuit Court Clerk, Jefferson County*



JUSTICEXCHANGE

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

The JX is fully operational and the number of users continues to grow. "Wanted" individuals continue to be located on a daily basis. In January, one user alone was able locate over 100 non-custodial parents. On average, over 140 non-custodial parents are located through the system each month.

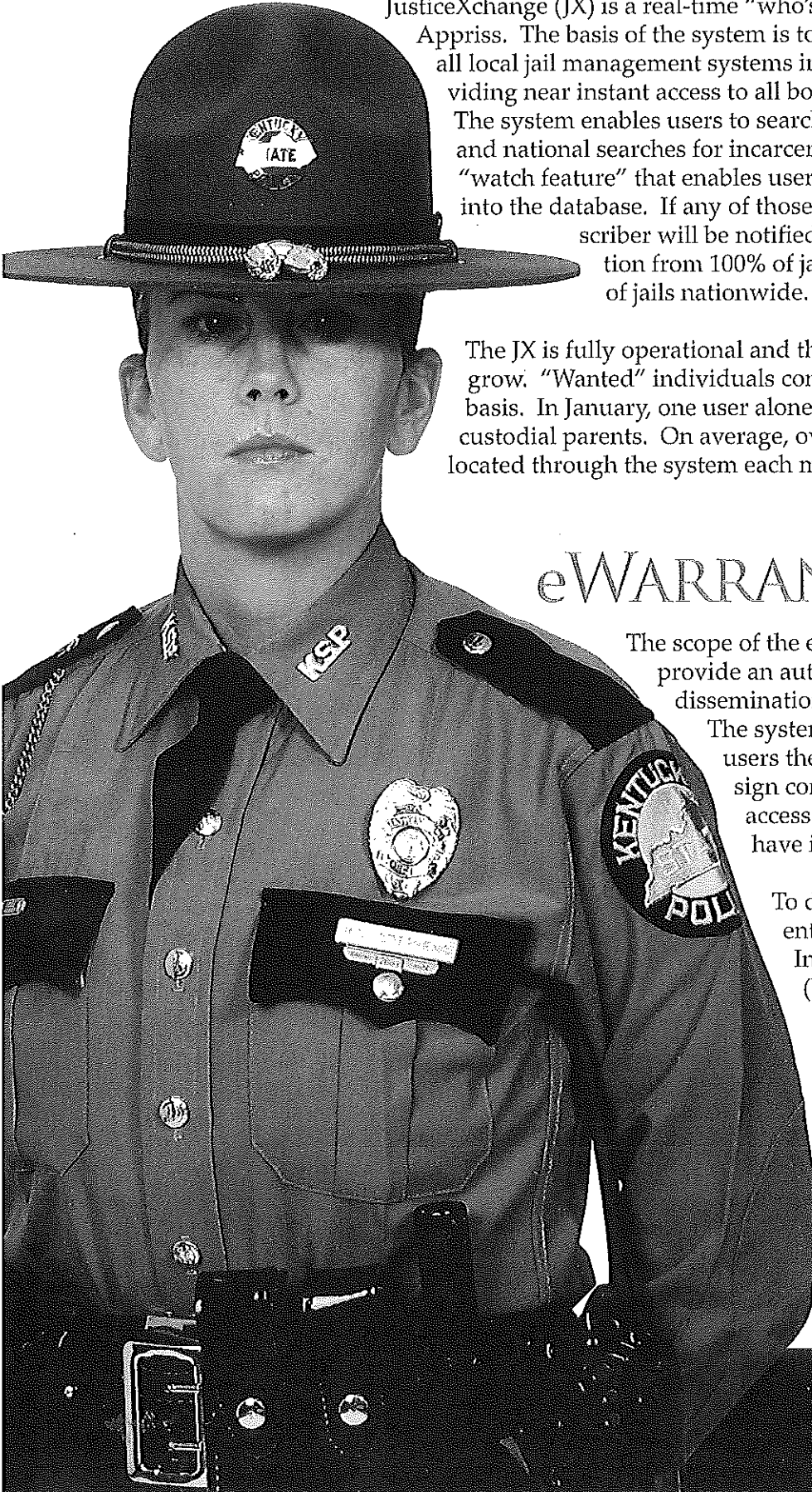
eWARRANTS

The scope of the eWarrants project is to provide an automated method for the creation, dissemination, and clearing of warrants.

The system is web-based thus providing users the ability to create complaints, sign complaints into warrants, and access those warrants wherever they have internet connectivity.

To date, only 6% of all warrants are entered into the Law Enforcement Information Network of Kentucky (LINK) with a lesser percentage of those being entered in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system. The

Justice Exchange's "who's in jail" database provides law enforcement officers across Kentucky with virtually instantaneous booking and/or release information.



eWarrant system will interface to LINK permitting 100% of all warrants entered into the system to be available to law enforcement via LINK.

The eWarrants project has concluded a successful pilot in Clark County this year and the project will move forward statewide in the coming year.

WEIGHING THE RISKS

Each day, over 70,000 commercial vehicles travel through Kentucky carrying freight to destinations throughout the nation. Kentucky's location makes it a virtual crossroads for the American trucking industry. Because of the location and a number of other factors, Kentucky's interstate transportation is thriving, making the security of our highways critical.

The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security, in partnership with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Kentucky State Police, and Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement, continues to work to improve the safety and reliability of Kentucky's transportation system while also supporting the state's commercial and economic infrastructure.

Over the past year, radiation detectors have been installed at selected weigh stations in Kentucky. These systems are completing their testing phase and will soon be ready for deployment at additional weigh stations. Concurrent with their deployment, a study will be completed determining the cost and staffing feasibility of keeping our weigh stations open 24 hours a day, seven days per week.

This project, in conjunction with Oak Ridge National Laboratory, will be part of a multi-state exercise in 2008.

BUFFER ZONE PROTECTION PROGRAM

The Buffer Zone Protection Plan is a dedicated source of funding received from the federal Department of Homeland Security to assess and strengthen the vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure sites in the Commonwealth.

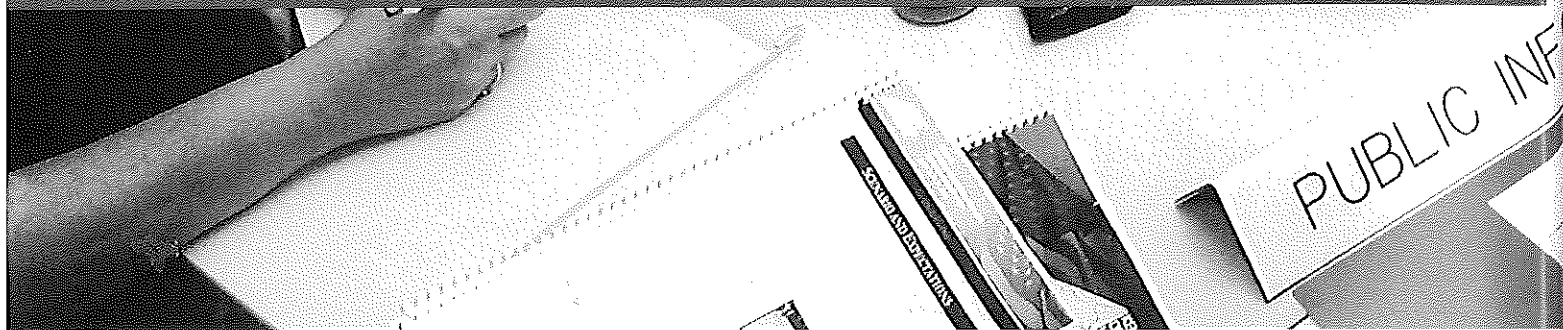
This program received \$962,500 in directed funding for 2007.

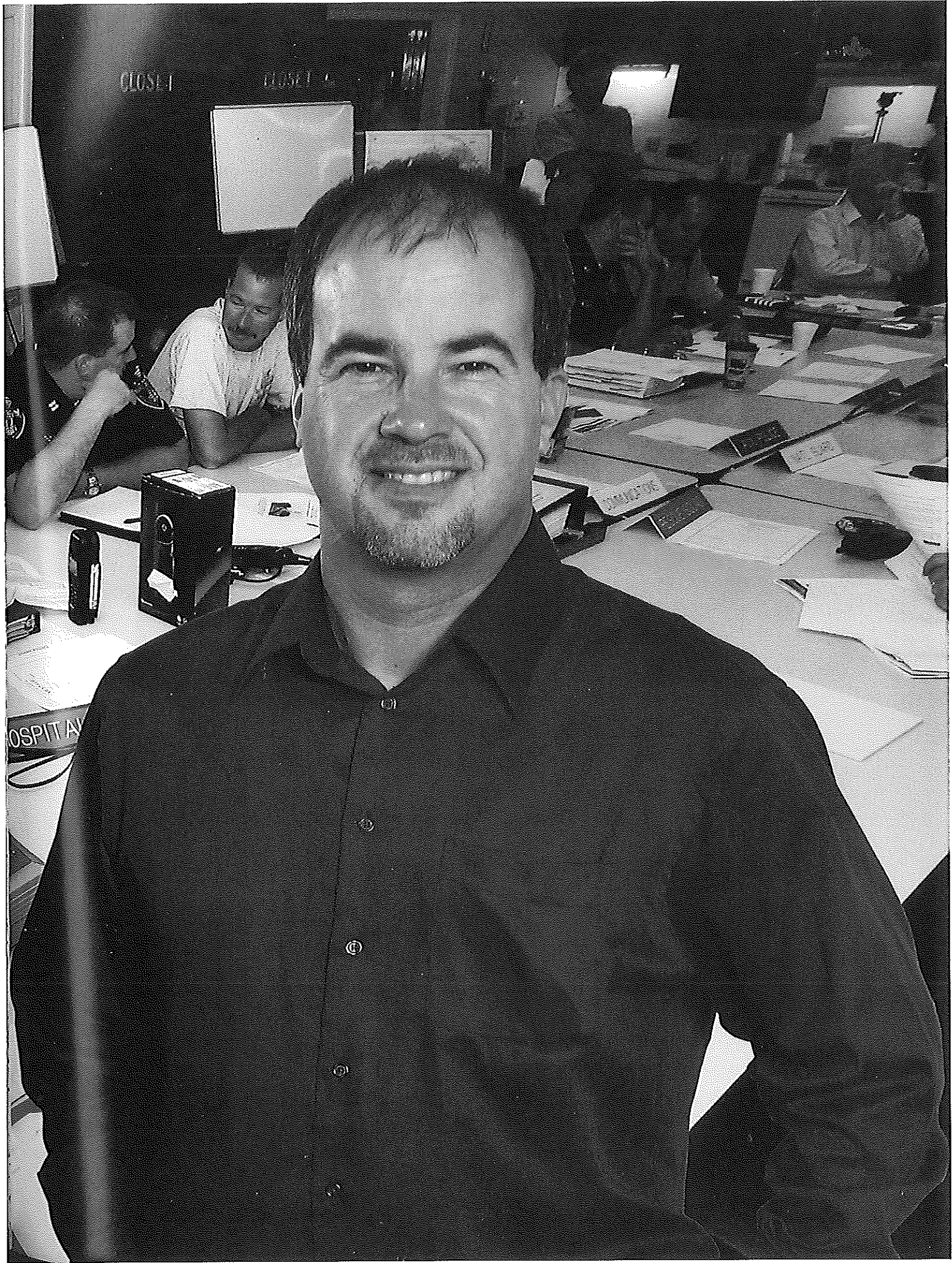




“Having spent twenty five years in a small town in emergency management, my previous experience helps challenge participants in KOHS funded exercises.”

Jim Duke, Ohio County EMS Director





TRAINING AND EXERCISING

Training and exercising our first responders is the core of making sure they are prepared for and able to recover from a disaster. These two components are joined in KOHS to create a continuous cycle. The cycle begins with an exercise of first responders. The exercise is evaluated to identify weaknesses in their response and recovery capabilities. Once areas for improvement are identified, first responders are given training to address the weaknesses and the cycle begins again.

The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security continues to partner with KCTCS—State Fire rescue Training, Kentucky Division of Emergency Management, Kentucky National Guard, Kentucky Department of Public Health, the state's Area Development Districts, and many others to fully coordinate our training and exercise program.

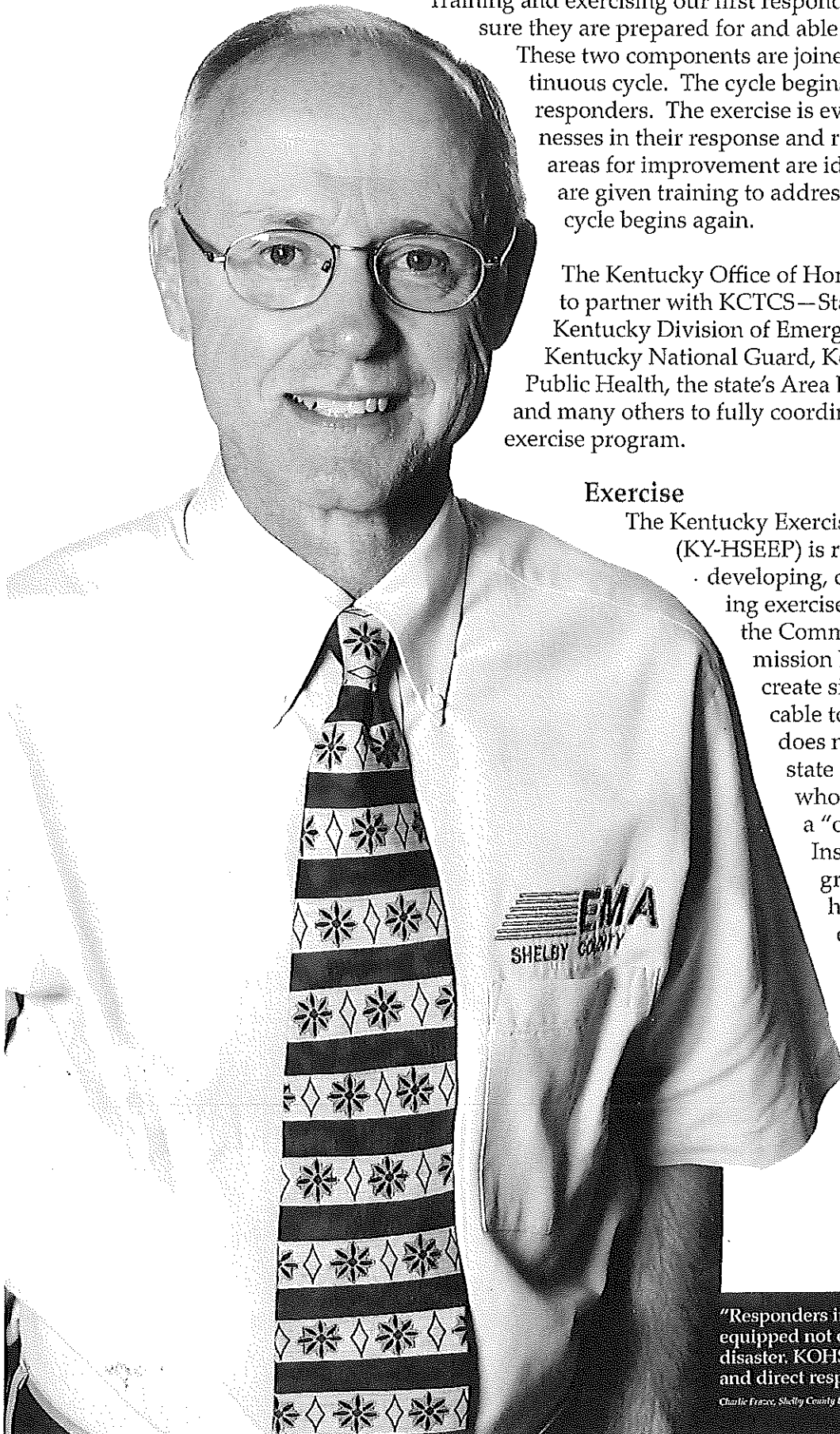
Exercise

The Kentucky Exercise and Evaluation Program (KY-HSEEP) is responsible for planning, developing, conducting, and evaluating exercises for first responders in the Commonwealth. It conducts its mission by tailoring exercises that create situations that are applicable to Kentucky. The program does not rely on the use of out of state consultants or contractors who would normally bring in a "one-size-fits-all" exercise. Instead, the Kentucky program uses employees who have actual first responder experience in Kentucky.

This year, 8 exercises were conducted in which first responders dealt with scenarios ranging from a breach in Wolf Creek Dam to an

"Responders in the Commonwealth are much better equipped not only to respond to a terrorist event, but any disaster. KOHS has done a tremendous job in helping guide and direct responders to meet these new challenges."

Charlie Frazier, Shelby County Emergency Management Agency



improvised explosive device at Rupp Arena. Over 1200 first responders participated in exercises this year.

All training and exercising events in the Commonwealth are geared to meet the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 that establishes measurable priorities, targets, and a common approach to developing needed capabilities among first responders. The 37 target capabilities are:

Overarching

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

Prevent Mission Area

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

Protect Mission Area

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

Respond Mission Area

14. Onsite Incident Management
15. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management
16. Critical Resource Logistics and Distribution
17. Volunteer Management and Donations
18. Responder Safety and Health
19. Public Safety and Security Response
20. Animal Health Emergency Support
21. Environmental Health and Vector Control
22. Explosive Device Response Operations (priority capability)
23. Firefighting Operations/Support
24. WMD/Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination (priority capability)
25. Citizen Protection: Evacuation and/or In-Place Protection
26. Isolation and Quarantine
27. Urban Search and Rescue
28. Emergency Public Information and Warning
29. Triage and Pre-Hospital Treatment
30. Medical Surge (priority capability)



- 31. Medical Supplies Management and Distribution
- 32. Mass Prophylaxis (priority capability)
- 33. Mass Care (Sheltering, Feeding, and Related Services) (priority capability)
- 34. Fatality Management

Recovery Mission Area

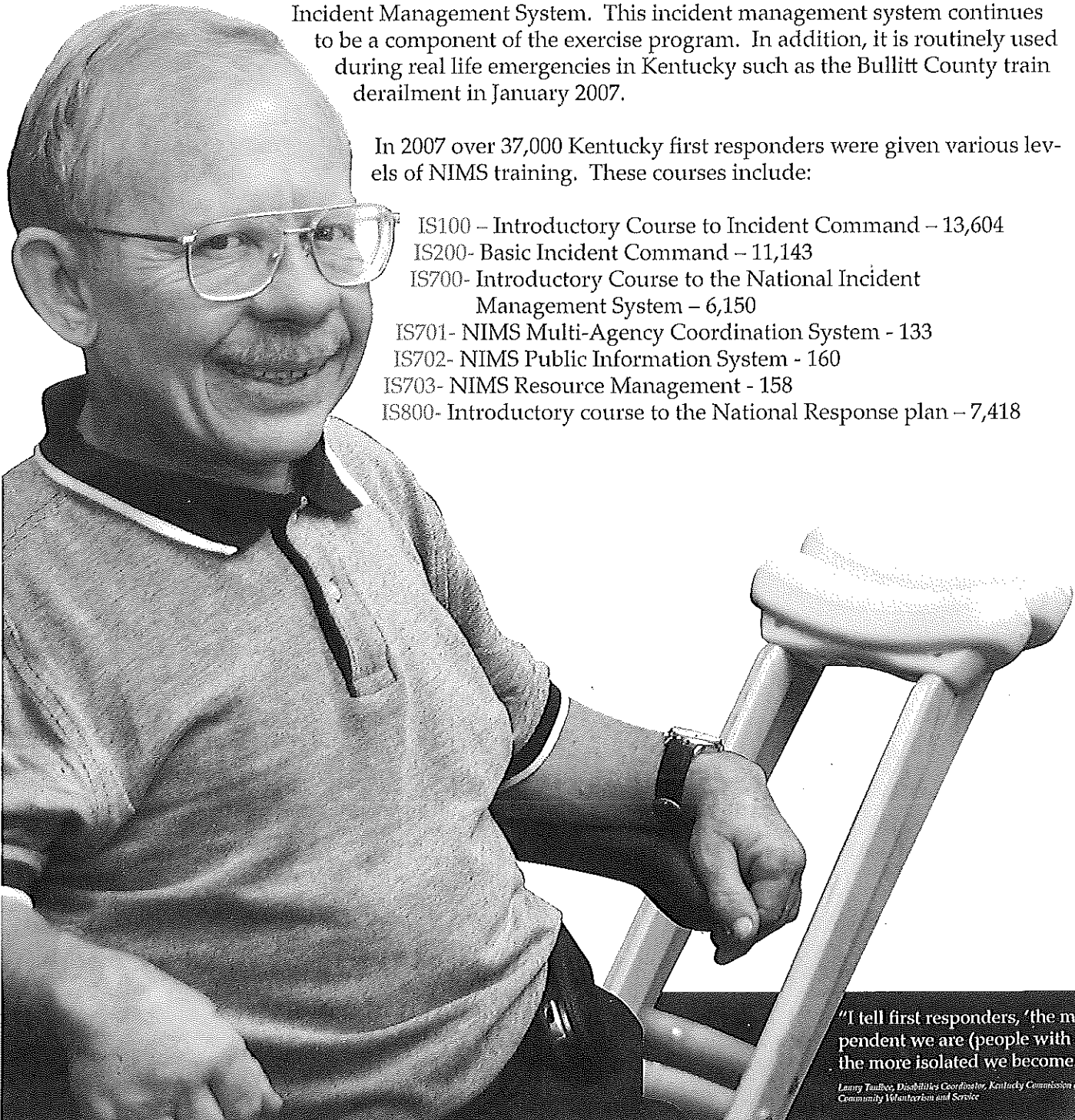
- 35. Structural Damage and Mitigation Assessment
- 36. Restoration of Lifelines
- 37. Economic and Community Recovery

National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training

The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security remains committed to ensuring that our state continues to maintain its certification for having trained first responders in the National Incident Management System. This incident management system continues to be a component of the exercise program. In addition, it is routinely used during real life emergencies in Kentucky such as the Bullitt County train derailment in January 2007.

In 2007 over 37,000 Kentucky first responders were given various levels of NIMS training. These courses include:

- IS100 – Introductory Course to Incident Command – 13,604
- IS200- Basic Incident Command – 11,143
- IS700- Introductory Course to the National Incident Management System – 6,150
- IS701- NIMS Multi-Agency Coordination System - 133
- IS702- NIMS Public Information System - 160
- IS703- NIMS Resource Management - 158
- IS800- Introductory course to the National Response plan – 7,418



"I tell first responders, 'the more independent we are (people with disabilities), the more isolated we become.'"

Larry Taubee, Disabilities Coordinator, Kentucky Commission on Community Volunteerism and Service

OUTREACH

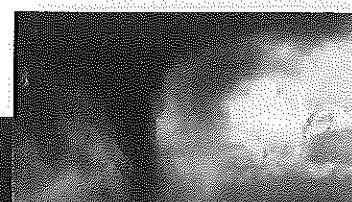
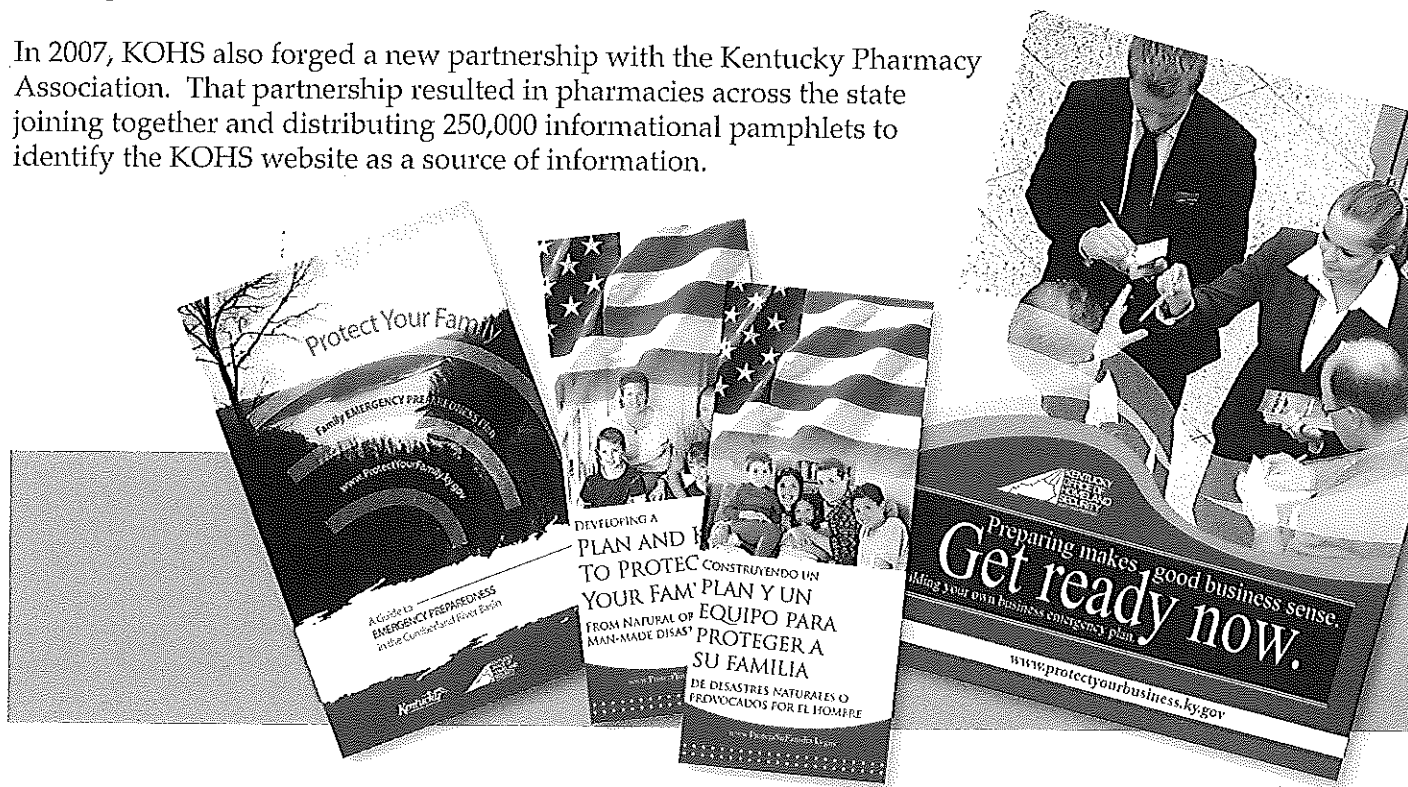
A critical component of the KOHS mission is the safety and security of the citizens of the Commonwealth. Citizens must be ready and prepared in the event of a natural or manmade disaster. KOHS is continuing its efforts to create a "Culture of Preparedness" across the state through its outreach efforts. In 2007, over 160,000 people viewed the KOHS website, largely due to the informational campaign.


In 2007, KOHS will invest more than \$500,000 to advance the awareness and outreach efforts.

Kentucky's hallmark preparedness media campaign, "Avoid the Panic Button: Protect Your Family," continues to reach tens of thousands of people per month through literature, billboards, radio advertisements, and television spots. Over five hundred thousand pamphlets will be distributed with information on home preparedness and what families can do to make a preparedness kit.

KOHS continues to partner with public and private entities to further the culture of preparedness. In 2007, the partnership with the Area Development Districts resulted in awareness training for over 17,000 citizens.

In 2007, KOHS also forged a new partnership with the Kentucky Pharmacy Association. That partnership resulted in pharmacies across the state joining together and distributing 250,000 informational pamphlets to identify the KOHS website as a source of information.





“These materials not only tell you to get a kit, but how to do it, how individuals and households can take care of each other or neighbors, if necessary.”

Pamela Bowling, Awareness and Outreach



KOHS COMPETITIVE GRANT POLICY

Purpose

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

Policy

- A. When the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) receives an appropriation, it makes a determination of the amount of funding each state will receive.**
 - a. DHS notifies states of the money that is available for application.
 - b. DHS provides guidelines detailing the criteria which must be followed when applying for and distributing these funds.
 - c. KOHS applies to DHS to receive consideration for funding.
 - d. KOHS receives award notification from DHS.
 - e. When KOHS receives a final award letter from DHS, the 60 day timeframe the state has to fulfill all compliance procedures begins.
- B. The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security provides an updated application to state and local agencies based on DHS guidance and the KOHS Strategic Plan.**
 - a. KOHS provides regional training conferences for grant applicants and individual technical assistance as requested.
 - b. Local and state agency applications are sent to KOHS. Each agency must submit multiple copies of their grant application.
- C. KOHS creates independent technical review teams that consist of subject matter experts with varied experience and skills.**
 - a. These reviewers include, but are not limited to, current and retired Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT's), firefighters, law enforcement, and other applicable state agencies.
 - b. Voluntary teams of five are formed representing the various levels of expertise and skills.
 - c. All reviewers are required to sign a confidentiality agreement and an agreement to disqualify themselves if they have a conflict of interest with a grant they are reviewing.

- d. Each individual reviews and scores each application individually; however, individuals may discuss portions of the application with other team members.
 - e. The individual team scores are then averaged for each application to include the addition of bonus points.
 - f. The scoring sheets then go to KOHS who reviews the technical review scores to ensure overall scoring is mathematically accurate.
- D. KOHS executive staff then performs a functional review and provides preliminary recommendations based on the reviewer's scores and the KOHS Strategic Plan.**
- a. KOHS consolidates the recommendations into a final recommendations document.
- E. The Homeland Security Working Group is presented with the applications and the final recommendations document.**
- a. The Homeland Security Working Group votes to accept recommendations or make changes.
 - b. Award letters are mailed to successful applicants.
 - c. Conciliatory letters are mailed to unsuccessful applicants.
- F. KOHS sends award information to DHS and DHS ensures that all awards adhere to federal guidelines and appropriate processes.**
- G. Agreements are created between KOHS and award recipients.**
- a. Following appropriate signatures the Agreement is sent to Finance who reviews, approves and releases the funds.
 - b. Interoperability grants must also be approved by the Kentucky Wireless Interoperability Executive Committee (KWIEC.)
- H. Award recipients can then proceed with project implementation as detailed in their agreements with KOHS.**
- I. Each award recipient is reimbursed after funds are expended and proper documentation is provided to KOHS.**
- J. KOHS continuously monitors and provides technical assistance for the award period of the grants.**
- K. Upon the completion of the grant project, a final site visit is conducted to verify compliance with KOHS agreement.**

FY 2007 HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT BREAKDOWN - FUNDED BY KOHS MASTER SUMMARY

\$11,756,573 Total FY 2007 State Homeland Security Grant Program

\$11,010,000 SHSP/LETPP Program

\$8,809,388	Total discretionary funding to local agencies	80.00%
\$2,200,612	Total State Funding	20.00%
Local Funds		
\$852,988	Radios*	7.74%
\$2,514,313	Communications Infrastructure	22.84%
\$3,015,507	MDC's	27.39%
\$839,269	911	7.62%
\$500,000	Louisville Urban Area Security Initiative	4.54%
\$135,698	Hazardous Materials Council	1.23%
\$601,038	Citizen Awareness Campaign	5.46%
\$350,575	Exercise	4.00%
State Funds		
\$167,474	Training	1.53%
\$167,474	Exercise	1.53%
\$754,260	Fusion Center	6.85%
\$560,904	Personnel/Office Mgt	5.09%
\$550,500	Administrative	5.00%

\$230,282 Citizen Corp Program

\$516,290 MMRS Program

*\$15,400,000 has been awarded to be disseminated at a later date

RADIOS

App #	Lead Applicant	Amount Requested	Score Average	Amount Received	
07-034	Pulaski County	\$80,363.00	55.4	\$32,145.20	
07-081	Lake Cumberland ADD	\$211,727.00	54.0	\$84,690.80	Funded @ 0.4
07-027	Lyon County	\$117,210.00	52.2	\$46,884.00	
07-092	Owen County	\$30,578.25	51.2	\$12,231.30	
07-065	Murray, City of	\$227,401.00	48.2	\$90,960.40	
07-089	Johnson County	\$48,546.56	47.6	\$19,418.62	
07-015	Fort Wright, City of	\$33,385.51	46.4	\$13,354.20	
07-002	Todd County	\$1,125.00	45.2	\$450.00	
07-193	Bullitt County	\$1,135,968.00	43.6	\$454,387.20	
07-045	Radcliff, City of	\$246,166.50	40.4	\$98,466.60	\$852,988.33

COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

App #	Lead Applicant	Amount Requested	Score Average	Amount Received	
07-054	Louisville Metro	\$3,600,000.00	53.8	\$1,080,000.00	
07-014	Daviess County	\$102,990.00	50.6	\$30,897.00	Funded @ 0.3
07-178	Bell County	\$204,352.00	50.0	\$61,305.60	
07-153	Hart County	\$13,375.00	43.2	\$4,012.50	
07-115	Carter County	\$196,833.00	41.4	\$59,049.90	
07-080	Morehead, City of	\$94,110.00	41.4	\$28,233.00	
07-019	Russellville, City of	\$24,752.00	41.2	\$7,425.60	
07-023	Mercer County	\$41,932.00	40.4	\$12,579.60	
07-143	Whitley County	\$200,000.00	40.2	\$60,000.00	
07-206	Adair County	\$153,258.00	39.2	\$45,977.40	
07-037	Lincoln Trail ADD	\$724,309.26	38.8	\$217,292.78	
07-103	Henderson County	\$148,320.00	38.6	\$44,496.00	
07-147	Shelby County	\$155,351.00	37.4	\$46,605.30	
07-158	LFUCG	\$124,275.00	36.6	\$37,282.50	
07-197	Georgetown, City of	\$1,833,000.00	35.8	\$549,900.00	
07-169	Jessamine County	\$43,365.00	35.4	\$13,009.50	
07-117	Trimble County	\$49,822.80	35.4	\$14,946.84	
07-077	Bowling Green, City of	\$671,000.00	35.0	\$201,300.00	\$2,514,313.52

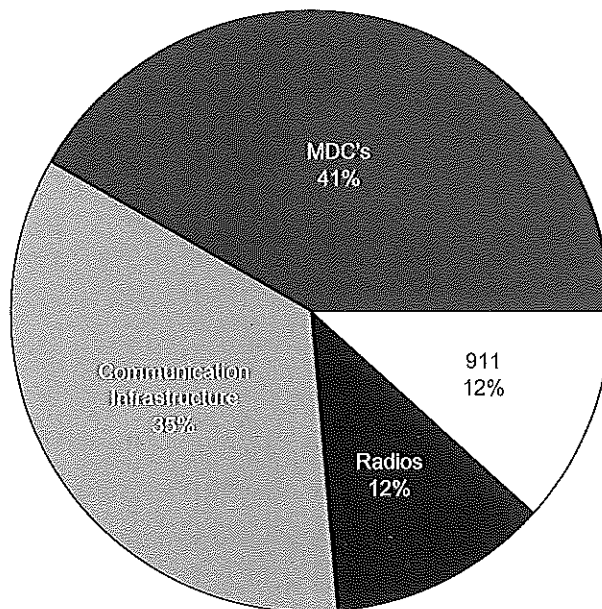
MDC'S

App #	Lead Applicant	Amount Requested	Score Average	Amount Received	
07-003	Calvert City, City of	\$52,704.05	61.4	\$10,540.81	
07-044	Calvert City, City of	\$10,105.00	58.4	\$2,021.00	Funded @ 0.2
07-175	Madison County	\$380,340.50	56.6	\$76,068.10	
07-032	Flatwoods, City of	\$566,342.40	55.4	\$113,268.48	
07-031	Owensboro, City of	\$2,632,885.57	55.2	\$526,577.11	
07-039	Barren River ADD	\$998,760.00	53.2	\$199,752.00	
07-040	University of Kentucky	\$231,670.84	52.2	\$46,334.17	
07-164	Pendleton County	\$188,601.00	50.2	\$37,720.20	\$1,012,281.87
07-021	Pennyrite ADD	\$537,886.00	45.0	\$53,788.60	Funded @ 0.1
07-086	McCracken County	\$363,476.00	44.8	\$36,347.60	
07-048	Buffalo Trace ADD	\$258,004.00	44.6	\$25,800.40	
07-127	Ashland, City of	\$394,450.00	43.2	\$39,445.00	
07-161	CRD	\$1,647,404.00	41.8	\$164,740.40	
07-046	Mason County	\$533,610.00	41.8	\$53,361.00	
07-058	Graymoor-Devondale, City of	\$62,640.00	40.8	\$6,264.00	
07-060	Bowling Green, City of	\$2,045,528.00	40.4	\$204,552.80	
07-121	LFUCG (Div of Police)	\$2,178,443.67	40.0	\$217,844.37	
07-196	Georgetown, City of	\$342,818.00	39.8	\$34,281.80	
07-047	Mason County	\$326,080.00	39.6	\$32,608.00	
07-094	Paintsville, City of	\$181,393.52	38.8	\$18,139.35	
07-108	Simpson County	\$231,154.00	38.8	\$23,115.40	
07-104	Newport, City of	\$739,300.00	38.6	\$73,930.00	
07-053	Lyon County	\$168,924.00	37.6	\$16,892.40	
07-052	Prospect, City of	\$69,936.00	37.4	\$6,993.60	
07-133	Pike County	\$145,857.49	37.0	\$14,585.75	
07-112	Washington County	\$426,267.00	36.6	\$42,626.70	
07-059	Bowling Green, City of	\$856,009.00	36.6	\$85,600.90	
07-005	Kenton County Airport	\$194,912.23	36.6	\$19,491.22	
07-144	Shelby County	\$205,950.00	36.6	\$20,595.00	
07-022	Purchase ADD	\$2,517,932.28	35.8	\$251,793.23	
07-100	McCracken County	\$522,669.00	35.4	\$52,266.90	
07-038	Lincoln Trail ADD	\$1,856,127.40	35.2	\$185,612.74	
07-062	Meade County	\$94,672.00	35.2	\$9,467.20	
07-145	Shelby County	\$499,000.00	34.8	\$49,900.00	
07-194	Bullitt County	\$2,254,892.00	34.6	\$225,489.20	
07-017	Owenton, City of	\$56,814.00	34.4	\$5,681.40	
07-016	Wayne County	\$64,122.00	34.0	\$6,412.20	
07-124	Ashland, City of	\$58,000.00	33.8	\$5,800.00	
07-146	Shelby County	\$198,000.00	33.2	\$19,800.00	
					\$2,003,227.16
					\$3,015,509.03

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App #	Lead Applicant	Amount Requested	Score Average	Amount Received	
07-126	LFUCG (Div of 911)	\$491,522.00	53.6	\$98,304.40	
07-050	Fleming County	\$419,389.00	52.6	\$83,877.80	
07-012	Marshall County	\$68,958.71	50.0	\$13,791.74	
07-082	Lake Cumberland ADD	\$474,314.00	49.0	\$94,862.80	Funded @ 0.2
07-163	Pendleton County	\$65,690.98	48.2	\$13,138.20	
07-051	Elliott County	\$439,735.00	47.4	\$87,947.00	
07-110	Simpson County	\$129,155.00	47.2	\$25,831.00	
07-063	Meade County	\$261,584.00	44.6	\$52,316.80	
07-084	Greenup County	\$90,000.00	43.6	\$18,000.00	
07-028	(Boyd County 911) Reg. Public Safety Com. Center	\$11,225.20	43.6	\$2,245.04	
07-097	Wolfe County	\$115,950.00	43.4	\$23,190.00	
07-079	Morehead, City of	\$159,740.00	43.0	\$31,948.00	
07-009	Anchorage, City of	\$50,000.00	41.2	\$10,000.00	
07-188	Carlisle, City of	\$565,731.00	41.2	\$113,146.20	
07-095	Paintsville, City of	\$57,437.31	37.6	\$11,487.46	
07-172	Mt. Sterling, City of	\$223,293.00	37.2	\$44,658.60	
07-156	Cumberland Valley ADD	\$56,300.00	36.8	\$11,260.00	
07-029	Nelson County	\$516,319.25	36.6	\$103,263.85	
					\$657,086.69
					\$839,268.89

KOHS DISCRETIONARY FUNDS BY INVESTMENT TARGETS

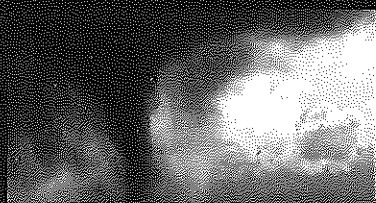


PROTECTION STATEMENT

No government by itself can guarantee perfect security from acts of war or terrorism.

The security and well being of the public depend not just on government, but rests in large measure upon individual citizens of the Commonwealth and their level of understanding, preparation, and vigilance.

The safety and security of the Commonwealth cannot be achieved apart from reliance upon Almighty God as set forth in the public speeches and proclamations of American Presidents, including Abraham Lincoln's historic March 30, 1863, Presidential Proclamation urging Americans to pray and fast during one of the most dangerous hours in American history, and the text of President John F. Kennedy's November 22, 1963 national security speech which concluded: "For as was written long ago: 'Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.'"



FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT THE FOLLOWING RELATED SITES:

www.homelandsecurity.ky.gov

www.ProtectYourFamily.ky.gov

www.ProtectYourBusiness.ky.gov



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This Document was prepared under a grant from the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security, Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness (SLGCP) and the United States Department of Homeland Security.