



# Kentucky Office of Homeland Security

## *2017 Annual Report*

Matthew G. Bevin  
Governor

John W. Holiday  
Homeland Security Advisor/ Executive Director





## Kentucky Office of Homeland Security Mission Statement:

*The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security is Kentucky's strategic center of gravity for the accumulation and dissemination of critical information through collaborative efforts with local, state, federal, and private sector partnerships, which provides relevant and timely intelligence, executive advisement, and resource allocations for the preparation, prevention, response and recovery of all hazards or incidents that affect the safety, security, and the health of the Commonwealth.*





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KENTUCKY OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

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**To:** Honorable Matthew Bevin, Governor  
Honorable Mike Harmon, Auditor of Public Accounts  
Honorable members of the Interim Joint Committee on Veterans, Military Affairs  
and Public Protection

**From:** John Holiday

**Date:** October 31, 2017

**Subject:** 2017 Kentucky Office of Homeland Security Annual Report

The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security (KOHS) fulfills numerous strategic objectives on behalf of first responders, law enforcement partners, various state, federal and local collaborative partners, and the people of the Commonwealth as mandated by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the Kentucky General Assembly.

KOHS was established to partner with and assist first responders and communities in preventing, protecting, mitigating, responding and recovering from threats and hazards that affect Kentucky through providing relevant intelligence and information, and administering federally-funded grants to allow municipalities to purchase homeland security-related equipment. During the 2017 fiscal year, KOHS implemented numerous initiatives to better serve the Commonwealth.

Highlights of this reporting cycle include:

- Absorbed the Kentucky 911 Services Board, including oversight and daily operations of the coordinating entity for Kentucky's 911 emergency communications system.
- Increased outreach and transparency across all facets of the organization.
- Obtaining metrics, for the first time, to gauge effectiveness in reaching, serving and responding to core audience of first responders, government and the public.
- Created Kentucky Cyber Threat Working Group, the sole private and public sector cyber security working group in the Commonwealth collaborating to share information on current threats and best practices in the cyber arena.
- Created Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) working group, a consortium of public and private sector entities engaged in the use of drones.

- Increased strategic partnerships in order to improve crises and event planning, mitigation and recovery.
- Increased public outreach efforts through direct engagement and social media.
- Developed priority intelligence requirements statewide.

The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security plays a major role in each of Governor Bevin's priorities: strengthening Kentucky's financial foundation, growing Kentucky's economy, creating a healthier Kentucky, investing in education & workforce, protecting and strengthening our communities, and serving those who serve. The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security's primary objective is to protect all people, property and businesses from the constant threat of natural and man-made hazards within the Commonwealth. KOHS pledges to continuously evaluate and modify its methods of operations in order to maximize the safety and security of the people of the Commonwealth amid ever-evolving threats.

# *Kentucky Office of Homeland Security Initiatives*

The Kentucky Office of Homeland security exists to provide strategic and operational daily support and necessary resources to approximately 7,700 sworn police officers in 400 police departments, 21,000 fire fighters in 825 departments (of which 3,500 are full-time and more than 18,000 are volunteers), 12,685 emergency medical service (EMS) personnel, 595 emergency medical responders, 8,730 emergency medical technicians (EMTs), 30 Advanced EMTs, 3,330 paramedics, 65 air ambulances, 3 fixed wing, approximately 1,147 ground ambulances, along with the approximately 1600 full-time certified telecommunicators in 116 certified 911 call centers throughout Kentucky, 24 hours a day and 7 days a week.

KOHS is committed to ensuring these frontline first responders have the resources needed to execute their duties while maximizing their safety and the safety and security of the general public in all communities.

## **PUBLIC OUTREACH**

To improve engagement among Kentucky’s first responders and the general public, the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security continued its aggressive effort to bolster its public outreach through the use of social media as well as traditional media outlets.

Following the reorganization of the fusion center, KOHS implemented an aggressive social media program beginning in June 2016 to:

- Increase public awareness of homeland security-related issues and provide useful best practices and preventive measures in the event of threats and hazards, whether man-made or natural.
- Educate the public about KOHS operations and functions to improve citizen awareness of organization’s value.
- Spotlight Kentucky first responders through biographical profiles.



At the time of implementation, KOHS rarely posted to its Facebook or Twitter accounts. There were fewer than 650 “Likes” to the KOHS Facebook page and posts rarely reached more an audience of greater than 250 people. By the end of the 2017 fiscal year, the KOHS Facebook audience eclipsed 4,000 followers. Two Facebook posts during the past 12 months reached an audience of greater than 100,000 people—including a human trafficking post published leading up to the Kentucky Derby that reached more than 370,000 people.

KOHS is also making a concerted effort to increase transparency of the organization by increasing participation in media requests and publishing more news releases. KOHS received positive media impressions from 54 news articles during the fiscal year.

## **LEGISLATIVE/INTRA-STATE GOVERNMENT RELATIONS**

KOHS executive administrative staff regularly attend legislative committee meetings with a nexus to homeland security issues, including the Interim Joint Committee on Veterans, Military Affairs and Public Protection (VMAPP) and the House Committee on Advanced Communications and

Information Technology, and are active participants in monthly meetings of executive branch legislative liaisons.

Key outreach initiatives include:

- Ongoing: Weekly threat assessment presented to Gov. Bevin and Lt. Gov. Hampton.
- August 2016: KOHS presentation to VMAPP committee. Provided extensive overview of KOHS operations and reorganization of fusion center.
- August 2016: Capabilities assessment for Lt. Gov. Hampton, State Auditor Harmon, Secretary Brinkman.
- October 2016: Ransomware presentation to House Committee on Advanced Communications and Information Technology.
- October 2016: Cyber security tabletop exercise attended by Lt. Gov. Hampton and members of the Kentucky Legislature.
- January-March 2017: Worked with Rep. Diane St. Onge on drone legislation.
- January-June 2017: Formed coalition with U.S. Secret Service, KY Justice Cabinet, KY State Police, KY County Clerks Assoc. & numerous law enforcement associations regarding potential legislation to bolster privacy protection for Kentucky first responders.
- July 2017: Appeared before Veterans, Military Affairs & Public Protection Committee to discuss Executive Order reorganizing Kentucky 911 Services Board.



# Kentucky Intelligence FUSION CENTER

The Kentucky Intelligence Fusion Center (KIFC) was formed in 2005 and codified in statute in 2013 to serve as the strategic center of gravity for information related to criminal and/or terrorist activity affecting the Commonwealth. The core of the KIFC is the analytical component made up of intelligence criminal analysts from the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security. The mission of the KIFC is to receive, analyze, gather, and appropriately disseminate all-source information and intelligence regarding criminal/terrorist activity and threats in or to the Commonwealth of Kentucky and nation while following fair information practices to ensure the civil rights and privacy of citizens by:

- Serving as the state’s single fusion center providing support to all hazards and all crimes.
- Performing strategic analysis by assessing disparate bits of information to form integrated views on issues of national security and public safety through the identification of trends, patterns and emerging risk and threats related to the Commonwealth and nation.
- Performing tactical and strategic analysis by assessing specific, potential events and incidents related to near-term time frames and provide case and operational support.
- Performing threat assessment and information management services, including supporting the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources.

Prior to 2016, the KIFC was considered an “all crimes” fusion center. The KIFC is now considered an “all hazards” fusion center and works closely with the Kentucky Department of Emergency Management regarding mitigation and response to natural and man-made disasters, specifically in regards to the effects those incidents have on Kentucky’s critical infrastructure.



The KIFC is the only entity in Kentucky state government with placement, access and a valid need to know of federal classified information. Within its secured facility, classified information and intelligence reporting from sources—nationally and globally—can be accessed. The Kentucky Intelligence Fusion Center must consume and analyze this data effectively and as quickly as possible to determine if any threats or hazards exist, and also to determine if any links and/or

additional dangers to the commonwealth exist. The Kentucky Intelligence Fusion Center is networked to all 78 fusion centers in the United States, which provides Kentucky first responders and the communities they serve relevant and timely information, intelligence based on incidents

and/or emergency events that take place regionally, nationally and globally. This enables KOHS to constantly inform key decision makers within hours or even sometimes minutes of events happening throughout Kentucky or the world. Also, the KIFC is the sole state government resource that can “connect the dots” at a strategic level across all first responder disciplines to provide an accurate macro view of threats that affect the people and property of not only Kentucky, but also of the region and the nation.

The KIFC is currently staffed by the following agencies:

- Kentucky Office of Homeland Security
- Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Intelligence and Analysis
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Protective Programs Directorate

Other members include:

- U.S. Secret Service
- U.S. Coast Guard
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Federal Bureau of Prisons
- U.S. Attorney’s Office
- Transportation Security Administration
- U.S. Federal Protective Service
- U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
- U.S. Department of Defense
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
- Fort Knox
- Fort Campbell
- Kentucky Department of Corrections
- Kentucky Department of Military Affairs
- Kentucky Fire Commission
- Kentucky Department of Emergency Management
- Kentucky Department for Public Health
- Kentucky Commonwealth Office of Technology
- Kentucky State Police
- Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
- Lexington Division of Police
- Lexington Fire Department
- Louisville Metro Police Department
- Louisville Fire Department
- Bowling Green Police Department
- And approximately 90 additional local law enforcement agencies.

The KIFC hosts the above agencies monthly for KIFC partner meetings. These meetings consist of roundtable discussions related to current threats, crime trends, future product development and outreach activities.

The daily work of the KIFC is focused on four core operational capabilities:

1. Receive federally generated classified and unclassified threat information.
2. Gather locally generated information through law enforcement, public and open source reporting.
3. Analyze information and provide local context, thereby adding value to already existing information.
4. Disseminate threat information to stakeholders who have a need or right to know, thereby increasing their situational awareness and preparedness.

There are six primary analytic portfolios (each of these portfolios will be detailed in another section of the report):

- Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources
- Cyber Security
- Domestic Terrorism
- International Terrorism/Homegrown Violent Extremists
- Open Source/GIS
- Organized Crime

While KIFC personnel are executing intelligence requirements within their respective portfolios through the preparation of intelligence products, response to requests for information, and completion of threat/vulnerability assessments, they are also involved in a number of other activities which support information sharing, multi-agency collaboration, threat mitigation and outreach. Some ongoing key activities during this reporting period include:

- Participated in or hosted/conducted training for analysts, private sector entities and public safety officials in the following areas:
  - Basic Intelligence and Threat Analysis Course – Mobile
  - DHS Open Source Intelligence
  - Active Aggressor/Shooter Awareness
  - Introduction to Risk Analysis
  - KIFC Intelligence Liaison Officers (ILO) basic training
  - Cyber Security Tabletop Exercise
- Continued to attend and/or participate in:
  - Monthly Threat Working Group Meeting sponsored by the Kentucky National Guard
  - Weekly DHS-hosted analyst teleconference (“analyst chat”)
- Continued to operate and expand the ILO Program, which trains liaisons within the public and private sector to understand the mission of the KIFC and share information, including suspicious activity, with the KIFC. The ILO program began in 2012 with law enforcement

and fire personnel. The KIFC expanded the program in 2016 to include private sector and cyber security personnel. The KIFC's ILO Coordinator also serves on a national committee for ILO coordinators, helping to share best practices and develop training and national baseline requirements for ILO programs at all fusion centers.

- Training ILOs, partners, and the general public on the “See Something, Say Something” suspicious activity reporting initiative. The KIFC serves as the state’s approving agency for Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) that meet specific terrorism criteria as defined by the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI). The NSI was established to provide a “unified process for reporting, tracking, and accessing [SARs]” in a manner that rigorously protects the privacy and civil liberties of Americans, as called for in the National Strategy for Information Sharing. The KIFC receives SARs from multiple sources and then analyzes and assesses those SARs to determine if they meet NSI criteria. Those that meet NSI criteria are entered into eGuardian, the FBI’s secure portal for unclassified SARs, for additional review.
- Leading an Organized Crime Working Group comprised of KIFC analysts and local, state and federal partners involved in the prevention of and response to organized criminal activity, such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, street gangs and outlaw motorcycle gangs. The working group meets monthly and also has their own Community of Interest (COI) on the Kentucky Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) portal.
- Creating a Cyber Threat Working Group that meets monthly to discuss trends in the cyber security world, such as malware, hacking, identity theft, and a host of other cyber-related crimes. The working group consists of KIFC analysts, as well as cyber security personnel from local, state, and federal government partners, and private sector entities. The working group also has their own Community of Interest (COI) on the Kentucky Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) portal.
- Establishing a Radiological and Nuclear Detection Oversight Subcommittee, comprised of leading experts in the rad/nuke field, to provide oversight and direction to the radiological and nuclear detection efforts in the Commonwealth in the areas of: equipment, training, and best practices in mitigation of introduction of radiological or nuclear sources by unauthorized parties in the public arena.
- Forming an Unmanned Aerial Systems Working Group to align public and private sector subject matter experts in the drone industry.

### **Highlighted Activities/Achievements**

- Produced and disseminated 76 intelligence products, enhancing investigations and filling information gaps for state and federal law enforcement partners. Some of these products were jointly created with federal and state partners, such as FBI Louisville, DHS Intelligence and Analysis, Greater Cincinnati Fusion Center, and the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC).

- Responded to 382 Requests for Information (RFIs) from Kentucky law enforcement agencies, federal law enforcement agencies, other fusion centers, and law enforcement from other states.
- Received 46 Suspicious Activity Report (SARs) that met NSI criteria for entry into eGuardian.
- Trained nearly 200 new ILOs, from both the public and private sectors.
- Trained state government and private sector employees in Active Aggressor/Shooter Awareness training and created a “Train the Trainer” program in order for trained individuals to conduct course to their own colleagues.
- Produced weekly threat and hazard briefings for the Governor, the Lt. Governor and their staff.
- Supported federal, state and local partners during numerous special events such as Thunder Over Louisville, Kentucky Derby, Presidential visits, etc. by providing information gleaned from social media via social media monitoring capabilities.
- Facilitated the completion of Kentucky’s annual Threat and Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (THIRA) and State Preparedness Report.



# *Kentucky Intelligence Fusion Center Portfolios*

## **CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) defines critical infrastructure as “assets, systems and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating effect on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination thereof.” There are 16 identified critical infrastructure sectors that are established by DHS that the KIFC closely monitors:

- Chemical
- Commercial Facilities
- Communications
- Critical Manufacturing
- Dams
- Defense Industrial Base
- Emergency Services
- Energy
- Financial Services
- Food and Agriculture
- Government Facilities
- Healthcare and Public Health
- Information Technology
- Nuclear Reactors, Materials and Waste
- Transportation Systems
- Water and Wastewater Systems

Kentucky’s widespread critical infrastructure and key resources include three major international airports, the production of approximately 15% of the nation’s electricity, major interstate highways running east to west and north to south, and several major shipping hubs, as well as nationally significant critical sites that fall within 16 US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) identified sectors. This diverse infrastructure makes Kentucky a potential target for criminal, terrorist or other extremist group actions or attacks. At this time, weather-related events are the main causes of disruption to Kentucky’s critical infrastructure. Whether it be a natural disaster or a criminal act, either incident could result in the same consequences – loss of life, economic damage or psychological impact.

In order to educate and inform Kentucky law enforcement, fire and private sector partners on threats to critical infrastructure and significant events, the KIFC produced the following products:

- Threat Overview – Kentucky Energy Sector, Electrical Infrastructure – 2017 Update
- Special Event Threat Assessment with FBI – 2017 Kentucky Derby and Kentucky Derby Festival
- Joint Threat Assessment with the Greater Cincinnati Fusion Center and the U.S. Coast Guard – 2017 Riverfest Cincinnati
- Situational Awareness Bulletin – Solar Eclipse Event – Southwest Kentucky Update/Protective Measures and Mitigation Strategies

One of the most significant KIFC initiatives for 2017 is expanding our relationship with the private sector. Private sector entities either own or operate at least 85% of our nation’s critical infrastructure. As of December 2015, the KIFC began outreach to incorporate private sector companies in our Intelligence Liaison Officer (ILO) program, a program that was originally made up of only law enforcement and fire entities. To date, we now have the ability to immediately share threat information with 125 private sector ILOs, an increase of 43 percent in the last year. This

number will only continue to grow as the KIFC continues to expand our reach by increasing public awareness of homeland security issues and the critical importance of staying ahead of the ever-changing threat environment.

The KIFC is also continuing to pursue the establishment of sector-specific working groups that will develop out of our private sector ILO program. Once established, the KIFC will work toward meeting with individuals in these groups to share potential threat information and share suspicious activity encounters. These meetings will provide the KIFC with relevant information to produce actionable intelligence products, while participants will enhance their knowledge of security issues occurring outside of their organizations that could potentially impact them. Planned sector-specific working groups include: water/wastewater, aviation, railways, electric, and communications.

The KIFC, along with the Kentucky Department of Aviation (KDA) and the Kentucky Aviation Association (KAA) have partnered together in order to enhance the security of our airports in the Commonwealth. One of the biggest initiatives of this partnership is educating our airport personnel with indicators of suspicious activity and how to report it by calling our 24/7 tip line. Additionally, every airport in the state will have at least one representative that will be involved in our private sector ILO program so that they can be informed of any potential threat information. This program began in January of this year, and to date KOHS maintains representation from 35 of Kentucky's 59 publically owned and operated airports.

The KIFC also has a partnership with FBI's InfraGard program and Louisville Gas & Electric/Kentucky Utilities to form an Energy Sector Working Group. This industry comes together on a quarterly basis to discuss issues related to the energy sector (i.e. physical security, cyber security, intelligence sharing, and best practices).

The identification and prioritization of critical infrastructure—the destruction or disruption of which could have catastrophic national or regional consequences—provides the foundation for infrastructure protection and risk reduction programs and activities executed by DHS and its public and private sector partners. Annually, DHS initiates an annual data call to sector, state and territorial partners using criteria developed by the Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis' (OCIA) National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program (NCIPP). Following the guidelines of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (2013), Kentucky initiated the prioritization of its critical infrastructure/key resources, starting in 2007, through a coordinated effort of our Critical Infrastructure Protection Panel Working Group. Multiple agencies were given criteria as reference for developing individual agency lists of critical infrastructure. The group met multiple times to negotiate what sites should make Kentucky's critical infrastructure/key resource list. It was decided that the sites on the federal priority list would be included along with additional sites that, although did not meet the federal criteria, would have devastating consequences to the Commonwealth of Kentucky if destroyed, incapacitated, or exploited. As a result of the working group's efforts, 112 sites were identified in 2017.

Lastly, in order to have a complete view on activities occurring in the Commonwealth, the KIFC will begin conducting analysis on threats to and crimes against critical infrastructure. While law enforcement investigates crimes within their respective jurisdictions, the KIFC will look at the strategic or big picture, of what crimes take place in those 112 identified infrastructure sites

mentioned previously. This will allow the KIFC to identify trends of sectors consistently impacted, which will drive future threat analysis, ILO outreach, and the establishment of infrastructure working groups.

## **DOMESTIC TERRORISM**

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) defines domestic terrorism as, “any act of violence that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources committed by a group or individual based and operating entirely within the United States or its territories without direction or inspiration from a foreign terrorist group. The act is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States and appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.”

The primary focus for the domestic terrorism portfolio this year has involved violent/criminal white supremacist extremist groups and violent/criminal sovereign citizen extremists. Although the adherence to both white supremacist and sovereign citizen ideologies are protected First Amendment rights, the sporadic and potentially violent nature of sovereign citizen extremists and the history of violent/criminal activity amongst members of white supremacist extremist groups, and the counter-protesters they attract, enforce the necessity to be aware of their presence and activity within the Commonwealth.

The activity of violent/criminal white supremacist extremist groups in Kentucky has ebbed and flowed in recent years, but late 2016/early 2017 brought a new wave of activity and took priority in the domestic terrorism portfolio. While long-established groups have decreased in size and waned in activity and influence, new groups have emerged and are actively recruiting and making themselves known in the Commonwealth. The hostile political environment has also increased the overt use of extremist rhetoric from some of these groups. In April 2016, Kentucky became the national epicenter of these groups when Pikeville was chosen as the location for a white supremacist conference/recruiting effort, which brought together members of multiple groups from all over the US. Fortunately, the event concluded without violence and with very few arrests, but many Kentucky members were also present in Charlottesville, VA, which did not end peacefully. We expect to continue to see similar protests and gatherings in the upcoming year. One of the biggest issues with these events is not necessarily the white supremacists, but those that come to counter-protest them. These groups come armed, ready to put up a fight, and expecting to be arrested.

While sovereign citizen extremists still present a problem for the Commonwealth due to the sporadic nature of their attacks, lack of membership in an organized group, and propensity to escalate seemingly routine law enforcement encounters, they took a backseat to white supremacist extremism over the past 12 months. However, we have experienced violence against law enforcement from sovereign citizen extremists in 2017, which is something we had not experienced in years past. Two incidents were reported to the KIFC of law enforcement officers being assaulted by sovereign citizen extremists during routine interactions with them. In addition, one of our larger cities is experiencing a more organized presence of Moorish Nationals, an African-American sect

of sovereigns who believe they have aboriginal rights to the US and therefore are exempt from our laws. These individuals have caused concern to those living around them due to their open carrying of firearms. Most all of these members have criminal histories and many of them have affiliations to local street gangs, which is a new trend that had not been seen before. They also reportedly hold meetings and tactical training with firearms. The KIFC will continue to monitor this group and work with local and federal law enforcement entities on any changes in their behavior.

During this reporting period, the KIFC produced the following intelligence products to educate and inform Kentucky law enforcement officials on the status of the threat picture in regards to domestic terrorism in Kentucky:

- Background Assessment: National Socialist Movement
- Background Assessment: Traditionalist Workers' Party
- Special Event Common Operating Picture: Traditionalist Workers' Party Conference and Event
- Reference Aide: White Supremacy Indicators

The KIFC Domestic Terrorism analyst has conducted training for law enforcement on understanding the sovereign citizen ideology and recognizing indicators and tactics used by followers of the movement. As a result, sovereign citizen encounters are being reported more frequently and with more clarity. Because of this detailed reporting, the KIFC plans to produce a joint bulletin with FBI Louisville regarding trends within the Moorish Nation community in Kentucky, and will work with other fusion centers to determine if these trends are occurring nationally or are specific to the Commonwealth. Another project for 2018 would entail forming a domestic terrorism intelligence sharing group, comprised of federal and state law enforcement entities with knowledge of the trends occurring nationally in domestic terrorism, as well as local law enforcement in areas of the state where these groups are known to be active. The goal of this group would be to ensure that all law enforcement partners are receiving an accurate, detailed threat picture in regards to individuals and groups associated with the domestic terrorism portfolio within the Commonwealth.

## **INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM/HOMEGROWN VIOLENT EXTREMISM**

The mission of the international terrorism/homegrown violent extremism (IT/HVE) portfolio is to identify tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) utilized by foreign terrorist organizations in an attempt to identify potential trends for the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the United States as a whole. The IT/HVE analyst uses TTPs to predict the threat to infrastructure in the Commonwealth from identified trends overseas and identifies if those trends are developing in the U.S. This portfolio also identifies trends and potential terrorism preoperational planning associated with terrorism by receiving, vetting, analyzing and documenting suspicious activity reports (SARs).

Throughout 2017, there were many areas of concern for the IT/HVE portfolio. Areas that received significant concern from Kentucky residents include:

- The increase in Homegrown Violent Extremism and arrests of those involved throughout the U.S.

- The changes in TTPs used by Homegrown Violent Extremists during attacks across the U.S.
- The threat of vehicle rammings by HVEs or foreign terrorist operatives.

Over the past year, the IT/HVE analyst collaborated with federal law enforcement, local law enforcement, local fire service agencies, fellow Fusion Center analysts and concerned Kentucky residents to develop informational products concerning the following topic areas:

- Suspicious Activity Reports (produced quarterly, at two classification levels)
- Rental Truck and Self-Storage Facilities Utilized for Terrorist Activity  
In an effort to increase reporting of suspicious activity, and potentially foil terrorist plotting, the IT portfolio absorbed the SAR portfolio. Over the past year, the SAR portfolio has developed numerous SAR outreach initiatives, including:
  - Conducting in-person training opportunities to teach private sector, fire and law enforcement personnel on indicators and behaviors of terrorism and reporting procedures.
  - Holding a virtual training to teach law enforcement how to vet, analyze, share and store SAR data on a nationwide database.
  - Establishing a fluid reporting procedure, resulting in a streamlined informational product for situational awareness across the Commonwealth. By increasing suspicious activity reporting training, the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security has received a substantial increase in reported activity reasonably indicative of potential acts of terrorism.

The IT portfolio has also expanded to analyze human trafficking information, in collaboration with the Organized Crime portfolio. The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security has attended meetings for the Statewide Human Trafficking Task Force and will continue to do so, providing available assistance, throughout 2018. The portfolio will also continue to:

- Develop SAR outreach initiatives.
- Train law enforcement to utilize the suspicious activity reporting database and maintain accounts for the database.
- Analyze trends in suspicious activity encounters across the Commonwealth for potential terrorist preoperational planning.
- Produce the informational product concerning suspicious activity reporting throughout the Commonwealth for situational awareness.
- Serve on the statewide human trafficking task force.
- Develop an international terrorism working group by obtaining a Top Secret clearance and serving on the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force.

The IT/SAR portfolio will also be expanding to include the Domestic Terrorism portfolio.

## **OPEN SOURCE/GIS**

Open Source/GIS was established in 2016 to integrate and analyze intelligence data, and produce open-source intelligence in response to priority intelligence requirements within the Kentucky Intelligence Fusion Center. This portfolio monitors local, regional, national, and international print media sources, radio, and television by conducting internet searches of geographical and topical interest with an emphasis on Kentucky and surrounding areas with a Kentucky nexus. Open

Source/GIS also educates various local/federal agencies, local/federal law enforcement and first responders on open source best practices and analysis.

This position must support and supplement the five other KIFC analysts and first responder entities with accurate and timely information pertaining to their specific portfolio. Because of the vast variety of information, the open source intelligence analyst monitors day to day, every product produced by the KIFC has an open source aspect to it. This analyst must produce accurate information for every product pertaining to the other analyst's portfolio disciplines.

In addition to the open source analyst job duties, this portfolio has made significant strides in developing a framework for an unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) working group. The focus of this group is to keep Kentucky lawmakers and residents informed about UAS guidelines and to develop an information caucus on this cutting edge technology. Participating groups include:

- Kentucky Office of Homeland Security (KOHS)
- Department of Homeland Security
- Kentucky Department of Aviation
- Kentucky Department of Transportation
- Hart County Fiscal Court
- Capital City Airport Division
- Bardstown Civil Air Patrol
- 2 Guys and a Drone LLC (private sector)
- Post Time Production/Sky Drone Studios (private sector)

Kentucky is one of the first two state agencies in the United States utilizing UAS technologies since the Department of Aviation began operating under Part 107 for surveying purposes. The KIFC anticipates major growth within the UAS community. Drone sales in the U.S. grew 224% from April of 2015 to April of 2016. Since registration opened by the FAA in 2015, nearly half a million drone users have registered, while countless others have not. It is the responsibility of this analyst to keep a line of communication open with the private sector industry, local, state, and federal partners as this technology develops. UASs have a wide variety of implications, several of which can be utilized for criminal enterprises. Our ability to combat these developing enterprises hinges on our continued education of these systems.

In the future, one of KOHS's goals is to expand the capabilities of open source real-time analysis. To accomplish this goal, KOHS must utilize software development in this area and community outreach. As open source platforms grow, so must KOHS's ability to maintain situational awareness on these platforms. Online threats and criminal activities are increasing at an exponential pace. Continuing a network of information sharing with local, state, and federal partners is imperative to the safety of the Commonwealth. In addition to open source analysis, the continued development of our understanding of UASs and geographical information systems is imperative to the safety of the Commonwealth and surrounding states. The endgame result in KOHS's open source analytics and UAS technology is to be the gold standard in the United States in information sharing, knowledge, and education in both these disciplines.

## **ORGANIZED CRIME**

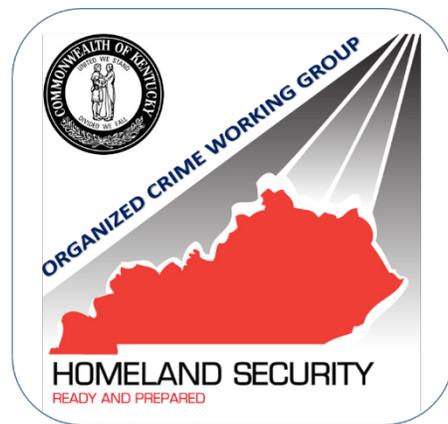
The primary areas of focus for the Organized Crime portfolio for 2017 have been outlaw motorcycle clubs and street gangs operating within the Commonwealth. These groups are actively engaging in criminal activity that directly affects the safety and welfare of Kentucky residents. More specifically, the KIFC is closely monitoring a shift in how relationships are formed among these groups. Historically, race, gang affiliation, and geographic regions have separated organized crime members; however, recent affiliations and agreements have formed alliances centered on the principle of making money through drug trafficking, prostitution, theft, fraud and territorial control. A new trend seen this reporting period involved the migration of members of national level street gangs to more rural parts of the Commonwealth, likely due high ranking gang members being incarcerated at federal institutions within those communities. This allows for the continuation of business without disruption. Many of these national level street gangs are extremely violent, which can pose a threat to those smaller communities that often have decreased law enforcement presence.

This year, the KIFC has produced the following intelligence products to educate and inform Kentucky law enforcement officials on the practices of these groups, and to raise situational awareness at large events that could be impacted by criminal activities:

- 2016 Annual Threat Assessment: Organized Crime
- Joint Special Event Threat Assessment (JSETA): 2016 Riverfest (KIFC, GCFC, USCG)
- JSETA: 2017 Kentucky Derby and Kentucky Derby Festival (KIFC, FBI)

The Kentucky Organized Crime Working Group (OCWG), developed in 2016, has continued to be very successful and garners the attendance of multiple federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. The intelligence generated from the OCWG is disseminated to Kentucky law enforcement to enhance their knowledge and understanding of criminal activity outside of their specific area of responsibility. Participating groups include:

- Kentucky Office of Homeland Security (KOHS)
- Federal Bureau of investigation (FBI)
- Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)
- Louisville Metro Police Department (LMPD)
- Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP)
- Kentucky Department of Corrections (DOC)
- Lexington Metro Police Department (LexPD)
- Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC)
- Kentucky Department of Insurance Fraud (KDIF)
- Lexington- Fayette County Detention Center
- United States Secret Service (USSS)
- Midwest Gang Investigator's Association (MGIA)
- KY Office of Attorney General – Dept. of Criminal Investigations (DCI)



The KIFC anticipates the continued growth and interaction of the OCWG as the hub for creating and disseminating all Kentucky organized crime information and intelligence for 2018 and beyond. The Commonwealth is an attractive location for criminal organizations based on the state's

geographic location to other major metropolitan cities, as well as Kentucky's own critical infrastructure and key resource foundation. The new trend of organized crime interaction evolving into "hybrid gangs" has proven to increase financial profits for these groups and shows no sign of slowing or stagnating in the foreseeable future.

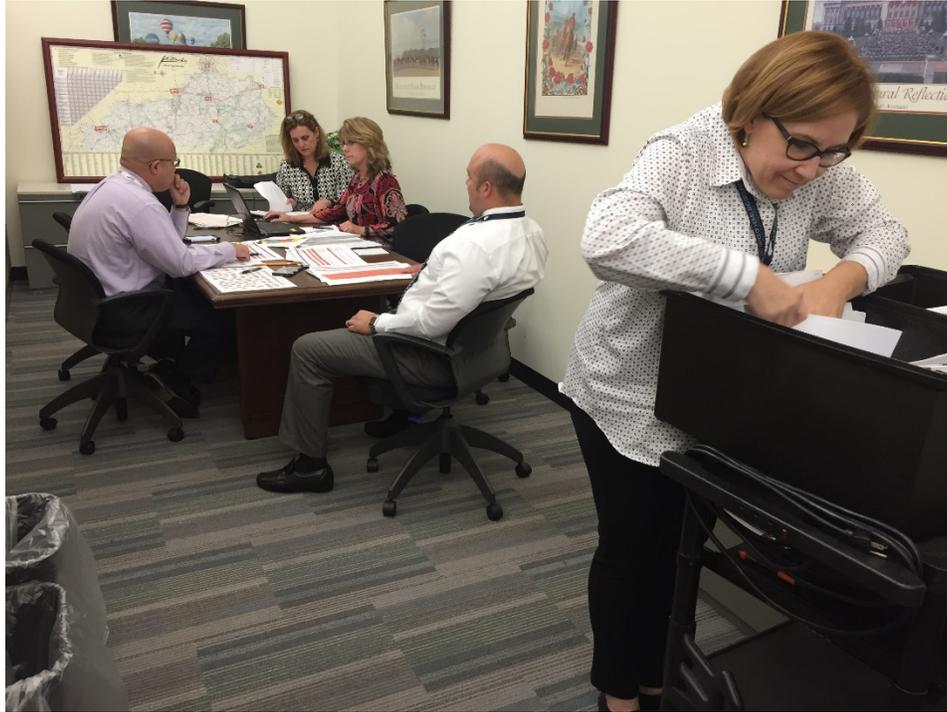
The rapid rise of heroin and synthetic drug distribution have devastated the lives of many Kentucky families through addiction, criminal prosecution and user overdoses. The transportation of drugs through the Commonwealth will continue to play an active role in financing criminal enterprises. Our airports, parkways and interstate highways, bus lines, and train transportation act as valuable pathways for criminal enterprises to profit. Specifically, bus lines and railway infrastructure will need additional investigative efforts in order to enhance security and intelligence gathering on drug traffickers using these transportation networks.

Finally, in order to ascend to the accepted practices of the national framework of fusion centers, the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security seeks to establish a sworn law enforcement officer/officers to properly mitigate asymmetric threats to the Commonwealth, and to further provide law enforcement sensitive resources to the investigation of criminal activity that threatens Kentucky's fundamental critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR). Further regression from this accepted model within the national fusion center framework could pose a debilitating effect on the security, public health and safety of the people of Kentucky.

Implementing nationally accepted law enforcement status would allow KOHS to legally and more effectively engage in predictive analysis of trends, patterns, and behaviors in international or domestic terrorism aimed at disrupting the economy, initiating fear, or causing a high number of casualties within the Commonwealth.

One of KOHS's main objectives is to expand our capabilities beyond simple reporting and understanding of CIKR-related crimes by examining the Commonwealth as a whole, rather than regionally. To accomplish this goal, it is necessary to investigate crimes and potential threats that could impact or affect CIKR in the Commonwealth. Currently, this lies outside the scope of traditional law enforcement. Using this investigative approach, we can build a bigger picture of the connected systems and assess future behavior of bad actors. Also, centralizing information on Kentucky's CIKR-related crimes would establish KOHS and the OCWG as the go-to source for state and federal law enforcement partners working within the Commonwealth.

## *Kentucky Office of Homeland Security Federal Grant Program*



The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security (KOHS) has been charged by the Governor’s Office to coordinate the Commonwealth’s terrorism prevention and emergency preparedness efforts. Public safety is our top priority and that is why we work with the communities, first responders and citizens to ensure Kentucky stands “Ready and Prepared.”

KOHS implements objectives addressed in a series of post-9/11 laws, strategy documents, plans and Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs). Public Law 110-53-August 3, 2007 Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 sets forth program requirements for state implementation. Other applicable documents include, but are not limited to, Critical Infrastructure Information Act of 2002, National Response Plan (NRP), National Preparedness Guidelines, National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP), Information Sharing Environment Implementation Plan and specific Homeland Security Grant Programs’ Guidance and Applications Kits and Funding Opportunity Announcements.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8 National Preparedness is aimed at strengthening the security and resilience of the United States through systematic preparation for the threats that pose

the greatest risk to the security of the nation, including acts of terrorism, cyber-attacks, pandemics and catastrophic natural disasters.

KOHS leverages federal-grant programs and the state Law Enforcement Protection Program (LEPP) to better prepare our communities, families and first responders to deal with emergencies. In addition, the Commercial Mobile Radio Service Telecommunications Board of Kentucky (CMRS) that supports the 911 system is attached for administrative purposes to KOHS, provides local state grants.

All of the KOHS activities, which are a result of U.S. Homeland Security laws, plans and guidelines, are supported with federal grant funds. Total federal grant funding to KOHS has been significantly reduced over the years, with current funding slightly higher than the lowest award in FY 2012.

### **Federal provided by U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security**

FY 2004: \$44,007,634

FY 2009: \$13,355,007

FY 2010: \$ 13,058,687          3 % reduction

FY 2011: \$ 5,858,393          45 % reduction

FY 2012: \$ 2,801,316          53 % reduction

FY 2013: \$ 3,459,364          23 % increase

FY 2014: \$ 3,978,000          14 % increase

FY 2015: \$ 3,978,000          0 % increase

FY 2016: \$ 3,978,000          0 % increase

FY 2017: \$ 3,962,000          .4% decrease

**Even with a recent increase, there has been a 70% reduction in funds since FY 2009 and more than a 90% reduction in funds since the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security was created in FY 2004.**

**KOHS is currently managing the following grant programs:**

<b>Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)</b>		
<b>State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)</b>	Supports the implementation of State Homeland Security Strategies to address the identified planning, equipment, training, and exercise needs for acts of terrorism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yearly</li> <li>• Nationally competitive</li> <li>• 5% admin.</li> <li>• Federal funds</li> </ul>

<b>Law Enforcement Protection Program (LEPP)</b>		
<b>Law Enforcement Protection Program (LEPP)</b>	Provides funds for body armor, duty weapons, ammunition, electronic control devices, electronic weapons or electron-muscular disruption technology, and body worn cameras for sworn peace officers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing</li> <li>• During the year</li> <li>• State funds</li> </ul>

**DHS Grant Management Procedures**

All grant programs are managed consistently regardless of the grant source. The office submits applications to the appropriate federal agency, accepts awards, completes agreements with local and state agencies, manages the finances and monitors all projects continually for compliance.

1. When the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) receives an appropriation, it releases the criteria for a competitive grant process to the states.
  - a. DHS provides guidelines detailing the criteria, which must be followed when applying for and distributing these funds.
  - b. KOHS applies to DHS to receive consideration for funding.
  - c. KOHS receives award notification from DHS.
  - d. When KOHS receives a final award letter from DHS for the Homeland Security Grant Program, the office has 45 days to fulfill all compliance requirements. This

includes the obligation of 80 percent of the funds to local government agencies and specific reporting to DHS of all funded projects.

2. The KOHS provides an updated application to local agencies based on DHS guidance and the KOHS Strategic Plan.
  - a. KOHS provides training for grant applicants via PowerPoint and individual technical assistance upon request.
  - b. Local applications are completed on line and then sent to KOHS. Each agency must submit multiple copies of their grant application.



3. Subject matter experts review all applications.
  - a. KOHS creates independent technical review teams that consist of subject matter experts with varied experience and skills. These technical peer review teams evaluate applications submitted for first responder, critical infrastructure, and communications equipment.
    - i. These reviewers include, but are not limited to, current and retired emergency medical technicians, firefighters, law enforcement and other applicable state agencies.
    - ii. Volunteer teams of three or more reviewers are formed with various levels of expertise and skills.

- iii. All reviewers are required to sign a confidentiality agreement and to disqualify themselves if they have a conflict of interest with a grant they are reviewing.
    - iv. Each team reviews, comments and may recommend each application for funding.
4. KOHS executive staff then performs a functional review and provides a preliminary proposal based on the reviewer's recommendations, statewide needs and the KOHS Strategic Plan.
5. The executive director reviews the recommendations and may make changes based on special needs and risks. This document is then made available to the Governor.
6. The Governor reviews and approves.
7. Award letters are sent to applicants.
8. KOHS obligates the grant funds and sends award information to DHS within 45 days for the federal award.
9. Agreements are created between KOHS and award recipients once pre-award requirements are met.
  - a. DHS/FEMA environmental clearance approval, if required.
  - b. Compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
  - c. KWIEC approval for communication interoperability grants.
  - d. Following appropriate signatures, the agreement is sent to the Finance Cabinet, who reviews, approves and releases the funds.
10. Award recipients can proceed with project implementation as detailed in their agreements once all appropriate signatures are obtained and the Finance Cabinet reviews, approves and releases the legal agreement.
11. Each award recipient is reimbursed after funds are expended by local agencies and proper documentation is provided to KOHS.
12. KOHS continuously monitors and provides technical assistance for the award period of the grants.
13. Upon the completion of the grant project, a final site visit is conducted to verify compliance with the KOHS agreement.

## **KOHS Federal Fiscal Year 2017**

### **Local Grant Award Procedures**

The KOHS staff conducted their Application Training Workshop as an online training for FFY 2017. After reviewing the mandatory webcast, participants filled out an Application PowerPoint Viewing Certification form then the participants completed their applications. By the closing date for applications – February 17 – KOHS had received 259 requests, representing a total amount in \$12,838,584.93.

Applications from cities, counties, and area development districts fell within well-defined categories--communications (radios, sirens, infrastructure equipment, etc.); first responder equipment (detection, medical, personal protection equipment, chemical/biological/radiological/nuclear, search and rescue, etc.); and critical infrastructure (physical security, information technology, generators, etc.).

Peer reviewers were divided into groups of three to review the applications. Participants were asked to review applications to evaluate effectiveness in meeting state and federal Homeland Security objectives and then rate the applications on a scale from one to five.

Upon completion of the initial application peer reviews and subject matter experts, KOHS staff began a detailed study to determine individual and all-inclusive costs of each radio and/or equipment application.

### **FFY 2017 STATE HOMELAND SECURITY PROGRAM**

Total funding to KOHS \$3,962,000

<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
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<b><u>Federal Funds to Local Agencies: 80% of Total Award</u></b>	\$3,169,600
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Communications	\$1,213,600
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First Responder Equipment	\$1,269,600
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Cyber and Physical Security	\$ 386,400
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Community Preparedness & Fusion Center Outreach Program	\$ 300,000
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<b><u>Federal Funds to KOHS: 20% of Total Award</u></b>	\$ 792,400
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Fusion Center	\$ 297,200
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Resource Management	\$ 297,100
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Management & Administration Costs	\$ 198,100
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**HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM FUNDING TO KOHS**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Funding Received</b>	<b>Administration</b>
2004	\$ 35,073,000	3%
2005	\$ 25,492,546	5%
2006	\$ 16,165,634	5%
2007	\$ 12,719,073	5%
2008	\$ 11,592,125	3%
2009	\$ 9,466,429	3%
2010	\$ 8,839,464	5%
2011	\$ 5,858,393	5%
2012	\$ 2,801,316	5%
2013	\$ 3,459,364	5%
2014	\$ 3,978,000	5%
2015	\$ 3,978,000	5%
2016	\$ 3,978,000	5%
2017	\$ 3,962,000	5%

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY  
PERSONNEL AND OPERATING FUNDING TO KOHS**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Funding Received for Personnel &amp; Operating Costs</b>
2004	\$ 7,725,039
2005	\$ 5,031,255
2006	\$ 3,747,557
2007	\$ 2,697,222
2008	\$ 2,222,993
2009	\$ 2,061,697
2010	\$ 1,822,457
2011	\$ 1,207,737
2012	\$ 560,263
2013	\$ 656,650
2014	\$ 795,600
2015	\$ 795,600
2016	\$ 795,600
2017	\$ 792,400

**STATE HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM (SHSP) FUNDING  
TO KOHS**

**DISCRETIONARY GRANT FUNDS FOR LOCALS**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Funding Received for Local Grants</b>
2004	\$ 27,616,000
2005	\$ 18,394,554
2006	\$ 11,864,000
2007	\$ 8,808,000
2008	\$ 7,672,000
2009	\$ 6,874,800
2010	\$ 6,416,000
2011	\$ 4,114,765
2012	\$ 2,241,052
2013	\$ 2,802,714
2014	\$ 2,852,400
2015	\$ 2,699,400
2016	\$ 2,699,400
2017	\$ 2,869,600

**KOHS GRANTS STAFF CURRENTLY MANAGING THE FOLLOWING:**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Grant Program</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b># of Projects</b>
2015	HSGP	\$ 2,699,400	117
2016	HSGP	\$ 2,699,400	112
2017	HSGP	\$ 2,869,600	114
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 grant programs</b>	<b>\$ 8,268,400</b>	<b>309</b>

**KENTUCKY OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY FFY 2017 GRANT AWARDS**

<b>Lead Agency</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Award Amount</b>
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>			
Allen County Fiscal Court	Allen	Infrastructure Equipment	\$88,500.00
Glasgow, City Of	Barren	Radio	\$22,200.00
Barren County Fiscal Court	Barren	Radio	\$25,300.00
Bluegrass Area Development District	Boyle	Alert System	\$22,000.00
Germantown, City of	Bracken	Radio	\$27,000.00
Jackson, City Of	Breathitt	Radio	\$41,300.00
Breathitt County Fiscal Court	Breathitt	Radio	\$36,700.00
Pioneer Village, City Of	Bullitt	Radio	\$33,000.00
Calloway County Fiscal Court	Calloway	Infrastructure Equipment	\$33,000.00
Carroll County Fiscal Court	Carroll	Alert System	\$40,000.00
Crofton, City of	Christian	Alert System	\$22,000.00
Cumberland County Fiscal Court	Cumberland	Mobile Communications	\$10,300.00
Owensboro, City Of	Daviess	Alert System	\$22,000.00
Bluegrass Area Development District	Estill	Mobile Communications	\$3,800.00
Fleming County Fiscal Court	Fleming	Alert System	\$22,000.00
Floyd County Fiscal Court	Floyd	Infrastructure Equipment	\$64,000.00
Prestonsburg, City Of	Floyd	Infrastructure Equipment	\$71,600.00
Big Sandy Area Development District	Floyd	Radio	\$49,200.00
Fulton County Fiscal Court	Fulton	Mobile Communications	\$11,000.00
Bluegrass Area Development District	Garrard	Alert System	\$22,000.00
Elizabethtown, City Of	Hardin	Alert System	\$19,000.00
Loyall, City of	Harlan	Alert System	\$22,000.00
Bluegrass Area Development District	Harrison	Alert System	\$44,000.00
Henderson, City Of	Henderson	Alert System	\$22,000.00
Henry County Fiscal Court	Henry	Infrastructure Equipment	\$100,000.00
Johnson County Fiscal Court	Johnson	Radio	\$10,000.00
Leslie County Fiscal Court	Leslie	Infrastructure Equipment	\$30,000.00
Lewis County Fiscal Court	Lewis	Alert System	\$19,500.00

Lyon County Fiscal Court	Lyon	Infrastructure Equipment	\$57,200.00
Magoffin County Fiscal Court	Magoffin	Alert System	\$32,900.00
Lebanon, City Of	Marion	Mobile Communications	\$36,000.00
Mason County Fiscal Court	Mason	Alert System	\$22,000.00
Bluegrass Area Development District	Mercer	Alert System	\$22,000.00
Fountain Run, City of	Monroe	Radio	\$44,100.00
Owen County Fiscal Court	Owen	Alert System	\$20,460.00
Bluegrass Area Development District	Powell	Mobile Communications	\$45,600.00
<b>CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
Ballard County Fiscal Court	Ballard	Physical Security Enhancement	\$3,900.00
Bracken County Fiscal Court	Bracken	Power Equipment	\$49,500.00
Pembroke, City of	Christian	Power Equipment	\$30,200.00
Owensboro, City Of	Daviess	Power Equipment	\$77,000.00
Fleming County Fiscal Court	Fleming	Power Equipment	\$42,300.00
Williamstown, City Of	Grant	Power Equipment	\$4,700.00
Lewisport, City of	Hancock	Physical Security Enhancement	\$3,200.00
Eastwood Fire Protection District	Jefferson	Physical Security Enhancement	\$15,000.00
Mt. Sterling, City Of	Montgomery	Physical Security Enhancement	\$32,000.00
West Liberty, City Of	Morgan	Physical Security Enhancement	\$48,500.00
Pikeville, City Of	Pike	Power Equipment	\$30,100.00
Elkton, City Of	Todd	Power Equipment	\$50,000.00
<b>FIRST RESPONDER EQUIPMENT</b>			
Anderson County Fiscal Court	Anderson	PPE	\$5,300.00
Barren County Fiscal Court	Barren	Search and Rescue	\$36,100.00
Verona Fire Protection District	Boone	PPE	\$15,500.00
Ashland, City Of	Boyd	Search and Rescue	\$7,300.00
Bluegrass Area Development District	Boyle	PPE	\$21,300.00
Bluegrass Area Development District	Boyle	Search and Rescue	\$19,500.00
Hardinsburg, City Of	Breckinridge	PPE	\$22,000.00
Mt. Washington Fire Protection District	Bullitt	PPE	\$19,000.00
Caldwell County Fiscal Court	Caldwell	Medical	\$11,000.00

Newport, City Of	Campbell	Medical	\$15,000.00
Campbell County Fire District 1	Campbell	PPE	\$12,600.00
Carlisle County Fiscal Court	Carlisle	PPE	\$12,600.00
Winchester, City Of	Clark	CBRNE	\$95,000.00
Hopkinsville, City Of	Christian	CBRNE	\$14,600.00
Owensboro, City Of	Daviess	CBRNE	\$12,000.00
Owensboro, City Of	Daviess	Explosive Device Mitigation / Remediation	\$45,450.00
Edmonson County Ambulance	Edmonson	Medical	\$32,000.00
Edmonson County Fiscal Court	Edmonson	Search and Rescue	\$22,800.00
Elliott County Fiscal Court	Elliott	Search and Rescue	\$9,000.00
Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government	Fayette	Explosive Device Mitigation / Remediation	\$41,200.00
Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government	Fayette	PPE	\$24,000.00
Ewing, City Of	Fleming	PPE	\$7,600.00
Martin, City Of	Floyd	CBRNE	\$31,900.00
Floyd County Fiscal Court	Floyd	Search and Rescue	\$44,300.00
Franklin County Fiscal Court	Franklin	PPE	\$16,800.00
Greensburg, City Of	Green	PPE	\$39,600.00
Wurtland Fire District	Greenup	PPE	\$8,300.00
Raceland, City of	Greenup	PPE	\$11,000.00
Henderson County Fiscal Court	Henderson	PPE	\$13,200.00
Robards, City Of	Henderson	PPE	\$13,200.00
McMahan Fire District	Jefferson	PPE	\$9,600.00
Johnson County Fiscal Court	Johnson	Detection	\$1,600.00
Johnson County Fiscal Court	Johnson	PPE	\$12,000.00
Elsmere Fire Protection District	Kenton	PPE	\$15,400.00
Piner Fiskburg Fire Department	Kenton	PPE	\$11,000.00
Knox County Fiscal Court	Knox	PPE	\$17,600.00
Laurel County Fiscal Court	Laurel	PPE	\$14,040.00
Laurel County Fiscal Court	Laurel	Search and Rescue	\$17,000.00
Lawrence County Fiscal Court	Lawrence	PPE	\$17,600.00
Lee County Fiscal Court	Lee	PPE	\$11,200.00
Vanceburg, City of	Lewis	PPE	\$12,600.00

Bluegrass Area Development District	Lincoln	PPE	\$16,000.00
Benton, City Of	Marshall	PPE	\$18,600.00
Marshall County Fiscal Court	Marshall	Search and Rescue	\$30,000.00
Maysville, City of	Mason	PPE	\$12,600.00
McCreary County Fiscal Court	McCreary	Medical	\$33,600.00
Burgin, City Of	Mercer	Detection	\$5,000.00
Montgomery County Fire Protection District	Montgomery	PPE	\$15,700.00
Central City, City Of	Muhlenberg	PPE	\$18,900.00
Bardstown, City Of	Nelson	PPE	\$60,000.00
Bluegrass Area Development District	Nicholas	Medical	\$20,000.00
Hazard, City Of	Perry	PPE	\$11,300.00
Somerset, City Of	Pulaski	Medical	\$31,000.00
Brodhead, City Of	Rockcastle	PPE	\$8,800.00
Shelbyville, City Of	Shelby	Detection	\$7,000.00
Shelby County Fiscal Court	Shelby	Detection	\$12,500.00
Spencer County Fire Protection District	Spencer	PPE	\$10,250.00
Taylor County Fiscal Court	Taylor	CBRNE	\$44,200.00
Campbellsville, City Of	Taylor	PPE	\$18,900.00
Trimble County Fiscal Court	Trimble	Detection	\$2,100.00
Bowling Green, City Of	Warren	PPE	\$15,600.00
Warren County Fiscal Court	Warren	Search and Rescue	\$5,600.00
Washington County Fiscal Court	Washington	PPE	\$18,800.00
Clay, City Of	Webster	PPE	\$8,000.00
Wolfe County Fiscal Court	Wolfe	PPE	\$11,100.00
Bluegrass Area Development District	Woodford	PPE	\$15,200.00
		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$2,869,600.00</b>



## *Citizen Awareness*

In the wake of 9/11, there was a surge of patriotism and volunteerism throughout the country as citizens wanted to be involved in the event of another disaster. Citizen Corps was developed in 2002 to show that there are appropriate roles for volunteers in preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from emergencies at all levels.

Several volunteer initiatives are under the umbrella of Citizen Corps including in Kentucky communities:

- Regional or Local Citizen Corps Councils
- Community Emergency Response Teams
- Volunteers in Police Service squads
- USA on Watch/Neighborhood Watch programs.



# *Law Enforcement Protection Program*

The men and women involved in law enforcement encounter some of the most significant challenges imaginable during the course of their careers. Therefore, it is important that these dedicated professionals have available to them the very best in protective equipment and gear. The Law Enforcement Protection Program (LEPP) enables the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security to provide funds for these essential items to law enforcement agencies throughout the Commonwealth. The LEPP program is a joint collaboration between KOHS and the Kentucky State Police.

The LEPP grant program provides grant funding to city, county, charter county, unified local government, urban-county government, and consolidated legal government police departments, university safety and security departments organized pursuant to KRS 164.950, school districts that employ special law enforcement officers and service animals as defined in KRS 61.900; and sheriff's departments for:

- Body armor for sworn peace officers of those departments and service animals, as defined in KRS 525.010, of those departments
- Duty weapons and ammunition
- Electronic-control devices, electronic control weapons, or electro-muscular disruption technology
- Body worn cameras to sworn peace officers and service animals.

## **Grant Award Procedure:**

- Applications are accepted throughout the entire year. Applications for LEPP grant funding are available on the KOHS website.
- Applications are processed in the order they are received then reviewed by KOHS staff. Grant awards are based upon available funding at that time.
- Award letters are sent to applicants.
- Grant agreements are created between KOHS and award recipients.
- Each award recipient is reimbursed after funds are expended and proper documentation is provided to KOHS. The effective date and an expiration date of the contract are outlined in the agreement. All paperwork must reflect those dates when proper documentation is provided to KOHS. Requests for reimbursement must be made within 30 calendar days from the expiration date of the agreement.

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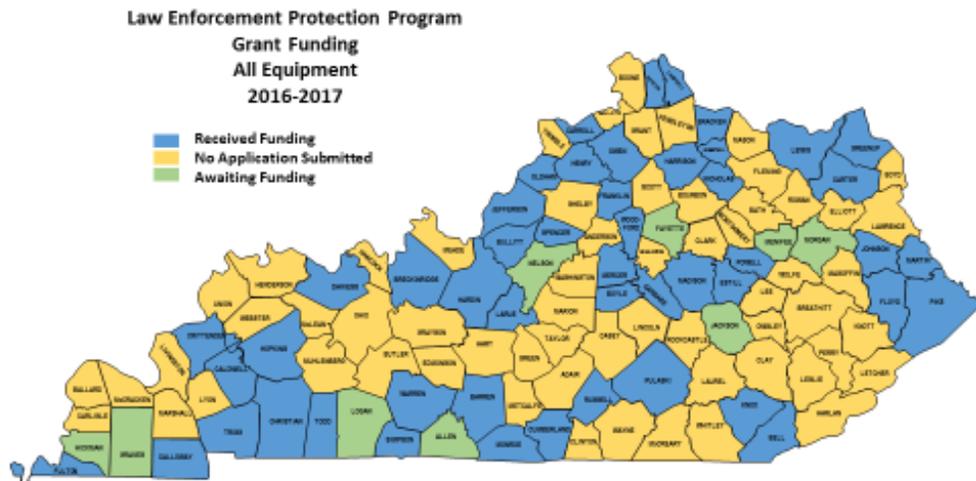
### **Law Enforcement Protection Program Grants July 2016 - June 2017**

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<u>Grantee Name</u>	<u>Grant Award</u>
Adairville, City of	\$ 665.00
Anchorage, City of	\$ 5,120.00

Barren County Fiscal Court	\$ 4,754.00
Beaver Dam, City of	\$ 6,179.00
Bracken County Fiscal Court	\$ 2,826.00
Brandenburg, City of	\$ 1,330.00
Breckinridge County Fiscal Co	\$ 2,660.00
Cadiz, City of	\$ 3,774.00
Caldwell County Fiscal Court	\$ 6,290.00
Carroll County Fiscal Court	\$ 3,150.00
Christian County Fiscal Court	\$ 8,790.00
Christian County Fiscal Court	\$10,860.00
Christian County Fiscal Court	\$16,675.00
Crab Orchard, City of	\$ 690.00
Danville, City of	\$10,640.00
Daviess County Fiscal Court	\$19,139.00
Dawson Springs, City of	\$ 2,705.00
Dry Ridge, City of	\$ 3,955.00
Eastern Kentucky University	\$13,826.00
Eastern Kentucky University	\$12,866.00
Elkhorn City, City of	\$ 1,648.00
Elkhorn City, City of	\$ 1,863.00
Fayette County Public Schools	\$21,280.00
Floyd County Fiscal Court	\$19,363.00
Fort Wright, City of	\$ 4,875.00
Gallatin County Fiscal Court	\$ 3,840.00
Glasgow, City of	\$ 7,081.00
Glasgow, City of	\$ 1,750.00
Graves County Fiscal Court	\$ 693.00
Greenville, City of	\$ 5,535.00
Heritage Creek, City of	\$ 9,888.00
Hickman, City of	\$ 3,073.00
Irvine, City of	\$ 3,360.00
Irvine, City of	\$ 599.00
Kenton County Fiscal Court	\$ 5,985.00
Knox County Fiscal Court	\$ 8,580.00
Knox County Fiscal Court	\$ 9,802.00
Lakeside Park/Crestview Hills,	\$ 5,312.00
Lebanon, City of	\$ 2,828.00
Livingston County Fiscal Court	\$ 9,310.00
Logan County Fiscal Court	\$ 4,895.00
Mason County Fiscal Court	\$ 3,828.00
Meadow Vale, City of	\$ 1,622.00
Menifee County Fiscal Court	\$ 4,595.00
Mercer County Fiscal Court	\$24,279.00

Mercer County Fiscal Court	\$21,137.00
Morehead, City of	\$ 3,477.00
Newport, City of	\$19,409.00
Northern Kentucky University	\$16,701.00
Oldham County Fiscal Court	\$13,965.00
Oldham County Fiscal Court	\$19,458.00
Owensboro, City of	\$23,760.00
Paducah, City of	\$59,402.00
Pineville, City of	\$ 684.00
Prospect, City of	\$ 3,325.00
Ravenna, City of	\$ 3,755.00
Russell County Fiscal Court	\$ 8,998.00
Russellville, City of	\$ 7,820.00
Stanton, City of	\$ 2,488.00
Trenton, City of	\$ 502.00
Union County Fiscal Court	\$ 4,655.00
Versailles, City of	\$ 6,650.00
Western Kentucky University	\$ 4,754.00
Woodburn, City of	\$ 3,296.00
Worthington, City of	\$ 6,084.00



# *Kentucky Office of Homeland Security Training and National Incident Management Programs*

The Kentucky Office of Homeland Security training and National Incident Management System (NIMS) programs assist communities throughout the Commonwealth by providing first responders timely and relevant training courses, and through engaging first responders in coordinated and collaborative reviews of their capabilities to respond to anticipated or unanticipated all-hazard events. The training and NIMS programs are a partnership between the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security, the Kentucky Community and Technical College System (KCTCS) and the Kentucky Fire Commission (KFC). In this venture, we also coordinate with the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management (KYEM) and the Kentucky Department for Public Health (KDPH) to increase training opportunities and the testing of capabilities without duplicating services. This endeavor brings several major benefits:

- Assists in enhancing current plans, policies and procedures
- Improving intra- and inter-agency coordination
- Enhances multi- and cross-jurisdictional communications
- Identifying resource deficiencies
- Enhances response capabilities

**Training and National Incident Management Programs:** The National Incident Management System is an ongoing federal program enabling responders and support organizations at all levels to work more effectively while operating under a unified incident management system. NIMS implementation within the Commonwealth is validated through an annual reporting process utilized by the counties. In 2016, all 120 counties reported progress in their efforts to implement the NIMS. The following NIMS Incident Management courses were delivered through a partnership between KOHS, KFC, Department of Criminal Justice Training (DOCJT), KDPH, Kentucky Board of Emergency Medical Services (KBEMS), KYEM and the Texas Engineering Extension Service:

- ICS 300                    11 classes
- ICS 400                    10 classes

Attendance was approximately 400 first responders.

KOHS, KFC, DOCJT, KDPH, KBEMS and KYEM are active members of the Incident Command System (ICS)/Homeland Security Training Workgroup. The workgroup has developed an ICS training program for the Commonwealth's first responders that ensure quality training by utilizing

Kentucky-certified instructors. All lead instructors must: complete an ICS Train-the-Trainer course, have experience as state certified instructors, and be recommended to KOHS to be an ICS instructor by a state training agency. The state ICS courses meet the recommendations contained within the NIMS Training Program. KOHS's Training Division manages the ICS Training Program for the state agencies that are members of the ICS Training Workgroup.

KOHS is responsible for coordinating in-state and out-of-state specialized homeland security training made available to first responders by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) through the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC) and the Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium. During the reporting period, approximately 325 Kentucky responders attended DHS training courses outside the Commonwealth.

There were 40 "all-hazards" specialized training courses coordinated by KOHS and delivered by DHS training providers within the Commonwealth. Examples of course topics included:

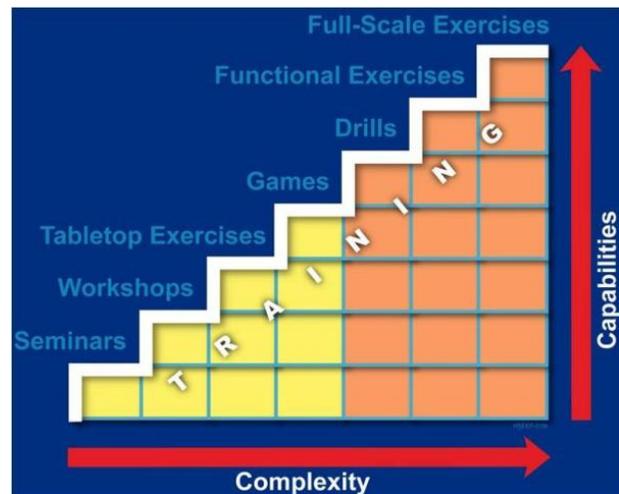
- Sharing Information and Intelligence to Food Importation and Transportation
- CAMEO (Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations)
- Advance Threat & Risk Analysis
- CBRNE Response for Rural First Responders
- Integrating the Kentucky Fire Service into the Kentucky Intelligence Fusion Center
- Law Enforcement Prevention and Deterrence to Terrorist Acts
- Screening of Persons by Observational Techniques
- Public Information
- Radiological/Nuclear Response
- Incident Response to Terrorist Bombings
- Mass Fatality Planning & Response for Rural Communities
- Public Safety Weapons of Mass Destruction Response-Sampling Techniques and Guidelines
- Crisis Management for School Base Incidents
- Disaster Recovery in Rural Communities



KOHS has partnered with DOCJT and Louisiana State University to provide training specific to Kentucky law enforcement. DOCJT has adopted the Louisiana State University homeland security-training course: Law Enforcement Prevention and Deterrence of Terrorist Acts. This

course has been approved for delivery through KOHS. The KOHS Training Program also provides training and informational seminars that support the mission of the Kentucky Intelligence Fusion Center.

The Kentucky Hospital Association, in partnership with KOHS, enrolled approximately 65 healthcare providers in several healthcare leadership and health-related response classes at the Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP) located in Anniston, Alabama. These professionals represented more than 30 different hospitals and organizations stretching across eight of the 13 regional coalitions of Kentucky. The trainings are designed to train students from various emergency response disciplines in an all-hazard mass casualty scenario, requiring a multi-agency, multi-disciplined response. Each scenario focuses on the foundations of CDP training—incident management, mass casualty response and emergency response to a catastrophic natural disaster or terrorist act. The CDP is a member of the NDPC and a training provider for DHS.



In preparation for the 2016 Kentucky Derby and the numerous events leading up to the Kentucky Derby, KOHS, in partnership with DHS and Louisville Metro Police Department, conducted numerous “See Something Say Something” suspicious behavior reporting trainings to various local government and non-governmental agencies. Examples include: Louisville Fire Department, Louisville Metro Sanitation Department, Parks Department, Traffic Division, Louisville Waterfront Development Corporation, Louisville Metro Downtown Partnership and Kentucky Derby Festival volunteers.

### State Technical Search and Rescue Program

KOHS has facilitated partnerships with fire departments across the Commonwealth to develop a state technical search-and-rescue response. These fire departments are trained in performing specialized rescue operations pertaining to collapsed structures, trench collapse, high angle, dive and swift water operations. These departments are also trained in responding to weapons of mass destruction and hazardous materials incidents. KOHS has developed a state “Technical Search and Rescue Advisory Committee” to provide team management, training, qualifications, equipment and an overall vision of the program. The advisory committee meets every other month. KOHS recognizes the importance of having a well-trained technical search-and-rescue response team(s) with capabilities equivalent to a FEMA Type I USAR team within the state. The Kentucky Fire Service, Kentucky Fire Commission, KYEM and the KYNG all support this effort.

### Exercise and Evaluation Support

KOHS continues to support federal, state, regional and local exercises that utilize the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) policies and procedures set forth by DHS. HSEEP exercises are focused on multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional participation. State and local

agencies following the HSEEP model meets the NIMS implementation objective for exercises. To ensure the highest quality of services to communities across the Commonwealth in the design, development and conduction of exercises, KOHS is a member of the State Training & Exercise Advisory Group facilitated by the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management. KOHS has supported the annual State Training and Exercise Planning Workshop (TEPW) by providing participating agencies access to its training and NIMS program and offering support to HSEEP exercises. Several members of the State Training & Exercise Advisory Group participate on the KOHS ICS/Homeland Security Training Workgroup.



# Kentucky Office of Homeland Security

## *Legislative Directive*

KRS 39A.285 Legislative findings.

The General Assembly hereby finds that:

1. No government by itself can guarantee perfect security from acts of war or terrorism.
2. The security and well-being of the public depend not just on government, but rest in large measure upon individual citizens of the Commonwealth and their level of understanding, preparation and vigilance.
3. 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.'"



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