UNION COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

January 2021

Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) are community-based organizations that assist in preparing for emergencies, particularly those concerning hazardous materials. Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) must develop an emergency response plan, review the plan at least annually, and provide information about hazardous materials in the community to citizens.

The Union County LEPC exists to promote and maintain public health and safety by identifying hazards, plan, and coordinate community resources for preparedness, response and recovery from all hazards, natural and man-made. Making our community disaster-resistant by preparing government agencies, citizens, industries, and local emergency response agencies for all hazards, emergency situations through development of a comprehensive community program, this includes an all-hazards emergency response plan, conducting training exercises in relation to the plan, and providing public education programs.

Thanks to all who have committed themselves to the protection and education of the citizens in the county for awareness and safety.

UNION COUNTY LEPC MEMBERS	UNION COUNTY HAZ-MAT SITES
Adam O'Nan- Judge Executive	Bell South
Rick White- EM Director	Commonwealth Agri-Solutions
Sean Sheffer-Deputy EM Director	Nutrien Ag Solutions
Mickey Arnold	Helena Chemical Company
Bobbie Brown	
James Ivy	Morganfield Water Treatment Plant
Belinda Burnette	Morganfield Waste Water Treatment Plant
Dale Pierce	Security Seed & Chemical
Tony Ratley	Southern States
Melissa Coker	Spectrum
Rebecca Logan	
Paul Monsour	
Jeremy	
Roach	
Brian	
Babbs	
Stephen Shouse	
Rick Millikan	
	Sturgis Water Treatment Plant
	Sturgis Waste Water Treatment Plant

Union County
Emergency Operations Plan

Prepared by:

*Union County Emergency Management
in conjunction with the
Division of Emergency Management
Commonwealth of Kentucky
2021*

Direction and Control

Concept of Operations

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ADMINISTRATIVE APPENDICES - LIST of Attachments

Appendix A - List of Acronyms/Abbreviations

Appendix B - Terms and Definitions

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

ESF # 1 - Transportation

ESF # 2 - Communications & Alerting

ESF # 3 - Public Works

ESF # **4** - Fire Fighting

ESF # 5 - Emergency Management

ESF # 6 - Mass Care, Housing & Human Services

ESF # 7 - Resource Management

ESF # 8 - Health and Medical Services

ESF # 9 - Search & Rescue

ESF # 10 - Oils Spills & Hazardous Materials

ESF # 11 - Agriculture

ESF # 12 - Energy

ESF # 13 - Public Safety & Security

ESF # 14 - Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation

ESF # 15 - Public Information

SUPPORT PLANS

Union County School Emergency Response Plan
Strategic National Stockpile **(SNS)**
Union County Local Search & Rescue (SAR) Plan

INCIDENT SPECIFIC PLANS

Catastrophic Earthquake Response Plan
Aircraft Incident
Dam Failure Response
Response to Emergencies Involving Bridges

RECORD OF CHANGES

CHANGE NUMBER	DATE OF CHANGE	BASIC PLAN and/or ESF #	DATE ENTERED	CHANGE MADE BY (SIGNATURE)
00	2009	ALL		
01	2010	Basic Plan		
02	2011	Basic Plan		
03	2012	Basic Plan		
04	2013	Basic Plan		
05	2014	Basic Plan		
06	2015	Basic Plan		
07	2017	ESF 6&9	8/01/2017	Greg Noel
08	2019	Basic plan	1/02/2019	Greg Noel
09	2021	HAZMAT TIERII	1/14/2021	Greg Noel

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SIGNATORIES TO THE UNION COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

The following signatures document that all Local response organizations tasked within the Union County EOP have coordinated their portion of the plan and are committed to its effective implementation.

Union County Fiscal Court
Union County Emergency Management
Union County LEPC
Union County Planning Commission
Union County Sheriff's Office
Union County Road Department
Union County Conservation District
Deaconess Ambulance Service
Union County Health Department

Union County School System
Union County Extension Office
City of Morganfield
Morganfield Police Department
Morganfield Fire Department Morganfield
Rescue Squad
City of Sturgis
Sturgis Police Department
Sturgis Fire/Rescue Department
City of Uniontown
Uniontown City Police Department
Uniontown City Fire Department
Uniontown River Rescue Squad
City of Waverly
Waverly Vol/Fire Department
Whispering Meadows Vol/Fire Rescue Department
Union County Vol/Fire Department
Sullivan Community Vol/Fire Department
Henshaw Vol/Fire Department

Office of Union County Judge/ Executive

EXECUTIVE ORDER

WHEREAS, KRS 39B.010[1], KRS 39B.030[3], KRS 39C.050[3], and applicable Kentucky Administrative Regulations requires the development and maintenance of a local emergency plan which sets forth the local government organizational structure, policies, procedures, and guidelines and coordination of all disaster and emergency response in Union County and its cities; and

WHEREAS, KRS 39B.030[3], KRS 39B.060[2], KRS 39C.050[3], applicable Kentucky Administrative Regulations, and planning guidance issued by the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management require the local emergency operations plan be officially approved and adopted by signed executive order of the County Judge/ Executive; and

WHEREAS, the director of Union County Office of Emergency Management has submitted the Union County Emergency Operations Plan to the county judge/ executive for official approval and adoption in accordance with the aforementioned laws, administrative regulations, and planning guidance:

NOW THEREFORE, I Adam Onan, Union County Judge/ Executive, by the virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and in accordance with the provisions of KRS 39A to 39F, applicable Kentucky Administrative Regulations, and the Union County Emergency Management Ordinance, do hereby order and direct the following:

1. The Union County Emergency Operations Plan is officially approved and adopted effective this date of this Executive Order as shown herein.
2. The conveyance of the official approval and adoption of the Union County Emergency Operations Plan through the Executive Order shall remain continuously in effect from the date of this Executive Order promulgated in accordance with KRS 39B.030[3], KRS 39B.060[2], KRS 39C.050[3], applicable Kentucky Administrative Regulations, and planning guidance issued by the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management.
3. A copy of the officially approved and adopted Union County Emergency Operation Plan, including this Executive Order, shall be placed on file for public inspection during regular office hours in the Union County Office of Emergency Management.

Signed this: 1-14-2021

Adam Onan
Union County Judge/ Executive

ATTEST:

Kimberly Nance
Financial Officer/Union County Fiscal Court

FOREWORD

This is the Union County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

Annexes to the EOP are functional and expand upon the concept of operations contained in the basic plan. Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) provide specific responses for agencies of government and define their responsibilities.

The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) required for the implementation of the County EOP are not included because of the voluminous nature of the SOPs. SOPs are the detailed operating procedures of departments and agencies and are maintained by those departments and agencies.

Incident, when used in this, the Basic Plan, Annexes, Appendices, ESF's, SOP's, SOG's, Support Plans or "Stand Alone" Plans, will mean: "An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, which requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wild land

and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war- related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response", as stated in the National Response Framework.

An annual review of the EOP will be undertaken by the EM Director and those agencies, departments, county and city governments having emergency assignments. The EM Director will insure that a list of all plan holders is maintained at the EM Office and that updates are sent to each one of these individuals.

This plan requires fair and equal treatment to all regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, age or handicap.

First priority will always be to save lives, second is protection of the environment and third is mitigation of damage to property.

The county will conduct all response and recovery operations following the **National Incident Management System** guidelines and the **National Response Framework.** The Integrated Emergency Management System is the cornerstone of the County's emergency and disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation program. This includes both governmental and non-governmental organizations that have a role in saving lives, caring for the injured, recovering the dead, mitigating property loss and restoring services and facilities.

This plan, including updates, remains in effect from the time it was adopted until modified by executive order.

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Introduction

Authorities

The following authorities have been used in the development of the Union County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

- Governor of Kentucky Executive Orders 2004-1314
- The Atomic Energy Act of 1954, (PL 83-703 as amended)
- The Robert T. Stafford Disaster and Emergency Relief Act of 1966 (PL 89-769), and all amendments to date.
- Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (PL 93-234)
- Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act (PL 95-124)
- The Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986, (PL99-499), Title III (SARA)

- National Flood Insurance Reform Act (PL 103-325)
- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (PL 106-390)
- Kentucky Revised Statutes Chapter 39 A-G
- National Incident Management System **(NIM S)**
- National Response Framework **(NRF)**
- Presidential Homeland Security Directives 1 to 12
- Executive Order 11795, Delegating Disaster Relief Functions Pursuant to the Disaster Relief Act of 197**4**
- Executive Order 11988, Flood Plain Management.
- Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands.
- Executive Order 12656,Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities.
- Presidential Directive Decisions 39 & 62
- Executive Order (39B.060(2)
- Interlocal Agreements: 2002-05-13; (39B.010(2)(b)

Purpose

The purpose of the Union County EOP is:

- To outline the responsibilities of local, state and federal governments in the event of an incident;
- To provide guidance to localagencies as to their responsibilities in the event of an incident;
- To provide procedures to determine the severity and magnitude of incidents and outline the integrated emergency management system to be utilized for overall coordination of the incident response in the County;
- To outline the aid and assistance available to local government, individuals and businesses when a Local, State or Federal Disaster Declaration is issued;

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- To outline the actions required of local governments to be eligible for state and federal assistance under Public Law 93-288, the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and other related Public Laws.

Scope

This Plan establishes direction for coordinating local, state and federal emergency response to an incident. The plan also details preparedness actions to be taken by local governments prior to an incident. This plan does not restrict the development of more complex and in-depth local, state and other agency plans or standard operating procedures. **Structure**

The County EOP consists of the following components:

The Basic Plan which describes the purpose, scope, situations and assumptions, hazard analysis, concept of operations, plan management, and authorities of the County, local jurisdictions and agencies in response to an incident.

Emergency Support Functions (ESF) delineate primary and support agencies concept of operations, roles and responsibilities, and recommend necessary standard operating procedures/guidelines to implement those functions.

Emergency Resource List is a typed listing of resources available to support local jurisdictions during an incident.

Support Annexes to the Plan which provide additional information necessary for an informed and managed response to incidents.

Incident Specific Annexes to the Plans (i.e., earthquake).

Administrative supplements that include: a list of acronyms/abbreviations, terms and definitions, a compendium of emergency authorities and directives, and hazard analysis and assessment, which serve as points of reference and information for the users.

Emergency Support Function Descriptions

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #1 -TRANSPORTATION- To coordinate and organize transportation resources for Local and County agencies in preparing for, responding to and recovering from incidents which impact the citizens of the County.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #2- EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS- To maintain a reliable communications capability for alert & notification instructions by key officials of the County, and to communicate with local and state agencies in an incident.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS # 3 & # 12 – INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT - To coordinate the overall response of the County to a major failure of infrastructure due to natural or manmade incidents.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION# 4 - FIREFIGHTING - To provide for the protection of life and property and to minimize actual or potential fire damage resulting from an incident, and to assist in rescue operations.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION# 5 - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – To provide staff, facilities and procedures for the coordination of local, state, federal and private response agencies during an impending or existing incident; and to assist in formulating policy, establishing priorities, gathering and analyzing information, monitoring the execution of plans, and directing response and recovery operations as necessary.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION # 6 - MASS CARE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES - To provide staff, facilities and procedures for the coordination of state, local, federal and private care and sheltering agencies during an impending or existing emergency or disaster; and to assist the Governor in formulating policy, establishing priorities, gathering and analyzing information, monitoring the execution of plans, and directing response and recovery operations as necessary as they relate to the care and sheltering of evacuees.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION # 7 - RESOURCE SUPPORT - The Mission of ESF 7 is to provide resource support consisting of emergency relief supplies, telecommunications, transportation services, security services and personnel to support immediate response activities.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION # 8 - PUBLIC HEALTH ANDMEDICAL SERVICES- To coordinate and direct health care related activities within the County. Provide emergency care and treatment of casualties resulting from an incident, including CBRNE incidents that could occur during a war or terrorist attack. To help continue provision of routine emergency and medical care for the general population. To provide emergency public health services that will prevent and/or mitigate the spread of infectious diseases. To provide mental health services for both victims and emergency responders.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION# 9 - SEARCH AND RESCUE - To provide an organizational structure and guidance for search and rescue, by means of ground, marine, or air activity, of any person who becomes lost, injured, stranded, trapped or has died. The procedures include searches for lost persons, downed or missing aircraft, structural explosions or transportation accidents, and natural or man-made incidents, where search and rescue is an integral part of the overall operations.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION # 10 - OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - To protect human health and the environment from releases of hazardous materials.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION# 11 - AGRICULTURE- To ensure the safety and security of the county's agricultural market (crop, livestock production, transportation and processing) and ensure that animal and veterinary issues in natural disasters are supported. To provide guidance for dealing with animals impacted by disaster or disease.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION # 12 - ENERGY - Coordinates with the private sector for the emergency repair and restoration of critical public energy utilities, (i.e., gas, electricity, etc.). Coordinates the rationing and distribution of emergency power and fuel, as necessary.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION# 13 - LAW ENFORCEMENT & SECURITY•

To maintain law and order, protect life and property, undertake traffic control, provide law enforcement support to other law enforcement agencies, guard essential facilities and supplies, and coordinate law enforcement mutual aid.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION# 14-LONG-TERM RECOVERY & **MITIGATION** - To provide coordination and guidance for recovery operations to include restoration of damaged or destroyed public property, services and assistance to private citizens affected by a major incident. Coordinate damage assessment activities, county/state declaration requirements and facilitate Damage Assessment Reports and Project Applications and to coordinate and administer the county's Public Assistance, Individual Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Programs.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION# 15 - PUBLIC INFORMATION - To keep the citizens of the County informed of the developing situation, to give instructions for protective actions in a threatened or actual incident, to control rumors and speculation, and to provide recovery operations instructions.

Agency/Organization	Emergency Support Functions														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Transportation	Emergency Communications	Public Work & Engineering	Fire Fighting	Emergency Management	Mass Care, Housing & Human Svcs	Resource Support	Health & Medical Services	Search & Rescue	Hazardous Materials	Agriculture	Energy	Public Safety & Security	Long-Term Community Recovery & Mitigation	Public Information
County Judge Executive / Mayors					S										S
Local Emergency Management		S			p	p				p				S	s
Local 24-Hour Warning Point/911/Dispatch/		p			S										
County Road Department/City Street Department			p												
County/Local Law Enforcement													p		
County/Local Fire Departments				p				S	S						
Local/Regional Health Departments						p		p							
County Wastewater/Solid Waste			S												
County/Regional Airports	S														
County/Regional Transit Systems	S														
Hospital(s)								S							
Board of Education / Schools (Secondary and Higher Education)	p														
Local Media (Radio, 1V , Cable, Newspaper) / Public Information		S													
American Red Cross / VOAD						S									
County/Local Search and Rescue									p						
Regional Response Team										S					
County Extension Agent											p				
Local Public Information Officer (PIO)															p

US Corp of Engineers	S	S													
US Coast Guard		S						S							
Civil Air Patrol		S						S							

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Situations and Assumptions

Situations

Union County is subjected to a variety of hazards and must contend with the possibility of an incident or threat of an incident.

Flooding and tornadoes are the most prevalent weather-related hazards; however, winter snow/ice storms occasionally restrict highway transportation.

Geologic faults increase the vulnerability to seismic disturbances. The highest seismic risk zone is the western part of the state, in an area affected by the New Madrid Fault.

A terrorist type attack using conventional, chemical, biological or nuclear weapons is a possibility. Such attacks could be directed against human beings, animals, property, or any combination thereof. Radioactive materials are employed by industry, medical institutions and educational centers. Consequently, these radioactive materials are shipped by air, rail and highway and create a potential for a radiological hazardous materials incident.

Hazardous materials (chemical, biological, radiological and explosive) are transported and used throughout the Commonwealth. This increases the probability of the occurrence of a hazardous materials incident within the County.

Hazardous Materials planning is done in conjunction with the requirements of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980.

Other incidents may result in cases where there will be mass casualties and/or mass fatalities.

Each county or private relief agency, which has a significant emergency response capability, has appointed an emergency response coordinator who is empowered to commit resources of the agency. The remaining agencies are placed on standby status during times of emergency.

Each city, county government is required by Chapter 39B.010 of the Kentucky Revised Statues to create, support, and maintain a local Emergency Management agency and program.

The National Weather Service (NWS) sends critical data out through Tone Alert Radios (TARs) and local media, enabling local governments to receive rapid warnings of impending severe weather.

Assumptions

The Union County EM Director will act for the Chief Elected Official(s) to coordinate incident response by and between all county/local agencies and all local political subdivisions in conformance with KRS Chapter 398.

Local resources will be made available to respond to incidents affecting any area of the county.

Local governments will fully commit their resources before requesting assistance from the state, but may be unable to satisfy all emergency resource requests during an incident.

State assistance will be requested when incident response relief requirements exceed the county's capability. State assistance will be provided under the provisions of the National Response Framework (NRF).

The federal government will provide funds and assistance to areas of the County declared major disaster areas by the President.

Hazard Analysis and Assessment

The Hazard Analysis for the county indicates no population area is hazard free. The vulnerability to these hazards offers a continuing threat (earthquakes, landslides, transportation accidents, and human actions); many vary according to seasonal and climatic factors. The county covers 363 square miles with a population of 14,381 AS OF July 1 2019. The County consists of 250 miles of County maintained roads and 250 miles of State maintained roads. The terrain varies from broad flat flood plains with elevations of less than 400 feet along the Ohio River to island- like hill masses that rise 150 to 200 feet or more above the valley flats. Principal streams are the Ohio and Trade-water Rivers with flooding mainly occurring at the confluence on the Southwestern corner of the county. Dam or levee failure is also a possibility. An airport with three 5,000-foot runways (two of which are presently closed) is located at Sturgis. Major transportation routes are State Highway 60, State Highway 56 and State Highway 141, State Highway 130 and State Highway
109. Pipelines of varying size carrying crude oil, water and natural gas across the county. Hazardous materials facilities and storage areas are identified by the Union County Emergency Planning Committee in ESF 10.

***The following hazards, summarized below, have been identified for Union County.

Severe Weather

- Thunderstorms and related activity - quite frequently occur in our county. A severe thunderstorm may be accompanied by strong winds, hail or other phenomena. Lightning is the deadliest phenomena associated with thunderstorms.
- Winter storms - due to its mild, temperate climate, Union County has experienced few severe winter storms. Occasionally severe ice and/or snowstorms do occur, but they are commonly light and of short duration. Severe weather conditions normally occur during January and February.

  o Union County has experienced 49 ice and or snow events from 1950 to 2014 according to records with the National Climatic Data Center.

FLOODS:

Two types of flooding have been identified: Flash Floods and River Basin Floods.

Flash Flooding occurs in parts of the county as the result of excessive rainfall over short periods of time.

- Union County has experienced 59 flooding events from 1950-to-2008 according to records from the National Climatic Data Center.

River Basin Flooding is more common during winter and early spring - February to April. Records from the Union County Fiscal Court show 21 families were displaced due to local flooding during the 1997 flood, and 13 families displaced during the 2005 Flood. In 2011 a near record flood affected the northern and southern parts of the county.

Description of the flood prone areas (river stage and affected area):

Above the J. T. Myers Lock and Dam@ Uniontown

a. 33.7 Feet the road to several farms above Uniontown floods
b. 37.0 Feet minor flooding occurs affecting mainly bottomland and the surrounding low-lying areas
c. 43.4 Feet several County Roads are affected, they are Mount Vernon Road, Sullivan Road, Cowen Road, Reburn Church Road and Duncan Road.
d. 49.0 Feet the top of the protection is reached at J. T. Myers Lock and Dam
e. 64.0 Feet this flood will exceed the highest stage on record. Large amounts of property damage can be expected. Evacuation of many homes and businesses becomes necessary
f. 66.0 Feet the top of the levee is reached at Uniontown.

Below the J. T. Myers Lock and Dam @ Shawneetown:

a. 26.0 Feet the boat ramp and parking lot at Old Shawneetown are under water.
b. 33.0 Feet minor flooding occurs affecting mainly bottomland and surrounding low-lying areas.
c. 52.0 Feet several rural roads are closed: sections of County Roads 667, 923 and 1508.
d. 60.0 Feet the top of the protection is reached at Shawneetown.

River gauge readings that result in flooding in low-lying areas are taken at the US Corps of Engineers J. T. Myers Lock and Dam. Flooding occurs at 37.0 feet above the J. T. Meyers Lock and Dam, and at 33.0 ft below the dam at Shawneetown.

Zero (0) on the river gauge equals 330 feet above sea level at the J. T. Meyers Lock and Dam.

Zero (0) on the river gauge equals 309 feet above sea level at the Shawneetown boat ramp below J. T. Meyers Lock and Dam.

Chart of Past Floods:

Year	Flood Level	Year	Flood Level
1913	61.4	1964	53.3
1937	68.3	1979	50.0
1945	58.3	1991	51.4
1950	54.0	1997	53.5
2005	51.9	2010	49.51
2011	56.94	2018	52.1

TORNADOES:

Tornadoes may occur at any time of the year. However, February, March, April, May and June seem to have the most tornadoes. Tornadoes have been recorded as far back as 1830.

Since 1955, there have been 15 tornadoes confirmed in Union County, involving 16 reported injuries.

Listed below is a summary of tornado activity that has occurred in Union County from 1955 to present:

DATE	TIME	LENGTH (Miles)	WIDTH (Yards)	KILLED	INJURED	SIZE
4-3-56	7:30pm	N/A	N/A	0	1	FO
2-10-59	6:15am	N/A	N/A	0	0	F1
6-28-60	11:30pm	14mi.	N/A	0	12	F3
5-26-62	5:25pm	N/A	N/A	0	0	FO
4-19-73	6:30pm	.5	10	0	0	F2

6-2-73	8:30pm	.5	*NIA*	0	0	F1
3-29-85	9:45 PM	.5	10	0	0	F0
3-29-85	9:55pm	.5	10	0	0	F0
2-27-99	6:05pm	3	100	0	2	F1
5-6-03	11:52pm	15mi.	100	0	0	F1
4-13-09	5:15pm	2.5mi	100	0	0	F1
4-13-09	5:25pm	1.5mi	100	0	0	F3
3-2-2012	1:38 pm	5mi	200	0	1	EF2
11-17-2013	2:41pm	10.1 mi	200	0	0	EF3
6-4-2014	5:30pm	.43 mi	75	0	0	EF1
5-11-2016	4:45pm,	3.5mi	200	0	0	EF1

EARTHQUAKES:

Union County is located near the New Madrid Fault and the Rough Creek Fault. Specific damages from an earthquake in the county would vary greatly depending on the magnitude of the quake and its location. Earthquakes occurring in the Wabash Valley Zone can also affect Union County, Kentucky.

Over 200 earthquakes annually are recorded in the New Madrid fault zone.

The University of Kentucky currently operates a network consisting of 10 seismic stations and eight strong-motion stations. The seismic network is capable of monitoring any earthquake occurring in Kentucky with a magnitude larger than 2.0, as well as major earthquakes in the central United States. The strong-motion network is designed to record strong ground motions that have engineering significance in the New Madrid Seismic Zone. One of these monitors is located in Union County.

Kentucky Seismic and Strong-Motion Network
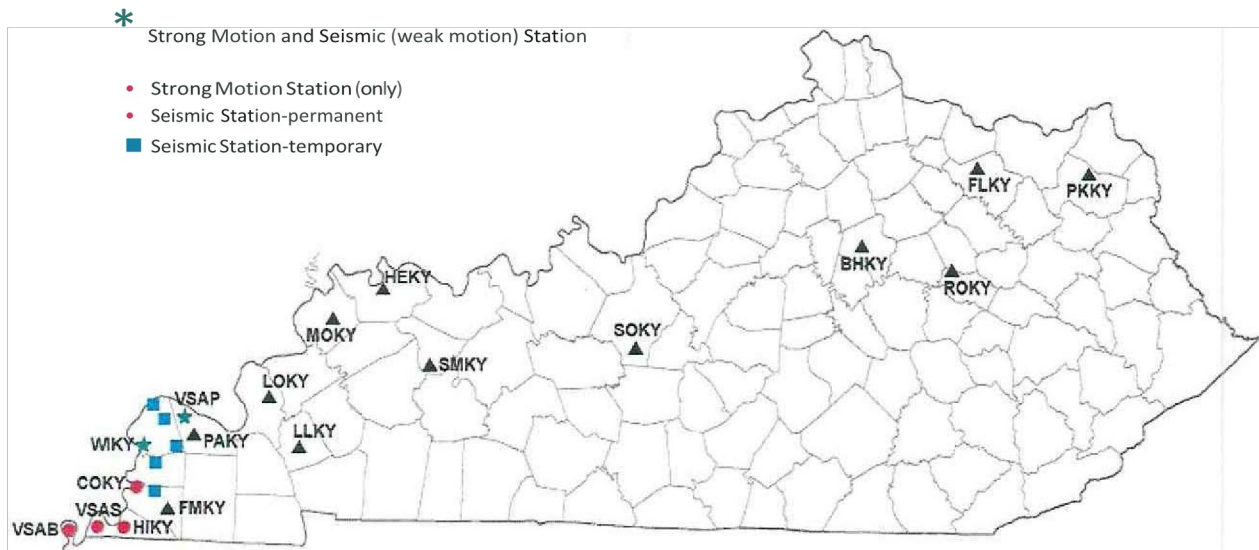
The chart below is a list of the most recent Earthquakes felt in Union County (provided by U.K. Seismic Lab):

DATE	RICHTER MAGNITUDE
April 18,2008	5.2
January 2, 2006	3.6
June 6, 2003	4.6
January 3, 2003	2.9
June 18, 2003	3.0
February 5, 1994	3.2
March 1, 1993	3.0

| August 18, 1992 | 2.5 |
| January 9, 1991 | 2.9 |

According to the United States Geological Survey and the Center for Earthquake Research and Information at the University of Memphis, the following probabilities of an earthquake in the **NMSZ** over a 50-year period are as follows:

Probability of a repeat of the 1811 - 1812 earthquakes (magnitude 7.7 - 8.0) = 7 - 10%

Probability of a magnitude 6.0 or larger= 25 - 40%

As a point of comparison to the 5.2 magnitude April 18, 2008 earthquake: a 6.2 quake would produce ten times the level of shaking with approximately 30 times as much energy released; a 7.2 magnitude event would produce 100 times the level of shaking with nearly 1,000 times as much energy released.

Transportation Accidents

This is one of the constant hazards to affect Union County. They occur almost daily, throughout the County. They most commonly take the form of motor vehicle collisions involving two or more cars, objects, or persons. These account for 99% of all transportation accidents and 90% of all fatalities.

Air and water accidents are less frequent, but can, and do occur.

The most serious threat from a transportation accident arises when chemicals or other hazardous materials are involved. These have the potential of affecting great numbers of people, over large distances.

Energy Related Hazards and Energy Shortages/Outages

Petroleum and Natural Gas:

The movement and flow of energy (primarily petroleum and natural gas) throughout our County presents us with several potentially hazardous situations. Most of these are concerned with transportation of natural gas and petroleum products across the County. The hazard threat produced by accidental rupture of a gas-laden tank truck, or a petroleum- laden barge is considerable, particularly in the County's urban areas where the potential for such accidents is high and where greater numbers of people are likely to be involved.

Other hazardous situations arise from possible rupture of the many pipelines and gas lines that crisscross the County. Accidental rupture of these can result in fire, explosion or both, resulting in property damage and possible injuries or loss of life to inhabitants. Another major hazard involves the accident potential within Hazardous Material sites and storage areas. The

potential is especially great for fires and explosions in these areas where careless handling or improper use of fire can produce catastrophic accidents.

Union and Henderson Counties produce more than 25% of all oil produced in the state of Kentucky.

Electrical Hazards:

Rupture or breakage of transmission lines is probably the most common hazard; this may result in structural fires or loss of life. Additionally, death or injury from electrocution can result. Union County is supplied electrical power from Kenergy and Kentucky Utilities.

Power Shortages/Outages:

Primarily, power outages in Union County occur during and after severe weather.

Water Shortages

The county and city water systems can be affected by equipment failures, and occasional droughts, which may require voluntary conservation measures; the issuing of water advisories or mandatory conservation orders; and locating emergency pumps at other water systems.

• Union County has experienced 30 droughts from 1950-to-2014 according to records with the National Climatic Data Center.

• Union County has experienced 28 High Temperature Extremes from 1950 to 2014 according to records with the National Climatic Data Center.

Hazardous Materials Accidents

The most serious threat comes from a transportation accident when chemicals or other hazardous materials are involved. These have the potential of affecting great numbers of people over large distances. Businesses that store or use hazardous materials on their property may pose a threat to life and property. Hazardous materials move with regularity through Union County via Highways US 60, KY 56, KY 109, and KY 130; by barge on the Ohio River; and through pipelines (gas & oil) that cross the county.

The largest storage facility in Kentucky for "anhydrous ammonia" is located at the Henderson River Terminal (IMC AGRICO), in Henderson Kentucky, which stores 90 million pounds of ammonia usually used in fertilizer. Union County uses approximately 16 million pounds of anhydrous ammonia annually as fertilizer to plant 85,000 acres of corn.

Several agriculture chemical storage sites are located in the county. Water treatment plants use hazardous chemicals in their processes. Numerous LP and bulk gasoline storage facilities are located in the county.

Union County LEPC reviews all plans annually. A Current list of Hazardous Material Sites in Union County (Contained EHS Facility Response Plan of EOP) can be found in the Tier II Manager software/system.

Terrorism

Terrorism has become a fact in today's world. The tactics used by the terrorists to attain their goals may include: bombing, arson, hijacking, ambushes, kidnapping, hostage taking, assassination and environmental destruction. The purpose of these acts is to destroy public confidence in the ability of government to protect its citizens.

Possible targets in the County include (transportation corridors, historical sites, government centers, industrial plants and agricultural production sites). CBRNE (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives) are agents that may be illegally employed to promote a specific philosophy or goal.

Union County has participated in the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinets "Community Preparedness Program". An on-site assessment team came to our community and preformed a vulnerability assessment that was a six step process:

- Threat analysis

- Potential target identification

- Site visit and data collection

- Law Enforcement and Public Safety data collection

- Data analysis, and

- Recommendations through presentations and reports

Probability of Attack is determined by visibility, specific intelligence (or previous threats or knowledge of potential threats), and target attractiveness which is measured by a sites symbolic value, population, and potential for damage.

Of 67 sites in Union County, 16 sites were selected, visited and assessed in Union County.

Target Risk is assessed in three levels: <u>High, Medium</u> and <u>Low</u>. The results are as follows:

High Risk Targets

- Crop Production Services, Inc
- Methodist Hospital Union County
- Morganfield Elementary School
- Morganfield Municipal Building
- St Ann interparochial School
- Sturgis Airport
- Union County Courthouse
- Union County High School
- Union County Middle School

Medium Risk Targets

- Morganfield Water Treatment Plant
- Southern States, Morganfield Branch
- Union County Court Annex
- Union County Ambulance Service
- Union County Health Department

Low Risk Targets
- Morganfield Public Safety Building
- Union County Road Department

A full report was generated and sent to the local Judge/Executive and the local Emergency Management Director to aid in preparation and preparedness activities.

HAZARD MATRIX

(Union County)

Likelihood of Occurrence: Severity if Occurred:

| HAZARD | FREQUENCY | | | SEVERITY | | |
	INFREQUENT	SOMETIMES	FREQUENT	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
FLOODS		X		X	X	X
TORNADOES		X		X	X	X
SEVERE WEATHER		X		X	X	X
EARTHQUAKE <3.0		X		X	X	
EARTHQUAKE >3.0	X			X	X	X
FOREST FIRES		X			X	X
SUBSIDENCE MINE RELATED	X			X	X	
TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS		X		X	X	X
ENERGY RELATED		X			X	
WATER SHORTAGE	X			X	X	
CIVIL DISTURBANCE	X			X		
TERRORISM	X			X	X	X
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS		X		X	X	X

Direction and Control

To provide the framework for an integrated emergency management system which will support the mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities of a disaster incident which impacts, or may impact, residents and property in the County. The policies in this

section provide for a centralized and coordinated response and allocation of resources using a command structure which is capable of adapting to changes in the situation.

In order for the county to adequately respond to an incident, the Chief Elected Official(s) has/have appointed an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff to coordinate government and private response to an incident. They will operate from the County EOC under the direction of the Chief Elected Official(s). ESF Coordinators will report to the EOC as requested.

The County Judge/ Executive is responsible for emergency operations in the unincorporated areas of the County. The Mayor(s) is responsible for emergency operations within the city limits.

The County EM Director shall maintain a list of emergency service personnel and their phone numbers.

While operating in an activated EOC, each ESF Coordinator will act as a liaison for their agency and coordinate all information through the EOC.

Concept of Operations

General

All incidents within the County begin with an initial level of response and will escalate in accordance with the requirements of the incident.

In the event of an incident in the County, affected local communities will respond in accordance with their citizens' needs and request additional support as needed through local, state and federal response networks.

Continuity of Government

Succession of County and City elected officials will be in conformity to Kentucky Revised Statues (KRS).

Each County and City Department Head will designate a Deputy to act in their place during an emergency.

When displaced to another building by an incident, prompt action will be taken by all agencies to re-establish their offices at their normal site as soon as possible.

Destruction caused by an incident can cover a large or small area. County and city buildings may be partially or totally destroyed. Destruction of government property and records does not end the responsibility of government to provide prompt and timely services.

Continuity of government will be maintained in the county through:

- Utilization of all available resources and manpower.

- The pre-designation of alternates to key county and city officers.

- The identification and appointment of standby officers to various County and City Boards and committees.

- The selection and preparation of alternate sites for government.

- The preservation of vital records, i.e., papers, maps, books, and computer tapes needed for government to function. To ensure that vital records of the county are preserved and that local government continues to function during or following an incident.

Local Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) Implementation

This Plan will be implemented when an emergency has been declared by the Chief Elected Official(s), or their designee, and/or an incident is considered imminent or probable and the implementation of this Plan and the activation of the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is considered a prudent proactive response to the impending incident.

Execution of Plan

This plan is effective for planning and operational purposes when: This

plan is effective for planning and operational purposes when:

- An incident occurs or is imminent.

- An emergency is declared by the Chief Elected Official(s) ortheir designee.

- Directed by the EM Director, Deputy EM Director or designee.

Phases of Emergency Management

Mitigation

Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often developed in accordance with lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

Preparedness

Normal readiness and preparedness operations to select and train staff and emergency response personnel, develop operations plans, equip an EOG, and develop procedures and skills to effectively respond to emergencies and disasters.

The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process involving efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.

Response

Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and execution of incident mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include: applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Recovery

The objective of the Recovery Phase is to return the area to normal as soon as possible. However, this phase may extend for a lengthy time depending upon the effects of the incident and the resources available to cope with them. It is not unusual for this period to take more than 5 years.

The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site- restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs that: identify needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long-term care and treatment of affected persons; implement additional measures for community restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned; and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

General

Local Government has the responsibility, thru the Emergency Management Director, for mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Local Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The Union County Emergency Operations Center (EOG) is located at 212 Airline Road, Morganfield, KY and contains the necessary computers, maps and charts to function effectively. The County Judge/ Executive, Mayor(s), or the EM Director may activate it. Assigned responsibilities of Emergency Operations Center personnel and detailed agency representatives are contained in EOC-SOP's. The alternate EOG is located at the City of Morganfield Fire Department. The Emergency Operations Center staff is listed in the County EM alert roster. This roster, along with operating procedures for the center, is maintained by the Local EM Director. Copies are kept at the EOG and the county's 24- hour communications point at the Morganfield Public Safety Building.

The EOG <u>does </u>have an emergency generator. When power outages occur the alternate EOG location at 120 East Main Street in Morganfield is used.

The EOG can communicate with the Emergency Communications Center that is equipped to provide the agencies and officials with communications to their offices, field units, disaster site, and other locations. Systems include: Commercial telephone systems, local radio circuits, **KyWINS,** and the amateur radio service.

The EOG serves as the point for collection, analysis and dissemination of disaster related information for response agencies and the public.

EOC Activation Levels

Level 5 - This is the lowest level of incident or event and can be generally managed by the Emergency Management (EM) Director or designee and will not require deployment of more than one county resource as a normal requirement. The incident or event is of limited duration and will be closed out within one operational period (24 hours).

Level 4 - This is the next level of incident or event and will require a higher level of management than just the EM Director and one additional personnel. This level of incident or event will require multiple resources, but is not a long term event. A limited formal activation of County EOC-ICS structures may be required, but only to maintain situational awareness and adequately report actions taken by deployed assets. The incident or event is of a limited duration and will be closed out within one or two operational periods.

Level 3 - This Level of incident or event is of greater complexity than the previous two and requires immediate activation of the County EOC-ICS structure to manage multiple resources over an extended period of time to meet significant needs of local First Responders and County Agencies. This will require the development and implementation of a County EOG-Action Plan and will require activation of Agency Representatives and have a significant impact on County staff. The incident is of an extended duration and will be managed through several operational periods.

Level 2 - This level of incident or event will require all actions taken under a Level 3 plus activation of all the County EOC-ICS structure. Resources will be drawn from multiple assets across the County and may include the introduction of State resources. The incident is of an extended duration and cannot be closed out within a clearly defined number of operational periods.

Level 1 - This incident or event may be considered a catastrophic incident or of high impact that will require the full activation of all Local, County and State assets and the full integration of the County EOC-ICS with State, and possibly Federal, resources. This level of activation will be characterized by the full integration of EOC operations as needed for long-term operations over many operational periods.

Organization

- The (City/County) Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is located at 212 Airline Road in Morganfield and contains the maps and charts to function effectively. The Chief Elected Official(s) or the EM Director may activate it. Assigned responsibilities of EOC personnel and detailed agency representatives are contained in Annex A. The alternate EOC is located at 120 East Main in Morganfield. The EOC serves as the point for collection, analysis and dissemination of disaster related information for response agencies and the public.

- The EOC staff, along with operating procedures for the center, is maintained by the EM Director. Copies are kept at the EOC and the county's 24-hour warning point at 120 East Main Street in Morganfield.

- The EOC is equipped to provide the agencies and officials with communications to their offices, field units, disaster site, and other locations. Systems include:
  Commercial telephone systems, local radio circuits, and the amateur radio service (if available) (See ESF #2).

- When requested by the County, Kentucky Division of Emergency Management (KyEM) will initiate and coordinate the response operations of state agencies assisting the county.

- The EOC Standard Operating Procedures (EOC-SOP), which describes the activation, staffing and operations of the EOC, will be followed.

All responses shall utilize an Incident Command or Incident Management System as outline in KRS 39A.230.

Direction & Control Organization Chart
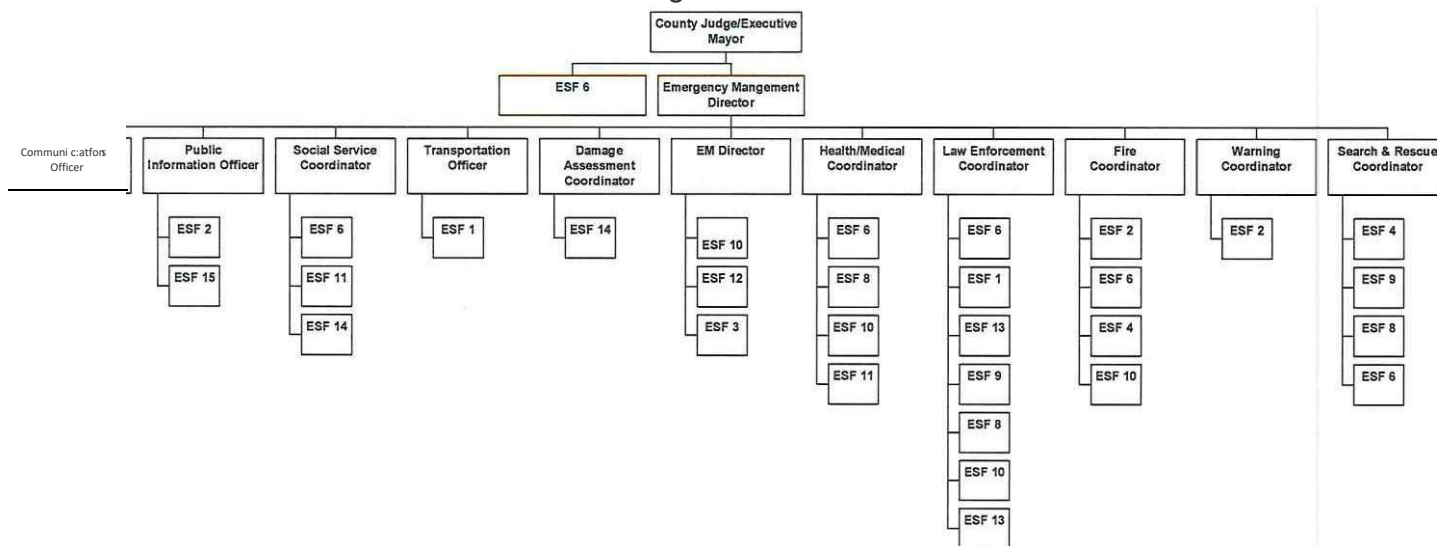
Command and Control Section

Under KRS 398.020, the County Judge Executive of each county and the Chief Executive of each city or urban-county or metropolitan government shall appoint an emergency management (EM) director who has direct responsibility for the organization, administration, and operation of the local organization for disaster and emergency response. Union County and its incorporated cities have signed an Interlocal Agreement to use the same EM director. The Chief Executive retains legal responsibility for development and implementation of the emergency preparedness program.

<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>

Role of the Federal Government

The Federal Government, through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), shall provide assistance in a timely manner to save lives and to protect property, the economy, and the environment. Federal response will be organized through the use of the National Response Framework (NRF) to facilitate the delivery of all types of Federal response assistance to States to help them deal with the consequences of significant emergencies and disasters.

Role of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

The Commonwealth of Kentucky, through its Emergency Management Plan and Emergency Operations Center, shall coordinate all emergency management activities of the state, to protect lives and property of the people, and preserve the environment. Further, it will take appropriate actions to mitigate the effects of, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the impacts of emergencies or disasters.

State government departments are responsible for providing various services such as specialized skills, equipment, and resources, in support of state and local government emergency operations.

Role of Local Government

The following are basic responsibilities for emergency management operations provided by and through the County. Detailed responsibilities and essential activities are found in the appropriate emergency support functions (ESFs), and appendices to this document. Department level operating procedures detail how individual departments shall perform their responsibilities as delineated in this basic plan, ESFs and appendices.

- The County has the responsibility for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery for unincorporated areas of the County, and a county-wide responsibility for coordination of response and recovery operations including warning, public information, damage assessment, resource coordination, and recovery guidance for individuals and political jurisdictions.

- Municipal governments are responsible for providing mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery within their jurisdictions, except where contracts or agreements with the County are in place for such services.

- Various response agencies are responsible for their own different communications systems.

- Each department in the County has basic responsibilities in the four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

- All County Departments (including judicial & legislative organizations) shall:

  o Ensure that all employee work areas are safe, clear of equipment and supplies, that may compromise access/egress routes, and that no equipment or supplies can injure employees.
  o Participate in emergency management training, drills and exercises to test County plans and procedures.
  o Train department employees on disaster plans and procedures to ensure operational capabilities and facilitate an effective response.
  o Ensure the equipment and tools are protected from seismic activity (computer and file server tie-downs, secure file cabinets, shelving, and storage areas, etc)

o   Ensure that adequate disaster supplies and equipment are available for department staff.

o   When appropriate, develop mutual support agreements with other "like" departments or organizations in other jurisdictions.
o   Develop procedures to re-establish department operations, including notification of critical personnel, assessment of damage and resources, relocation of critical department functions, and estimated time to open for business.
o   Provide department resources (supplies, equipment, services, personnel), as coordinated through the EOC.
o   Develop procedures to document all costs of disaster response and recovery.

The County Judge Executive shall:

•   Formulate major policy decisions.
•   Preserve the continuity of the executive branch of county government.
•   Coordinate emergency operations and provide liaison, as required.
•   Coordinate and manage the use of all available resources.
•   Make emergency proclamations when needed.
•   Request Mutual Aid when needed.
•   Request support from the Emergency Management Division of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

The County shall:

•   Provide for continuity of the County in order to continue legislative duties.
•   Pass ordinances and motions pursuant to emergency proclamations; and appropriate revenue and expenditures as needed for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
•   Conduct public meetings and actions to assist in reassuring and informing the public, and identify public needs.
•   Provide for auditing of the emergency financial operations of county government and for emergency performance audits.
•   Assist in public information and the dissemination of emergency information through County offices, coordinated with the Emergency Operations Center and Public Information Officers of affected jurisdictions.
•   Direct citizen's requests for assistance to appropriate governmental agencies.
•   Provide public information officers or support personnel as required.
•   Assist in collecting information and compiling data for operational reports necessary to emergency operations.
•   Re-establish county operations..
•   Provide resources (supplies, equipment, services, personnel), as coordinated through the EOG.
•   Support response and recovery activities as required.

County Property Valuation Administrator shall:

- Assess property damage and provide assessments to the County Judge Executive and Emergency Operations Center (EOG).
- Provide information to the Office of Emergency Management for damage assessment reports.
- Assist in the preparation of public information on property damage. Provide department resources (supplies, equipment, services, personnel), as coordinated through the EOG.
- Report to the EOG any damage of department occupied facilities, equipment, or resources.
- Support response and recovery activities as required.
- Return department activities to normal levels unless involved with recovery activities.
- Provide representatives to the Emergency Operations Center when required.
- Provide public information officers or support personnel as required. Assist in collecting information and compiling data for operational reports necessary to emergency operations.

The County Attorney shall:

- Advise county government officials on legal matters relating to emergency management authority and responsibility.
- Represent county government in all criminal and civil proceedings in which it may be a party, as a result of emergency planning and operations.
- Report to the EOG any damage of department occupied facilities, equipment, or resources.
- Provide a representative to the Emergency operations Center when required.
- Provide public information officers or support as required.
- Assist in collecting information and compiling data for operational reports necessary to emergency operations.
- Support response and recovery activities as required.
- Return department activities to normal levels unless involved with recovery activities.

Presiding Judge, Circuit/District Courts, shall:

- Provide for continuity of Administrative Office of the Court(AOC) operations.
- Continue to operate the judicial courts as efficiently as possible in order to maintain due process of law in civil and criminal justice matters.
- Perform coordination with other Divisions, County Probation Division, Health and Human Services, Prosecuting Attorney, and Adult and Juvenile Detention to insure efficient trial operations.
- Report to the EOC any damage of department occupied facilities, equipment, or resources.
- Provide representatives to the Emergency Operations Center as required. Provide public information officers or support personnel as required. Assist in collecting information and compiling data for operational reports necessary to emergency operations.

- Support response and recovery activities as required.
- Return department activities to normal levels unless involved with recovery activities.

Finance Officer shall:

- Provide assistance in the preparation of County government emergency operating reports by providing budgetary, fiscal and program development analysis and data relevant to emergency operations and management provided by County government.
- Report to the EOC any damage of department facilities, equipment, or resources.
- Provide representatives to the Emergency Operations Center asrequired. Provide public information officers or support personnel as required. Assist in collecting information and compiling data for operational reports necessary to emergency operations.
- Support response and recovery activities as required.
- Return department activities to normal levels unless involved with recovery activities.
- Provide assistance in emergency financial management.
- Provide assistance in the preparation of County government emergency financial reports.
- Provide for the receipt, disbursement and accounting of federal and other funds provided to County government for emergency welfare services.
- Provide emergency procedures for purchasing of equipment and supplies needed by all County. .
- Departments and other outside governmental agencies required to provide county government emergency services.
- Plan for and develop procedures to manage disaster procurement operations and staging areas as part of the EOC Logistics Section. Appoint a trust officer for unclaimed funds from estates.
- Provide representatives to the Emergency Operations Center as required. Assist in collecting information and compiling data for operational reports necessary to emergency operations.
- Support response and recovery activities as required.
- Return office, division and/or department activities to normal levels unless involved with recovery.

Director, Office of Emergency Management shall:

- Establish and manage the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Advise and assist county officials on direction and control of emergency operations and act as liaison with appropriate organizations, as requested.
- Act as coordinating agent and prepare requests for emergency resources to the Commonwealth of Kentucky Division of Emergency Management or Federal agencies.
- Provide advice and assistance for the preparation and dissemination of emergency information.
- Collect emergency operations information, analyze data, and prepare operational reports.

- Coordinate with the Department of Military Affairs and Commonwealth Office of Technology to ensure that a system of communications is in place that is capable of meeting the emergency operations requirements of county government.

- Maintain, operate, coordinate and recommend the appropriate use of Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages through the National Weather Service as it pertains to the County.
- Advise executive heads of political subdivisions within the county on direction and control of their emergency operations, and coordination with county operations and plans.
- Act as Applicant Agent for the County in the recovery process following a Presidential declared disaster. Advise county officials on emergency administrative and recovery procedures and requirements.
- Develop and coordinate the preparation and use of emergency plans necessary to county government's accomplishing essential emergency management phases of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Advise and assist county officials in obtaining and using military support to civil authority.
- Coordinate between telephone companies and the 24-hour Warning Point to assure high quality and continuous operation of the 911 system, and the timely restoration of 911 services in the event of service disruptions.

County Clerk shall:

- Establish and make available to County agencies, services for the protection of Vital Records. Consult with agencies regarding the management of Vital Records.
- Provide agencies with guidelines for recovery of records after an emergency. Assist agencies in the recovery of damaged records after an emergency when feasible.
- Provide resources for elections as soon as is feasible.
- Provide selected personnel and vehicles for courier and messenger service to the EOC, as required.
- Provide licensing services as soon as is practicable, following the disaster event.
- Provide personnel to record and protect all documents (incident reports, logs, etc.), relevant to the disaster event.
- Report to the EOC any damage of department facilities, equipment, or resources.
- Provide representatives to the Emergency Operations Center as required.
- Provide public information officers or support personnel as required. Assist in collecting information and compiling data for operational reports necessary to emergency operations.
- Support response and recovery activities as required.
- Return department activities to normal levels unless involved with recovery activities.

Director, County Department of Public Health, shall:

- Coordinate and provide emergency health services, including communicable disease control; immunizations; quarantine procedures. Coordinate and provide triage and limited first aid care and treatment of minor injuries at Public Health facilities.
- Provide staff and resources as the lead agency in the County for Bio• Terrorism planning, response, recovery and mitigation.
- Coordinate and provide environmental health services, including inspections for water and food contamination; vector control; inspections of temporary emergency housing and schools for proper sanitation; and disposal of disaster related solid waste.

- Assist emergency medical service providers (fire department, paramedic providers and private ambulance companies) with logistic coordination of:

  o Basic and advanced life support services. o Emergency resources (supplies and equipment) to hospitals and medical facilities.
  o Coordinate and provide mortuary services, including investigating causes of sudden unexpected, non- natural deaths; handling mass deaths and burials; and body identification and disposition.
  o Assist in the coordination of public information on identification and confirmation of deceased disaster victims.
  o Coordinate and contract for provision of Critical Incident Stress Management services for emergency services workers after emergency operations, as resources allow.
  o Conduct public information and education programs on emergency health treatment, prevention and control programs.
  o Maintain vital records, including collection and recording of environmental health, public health and death data and information for required operational reports.
  o Report to the County EOC any damage of department facilities, equipment, or resources.
  o Provide representatives to the Emergency Operations Center as required. o Provide public information officers or support personnel as required. o Assist in collecting information and compiling data for operational reports necessary to emergency operations.
  o Support response and recovery activities as required. o Return department activities to normal levels unless involved with recovery activities.

Sheriff, County Sheriff's Office shall:

- Coordinate crime prevention and detection programs and the apprehension of criminals.
- Provide efficient service to the public through crowd and traffic control, emergency aid and safety programs.
- Prevent and control civil disorder.
- Provide security to the County EOC, shelters, food and water distribution staging areas, and transportation, asneeded.

- Provide personnel and equipment to assist in the rapid dissemination of warnings and emergency information.
- Provide for the self-protection monitoring and the reporting of environmental and other type hazards, including radiological and unexploded ordinance (bombs), by department field forces.
- Conduct a public information program on public safety to include, but not limited to, traffic and crowd control, and safety and crime prevention. Provide for the use of available personnel and equipment to support emergency communications requirements.
- Direct and control the use of available resources required to conduct search and rescue operations.
- Report damage to county facilities, equipment, or personnel to the EOC.
- Provide representatives to the Emergency Operations Center as required.

- Provide public information officers or support personnel as required. Assist in collecting information and compiling data for operational reports necessary to emergency operations.
- Support response and recovery activities as required.
- Return department activities to normal levels unless involved with recovery activities.

Agriculture shall:

- Be responsible for, but not limited to, coordinating the disposition of abandoned, diseased, disabled or dead animals, animal protection, animal health emergency management and agro-terrorism. Will recognize certain catastrophic events related to animals, animal and production agriculture as events requiring activation of the state emergency operations plan. Will coordinate with and support ESF 8 in zoonotic disease or toxicosis where the public health may be affected. Will support ESF 8 in acts of terrorism where animal industry and or production agriculture is the vehicle for dissemination of a chemical or biologic agent.
- Implement a response to an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, an outbreak of a highly infective exotic plant disease, or an economically devastating plant pest infestation.
- Ensure, in coordination with ESF #8, that animal/veterinary/wildlife issues in an incident are supported.
- Develop mutual aid agreements with government agencies, professional associations and private agencies and organizations. Provide for surveillance for foreign animal disease or an animal disease, syndrome, chemical, poison or toxin that may pose a substantial threat to the animal industries, economy or public health of the county. Provide for surveillance of plant pest of unknown or questionable origin which may pose a potential or substantial threat to agriculture, horticulture, economy or public health of the county.
- The primary agency must have access to or the authority to restrict movement, detain in one location or move to another, animals, equipment, products and personnel for the

purpose of control and eradication of disease. Such authority or access to authority must be both interstate and intrastate.

- Manage and direct evacuation of animals from risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and disease dissemination.
- Coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. The primary and support agencies will develop and maintain standard operating procedures (SOP) for surveillance and response to include, but not limited to, poultry, cattle, swine, dairy, sheep, goats, equine and companion animal industries as well as wildlife and exotic animals. Such SOPs will be developed for surveillance and response to pests of crops and horticulture. These procedures will relate to catastrophic disaster and disease that pose a significant impact on human life, property or the economy.
- Secure supplies, equipment, personnel and technical assistance from support agencies, organizations and other resources to carry out the response plans associated with animal health emergency management or any act of agro-terrorism that may pose a substantial threat to the state.
- Assist in monitoring and reporting environmental hazards.

- Provide personnel and equipment available to support the emergency operations of other county departments and agencies consistent with capability.
- Provide for self-protective monitoring and the reporting of environmental and other hazards, by department field forces.
- Provide assistance in preparation and dissemination of emergency public information.
- Provide ESF representatives to the Emergency Operations Center as required.
- Assist in collecting information and compiling data for operational reports necessary to emergency operations. Support response and recovery activities as required.
- Return department activities to normal levels unless involved with recovery activities

Director, County Transportation/Road Department, shall:

- Coordinate and provide emergency_ bus and vehicle transportation support and services for the County and other jurisdictions.
- Provide a functional airport and support facilities to assist County emergency management operations in planning for, responding to, and recovering from a disaster.
- Coordinate emergency transportation services with other private and public transportation providers for the movement of people, equipment, and supplies.
- Provide personnel and resources to plan for, coordinate, and distribute food and water resources through the same system that provides shelters. Assist other first responders (fire, police, emergency medical services, and public works) by assisting with barricades and other traffic related activities.
- Report to the EOG any damage of roads, bridges, department facilities, equipment, or resources.
- Coordinate and provide for the maintenance, repair, construction or restoration of damaged or destroyed County roads, bridges, and transportation facilities.

- Assist in the planning, upgrading and construction of emergency public shelters by providing personnel, equipment, and engineering support. Provide and coordinate a public information program on the Department of Transportation's emergency services.
- Direct, control, and manage sandbag resources for the County.
- Provide facilities, personnel, vehicles, heavy equipment and supplies, to assist the County in disaster planning, emergency operations, response and recovery.
- Restore transit services to normal levels as soon as possible following the emergency or disaster.
- Provide representatives to the Emergency Operations Center as required. Provide public information officers or support personnel as required. Assist in collecting information and compiling data for operational reports necessary to emergency operations.
- Return department activities to normal levels unless involved with recovery activities.

Other Agencies/Organizations

- The County does not have any direct authority over supporting agencies like the American Red Cross, VOAD, County Fire Chiefs Association, etc. The responsibilities listed above for County departments are recommended for other supporting agencies.

- The following is an example list of agencies which may be called upon to assist county government in providing disaster assistance. Additional specific agencies and associations should be listed in appendices to the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), or in individual Department operating procedures or resource lists.

  o Emergency Management o   Transportation o   State Fire Marshall o
       American Red Cross o   Salvation Army

Plan Maintenance

INSTRUCTION FOR MAKING REVISIONS TO THE COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS BASIC PLAN AND/OR EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

The following instructions are to be followed for making revisions and updates to the County Emergency Operations Basic Plan (Basic Plan) and/or Emergency Support Functions (ESF):

- All revisions will be accompanied by a change memorandum giving details of the revision.

- Make all changes as indicated in the memorandum.

- Change the dates and change numbers only on the documents you are making changes to. Open the footer of either the Basic Plan or the ESF. On the left• hand side, change the date to reflect the current (change) date and in the middle, change the number to reflect which change you are making (example: first change you make will be - 00 changed to 01) and close the footer and save document.

If you **are not** making a change to the Basic Plan or an ESF, the dates and changes numbers **will not** change.

- Enter the following on the Record of Changes page (Page 3).

- Change Number
- Date of Change
- Basic Plan or ESF # you are changing
- Date Change is entered
- Signature of person making change

- Retain a copy of the memorandum for future reference and place in Basic Plan or ESF behind Record of Change page. Send to KyEM Area Manager a copy of memorandum and a complete corrected copy of Basic Plan or ESF no later than July 31st of each year.

- The Basic Plan and all ESFs will be submitted to the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management Planning Branch annually for concurrence, review and reference.

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Appendix A Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAR	After-Action Report
AFB	Air Force Base
AM	Area Manager
AMS	Aerial Measuring System
ANSIR	Awareness of National Security Issues and Response Program
AOC	Administrative Offices of the Courts
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services
ARAC	Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
ARG	Accident Response Group
ARS	Agriculture Research Group
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATSD (CS)	Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Civil Support
BDC	Bomb Data Center
CAP	Civil Air Patrol; also Corrective Action Program
CATS	Consequence Assessment Tool Set
C / B	Chemical / Biological
CBIAC	Chemical and Biological Defense Information and Analysis Center
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
CDRG	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
CEPPO	Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHFS	Cabinet for Health and Family Services
CHPPM	Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine
CIAO	Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office
CIRG	Critical Incident Response Guide
CM	Consequence Management
CMU	Crisis Management Unit (CIRG)
COG	Continuity of Government; also, Council of Governments
COOP	Continuity of Operations

CPG	Civil Preparedness Guide
CRU	Crisis Response Unit
CSEPP	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program
CST	Civil Support Teams
CW / CBD	Chemical Warfare / Contraband Detection

DECON	Decontamination
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection
DEST	Domestic Emergency Support Team
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DMA	Department of Military Affairs
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DMCR	Disaster Management Central Resource
DO	Duty Officer
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPP	Domestic Preparedness Program
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DTCTPS	Domestic Terrorism / Counter Terrorism Planning Section (FBI HQ)
DWI	Disaster Welfare Inquiry System
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECBC	Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (formerly SBCCOM)
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EM	Emergency Management
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	Explosive Ordinance Disposal
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency

EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
EPI	Emergency Public Information
EPPC	Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet
ERG	Emergency Response Guide
ERT	Emergency Response Team / Environmental Response Team
ERT-A	Emergency Response Team – Advance Element
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EST	Emergency Support Team
EU	Explosives Unit
FAD	Foreign Animal Disease
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer

FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FNF	Fixed Nuclear Facility
FOC	Field Operations Center
FOG	Field Operating Guide
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
FS	Forest Service
GAR	Governors Authorized Representative
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
HA	Hazard Analysis
HazMat	Hazardous Material(s)
HEPA	High-Efficiency Particulate Air
HMRU	Hazardous Materials Response Unit
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICC	Incident Command Center
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IMS	Incident Management System
IMT	Incident Management Team
IND	Improvised Nuclear Device

IST	Incident Support Team
IT	Information Technology
JCAHO	Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JFT-CS	Joint Task Force for Civil Support
KAR	Kentucky Administrative Regulations
KCCRB	Kentucky Community Crisis Response Board
KEWS	Kentucky Emergency Warning System
KRS	Kentucky Revises Statutes
KyEM	Kentucky Emergency Management
KYTC	Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
LNO	Liaison Officer
LO	Logistics Officer
MA	Mutual Aid
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
MHz	Megahertz
MMRS	Metropolitan Medical Response System

MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSCA	Military Support to Civil Authorities
NAP	Nuclear Assessment Program
NAWAS	National Warning System
NBC	Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NEST	Nuclear Emergency Search Team
NETC	National Emergency Training Center
NFA	National Fire Academy
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NHC	National Hurricane Center

NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIPC	National Infrastructure Protection Center
NMRT	National Medical Response Team
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center or Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRF	National Response Framework
NRP	National Response Plan
NRT	National Response Team
NSC	National Security Council
NTIS	National Technical Information Service
NWS	National Weather Service
ODP	Office for Domestic Preparedness (DHS)
OIG	Office of the Inspector General (USDA)
OSC	On-Scene Commander
OFM	Office of State Fire Marshall
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PA	Public Assistance
PAZ	Protective Action Zone
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PHS	Public Health Service
PIO	Public Information Officer
PL	Public Law
POC	Point of Contact
POD	Point of Distribution
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PUC	Public Utilities Commission
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RAP	Radiological Assistance Program
RCRA	Research Conservation and Recovery Act

RDD	Radiological Dispersion Device
REACT	Radio Emergency Assistance Communications Team
REAC / TS	Radiation Emergency Assistance Center – Training Site
RERP	Radiological Emergency Response Plan

RNAT	Rapid Needs Assessment Team
ROC	Regional Operations Center
RQ	Reportable Quantity
RRIS	Rapid Response Information System (FEMA)
RRT	Regional Response Team (also Rapid Response Team)
RSA	Revised Statutes Annotated
SA	Staging Area
SAC	Special Agent in Charge (FBI)
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (now known as EPCRA)
SBCCOM	Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (US Army) (now known as ECBC)
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SEB	State Emergency Board
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SIOC	Strategic Information and Operations Center (FBI HQ)
SITREP	Situation Report (SitRep)
SLG	State and Local Guide
SO	Safety Officer
SOG	Standard Operating Guide
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SP	State Police
SWP	State Warning Point
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
UC	Unified Command
UCS	Unified Command System
UHF	Ultra-High Frequency
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
US & R	Urban Search and Rescue
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
VHF	Very High Frequency
VS	Veterinary Services

WMD	Weapon(s) of Mass Destruction
WMD-CST	WMD Civil Support Team
WS	Wildlife Services

Appendix B
Terms and Definitions

Aerosol - Fine liquid or solid particles suspended in a gas, for example, fog or smoke.

After Action Review - An After-Action Review (AAR) is a learning tool intended for the evaluation of an incident or project in order to improve performance by sustaining strengths and correcting weaknesses. An AAR is performed as immediately after the event as possible by the personnel involved. An AAR should encourage input from participants that is focused on (1) what was planned, (2) what actually happened, (3) why it happened, and (4) what can be done in the future. It is a tool that leaders and units can use to get maximum benefit from the experience gained on any incident or project.

Agency - A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance.

Agency Representative - A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

Amateur Radio - A service of radio communications, performed by persons interested in the radio art solely for personal gain and without pecuniary interest. Operates in the public interest, convenience or necessity, therefore is available for use in emergency situations.

Area Command - An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multijurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an emergency operations center facility or at some location other than an incident command post.

Biological Agents - Living organisms or the materials derived from them that cause disease in or harm to humans, animals, or plants or cause deterioration of material. Biological agents may be used as liquid droplets, aerosols, or dry powders.

Branch - The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A branch is organizationally situated between the section and the division or group in the Operations Section, and between the section and units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified by the use of Roman numerals or by functional area.

Catastrophic Disaster - For the purposes of this plan, a catastrophic disaster is defined as an event that results in large numbers of deaths and injuries; causes extensive damage or destruction to facilities that provide and sustain human needs; produces an overwhelming demand on State and local response resources and mechanisms; causes a severe long term effect on general economic activity; and severely affects State, local, and private sector capabilities to begin and sustain response activities.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance – A Superfund Hazardous Substance listed in Table

302.4 of 40 CFR Part 302.4, which mandates facilities to comply with specific release notification requirements under CERCLA and Title Ill. (Reportable Quantity Chemicals).

Chain of Command - A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

Chemical Agent - A chemical substance that is intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through physiological effects. Generally separated by severity of effect: lethal, blister, and incapacitating.

Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) - A chemical information center provided by the Federal Government as a source of first response advice in substance/chemical spills. CHEMTREC can usually put those on scene at an emergency in touch with the product shippers.

Chief - The ICS title for individuals responsible for management of function sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration.

Civil Air Patrol (CAP) - A civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force. The CAP provides volunteer pilots, aircraft, communications and ground personnel for emergency use in search and rescue, messenger service, light transport flights, airborne communications, ground search and reconnaissance support.

Civil Disturbance - The degeneration of a law-abiding group into an unruly, unmanageable and law challenging mob.

Civil Preparedness Guide (CPG) - A FEMA Publication which provides guidance to State and Local Emergency Preparedness Directors and others with emergency responsibilities.

Command Staff - In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Command and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) - Legislation (PL 96-510) covering hazardous substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites.

CERCLA established the "Superfund" to provide resources for these cleanups. Amended and extended by SARA. (See CERCLA).

Consequence Management - Measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. State and local governments exercise primary authority to respond to the consequences of terrorism (Source: Federal Response Plan [FRP] Terrorism Incident Annex, page TI-2, April 1999). The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has been designated the lead agency for consequence management to ensure that the FRP is adequate to respond to terrorism. Additionally, FEMA supports the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in crisis management.

Continuity of Government (COG) - Efforts to maintain the governmental body and identify emergency delegation of authority in accordance with applicable laws, during emergencies or disasters. COG planning ensures continued line of governmental authority and responsibility.

Continuity of Operations (COOP) - Efforts in which individual departments and agencies ensure the continuance of essential functions/services during emergencies or disasters. COOP also includes activities involved with relocation to alternate facilities.

Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan - A contingency plan that provides for the deliberate and planned deployment of pre-identified and trained personnel, equipment and supplies to a specific emergency relocation site and/or the transfer of essential functions to another department, agency or organization.

Crisis Management - This is the law enforcement aspect of an incident that involves measures to identify, acquire, and plan the resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat of terrorism. The FBI is the lead agency for crisis management for such an incident. (Source: FBI) During crisis management, the FBI coordinates closely with local law enforcement authorities to provide successful law enforcement resolution to the incident. The FBI also coordinates with other Federal authorities, including FEMA (Source: Federal Response Plan Terrorism Incident Annex, April 1999.)

Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Team (CISD) - CISD is a counseling and educational group process designed specifically for emergency response workers to mitigate the impact of a critical incident on personnel and to accelerate recovery in normal people experiencing normal reactions to totally abnormal events.

Cyber-terrorism - Malicious conduct in cyberspace to commit or threaten to commit acts dangerous to human life, or against a nation's critical infrastructures, such as energy, transportation, or government operations in order to intimidate or coerce a government or civilian population, or any sequence thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

Dam Failure - Full or partial collapse of a dam constructed to hold back large volumes of water.

Damage Assessment (DA) - The conduct of on the scene surveys following any disaster to determine the amount of loss or damage caused by the incident. Extent of damage is assessed in all types of disasters such as flash flood, tornado, winter storm, hurricane, nuclear power incident and chemical explosion.

Decontamination - The process of making people, objects, or areas safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing the hazardous material.

Deputy - A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task.

Disaster - An event that creates an inability to provide critical functions/services for a significant period of time. Normally this is a widespread event causing destruction and distress; however, while this may include a large-scale event, as in a "natural disaster", a localized event may present sufficient impact to a jurisdiction to be classified as a disaster.

Disaster Field Office (DFO) - The office established in or near the designated area to support Federal and State response operations.

Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) - Team from The Office of the Assistant Secretary for U.S. Health/Office of Emergency Preparedness - National Disaster Medical Assistance (OASH/OEP-NDMS), that assists in providing care for the ill and injured victims at the site of a disaster or emergency.

Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) - Is a federalized team of private citizens associated with the National Foundation for Mortuary Care, that respond under ESF-8, Health and Medical Services through FEMA. The DMORT is responsible for maintaining temporary morgues, victim identification and processing, preparing, and disposing of remains. DMORT also provides technical assistance and personnel to recover, identify, and process deceased victims.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) - A center established in or near a disaster area to provide information and/or deliver assistance to disaster victims. DRCs are established when a Presidential Disaster Declaration is issued. Local, State, and Federal agencies will staff the DRC (i.e., social services, State public health, and the IRS).

Disaster Welfare Inquiry (DWI} System - System set up by the American Red Cross to collect, receive, and report information about the status of victims and assist the family with reunification within the disaster area.

Distribution Centers - Facilities operated by local governments, local churches, community-based organizations, and voluntary agencies for providing donated goods directly to disaster victims.

Division - The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. A division is located within the ICS organization between the branch and resources in the Operations Section.

Donations Coordination Center - An area designated for the coordination of goods, services and volunteers. The Donations Manager/Coordinator, the Volunteer Coordinator, State Donations/Volunteer Coordinator and representatives of participating volunteer agencies will operate from this center. In the event of a declared   disaster, the FEMA Donations/Volunteer Coordinator may also operate from this center.

Donations Coordinator/Manager - The person designated by the Director of Emergency Management who will coordinate the donations effort. This person will oversee the phone bank, Donations Coordination Center and coordinate efforts of the reception and distribution center(s).

Duty Officer - Refers to the individual(s) who staff the 24 hour operations desk at the State Emergency Operations Center located at Boone National Guard Center in Frankfort, Kentucky. These individuals receive incident reports and contact the appropriate personnel to respond if necessary. The Duty Officer maintains a log of all calls received and assigns a specific number to each incident.

Emergency - An unexpected situation or event, which places life and/or property in danger and requires an immediate response to protect life and property. Any occasion or instance in which the Governor determines that State assistance is needed to supplement local response efforts and capabilities to save lives and protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat or impact of a catastrophe in any part of the State.

Emergency Alert System (EAS} - A voluntary network of broadcast stations and

Inter-connecting facilities, which have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to disseminate information during an emergency, as provided by the Emergency Alert System plan. EAS is made up of AM, FM, and TV Broadcast Stations and non-governmental electronic communications operating in a voluntary organized manner during natural/man-made emergencies or disasters at National, State or local levels.

Emergency Management (EM} - A system of organized analysis, planning, decision• making, assignment, and coordination of available resources for the mitigation of preparedness for, response to or recovery from major community-wide emergencies. Refer to local and State emergency legislation.

Emergency Management Director/Coordinator - The individual who is directly responsible on a day-to-day basis for the jurisdictions effort to develop a capability for coordinated response and recovery from the effects of disaster.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS} - Local medical response teams, usually rescue squads or local ambulance services, which provide medical services during a disaster.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - A protected site from which government officials and emergency response personnel exercise direction and control in an emergency. The Emergency Communications Center (ECG) is normally an essential part of the EOG.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) - An all-hazards document, which briefly, clearly, and concisely specifies actions to be taken or instructions to be given in the event of natural disasters, technological accidents, or nuclear attack. The plan identifies authorities, relationships, and the coordinated actions to be taken based on predetermined assumptions, objectives, and existing capabilities.

Emergency Public Information (EPI) - Information disseminated to the public primarily in anticipation of an emergency, or at the actual time of an emergency as a means of warning the public of impending danger and/or to provide instruction as to emergency preparedness action to be taken.

Emergency Response Team (ERT) - FEMA group, composed of a headquarters element and a regional element that is deployed by the Director, FEMA, to the scene of an extraordinary situation to coordinate the overall Federal response.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) - A functional area of response activity established to facilitate the delivery of State or Federal assistance required during the immediate response phase of a disaster to save lives, protect property and public health, and to maintain public safety.

Environment - Water, air, and land, and the interrelationship, which exists among and between them and all living things.

Evacuation - Relocation of civilian population to safe areas when disaster, emergencies or threats thereof necessitate such action.

Exercise - Maneuver or simulated emergency condition involving planning, preparation, and execution; carried out for the purpose of testing, evaluating, planning, developing, training, and/or demonstrating emergency management systems and individual components and capabilities, to identify areas of strength and weakness for improvement of emergency plan (EOP).

Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) - 366 "acutely toxic" chemicals on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) list of extremely hazardous substances listed in the in 40 CFR 355 Appendix A. Since the requirement for this list is contained in Section 302 of the Emergency Protection and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA), these chemicals are also known as 302 chemicals. The list and additional information about each chemical can be obtained by contacting the EPA. A copy of the list is provided in Appendix E-3 to this ESF.

Event - A planned, non-emergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for a wide range of events, e.g., parades, concerts, or sporting events.

Facility - As defined by section 101 of CERCLA, means any building, structure, installation, equipment pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly• owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or any site or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any vessel. For the purpose of the emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft.

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) - The senior Federal official appointed in accordance with P.L. 93-288, to coordinate the overall Federal response and recovery activities.

Federal Response Plan (FRP) - The FRP establishes a process and structure for the systematic, coordinated, and effective delivery of Federal assistance to address the consequences of any major disaster or emergency declared under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S. Code [USC] et seq.). The FRP Terrorism Incident Annex defines the organizational structures used to coordinate crisis management with consequence management (Source: FRP Terrorism Incident Annex, April 1999).

Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF) - Nuclear power plants, reactor fuel fabrication or processing plants, test and research reactors or any other facility using or producing large quantities of radioactive material.

Function - Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance/Administration.

Functional Areas of Responsibility - Numerous ESFs are tasked with the responsibility of providing a variety of essential services/functions during emergencies/ disasters in support of local response operations. Each of the ESFs should identify those areas of responsibility within their portion of the *State/Local EOP.* The ESFs should identify the services/functions provided (e.g., traffic control, disaster relief services), and the department/agency responsible for providing those services/ functions, and the primary tasks/activities associated with the particular service/function (e.g., coordinate the provision of temporary housing assistance). If an ESF/Functional Area or Group has developed a team structure to provide those services the team(s) should be identified. However, the composition and specific of the team(s) should be addressed in an SOP/SOG for each essential service/function identified. Any specialized teams (i.e., Search and Rescue teams, EOD, etc.) are to be addressed in the section of the ESF/Functional Area or Group component labeled Specialized Units/Teams.

General Staff - A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief.

Governors Authorized Representative (GAR) - The representative (usually the Director of Emergency Management) of the Governor who coordinates the State response and recovery activities with those of the Federal Government.

Governor's Designated Representative - In terms of the Kentucky Radiation Health Branch, the individual(s) to whom conveyors of radioactive material across the Commonwealth that is required to be tracked by satellite or both tracked and escorted by the Radiation Health Team must report their presence in the Commonwealth. A contact list for this individual(s) is provided to the Duty Officer in the State Emergency Operations Center.

Group - Established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation.

Hazard - Any situation that has the potential for causing damage to life, property, and the environment.

Hazard Analysis - A process used by emergency managers to identify and analyze crisis potential and consequences.

Hazardous Material (HazMat) - A substance or material, which may pose an unreasonable risk to safety, health or property. HazMat may be chemical, biological, etiological (infectious materials), radiological or explosive in nature.

Hazardous Materials Incident - The unplanned release or potential release of a hazardous material to the environment.

Hazardous Waste - Materials declared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be toxic, corrosive, ignitable or chemically reactive.

Incident - An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, which requires an emergency response to protect life or property.

Incident Action Plan - The plan that is usually prepared at the beginning of each operational period that contains general control objectives reflecting the overall operational strategy and specific action plans for the next operational period.

Incident Command Post - The location where primary command functions are made. May be the Emergency Operations Center (EOG), Disaster Field Office (DFO), or Logistical Staging area. As command function transfers, so does the Incident Command Post (ICP).

Incident Command Staff - Members of the Incident Command System including the Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, Operations Section Chief, and Public Information Officer who report directly to the Incident Commander. Members of the Command Staff may have assistants.

Incident Command System (ICS) - A combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for management of assigned resources to effectively direct and control the response to an incident. The structure can be expanded, as situation requires larger resource, without requiring new, reorganized command structure.

Incident Commander (IC) - The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources.

Incident Management Team (IMT) - The IC and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

Incident Objectives - Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selecting appropriate strategy and the tactical direction of resources.

Infrastructure Protection - Proactive risk management actions intended to prevent a threat from attempting to or succeeding at destroying or incapacitating critical infrastructures. For instance, threat deterrence and vulnerability defense.

Intelligence Officer - The intelligence officer is responsible for managing internal information, intelligence, and operational security requirements supporting incident management activities.

In-kind Donations - Donations of goods or materials, such as food, clothing, equipment, and building materials instead of money.

Job Aid (JA) - A document or checklist designed to provide the user with help in completing a specific task.

Joint Information Center (JIC) - A combined public information office that serves two or more levels of government or Federal, State, local agencies.

Joint Information System (JIS) - Integrates incident information and public affairs into cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident operations.

Joint Operations Center (JOC) - A centralized operations center established by the FBI Field Office during terrorism-related incidents to provide a single point of direction, control, and coordination for emergency response operations. The JOC resolves conflicts in prioritization of resource allocations involving Federal assets.

Jurisdiction - A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical, or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Kentucky Emergency Operations Plan (State EOP) - The State plan designed to cover all natural and man-made emergencies and disasters that threaten the State.

Lead Agency - The Federal department or agency assigned lead responsibility under U.S. law to manage and coordinate the Federal response in a specific functional area. The FBI is the lead agency for crisis management, and FEMA is the lead agency for consequence management. Lead agencies support the overall Lead Federal Agency (LFA) during all phases of the response.

Lead Federal Agency (LFA) - The agency designated by the President to lead and coordinate the overall Federal response is referred to as the LFA and is determined by the type of emergency. In general, an LFA establishes operational structures and procedures to assemble and work with agencies providing direct support to the LFA in order to provide an initial assessment of the situation, develop an action plan, monitor and update operational priorities, and ensure each agency exercises its concurrent and distinct authorities under U.S. law and supports the LFA in carrying out the President's relevant policy. Specific responsibilities of an LFA vary according to the agency's unique statutory authorities.

Liaison - A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation.

Liaison Officer - A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Local Emergency Management Director/Coordinator - The local government official responsible for the emergency management program at the local level, county or municipal.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) - A committee appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), as required by SARA Title III, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan to deal with hazardous materials within its jurisdiction.

Local Government - A political subdivision of the State that is usually at the County or municipal levels.

Logistics - Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

Logistics Section - The section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.

Major Disaster -As defined under P.L. 93-288, any natural catastrophe, (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mud slide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available

resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Management by Objectives -A management approach that involves a four-step process for achieving the incident goal. The Management by Objectives approach includes the following: establishing overarching objectives; developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures and protocols; establishing specific, measurable objectives for various incident management functional activities and directing efforts to fulfill them in support of defined strategic objectives; and documenting results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action.

Mass Care - Efforts to provide shelter, feeding, water, first aid and distribution of relief supplies following a catastrophic or significant natural disaster or other event to disaster victims.

Memorandum of Agreement/Understanding (MOA/MOU) - A document negotiated between organizations or legal jurisdictions for mutual aid and assistance in times of need. A MOA/MOU must contain such information as who pays for expense of operations (financial considerations), the party that will be liable for personal or property injury or destruction during response operations (liability considerations), and appropriate statements of non-competition of government resources with private enterprise (commercial considerations).

Mitigation - Mitigation actions eliminate or reduce the probability of some disaster occurrences and also include long-term activities that lessen the undesirable effects of unavoidable hazards or reduce the degree of hazard risk. Some mitigation examples include flood plain management and public education programs. Mitigation seeks to prevent disasters and to reduce the vulnerability of people to disasters that may strike. Hazard mitigation should follow all disasters.

Mobilization - The rapid assembly, procurement, production or deployment of resources to meet the requirements of a disaster/emergency situation, including war.

Multi-Hazard - A functional approach to planning, which treats the numerous emergency management requirements that are present in any disaster situation as common functions. This reveals a broad base foundation of recurring disaster tasks that are common to most disasters. In this manner, planning which concerns an application of the recurring tasks can be used in response to any emergency.

Multiagency Coordination Systems - Systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination.

Multijurisdictional Incident - An incident requiring action from multiple agencies in which each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Mutual Aid Agreement - A formal or informal understanding between jurisdictions pledging the exchange of emergency or disaster assistance.

National Contingency Plan (NCP) - Term referring to the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. Regulations prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency implement the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the response systems of the Clean Water Act (sec. 311); refer to 40 CFR Part 300.

National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) - A nation-wide medical mutual aid network between the Federal and non-Federal sectors that include medical response, patient evacuation, and definitive medical care and mental health services.

National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) - The EOC for DHS/FEMA, which provides a centralized point of direction and control for Federal response operations. (Formerly the National interagency Emergency Operations Center (NIEOC)).

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) - A Federal program to provide flood insurance coverage in those communities, which enact and enforce floodplain management regulations.

National Hurricane Center (NHC) - A Federal tracking center that forecasts and plots the formation and movement of tropical storms. It also alerts appropriate areas of the danger.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) - A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for state, local and tribal governments, the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) - A Federal agency within the

U.S. Department of Commerce, which deals in ocean survey/exploration and atmospheric studies in coastal storms and lower atmospheric disturbances. Emergency Management relies heavily on the coastal hazards office of NOAA for storm surge modeling.

National Response Center (NRC) - Established under the Clean Water Act and CERCLA, and operated by the U.S. Coast Guard. The NRC receives and relays notices of discharges or releases, disseminates reports when appropriate, and provides   facilities for use in coordinating a national response action when required.

National Response Plan (NRP) - A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all• discipline, all-hazards plan.

National Response Team (NRT) - Organization of representatives from 14 Federal agencies with responsibility for national planning and coordination (interagency and inter-jurisdictional) of CERCLA objectives.

National Security- Measures taken to protect the Nation from the direct or indirect acts of war, sabotage, or terrorism directed at the United States. These acts include but are not limited to, conventional and unconventional war, chemical, biological and nuclear war or terrorism.

National Warning System (NAWAS) - The Federal warning system, used to disseminate warnings of imminent natural disaster or enemy attack to a regional warning system, which passes to the State warning points for action.

National Weather Service (NWS) - A Federal agency tasked with forecasting weather and providing appropriate warning of imminent natural disaster such as hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, etc.

Non-persistent Agent - An agent that, upon release, loses its ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes. It has a high evaporation rate, is lighter than air, and will disperse rapidly. It is considered to be a short-term hazard; however, in small, unventilated areas, the agent will be more persistent.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) - The Federal agency tasked with oversight and regulation for all domestic nuclear devices, plant processes and construction.

Operational Period - A period of time set for execution of operational actions specified in the Incident Action Plan. Traditionally these periods are initially 12 to 24 hours in length. As the incident winds down, they may cover longer periods of activity.

Operations Section - The section responsible for all tactical incident operations. In ICS, it normally includes subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups.

Operations Section Chief (OSC) - Senior official designated to oversee the technical operational procedures relating to containment, control, removal of the hazardous material(s) release(s). This position is always staffed during hazardous material incident responses.

Persistent Agent - An agent that, upon release, retains its casualty-producing effects for an extended period of time, usually anywhere from 30 minutes to several days. A persistent agent usually has a low evaporation rate and its vapor is heavier than air; therefore, its vapor cloud tends to hug the ground. It is considered to be a long-term hazard. Although inhalation hazards are still a concern, extreme caution should be taken to avoid skin contact as well.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) - Refers to the garments and devices worn by emergency response personnel to protect them from chemical and respiratory hazards presented by a hazardous materials release.

Planning Meeting -A meeting held as needed prior to and throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. For larger incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Planning Section - Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the Incident Action Plan. This section also maintains the information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

Plume - Airborne material spreading from a particular source; the dispersal of particles, gases, vapors, and aerosols into the atmosphere.

Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) - An assessment of damage taken immediately following a disaster or potential disaster. Emphasis is on high-level infrastructure such as roads and power production.

Preparedness - Preparedness activities develop emergency response capabilities. Planning, exercising, training, mitigation, developing public information programs and alerting and warning are among the activities conducted under this phase of emergency management to ensure the most effective and efficient response in a disaster. Preparedness seeks to establish capabilities to protect people from the effects of disasters in order to save the maximum number of lives, minimize injuries, reduce damage, and protect property. Procedures and agreements to obtain emergency supplies, material, equipment, and people are developed.

Prevention - Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Primary Agency-An agency, organization or group designated as an ESF/Functional Area or Group primary agency serves as the executive agent under the ***State/Local EOP*** to accomplish the assigned ESF/Functional Area or Group Mission. Such a designation is based on that agency having performed that function on a day-to-day basis or by direction of a statutory mandate and/or regulatory requirements. Certain ESFs may have more than one agency designated in which cases they would be identified as "co-primary" agencies.

Private Sector - Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. It includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry and private voluntary organizations.

Processes - Systems of operations that incorporate standardized procedures, methodologies, and functions necessary to provide resources effectively and efficiently. These include resource typing, resource ordering and tracking, and coordination.

Promulgate - To promulgate, as it relates to the Local Emergency Operation Plan (EOP), is the act of the jurisdiction officially proclaiming, declaring and/or adopting, via local ordinance, Executive Order (EO), or etc., the ***State/Local EOP*** as the emergency operations plan for the jurisdiction.

Protective Action Zones (PAZs) - Work zones around a hazardous incident site determined by the Safety Officer and provided in the Site Safety Plan. The zones are established to reduce or to prevent the migration of contaminants and protect emergency responders from the hazards caused by the incident.

Public Health - A common function in multi-hazard planning, which focuses on general health and medical concerns, under emergency conditions, including provisions for accomplishing those necessary actions related to disease and vector control activities. Concerns extend to sanitation and preventing contamination of food and water.

Public Information Officer (PIO) - A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Radiation - High-energy particles or gamma rays that are emitted by an atom, as the substance undergoes radioactive decay. Particles can be either charged alpha or beta particles or neutral neutron or gamma rays.

Radioactive - A substance giving off, or capable of giving off, radiant energy in the form of particles (alpha or beta radiation) or rays (gamma radiation) by the spontaneous disintegration of the nuclei of atoms.

Radiological - Any radioactive material dispersed in the air in the form of dust, fumes, mist, vapor or gas.

Radio system - A combination of electrical and electronic equipment, including but not limited to radios, consoles, mobile units, towers, antennas, generators, etc., which together enable communications between desired points.

Reception Area - This refers to a location separate from staging areas, where resources report in for processing and out-processing. Reception Areas provide accountability, security, situational awareness briefings, safety awareness, distribution of IAPs, supplies and equipment, feeding, and bed down.

Reception Center - A donations management facility to receive specific, undesignated or unsolicited goods such as food, water, clothes, and building supplies.

Recovery - Recovery is both a short-term and a long-term process to restore the jurisdiction to normal conditions in the aftermath of any emergency or disaster involving

extensive damage. Short-term operations assess damages, restore vital services to the community, and provide for basic needs to the public. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to its normal or to an improved state of affairs. Examples of recovery actions are provision of temporary housing, restoration of government services, and reconstruction of damaged areas.

Release - Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including abandonment or discarding barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles) of any Hazardous Chemical, Extremely Hazardous Substance, or CERCLA Hazardous Substance.

Resources - Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Resource Agencies, Organizations or Groups - Other agencies, organizations, groups, and individuals, not assigned as primary or support to an ESF/Functional Area or Group may have authorities, expertise, capabilities, or resources required for disaster operations. Those agencies, organizations, groups or SMEs may be requested to participate in planning and operations activities, designate staff to serve as representatives to the ESF/Functional Area or Group, and/or provide services and resources. (Resources provide personnel and/or stuff (equipment, resources or supplies)).

Response - Response is the actual provision of emergency services during a disaster. These activities can reduce casualties, limit damage, and help to speed recovery. Response activities include directing emergency operations, evacuation, shelter, and other protective measures.

Revised Statutes Annotated (RSAs)- The specific form of State Law, codified and recorded for reference.

Safety Officer - A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.

Section - The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management, e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance/Administration.

Shelter - A facility to house, feed, and care for persons evacuated from a risk area for periods of one or more days. For the risk areas the primary shelter and the reception center are usually located in the same facility.

Site Safety Plan - Written plan formulated for each incident by the SO that addresses the safety and health hazards of each phase of site operations and includes the requirements and procedures for employee protection in accordance with KY-OSH regulations 29 CFR 1910.120 (q) (2). The plan must be conspicuously posted at the Incident Command Post and appropriate locations within the response area.

Span of Control - The number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7.)

Specific Activity - A measure of the amount of radioactivity per unit amount of substance. This is based on the number of disintegrations per minute (dpm) per unit amount where the amount can be expressed as grams or moles.

Staging Area (SA) - A pre-selected location having large parking areas such as a major shopping area, schools, etc. The SA is a base for the assembly of personnel and equipment and resources during response operations. A SA can also serve as an area for assembling people to be moved by public transportation to host jurisdictions and a debarking area for returning evacuees.

Standard Operating Guide (SOG) - A SOG is a complete reference document focused on the collection of actions and activities established to accomplish one or more functions. The document user is afforded varying degrees of latitude in accomplishing functional actions or activities. As necessary, SOGs can be supported by one or more standard operation procedures (SOPs).

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) - A SOP is an instructional document constituting a directive that provides prescriptive steps towards accomplishing a specified action or task. SOPs can supplement SOGs by detailing and specifying how assigned tasks are to be carried out.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO) - The representative of the Governor (usually the Director/Coordinator of Emergency Management) who coordinates the State response and recovery activities with those of the Federal Government. See GAR Governor's Authorized Representative.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) - Designated by the Governor, the SERC is responsible for establishing HazMat planning districts and appointing/overseeing Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC).

State Emergency Response Team (SERT) - A team of senior representatives of State agencies, State level volunteer organizations, and State level corporate associations who have knowledge of their organization resources and have the authority to commit those resources to emergency response. SERT operates from the State EOC and the Director/Coordinator of EM serves as the SERT leader.

State Warning Point {SWP} - The State facility (NH State Police Communications Center) that receives warnings and other emergency information over NAWAS and relays this information in accordance with current directives.

Subject Matter Experts {SMEs} - Other agencies, organizations, groups, and individuals, have authorities, technical expertise, and/or capabilities required for disaster operations. Those agencies, organizations, groups or SMEs may be requested
to participate in planning and operations activities, designate staff to serve as representatives to the ESF/Functional Area or Group, and/or provide services.

Superfund - Trust fund established under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and extended under the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) to provide money for cleanups associated with inactive hazardous waste disposal sites. (See CERCLA) Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (PL99-499) SARA. Extends and revises Superfund authority (in Title I & II). Title III of SARA includes detailed provisions for community planning and Right-To-Know systems.

Support Agency - An agency, organization or group that provides an essential function or service critical to the ESF/Functional Area or Group and has a requirement in the decision process for the conduct of the operation using its authorities and determines priorities in providing cognizant expertise, capabilities, and resources.

Task Force - A group of resources with shared communication and leader. It may be pre-established and sent to an incident or it may be created at the incident.

Terrorism - Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or any State or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

Threat - An indication of possible violence, harm or danger.

Title III (of SARA) - The "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act of 1986." Specifies requirements for organizing the planning process at the State and   local levels for specified extremely hazardous substances; minimum plan content; requirements for fixed facility owners and operators to inform officials about extremely hazardous substances present at the facilities; and mechanisms for making information about extremely hazardous substances available to citizens. (42 USC annotated, sec. 1101, et. seq.-1986). Trans-species Infection - An infection that can be passed between two or more animal species. This may include human hosts.

Toxicity - A measure of the harmful effects produced by a given amount of a toxin on a living organism.

Ultra high frequency (UHF) - Ranges from 300 MHz to 3000 MHz. For public safety use, defines the frequency sub bands of 450-512 MHz and 800-900 MHz. Also includes 960 MHz and 2 GHz microwave sub bands.

Undesignated/Unsolicited donation - Unsolicited/undesignated goods are those donations that arrive in the State but have not been requested by an agency.

Unified Command - A team that allows all agencies (with geographical or functional responsibility for the incident) to co-manage an incident through a common set of objectives and strategies. Agencies' accountability, responsibilities, and authorities remain intact.

Unit - The organizational element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.

Unity of Command - The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person. The purpose of unity of command is to ensure unity of effort under one responsible commander for every objective.

Very high frequency {VHF) - Ranges from 30 MHz to 300 MHz. For public safety use, defines the frequency sub bands of 30-50 MHz and 150-174 MHz.

Vital Records - Records or documents, for legal, regulatory, or operational reasons, cannot be irretrievably lost or damaged without materially impairing the organization's ability to conduct business or provide essential services.

Volunteer - For purposes of the **NIMS,** a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See, e.g. 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.

Vulnerability - Susceptibility to a physical injury or attack. Vulnerability refers to the susceptibility to hazards.

Vulnerability Analysis - A determination of possible hazards that may cause harm. Should be a systemic approach used to analyze the effectiveness of the overall (current or proposed) emergency management, emergency services, security, and safety systems at a particular facility or within a jurisdiction.

Warning Point - A facility that receives warning and other information and disseminates or relays this information in accordance with a prearranged plan.

Weapons-Grade Material - Nuclear material considered most suitable for a nuclear weapon. It usually connotes uranium enriched to above 90 percent uranium-235 or plutonium with greater than about 90 percent plutonium-239.

<u>Weapon of Mass Destruction</u> - Any destructive device as defined in 18 USC 921; any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals, or their precursors; any weapon involving a disease organism; or any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life. (Source: 18 USC 2332a). In 18 USC 921, a destructive device is defined, with certain exceptions, to mean any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, or rocket having a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, or a missile having an explosive incendiary charge of more than 0.25 ounce, or a mine, or a device similar to the above; any type of weapon by whatever name known that will, or that may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and that has any barrel with a bore of more 0.5 inch in diameter; any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described above and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.

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