
Lexington Fayette



Emergency Operations Plan

February 2021

Prepared By



LFUCG Department of Public Safety
Division of Emergency Management

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Promulgation

The Lexington Fayette Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) dated February 2021 provides the framework in which responding departments and agencies, along with nongovernmental community partners, plan, coordinate, and perform their respective emergency functions during an emergency or disaster.

This plan supersedes all previous plans promulgated by Lexington Fayette and is officially adopted and approved by the Mayor and Urban County Council. This plan will be implemented whenever lifesaving and/or environmental or property protection services cannot be accomplished within the routine daily function of governmental departments or agencies within Lexington Fayette.

This plan is prepared in accordance with federal, state, and local statutes. It will be exercised, revised, and updated as required.

KRS 39B.030 Paragraph (3) states: "The executive order shall be filed with the office of the clerk for the local jurisdiction and a copy placed in the local emergency operations plan."

Signatories to the EOP:

The Lexington Fayette County Emergency Plan and its supporting Emergency Support Functions dated _____, is adopted as the official plan for providing emergency management services when lifesaving and property protection services cannot be accomplished as a normal daily function of county government departments and offices.

Mayor Linda Gorton

Emergency Management Director
Patricia L. Dugger

Date

Date

Record of Changes

Change Number	Date of Change	Basic Plan and/or ESF #	Date Entered	Change Made By	Subject of Change

Record of Distribution

Name	Title	Agency	Copies	Date
TBD	KYEM Area 5 Manager	KYEM Area 5 Office	1	
Sally Hamilton	Chief Administration Officer	CAO Office	1	
Jason Wells	Chief of Fire	LFUCG Division of Fire	1	
Lawrence Weathers	Chief of Police	LFUCG Division Police	1	
Nancy Albright	Commissioner	LFUCG Department of Environmental Quality and Public Works	1	
Erin Hensley	Commissioner	LFUCG Department of Finance	1	
Monica Conrad	Acting Commissioner	LFUCG Department of General Services	1	
Scott Lanter	Director	Airport Public safety	1	
Martin Schafer	Police Chief	Fayette County Public Schools		
Kenneth Armstrong	Commissioner	LFUCG Department of Public Safety	1	
Chris Ford	Commissioner	LFUCG Department of Social Services	1	
Steve Kay	Vice-Mayor	LFUCG Council Office	1	
Patricia Dugger	Director	LFUCG Division of Emergency Management	1	
Dr. Kraig Humbaugh	Commissioner	Lexington Fayette Co Health Department	1	
Linda Gorton	Mayor	Mayor's Office	1	
Rebecca Williams	Emergency Management Specialists	UK Crisis, Management, and Preparedness	1	
Susan Speckert	Commissioner of Law	LFUCG Department of Law	1	

Local 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 operations plan which sets forth the local government organizational structure, policies, procedures, and guidelines for the management and coordination of all disaster and emergency response in Lexington Fayette; and

WHEREAS, KRS 39B.030(3), KRS 39B.060(2), KRSC.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 Mayor: and

WHEREAS, the director of the Lexington Fayette, Division of Emergency Management/E911 has submitted the Lexington Fayette Emergency Operations Plan to the Mayor for official approval and adoption in accordance with the aforementioned laws, administrative regulations, and planning guidance:

NOW THEREFORE, I, Linda Gorton, 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 Lexington Fayette Emergency Management Ordinance, do hereby order and direct the following:

1. The Lexington Fayette Emergency Operations Plan is officially approved and adopted effective the date of the Executive Order as shown herein.
2. The Conveyance of the official approval and adoption of the Lexington Fayette Emergency Operations Plan through the Executive Order shall remain continuously in effect from the date of this Executive Order as shown herein, or until superseded by a subsequent 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 Lexington Fayette Emergency Operations Plan, including this Executive Order, shall be placed on file for the public inspection during regular office hours in the Lexington Fayette office of the Division of Emergency Management/E911 (DEM/E911).

Signed this _____ / _____ / _____
(mo) (day) (year)

Linda Gorton, Mayor

ATTEST:

Council Clerk

Lexington Fayette NIMS Executive Order

RESOLUTION NO. _____
RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
(NIMS) AS THE STANDARD IN LEXINGTON-FAYETTE COUNTY FOR INCIDENT
MANAGEMENT DURING EMERGENCIES OR DISASTERS.

WHEREAS, the President in Homeland Security Directive (HSPD)-5, directed the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS), which would provide a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments to work together more effectively and efficiently to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size or complexity;

WHEREAS, the collective input and guidance from all Federal, State, local, and tribal homeland security partners has been, and will continue to be, vital to the development, effective implementation and utilization of a comprehensive NIMS;

WHEREAS, it is necessary and desirable that all Federal, State, local and tribal emergency agencies and personnel coordinate their efforts to effectively and efficiently provide the highest levels of incident management;

WHEREAS, to facilitate the most efficient and effective incident management Federal, State, local, and tribal organizations must utilize standardized terminology, standardized organizational structures, interoperable communications, consolidated action plans, unified command structures, uniform personnel qualification standards, uniform standards for planning, training, and exercising, comprehensive resource management, and designated incident facilities during emergencies or disasters;

WHEREAS, the NIMS standardized procedures for managing personnel, communications, facilities and resources will improve the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government's ability to utilize funding to enhance local agency readiness, maintain first responder safety and streamline incident management processes.

WHEREAS, the Incident Command System components of NIMS are already an integral part of various incident management activities throughout the Commonwealth, including current emergency management training programs; and

WHEREAS, the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks (9-11 Commission) recommended adoption of a standardized Incident Command System;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT:

Section 1. That the Preamble to this Resolution be and the same is incorporated herein.

Section 2. That the National Incident Management System (NIMS) be and hereby is established as the Lexington-Fayette County standard for incident management during emergencies and disasters.

Section 3 - That this Resolution shall become effective on the date of its passage.

PASSED URBAN COUNTY COUNCIL:

MAYOR */s/ Linda Gorton*

ATTEST:

CLERK OF URBAN COUNTY COUNCIL */s/ Abigail Allen*

PUBLISHED: J

Signatures

I have reviewed and accept the responsibilities listed in this EOP.

ESF 1 Transportation

LexTran

Printed Name: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

ESF 8 Health and Medical

Fayette County Health Department

Printed Name: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

ESF 11 Agriculture

Fayette County Extension Office

Printed Name: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Schools

Fayette County Public Schools

Printed Name: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

American Red Cross

Bluegrass Chapter

Printed Name: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Introduction

The following methodology was used in preparation of this plan:

- A. Lexington Fayette Division of Emergency Management (DEM) is the lead emergency planning agency that developed the basic planning policies, guidelines, and Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
- B. The EOP is maintained and updated by DEM. This is completed in accordance with KRS Chapter 39, KAR 109, and guidelines from the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management (KYEM) and FEMA CPG 101 guidance.
- C. The EOP is adopted by resolution of the Lexington Fayette Urban County Council.
- D. This EOP has been reviewed and concurred by all the lead ESF agencies.
- E. The plan is distributed to all executive staff, available to all Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff, support staff, and upon request to appropriate agencies. The plan is also available on the DEM website and at all the local libraries.
- F. The EOP outlines primary organizational structure, roles, and responsibilities of partner agencies.
- G. Each Emergency Support Function (ESF) was drafted through focused planning sessions and reviewed by the primary agency.
- H. The recovery and mitigation sections were drafted by DEM in consultation with responsible partner agencies.
- I. The plan is supported by an All-Hazards Mitigation Strategy, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and independent agency plans, and the State EOP.
- J. Each lead and supporting agency is required to develop, update, and distribute operational procedures, ensure consistency with the EOP, and define specific internal procedures.
- K. The EOP will be updated as changes occur or according to state requirements.

This document is the EOP for Lexington Fayette, Kentucky and serves as a framework to enable Lexington Fayette to prepare to manage hazards that threaten the lives and property of the citizens, businesses, and visitors in our community. It is an all-hazards plan and is designed to ensure coordinated and effective emergency action by all elements of our community by outlining their responsibilities in advance of such situations as natural and man-made disasters, acts of terrorism and enemy attack, civil disobedience, and other disruptive emergencies. This community must be prepared for the possibility that a disaster of a magnitude beyond the normal day-to-day capability of regular government abilities can strike Lexington Fayette at any time. The EOP provides

the outline by which Lexington Fayette governmental units, volunteer agencies, and the public will operate to reduce the destruction that such disasters can create.

This plan is designed to bring together government officials, industry, commerce, nongovernmental organizations, and the citizenry of Lexington Fayette to work together as one team for the protection of our county, our neighboring counties, our region, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The first priority will always be to save lives. The second priority is protection of the environment. The third priority is mitigation of damage to property. Strong and effective emergency planning, preparation, response, and recovery require participation and responsibilities from all facets of the community at each and every level. Each of these elements has specific responsibilities and obligations in emergency planning, emergency preparation, emergency response, and recovering from emergency events.

The Lexington Fayette Urban County Government (LFUCG) has the responsibility and obligation to work together on behalf of our citizenry and those individuals that work in and visit our county to mitigate or lessen the possible impact of these conditions by emergency planning, advance preparation, coordinated response, and recovery. Every official within the LFUCG has both a responsibility to be familiar with the contents of this plan and to ensure that personnel under their charge are prepared in advance to meet the responsibilities contained within this plan. Equally important is the responsibility of industries, commerce, and nongovernmental organizations to their members and their community to conduct emergency planning which provides for warning and emergency procedures within their places of business and to assist the community with available resources. Each citizen has the responsibility and obligation to seek instructions and assistance in emergency situations, to plan, prepare, and design personal courses of action in advance of emergency situations and to provide aid to those people around them.

An annual review of the EOP will be undertaken by the DEM Director and those agencies and departments having emergency assignments. The DEM Director will ensure that a list of all plan holders is maintained at the DEM 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, sexual orientation, age, or disability.

Lexington Fayette 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 Lexington Fayette's emergency and disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation program. This includes both governmental and nongovernmental 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 is adopted until modified by executive order.

Lexington Fayette has a major responsibility and obligation in emergency planning, preparation, response, and recovery. Each of us individually has a major responsibility and obligation in emergency planning, preparation, response, and recovery whether we are a government official, a citizen, an employee, or a visitor in this county. Emergency situations affect each of us in a variety of ways and at a variety of levels. Assuming our responsibilities and our obligations to our community, our families, and our places of work and business, and to those around us, we become one team with the mission to protect our homes and community.

Purpose

The purpose of this plan is the development of an EOP that is well organized, logical, easy to understand, and is designed to do the following:

- A. Reduce the loss of life and property of Lexington Fayette County residents, property owners, businesses, and visitors due to natural, technological, and/or man-made disasters.
- B. Provide an efficient and comprehensive structure that is compliant with the National Incident Management system.
- C. Manage emergency operations within Lexington Fayette by coordinating the use of available governmental, private, industrial, civic, and volunteer resources.
- D. Assist Lexington Fayette in recovering from emergency situations through an immediate and coordinated restoration and rehabilitation of affected persons and properties.

Scope

The scope of the Lexington Fayette EOP is county-wide. The plan, which is multi-use in nature, will be enacted whenever the resources of any singular entity are exhausted and Memoranda of Agreements with other entities must be enacted and/or the coordination of a multi-agency or jurisdictional approach is required to meet the demands of an incident or accident.

The plan will also:

- A. Establish official policies, program strategies, and planning assumptions for disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.
- B. Provide an all-hazard organizational structure for emergency operations.
- C. Provide basic direction and control for all levels of a disaster, to establish a consistent and unified approach to emergency management operations.
- D. Assign specific functional responsibilities to the appropriate local departments and agencies in LFUCG, groups from the private sector, and volunteer organizations and define the means of coordinating municipal, state, and federal partners to achieve the maximum utilization of available resources.

Structure

The EOP consists of the following components:

- A. **Basic Plan:** Describes the purpose, scope, situations, assumptions, hazard analysis, concept of operations, plan management, and authorities of Lexington Fayette agencies in response to an incident.
- B. **Emergency Support Functions (ESF):** Delineates primary and supporting agencies' concept of operations, roles, and responsibilities.
- C. **Emergency Resource List:** This list is electronic and accessible through a website.
- D. **Support Plans:** Provide additional information necessary for an informed and managed response to events.
- E. **Incident Specific Plans:** Provide additional information that is specific to a particular incident that may require additional response activities or resources than a typical disaster.
- F. **Administrative Supplements:** Includes a list of acronyms/abbreviations, terms and definitions, a compendium of emergency authorities and directives, which serve as points of reference and information for the users.

Authorities

The EOP is based upon the following:

- A. Presidential Executive Order 11795
- B. Governor of Kentucky Executive Orders 96-1120
- C. Public Laws 81-920, 93-288, 92-385, 91-606, 93-24, 93-234, 94-68, 96-511, 99-499, 100-707, and 101-121
- D. Kentucky Revised Statutes Chapter 39 A-F, latest Revision
- E. National Response Framework, latest revision
- F. Presidential Homeland Security Directives 1-12
- G. Local Executive order signed, latest revision
- H. LFUCG Charter
- I. LFUCG Code of Ordinances

There are other federal regulations that must be considered when enacting this EOP and the activities associated with emergency response. These are listed in Appendix A.

Situations and Assumptions

In the development of this plan, the following were considered:

A. Situations:

1. A disaster may occur with little or no warning, and may escalate rapidly.
2. Disaster effects may extend beyond county boundaries and many areas of the state may experience casualties, property loss, disruption of normal life support systems, and loss of regional, economic, physical, and social infrastructures.
3. Emergency response personnel may become casualties and experience damage to their homes and personal property. They will themselves be "victims" of the disaster.
4. Disasters differ in character by magnitude, severity, duration, onset, distribution, area affected, frequency, and probability thereby increasing the difficulty of plan development.
5. All organizations in Lexington Fayette will continue to respond to disaster events using SOPs until effective inter- and intra-organizational communications deterioration occurs, involvement of multiple response agencies becomes essential, and/or internal resources are exhausted.
6. The emergency management command and control structure in Kentucky is based on a bottom-up approach to response and recovery of resource allocation to the Lexington Fayette EOC, to other local jurisdictions via mutual aid, to the Commonwealth EOC, and to the federal government with each level exhausting its resources prior to elevation to the next level.
7. Disaster support from agencies outside the county, especially federal, may take 72 hours or more to arrive.
8. Effective disaster preparedness requires continual public awareness and education programs so citizens will take appropriate action.
9. Evacuation and shelter strategies must be based on citizen cooperation, best-available shelter options until the shelter deficit can be reduced, and a regional approach to evacuation decision-making is effectively implemented.
10. Convergent groups of responders, public, and outside resources hinder the local effort. This includes traffic congestion, unsolicited supplies and donations, and extra strain on degraded lifelines and facilities.
11. There may be competition among citizens and communities for scarce resources.

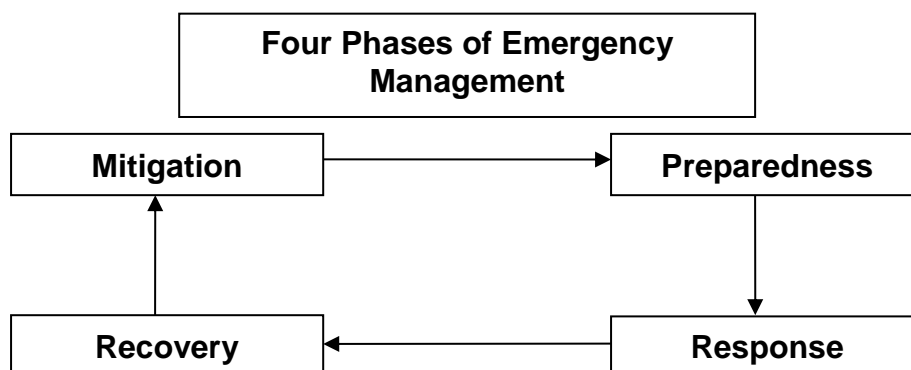
12. Given limited transportation capacity, a large vulnerable regional population, and a shelter deficit, evacuation time may be insufficient to meet clearance time thresholds for regional evacuations.
13. Some form of inter- and intra-county communications is available including communications with the Commonwealth EOC.

B. Assumptions:

1. DEM is the lead emergency planning agency that has developed basic planning policies, guidelines, and the EOP.
2. The Mayor of Lexington Fayette will declare a local State of Emergency in consultation with the DEM Director.
3. The EOP is maintained by DEM and is updated in accordance with KRS Chapter 39 and guidelines from KYEM.
4. The EOP is distributed to all EOC staff, support staff, and upon request to appropriate agencies, and is available on www.bereadylexington.com and in the local libraries.
5. The EOP outlines primary organizational structure, roles, and responsibilities of all partner agencies.
6. Each ESF has been developed through planning sessions and continually reviewed by the primary agency.
7. Each lead and supporting agency is required to develop, update, and distribute operational procedures and ensure consistency with the EOP and define specific internal procedures.
8. The EOP will be updated as changes occur or according to state and federal requirements.
9. The DEM Director will act for the Mayor to coordinate incident response by and between all county/local agencies in conformance with KRS Chapter 39B.
10. Local resources will be made available to respond to incidents affecting any area of the county.
11. 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.
12. The federal government will provide funds and assistance to areas of the county that have been declared major disaster areas by the President.
13. Emergencies will occur that will require multiple agency coordination.

14. Local agencies assigned to emergency response have existing emergency plans and procedures, their own agency standard operating guidelines, and training to create and follow tactical strategies in the field.
15. Response and recovery efforts are often hampered by equipment and/or facility damage, communications failure, inclement weather, responder injury or death, and other limiting factors that are unpredictable.
16. Local resources, including personnel, are finite and will become limited and scarce as events move from the response phase, to the sustainability phase, to the recovery phase.
17. The United States is vulnerable to an enemy attack employing conventional or nuclear weapons and chemical or biological agents. Piloted or un-piloted aircraft, missiles, or submarines may deliver these weapons.
18. Sabotage and terrorism could be promoted to disrupt response efforts.
19. Civil unrest may require intervention by local and state agencies.
20. Assistance will be needed for major events lasting more than 48-72 hours.
21. Assistance will be available from KYEM and from other state, regional, and federal agencies through Memoranda of Agreement or Understanding and local declarations of disaster or emergency.
22. Executing the EOP and implementing pre-determined guidelines will save lives and reduce damage to the environment and to property.
23. LFUCG 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.

Phases of Emergency Management



There are many common features of technological and natural disasters and terrorist attacks, suggesting that many of the same management strategies can apply to all

emergencies. The comprehensive management of emergency situations occur in four phases.

As illustrated above, the phases of emergency management are interconnected and do not operate in a vacuum from one another.

Preparedness Phase

Preparedness comprises the normal readiness and preparedness operations to select and train staff and emergency response personnel, develop operations plans, equip an EOC, and develop procedures and skills to effectively respond to emergencies and disasters. Preparedness also includes 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.

Preparedness also includes education for the public on the plan and individual responsibilities.

Response Phase

Response encompasses activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident, which includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of EOPs and execution of incident mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes.

Recovery Phase

The objective of the Recovery Phase is to return the impacted community to as 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 uncommon for this period to take 5 years or more. 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, provide the following:

- A. Identify needs and define resources.
- B. Provide housing and promote restoration.
- C. Address long-term care and treatment of affected persons.
- D. Implement additional measures for community restoration.
- E. Incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible.
- F. Evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned.

G. Develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Mitigation Phase

Mitigation is the cornerstone of emergency management and consists of the continuing 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 on-going 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 educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

Community Profile

The City of Lexington developed from a campsite established in 1775 and was named after the opening battle of the Revolutionary War. In 1781, the Virginia Legislature ratified the establishment of a town, and in 1792, Kentucky became the fifteenth state. Lexington was selected as the temporary state capitol. It was formally incorporated as a city in 1832. In 1972, the community voted to merge its city and county governments; this merger became effective in January 1974. Currently, the government format consists of a Mayor and The Urban County Council – the legislative branch of the Lexington Fayette Urban County Government (LFUCG). The Urban County Council holds the power to establish budgets, set policy and levy taxes, subject to limits set by the Charter and state laws. It consists of 12 Council District members and 3 At-Large members.

Lexington Fayette is located in the heart of central Kentucky's Bluegrass Region. The terrain is rolling hills with some deep streambeds. Principal streams are the Kentucky River and Elkhorn Creek. Lexington Fayette, for the most part, is in the geographic area of the upland plains and does not have any significant streams with wide floodplains in the urban area. It has five hundred sixty miles of creeks that are tributaries draining into the Kentucky River located at the southeast border of the county. Lexington Fayette has nine watersheds, seven of which are located within the Urban Service Area (LFUCG provides sewer, garbage pickup, streetlights).

Most of Lexington Fayette's 283 square miles lies within the Inner Bluegrass Physiographic Region. The urban core encompasses 75.9 square miles, which includes most of the 325,000 people living in Lexington Fayette. The area is characterized by gently rolling hills, fertile soils and slow moving streams. Broad, undulating, upland plains give way to wide, nearly level land along stream bottomlands.

The other region, the Hills of the Bluegrass, covers only a small area in the southeastern part of the county and includes the tributaries that are adjacent to the Kentucky River. The landscape in this area is characterized by highly dissected, long and narrow ridge tops, and moderately steep to very steep hillsides. The Palisades at the Kentucky River are limestone cliffs of 200 feet or greater. There is little elevation

change over most of the county, except in the Hills of the Bluegrass, which has a fluctuation of some 400 feet. For the most part, the areas located in the Hills of the Bluegrass Region are not well suited for cultivation or large-scale development. These areas should be reserved for very low-density development unless innovative environmental and site design elements are created and implemented.

Transportation in and out of the area includes a regional airport called Blue Grass Airport, three railway companies (Norfolk Southern Railway, CSX, and R.J. Corman Railroad Group), and Greyhound Bus Lines. Lexington Fayette includes approximately 1,172 miles of urban county and state maintained roads.

Twenty-four (24) fire stations are located strategically throughout the county. The Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government authorized strength is 597 for the Division of Fire and 633 for the Division of Police.

Population Composition

The population breakdown is as follows: 323 780 (2020)

- Males: 158,700 (49.0%)
- Females: 165,178 (51.0%)
- Median resident age 34.3 years
- White alone: 239,996 (74.9 %)
- Black alone: 46,844 (14.6 %)
- Hispanic: 22,671 (7.2%)
- Asian alone: 12, 004 (3.7%)
- Two or more races: 9,945 (3.10%)
- Language: 23% of the population speaks a language other than English at home. The top five languages are Spanish, Swahili, Arabic, Nepalese, Japanese
- Veterans: 15,468 (6.1% of the population)
- Poverty: 16.8% of the population is below the poverty line
- Elderly: 12.6% of the population is older than 65
- Other high risk: 4.8% of the population is in various facilities such as dormitories, prisons, nursing homes, hospitals, group homes, etc.
- Children: 20.9% of the population are children under the age of 18
- Education:
 - 3.73 % of the population has less than a 9th grade education
 - 92.5 % of the population has high school or higher
 - 45 % of the population has a Bachelor's degree or higher
 - 20 % of the population has a graduate or professional degree
- Disability: 11.3% of the total population has a disability of some kind

Housing Units

The 2019 estimates shows Lexington Fayette as having a total of 141,653 housing units, with 129,784 of those being occupied and 11, 869 being vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 54 % are owner-occupied and 46% were renter-occupied. 93.6 % of households have a computer and 86.7% have an internet service.

Institutional Housing

- The Lexington Fayette Detention Center has a maximum authorized population of 1,268 inmates.
- Blackburn Maximum security: 594 inmates
- FMC Federal medical center minimum security satellite camp: 1,489 inmates

Household Utility Sources

The following utilities (including electric, sanitation, water, and natural gas) provide services to households and businesses in Lexington Fayette. Complete and detailed information on utility providers is on file at the EOC:

- Electric: Kentucky Utilities, Clark Energy, Bluegrass Energy
- Sewage: Lexington Fayette Urban County Government
- Gas: Columbia Gas and various propane services
- Water: Kentucky American Water Company
- TV: Spectrum, Direct TV, Dish, Mediacom, Metronet
- Internet: Windstream, Spectrum, AT&T, Metronet, Verizon, DVI Connected, QX Networking Internet, Mediacom
- Phone: Landline: Windstream
Cell: Verizon, AT&T, Sprint, T-Mobile

Foreign Language Distribution:

- According to 2010-2020 data from the Fayette County Public Schools (FCPS), the number of foreign language students in Fayette County grew by 137%, increasing from 3,195 in 2010 to 7,568 as reported in February 2020. Together with data from UK Health Care and FCPS, 196 foreign languages are spoken in Fayette County in that same time period.
- According to the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 2019 5-year data (margin of error is at least 10% of the total value according to ACS), Fayette has a total population of 323,152. An estimated 17% of children between 5-17 years old are English only. Adults are estimated at 12%. 10.2% are foreign born and very diverse. 11% are from Europe, 38% from Asia, 13% from Africa, 36% from Latin America, 2% from Canada and Mexico (North America).
- Based upon a 10% rule of 'children 5-17 to total population of LEP (Limited English Proficiency)', the top 10 language groups in FCPS learning English include:
 - Spanish - close to 40,000 estimated total population in Fayette County
 - Swahili - close to 6,000 LEP with some low literacy rate
 - Arabic - over 4,000 LEP
 - Nepali (likely Nepali/ Bhutanese refugees) - close to 3,000 LEP with some low literacy rate
 - Japanese - 2,540 LEP
 - French -2500 LEP

- Chinese Mandarin - 2050 LEP
- Kinyarwanda - 1200 LEP with low literacy rate
- Korean - 820 LEP
- Portuguese - 630 total LEP

Bridge Vulnerability

There are 194 bridges in Lexington Fayette. Four are railroad bridges and six have railroad service under them. The Major bridges are

- I-75 & I-64 bridges splits
- I-75 bridge at Richmond Rd
- I 75 bridge at Man O' War Blvd
- I 75 bridge at Winchester Rd
- I-75 bridge at Paris Pike
- Kentucky River Clays Ferry Bridge

Educational Facilities

Educational facilities are located throughout Lexington Fayette County. Specific information and mapped locations are contained in WebEOC, Schools Emergency Resource List (ERL), Implementing Guidelines, and SOPs located in the EOC.

- Higher Education
 - University of Kentucky FT enrollment: 29,465
 - Bluegrass Community and Technical College FT enrollment: 10,952
 - Transylvania University FT enrollment: 978
 - Sullivan University: 950
 - Commonwealth Baptist College 650
 - There are other schools of higher learning that come and go from year to year
- Fayette County Public Schools
 - Elementary schools: 37
 - Middle schools: 12
 - High schools: 6
 - Technical centers: 3
 - Other academic and alternative programs: 10
- Student population
 - Grades K-5: 18,219
 - Grades 6-8: 9,833
 - Grades 9-12: 12,661
 - Other (preschool & over 18): 646
 - Total students enrolled: 41,359
 - Special programs & alternative schools: 1,492 (included in K-12 counts above)
- Private Schools
 - 36 total enrollment 6,845

- 27 Preschools
- 25 Elementary schools
- 8 High schools
- Childcare Facilities: approximately 240 licensed facilities but this number changes frequently.

Health and Medical Facilities

Lexington Fayette has ten hospitals, one of which is a Level 1 trauma center, a psychiatric hospital, a veteran's facility, and a rehabilitation facility. There are 19 long-term care facilities, one health department, a regional blood center, and numerous other facilities that provide some level of medical care. As appropriate, the following health and medical facilities, and facilities with significant access and functional needs populations, participate in Lexington Fayette emergency response and/or in training exercises:

- University of Kentucky Medical Center - Level 1 trauma center: 724 beds
- University of Kentucky - Good Samaritan Hospital: 222 beds (including 31 mental health beds)
- St Joseph Hospital: 446 beds
- St Joseph East Hospital: 217 beds
- Baptist Health Hospital: 434 Beds
- Veterans Administration Hospital:
 - Cooper: 182 beds a primary care center
 - Leestown: 91 beds (31 long term care and 30 resident/rehab beds)

There are four other hospitals in Lexington Fayette, as follows:

- Encompass Health Cardinal Hill Rehabilitation Hospital : Hospital 158 Beds, SNF 76 beds
- Shriners Hospitals for Children: No beds, partnership with UK, may provide supplies and staff.
- Eastern State Hospital: 196 beds
- The Ridge: 110 beds

There are 18 long-term care facilities, numerous assisted living and personal care home. There are 10 retirement facilities, and 3 Adult Day Care

Lexington Fayette County Health Department (LFCHD)

The LFCHD provides a wide range of public health and comprehensive primary care services to residents of Lexington Fayette and surrounding areas. This continuity of medical care, with the comprehensive public activities to promote health, prevent illness, and reduce injuries.

LFCHD main areas of focus include:

- Communicable disease control
- Emergency preparedness
- Health promotion

Examples include:

- Birth / death record
- Disease control
- Education programs for HIV/AIDS, diabetes, nutrition, etc.
- Restaurant inspections
- Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) / Kentucky Child Health Insurance Program (KCHIP)
- School nursing services
- Development of emergency response procedures, establishment of sheltering locations, and establishing protocols for mass vaccinations.

HealthFirst Bluegrass and Bluegrass Community Health Center are federally qualified health center that provides care and services from physicians, nurse practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, and social workers.

Kentucky Blood Center

Kentucky Blood Center (KBC) is a nonprofit community blood center serving more than 60 counties in eastern and central Kentucky and nearly 70 hospitals and clinics. KBC has donor centers in Lexington, Pikeville, and Somerset and has mobile blood collection crews that travel throughout the service area every day.

Vulnerable Populations

Some populations in the community share common characteristics that make them more susceptible to hazards. Two such groups are the elderly and low-income populations. These groups are vulnerable because of financial constraints, a lack of available resources and services, and insufficient public awareness of their situations. Because of this, they often find it difficult to advocate for, or provide for all of their needs themselves, and so must rely on others for at least some support services. Location can also be a common characteristic that can make a population more susceptible to hazards than others.

Access and Functional Needs Population

DEM maintains a database of access and functional needs persons. Members of the community voluntarily submit information to be included in the database. In addition, this information is provided to police, fire, and health department for planning and everyday emergency response.

Access and Functional Needs is defined as persons who may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to:

maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; who live in institutionalized settings; who are elderly; who are children; who are from diverse cultures; who have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking; or who are transportation disadvantaged. Examples are: persons who use wheelchairs, are diabetic, restricted to oxygen, legally deaf, legally blind, suffer from a chronic condition that would require additional assistance or supervision during extreme circumstances, women who are pregnant, people who have substance abuse concerns.

This list may also include populations that are non-English speaking and those that have transportation needs for evacuation purposes. Approximately 23% of the Lexington Fayette population is non-English speaking.

Industry, Business, and Agriculture

- Industry

DEM maintains a listing of major employers in the county along with contact information and locations. The top five sectors of non-agricultural work in Lexington Fayette are:

- Service industry
- Retail trade
- Manufacturing
- Construction
- Government

- Major Employers in Lexington Fayette County these numbers are fluid and will change periodically.

○ University of Kentucky	16,743
○ Fayette County Public Schools	6,327
○ Lexington Fayette Urban County Government	2,938
○ Amazon	2,700
○ Conduent	2,500
○ Veterans Medical Center	2,000
○ Baptist Healthcare System, Inc	2,100
○ Catholic One Health	1,847
○ Lexmark International Inc. Global Headquarters	1,500
○ Lockheed Martin	1,100
○ Lexington Clinic	1,200
○ UPS	836
○ Link Belt Construction	750
○ Webasto Roof Systems	660
○ Valvoline	650

- Agriculture

The agriculture industry in Lexington Fayette is an important part of the economic well-being of the community. It ranks first in total agriculture receipts sold and second in total agriculture, receipts produced in Kentucky. A large portion of the industry is comprised of livestock, both equine and beef cattle, with equine being the larger of the two.

Lexington Fayette is home to Kentucky Horse Park, Keeneland Race Course, Fasig-Tipton equine sales facilities, and Blue Grass Stockyards. A large portion of the land area in Lexington Fayette is used for pasture or forage production with tobacco and grain (including corn, soybeans, and wheat) being produced.

2017 Statistics:

- Number of farms: 622
- Land acres: 114,857
- Average size per farm: 184 acres
- Market value of products sold: \$215,519,000
 - Crops: 5.9%
 - Livestock, poultry & products: 94.1%
- Percent of family farms: 66.7%
- Income from agritourist & recreational services: \$4,569,000

- Tourism

Tourism is a significant part of Lexington Fayette's economy. Lexington Fayette's status as the "horse capital of the world" has brought national and international recognition to the central Bluegrass Region, which has helped boost the tourism and hospitality industry. Traveling just a few miles outside of Lexington, one can experience the city's beautiful horse farms and greenery. Residents can tour farms on the Horse Country tour and see famous horses, the 1,200 acre Kentucky Horse Park, the Thoroughbred Training Center, Keeneland Race Course, and more.

Lexington is also located in the heart of Bourbon country and the world-famous Kentucky Bourbon Trail. The Bourbon tourism industry has garnered roughly 2.5 million visitors over the last five years. Lexington is also home to multiple arts, entertainment and recreation facilities.

Lexington is a modern city with a rich history. There are many museums celebrating Lexington's past, such as the Alexander T. Hunt Civil War Museum and the Mary Todd Lincoln House, as well as modern art galleries and interactive museums, such as the Explorium Children's Museum, a science-based interactive experience for children. Among the city's fascinating places is the Headley-Whitney Museum, which houses an eclectic collection of rare bibelots and jewel-encrusted boxes, oriental porcelain, and tapestries. The University of Kentucky Art Museum has a diverse permanent collection and has been the site of many special national shows, including the Armand Hammer Collection. At Transylvania University, the Morlan Gallery hosts a range of traveling exhibitions.

Lexington is home to the Moon Dance at Midnight Pass Amphitheater, which hosts live music, films, community events, and plays. The Otis A. Singletary Center for the Arts at the University of Kentucky annually presents a wide range of nationally and internationally recognized performers, faculty music groups, artists, and a theater department.

The lively arts community in the Bluegrass offers an endless selection of dance, theater, and musical opportunities ranging from barbershop quartets to African and modern dance; there is even a performing guitar society. The Lexington Ballet Company promotes interest in classical ballet for both the public and school audiences. The Actors Guild of Lexington presents dynamic contemporary theater during its 10-play season. In addition, the beautifully renovated Lexington Opera House is the site of a season of Broadway productions provided by professional touring companies. Overall, the Bluegrass is home to several cultural arts programs including Lunch with the Arts, Big Band and Jazz Series, Summer Sunday Sessions, the Woodland Art Fair, the Shakespeare Festival, Ballet under the Stars, and the Woodland Jubilee Festival.

Lexington also hosts many cultural festivals celebrating its diversity. Since 1989, the Roots & Heritage Festival has grown into a month long cultural event and has earned recognition as one of the Top Twenty Events in the Southeast by the Southeast Tourism Society. Festival Latino de Lexington, sponsored by Lexington Parks and Recreation and area businesses, includes two days of live music, youth activities, cultural presentations, international booths, and authentic cuisine. Lexington also hosts a Pride Festival every year and has passed fairness ordinances.

The Legacy Trail opened to the public on September 12, 2010. The Legacy Trail is a twelve-mile long paved walking and biking trail leading from the Isaac Murphy Memorial Art Garden in the East End, and other areas in downtown, to the Kentucky Horse Park. The Legacy trail is a public art venue, a place to learn about our environment and our past, and a great way to simply get healthy and enjoy our beautiful countryside.

- Critical Facilities and Vulnerable Populations

Critical facilities are buildings and structures that provide essential services to a community that if damaged or destroyed would seriously affect the ability to respond and recover from a disaster. These include, but are not limited to, hospitals, fire and police stations, government offices, power stations, and wastewater facilities. Different critical facilities are at a higher risk for specific hazards as a result of their location in the County. Due to security concerns the complete list of Critical Facilities and their respective information, including maps, are controlled by EM and not available for public view.

- Vulnerable Populations

Some populations in the community share common characteristics that make them more susceptible to hazards. Two such groups are the elderly and low

income populations. These groups are vulnerable because of financial constraints, a lack of available resources and services, and insufficient public awareness of their situations. Because of this, they often find it difficult to advocate for, or provide for, all of their needs themselves and so must rely on others for at least some support services.

- **Disaster History**

In the past 25 years, Lexington Fayette County and DEM have experienced many emergencies and disasters. These disasters provided opportunities to gain very important practical knowledge and experience in managing such events. Some of these include flooding, major hazardous materials releases, tornadoes, ice and snowstorms, plane crash, anthrax threats, civil unrest, and many large venue events. The county has also provided mutual aid response to other counties in Kentucky and supported responses to major disasters outside the state of Kentucky. With these experiences, Lexington Fayette has come to understand the risks of terrorism and natural hazards. In the past four years, Lexington Fayette has held exercises on events including an airplane crash, chemical stockpile weapons release, H1N1, mass casualty, school shooting, severe weather (medical focus), earthquake, and other mini-tabletop drills. Lessons learned from both real events and from exercises are used to enhance training, planning, and response capabilities.

The following table represents past presidential declarations or significant events for natural disasters occurring from 1978 to 2018 in Lexington Fayette, including flooding, severe winter storms, severe storms, tornadoes, hail, ice, and snow. This list includes the date and what type of disaster(s) occurred:

Date	Hazards
2020-2021	COVID
03/2018	Train Derailment
03/2017	Straight-line winds
01/21-23/2016	Snow
03/04/2015	Snow
08/01/2014	Winds
05/11/2010	Severe Storms, Flooding,
02/05/2009	Severe Winter Storm, Flooding
01/28/2009	Severe Winter Storm
02/21/2008	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds, Flooding
06/10/2004	Flooding, Severe Storm, Tornado
03/14/2003	Flooding, Ice, Snow,
03/04/1997	Flooding
03/16/1994	Severe Weather, Freezing Rain, Sleet, Snow
02/24/1989	Severe Storms, Flooding
12/12/1978	Severe Storms & Flooding

Vulnerability and Hazard Analysis Assessment

Any hazard can occur at any time; however, historical data and mitigation studies show Lexington Fayette County to be more vulnerable to certain hazards than others. The most probable types of emergencies to occur are severe weather (flash floods, tornadoes, heavy snow, ice storms, and extreme hot or cold temperatures), hazardous materials releases, and transportation accidents. Therefore, planning and resources will focus on hazards, which pose the greater threat to vulnerable areas. Using the Average Annualized Loss model, LFUCG is able to predict which hazards will potentially occur more often as well as identify which hazards can cause the most damage on an annual basis. Reviewing the data demonstrates that the severe storms has the highest average annual cost potential at \$1,214,817 followed by severe winter storms (\$861,905), tornado (\$533,468), and flooding (\$107,762).

The following are the hazards that occur in Lexington Fayette in probability order, most probable to least probable.

A. Severe Weather

Lexington Fayette is susceptible to severe weather. It can be a combination of intense rain, high winds, lightening, tornadoes, flooding, snow and ice storm, and severe heat. Any of these severe weather events have the potential to cause damage to property and crops, and can result in injury or death.

1. Winter weather

A winter storm can range from moderate snow over a few hours to blizzard conditions with blinding wind-driven snow, sleet, and/or ice that lasts several days. Many winter storms are accompanied by low temperatures and blowing snow that can severely reduce visibility. A severe winter storm is an event that drops four or more inches of snow during a 12-hour period or six or more inches during a 24-hour span. All winter storms make driving and walking extremely hazardous. The aftermath of a winter storm can impact Lexington Fayette for days, weeks, or months.

The term "extreme cold" may or may not be associated with a winter storm. Generally, extreme cold events refer to a prolonged period of time (days) with extremely cold temperatures. An extreme cold event is defined by the National Weather Service as a single day of extreme or record-breaking day of sub-zero temperatures. Extended or single day extreme cold events can be hazardous to people and animals, and cause problems with buildings and transportation. Frostbite and hypothermia are both extreme cold-related impacts that result when individuals are exposed to extreme temperatures and wind chills, in many cases because of severe winter storms. Cold weather can also affect crops. In late spring or early fall, cold air outbreaks can damage or kill produce for farmers, as well as residential plants and flowers. A freeze occurs when the temperature drops below 32°F. Freezes and their effects are significant during the growing season. In addition, extreme cold temperatures can have adverse effects on transportation and

infrastructure. Buried water pipes can burst causing massive ice problems and loss of water pressure in metropolitan areas. This can also pose a variety of public health and public safety problems within the water systems. Energy consumption can rise significantly during extreme cold events causing stress to the utility grids and resources

2. Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms occur frequently and in some instances cause as much damage as a tornado. A severe thunderstorm may be accompanied by strong winds, hail, heavy rains, etc., which can produce considerable damage to buildings, streetlights, overhead electric lines, telephone lines, etc. Lightning is the most deadly phenomenon associated with thunderstorms resulting in numerous deaths each year.

Thunderstorms may also generate hail. Hailstorms may occur independently and generally cause more monetary damage than any other type of windstorm.

Thunderstorm conditions also favor the formation of tornadoes, adding significantly to the hazard potential of these locally severe storms.

a. Lightning

Lightning is an electrical discharge that results from the buildup of positive and negative charges within a thunderstorm. When the buildup becomes strong enough, lightning appears as a "bolt." This flash of light usually occurs within the clouds or between the clouds and the ground. A bolt of lightning reaches a temperature approaching 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit in a split second. The rapid heating and cooling of air near the lightning causes thunder. Lightning still accounts for approximately 150 injuries per year in the U.S.

Cloud to ground lightning can injure or kill people and destroy objects by direct or indirect means. Objects can either absorb or transmit energy. The absorbed energy can cause the object to explode, burn, or totally destruct.

b. Hail

Hail is precipitation in the form of spherical or irregular pellets of ice larger than 5 millimeters (0.2 inches) in diameter. Hail is a somewhat frequent occurrence associated with severe thunderstorms. Hailstones grow as ice pellets and are lifted by updrafts and collect super-cooled water droplets. As they grow, hailstones become heavier and begin to fall. Sometimes, they are caught by successively stronger updrafts and are re-circulated through the cloud growing larger each time the cycle is repeated

3. Flooding

Three types of flooding typically occur in Lexington Fayette, flash floods (urban), river basin floods, and sinkhole flooding.

a. Flash flooding

Flash flooding has occurred in all parts of Lexington Fayette as the result of excessive rainfall over short periods. This type of flooding is most common and has occurred in all months of the year but is more prevalent during the spring and summer months.

The history of flooding in Lexington Fayette County, including the severity, types and frequency, are detailed in the Lexington Fayette County Floodplain Management Plan (FPM). Lexington Fayette County participates in the Federal Emergency Management's National Flood Insurance Program and Community Rating System program. The current Class 7 rating provides qualifying property owners a 15% reduction in their flood insurance premiums.

b. Sinkhole flooding

Sinkhole flooding is a natural occurring event that usually follows the same storms that cause riverine flooding; therefore, it is often not recognized as karst-related.

Flood events will differ not only because of the amount of precipitation, but also because the drainage capacity of individual sinkholes can change, sometimes very suddenly, as the karst landscape evolves. Sinkholes can also flood when their outlets are clogged, preventing water from being carried away as fast as it flows in. Trash thrown into a sinkhole can clog its throat, as can soil eroded from fields and construction sites or a natural rock fall near the sinkhole's opening. Sometimes the conduit itself is too narrow because it has captured a larger drainage basin. Sinkholes flood more easily around development (roofs, parking lots, highways), which increases both the total runoff and the rapidity of runoff from a storm.

Another reason that sinkholes flood is due to back flooding, when discharge capacity of the entire karst conduit network is exceeded. Some up-gradient sinkholes that drain normally during the short, modest accumulation of storms may actually become springs that discharge water during prolonged rainfall.

Sinkhole flooding is one of the more impactful hazards because it affects private residences the most.

c. River flooding (least likely of the 3)

River flooding is the type of flooding that occurs along the Kentucky River and Elkhorn Creek.

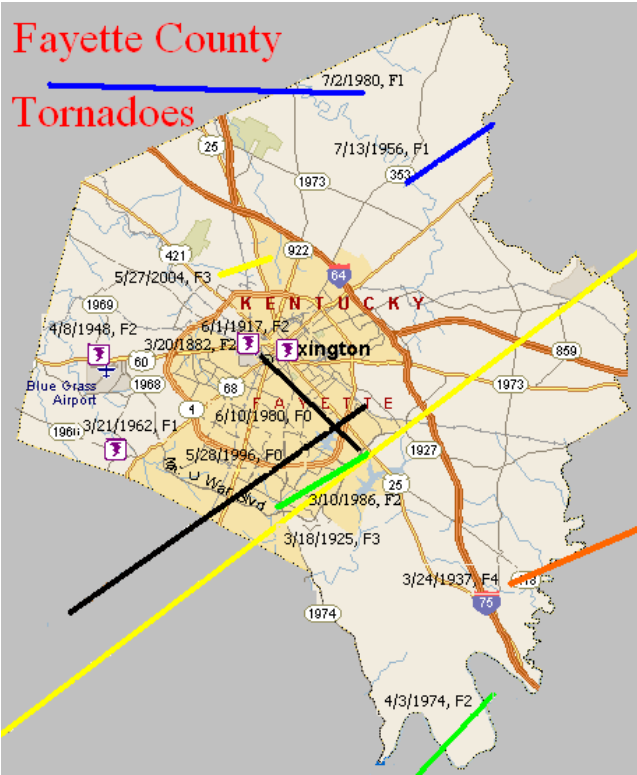
Topographical maps showing various low-lying areas in, around creeks and waterways, and in floodplain areas are maintained in the Lexington Fayette EOC and are part of our GIS layers.

4. Tornadoes

A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud. It is spawned by a thunderstorm (or sometimes because of a hurricane) and produced when cool air overrides a layer of warm air, forcing the warm air to rise rapidly. The damage from a tornado is a result of the high wind velocity (up to 250 mph) and wind-blown debris with paths that can be in excess of one mile wide and fifty miles long. Powerful tornadoes have lifted and moved objects weighting more than 300 tons a distance of 30 feet and tossed homes more than 300 feet. Peak months of tornado activity for Kentucky used to be April, May, and June but now extends into the fall. They tend to occur in the afternoons and evenings with over 80 percent of all tornado strikes between noon and midnight. Tornadoes may cause crop and property damage, power outages, environmental degradation, injury, and death.

Lexington Fayette County is located in the most severe wind zone (Zone IV, 250 mph) in the state. This signifies that the entire metropolitan area is highly vulnerable to tornadic weather. Previous tornadoes in Lexington Fayette County include:

Date	Intensity	Death/Injury
March 20 1882	F2	1 injury
June 1 1917	F2	3 injuries
March 18 1925	F3	2 deaths, 40 injuries
March 24 1948	F2	1 death, 4 injuries
July 13 1956	F2	
March 21 1962	F1	
April 3 1974	F2	
October 1, 1977	F1	
June 10, 1980	F1	
March 10, 1986	F2	20 injuries
May 18, 1995	F2	30 injuries
May 28, 1996	F0	
May 27, 2004	F3	6 injuries



5. Karst & Sinkholes

Karst is an area of irregular limestone in which erosion has produced fissures, sinkholes, underground streams, and caverns. A sinkhole is a natural depression in a land surface communicating with a subterranean passage, generally occurring in limestone regions and formed by solution or by collapse of a cavern roof. It is characterized by closed depressions or sinkholes, caves, and underground drainage. Impacts: Flooding, collapse, slumping or sagging

6. Drought

LFUCG experiences drought conditions due to heat, high winds, and low rainfall. Vulnerability will be according to severity of the drought, which depends upon the degree of moisture deficiency and the duration and the size of the affected area.

Although Lexington/Fayette County has ample water resources (surface and ground water), the region has experienced a moderate drought. Preventive measures have been and will continue to be implemented as future droughts threaten the water supply of Lexington Fayette County. Recent climate predictions indicate that droughts may continue to occur in the future. According to the Kentucky Climate Center, there have been four major recorded drought occurrences in Lexington/Fayette County since 1930.

B. Hazardous Materials

Lexington Fayette is at high risk for hazardous materials incidents from transportation accidents on Highways/Interstates or on the three railways that cross the county. There are facilities in Lexington Fayette that report to the KY Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and the Fayette Local Emergency Planning Committee (FLEPC) that they manufacture, store, or use one or more of the substances covered in Section 302, Title III of Public Law 99-499, Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of SARA. These facilities are listed in the latest version of the plan.

One of the most probable hazards in Lexington Fayette is the potential release of hazardous materials into the air, ground, water, and/or exposed populations. Hazardous materials include chemicals, biological agents, and radiation and can take the form of solids, liquids, or gases. Releases may be accidental or purposeful and may originate from transportation, industrial, residential, commercial, or agricultural use. Releases can occur anywhere in Lexington Fayette or contiguous counties.

Hazardous materials releases can have long-term or short-term impacts on the environment and can result in injuries, loss of life, and property damage. Additionally, these releases may severely disrupt traffic within the county and impede traffic flowing in and out of Lexington Fayette. A hazardous materials accident could have a significant negative impact on Lexington Fayette's economy, environment, property and citizens.

The proximity of storage and transport routes of hazardous materials to hospitals, schools, daycares, and critical infrastructure facilities pose one of the greatest risks in Lexington Fayette. Not only would critical structures themselves be affected but also, evacuation routes. Transport routes include the following:

1. Roadways

Many industrial components are transported via the extensive road network within the United States. This is true today with the increase of commercial vehicular traffic now moving goods via interstate routes rather than by rail.

The Kentucky Transportation Center (KYTC) completed an analysis and observations in 2018 for the FLEPC. The following are key observations:

- a. 515 different hazardous materials vehicles were recorded.
- b. A total of 534 hazardous materials were observed 106 of which were unique.
- c. 50 percent of the total hazardous material observations were Class 3 hazardous materials.

- d. The most common hazardous materials observed during the survey period were gasohol, gasoline, motor spirit, and petrol.
- e. 29% of the hazardous materials moved northbound on I-75 between the hours of noon and 1:00PM

2. Fixed Facilities

Numerous facilities handle, store, or use extremely hazardous substances and are required to submit SARA Tier II reports and Emergency plans annually. These reports are kept on file at DEM for FLEPC.

Two large bulk petroleum plants pose a significant risk to the surrounding neighborhoods. Exercises and drill are conducted with these facilities every 3 years.

Chemical munitions are stockpiled at the Blue Grass Army Depot (BGAD) in Madison County south of Lexington Fayette. These chemicals include nerve agents such as sulfur mustard and VX. The Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) is a partnership between FEMA and the U.S. Department of the Army which regulates response efforts. A release of a chemical agent traveling beyond the boundaries of BGAD could pose a threat to persons in Madison County and their environment. If it becomes necessary to evacuate Madison County residences, Lexington Fayette will act as a host county for evacuees. Under certain weather conditions and specific type of incident Lexington Fayette residents may also be at risk from exposure to a chemical relapse. This hazard is addressed in a separate CSEPP Incident Specific Plan.

As a result of these hazards, the Division of Fire and Emergency Services (FES) has a level A trained hazardous materials response team and is a major component of the Bluegrass Emergency Response Team (BERT).

3. Pipelines

Lexington Fayette has major underground pipelines that can present fire and hazardous materials situations.

Pipelines of 6" to 36" carry natural gas and petroleum products across Lexington Fayette. Detailed maps and information on pipelines and companies are kept in the EOC.

C. Utility Disruptions

1. Natural Gas, Electric, and Power:

Lexington Fayette depends upon a steady and adequate supply of energy in the forms of natural gas, electricity, gasoline, propane, and home heating oil. The disruption of any of these energy supplies for a significant period of time could cause loss of life, property damage, and economic costs.

2. Sewer and Water

Disruption of water supplies can result from drought, mechanical failure, and/or pollution, and can result in health hazards, property damage, voluntary conservation efforts, water advisories, and mandatory water usage restrictions. Disruption of sewer service can result from mechanical failure, power failure, and /or flooding, and can result in health hazards, property damage, and water pollution.

D. Transportation

DEM has facilitated a plan of action to address road closures on Interstates I-75 and I-64. This comprehensive plan entails cooperation from officials and agencies in surrounding counties, Kentucky State Police, and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. The plan details the roles, responsibilities, and expectations of all agencies in road closure situations. There is a great potential for serious transportation accidents in Lexington Fayette. They may cause serious injuries, fatalities, property and environmental damage, disrupt traffic flow, and possibly an impact to goods and services delivery.

1. Roadways

Major transportation routes are I-75, I-64, Man-O-War Boulevard, New Circle Road, Richmond Road, Winchester Road, Paris Pike, Georgetown Road, Newtown Pike, Leestown Road, Versailles Road, Harrodsburg Road, Tates Creek Road, and Nicholasville Road. Lexington Fayette includes approximately 1,172 miles of urban county and state maintained roads.

Greyhound Bus Lines and the Lexington Transit Authority also serve the county.

2. Railways

Despite the predominance of road transportation, hazardous materials are transported via rail. The three rail systems that run through Lexington Fayette are Norfolk Southern Railway, CSX, and R.J. Corman Railroad Group.

Railways primarily in the downtown area, but most significantly, throughout numerous residential areas. In the case of a derailment, there is a possibility for loss of life and extensive property damage.

3. Aircraft

Aircraft risk for Lexington Fayette lies in its proximity to Blue Grass Airport. Many neighborhoods and businesses are in the flight path of arriving and departing aircraft.

Blue Grass Airport operates 7,000 and 4,000 foot runways. Many small private aircraft land and depart at this airport.

E. Civil Disturbances / Domestic Terrorism

Civil Disturbance: An incident which disrupts a community and requires intervention to maintain public safety is a civil disturbance. Examples are demonstrations, riots, strikes, public nuisances, and criminal activities.

In the United States, protesters and anarchists tend to practice civil disturbance at large, scheduled peaceful gatherings such as marches or world and global meetings. Their activities can involve disruption of events, resistance, and rejection of control and authority. Modern groups are well-organized, using command centers, tactical communications, and the internet for planning and operations. Control of the incident requires police forces trained and experienced in the Incident Command System and riot control. Effects of civil disturbance can include injury to participants and spectators and property damage. Generally, populations of more than 100,000 are vulnerable to civil disturbances

Domestic terrorism: Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups to further ideological goals stemming from domestic influences, such as those of a political, religious, social, racial, or environmental nature.

Terrorist threats have evolved from large-group conspiracies toward lone-offender attacks. These individuals often radicalize online and mobilize to violence quickly. Without a clear group affiliation or guidance, lone offenders are challenging to identify, investigate, and disrupt.

F. National Security Threats

National security events that potentially threaten Kentucky may occur. Such events can require mobilization of local personnel and resources.

Lexington Fayette is not a target in the event of nuclear war. It could be subjected to radioactive fallout because of an attack on other areas of the U.S. or another country. During a major conventional war, Lexington Fayette might be affected by national economic controls, including rationing.

If a disaster is in the United States, or an overseas conflict involving conventional weapons results in a large amount of casualties, the U.S. government can activate the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). Lexington Fayette is the coordinating center for this region and would be a reception center. It would coordinate triage, transport, and treatment for injured persons. NDMS may be activated if a disaster caused major damage to medical facilities in Lexington Fayette.

G. Terrorism (all types)

Lexington Fayette is the urban center of central and eastern Kentucky. It is located at the crossroads of two major interstates and is served by a regional airport, three railroad companies, and a bus line. In addition to the easy access these transportation options provide, Lexington Fayette has a number of locations

that may be considered potential targets. While the probability of terrorism or an incident involving WMD in Lexington Fayette is low, the potential for a terrorist act causing great destruction is high.

H. Earthquake

An earthquake is a sudden, rapid shaking of the Earth caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the Earth's surface. Earthquakes strike suddenly and without warning. Earthquakes can occur at any time of the year and at any time of the day or night. Earthquakes in the central or eastern United States affect much larger areas than earthquakes of similar magnitude in the western United States. Earthquakes can be experienced in any part of Kentucky, putting Kentucky's entire population and building stock at risk.

Lexington Fayette County is on and near numerous fault lines. There is a moderate risk of minor earthquake activity within this region at any time. Specific damages from an earthquake in Lexington Fayette County would vary greatly depending on the magnitude of the earthquake and the location of its epicenter. The I-75 Kentucky River Bridge, the KAWC pipeline to Richmond Road, and a major natural gas pipeline are all on faults.

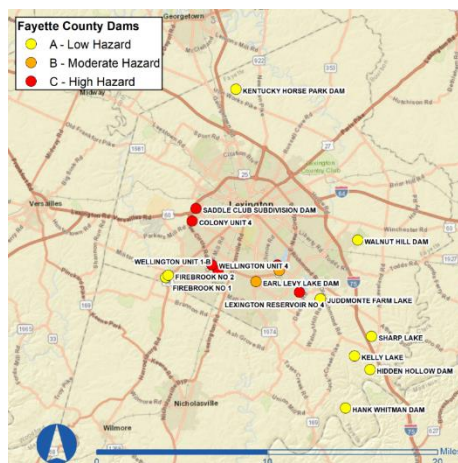
The damage in Lexington from a quake on the New Madrid fault is expected to be minor. The impact will be on the disruption of natural gas and petroleum pipelines which originate in western Kentucky, transportation of goods, and the influx of medical and evacuated persons.

I. Criminal Acts

As with any city-county this size, acts of violence and other crimes occur year round. Depending on the crime, such acts can cause many injuries and deaths and/or cost government and businesses significant amounts of money.

J. Dam Failures

There are 17 dams within the County. The following map demonstrates the 17 locations and classes of all dams in the LFUCG area.



Outside of Lexington Fayette, two dams have the potential to affect the county. The Dix Dam is a dam on the Dix River located between Mercer and Garrard County, Kentucky. It was constructed to generate hydroelectricity and prevent flooding of the Kentucky River but is better known for creating Herrington Lake. When the dam was built in 1927 it was the largest rock filled dam in the world and still holds a large capacity of water and therefore poses a large risk if it were to fail to the south side of Lexington Fayette.

K. Fire

Fires occur frequently in Lexington Fayette and can cause multiple injuries, fatalities, and significant property damage.

Communications

The need to ensure that first responders can communicate with one another when needed is vital in our efforts to keeping our community safe. Communications consist of both voice interoperability and data interoperability. Interoperability is the principle that different systems are compatible and able to work together. Voice interoperability is the ability for public safety officials to share information via voice signals on demand, in real time when needed, and as authorized. Data interoperability is the ability of public safety officials to share information via data signals on demand, in real time when needed, and as authorized. The use of mobile data communications in the roadside environment is the fastest emerging technology tool to assist first responders.

On a daily basis, communications occur through a variety of methods in Lexington Fayette. Some of these methods include the following:

- A. E911, located at the Public Safety Operations Center, is the 24-hour warning point for Lexington Fayette. It is also the primary dispatch location for the Division of Police and the Division of Fire and Emergency Services and the after-hours contact point for most other LFUCG divisions' on-call dispatch. E911 has a backup location at the Division of Police headquarters. Lexington Fayette's public safety answering point (PSAP) is normally the first agency notified of an emergency or hazardous material situation. The dispatcher at the PSAP is responsible for obtaining all the required information and notifying the appropriate emergency response agency (according to internal protocol and procedures).
- B. Fayette County Sheriff, private ambulance services, University of KY Public Safety and other first responder agencies all have their own separate dispatch centers. The Communications room in the EOC has the capability to talk to all the above mention entities as well as Amateur Radio Emergency System (ARES), Madison County, KYEM, National Guard and others. Communications capabilities are defined in ESF 2.

C. Amateur Radio

DEM has access to amateur radio communications through its association with the Bluegrass Area Radio Society (BARS) Club.

ARES and RACES are organizations of active amateur radio operators with the purpose of supporting and promoting the use of amateur radio in Lexington Fayette and surrounding counties by providing the following:

1. A forum by which licensed amateur radio operators and other interested individuals can meet on a monthly basis to discuss amateur radio technologies and practices as well as learn new methods of communicating.
2. Classes for interested individuals to become amateur radio operators.
3. Testing site for the various levels of amateur radio licensing.
4. Amateur radio communications used during major disaster/emergency incidents and various community events.

D. Satellite Phone/Radio

DEM maintains a satellite phone / radio system providing communications with the 24 hour warning points within the CSEPP community.

DEM maintains two Satellite data communication systems. That can provide satellite internet data connectivity to the Emergency Operations Center and in the field.

E. Department of Military Affairs Radio Communications System

Lexington Fayette has a Memorandum of Agreement with KyEM to communicate through the Kentucky Department of Military Affairs Radio Communications System. This allows Lexington Fayette to communicate directly with the State EOC by two-way radio utilizing their established protocols. It also provides for statewide communications abilities.

The Kentucky Department of Military Affairs Radio Communications System is part of the Kentucky Emergency Warning System (KEWS), which is a statewide telecommunications network designed to be shared by a wide range of state agencies. The KEWS utilizes 144 wireless radio tower sites throughout the state with reliable battery and generator backup that provides an “always on” microwave backbone (transport) for state public-safety agencies.

F. KSP Mutual Aid and Interoperability MOU

DEM has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Kentucky State Police for mutual aid and interoperability. This provides authorization to operate on radio frequencies granted and assigned to the Kentucky State Police (KSP) by the Federal Communications Commission. These channels are collectively referred to as the Mutual Aid Frequencies and are offered to applicant agencies who agree to abide by the rules of use. The Mutual Aid program is provided to

applicant agencies at no cost, and may be used with existing radios currently in use in the Commonwealth. By virtue of signing and submitting a Memorandum of Understanding, the applicant affirms it will comply with the operational and technical guidelines and the terms prescribed within the agreement.

G. Early Warning/Notifications/Alert System

The ability to save lives and protect property during an emergency activation depends upon rapid, accurate, and coordinated information distribution to all segments of the population using all available distribution mechanisms.

Notification of any natural or man-made threat to the residents of Lexington Fayette must be disseminated to the general public, response and recovery organizations, emergency management staff, vulnerable critical facilities, neighboring jurisdictions that may be impacted, and the Commonwealth EOC. Reliable early warnings can substantially improve and coordinate responses.

The emphasis during an emergency activation is timely, accurate, and coordinated information that employs available public information mechanisms. Lexington Fayette has established primary and multiple back-up dissemination systems to provide timely notification. Timely and accurate warnings can help people take actions that save lives, reduce their losses, and reduce human suffering.

More than one method of notification provides redundancy in addition to reaching a larger percentage of the population. Lexington Fayette has a multi-faceted warning system in place. Early warning is a method of alerting the public that a potential emergency exists. The public should quickly seek shelter and should listen to sources of communication that can provide information to them. Such information sources may include:

1. All hazards/weather radio with broadcasts by the National Weather Service (NWS). DEM has an agreement with NWS to issue emergency alert messages over the weather/all-hazards radio receivers. An example of this would be a major hazardous materials incident in which the public might obtain information on the safest actions for them to take in response to such a situation. Such messages are carefully and collaboratively written between NWS and the EOC.

2. Outdoor warning sirens

Lexington Fayette has 30 outdoor warning sirens with Public Address (PA) capability (these are mainly in parks with large outdoor populations). The sirens are a collaborative effort between the DEM and E911. The sirens are activated by E911 (24-hour warning point) for tornado warnings issued by NWS, major hazardous materials incidents, and for any other events for which early warning is deemed necessary by the DEM Director.

3. AM Radio

The Traveler's Information Network (TIN) radio station is licensed to LFUCG by the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D.C. The station was licensed in April of 2009 and operates at a frequency of 1620 KHz using AM standards. The station operates at a maximum output power of 10 watts. The station call sign is WQKE967. The transmitters are positioned throughout the county, so that the main roads and interstate highways receive adequate signal for reception by motorists. During non-emergency broadcast periods, the content consists of emergency preparedness messages, motorist awareness information, and tourism announcements. In case of severe weather, the local NOAA weather radio broadcast is re-transmitted with warning and other advisory information. In case of a local emergency, messages pertaining to life safety and property protection will be broadcast. The emergency management office has the capability of broadcasting live on the station or recording messages for continuous broadcast.

4. Local Emergency Notification System (ENS)

The ENS is a high-speed notification technology which allows us to manage contact information and launch emergency or routine call-outs from any computer with Internet access or from any phone. The system can use data sets, such as first responders, EOC coordinators, and policy groups. It contacts individuals via phone, email, PDAs, pagers, SMS text messaging devices, fax, and social media. It allows documents to be delivered as an attachment via email and/or fax. The emergency notification system includes a GIS feature. This technology provides users secure access to map layers for easy geographic selection of areas requiring notification. In addition, the system provides an interface to activate other Lexington Fayette systems, including sirens, Alertus beacons, IPAWS (EAS/WEA), Everbridge mobile app, Facebook, Twitter, LexAlerts, and Community Engagement (Nixle).

5. Alertus

Alertus is a web-based software system housed on a server located at the University of Kentucky that allows the EOC to send a customized emergency dispatch using scrolling text, sounds, and visual alerts on beacons stationed in large public venues without access to radio, TV, or weather radios. The system is configured to automatically dispatch Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) messages and NOAA weather alerts (including flash floods) across all (or designated) beacons installed at LFUCG facilities, universities, event venues, schools, and hospitals throughout Lexington Fayette.

6. Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)

During an emergency, alert and warning officials need to provide the public with lifesaving information quickly. IPAWS is a modernization and integration of the nation's Emergency Alert System (EAS), an alert and warning infrastructure that saves time protecting life and property.

IPAWS will give public safety officials an effective way to alert and warn the public about serious emergencies using EAS, the Commercial Mobile Alert System (CMAS), NOAA Weather Radio, and other public alerting systems from a single interface.

IPAWS Open Platform for Emergency Networks (OPEN) is the backbone system that structures the alert and distributes the message from one interoperating and/or interconnected system (message sender) to another interoperating and/or interconnected system (message recipient). This platform is used by DEM's current alert and warning systems: WebEOC, ENS, Alertus, and Digital Alert System Decoder/Encoder (DASDEC).

7. Social Media

DEM maintains a Facebook and a Twitter account for social media interaction. Several emergency management staff members are authorized to post relevant emergency preparedness information. The Public Information Officer monitors social media for relevant information to the Lexington Fayette community. Strategies and tactics are in place to manage and publish emergency information, monitor postings, and track/dispel rumors and false information. In case of a community emergency, social media would be used in the preparedness, response, and recovery operations.

Social media includes:

- a. EM Facebook: Lexington KY Emergency Management
- b. EM Twitter: lexKyEM
- c. EM Email: dem@lexingtonky.gov
- d. EM Website: www.bereadylexington.com and www.lexingtonky.gov/dem
- e. Other sites such as Instagram, Next Door etc.
- f. Local media, radio, print, and TV

Direction and Control

A. Policy

The safety and welfare of the citizens of Lexington Fayette ultimately rest with the elected officials. The Mayor sets the policies and direction for emergency operations and is the chief executive of the emergency service agencies.

B. Operational Response

Under KRS 39B.020, the Mayor of the LFUCG appoints the DEM Director, who has the direct responsibility for the organization, administration, and operation of DEM and the EOC. The DEM Director is responsible for the coordination or response assets during activation of the EOP and or EOC. The DEM Director also acts as liaison with other local, county, regional, state, and federal emergency management agencies and local response agencies.

C. Tactical Control

All on-scene incidents are managed using the Incident Command System and the National Incident Management System structures. The on-scene Incident Commander (s), whether Single or Unified Command, will maintain tactical operational control. The on-scene command will maintain contact with the DEM Director, or his/her designee, at the EOC (if the EOC is activated) or in the field or office if not activated for requests and coordination of assets. When assets are deployed to the scene, they will be controlled by their sponsoring agency and follow their own agency procedures but will be assigned by the Incident Commander(s).

D. Operating Guidelines

Specific agency/department personnel are assigned responsibilities as stated in the Basic Plan of this EOP and in the ESF sections. As stated previously, supervisors will retain control over their assets, but will fulfill their responsibilities as assigned by the Incident Commander. Each agency/department assigned an ESF will also develop and maintain their own SOPs. These procedures will include the following:

1. Recall of personnel during non-duty hours.
2. Prioritization of tasks to guide recovery work.
3. Procedures to be followed when incidents deviate from the routine.
4. A plan of succession with specific emergency authorities that may be carried out by the designated successor.

Each agency/department will also designate an EOC liaison to report to the EOC as needed.

Concept of Operations

A. Local government

On behalf of local government, DEM will fulfill responsibilities, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Act as one of the primary “first providers” of emergency response services.
2. Activate public notification systems as warranted.
3. Activate partially or fully the EOC as warranted.
4. Coordinate the response of public and private organizations and agencies.
5. Notify KYEM of the situation by submitting periodic situation reports, signed emergency or disaster declarations, damage assessment reports, and requests for additional assets.
6. Maintain and activate local mutual aid agreements as needed.
7. Maintain and activate mutual aid agreements with State and/or Federal departments or agencies as needed.
8. Activate the Joint Information Center (JIC) as needed.

Memoranda of Understanding or Agreement between DEM, local and regional agencies, non-profit organizations, and state and federal departments and agencies are on file at the EOC. Local inter-agency and jurisdictional mutual aid agreements are on file by their respective agencies.

B. Responsibility of private agencies and businesses

An essential element of almost any disaster relief effort is the assistance provided by private relief organizations in the distribution of food, medicine, and supplies, in the provision of emergency shelter, and in the restoration of community services.

ARC, which operates under Federal Charter (Public Law 58-4, January 5, 1905, 33 Stat. 599), provides grants and other types of assistance to individuals and families in disasters and emergencies. The Salvation Army, Mennonite Disaster Service, other charitable organizations, and church groups also provide significant assistance.

C. State level, KYEM

The Governor is the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, is the Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the Commonwealth, and is the director of all disaster and emergency operations in Kentucky.

KYEM coordinates a system of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery systems to assist local governments to protect and save lives, the environment, and property. State response during an emergency or disaster will include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Monitor the situation.
2. Activate the CEOC to coordinate available State assistance.
3. Review and evaluate local situation reports and other response efforts.
4. Review and, as possible, fulfill requests for assistance.
5. Determine if the situation is beyond state capabilities, and if so, request the activation of State-to-State (EMAC), regional, or federal mutual aid agreements.
6. Recommend to the Governor that an emergency or disaster declaration be made.
7. Request federal assistance as necessary.

D. Under state law, the Governor is authorized to perform the following:

1. Make rules and regulations concerning disaster and emergency operations.
2. Prepare a comprehensive emergency operations plan for the Commonwealth, which is compatible with the plans of the federal government and surrounding states.
3. Ascertain survival needs of the state in a nuclear war or major disaster and plan for the procurement and distribution of supplies to the disaster sites.
4. Initiate training and public information programs.
5. Utilize services, facilities, and supplies of state and local agencies to support disaster and emergency activities.
6. Enter into reciprocal aid agreements or compacts with other states, the federal government, and private agencies.
7. In an actual enemy attack upon the United States, ordered relocation of U.S. cities, or major disaster, the Governor may declare that a state of emergency exists. Under a state of emergency, the Governor has the following additional authorities:
 - a. To enforce all laws, rules and regulations relating to emergency operations and to assume direct operational control of all response organizations.

- b. To seize, take, or condemn property for the protection of the public, to support the armed forces, or for the support of federal emergency operations, to include the following:
 - i. All means of transportation and communications.
 - ii. All fuel supplies of whatever type.
 - iii. Food, clothing, equipment, materials, medicines, and all necessary supplies.
 - iv. Facilities, including buildings and plants.
- c. To sell, lend, give, or distribute all or any such property to the citizens of the state and to account to the State Treasurer for any such funds received for such property.
- d. To make compensation for the property seized, taken, or condemned.
- e. To perform and exercise such other functions, powers, and duties as may be necessary to promote and secure the safety and protection of the civilian populations.

E. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

EMAC is a national Governor's interstate mutual aid compact that facilitates the sharing of resources, personnel, and equipment across state lines during times of disaster and emergency. EMAC is formalized into law by member parties (KRS 39A.950).

EMAC does not replace federal assistance but can be used alongside federal assistance or when federal assistance is not warranted. In Kentucky, KYEM may request resources from participating but non-impacted states who will respond at their discretion.

F. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FEMA is the responsible federal agency for reviewing, processing, assisting, training, mitigation, response, recovery, and preparedness of emergency management programs, disasters, and emergencies. This agency processes all requests for disaster or emergency declarations for approval by the President of the United States. If a disaster or emergency exceeds local, regional, and state resources and is major or catastrophic, KYEM may request FEMA to coordinate the activation and implementation of the National Response Framework. FEMA may assign a federal liaison to coordinate immediate response until such time the Governor submits a formal request for a presidential declaration of emergency or disaster.

If the President authorizes federal assistance, a Federal Coordinating Officer is appointed and authorized to use the full authority of the Robert T. Stafford

Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to reimburse response and recovery claims against the Disaster Relief Fund.

Federal response will include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Conduct joint preliminary damage assessments with state and local governments to identify:
 - a. Damage to individuals, farms, and businesses.
 - b. Damage to public agencies, special districts, and private nonprofit organizations.
 - c. Potential mitigation activities that can occur during repairs and before another disaster.
2. Approve or deny requests for federal assistance. If approved:
 - a. Assign a Federal Coordinating Officer to head the Incident Management Assistance Team.
 - b. Set up a Joint Field Office to coordinate response and recovery efforts.
 - c. Work with the State Coordinating Officer to address response and recovery efforts.
3. Activate the procedures outlined in the National Response Framework.
4. Establish an Emergency Support Team to monitor operations.
5. Identify the necessary ESFs to respond and activate those functions.

The FEMA Director is the general director of all disaster and emergency operations. Under federal law, through the FEMA Director, the President authorizes the following:

1. Support state and local governments in planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery operations.
2. Coordinate federal aid for presidential declared disasters and emergencies.
3. Coordinate civil emergency preparedness for the possibility of nuclear and/or radiation accidents.
4. Coordinate chemical or biological terrorism incidents in concert with the Justice Department.
5. Ensure continuity of government and coordinating mobilization of resources during national security emergencies.

6. Determine which materials are strategic and critical and set goals for the national defense stockpile.
7. Administer the National Flood Insurance Program and other national programs related to disaster or emergency response, recovery, mitigation or preparedness.

G. Emergency Declarations

The Mayor may declare an emergency or disaster declaration. The Continuity of Government section describes the process if the Mayor is absent or incapable. Emergency/disaster declaration templates are on file at the EOC. There are templates for natural hazards and for chemical events. As conditions develop that indicate a need for a declaration, it is written and reviewed by the DEM Director or designee and then reviewed and signed by the Mayor or designee. It is the responsibility of the DEM Director to ensure the declaration is submitted to and received by KYEM.

H. Lexington Fayette Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The Mayor, CAO, Public Safety Commissioner, or the DEM Director may authorize the partial or full activation of the EOC. The EOC may be activated due to an emergency or to monitor and prepare for imminent threat of an emergency.

The DEM Director serves as the EOC Director and assists in policy and decision-making concerning incidents and/or impending threats of disaster. The DEM Director, or designee, is in charge of the EOC staff and acts as the operations lead in coordinating response assets from the EOC during activation.

All local responses during a non-declared or declared emergency or disaster operations will require the expenditure of funds. The Mayor, through the declaration process, has the authority (per KRS 39A.100) to approve procurement without Council approval. Unless agreed to in writing, LFUCG will not be responsible for financial obligations incurred by volunteer or quasi-governmental organizations prior to, during, or after any type of disaster or emergency.

Emergency Operations Plan Implementation

The EOP is in effect whenever an incident:

- A. Exceeds routine capabilities of a first response agency and/or
- B. Requires the response of multiple agencies and/or
- C. Requires the response of multiple jurisdictions and /or
- D. Requires the activation of multiple Emergency Support Functions and/or
- E. Requires the request(s) of additional resources beyond local availability.

In addition, this EOP is in effect whenever an incident or event is imminent and threatens the life and safety of any Lexington Fayette citizen or visitor, the environment, or property. The EOP may be in effect during events or incidents in which it is not necessary to activate the EOC completely. It is also in effect following an emergency during recovery efforts to return communities to as normal a state as is possible.

DEM may also conduct the following:

- A. Coordination of field support operations.
- B. Evaluate the situation and keep the local officials and Commonwealth EOC advised of the local situation when an impending disaster is predicted or a major emergency or disaster occurs.
- C. If necessary, establish a mobile EOC in the immediate disaster area.

Each federal, state, local government, and private agency, as necessary, will appoint an Agency Coordinator who will coordinate the emergency response activities of their respective agencies with DEM and/or in the EOC. The Agency Coordinator designation will be in addition to the normal responsibilities of the person. This coordinator is empowered to commit agency resources to emergency response efforts as required. The coordinator is also responsible for the agency's ability to operate and maintain continuity of resources 24/7 for an extended period.

The EOP establishes policies and provisions for coordinating local, state and federal emergency response to natural, technological, man-made, terrorist, nuclear, chemical, or biological war related disasters and emergencies. The EOP also details preparedness actions to be followed taken by state and local government and agencies prior to a disaster or emergency. This plan provides concepts and procedures that are to be used by local agencies for plans written in support of the EOP.

The EOP is applicable to all local government jurisdictions and their agencies, which have been assigned or may be assigned functional tasks and responsibilities by the elected officials, or their designees, of their jurisdictions. The EOP is applicable to all emergency incidents and disasters whether they are caused by natural, technological, or man-caused events.

Continuity of Operations (COOP) and Continuity of Government (COG)

Continuity of government involves the preservation, maintenance, and/or reconstitution of LFUCG's ability to carry out its responsibilities and provide essential services to the public during emergencies. This includes lines of succession for key officials, back-up government equipment/facilities, and records management.

This plan is in effect whenever a disaster or emergency of catastrophic nature affects and/or inhibits the ability of government to function and serve the citizens of Lexington Fayette whether the emergency is due to a natural hazard, terroristic incident, or a man-caused accident or incident.

A. Succession of Key Officials

1. The Urban County Council has the responsibility and authority to codify ordinances and/or orders that ensure the legal transference of power from the Mayor to his/her respective alternates. The LFUCG Charter Sec. 3.06 and Sec. 3.07 discuss the initial transference. For transference beyond the Charter, this document will apply. Formal approval and acceptance of the EOP, inclusive of this Continuity of Government plan, constitutes documented approval of this Continuity of Government plan by the Lexington Fayette Urban County Council.
2. The Mayor, as Chief Executive Officer, is responsible for ensuring continuity of government. In the absence of the Mayor, he or she may designate the Vice Mayor as the temporary acting Mayor per LFUCG Charter, Section 5.07. The Mayor can also designate other personnel to direct emergency operations and/or continuity of government on his or her behalf. If the Mayor dies, resigns, or is removed from office, the Vice Mayor serves as Mayor as per LFUCG Charter, Section 5.06.
3. The Vice Mayor serves as Mayor as per LFUCG Charter, Section 5.06-5.07. If designated, the Vice Mayor acts on behalf of the Mayor for ensuring continuity of government. If the Vice Mayor is absent, or incapable of performing his or her duties, then the council person at large who received the second most votes in the last general election will serve as Vice Mayor (as per LFUCG Charter Sec. 4.07).
4. In the event that the Mayor (or Vice Mayor or at-large Council member with the second most votes) is unavailable, the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) is responsible for ensuring continuity of government. If designated, the CAO acts on behalf of the Mayor for ensuring continuity of government.
5. The Public Safety Commissioner follows the CAO in the line of succession for the purposes of ensuring continuity of government. If designated, the Commissioner acts on behalf of the Mayor for ensuring continuity of government.
6. The Mayor has appointed the DEM Director as the local emergency management director. The Director follows the Public Safety Commissioner in the line of succession for the purposes of ensuring continuity of government. During times of emergency or impending emergency, the elected officials have empowered the Lexington DEM Director to direct and control emergency management activities in Lexington Fayette. This includes, but is not limited to, preparedness, planning and mitigation activities, and the coordination of response, stabilization, and recovery activities. Responsibilities also include the running and maintaining the county's EOC and directing the EOC staff.
7. Commissioners and Directors are responsible for ensuring continuity of operations and services within their respective organizations. Every department or division follows a line of succession as per their SOPs.

B. Back-up Government Equipment/Facilities

1. The Division of Computer Services is responsible for backing up LFUCG servers, network, wifi controllers, and virtual workstations. Mainframes backups are done nightly. Tapes are sent off site.
2. The Division of Police is responsible for ensuring the backup of the police IT network system.
3. The Division of Fire and Emergency Services is responsible for ensuring the backup of their network system.
4. The DEM Director is responsible for ensuring the backup of the WebEOC system.
5. In the event that the LFUCG Government Center is compromised, designated leadership is relocated to another government complex. Executive leadership will relocate to protected structure with the LFUCG owned buildings. Per Kentucky Revised Statutes 39D.020, while the public business is being conducted at a temporary location, the governing body and other officers of the urban-county, shall have and exercise at that location all of the executive, legislative, administrative, judicial powers, and functions conferred upon that body and officers under state law.
6. In the event that other LFUCG facilities are compromised, operational sections will relocate to alternate facilities per department and division SOPs.
7. When displacement necessitates a move to an alternate location, prompt action will be taken by all agencies to re-establish their normal site as soon as is possible.
8. Department and division heads may assign and or request additional personnel to assist in moving to and establishing governmental services at the alternate sites.
9. Department and division heads may assign and / or request additional personnel to assist in returning and re-establishing services at the permanent site when possible.

C. Vital Records Management

1. Vital records are those records that are essential to the preservation of the legal rights and interests of individual citizens and their governments. Protection of governmental resources must be maintained in order for the business of government – at all levels – to continue in order to provide security, protection, and assistance for recovery for its citizens.
2. Methods that will be used to protect the business of government may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Plans and operating guidelines

- b. Electronic backup of data and records
 - c. Off-site storage of files
 - d. Backup generators
 - e. Memoranda of Understanding and Memoranda of Agreement
3. The Council Clerk is responsible for records management. Each department and division is responsible for ensuring adequate redundancy of critical records and those records stored electronically, along with software programs that can be accessed and restored during and after a disaster.
 4. DEM is responsible for backing up critical documents in WebEOC.

Emergency Support Functions

During a disaster, Lexington Fayette may activate the EOC to support the responding agencies through the Incident Commander(s). The EOC serves as the point for collection, analysis, and dissemination of disaster related information for response agencies and the public. The EOC is staffed and operated by governmental representatives and other key response and recovery organizations.

The agencies and departmental representatives are organized according to the function they are tasked to support such as Law Enforcement, Firefighting, Mass Care and Social Services. These functions are designated ESFs, each of which has an appointed ESF coordinator and reports to the EOC as requested. While operating in an activated EOC, each ESF coordinator will act as a liaison for their agency(s) and coordinate all information through the EOC.

The ESF provides the structure for coordinating interagency support for this community's response to an incident. The ESFs are mechanisms for grouping functions most frequently used to provide support to responders during disasters and emergencies. The Incident Command System provides for the flexibility to assign ESF and other stakeholder resources according to their capabilities, tasks, and requirements to augment and support the other sections of the EOP in order to respond to incidents in a more collaborative and cross-cutting manner.

Each ESF identifies the coordinator and the primary and supporting agencies pertinent to the ESF. Several ESFs incorporate multiple components, with primary agencies designated for each component to ensure seamless integration of and transition between preparedness, response, and recovery activities. ESFs with multiple primary agencies designate an ESF coordinator for the purposes of pre-incident planning and coordination of primary and supporting agency efforts throughout the incident.

ESF Coordinator

The lead ESF coordinator is the person with coordination/management oversight for that particular ESF. The coordinator has ongoing responsibilities throughout the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of incident management. The role of the

ESF coordinator is defined in each ESF and is supported by the designated primary agencies and supporting agencies. Some of the responsibilities are:

- A. Identify alternates and maintain a current list of their names and phone numbers.
- B. Review the ESF annually and make updates every 3 years or as needed.
- C. Develop implementing procedures to support ESF activities.
- D. Develop and maintain resource lists.
- E. Identify and procure equipment and supplies necessary to implement the ESF.
- F. Develop forms and systems to manage and document data pertinent to the ESF during a disaster.
- G. Coordinate and communicate training opportunities for alternates and support staff.
- H. Attend and participate in training courses and exercises. Identify strategy and develop tactics to accomplish the ESF mission.
- I. Commence emergency response operations.
- J. Report to the EOC upon request. The ESF coordinator or alternate will maintain a presence in the EOC until released by the EOC Operations Manager.
- K. Develop and implement an emergency work schedule.
- L. Maintain accurate and complete records including, but not limited to, operations log, personnel assignments, personnel standard and overtime work records, purchases, rentals and requisitions, equipment used, and supplies expended.
- M. Evaluate response efforts, develop, and implement different strategy and tactics, if needed.
- N. Provide update reports concerning response activities to the EOC Operations Manager.
- O. Monitor status of personnel, equipment, and supplies. Obtain additional assistance or supplies, if needed.
- P. Implement recovery standard operations procedures.
- Q. Complete and submit all records and reports as directed.
- R. Conduct a review of emergency response operations to identify strengths and weaknesses.
- S. Review and revise ESF implementing procedures to reflect the needs identified because of the AAR.

- T. Return personnel to normal duties and work schedules.
- U. Inventory supplies. If needed, obtain supplies to return stock to normal inventory levels.
- V. Return to readiness phase.

Primary Agency

An ESF primary agency is an agency with significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for a particular function within an ESF. Only ESF 12 has multiple primary agencies and the specific responsibilities of those agencies are articulated within the relevant ESF. An agency designated as an ESF primary agency serves as an agent under the EOC to accomplish the ESF mission. When an ESF is activated in response to an incident, the primary agency is responsible for:

- A. Supporting the ESF coordinator and coordinating closely with the other primary and supporting agencies.
- B. Providing staff for the operations functions in the field or the EOC.
- C. Notifying and requesting assistance from supporting agencies.
- D. Managing mission assignments and coordinating with supporting agencies, as well as appropriate officials, EOCs, and applicable local agencies.
- E. Working with appropriate private-sector organizations to maximize use of all available resources.
- F. Supporting and keeping other ESFs and organizational elements informed of ESF operational priorities and activities.
- G. Conducting situational and periodic readiness assessments.
- H. Executing contracts and procuring goods and services as needed.
- I. Ensuring financial and property accountability for ESF activities.
- J. Planning for short-and long-term incident management and recovery operations.
- K. Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.
- L. Identifying new equipment or capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards, or to improve the ability to address existing threats.

ESF Supporting Agency

Supporting agencies are those entities with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agency in executing the mission of the ESF. When an ESF is activated, supporting agencies are responsible for:

- A. Conducting operations when requested by the designated ESF primary agency or EOC Director consistent with their own authority and resources.
- B. Participating in planning for short and long-term incident management and recovery operations and the development of supporting operational plans, SOPs, checklists, or other job aids in concert with existing first responder standards.
- C. Assisting in the conduct of situational assessments.
- D. Furnishing available personnel, equipment, or other resource support as requested by the ESF primary agency or EOC Director.
- E. Providing input to periodic readiness assessments.
- F. Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.
- G. Identifying new equipment or capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards or to improve the ability to address existing threats.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

A local EOC is the physical location at which the development of situational awareness and coordination of information and resources to support incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility. The Lexington Fayette EOCs is organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), a command section and with separate rooms for federal and state entities. It also includes a communications room, joint information center and a press room.

The primary EOC is located at 115 Cisco Road. This location offers sufficient working space for members of the EOC staff, television capabilities, commercial telephone system, public safety communications, amateur radio communications, the state satellite telephone/radio system, kitchen, bathroom facilities, bunk room and is not located in a high threat zone. This facility has an emergency generator so that 24-hour operations are maintained. There are working tools available at the EOC including flip charts, white boards, and maps. There is the ability to access internet resources, including video conferencing. E911 and LexCall (311 call center) are located in the same building.

The alternate EOC site is located at 1793 Old Frankfort Pike. This site is limited in space and there are no communication capabilities in the EOC other than internet and

cell phone. This facility has an emergency generator so that 24-hour operations are maintained. This site has kitchen and bathroom facilities.

EOC Activation Levels

The Division of Emergency Management for Lexington Fayette has established local operational levels as a means to communicate its alert level for any hazard or threat that may affect the community.

Normal/Monitoring Operations:

The Division of Emergency Management and the EOC are conducting normal or monitoring activities. These operations are handled with existing policies, procedures and staff members. This may include either of the following:

An incident or event can generally be coordinated by the designated on call staff and doesn't require deployment of more than one (1) or two (2) additional resources operating under normal procedures. The incident or event is of limited duration and is closed out within two operational periods (24 hours). This may also include the monitoring of a situation either locally or regionally/nationally that may impact Lexington or require support from Lexington assets.

Response Level 1 Local

This is the next response level for an incident or event and will require a higher level of coordination than the designated on call staff. The level of incident or event will require multiple resources, but is not a long-term event. A limited activation of the EOC-ICS structure may be required, but only to maintain situational awareness and adequately report actions taken by deployed assets. The incident or event is of limited duration and will be closed out within two to four operational periods, which may extend beyond the regular workday and require 24/7 staffing of the EOC but on a scaled back or limited staffing of the various ESFs (will not activate 24-hour public number).

Response Level 2 Local Declared Emergency

This response level for an incident or event is of greater complexity than the previous two and requires immediate activation of the EOC-ICS structure to manage multiple resources over an extended period to meet requests received by the EOC. This will require the development and implementation of an EOC-Incident Action Plan and will require activation of the affected ESFs. The incident is of an extended duration and will be managed through several 24-hour operational periods. An emergency declaration is being considered or has been issued. An event or incident has occurred with significant property damage and/or threat to human life (This may require activation of the 24-hour public number).

Response Level 3 Mutual Aid

This response level for an incident or event will require all actions taken under a Level 2 response plus activation of all the EOC-ICS structure. Resources will be drawn from

multiple assets across Lexington Fayette and may include mutual aid from other counties and/or state resources. An emergency declaration has been issued because of an incident or event that has caused significant property damage and threat to human life (this **will** require activation of the public 24-hour public number).

Response Level 4 Federal

This response level for an incident or event may be considered a catastrophic incident or of high impact that will require the full activation of all local and state assets and the full integration of the EOC-ICS structure with state and federal resources requested. This level of activation will require the full integration of EOC operations as needed for long-term operations over many operational periods. A disaster declaration has been requested or issued as a result of an incident or event that has caused significant property damage and threat to human life (24-hour public phone number activated).

Recovery Operations:

Activities are shifting from EOC response operations to a recovery coordination center or dissemination office for implementation of recovery efforts.

Organization

Under KRS 39B.020, the Lexington Fayette Mayor shall appoint an emergency management director who has direct responsibility for the organization, administration, and operation of the local organization for disaster and emergency response. The Mayor retains legal responsibility for development and implementation of the emergency preparedness program. In Lexington Fayette, the DEM Director has these responsibilities.

The EOC SOP describes the activation, staffing, assigned responsibilities of EOC personnel and agency representatives, and the operations of the EOC. The DEM Director maintains these. Copies are maintained at all EOC sites.

When requested by Lexington Fayette, KYEM will initiate and coordinate the response operations of state agencies to assist the county.

All responses shall utilize an Incident Command or Incident Management System as outlined in KRS 39A.230. Below is the structure under which the EOC operates:

Lexington-Fayette Tactical and Operations Response Structure

INCIDENT SCENE
Incident Commander – Tactical Command
 Single or Unified Command Structure
 (Fire, Law Enforcement, Hazmat, EMS)



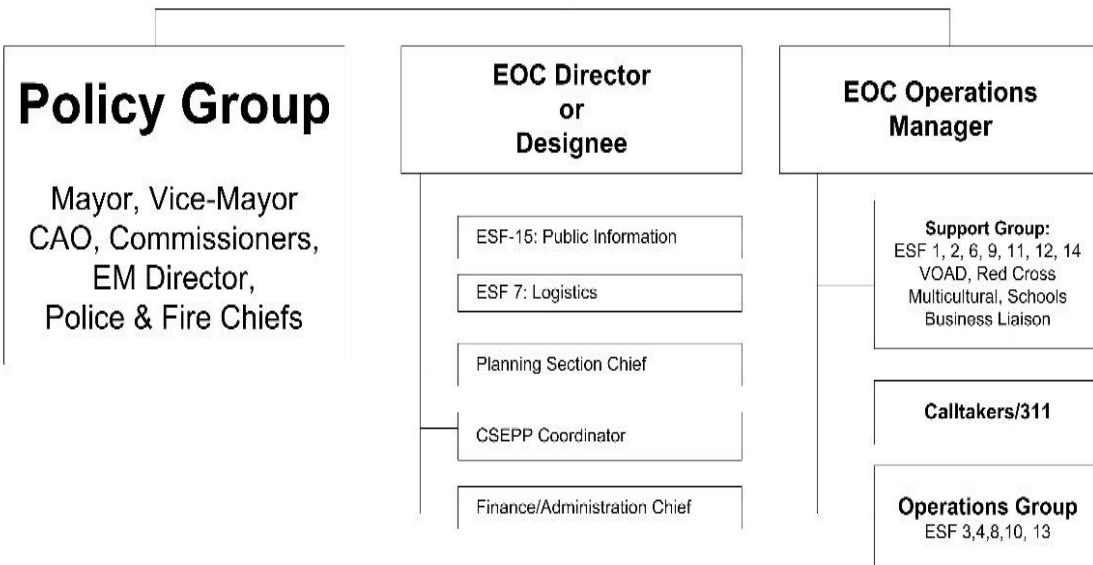
Incident Scene Liaison
 (If assigned by Incident Commander)



Lexington-Fayette County EM Director
 (Coordinates Response Assets)



Lexington Fayette Emergency Operations Center
 (If Activated)



Deactivation of EOC

The deactivation of the EOC is determined by the progress made on the objectives of the Incident Action Plans. The plan to scale down the size of the EOC will be a joint decision of the EOC Director, the primary response agency, the incident commander, and the Mayor or designee. Some of the ESFs may deactivate prior to others depending on the situation as determined by the EOC management team. The EOC may also remain “activated” but be working virtually rather than all together in one location. The deactivation of the EOC does not automatically indicate that the event is complete. The divisions may continue to coordinate recovery activities virtually from their offices rather than maintaining an active/in person EOC.

Resource Management

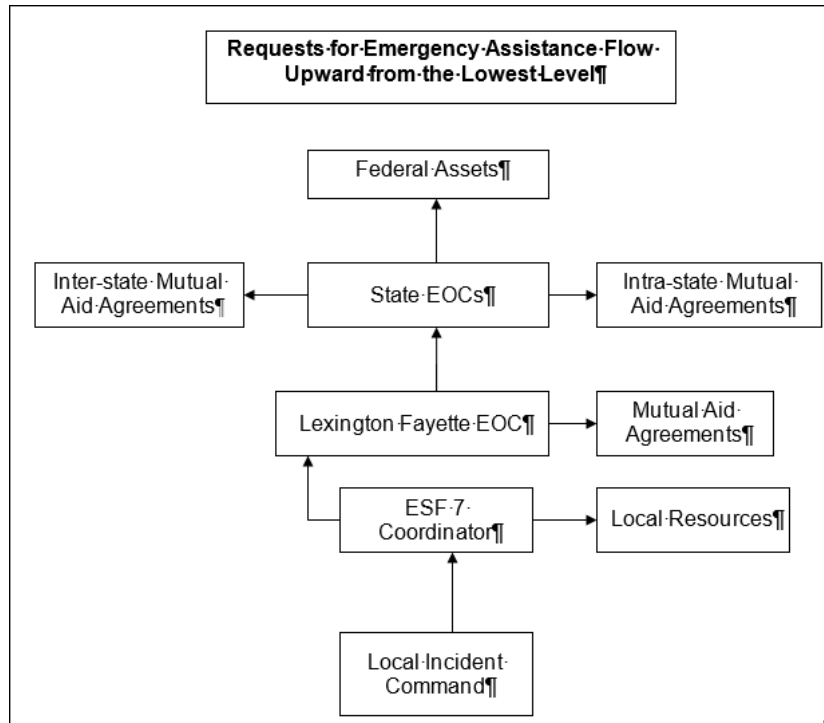
Preparation and readiness for emergency/disaster events require knowledge of the public and private sector assets and resources that Lexington Fayette has available to address the hazards, which have been identified in the community. Resource management is a systematic development of methods for using personnel, services, materials, and major items of equipment for essential emergency functions. The preparedness activities (resource typing, credentialing, and inventorying) are conducted on a continual basis to help ensure that resources are ready to be mobilized when called to an incident. Resource typing is the categorization and description of response resources by capacity and capability that are commonly exchanged in emergency/disaster situations through mutual aid agreements.

Resource management includes implementing procedures that provide information on the resources in the community. DEM maintains an Emergency Resource List (ERL) through a web interface. This list is updated annually or as new information is reported from ESF coordinators or other sources. The Incident Commander or other entities via WebEOC request resources.

ESF 7 will process all requests with support from other ESFs as appropriate. If requests are needed from other jurisdictions, the State of Kentucky, or other entities, the EOC Director will make these requests.

Resources and supplies that are received from other counties or resources outside Lexington Fayette will require a location for staging and distribution of the resources. Locations that may be utilized for staging are:

- A. Fire Training Center
- B. Old county landfill
- C. Masterson Station Park



Organizational Roles and Responsibilities

A. Federal Government

If a disaster or emergency exceeds local, regional, and state resources and is major or catastrophic, KYEM may request FEMA to coordinate the activation and implementation of the National Response Framework. FEMA may assign a Federal Liaison to coordinate immediate response until such time the Governor submits a formal request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

If the President authorizes federal assistance, a Federal Coordinating Officer is appointed and is authorized to use the full authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to reimburse response and recovery claims against the Disaster Relief Fund.

Federal response will include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Conduct joint preliminary damage assessments with state and local governments.
2. Approve or deny requests for federal assistance. If approved:
 - a. Assign a Federal Coordinating Officer to head the Incident Management Assistance Team.
 - b. Set up a Joint Field Office to coordinate response and recovery efforts.

- c. Work with the State Coordinating Officer to address response and recovery efforts.
3. Activate the procedures outlined in the National Response Framework.
4. Establish an Emergency Support Team to monitor operations.
5. Identify the necessary Federal ESFs to respond and activate those functions

The federal government is responsible for the following areas of planning and operations:

1. Supporting state and local governments in planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery operations.
2. Coordinating federal aid for presidential declared disasters and emergencies.
3. Coordinating civil emergency preparedness for the possibility of nuclear accidents, radiation accidents and attack, terrorism, chemical, or biological incidents.
4. Ensuring continuity of government and coordinating mobilization of resources during national security emergencies.
5. Determining which materials are strategic and critical and setting goals for the national defense stockpile.
6. Providing training and education for personnel.
7. Training and research to reduce losses from fire.
8. Administering the National Flood Insurance Program.
9. Developing public information programs.
10. Researching disaster and emergency operations.

Upon declaration of a major disaster or emergency by the President, the Governor and FEMA, Region IV, will execute a Federal-State Assistance Agreement. In the agreement, the Governor designates the State Coordination Officer who works with the Federal Coordinating Officer.

The Federal Coordinating Officer is responsible for organizing and coordinating the administration of federal assistance, including those quasi-public-organizations agreeing to operate under the officer's direction.

The federal government, through 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 using the National Response Framework to

facilitate the delivery of all types of federal response assistance to help deal with the consequences of significant emergencies and disasters.

B. Federal Bureau of Investigation

1. Supports law enforcement operations.
2. Directs and controls responses to acts of terrorism.
3. Refer to ESF 13 for additional roles and responsibilities.

C. U.S. Marshal's Office

1. Supports law enforcement operations.
2. Refer to ESF 13 for additional roles and responsibilities.

D. Department of Defense

The Department of Defense (DOD) serves as a supporting agency to the FBI for Crisis Management functions, including technical operations and a supporting agency to FEMA for Consequence Management. DOD has many unique capabilities for dealing with a WMD and combating terrorism, such as the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute for Infectious Diseases, Technical Escort Unit, and U.S. Marine Corps Chemical Biological Incident Response Force. These and other DOD assets may be used in responding to a terrorist incident if requested by the LFA and approved by the Secretary of Defense.

E. Health and Human Services (HHS)

HHS serves as a supporting agency to the FBI for technical operations and a supporting agency to FEMA for Consequence Management. HHS can also provide regulatory follow-up when an incident involves a product regulated by the Food and Drug Administration. Technical assistance to the FBI may include identification of agents, sample collection and analysis, on-site safety and protection activities, and medical management planning. Operational support to FEMA may include mass immunization, mass prophylaxis through the National Strategic Stockpile, mass fatality management, pharmaceutical support operations (National Pharmaceutical Stockpile), contingency medical records, patient tracking and patient evacuation, and definitive medical care provided through the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS).

F. National Weather Service Office – Louisville

The National Weather Service (NWS/NOAA) is the responsible agency for providing weather reports and activating the NOAA weather radio during weather warning and watches. This includes alerting the community by activating the NOAA radio when necessary for all hazards when requested by Lexington Fayette.

G. Veterans Affairs Medical Center

1. Directs and coordinates activations of NDMS.
2. May provide equipment to shelters.
3. May provide volunteer nursing staff to shelters.
4. Refer to ESF 8 for additional roles and responsibilities.

H. State Government

The Commonwealth of Kentucky, through its EOP and CEOC, 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.

1. Disaster assistance provided by the state is a supplement to, and not a substitute for, relief that can be provided by local governments. The Governor may declare that an emergency exists when local resources are insufficient to cope with the situation. State agencies will utilize their available services and resources to support the situation when such an emergency is declared.
2. State disaster relief can be provided to local governments without declaration of a State of Emergency when, in the opinion of the Governor, such resources are needed for lifesaving missions, or to relieve suffering and hardships.
3. State agency heads assigned emergency responsibilities are accountable for planning and preparing in the pre-emergency period. This planning should include, but not be limited to, developing an organization, detailing operating procedures, training, and establishing an alert system for key personnel.
4. The KYEM Area Manager will coordinate operations among local, state, and federal officials. The Area Manager will endeavor to enlist support and cooperation of local government officials in planning and recovery operations. All key operational decisions to include evacuation, cleanup procedures, termination of evacuation, and media control or related matters will be a result of joint consultation (Unified Command) involving all appropriate state and federal agencies on the scene when the state response is invoked under this plan. If these agencies cannot reach agreement, the ultimate decision is made at the local level.
5. KYEM coordinates a system of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery systems to assist local governments to protect and save lives, the

environment, and property. State response during an emergency or disaster will include, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. Monitor the situation.
- b. Activate the State EOC to coordinate available state assistance/resources.
- c. Review local situation reports and other response efforts.
- d. Review and fulfill as possible requests for assistance.
- e. Determine if the situation is beyond state capabilities and if so, request the activation of state-to-state, regional, or federal mutual aid agreements.
- f. Recommend to the Governor that an emergency or disaster declaration for the state be made.
- g. Request federal assistance as necessary.

I. Civil Air Patrol

1. Civil Air Patrol is the Air Force Official Auxiliary.
2. Support agency for ESF 2 Communications.
3. Assist with search and rescue.
4. Assist with damage assessment.
5. Provide aerial photographs.

J. Kentucky Community Crisis Response Board

1. Provide mental healthcare to victims, responders, families, and community.
2. Refer to ESF 8 for additional roles and responsibilities.

K. Kentucky Department of Public Health

The Cabinet for Health and Family Services is the primary agency for supporting the American Red Cross in providing shelter and care for medical needs person. Also the lead agency for pandemics. The cabinet will also fill resources requests for ESF 8.

L. Kentucky National Guard

Upon activation by the Governor, the Kentucky National Guard, Department of Military Affairs, will support state and local agencies in disaster and emergency operations by allocating available resources to mission-type requests made to

the Commonwealth EOC. Military commanders have the authority to take immediate action to save human life, to prevent suffering, or to mitigate damage or destruction of property. During emergency operations, the National Guard may assist in these areas: access control, law enforcement, evacuations, transportation of supplies, ground and air transportation, emergency transport of injured persons in MEDEVAC helicopters, radiological monitoring, communications, warning, search and rescue, and debris removal. Certain units may assist in damage assessment.

M. Kentucky Department of Agriculture

1. Ensure safety and security of food supply, crops, and livestock.
2. Activate resources for pet/animal sheltering as needed.
3. Coordinate emergency care and transport of livestock as needed.
4. Maintain surveillance for possible animal/zoonotic diseases.

N. Kentucky Division of Forestry

1. Direct wildfire operations as appropriate.
2. Assist with debris removal and disposal.
3. Refer to ESFs 3 and 4 for additional roles and responsibilities.

O. Kentucky State Police

1. Support law enforcement operations.
2. Refer to ESF 13 for additional roles and responsibilities.

P. Lexington Fayette Urban County Government

In an emergency that prompts activation of this EOP, DEM is authorized by the Mayor to coordinate emergency response efforts within Lexington Fayette.

Memoranda of Understanding or Agreements between DEM and local and regional agencies, non-profit organizations, and state and federal departments and agencies are on file at the EOC. Local inter-agency and jurisdictional mutual aid agreements are on file by their respective agencies.

In time of an emergency, local government will, to the maximum extent possible, work with the American Red Cross and other volunteer agencies to provide mass care and for coordinating the various agencies and organizations normally assisting to victims and emergency response.

Requests for assistance from Lexington Fayette will be forwarded to KYEM only after resources at the local level are clearly inadequate to cope with the situation.

The following are basic responsibilities for emergency management operations provided by and through Lexington Fayette. Detailed responsibilities and essential activities are in the appropriate ESFs and Appendices to this document.

1. Overall direction and control of all emergency operations and resources in Lexington Fayette are the responsibility of the Mayor. He/she may declare a state of emergency in order to exercise certain emergency powers. He/she may also seek assistance from state, federal, or other jurisdictions. The Mayor may also activate the Emergency Operations Center. Authorize strategy for recovery operations.
2. Direct payment for emergency operations. Pursuant to KRS 39A.100 to 39A.140 and 39B.070, he/she may requisition or use any private property found necessary to perform emergency operations. The Mayor may suspend normal procurement procedures by declaring a state of emergency pursuant to KRS 39A.100 to KRS 39A.140 and KRS 39B.075. The LFUCG Council determines how emergency operations (and all related activities) are funded.
3. In the event that the Mayor is absent or incapable of performing his/her functions, the Vice Mayor will serve as Acting Mayor as per LFUCG ordinance. Direct citizen's requests for assistance to appropriate governmental agencies.
4. Provide public information officers or support personnel as required.
5. Collect information and compile data for operational reports necessary to emergency operations.
6. Support response and recovery activities.

Q. Urban County Council

1. Approve all mutual aid agreements
2. Pass ordinances and motions pursuant to emergency proclamations.
3. Appropriate revenue and expenditures as needed for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

R. Mayor

As the Chief Elected Official of Lexington Fayette, the roles and responsibilities of the Mayor include the following:

1. The Mayor, as chief executive of LFUCG, has the following functions and duties in addition to those granted under other laws, ordinances, and plans:
2. Ensure the public safety and welfare of the people through providing strategic guidance and resources.

3. Formulating major policy decisions for Lexington Fayette.
4. Preserving the continuity of the executive branch of LFUCG.
5. Oversight of emergency operations and provide liaison as required.
6. Issue evacuation orders (Orders should include a policy for people who do not comply with evacuation instructions.)
7. Conduct public meetings and actions to assist in reassuring and informing the public and identifying public needs.
8. Asses the emergency financial operations of local government
9. Ensuring the use of all available resources in Lexington Fayette.
10. Issuing emergency proclamations for Lexington Fayette when needed.
11. Requesting mutual aid for Lexington Fayette when needed.
12. Reviewing damages of department facilities, equipment, or resources
13. Requesting support for Lexington Fayette from KYEM.

S. Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)

The CAO oversees the daily operations of LFUCG. In the event that the Mayor (or Acting Mayor) or designee is unavailable, the CAO is responsible for ensuring continuity of government.

T. Commissioner of Public Safety

The Commissioner may also activate the EOC. In the absence of the Mayor or designee, the Commissioner oversees the EOC.

U. Commissioners and Directors:

1. Retain direction and control of their respective organizations.
2. Each department or division follows a line of succession to ensure continuity of operations as per their SOPs, per Charter Sec. 5.07.
3. Train department employees on disaster plans and procedures to ensure operational capabilities and to facilitate an effective response.
4. Ensure that adequate disaster supplies and equipment are available for department staff.
5. Develop mutual support agreements with other "like" departments or organizations in other jurisdictions.

6. 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.
7. Provide department resources (supplies, equipment, services, personnel), as coordinated through the EOC.
8. Develop procedures to document all costs of disaster response and recovery.
9. Assist in public information and the dissemination of emergency information through the Joint Information system coordinated from the EOC and public information officers of all affected entities in Lexington Fayette.

V. Lexington Division of Emergency Management (DEM)

1. Advise the Mayor, CAO, and other local officials on emergency management matters and related laws, rules and regulations.
2. Plan, develop, organize, direct, and coordinate the Lexington Fayette County's Emergency Operations Plan.
3. Coordination of the overall incident response.
4. Establish and manage the EOC.
5. Develop mutual aid and assistance agreements.
6. Coordinate volunteer support efforts to include the activities of volunteers from outside the jurisdiction and the assistance offered by unorganized volunteer and neighborhood groups within Lexington Fayette.
7. Work with the Public Information Officer (PIO) to develop emergency information packets and emergency instructions for the public.
8. Develop and execute public awareness and education programs.
9. Activate public warning system and store canned messages for emergency alert system.
10. Plan, provide and maintain primary EOC communication.
11. Advise and assist LFUCG government officials on direction and control of emergency operations and acting as liaison with appropriate organizations, as required.
12. Act as coordinating agent and prepare requests for emergency resources to KYEM or federal agencies.

13. Provide advice and assistance for the preparation and dissemination of emergency information.
14. Collect emergency operations information, analyze data, and prepare operational reports.
15. Coordinate with the Department of Military Affairs, Commonwealth Office of Technology and KY State police to ensure that a system of communications is in place capable of interoperability with state and federal agencies.
16. Maintain, operate, coordinate, and recommend the appropriate use of the IPAWS and the National Weather Service to disseminate emergency messages.
17. Advise Lexington Fayette executive leadership on situational awareness of the incident and on specific policy and strategic plans
18. Advise LFUCG officials on emergency administrative and recovery procedures and requirements.
19. Develop and coordinate the preparation and use of emergency plans necessary for Lexington Fayette to accomplish essential emergency management phases of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.
20. Advise and assist LFUCG officials in obtaining and using military support for civil authority.

W. Lexington Division of E911

1. Working with appropriate telephone companies to assure high quality and continuous operation of the E911 system and the timely restoration of E911 services in the event of a disruption.
2. Dispatching, police, fire and ems units.
3. Coordinate radio communications frequency allocation.
4. Maintain radio system.
5. Dispatch other LFUCG divisions.
6. Implementing EM Alert and Warning SOPs.
7. Reporting damages of department facilities, equipment, or resources to the EOC.
8. Providing representatives to the EOC as required.
9. Collecting information and compiling data for necessary operational reports.
10. Supporting response and recovery activities.

11. Returning division activities to normal levels unless involved with recovery activities.

X. Lexington Division of Streets and Roads

1. Assessing damage, blockage, debris (including ice and snow) removal, and determine clearance strategies.
2. Closing flooded and damaged roadways.
3. Providing repairs to damaged roadways.
4. Providing personnel and equipment to assist in the rapid dissemination of warnings for emergencies.
5. Reporting damages of division facilities, equipment, or resources to the EOC.
6. Providing representatives to the EOC as required.
7. Collecting information and compiling data for necessary operational reports.
8. Supporting response and recovery activities.
9. Returning division activities to normal levels unless involved with recovery activities.

Y. Lexington Commissioner of Finance and Administration

1. Providing assistance in the preparation of LFUCG emergency operating reports by providing budgetary, fiscal, and program development analysis and data relevant to emergency operations and management provided by LFUCG.
2. Reporting damages of department facilities, equipment, or resources to the EOC.
3. Assisting in collecting information for disaster response from divisions.
4. Returning department activities to normal levels unless involved with recovery activities.
5. Providing assistance in emergency financial management.
6. Providing assistance in the preparation of LFUCG emergency financial reports.
7. Providing for the receipt, disbursement, and accounting of federal and other funds provided to LFUCG for emergency welfare services.

8. Providing emergency procedures for purchasing of equipment and supplies needed by all LFUCG departments and other outside governmental agencies required to provide local government emergency services.
9. Planning for and developing procedures to manage disaster procurement operations and staging areas as part of the EOC Logistics Section.
10. Supporting response and recovery activities.

Z. Lexington Division of Fire and Emergency Services

1. Responding to and providing fire protection/suppression and rescue operations to Lexington Fayette and pursuant to mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions.
2. Responding with trained and certified personnel to calls for emergency medical care pursuant to protocol.
3. Conduct initial Incident Command (ICS) functions at site if first on scene.
4. Providing personnel to conduct damage assessments of impacted areas.
5. Responding to and mitigating releases of hazardous materials.
6. Provides radiological monitoring and decontamination support.
7. Providing the use of available resources required to conduct search and rescue
8. Providing public information officers or support personnel as required.
9. Offering safety programs to the public.
10. Providing personnel and equipment to assist in the rapid dissemination of warnings to emergencies.
11. Reporting damages of department facilities, equipment, or resources to the EOC.
12. Providing representatives to the EOC as required.
13. Collecting information and compiling data for necessary operational reports.
14. Supporting response and recovery activities.
15. Returning department activities to normal levels unless involved with recovery activities.

AA. Lexington Division of Police

1. Conduct initial Incident Command (ICS) duties at site if first on scene.

2. Coordinating crime prevention and detection programs and the apprehension of criminals.
3. Providing efficient service to the public through crowd and traffic control, emergency aid, and safety programs.
4. Preventing and controlling civil disorder.
5. Providing security to the EOC, shelters, points of distribution, staging areas, and transports as needed.
6. Providing public information officers or support personnel as required.
7. Providing personnel and equipment to assist in the rapid dissemination of warnings for emergencies.
8. Provides liaison and coordination with other county, state and federal law enforcement groups.
9. Provide traffic control, crowd control, and restricted area control including: patrolling evacuated areas, identify evacuation routes, and implement evacuation orders.
10. Providing the use of available resources required to conduct search and rescue.
11. Reporting damages of department facilities, equipment, or resources to the EOC.
12. Providing representatives to the EOC as required.
13. Collecting information and compiling data for necessary operational reports.
14. Supporting response and recovery activities.
15. Returning department activities to normal levels unless involved with recovery activities.

BB. Lexington Department of Environmental Quality and Public Works

1. Assessing damage, blockage, debris (including ice and snow) removal, and determines clearance strategies.
2. Closing flooded and damaged roadways.
3. Providing repairs to damaged roadways.
4. Reporting damages of department facilities, equipment, or resources to the EOC.
5. Providing representatives to the EOC as required.

6. Collecting information and compiling data for necessary operational reports
7. Supporting response and recovery activities.
8. Returning department activities to normal levels unless involved with recovery activities.
9. Assessing damages to sewer systems
10. Assessing damages to the storm water system
11. Reporting damages to facilities, equipment, or resources to the EOC.
12. Keeping the EOC apprised of emergency repair and restoration of storm water and sewer service.
13. Supporting response and recovery activities.
14. Providing public information officers or support personnel as required.

CC. Code Enforcement

1. Manage the damage assessment teams and the supply/equipment trailer
2. Conduct damage assessment to residential facilities

DD. Other Agencies

1. American Red Cross
 - a. Managing the shelters, providing shelter staffing, food, clothing, and medical needs.
 - b. Supporting emergency operations during storms, droughts, heat waves, and other disasters.
 - c. Providing a liaison in the EOC.
 - d. Providing Wheels transport to shelter or other transportation needs.
 - e. Refer to ESF 6 and Support Plan Volunteers for additional roles and responsibilities.
2. Fayette County Coroner
 - a. Coordinating fatality management facilities and equipment and report to the EOC
 - b. Keeping the EOC apprised of emergency repair and restoration of fatality management services.
 - c. Supporting response and recovery activities as required.

- d. Returning department activities to normal levels as soon as possible unless involved with recovery activities.
- e. Providing representatives to the EOC when required.
- f. Collecting information and compiling data for necessary operational reports.
- g. Supporting response and recovery activities.
- h. Managing mass fatality plan.

3. Fayette County Clerk

- a. Establishing and making available services to Lexington Fayette agencies for the protection of Vital Records.
- b. Consulting with agencies regarding the management of Vital Records.
- c. Reporting damages of department facilities, equipment, or resources to the EOC.
- d. Providing agencies with guidelines for recovery of records after an emergency.
- e. Providing resources for elections as soon as is feasible.
- f. Collecting information and compiling data for necessary operational reports
- g. Supporting response and recovery activities.
- h. Returning office activities to normal levels unless involved with recovery.

4. Salvation Army

- a. Providing shelter, food, and clothing to victims.
- b. Providing food to emergency workers.
- c. Refer to ESF 6 and Support Plan Volunteers for additional roles and responsibilities.

5. United Way of the Bluegrass

- a. Supporting ESF 6 with coordinator support.
- b. Supporting LexCall/311 with call taking support.

6. Lexington Humane Society
 - a. Assisting with pet sheltering.
 - b. Sheltering stray and abandoned animals in an emergency.
 - c. Assisting in locating the owners of stray animals.
 - d. Refer to ESF 11 for additional roles and responsibilities.
7. Lexington Fayette County Animal Care and Control
 - a. Providing animal rescue and sheltering during an emergency.
 - b. Conducting assessment of damages to animal services and reporting those to the EOC.
 - c. Reporting to the EOC any damage of department-occupied facilities, equipment, or resources.
 - d. Keeping the EOC apprised of emergency repair and restoration of animal control services.
 - e. Supporting response and recovery activities as required.
 - f. Returning department activities to normal levels as soon as possible unless involved with recovery activities.
 - g. Providing representatives to the EOC when required.
 - h. Providing public information officers or support personnel as required.
 - i. Collecting information and compiling data for necessary operational reports.
8. BARS / Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
 - a. Providing trained weather spotters during severe weather and report to E911 and DEM.
 - b. Providing communications support to the EOC, field operations, medical facilities, shelters, or other locations as requested.
 - c. Reporting damages of communication facilities, equipment, or resources to the EOC.
 - d. Returning communication activities to normal levels as soon as possible unless involved with recovery activities.
 - e. Refer to ESF 2 and ESF 5 for additional roles and responsibilities.

9. Fayette County Sheriff

- a. Supporting law enforcement operations.
- b. Providing wellness checks on an as-needed basis.
- c. Providing alternate coordinator in the EOC.
- d. Assisting with transportation needs.
- e. Assisting with food and medication transports.
- f. Coordinating crime prevention and detection programs and the apprehension of criminals.
- g. Providing efficient service to the public through crowd and traffic control, emergency aid, and safety programs.
- h. Preventing and controlling civil disorder.
- i. Providing security to the EOC, shelters, points of dispensing locations, and staging areas.
- j. Providing personnel and equipment to assist in the rapid dissemination of warnings and emergency.
- k. Providing the use of available resources required to conduct search and rescue.
- l. Reporting damages of department facilities, equipment, or resources to the EOC.
- m. Collecting information and compiling data for necessary operational reports.
- n. Supporting response and recovery activities.
- o. Returning department activities to normal levels unless involved with recovery activities.
- p. Refer to ESF 13, ESF 6, and ESF 8 for additional roles and responsibilities.

10. Fayette County Property Valuation Administrator (PVA)

- a. Assisting with assessing property damage and provide assessments to the Planning Chief or Recovery Officer in EOC.
- b. Providing information to DEM for damage assessment reports.
- c. Providing department resources (supplies, equipment, services, personnel), as coordinated through the EOC.

- d. Reporting damages of department facilities, equipment, or resources to the EOC.
 - e. Supporting response and recovery activities.
 - f. Returning department activities to normal levels as soon as possible unless involved with recovery activities.
 - g. Providing representatives to the EOC when required.
11. Utilities (KU, Columbia Gas, Bluegrass Energy Cooperative, Clark Energy, Windstream, KAWC, Spectrum, et all)
- a. Assessing damages to utility services.
 - b. Reporting damages to facilities, equipment, or resources to the EOC.
 - c. Keeping the EOC apprised of emergency repair and restoration of utilities systems
 - d. Supporting response and recovery activities.
 - e. Returning department activities to normal levels as soon as possible, unless involved with recovery activities.
 - f. Providing representatives to the EOC when required.
 - g. Providing public information officers or support personnel as required.
 - h. Collecting information and compiling data for necessary operational reports
 - i. Refer to ESF 12 for additional roles and responsibilities.
12. Lexington Fayette Hospitals
- a. Maintaining a cache of pharmaceuticals for a WMD event.
 - b. Providing medical treatment and care.
 - c. Assisting with medical transport.
 - d. Supporting the mass prophylaxis/immunization locations.
 - e. Maintaining conformity with each other, EMS, and EM in emergency procedures.
 - f. Assisting with medical care at shelter locations.
 - g. Reporting damages to facilities, equipment, or resources to the EOC.
 - h. Refer to ESF 8 and ESF 13 for additional roles and responsibilities.

13. Kentucky Blood Center

- a. Providing adequate and safe blood supply.
- b. Reporting damages to facilities, equipment, or resources to the EOC.
- c. Collecting information and compiling data for necessary operational reports
- d. Refer to ESF 8 for additional roles and responsibilities.

14. Lexington Fayette County Health Department (LFCHD)

LFCHD is the lead agency for coordinating health and medical services. The department's roles and responsibilities include the following:

- a. Collecting information and compiling data for necessary operational reports
- b. Conducting public information and education programs on emergency health treatment, prevention, and control.
- c. Coordinating reception of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS).
- d. Coordinating with the ESF 6 coordinator regarding sheltering of medical needs persons.
- e. Coordinating/providing pharmaceutical needs.
- f. Coordinating and providing emergency health services, including communicable disease control, immunizations, isolation, and quarantine procedures.
- g. Coordinating and providing 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.
- h. Designating and staffing mass vaccination /prophylaxis locations.
- i. Inspecting food service and storage facilities.
- j. Providing a coordinator in the EOC.
- k. Providing surveillance and epidemiologic information for a biological event.
- l. Providing public information officers or support personnel as required.
- m. Providing staff and resources as the lead agency in Lexington Fayette for pandemic and bioterrorism planning, response, recovery, and mitigation.

- n. Reporting damages to facilities, equipment, or resources to the EOC.
- o. Returning department activities to normal levels as soon as possible unless involved with recovery activities.
- p. Supporting emergency operations during hazmat releases, heat waves, and other emergencies with potential health hazards.
- q. Supporting response and recovery activities.
- r. Refer to ESF 8 and ESF 10 for additional roles and responsibilities.

15. Fayette County Public Schools (FCPS)

FCPS is the lead agency for coordinating response to Lexington Fayette public and private schools during disasters. FCPS roles and responsibilities include the following:

- a. Hosting schools for Madison County evacuation.
- b. Providing schools as shelter locations.
- c. Assisting with security as needed.
- d. Providing transportation resources.
- e. Providing crisis counselors to serve in the recovery phase.
- f. Providing a coordinator in the EOC.
- g. Assist with feeding and cooking locations.
- h. Refer to ESF 2, ESF 6, Support Plan Schools, and Incident Specific Plan CSEPP for additional roles and responsibilities.

16. Transylvania University Police

- a. Supporting law enforcement operations.
- b. Refer to ESF 13 for additional roles and responsibilities.

17. University of Kentucky Division of Police

- a. Supporting law enforcement operations.
- b. Refer to ESF 13 for additional roles and responsibilities.

18. Blue Grass Airport Department of Public Safety

- a. Supporting fire suppression and law enforcement during emergency operations.

- b. Supporting response to transportation accidents.
- c. Supporting NDMS activation.
- d. Supporting receipt of SNS.
- e. Refer to ESF 4, ESF 13, ESF 8, and ESF 10 for additional roles and responsibilities.

19. LexTran

LexTran is the lead agency to coordinate transportation assets, roles and responsibilities include the following:

- a. Providing a coordinator in the EOC.
- b. Providing transportation services during an emergency
- c. Refer to ESF 1 for additional roles and responsibilities.

20. Rural Metro Ambulance

- a. Providing ambulance service.
- b. Refer to ESF 8 and ESF 1 for additional roles and responsibilities.

Attachment A

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 as amended by the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008, Public Law 110-325

Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, 41 U.S.C. 4151 et seq.

Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI, Public Law 88-352

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Chapter 1, Federal Emergency Management Agency, October 1, 2009

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Public Law 110-161

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, Public Law 106-390

Executive Order 13166, *Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency*, August 11, 2000

Executive Order 13347, *Individuals with Disabilities in Emergency Preparedness*, July 26, 2004

Fair Housing Act as amended in 1988, 42 U.S.C 3601

Homeland Security Act of 2002, 6 U.S.C. 101, et seq., as amended

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, *Management of Domestic Incidents*, February 28, 2003

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7, *Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection*, December 17, 2003

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, *National Preparedness*, December 17, 2003

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, Annex I, *National Planning*, February 2008

National Security Presidential Directive 51/ Homeland Security Presidential Directive 20, *National Continuity Policy*, May 4, 2007

Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006, Public Law 109-308

Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, Public Law 109-295

Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Public Law 93-112

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq., as amended

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Public Law 99-149, as amended