

**Lexington-Fayette Urban County
Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program
Incident-Specific Plan**

**LFUCG Department of Public Safety
Division of Emergency Management**

**December 15, 2014
Revised March 2017
Revised December 2018**

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1 Introduction

Blue Grass Army Depot (BGAD), located in Madison County, Kentucky, houses part of the nation's inventory of chemical weapons. The Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) is a joint effort by the U.S. Army, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and state and local authorities to ensure the safety of communities near BGAD.

This document is the Lexington-Fayette Urban County CSEPP Incident-Specific Plan (ISP) for an accident or incident at BGAD which involves the release of chemical weapons.¹ Henceforth, this plan will refer to any such accident or incident as a Chemical Accident/Incident (CAI), and will refer to the geographic and political entity of Lexington-Fayette Urban County as "Lexington Fayette."

1.1 Purpose

A CAI is unique in nature, requires focused guidance, and has the potential to affect Lexington Fayette and neighboring counties. This CSEPP ISP describes the integrated and coordinated emergency management efforts that various local, state, and federal government and non-government entities will undertake to protect public safety in Lexington Fayette and in the other counties in the Kentucky CSEPP community. In addition, it enumerates specific actions that Lexington Fayette government agencies and non-government organizations will take.

This plan is meant to be compatible with the Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) and ISPs maintained by the nine other CSEPP counties (Clark, Estill, Garrard, Jackson, Jessamine, Laurel, Madison, Powell, and Rockcastle Counties), Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM), BGAD, and FEMA Region IV.

1.2 Scope

This plan is subordinate to the LFUCG Emergency Operations Plan [Reference 4].

This plan addresses emergency response operations specific to a CAI at BGAD. Mitigation, preparedness, and recovery activities are described to provide the reader an understanding of Lexington Fayette's overall CSEPP activities, but specific planning and execution of such activities is outside the scope of this document.

This is a policy-level document. Task-level guidance is contained within each responding entity's standard operating procedures (SOPs) and standard operating guidelines (SOGs).

1.3 Document Authority

The Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Division of Emergency Management (LFUCG DEM) develops and maintains this CSEPP ISP and other county-level plans and policies that govern response actions related to emergencies. These plans are maintained and enacted in compliance with the current approved Lexington Fayette EOP and comply with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Section 1412 of Public Law 99-145.

¹ In this plan's context, "accident or incident" means "an occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, which requires an emergency response to protect life or property," as defined in the KYEM EOP and the NRF.

The Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1986 requires the Secretary of Defense to provide for maximum protection for the environment, the general public, and the personnel who are involved in the destruction of the stockpile of lethal chemical warfare agents and munitions. Response to a CAI is addressed in the National Contingency Plan and Army Regulations 50-6 and 200-1.

Supporting agencies shall develop and maintain their own similar plans and policies for internal use, which must be compatible with, and in support of, the overall LFUCG EOP and this ISP. All such documents must comply with the National Response Framework (NRF [Reference 7]), National Incident Management System (NIMS [Reference 6]), and Incident Command System (ICS).

1.3.1 Document Maintenance and Review

The DEM CSEPP Manager or designee is the owner of this document.

The document owner will review this plan annually and, as needed, update it to accommodate changing demographics and other factors.

1.3.2 Major Changes from 2017 Release

The 2018 revisions of this ISP incorporate the following major additions or changes from the 2017 release:

- Changes to table 5: Dispersion Matrix, related to Lightning Strike related to H chemical munitions. **(4.1.4 Hazard Analysis)**
(Changes to the Dispersion matrix based on data contained in “Blue Grass Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant Screening Quantitative Risk Assessment for Public Risk Final May 2009)
- Inclusion of language related to Americans with Disabilities Act compliance (1.3 Document Authority)
- Clarification of Lexington Fayette’s one authorized Emergency Response Zone and existence of second Lexington Fayette designated Emergency Response Zone (6.1.2 PAZ Event)

2 Objectives

In the event of a CAI, Lexington Fayette's objectives will be:

- Provide Lexington Fayette's policy-making officials and response entities with timely and appropriate information for protecting Lexington Fayette's residents and visitors and sheltering Madison County's relocated population;
- Provide Lexington Fayette's residents with timely and audience-appropriate warnings, alert and notification services, and public information;
- Support the necessary communication links for all CSEPP counties to coordinate effective response actions amongst themselves and with outside entities; and
- Provide reception, screening, decontamination, triage, medical care, transportation, and initial hosting for relocated Madison County residents and affected Lexington Fayette residents.

3 Roles & Responsibilities

The following entities will be involved in Lexington Fayette's response to a CAI.

3.1 Primary Coordinating Agency

LFUCG DEM is the Lexington Fayette coordinating agency for a response to a CAI.

3.2 Local Agencies and Organizations

The lead agencies and organizations for each emergency support function (ESF) and support annex have policy-making and primary response duties during a CAI. Sections **6.5.1: ESF-1: Transportation** through **6.5.17: VOAD** list these lead agencies

In addition, each lead agency or organization may call on additional agencies and organizations to provide support functions for that ESF or support annex.

Each of these entities has personnel who train and exercise and have specific knowledge or skill sets to assist DEM during the preparedness, response, or recovery phase of a CAI.

3.3 State, Regional, and Federal Agencies and Organizations

The following government agencies and organizations have primary or supporting duties during Lexington Fayette's response to a CAI.

- A. Bluegrass Emergency Response Team (BERT)
- B. FEMA
- C. Kentucky Community Crisis Response Board (KCCRB)
- D. Kentucky Department of Agriculture
- E. Kentucky Department of Military Affairs
- F. Kentucky State Police (KSP)
- G. Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC)
- H. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

This list may be shortened or expanded based on the specific needs of the emergency.

3.4 State, Regional, and National Non-Profits/NGOs

The following non-profit and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have primary or supporting duties during Lexington Fayette's response to a CAI.

- A. American Red Cross (ARC)
- B. Kentucky Southern Baptist Disaster Relief
- C. Salvation Army
- D. Christian Appalachian project

This list may be shortened or expanded based on the specific needs of the emergency.

4 Situation and Assumptions

General situations and assumptions are recorded in the Lexington Fayette EOP and are not repeated in this ISP. The following situation and assumption statements are specific to a CAI.

4.1 Situation

BGAD, located in Madison County southeast of the city of Richmond, is a storage facility for various types of military munitions. Some of these munitions, stored in a discrete area of the depot called the Chemical Limited Area (CLA), contain Chemical Warfare Agents (CWA) The Blue Grass Chemical Activity (BGCA), a U.S. Army organization at BGAD, is responsible for all CWA stored at the depot. The types of agents stored at BGAD include the blister agent H ("mustard gas") and the nerve agents GB ("Sarin") and VX.

Table 1: Chemical warfare Agent Summary, below, presents these chemical warfare agents' properties and hazards.

Table 1: Chemical warfare Agent Summary

Agent	Normal State	Symptoms/Effects	Behavior in Atmosphere	Residual Effects
H "Mustard"	Pale yellow to dark brown oily liquid. Odor: garlic/horseradish. Freezes at 58°F. Approximate viscosity of thin syrup.	Symptoms delayed 3-24 hours after exposure. Known carcinogen (only a concern for repeated exposure). Dosages above AEGL-2 (see 4.1.3: Exposure) may cause eye irritation or discomfort. Effects will not be permanent. Dosages above AEGL-3 may cause blistering and lung effects and potentially death.	Dense gas in immediate area of release. Aerosols from detonations generally restricted to immediate area (<100 yards).	Persistent. Liquid evaporates slowly. May persist on surfaces for days or longer at cold temperatures.
VX	Clear liquid. Odorless. Freezes at -38°F or lower. Approximate viscosity of motor oil. Low volatility; evaporates slowly.	Very rapid onset. Dosages above AEGL-2 may result in pinpoint pupils, runny nose, sweating, and possible breathing difficulties, but no permanent effects.	Dense gas in immediate area of release. Aerosols from explosions may travel greater distances, particularly at higher wind speeds.	Persistent. Liquid evaporates slowly. May persist on surfaces for days to weeks.
GB "Sarin"	Clear liquid. Odorless. Freezes at -69°F. Approximate viscosity of water. Highly volatile; evaporates rapidly.	Dosages above AEGL-3 have increased risk of nausea, vomiting, seizures, loss of consciousness, and possibly death.	Dense gas in immediate area of release. Vapor may travel greater distances.	Non-persistent; residual deposits unlikely. Remains in vapor form. Decontamination may not be required.

4.1.1 IRZ, PAZ, and Host County Areas

Madison County and adjacent counties may be directly affected by an off-post release of CWA. The ten counties closest to BGAD, including Fayette, have been incorporated into the CSEPP program and designated as Immediate Response Zone (IRZ), Protective Action Zone (PAZ), or Host Counties based on their proximity, response time, expected impacts, and predicted emergency response activity.²

The IRZ includes Madison County and the northwest part of Estill County. The IRZ extends up to 12.1 miles from the CLA.

Areas in Clark, Estill, Fayette, Garrard, Jackson, Powell, and Rockcastle Counties make up the PAZ. The PAZ extends to approximately 30 miles from the CLA.

Each county in the IRZ or PAZ is divided into one or more emergency response zones (for examples, see **Figure 1: Lexington Fayette Emergency Response Zones** and **Figure 2: Madison County Emergency Response Zones**, following). In a CAI, each county's officials will issue specific instructions to citizens in their county's affected emergency response zones rather than (or in addition to) the county as a whole.

Jessamine and Laurel Counties are Host Counties outside the PAZ.

Lexington Fayette's inclusion within the PAZ is based on the above factors, including meteorological records. Wind Rose data recorded at BGAD between 2001 and 2010 indicates that winds move from BGAD toward Lexington Fayette (i.e., wind direction is between 135° and 170°) about 10% of the time. The county's southeastern portion contains two emergency response zones, as illustrated in **Figure 1: Lexington Fayette Emergency Response Zones** (next page). In addition, Lexington Fayette is designated a Host County for residents of Madison County's northwestern region (see following).

² IRZs are adjacent to a CWA storage site. In a CAI, they would have minimal warning time and would be exposed to the highest off-post concentration of chemical warfare agent. PAZs are more distant from a CWA storage site; this distance would both increase warning time and mitigate concentrations.

Madison County falls within the IRZ. It is divided into 13 emergency response zones, as illustrated in **Figure 2: Madison County Emergency Response Zones** (below). *Zones 1D, 2E (including the city of Richmond), and 3A are those for which Lexington Fayette is a Host County.*

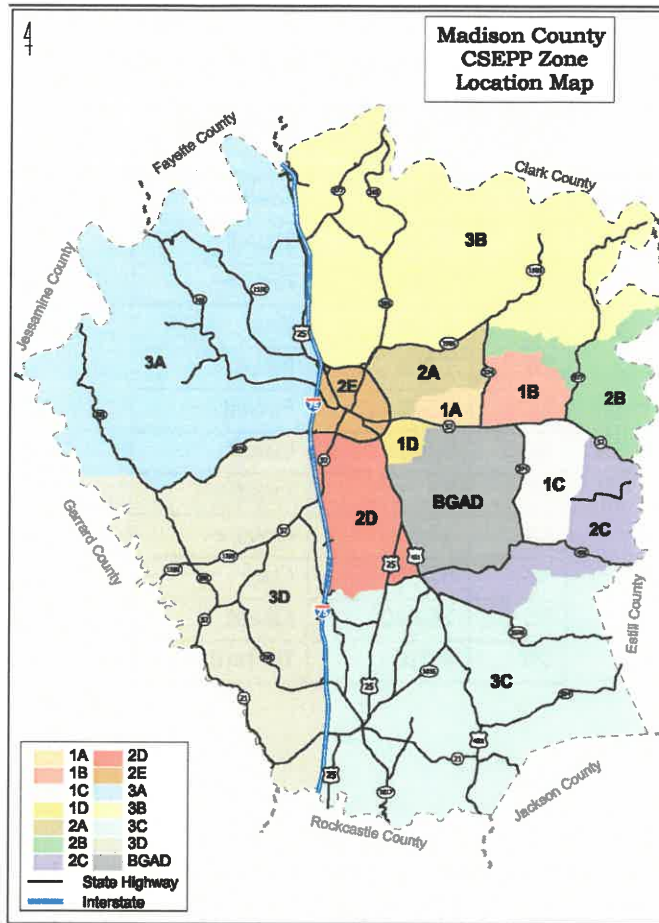


Figure 2: Madison County Emergency Response Zones

Table 2: Madison County Population by Zone contains 2017 census population estimates for each of Madison County's zones. Additional details on the schools, day care facilities, and long-term care facilities slated to relocate to Lexington Fayette are presented in **Appendix C: Madison County Institutions**.

Table 2: Madison County Population by Zone

Zone	Population	Host County
1A	1,278	Clark
1B	1,863	Powell
1C	1,506	Powell
1D	1,996	Fayette
2A	3,408	Clark
2B	1,923	Powell
2C	1,978	Powell
2D	8,087	Laurel
2E	21,163	Fayette
3A	11,530	Fayette
3B	6,457	Clark
3C	20,820	Laurel
3D	9,216	Garrard

4.1.2 Chemical Event Notification Levels

When a CAI occurs, BGCA performs computer modeling of the event's extent and consequences. The software used for this modeling, called *WebPuff*, takes into account the release conditions, agent involved, and prevailing weather conditions to predict the size, shape, orientation, concentration, dispersal, and movement of the CWA plume. Each computer model is called a *run*. All runs are available to LFUCG-DEM through *WebPuff*. Over the course of an event, BGCA may generate multiple runs as new information becomes available.

From each run, BGCA assigns an event one of five Chemical Event Notification Levels (CENLs, or "emergency levels"), which classify the event's scope. An event's CENL may change as new information becomes available. **Table 3: Chemical Event Notification Levels** presents the CENLs in order of increasing severity.

Table 3: Chemical Event Notification Levels

CENL	Description
Routine Event	Events that involve either non-confirmed or confirmed agents release (leaker) inside approved chemical storage facilities. The predicted chemical warfare agent AEGL-2 dosage, if any, is expected to be confined within the chemical storage facility. Also included are non-chemical related events that do not constitute an emergency and would normally not be perceived as an emergency but may be of general interest. Examples include the following incidents, which may occur inside the CLA: minor non-chemical injuries to workers, traffic accidents, and small grass fires.
Non-Surety Emergency	Events are likely to occur, or have occurred, that may be perceived as a chemical surety emergency, or that may be of general public interest, but which pose no chemical surety hazard to the off-post community. This includes non-surety material emergencies such as ambulance calls anywhere on the depot.
Limited Area Emergency	Events are likely to occur, or have occurred, that involve agent release outside engineering controls or approved chemical storage facilities, with chemical effects expected to be confined to the CLA. This level will be declared when the predicted chemical warfare agent AEGL-2 dosage does not extend beyond the CLA where the event occurred.
Post Only Emergency	Events are likely to occur, or have occurred, that involve agent release with chemical effects beyond the CLA. Release is not expected to present a danger to the off-post public. This level will be declared when the predicted chemical warfare agent AEGL-2 dosage extends beyond the CLA, but does not extend beyond the installation boundary.
Community Emergency	Events are likely to occur, or have occurred, that involve agent release with chemical effects beyond the installation boundary. This level will be declared when the predicted chemical warfare agent AEGL-2 dosage extends beyond the installation boundary.

4.1.3 Exposure

The severity of symptoms experienced depends on the chemical warfare agent present, its concentration, and the duration of exposure to it. An individual's overall health is also a factor. The CSEPP program uses the Environmental Protection Agency's scale of Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs) to classify exposure severity.³ **Table 4: Acute Exposure Guideline Levels** defines the AEGLs.

Table 4: Acute Exposure Guideline Levels

Exposure Level	Effects
AEGL-1	Threshold dosage at or above which non-disabling, reversible discomfort may be noted.
AEGL-2	Threshold dosage at or above which more serious effects may occur, including possible long-lasting or escape-impairing effects.
AEGL-3	Threshold dosage at or above which exposures may become life-threatening or result in death.

Each WebPuff run depicts the geographic areas within which AEGL-2 and AEGL-3 exposures are likely. It also depicts predicted arrival and departure times for the plume for each threatened zone.

4.1.4 Hazard Analysis

The characteristics of a CAI and the type of agent involved determine the extent of the hazard. For example, while a leaking GB container may result in a vapor plume, a leaking mustard projectile may not emit any detectable chemical warfare agent at all. **Table 5: Dispersion Matrix** considers these characteristics under average weather conditions and presents likely emergency levels for each scenario. Blue highlighting indicates a likely Post Only Emergency CENL, while yellow highlighting indicates a likely Community Emergency CENL.

Based on the physical characteristics of the CWA, GB presents the most serious threat to life in a CAI involving release into the environment. While VX is persistent and has a much higher toxicity per unit of volume or mass, GB's physical properties mean a wider range of possible scenarios will result in a GB plume that travels off-post. The physical characteristics of the mustard agent in the BGAD stockpile make it highly unlikely to travel off-post in even the most severe accidental release.

³ Older CSEPP documents may refer to concentrations (rather than dosages) as determinants of a subject's exposure. These concentration levels may include "no effects" (which should be understood to mean "no significant effects") and "1% lethality." The Army deprecated these concentration metrics in favor of dosage-based AEGLs because AEGLs take into account both concentration and total time of exposure.

Table 5: Dispersion Matrix

Scenario	H	VX	GB
Leak	Low volatility. Is in solid form at 50-58°F. Localized effect.	Very low volatility. Evaporates very slowly.	Highly volatile. Diffuses quickly in air. No off-post contamination expected.
	Routine, Non-Surety, or Limited Area Emergency.	Routine, Non-Surety, or Limited Area Emergency.	Post Only Emergency.
Fire	Heat will increase volatility, but as substance cools, plume height and distance will be limited. Smoke particulates may travel for increased distances. Residual off-post contamination is possible but not likely.	Vapor, smoke, and combustion products will travel in the smoke plume. Weather will determine extent of hazard. Residual contamination may be present on- and off-post.	Smoke plume may carry chemical warfare agent elements aloft, but physical characteristics of vapor will eventually predominate. Off-post contamination less likely.
	Post Only Emergency.	Community Emergency.	Community Emergency.
Explosion	Force of explosion unlikely to disperse great distances.	Size of explosion will determine amount of liquid/aerosolized agent spread. Environmental conditions determine evaporation rates. Release may include both vapor and aerosol components, though aerosol components will not travel off-post.	Size of explosion will determine amount of agent released and subsequent dispersion into atmosphere.
	Post Only Emergency.	Community Emergency.	Community Emergency.
Earthquake	Storage igloo integrity is thought to substantially contain chemical warfare agents leaking from physically damaged containers.		
	Routine, Non-Surety, or Limited Area Emergency.		
Tornado	Storage igloo integrity is thought to withstand tornadic forces. Chemical warfare agents would be diluted by atmospheric turbulence and dispersed over wide area. Highly event-specific with possible spot contamination if leaking munitions are carried aloft.		
	Post Only Emergency.		
Lightning Strike	Damage to munitions unlikely, dispersion of agent great distances not expected.	Lighting strike directly to storage igloo results in conflagration involving pallets and munitions. Combustion by-products of chemical warfare agents travel off-post.	
	Post Only Emergency	Community Emergency.	

Dispersion matrix based on data contained in "Blue Grass Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant Screening Quantitative Risk Assessment for Public Risk Final May 2009

4.1.5 Protective Actions

Protective actions are actions which an affected population takes to protect itself from the effects of a CAI. Each WebPuff run contains the BGCA's protective action recommendation (PAR) for each affected emergency response zone. This PAR impacts the protective action decision (PAD) that an affected county's civil authorities will issue for each affected zone in that county. Each PAD directs citizens to either *evacuate, shelter in place, or relocate*.

4.1.5.1 Evacuation

Evacuation involves the movement of populations from areas considered at-risk because of an approaching plume path.

Evacuation is precautionary in nature and is effective only if the action is complete prior to the arrival of the plume. If a responsive evacuation action is not complete, some or all of the affected population could be exposed to the hazard without meaningful protection.

Effective evacuation requires pre-determination of evacuation routes, personnel and material resources to maintain those routes, identification of transportation-dependent persons, and transportation resources to accommodate those persons.

Suggested evacuation routes in Lexington Fayette's two PAZ's are described in **Appendix A: Lexington Fayette Emergency Response Zones**

4.1.5.2 Sheltering in Place

Sheltering in place involves moving indoors and taking cover in a building which offers protection from air infiltration. Generally, any structure which can be made winter-worthy will offer some protection from exposure to airborne contaminants. Occupants can improve the level of protection through expedient means like shutting off heating and air systems; sealing ducts, vents, and other building penetrations; taping exterior doors and windows; and moving to an interior room. Sheltering in place is the preferred protective action when it is not possible to evacuate populations in potentially affected areas prior to the arrival of a chemical warfare agent plume.

The effectiveness of sheltering in place can be greatly enhanced through the use and pre-positioning of materials and supplies.

4.1.5.3 Relocation

Following the shelter in place period, a likely recommended protective action will be relocation. Though it is not a standalone strategy, relocation is a major protective action which involves the movement of populations from areas that may have been exposed to a CWA plume.

Like evacuation, relocation requires pre-determination of evacuation routes, personnel and material resources to maintain those routes, identification of transportation-dependent persons, and transportation resources to accommodate those persons.

Depending on the CWA or agents involved in the CAI, residual contamination may be on indoor and outdoor surfaces as populations exit shelters. Populations relocating to unaffected areas may be advised to go through decontamination as part of the relocation process.

4.2 Assumptions

In any CAI, Lexington Fayette's first priority will be life safety. Second priority will be mitigation of property damage. Third priority will be protection of the environment.

4.2.1 Lexington Fayette Actions

Lexington Fayette officials will work together to make decisions in a timely manner based on the information provided by BGAD and Madison County authorities. These decisions and other policy-level actions will be undertaken by the responsible parties defined in the Lexington Fayette EOP [Reference 4].

DEM will develop and maintain this ISP based on thorough and realistic jurisdiction- and incident-specific hazard analysis. All response agencies shall develop additional incident-specific SOPs and SOGs.

All plans will be based on common doctrine, including CSEPP programmatic guidance, and common planning templates. Protective action strategies will be appropriate to the potential hazards.

Lexington Fayette response actions will be in accordance with the county-wide and ESF/support annex-specific actions outlined in **6.4: Response** and **6.5: ESF-Specific Response Actions**.

4.2.2 BGAD Actions

BGAD will provide DEM a daily work plan which outlines all activity in the CLA. This work plan will include projected risk to the depot and community.

BGAD will notify local authorities of any CAI. The primary notification method will be the Blue Grass Alert and Notification System (BGANS) telephone, which connects to each CSEPP county's 24-hour warning point.⁴ Lexington Fayette's 24-hour warning point is the Lexington Fayette E911 center. BGANS also connects to the DEM office, which is *not* a 24-hour warning point.

The U.S. Army, acting under the NRF [Reference 7] and through the Commander of BGAD, will ensure that appropriate services are made available, upon request, to Lexington Fayette.⁵ These services may include:

- Chemical Warfare Agent detection and decontamination;
- Assistance in the medical treatment of off-post casualties; and
- Ongoing notification and briefings to local authorities (e.g., Mayor, CAO, Commissioner of Public Safety, Urban County Council, DEM Director, etc.).

⁴ If BGANS fails, backup notification systems by which BGAD will communicate with Lexington Fayette include 800 MHz radio and satellite phone.

⁵ Older CSEPP documents may refer to this action's governing document as the Federal Response Plan. The NRF supersedes the Federal Response Plan.

In life-or-death situations, the Commander of BGAD will release on-post resources to assist if local civil authorities state no other resources, private or governmental, are available for the mission. As soon as non-Department of Defense (DoD) assistance becomes available, DoD resources will be withdrawn.

BGAD personnel have both the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and training to intervene directly in a release of chemical warfare agents. Direct interaction with chemical warfare agents will be the responsibility of these personnel.

4.2.3 Madison County Actions

Madison County's primary coordinating agency for a CAI is the Madison County Emergency Management Agency (EMA).

As described under **4.1.1: IRZ, PAZ, and Host County Areas**, Madison County EMA may instruct Madison County's Zones 1D, 2E, and 3A, or impacted portions of these zones, to relocate to Lexington Fayette if they are determined to be affected by the plume. This population is the intended beneficiary of Lexington Fayette's Host County function.

4.2.4 Public Actions and Citizen Needs

If a mass evacuation or relocation is required, most persons will use their private vehicles.

Citizens located in the Madison IRZ and PAZ and the Fayette PAZ will be familiar with their respective counties' emergency response zones based on published information. They will respond in accordance with the information and directions provided to them in advance of an incident and during the warning phase.

Some portion of the population, both in the areas at risk and elsewhere, will choose to evacuate prior to an officially-recommended evacuation. The points of origin, destinations, and numbers of these spontaneous evacuees cannot be known in advance.

Some portion of an evacuated/relocated population will bring household pets and service animals with them.

Determining if and when all of a specific zone's population has been evacuated will not be possible. However, schools, day cares, long-term care facilities, and other special facilities that maintain accurate attendance records will report their evacuation/relocation status to their county's Emergency Management authority.

Due to the lethality of acute nerve agent contamination, no self-evacuated person from Madison County will arrive at a Lexington Fayette hospital with *acute* contamination and still be alive. However, it is possible for a self-evacuated person to arrive alive (albeit suffering symptoms of nerve agent exposure) with *mild* residual contamination on their body and clothing.

Due to the characteristics of the scenarios that can generate an off-post release, any off-post exposure cases will be the result of inhaled vapor, not skin-contact aerosol droplets. Thus, any exposed citizens will express symptoms immediately.

The majority of healthcare needs, both for Lexington Fayette residents and for Madison County residents relocated to Lexington Fayette, will be the result of panic, psychological trauma, psychosomatic symptoms, or other issues not directly connected to chemical warfare agent exposure.

Lexington Fayette will be prepared to shelter relocated Madison County residents for up to 60 days or until local resources are exhausted. After that time long term recovery options will take affect.

5 Direction and Control

Lexington Fayette's response to a CAI will be managed by the DEM Director through Lexington Fayette's emergency operations center (EOC). EOC coordinators will work with responders in the field to provide requested support. Field locations will operate under unified command with a DEM representative serving as the unified command's spokesperson. The overall operation's table of organization, as well as any continuity of government actions within Lexington Fayette, will follow the Lexington Fayette EOP [Reference 4].

Emergency personnel and resources and the Lexington Fayette EOC will be activated and deactivated in accordance with the guidelines established in the Lexington Fayette EOP and in individual organizations' SOPs and SOGs.

Lexington Fayette will conduct all response and recovery operations in accordance with NIMS guidelines and the NRF. The integrated emergency management system described by these federal standards is the cornerstone of the county's emergency and disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation programs.

5.1 Implementation

Preparedness activities undertaken under this plan, as described in **6.2: Preparedness**, are continuous and ongoing.

This plan's response activities, as described in **6.3: Alert and Notification**, **6.4: Response**, and **6.5: ESF-Specific Response Actions**, will be initiated upon receipt of a *Blue Grass Chemical Activity Off-Post Notification Form* for a real event⁶ with a CENL of Community Emergency.

Planning for short-term recovery and re-entry activities, as described in **6.6: Recovery**, will begin during the event's response phase as directed by the DEM Director and Lexington Fayette policy-making officials. Planning for long-term recovery will likewise begin at the direction of the same persons.

⁶ As opposed to an exercise event.

6 Concept of Operations

This CSEPP ISP provides a general description and guidance for both common and jurisdiction-specific activities taken by local, state, and federal government and non-government organizations to prevent, prepare for, and respond to hazards created by the release of CWA from BGAD.

6.1 General

Lexington Fayette has two potential roles in a CAI. The first is as a Host County to the residents of certain affected areas of Madison County. The second is as a PAZ county if Lexington Fayette's southeastern region is affected or has the potential to be affected.

As described under **4.1.1: IRZ, PAZ, and Host County Areas**, the PAZ includes Madison County and part of Lexington Fayette. Should a CWA release threaten the PAZ, the most viable actions to protect the public are shelter in place and evacuation, as described under **4.1.5: Protective Actions**. Each county's civil authorities will select appropriate PADs for each of their emergency response zones based on the BGAD PARs. PADs will reflect meteorological conditions and agent dispersion modeling from WebPuff.

6.1.1 Host County Event

Lexington Fayette is a relocation area to support certain populations from Madison County. In a CAI with a CENL of Community Emergency, due to Madison County potential self-evacuation, Lexington Fayette will activate its EOC and initiate emergency response operations and appropriate field assignments (e.g., communication links to the Commonwealth Emergency Operations Center [CEOC] and Madison County EOC, traffic control, mass care, and shelter operations). Madison County will advise DEM of PADs. From the census populations of the affected portions of Madison County, Lexington Fayette will derive the number of Madison County citizens expected to relocate. This number may fluctuate due to time of day, partial zone relocation and other factors. Communication with Madison County at the time of the event is critical.

Schools, day cares, long-term care facilities, other private facilities, and DEM will follow their established plans and SOPs/SOGs for hosting and/or mass care.

6.1.2 PAZ Event

Under certain conditions, a CAI could directly impact Lexington Fayette.

The Lexington Fayette portion of the PAZ is Emergency Response Zone #1. This is illustrated in **Figure 1: Lexington Fayette Emergency Response Zones** (p. 12) and as described in detail in **Appendix A: Lexington Fayette Emergency Response Zones**. Lexington Fayette, as a precaution, has added a second Emergency Response Zone that is not officially part of the CSEPP Protective Action Zone. Both zones are depicted in Figure 1 and described in Appendix A. Protective actions may be implemented for one or both zones, as appropriate. Lexington Fayette officials will issue PADs, taking into account the PARs published in WebPuff by BGAD, other information from BGAD, and the overall situation in Lexington Fayette and the surrounding region.

The total population of Lexington Fayette's two emergency response zones is estimated to be 2,700 households plus 250 businesses. Estimated population if all residents are at home is 6,800 during the

day.⁷ These zones include one elementary school, one middle school, one private preschool, and two certified day cares.

6.2 Preparedness

6.2.1 Public Outreach

DEM and other Lexington Fayette authorities will familiarize citizens with protective actions and Lexington Fayette's emergency response zones through proactive, ongoing public information and education campaigns. Public information programs shall include familiarization with warnings and the procedures for implementing PADs.

DEM will make materials and supplies (shelter in place kits) necessary for shelter in place protection available to homes, businesses, and other populations in the Lexington Fayette emergency response zones.

6.2.2 Responder Communications

BGAD issues a "Daily Operations Summary," which describes activities and risks associated with the storage, handling, and destruction of munitions and vessels containing chemical warfare agents. DEM reviews this communication and adjusts readiness activities accordingly.

Maintenance, testing, and verification of communication and notification equipment and processes occur regularly. This includes DEM communications and notification equipment; DEM communication procedures; and communication links between local authorities, KYEM, and BGAD. For details of DEM communications and notification equipment and procedures, refer to the ESF-2 annex of the Lexington Fayette EOP [Reference 4].

6.2.3 Resource Management

Material resources for which a need is identified through planning and training processes shall (if resources allow) be acquired and familiarization training conducted.

Federal funding for improvements to emergency response capabilities through acquisition and improvement of material and personnel resources expected to be involved in a response to a CAI will be submitted through the KYEM CSEPP office.

6.2.4 Training, Exercises, and Equipment

Emergency management personnel who are involved in a CAI, including EOC staff, responders, and medical and disaster assistance personnel, conduct regular incident-specific training. The DEM Director is responsible for ensuring all DEM personnel and EOC coordinators are adequately trained to carry out their CSEPP missions. The head of each agency is responsible for ensuring the adequacy of that agency's training.

⁷ No significant nighttime deviation from this figure is expected.

Training will be properly documented. DEM will maintain training records for its own personnel and all EOC coordinators. Each other agency will maintain its own training records.

DEM, with support from KYEM and CSEPP, will coordinate periodic refresher training as requested by response agencies.

Lexington Fayette participates in the annual federally-funded full-scale CSEPP exercises. These exercises are scheduled and evaluated according to national standards set forth for CSEPP by FEMA. Lexington Fayette also participates in the quarterly Chemical Accident or Incident Response and Assistance (CAIRA) exercises.

Using the after-action reports (AARs) that FEMA produces after the annual full-scale exercises, Lexington Fayette authorities will review and update the county's plans and procedures. Budgets, procurement plans, and training plans will be revised accordingly.

Emergency workers are not expected to be exposed to dosages of chemical warfare agents above AEGL-2 in the performance of the duties assigned to them under this plan. Any required equipment and training needed to allow workers to directly intervene in a release of toxic agent will be specified by the Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Program. LFUCG will provide such equipment and training to its emergency workers.

6.3 Alert and Notification

The BGAD EOC will use the BGANS to notify DEM and Lexington Fayette's 24-hour warning point⁸ of any CAI. All involved parties will use the standardized *Blue Grass Chemical Activity Off-Post Notification Form* to ensure accurate transmission and recording of information.

Upon receiving the initial BGANS call, the 24-hour warning point will notify the DEM Director or designee.

The DEM Director or designee will implement DEM's CSEPP SOPs as appropriate to the event's emergency level.

The EOC will be activated by direction of the Mayor, DEM Director, Chief Administrative Officer, or Commissioner of Public Safety. The DEM Director may decide to selectively activate agencies based on circumstances. DEM will notify primary EOC coordinators of activation and will request liaisons to report to the EOC. However, there will be times when it is necessary for the liaisons of lead or support agencies to work from the field or their own agency operations centers. In these cases, they will maintain telephone or radio contact with the EOC.

The DEM Director or designee will initiate the following notifications using Lexington Fayette's emergency alert system (EAS):

- Notify all EOC coordinators;
- Notify all affected (response or support) agencies; and

⁸ Lexington Fayette E911, as noted in **4.2.2: BGAD Actions**.

- If PADs are issued for Lexington Fayette, notify all citizens in the county's emergency response zones.

6.4 Response

DEM and the EOC will adhere to the NIMS core concepts: Preparedness, Communications and Information Management, Resource Management,⁹ Command and Management, and Ongoing Management and Maintenance. Personnel will be trained in NIMS and ICS as appropriate. NIMS training as recommended by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will be required.

When circumstances warrant, the Lexington Fayette EOC will be activated and the appropriate local officials will issue a local Declaration of Emergency.

6.4.1 Protective Actions

Chemical Accident/Incident notification from BGAD will include a CENL for the overall event and a PAR for each affected or potentially-affected zone. Should protective actions be required to safeguard the health and welfare of Lexington Fayette citizens, DEM will issue a PAD.

As noted in **6.3: Alert and Notification**, Lexington Fayette officials will communicate the PAD, protective action instructions, and follow-up instructions to the general public through the EAS and other communication channels to ensure maximum audience exposure to the information. As part of this process, the statewide EAS will be activated by the CEOC at the request of local officials or when state officials deem it appropriate.

General protective actions for Lexington Fayette residents may include sheltering in place, evacuation, or sheltering in place followed by relocation, as discussed in **4.1.5: Protective Actions**. Special populations, such as schools or nursing homes, may receive instructions to take exceptional protective measures, such as precautionary evacuation. Evacuation may involve the rapid activation of transportation resources to support the movement of persons who lack personal transportation.

Identification and quarantine of contaminated or potentially contaminated property, livestock, agricultural commodities, and wildlife will occur as soon as possible after immediate hazards to human health are addressed. This process will include:

- Identification of areas of possible contamination through analysis of WebPuff or other approved models;
- Direct sampling of potentially affected areas using scientific analysis;
- Physical control of access to contaminated property;
- Direct notification of property owners and provision of appropriate warning information to the news media; and

⁹ As a continuously-updated Resource Management function, DEM maintains detailed information on equipment, manpower, and capacity in a set of emergency resource lists (ERLs). These lists are kept at the DEM office.

- Documentation of affected property to facilitate reimbursement.

6.4.2 Evacuee Care and Management

Evacuation routes will be maintained via law enforcement checkpoints, as noted in **6.5.11: ESF-13: Law Enforcement**. These checkpoints and other communication channels will direct persons relocating from evacuated areas to a reception center which will provide decontamination and medical treatment, sheltering information, companion animal resources, and general evacuee support.

Local authorities will analyze the characteristics of the CAI to determine the decontamination requirements for evacuees. Emergency response personnel who will have direct contact with evacuees will be provided appropriate PPE.

A reception center will be established to screen, triage, decontaminate, register, and orient persons relocating from Madison County. This reception center will be Lexington Fayette's "field" location for response to the CAI, as it will be the initial point of contact for relocated persons. As noted in **5: Direction and Control**, the reception center will operate under unified command of the primary response agencies represented there.

Any persons reporting or displaying symptoms of chemical warfare agent exposure will be decontaminated, given initial field treatment, and transported to medical facilities whose personnel have received training specific to handling victims of such exposure. These pre-designated facilities include:

- The University of Kentucky Chandler Medical Center;
- The University of Kentucky Good Samaritan Hospital;
- Baptist Health Lexington;
- Saint Joseph East Hospital;
- Saint Joseph Hospital; and
- Lexington Veterans Administration Medical Center.¹⁰

Evacuated persons from Lexington Fayette's PAZ's will be directed to North East Christian Church as described in **Appendix: A Lexington Fayette Emergency Response Zones**. Due to distance from the BGAD, and population density, Lexington Fayette should have sufficient time to evacuate populations from both of Fayette's defined PAZ's. Due to this time, persons located in these zones are unlikely to come in contact with a CWA plume.

As this is a local evacuation it is expected that many of the evacuated persons will not need significant support. Individuals requiring reception services will be accommodated on a case by case basis.

¹⁰ Other medical facilities in Lexington Fayette may be designated as overflow facilities for general medical issues but will not receive patients with chemical exposure symptoms.

Mass care shelters shall be established to support the general population displaced by the CAI. Pre-designated schools and other sites shall be used as host facilities to support relocated school and day care children, adult day care patients, and other special needs populations. For a more detailed description of shelter plans, see **6.4.3: Sheltering Operations** and **6.5.16: Schools**.

6.4.3 Sheltering Operations

The Lexington Fayette EOC will notify the Bluegrass Area Chapter of the American Red Cross and coordinate Red Cross activities to open designated mass care shelters according to the priorities established for accidents/incidents at BGAD. The Bluegrass Area ARC maintains procedures, registration forms, supplies, and operational protocols for mass care shelter operations, and will maintain operational control of these shelters. The mass care shelters will be staffed in accordance with the ARC's existing local arrangements governing emergency response.

The Lexington-Fayette County Health Department (LFCHD) will co-locate with the Bluegrass Area ARC to open a medical functional needs shelter.

Reception, screening, triage, and treatment of affected persons are under the direction and control of Lexington Fayette, as are security concerns:

- Local health officials will determine procedures for medical treatment.
- Local law enforcement personnel will maintain order and security for the shelters, as well as traffic and access control to and from the shelters.
- The ARC, with the advice of local health officials, will ensure that sanitation requirements are met for mass care operations.

The main ARC location has one EM 800 MHz portable radio. One additional radio will be assigned to each shelter and ARC field location for coordination among field locations, shelters, and the Lexington Fayette EOC.

6.4.4 Mutual Aid

When out-of-county mutual aid is required, the DEM Director will implement existing mutual aid arrangements.

When Lexington Fayette's resources and local mutual aid resources are depleted, the EOC staff will coordinate additional aid and support through the state's CEOC.

6.5 ESF-Specific Response Actions

Sections **6.5.1: ESF-1: Transportation** through **6.5.13: ESF-15: Public Information** outline the primary actions that each ESF will take in response to a CAI. Sections **6.5.14: CSEPP** through **6.5.17: VOAD** outline the primary actions of each support annex.

Some of the following actions may change in a CAI in which Lexington Fayette is directly affected by the plume. Any ESF or support annex whose role is *not* modified will take the same actions described here, regardless of whether or not Lexington Fayette is impacted.

6.5.1 ESF-1: Transportation

Primary Coordinating Agency: Lexington Fayette Transit Authority (LexTran).

Transportation resources include buses from Fayette County Public Schools (FCPS), LexTran, and/or private entities. Emergency medical services (EMS) vehicles for medical transport may be provided by the Lexington Fire Department (LFD)¹¹ or American Medical Response Inc.

When notified of a CAI, LexTran will dispatch the lead ESF-1 coordinator or designee to the EOC. The ESF-1 coordinator on duty in the EOC will manage transportation needs, resources, and information.

ESF-1 will:

- Contact all local transportation resources and request their personnel report to their garages for response and assessment.
- Establish a transportation staging area under the command of the incident commander (IC) or designee. The staging area will have radio contact with the EOC and will be the primary field location from which to coordinate ESF-1 resources and dispatch evacuation vehicles.
- Coordinate transportation needs and resources to move evacuees from the reception center to shelters and/or healthcare facilities.
- When notified of termination of operations, submit to DEM all records of communication and actions taken.

If Lexington Fayette is directly impacted, ESF-1 also will:

- Dispatch transportation assets to relocate vulnerable populations and persons without transportation from impacted zones to the reception center and/or designated host sites.

6.5.2 ESF-2: Communication

Primary Coordinating Agency: DEM.

When notified of a CAI, DEM will dispatch the lead ESF-2 coordinator or designee to the EOC. The ESF-2 coordinator on duty in the EOC will manage communication needs, resources, and information.

ESF-2 will:

- Dispatch additional Amateur Radio , or other communication resources to the EOC, hospitals, schools, shelters, and the reception center.
- Monitor the following communication devices or systems:
 - Madison County 800 MHz radio;

¹¹ LFD's formal name is the Lexington Division of Fire and Emergency Services. This document uses the colloquial name and abbreviation for brevity and clarity.

- BGANS telephone;
- CSEPP/Kentucky Department of Public Health (KDPH) satellite phone;
- Kentucky Department of Military Affairs Radio Communication System (DMARCS) radio;
- Lexington Department of Public Safety 800 MHz radio;
- Amateur Radio;
- Ensure all communications are functioning at a level necessary for operational two-way communications.
- Relay information between agencies as necessary to supplement or substitute for other methods of communication.
- When notified of termination of operations, submit to DEM all records of communication and actions taken.

6.5.3 ESF-3: Public Works

Primary Coordinating Agency: Lexington-Fayette County Department of Environmental Quality and Public Works.

When notified of a CAI, the Department of Environmental Quality and Public Works will dispatch the lead ESF-3 coordinator or designee to the EOC. The ESF-3 coordinator on duty in the EOC will manage public works needs, resources, and information.

ESF-3 will:

- Deliver solid waste receptacles ("Herbies") and recyclables receptacles ("Rosies") to the reception center.
- When notified of termination of operations, submit to DEM all records of communication and actions taken.

6.5.4 ESF-4: Fire/ESF-9: SAR/ESF-10: HAZMAT

Primary Coordinating Agency: LFD.

When notified of a CAI, the LFD will dispatch the lead ESF-4 coordinator or designee to the EOC. The ESF-4 coordinator on duty in the EOC will manage fire, search and rescue (SAR), and hazardous materials (HAZMAT) needs, resources, and information.

ESF-4 will:

- Establish and operate the reception center's decontamination area.
- Evaluate evacuees at the reception center who report or display symptoms of chemical exposure or chemical warfare agent contamination.

- Provide nerve agent antidotes, if needed, and based on LFD operational procedures and the availability of multi-dose antidotes.
- If necessary, screen, triage, and decontaminate such evacuees and transport them to medical facilities equipped to treat such symptoms.
- Provide garments for decontaminated persons.
- Discontinue routine transports within affected areas.
- Maintain patient tracking information and records (lists and numbers) of decontaminated patients, injured/ill patients, and casualties.
- Advise the Lexington Fayette Coroner and hospital officials on appropriate procedures for the safe handling of human remains that may be contaminated with nerve agent.
- When notified of termination of operations, submit to DEM all records of communication and actions taken.

6.5.5 ESF-5: Emergency Management

Primary Coordinating Agency: DEM.

When notified of a CAI, DEM will provide the EOC command staff, who will function as the coordinators for ESF-5.

In any CAI with an emergency level of Community Emergency, DEM will activate the Lexington Fayette EOC.¹² EOC activation in a CAI will include the following actions:

- Inspect the EOC for contamination and operational viability.
- Acquire and maintain situational awareness of the event.
- Verify notification of EOC personnel, primary response agencies, and supporting agencies.
- Notify the CEOC of the Lexington Fayette EOC's activation status.

DEM/ESF-5 also will:

- Coordinate response activities between Madison County and Lexington Fayette.
- Brief elected officials and emergency management partner agencies (at the federal, state, and local levels) on:
 - Overall situation;

¹² This will occur even if the impacted Madison County zones are not those slated to evacuate/relocate to Fayette County.

- Known issues;
- Status of local emergency resources;
- Actions already taken; and
- Necessity of declaring a local state of emergency.
- Serve as the information clearinghouse for Lexington Fayette records of the event.
 - Maintain records of all actions taken by all ESFs and support annexes for which DEM is the lead agency.
 - Collect and collate records of all actions taken by all other ESFs and support annexes.
- Conduct the county hot wash, develop the county AAR, and develop corrective actions from the AAR.

6.5.6 ESF-6: Human Services

Primary Coordinating Agency: Lexington-Fayette County Department of Social Services.

When notified of a CAI, the Department of Social Services will dispatch the lead ESF-6 coordinator or designee to the EOC. The ESF-6 coordinator on duty in the EOC will manage human services needs, resources, and information.

The Department of Social Services will:

- Dispatch appropriate staff to the reception center.
- Dispatch a Multicultural Affairs coordinator to the EOC.
- Provide reception, registration, and assignment to shelters for those evacuees who enter the reception center.
- Maintain communications between the EOC and its field representatives at the reception center.
- When notified of termination of operations, submit to DEM all records of communication and actions taken.

6.5.7 ESF-7: Logistics

Primary Coordinating Agency: DEM.

During a CAI, DEM will dispatch the lead ESF-7 coordinator or designee to the EOC. The ESF-7 coordinator on duty in the EOC will manage resource requests from other ESFs and outside organizations.

ESF-7 will:

- Account for all resources deployed throughout event.

- Arrange for pickup/recovery of resources, if needed.
- Submit county requests for assistance (RFAs) to KYEM.

6.5.8 ESF-8: Health and Medical

Primary Coordinating Agency: Lexington-Fayette County Health Department.

When notified of a CAI, the LFCHD will dispatch the lead ESF-8 coordinator or designee to the EOC. The ESF-8 coordinator on duty in the EOC will manage health and medical needs, resources, and information.

ESF-8 will:

- Establish and maintain communications between the Lexington Fayette EOC, the Madison County EOC's ESF-8 coordinators, the reception center, and local hospitals to ensure the Lexington Fayette medical community is aware of the numbers and destinations of incoming patients.
- Alert all hospitals and nursing homes that participate in CSEPP planning to prepare their facilities to receive relocated patients and residents.
- Support all participating hospitals and nursing homes in providing an appropriate standard of care for evacuees.
- Coordinate placement of evacuees in appropriate healthcare facilities.
- Coordinate all local medical facilities and resources in their planned CSEPP roles, including:
 - LFD will establish triage, initial treatment, and patient transport at the reception center.
 - The LFCHD will establish a long-term care relocation point for relocated long-term care patients.¹³
 - The LFCHD will coordinate the relocation of adult day care patients to host sites as described in **Appendix C: Madison County Institutions**.
 - The LFCHD will provide nurses to Lexington Fayette schools and other facilities that are host sites for school children and day care children.
- In conjunction with the ARC, open and operate a medical functional needs shelter for evacuees from Madison County and/or Lexington Fayette, as described in **6.4.3: Sheltering Operations**.

¹³ The most vulnerable long-term care facility in Madison County is Morning Pointe, with 30 patients. This facility will relocate to Fayette County if it is threatened. All other long-term care facilities in Madison County will either shelter in place or receive assistance and shelter from state-level resources.

- When notified of termination of operations, submit to DEM all records of communication and actions taken.

6.5.9 ESF-11: Agriculture

Primary Coordinating Agency: University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Agency.

When notified of a CAI, the Cooperative Extension Agency will dispatch the lead ESF-11 coordinator or designee to the EOC. The ESF-11 coordinator on duty in the EOC will manage pet/animal and agriculture needs, resources, and information.

ESF-11 will:

- Coordinate household pet and service animal sheltering at the reception center with Lexington-Fayette Animal Care and Control.
- Coordinate household pet and service animal decontamination at the reception center.
- Determine quarantine needs for household pets, service animals, and livestock.
- Determine quarantine needs for agricultural products/sites and other elements of the local food supply.
- When notified of termination of operations, submit to DEM all records of communication and actions taken.

6.5.10 ESF-12: Utilities

Primary Coordinating Agencies: Kentucky Utilities, Kentucky American Water Company, Columbia Gas, and Windstream Communications.

When notified of a CAI, Kentucky Utilities will dispatch the lead ESF-12 coordinator or designee to the EOC. The ESF-12 coordinator on duty in the EOC will manage utility-related needs, resources, and information.

Most ESF-12 missions and actions will be identified at the time of the event based on the situation in Lexington Fayette and the rest of the affected region.¹⁴

ESF-12 will:

- When notified of termination of operations, submit to DEM all records of communication and actions taken.

¹⁴ These may include (but are not limited to) local water pressure changes for decontamination sites and enhancements to local telecommunication infrastructure to support high-volume cellular phone use.

6.5.11 ESF-13: Law Enforcement

Primary Coordinating Agency: Lexington Police Department (LPD).¹⁵

When notified of a CAI, the LPD will dispatch the lead ESF-13 coordinator or designee to the EOC. The ESF-13 coordinator on duty in the EOC will manage law enforcement needs, resources, and information.

ESF-13 will:

- Implement Lexington Police Department General Order 2017-03, *Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Plan [Reference 2]*.
- Provide traffic control and security at:
 - The reception center;
 - The EOC; and
 - Other evacuee locations (e.g., shelters, host schools) as requested by the authorities in charge of those locations.
- Establish traffic control points and access control points as needed to manage the movement of evacuees into and within Lexington Fayette.
 - Coordinate traffic control measures with Lexington Fayette's Traffic Management Center.
- Maintain awareness of traffic conditions and advise the EOC Operations Manager, ESF-15 coordinator, and Traffic Management Center of any obstructions or route changes affecting evacuation traffic.
- Review other state and local plans for I-75 closure (as per General Order 2017-03) and, if appropriate, implement the state CSEPP I-75 diversion plan *[Reference 1]*.
- When notified of termination of operations, submit to DEM all records of communication and actions taken.

If Lexington Fayette is directly impacted, ESF-13 also will:

- Establish traffic control points and access control points as needed to manage the movement of evacuees out of Lexington Fayette's affected zones and to ensure the security of property in the affected zones.

¹⁵ LPD's formal name is the Lexington Division of Police. This document uses the colloquial name and abbreviation for brevity and clarity.

6.5.12 ESF-14: Long-Term Recovery

Primary Coordinating Agency: DEM.

For information on ESF-14's activities in a CAI, see **6.6: Recovery**.

6.5.13 ESF-15: Public Information

Primary Coordinating Agency: DEM.

During a CAI, DEM will dispatch the lead ESF-15 coordinator (public information officer [PIO]) or designee to the EOC. The ESF-15 coordinator on duty in the EOC will manage public information needs, resources, and information.

When the EOC is activated, the EOC Director, through the ESF-15 coordinator, will issue a press release to inform the citizens of Lexington Fayette of the situation. The EOC Director will assign appropriate PIO staff to monitor/liaise with Madison County and KYEM to verify content for accuracy and timeliness.

ESF-15 will:

- Implement the Joint Information System (JIS).
- Assign PIO staff to the EOC, the Madison County Joint Information Center (JIC), and the reception center.
- Establish and maintain contact with the Madison County JIC and the KYEM PIO to confirm the incident information and to relay status of Lexington Fayette's activities.
- Establish and maintain contact with the Mayor's communication director.
- Establish and disseminate a media briefing schedule.
- Verify all information with the EOC Director or designee prior to release.
- Inform the public how to obtain additional information (e.g., news media, Channel 3, hotline, etc.).
- Through Lexington Fayette's service and information contact center (LexCall), provide a non-emergency point of contact for public information requests.
- Coordinate with the Traffic Information Network and provide timely traffic information to the media.
- Disseminate reentry and recovery information received from the KYEM PIO and the Madison County JIC.
- When notified of termination of operations, submit to DEM all records of communication and actions taken.

6.5.14 CSEPP Support Annex

Primary Coordinating Agency: DEM.

When notified of a CAI, DEM will dispatch a CSEPP coordinator to the EOC. The CSEPP coordinator on duty in the EOC will support EOC and field operations with CSEPP-specific information.

CSEPP support annex tasks include:

- Continually monitor and evaluate WebPuff runs and plume projections for impacts to Lexington Fayette.
- Establish and maintain contact with the Madison County EOC to monitor and advise Madison County's plans to relocate general and/or special needs populations.
- Ensure appropriate local organizations and authorities are aware of the most current information regarding the chemical release, the location and projected movement of the plume, and ongoing Madison County response actions.
- Ensure appropriate information about the event is cross-populated to all information systems in use for the event (e.g., WebPuff, WebEOC).

6.5.15 Planning Support Annex

Primary Coordinating Agency: DEM.

During a CAI, DEM will dispatch a planning coordinator to the EOC. The planning coordinator on duty in the EOC will support EOC and field operations with situational awareness and forward-looking planning actions.

Planning support annex tasks include:

- Support the information and analysis needs of the Lexington Fayette CSEPP support annex and the EOC command staff.
- Coordinate geographic information system (GIS) analysis and recording of the event.

6.5.16 Schools Support Annex

Primary Coordinating Agency: Fayette County Public Schools (FCPS).

When notified of a CAI, FCPS will dispatch the lead schools coordinator or designee to the EOC. The schools coordinator on duty in the EOC will manage school and day care needs, resources, and information.

Schools support annex tasks¹⁶ include:

¹⁶ This list is specific to a CAI. If an unrelated incident occurs at a school during a CAI, response to that incident will be in accordance with the appropriate plans.

- Establish and maintain contact with the Madison County EOC's school and day care coordinators.
- Notify all CSEPP participant schools and associated facilities of the CAI.
 - Ensure these facilities are ready to operate hosting sites for relocated school and day care populations (as listed in **Appendix C: Madison County Institutions**).
- Coordinate with ESF-1 (Transportation) to use available school transportation resources (e.g., buses) as needed.
- Coordinate the use of school grounds as staging areas for response and recovery resources.
- When notified of termination of operations, submit to DEM all records of communication and actions taken.

If Lexington Fayette is directly impacted, additional school support annex tasks include:

- Coordinate emergency measures at affected schools and day cares in accordance with FCPS plans, protocols, and SOPs/SOGs.
- Coordinate reunification of FCPS students and parents/guardians.

6.5.17 VOAD Support Annex

When notified of a CAI, DEM will dispatch a VOAD coordinator to the EOC. In addition, the Bluegrass Chapter of the ARC will dispatch an ARC coordinator to the EOC. The VOAD coordinator will coordinate all VOAD organizations involved in the event. The ARC coordinator will assist the VOAD coordinator and will further coordinate the actions of all ARC chapters involved in the event.

VOAD support annex tasks include:

- Request Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) support and dispatch an appropriate number of CERT volunteers to the reception center.
 - CERT volunteers at the reception center will supplement ESF-6/Department of Social Services staff and discharge other duties as assigned by the IC.
- Open and operate ARC shelters for evacuees from Madison County and/or Lexington Fayette, as described in **6.4.3: Sheltering Operations**.
- Deploy mass feeding resources (e.g., a Salvation Army feeding trailer) to the reception center.
- Deploy mass child care resources (e.g., a Southern Baptist Disaster Relief child shelter unit) to the overnight shelter for evacuated day care facilities.

When notified of termination of operations, submit to DEM all records of communication and actions taken.

6.6 Recovery

A recovery working group shall be established as soon as is practical during any CAI in which a CWA plume has traveled off-post or in which sheltering or evacuation operations have occurred. Lexington Fayette will develop a separate CSEPP recovery plan. This section provides a basic outline of recovery and re-entry procedures.

If property requires condemnation or replacement, property owners may incur substantial economic costs. Financial assistance to affected persons should be available in conjunction with re-entry and recovery operations. If a major disaster is declared under the National Contingency Plan, [Reference 8] the state will establish a disaster field office (DFO) to provide disaster assistance. The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and Emergency Response Team (ERT) staff will co-locate at the DFO, if possible if the chemical plume is believed to have entered Lexington Fayette, advanced re-entry for essential government and private-sector personnel shall be considered before the general population is authorized to re-enter the affected area.

The decision to allow general re-entry may occur an extended time after a CAI, which will necessitate substantial sheltering operations. See **6.6.1: Re-Entry**. After the general population has re-entered affected areas, the primary concern becomes recovery activities, which include:

- Continuous monitoring of environmental conditions;
- Providing ongoing care and treatment of injured persons, including counseling and mental health; and
- Thorough, complete, and accurate documentation of all injuries, damage, and losses.

It is expected that some portion of the population may choose to permanently relocate.

6.6.1 Re-Entry

Once the plume from a CAI has dissipated, immediate hazards of primary and secondary exposure to chemical warfare agents have been addressed, and affected persons have been sheltered and provided appropriate medical attention, the focus of activity will become re-entry and recovery. Re-entry decisions should be made after scientific inquiry and consultation with federal, state, and local authorities. Recommendations to re-enter contaminated areas will be made jointly by the Regional Response Team (RRT), which is composed of federal, state, and local personnel. Local officials will make the final determination to re-enter.

Analysis of the hazard area for potential contamination will use WebPuff. The area will be bounded within the model-appropriate 40°, 60°, or 90° wedge or "safety fan," extending to the No Acute Effects dosage distance.¹⁷ Sampling will confirm the model's projections.

¹⁷ While the federal Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) has stated that WebPuff models can be used to identify potentially contaminated areas, the Kentucky OSH Program has stated that WebPuff model results cannot be used in place of actual on-site chemical warfare agent sampling and monitoring. Accordingly, WebPuff model results can be used only to designate zones and/or areas as being potentially contaminated or

Considerations for re-entry include, but are not limited to:

- Approved return transportation plan is in place;
- Approved traffic control plan is in place;
- Utilities are restored;
- Medical services and facilities are available;
- Financial services are ready to re-open;
- Schools are ready to re-open;
- Enough stores are prepared to resume sales of food; and
- Adequate drinking water is available.

Prior to allowing re-entry, procedures for unexpected post-re-entry discovery of contamination shall be considered.

Once the decision to re-enter is made, the public must be notified that it is safe to return to evacuated areas or to emerge from mass care shelters or in-place protection. The EAS will be used for this purpose.

uncontaminated. The Kentucky OSH Program also does not accept WebPuff models for quantifying agent concentrations or determine appropriate PPE.

Appendix A. Lexington Fayette Emergency Response Zones

This appendix describes the demographics and the geographic boundaries of Lexington Fayette's two emergency response zones. **Figure 1: Lexington Fayette Emergency Response Zones** (p. 12) illustrates these boundaries. Both Zone 1 and Zone 2 are considered part of the PAZ.

Table 6: Fayette County Emergency Response Zone Demographics

Trait/Asset	Zone 1	Zone 2
Total population	1,025	5,783
Residential and commercial properties	410	2,313
Commercial facilities	26	221
Critical infrastructure facilities	1 (Kentucky American Water Company treatment plant)	0
Parks	1 (Raven Run Nature Sanctuary)	2 (Athens-Boonesboro Ballfield Complex, Sayre Athletic Complex)
Schools	0	2 (Athens-Chilesburg Elementary, Edythe J. Hayes Middle)
Licensed Day Cares	0	2 (Walnut Hill Day School, Beginnings Christian Day School)
Private Preschools	0	1 (Crossroads Preschool)

A.1 Zone 1

Evacuation Destination

Zone 1 general population will evacuate to Northeast Christian Church 990 Star Shoot Parkway Lexington, KY.

▪ Boundaries

- Beginning at the Jessamine/Madison/Fayette County border, proceed north on SR 1974 to Junction with SR 1975.
- Follow SR 1975 north to junction with US 25.
- Proceed southeast on US 25 to junction with SR 1973.
- Proceed north on SR 1973 to SR 418 junction.
- Proceed southeast on SR 418 to Madison County border.

Suggested Evacuation Route

ZONE 1

- Do not travel south towards Madison County
- Traffic could be congested on I-75 North and on Richmond Road

Residents **South of Old Richmond Road** should travel on Old Richmond Road to Jacks Creek Pike or on Jacks Creek Pike

- To Crawley Lane
- To North on Tates Creek Road

Residents **North of Old Richmond Road** should travel on Cleveland Road

- To East on Todds Road
-or-
- East on Winchester Road
-or-
- East on Briar Hill Road

Zone 2

Evacuation Destinations

Zone 2 general population will evacuate to Northeast Christian Church 990 Star Shoot Parkway Lexington, KY.

Zone 2 schools will evacuate to the Tates Creek schools campus (or other site determined by FCPS officials if the Tates Creek campus is unavailable for this purpose).

Day cares and private pre-schools will evacuate to the Lexmark Center for Children.

Boundaries

- Beginning at junction of SR 1974 and SR 1975, proceed north on SR 1974 to junction with Delong Road.
- Proceed northeast on Delong Road to junction US25.
- Jog north 0.35 miles on US 25 to junction of US 25 and SR 418.
- Proceed east on SR 418 0.25 miles to junction with Hayes Blvd.
- Proceed east on Hayes Blvd. to junction with SR 1927.
- Proceed cross-country northeast, across I-75 to Deer Haven Lane.
- Proceed northeast on Deer Haven Lane/Walnut Grove Lane to junction with US 60.
- Proceed east on US 60 for 0.30 miles to SR 1973.
- Proceed north on SR 1973 to junction with SR 57.
- Proceed east on SR 57 to Bourbon County boundary.

Suggested evacuation route

ZONE 2

- Do not travel south towards Madison County
- Traffic could be congested on I-75 North and on Richmond Road

Residents **South of Athens Boonesboro Road** should travel

- To Delong Road
- To West on Armstrong Mill Road
- or-
- North on Tates Creek Road

Residents **North of Athens Boonesboro Road** should travel

- To East on Todds Road
- or-
- East on Winchester Road
- or-
- East on Briar Hill Road

Appendix B. Reference Images

During a CAI, persons passing through a Madison County field decontamination site will receive wristbands appropriate to their status. A blue wristband labeled "Decontaminated" indicates that the individual has undergone decontamination procedures. An orange wristband labeled "DuoDote" indicates that the individual has received nerve agent antidote in the field (one wristband is applied for each dose administered). **Figure 3: "Decontaminated" and "DuoDote" Wristbands** shows the wristband designs currently in Madison County's inventory.



Figure 3: "Decontaminated" and "DuoDote" Wristbands

Madison County has additional wristbands for day care children, private school students, and Madison County public school students, who will move directly to their host locations in Fayette County (as described in **6.5.16: Schools Support Annex** and **Appendix C: Madison County Institutions**). These wristbands are used only for student identification and do not record any decontamination or treatment history.

All day cares use yellow wristbands. The EKU Model Laboratory School uses purple. All public elementary schools use green, as do St. Mark's Catholic School and Trinity Baptist Academy. All public middle schools use red. Public high schools (none of which are assigned to Fayette County) use orange. **Figure 4: Madison County Day Care and School Wristbands** shows the wristband designs currently in Madison County's inventory.



Figure 4: Madison County Day Care and School Wristbands

Appendix C. Madison County Institutions

The following tables list the Madison County schools, day cares, after-school programs, adult day cares, long-term care facilities, and health care facilities that will relocate to Lexington Fayette if a CAI impacts Zone 1D, 2A¹⁸, 2E, or 3A.

All population numbers in the following tables are approximate. Notation is (students/patients)+(staff). For schools, day cares, after-school programs, and adult day cares, numbers are based on 2018 enrollment figures.

Madison County medical facilities marked with asterisks (*) indicate in-network patient/client moves. Lexington Fayette does not anticipate being asked to assist with these moves but they are recorded here for reference.

Table 7: Madison County School Relocation Assignments

Zone	Madison County School/Day Care	Pop.	Lexington Fayette Host Facility
1D	Clark-Moores Middle	568 + 86	Lexington Catholic High School
2E	Bellevue Center	11 + 26	Lexington Day Treatment
	Daniel Boone Elementary	427 + 77	Southern Elementary
	Kit Carson Elementary	534 + 79	Morton Middle
	Madison Middle	523 + 83	Mary Queen of the Holy Rosary
	Madison Kindergarten Academy ¹⁹	352 + 69	Yates Elementary
	EKU Model Laboratory (K-12)	720 + 129	Paul Laurence Dunbar High School
	St. Mark's Catholic School	72 + 11	St. Elizabeth Seton

¹⁸ While Zone 2A's general population is not designated as relocating to Lexington Fayette in a CAI, a small number of specific institutions in this zone are so designated.

¹⁹ Formerly Mayfield Elementary, hosted at Clays Mill Elementary.

Table 8: Madison County Day Care Relocation Assignments

Zone	Madison County School/Day Care	Pop.	Lexington Fayette Host Facility
1D	Kids Kingdom	136 + 21	Lexington Center
2A	Small Wonders Child Care	160 + 20	
	Play and Learn Child Care	39 + 12	
2E	Burrier Child Development	16 + 2	
	Richmond Montessori	20 + 2	
	First Baptist Learning Center	92 + 16	
	Richmond Head Start	80 + 15	
	The Growing Place	135 + 40	
	First Presbyterian Pre-School	15 + 2	
3A	Bellevue Pre-School	71 + 15	
	ABC Childcare & Learning	300 + 50	
	Kids Blast	38 + 7	
	Kidz Konnection	70 + 12	

Table 9: Madison County After-School Relocation Assignments

Zone	Madison County School/Day Care	Pop.	Lexington Fayette Host Facility
1D	Moberly's Karate for Kids	50 + 6	Henry Clay High School
2A	Elite Karate After School	50 + 4	
2E	Model Laboratory After School	125 + 12	

Table 10: Madison County Adult Day Care and Long-Term Care Facility Relocation Assignments

Zone	Madison County Adult Day Care/Long-Term Care Facility	Pop.	Lexington Fayette Host Facility
1D	Morning Pointe*	42 + 36	Morning Pointe Lexington East
	Richmond Active Day Center*	33 + 6	Active Day Lexington
2E	American Health Management	38 + 8	LFUCG Senior Citizen Center
	Nathaniel House	34 + 35	

Table 11: Madison County Hospital and Health Care Facility Relocation Assignments

Zone	Madison County Hospital	Pop.	Lexington Fayette Host Facility
2D	Baptist Health Urgent Care*	45 + 25	Baptist Health Lexington
2E	Baptist Health Richmond*	105 + 650 (estimated)	Baptist Health Lexington St. Joseph St. Joseph East UK Chandler Medical Center
3A	Dialysis Clinic Inc. Richmond*	38 + 9	Dialysis Clinic Inc. Lexington

Appendix D. Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAR	After-Action Report
AEGL	Acute Exposure Guideline Level
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
BARS	Bluegrass Amateur Radio Society
BERT	Bluegrass Emergency Response Team
BGAD	Blue Grass Army Depot
BGANS	Blue Grass Alert and Notification System
BGCA	Blue Grass Chemical Activity
CAI	Chemical Accident/Incident
CAIRA	Chemical Accident or Incident Response and Assistance
CENL	Chemical Event Notification Level
CEOC	Commonwealth Emergency Operations Center
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CLA	Chemical Limited Area
CSEPP	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program
CWA	Chemical Warfare Agent
DEM	Division of Emergency Management ²⁰
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DMARCS	Department of Military Affairs Radio Communication System
DoD	Department of Defense
E911	Enhanced 9-1-1
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan

²⁰ Unless otherwise stated, this acronym refers specifically to the *Lexington-Fayette Urban County* Division of Emergency Management. Kentucky's state-level emergency management agency is referenced as *KYEM*.

ERL	Emergency Resource List
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FCPS	Fayette County Public Schools
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System(s)
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IPT	Integrated Process Team
ISP	Incident-Specific Plan
IRZ	Immediate Response Zone
JIS	Joint Information System
KCCRB	Kentucky Community Crisis Response Board
KDPH	Kentucky Department of Public Health
KSP	Kentucky State Police
KYEM	Kentucky Emergency Management
KYTC	Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
LexTran	Transit Authority of Lexington
LFCHD	Lexington-Fayette County Health Department
LFDD	Lexington Fire Department ²¹
LFUC	Lexington-Fayette Urban County
LFUCG	Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government
LPD	Lexington Police Department ²²
MHz	Megahertz
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRF	National Response Framework

²¹ Informal name. Formal name is the Lexington Division of Fire and Emergency Services.

²² Informal name. Formal name is the Lexington Division of Police.

OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAD	Protective Action Decision
PAR	Protective Action Recommendation
PAZ	Protective Action Zone
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RFA	Request for Assistance
RRT	Regional Response Team
SAR	Search and Rescue
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
UK	University of Kentucky
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Appendix E. References

The following external documents were used in the preparation of this ISP. Access to some of these documents may be controlled by the owners.

1. *I-75 Diversion Plan*. Kentucky Emergency Management and Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, January 2, 2013. Available upon request to KYEM, KYTC, or DEM.
2. *Lexington Police Department General Order 2017 - 03*. Lexington Police Department. Available upon request to LPD.
3. *Lexington-Fayette County CSEPP Reception Center Operations Plan*. LFUCG Division of Emergency Management, March 2017. Available upon request to DEM.
4. *Lexington-Fayette County Emergency Operations Plan*. LFUCG Division of Emergency Management, January 2013. <http://www.lexingtonky.gov/index.aspx?page=718>
5. *Madison County, Kentucky CSEPP ISP*. Madison County Emergency Management Agency, April 2014. Available upon request to Madison County EMA.
6. *National Incident Management System*. U.S. Department of Homeland Security, December 2008. http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nims/NIMS_core.pdf
7. *National Response Framework, Second Edition*. U.S. Department of Homeland Security, May 2013. http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1914-25045-1246/final_national_response_framework_20130501.pdf
8. *National Contingency Plan, 40 CFR 300 July 2011*. <https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=e5ea60497f29021698db123252e8b523&mc=true&node=pt40.30.300&rqn=div5>

Promulgation

The Lexington-Fayette Urban County CSEPP ISP dated January 2018 is adopted as the official plan for providing emergency management services in the course of an incident or accident at Blue Grass Army Depot which involves the release of chemical weapons.



Emergency Management Director
Patricia L. Dugger, RS, MPA

3/29/19

Date

Mayor
Linda Gorton

Date

