

(3) A chemical igloo fire and explosion.

b) **ACTION:**

BGAD will notify the State and Madison County EOCs. The State EOC will notify the PAZ counties through the 24 hour warning points. All EOCs are activated and emergency response personnel begin those tasks assigned in their respective plans. Protective actions are initiated according to recommendations from the State EOC as provided through the BGAD EOC, and may include a precautionary evacuation, and according to those plans set forth in the EOPs for the State and counties. Emergency Public Warning messages are transmitted to the public through participating EBS stations, route alerting, sirens, and the NOAA Weather Radio. Cable television interrupt may be utilized as available. (Refer to **Annex B, Communications, of the KyEOP**)

c) **RESPONSE:**

- (1) To locate areas that may be affected, personnel at BGAD, and the State and County EOCs will utilize identical maps containing the emergency planning zones for determining the appropriate protective action(s), along with descriptions of evacuation routes and destinations for reception and mass care facilities.
- (2) Schools and other special facilities will be notified by the appropriate county EOC.
- (3) Evacuated residents will be directed to reception centers, issued directions and/or maps to mass care facilities and upon completion of reception, discharged to Mass Care Shelters. These facilities will be operated according to regulations from the Cabinet for Human Resources and operation will be performed by representatives of the American Red Cross. (Refer to **Annex EE, Evacuation, of the KyEOP**)
- (4) Persons exhibiting symptoms of contamination from chemical agents will be transported or directed to the BGAD clinic, Pattie A. Clay Hospital, Berea Hospital, Clark Regional Medical Center, the University of Kentucky Medical Center or Central Baptist hospital located in Lexington.
- (5) Amateur radio operators will be assigned to locations with communications needs in order to provide adequate contact between them and the EOCs. (Refer to **Annex B, Communications, of the KyEOP**)
- (6) Schools and special facilities will receive required assistance in performing the appropriate protective actions.

- (7) Protective actions will be implemented by predetermined subzones or sectors detailed in identical maps provided to the EOCs and emergency responders. The public will be made aware of these actions and zones through the public information and education programs.
- (8) Chemical agents can also have effects on animals. Therefore, once the danger to citizens is addressed, efforts will be initiated to care for livestock and pets. Because adult cattle and horses can withstand much larger doses of chemical agent than humans, without adverse effects, herding animals under cover (barns, sheds, run-ins) can reduce the likelihood of animal casualties by limiting direct contact with the chemical agent. After the area has been determined to be safe for re-entry, state and federal officials will determine, if any, the adverse effects on meat and dairy products.
- (9) Agricultural crops will also be inspected for contamination and possible loss due to agents by officials from county, state, and federal agencies once areas affected have been declared safe for re-entry.
- (10) Timely and accurate information about the emergency will be provided to the media by all officials at the Joint Information Center (JIC). All reasonable efforts will be made to share information with the other official sources before release to minimize conflicting data.

**d) DECONTAMINATION**

**(1) Acceptable decontaminates for people are:**

**(a) GB and VX**

- (1) Sodium hypochlorite 5% solution.  
(CAUTION: not to be used in or near the eyes)
- (2) Clear water only for eyes and mouth.

**(3) Large quantities of water (rinse)**

**(b) Mustard (H)**

- (1) 5% sodium hypochlorite solution
- (2) Clear water
- (3) Soapy water

**(2) Acceptable decontaminates for materials and equipment are:**

**(a) GB**

- (1) Sodium hydroxide, 10% solution
- (2) Sodium carbonate, 10% solution
- (3) Large quantities of water (rinse)

**(b) VX**

- (1) HTH in 10% solution
- (2) Super-tropical bleach (STB) slurry
- (3) Large quantities of water (rinse)

**(c) H (Mustard)**

- (1) STB slurry

**4. RE-ENTRY**

- a. In the event of an unplanned chemical agent release during any stage of the disposal process, the potential for contamination of drinking water, soil, forage crops, grains, garden produce, and livestock exists. Persistent agents, such as VX or mustard, pose the greatest health concern for post-incident re-entry. Again, it is assumed at this point that only a vapor can escape the depot boundary and that GB would be the likely agent to vaporize and cause a hazard.
- b. Unharvested food or forage crops in the field would be inaccessible to the grower or grazing livestock for a period of weeks to months if VX or Mustard contamination occurred in late fall, winter, or early spring.
- c. If warning time is sufficiently great, harvested food and forage crops should be brought under shelter or covered.
- d. Because the United States is a country with abundant food supplies, the logic is that contaminated crops should be destroyed since there is no need to place the population at-risk from ingesting contaminated foodstuffs when necessary foodstuffs can be readily transported to affected sites from uncontaminated areas and/or available commodity food stockpiles. This approach eliminates any potential for human exposure via ingestion and reduces the potential for human surface contact with contaminated crops.
- e. It is assumed that the recommendation to re-enter areas that have been contaminated will be made jointly by composed of Federal, State, and local personnel. Local officials will make the final determination to re-enter.

Some of those efforts will include:

- 1) Re-activation of the Madison County EOC
- 2) Arrangement for the early return of persons needed to provide essential services, or to reactivate businesses
- 3) Return transportation plan is in place
- 4) Traffic control plan is in place
- 5) Begin damage assessment
- 6) Restoration of utilities, if necessary
- 7) Resumption of medical services, facilities
- 8) Insure financial services are ready to re-open
- 9) Insure that stores are prepared to resume sales of food
- 10) Verify that there is adequate drinking water

## **5. RECOVERY**

- A. A decision to re-enter, once made, will trigger the need to make announcements to the public that it is safe to return to evacuated areas or to emerge from mass care shelters or in-place protection. EBS will be utilized for this purpose.
- B. Many of the recovery operations will be carried out by the Department of Defense and BGAD. Before it is safe for the general public to return to a contaminated area, many samples and analyses will have to be conducted and completed. These will include milk, soil, water, rates of decontaminating buildings, doses of contamination, and air samplings. Civilian acceptable rates of contamination will have to be determined by the Environmental Protection Agency and other appropriate government agencies.
- C. It may be necessary to relocate some individuals from their homes temporarily. The possibility exists that some individuals will be permanently relocated. The expenses for this relocation will be recorded for reimbursement and will be provided to the appropriate agency(ies).
- D. Location of persons who are reported lost or missing in remote areas is the responsibility of the local Emergency Medical Services (EMS), however at their request, Search and Rescue (SAR) missions can be assisted by the KyDES SAR resources.

## **VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT**

- A. The line of succession to the Executive Director, KyDES is established as follows:
  1. Assistant Director for Support
  2. Assistant Director for Operations

(Refer to Annex A, Direction and Control,  
of the KyEOP)

## **VII. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **A. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

#### **1. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)**

FEMA will:

- a. Take the lead in working with state and local government in developing off-post emergency preparedness plans, upgrading community response capabilities, and conducting necessary training and exercises.
- b. Provide liaison, coordination and oversight between the Department of the Army, federal, state, and local offices during the off-post emergency planning process and the Army's CAIRA planning process.
- c. Develop standards and evaluation criteria against which emergency preparedness programs can be assessed for adequacy and assurance that they can be implemented.
- d. Develop, schedule, and conduct exercises to evaluate the effectiveness of emergency preparedness programs at each site.
- e. Serve as the conduit for providing funds to state and local governments, which may become available from the Army or other sources, to support emergency response preparedness for the program.
- f. Take the lead in the preparation, development, and delivery of training on chemical materials emergency management, planning, mitigation and response techniques to state and local governments. This will ensure the involvement of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) during development of emergency medical training requirements and the implementation of these requirements.
- g. Maintain an updated series of inter-agency agreements that delineate respective federal, state, and local agency capabilities and responsibilities and define procedures for coordination and direction for emergency planning and response.
- h. Take the lead in developing public information and education programs while the Army provides the technical data and information necessary to construct accurate education material concerning the chemical agents and their hazards and information regarding appropriate actions to be taken by the general public in the event of an incident.
- i. Administer funding to KyDES for the CSEPP through the Comprehensive Cooperative Agreement Program.

- j. Serve on the FEMA/DA Joint Steering Committee, which reviews the status of joint programs, discusses and resolves issues, and provides the necessary direction to meet DA's overall goals for the program.

## **2. UNITED STATES ARMY**

- a. The Department of the Army (DA) will provide technical assistance and required resources in developing and implementing emergency response plans and related preparedness capabilities; integrating the on-post and off-post planning processes; and ensuring that emergency plans are adequate and can be readily implemented.
- b. Review FEMA assessments to assure that off-post emergency plans are adequate and can be implemented.
- c. Take the lead and provide technical assistance in developing exercise design criteria and participate fully in developing, conducting, and evaluating exercises on a periodic basis.
- d. Assure the health and safety decisions with regard to overall emergency preparedness are reviewed by Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and other government health agencies as appropriate.
- e. Provide technical assistance and support to FEMA in preparing chemical emergency training materials and procedures and participate in delivering training to state and local emergency responders, where appropriate.
- f. Take the lead in conducting site-specific hazard analyses used for the emergency preparedness plans.
- g. Serve on the FEMA/DA Joint Steering Committee which reviews the status of joint programs, discusses and resolves issues, consults on major policy issues, and provides the necessary direction to meet DA's overall goals for the program.

## **3. BGAD**

- a. If a chemical event occurs at BGAD that meets the established criteria for ECLs, notification will be made immediately to the State and Madison County EOCs by use of direct dedicated phone line supplemented by electronic messaging (facsimile machines).
- b. BGAD's EOC recommends the appropriate protective action(s) to be taken based on the type of agent(s), meteorological data, direction of winds, and the time of day. This protective action recommendation (PAR) will be based on a pre-scripted scenario which matches the situation most closely.
- c. In a Community Emergency, or at the Post-only Emergency level that could be anticipated to escalate by BGAD, using the daily operations plan, a representative or liaison from BGAD will go to the Madison

County EOC to provide a flow of information and an explanation of events as they relate to the Depot. Similarly, KyDES will dispatch a liaison to BGAD's EOC for a continuous information exchange.

## **B. STATE GOVERNMENT**

### **1. KENTUCKY DISASTER AND EMERGENCY SERVICES (KyDES)**

- a. KyDES has the overall responsibility to coordinate and control disasters and emergencies as provided for in **Kentucky Revised Statutes** and in the **Basic Plan to the KyEOP**.
- b. The Executive Director of DES will be advised at all ECLs.
- c. At the Non-surety level, the Executive Director or his designee will inform the Adjutant General's (TAG) office.
  - 1) The general public will not be notified of the incident. Notification could trigger an unnecessary response, possibly resulting in spontaneous evacuation.
  - 2) Hosting and PAZ counties will be advised through their 24-hour warning points.
  - 3) During duty hours, the Executive Director will instruct the DES Public Information Officer (PIO) and/or the KyCSEPP PIO to prepare a press release in the event of media inquiries. This release will be coordinated with the PIO from the Department of Military Affairs and transmitted to the Madison County EOC and all PAZ and Support counties. The purpose of this release is to avoid misinformation and to provide timely and accurate information to the public. During non-duty hours, SOPs or IPs for the EOC Duty Officer provide instructions for dissemination of information.
  - 4) The AG or the Executive Director will advise the Governor's office.
  - 5) The State EOC is not activated at this ECL.
  - 6) During duty hours, notification of the incident will be made by the Duty Officer to the Branch Manager of KyCSEPP. The KyCSEPP Branch Manager will review the situation with the KyCSEPP PIO.
- d. The Limited Area ECL does not differ from the Non-Surety ECL in the actions taken by KyDES, and the same procedures will be followed.
- e. The Post-Only ECL consists of 2 separate types of situation:
  - 1) At this ECL it is probable that no protective action will be required, and that the EOCs will not be activated. If BGAD's assessment is such that downwind modeling does not project the escape of the agent off-post and does not recommend a precautionary

protective action to the Madison County EOC, Madison County emergency management staff may make the decision to remain on stand-by.

- 2) During duty hours, it is at the discretion of the Executive Director to review the situation with his advisers, and if they do not agree with BGAD's assessment, may recommend to the Madison County EOC policy group that Madison County's decision be changed. During non-duty hours, SOPs or IPs are in place for the state EOC duty officer to follow.
  - 3) There is also a secondary scenario in which the EOCs are partially activated to have key officials or agency coordinators on hand to aid in the decision making process. The appropriate KyDES official(s) will review the Madison County, PAZ, and support counties' responses and determine appropriate State response and/or, if needed, EOC activation.
  - 4) If BGAD determines that the incident may escalate to a higher ECL, they may recommend a precautionary protective action. Prompt notification and the subsequent protective action recommendation will provide sufficient lead time for Madison County officials to fully activate their EOC, and begin the process of evacuation of its citizens away from the hazard. The Madison County EOC policy group will make this decision. It is important to note that planning for these actions has already taken place; at this point Madison County will take action by using predetermined (default) strategy(ies) according to information from BGAD.
- f. The Community Emergency Level will engender several types of response from KyDES:
- 1) The Madison County EOC policy group will be advised by BGAD, and from pre-scripted scenarios, will select the protective action that provides maximum protection. The State EOC will be notified simultaneously with the Madison County EOC.
  - 2) The Governor's office will be informed of the situation and of the Madison County EOC policy group's protective action decision.
  - 3) The appropriate measures for KyDES will include dispatch of the Area 13 Coordinator to Madison County and alert of the Area 6 Coordinator to provide back-up for Madison or Fayette counties, should either county need assistance. Estill County is covered by the Area 13 Coordinator with backup coverage by the Area 10 Coordinator, Clark County is covered by the Area 13 Coordinator, with backup coverage by the Area 7 Coordinator, and Powell County is covered by the Area 13 Coordinator, with backup coverage by the Area 8 Coordinator.



- 4) The Area Coordinator for Area 11 will be dispatched to Jackson County, with backup coverage by Area coordinator 12. Rockcastle County is covered by Area coordinator 11, with backup coverage by Area coordinator 12.
- 5) The Area 14 Coordinator will be dispatched to Garrard County, with backup coverage provided by the Area 6 Coordinator.
- 6) The KyCSEPP PIO will be dispatched to the Joint Information Center (JIC) located at the Army Reserve Center on Keeneland Drive in Richmond, Madison County. There he will work with the BGAD PIO to coordinate timely and accurate information for the news media.
- 7) The KyCSEPP Branch Manager and the KyCSEPP Planner will report to the State EOC. KyCSEPP staff will brief the assembled members of the KyEOC staff and agency coordinators as to:
  - (a) the date and time of the incident;
  - (b) the type and amount of the agent released;
  - (c) the duration of the release;
  - (d) the meteorological conditions and the wind speed and direction;
  - (e) responses being implemented by the Army at BGAD to contain the release, or clean it up;
  - (f) the recommended protective action by BGAD and at what time it was implemented;
  - (g) Madison, PAZ, support counties' actions and EOC activation;
  - (h) the KyDES and the agency coordinators will implement their KyCSEPP SOPs, and monitor the situation and to provide support based upon requests from the involved counties and/or DES Area Coordinators.
8. If the incident poses a hazard to aircraft in flight in the area, or if aircraft passing over the area could adversely affect the situation, the Madison County EOC or the BGAD commander may request that a temporary flight restriction be imposed. Based on this request, KyDES will forward the request to the Louisville General Aviation District Office, Federal Aviation Administration (502) 582-6118. The General Aviation District will coordinate with the appropriate Flight Services Stations to assure the issuance of a temporary flight restriction in accordance with FAR 91.91.
9. At each ECL, appropriate state agencies and the PAZ counties will be notified as Per Duty Officer Procedure # 38 of the State EOC

## 2. KENTUCKY NATIONAL GUARD

- a. The Kentucky National Guard will be notified of an incident at all ECLs.
- b. The Adjutant General will be informed as to the status of events as they happen.
- c. Due to the time involved in activating the National Guard and the travel time for troops to be sent to the affected area(s), if a precautionary evacuation is the PAR, the Madison County Judge Executive will request the assistance of the Kentucky National Guard from the Governor. Specific tasking for the Guard includes:
  - 1) Assistance in evacuation of transportation-dependent special populations and/or staging of evacuation vehicles in support counties.
  - 2) Assistance to Law Enforcement personnel to establish and maintain traffic control and access control.
  - 3) Assistance in maintaining security, as needed, to avoid looting in the area(s) involved in a protective action.
  - 4) Assistance in the event of implementation of Appendix M-4, Emergency Medical Care, to the KyEOP.
  - 5) Water purification units and possible transportation of potable water to affected areas in need.
  - 6) Assistance to provide transportation and/or communications to state and/or federal response organizations.
- d. It is probable that with the short lead time that would be available to the National Guard in the unlikely event of an incident at BGAD, the Kentucky National Guard would best be used in the Re-entry and Recovery phases. They may perform many of the same tasks as listed above, or other duties as required by existing situations.

## 3. LAW ENFORCEMENT

- a. The Kentucky State Police (KSP) has the primary responsibility for coordinating law enforcement in Kentucky. (Refer to Annex J, Law Enforcement, of the KyEOP)
- b. Local law enforcement tasks will include traffic control, cordoning off designated areas, providing security, traffic and access control, and assisting in the dissemination of warnings to the general public, in addition to their normal duties in maintaining law and order.
- c. When evacuation is ordered, large numbers of people can be expected to travel in private automobiles to the reception centers, then on to Mass Care Shelters. In order for there to be an orderly flow of traffic and proper parking at these facilities, there will be a need for traffic control personnel.

- d. The concentration of additional numbers of people at mass care facilities will make necessary additional police personnel to preserve orderly conduct.
- e. Evacuation of an area may necessitate the moving of prisoners, resulting in the need for additional law enforcement personnel both during the actual movement of the prison or jail population and possibly at the temporary detention center.
- f. Law enforcement personnel may be called upon to perform duties and actions for which they are not normally prepared. Other emergency personnel such as firefighters may be called on to assist in the performance of law enforcement activities under the direction of the law enforcement coordinator and the officers on the scene. Every effort should be made to determine if there are persons on hand, trained to perform those specific duties or tasks before allowing those untrained persons into areas that are potentially dangerous, or to perform potentially hazardous duties or tasks.

#### 4. COMMUNICATIONS

- a. The KyDES Telecommunications officer has the overall responsibility for the operation of the Emergency Communications Center (ECC) located at the KyEOC. From this center, the State has the capability of interfacing with other State and Federal organizations.
- b. During a CSEPP emergency, the operating communications systems of all state agencies in the EOC will come under the direction of the Telecommunications officer, and lend DES operational support to the counties involved as well as to other involved agencies. (Refer to Annex B, Communications, of the KyEOP)
- c. BGAD will provide the emergency notification to both Madison County and KyDES via use of a direct ringdown telephonic notification. TBD Notification will be followed with a telefacsimile of the Emergency Notification Form. These notifications will be received at the KyDES EOC's Communications Center by the Duty Officer. A duty officer is on duty 24 hours per day, all year. Further notification to PAZ counties and host counties will be supplemented by unpublished telephone contact followed by telefacsimiles of the Emergency Notification Form.

#### 5. NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (NREP)

- a. Should a release of chemical agent occur at BGAD, the release would occur on-post, and the responsibility for clean-up would be that of the Army. The duty and responsibility of NREP is to monitor the situation and coordinate with other responding agencies to ensure that any contamination is cleaned up. NREP is required by statute to be notified immediately by BGAD of any release, at all ECLs, directly to its hot line in Frankfort.
- b. An additional responsibility is in monitoring both natural sources and storage sites for water to ensure that safe levels are maintained for drinking water. Such monitoring includes the determination that chemical agent has not migrated into the sub-strata and that river and stream intakes and/or open

water sources don't need to be restricted for human and animal use. Should any restriction of water sources become necessary, NREP will provide notification to KyDES so that alternate sources of potable drinking water can be coordinated. NREP will also make the determination when such restrictions are to be lifted.

## **6. ALERT AND WARNING**

- a. The NOAA Weather Radio may be used to disseminate alerts and warnings. Because CSEPP is not a weather-related emergency, messages must be authenticated by KyDES at the State ECC
- b. Each local jurisdiction is responsible for maintaining the 24-hour warning point, use of the siren systems, and maintaining working communications with the KyEOC.

## **7. HEALTH AND MEDICAL**

- a. In the event of a potential or actual CSEPP emergency, the Cabinet for Human Resources (CHR) is the state agency with primary responsibility for providing public health services and for coordinating medical care services. The Medical Examiner's Office in the Justice cabinet is responsible for coordinating and supporting coroner services and mortuary functions. (Refer to Appendix M-3, Mass Fatalities, of the KyEOP)
- b. If the emergency or disaster affects an area of several counties, CHR's Coordinator will call upon medical personnel and draw upon supplies and equipment pre-identified for use in a major disaster. Assessment of these needs has been based upon receipt of evacuees from hospitals and nursing homes.
- c. CHR's Department for Health Services will coordinate and direct public health services through the county health departments to ensure the availability and utilization of these resources.
- d. The CHR Coordinator will stay informed that medical personnel and supplies are channeled to the area of greatest need, arrange transportation of medical and technical staff and equipment to the points of greatest need, arrange for the evacuation of casualties not pre-planned, and request further aid and assistance if the situation warrants. He will maintain communication with the medical personnel at BGAD to provide the necessary link for provision of antidotal drugs for the treatment of the symptoms associated with the chemical agents, and may provide additional medical, technical, and social services staff at mass care centers if needed.
- e. It is assumed that many of the persons who evacuate to a mass care center are under emotional stress. This stress may manifest itself in the symptoms related to a chemical incident, or may simply be fear and distress at being removed from their homes. CHR can call on the Department for Social Services to have social workers in the county or, if needed, from nearby counties, to work with these evacuees. They also can call upon mental health professionals to aid in the relief of these symptoms and stresses.

- f. CHR will coordinate with the American Red Cross (ARC) coordinator to determine required social services support necessary, and to prepare and maintain lists of contact information necessary to fulfill that mission. CHR will coordinate with ARC and Kentucky Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (KyVOAD) to identify sources of clothing to be made available when the ARC's vendor purchase system proves incapable of providing for this need.

## 8. STATE VETERINARIAN

- a. It is the duty and responsibility of the State Veterinarian to monitor the effects of chemical agents on livestock, companion animals, and wildlife. Working in cooperation with local veterinarians and agricultural agencies in the IRZ and PAZ, he will determine if the livestock has been sufficiently affected to warrant their treatment or destruction and disposal. He will maintain lists of commercial livestock operators in the IRZ and PAZ including: veterinarians, animal shelters, kennels, stables, livestock farms, ranches, riding academies, and animal training facilities.
- b. He will also maintain such lists in support counties, with emphasis on additional facilities for care of the companion animals of evacuees. This may include the coordination of equipment needed to provide temporary outdoor care for companion animals that may be brought to mass care shelters, since these animals will not be permitted inside the premises of the shelters. This equipment may include but not be limited to portable fencing, kennels or cages, feeding supplies and dry food.
- c. He will work in a cooperative effort with the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources to identify forest and migratory breeding areas in the IRZ and PAZ that could be affected by a release of chemical agent.
- d. During the recovery phase, obligations will include such tasks as dissemination and approval of public information to include farmers and owners/breeders of livestock in order for them to effectuate suitable care and treatment of their animals, and public information related to owners of companion animals for treatment of symptoms resulting from chemical agent effects.
- e. It will also be necessary to furnish hunters and fishermen with information regarding changes in seasons, restrictions resulting from areas affected by chemical agents, and any licensing restrictions that are imposed.
- f. At the determination that re-entry is safe, the State Veterinarian will work in alliance with the State Department of Agriculture to provide authorization to farmers and other owners/breeders of commercial livestock for access to those areas that were evacuated. Owners of companion animals will be excluded. No one will be permitted into areas deemed unsafe for re-entry. It will be the duty of these agencies to establish an access control point and, upon proof that these farmers or commercial livestock operators are legitimately entitled to entry, and upon issuance of a pass, coordinate with Law Enforcement for escort. The escorts and access control point(s) will have two-way radios, and it is advised that the individuals monitor commercial radio for further possible instructions.

## 9. TRAINING

- a. Trained personnel are essential to the successful implementation of the CSEPP plans for all levels, including the State level, the County level, and for each function. To prepare for a chemical incident at BGAD, emergency responders need to achieve a high level of proficiency that can best be attained and maintained through a continuing training and exercise program.
- b. The KyCSEPP training program is an integral part of the State's effort to coordinate the protective action strategies for the civilian population surrounding the nerve agent location at BGAD. Training will be conducted in conjunction with the CSEPP Training Plan and other applicable training plans. (Refer to Annex W, Training, of the State EOP)

## 10. EXERCISING

- a. The use of exercising will aid the State and local governments in performing two major tasks:
  - 1) Assessment of current ability for emergency responders to perform during a community emergency caused by an agent release at BGAD.
  - 2) Continued development, revision, and assessment of the KyCSEPP plan.
- b. State and local governments will have a role in all phases of the joint exercises that will be conducted at each location. They will participate in pre-exercise planning, the exercises, and evaluations and reviews.
- c. BGAD will participate with the State and local governments in both the functional and full-scale exercises.
- d. Exercises will consist of the following types:
  - 1) Table-top exercises.
  - 2) Functional exercises.
  - 3) Full-scale exercises
- e. State and local government will participate in the planning process for these exercises because it is their emergency response organizations who will respond to the chemical emergency and will have their response analyzed and evaluated.
- f. All functional and full-scale exercises will be scheduled and evaluated according to national standards set forth for CSEPP by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- g. The first CSEPP exercise cycle at each installation location will consist of a TTX, a DCX, and an FSX. Following the first FSX, exercises will be conducted in a 2-year cycle with a DCX in the first year and an FSX during the following year. This cycle will repeat until completion of demilitarization.

Remedial exercises will be added to this schedule , if they are required. Revisions to plans, using lessons gleaned from the exercises, will take place annually.

#### **11. EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION**

- a. In the event of a chemical release at BGAD, regardless of the type or emergency classification level of the incident, the public will expect timely and accurate information. It is the duty of the KyDES and KyCSEPP Public Information Officers (PIOs) to disseminate that information. As soon as notification to the State EOC is received from BGAD, the Duty Officer will dispatch these PIOs to their assigned posts.
- b. These PIOs will work jointly with the PIOs from BGAD and other jurisdictions for the purpose of providing current statements about events as they happen. They will make official statements to the news media, provide rumor control, and operate the Joint Information Center (JIC) located outside the IRZ in Madison County.
- c. The KyDES PIO will collect information at the State EOC and get it verified and authorized for transmission to the KyCSEPP PIO at the JIC, who will release it to the media.
- d. The KyCSEPP PIO will be the sole source of official State information. He will share information with all PIOs at the JIC before its release.

#### **VIII. REFERENCES**

**Planning Guidance For the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, Final Interim Draft, Department of the Army and Federal Emergency Management Agency, April, 1990.**

**The Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program Management Plan, Department of the Army and Federal Emergency Management Agency, March, 1990.**

**Blue Grass Army Depot Disaster Control Plan, Annex C, Chemical Accident Response and Assistance Plan, 10 December 1992**

#### **IX. GLOSSARY**

**Access control point (ACP):** a location staffed to restrict the entry of unauthorized personnel into a risk area. Access control is normally performed just outside the risk area. It involves the deployment of vehicles, barricades, or other measures to deny access to a particular area.

**Accident assessment:** evaluation of the nature, severity, and impact of an accident. In the Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program, the Army will be primarily responsible for accident assessment.

**Blister agent:** see vesicant agent.

**Chemical Accident Incident Response and Assistance (CAIRA) Plan:** Department of the Army Pamphlet 50-6, a plan that spells out how an Army installation will handle chemical surety materials events. This on-post plan meshes carefully with off-post plans.

**Chemical Accident/Incident Response and Assistance (CAIRA) Operations:** publication that standardizes federal response operations in case of a chemical surety event.

**Chemical agent (lethal):** a chemical substance that is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate a person through its physiological effects. Excluded from consideration are riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke, and flame.

**Chemical event:** a term used by the military that describes chemical accidents resulting from (1) nondeliberate events where chemical agents are of primary concern or (2) chemical incidents resulting from deliberate acts or criminal acts where security is a concern.

**Chemical Event Emergency Notification System:** a tiered system whereby the Army classifies chemical surety emergencies and provides appropriate notification to off-post public officials.

**Chemical limited area:** see limited area.

**Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program (CSDP):** the Congressionally mandated program that requires the Army to dispose of all its unitary chemical agents by 2004. The preferred mode of disposition is on-post incineration.

**Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP):** a joint DA/FEMA program to oversee and assist in the development of adequate emergency response plans and capabilities for all jurisdictions that might be affected by a chemical release associated with CSDP activities. The CSEPP is administered by the Joint Steering Committee.

**Chemical surety:** those controls, procedures, and actions that contribute to the safety, security, and reliability of chemical agents and their associated weapon systems throughout their life cycle without degrading operational performance. Also the title of an Army publication (AR 50-6) that implements the chemical surety program.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)** law that deals with hazardous substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of hazardous waste sites.

**D2PC:** a dispersion model developed by the Army to estimate downwind hazard distances from releases of chemical agents.

**Decontamination:** the process of decreasing the amount of chemical agent on any person, object, or area by absorbing, neutralizing, destroying, ventilating, or removing chemical agents.

**Demilitarization:** the mutilation, destruction, or neutralization of chemical surety material, rendering it harmless and ineffectual for military purposes.

**Emergency Broadcast System (EBS):** a federally established network of commercial radio stations that voluntarily provide official emergency instructions or directions to the public during an emergency. Priorities for EBS activation and use are: first, federal government; second, local government; and third, state government.



**Emergency Classification Level (ECL):** also referred to as incident classifications; denote the levels of emergency that occur on-post and are composed of non-surety, limited area, post-only, and community emergency.

**Emergency Operations Center (EOC):** the location or facility where responsible officials gather during an emergency to direct and coordinate emergency operations, to communicate with other jurisdictions and with field emergency forces, and to formulate protective action decisions during an emergency.

**Emergency Operations Plan (EOP):** a plan developed in accord with the guidance in CIVIL PREPAREDNESS GUIDE 1-8 and other similar guides. EOPs are multi-hazard, functional plans that treat emergency management activities generically. EOPs have a basic section that provides generally applicable information without reference to any particular hazard. Plans also address the unique aspects of individual disasters in hazard-specific appendixes.

**Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ):** geographical area delineated around a potential hazard generator that defines the potential area of impact. Zones facilitate planning for the protection of people during an emergency.

**Emergency Response Concept Plan (ERCP):** the conceptual basis for developing local emergency response programs for the CSDP, developed as a supporting document to the "Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement."

**Evacuation:** a protective action that involves leaving an area of risk until the hazard has passed and the area is safe for return.

**Exclusion area:** the area immediately surrounding one or more receptacles in which chemical agents are contained. In the absence of positive preventive measures, access into the area constitutes access to the chemical agent.

**First federal official (FFO):** the first federal representative of a participating agency of the National Response Team arriving at the incident scene. The FFO coordinates the activities of other federal, state, and local responders.

**Full-scale exercise:** an activity in which emergency preparedness officials respond to a simulated incident. It tests the entire emergency organization's (or its major) parts. It mobilizes all emergency officials in the emergency operations center and often includes the activation of one or more emergency facilities or units outside the center.

**Functional exercise:** an activity in which emergency preparedness officials respond to a simulated incident. This exercise occurs in the EOC and uses message forms, telephones, maps, charts, etc, to simulate a stressful situation.

**GA:** see nerve agent.

**GB:** see nerve agent.

**H:** see mustard agent.

**HD:** see mustard agent.

**HT:** see mustard agent.

**Immediate response zone (IRZ):** the planning zone immediately surrounding each Army installation. Generally it extends to about 6 miles from the installation's chemical storage area. At some installations, it extends to about 9 miles.

**Initial response force (IRF):** an emergency action organization tasked to provide first response to a chemical event at an installation assigned a chemical surety mission. Under command of the installation commander, the IRF is composed of command and control elements and emergency teams capable of providing emergency medical services and initiating those actions necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate hazards to public health and safety or to the environment.

**In-place protection:** a protective action that involves taking cover in a building that can be made relatively airtight. Generally, any building suitable for winter habitation will provide some protection with windows and doors closed and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems turned off. Effectiveness can be increased by methods such as using an interior room, taping doors and windows, and employing other more elaborate systems to limit natural ventilation. (Sometimes referred to as "buttoning-up").

**Institutional populations:** people in schools, hospitals, nursing homes, prisons or other facilities that require special care or consideration by virtue of their dependency on others for appropriate protection. Often referred to as special facilities.

**Inter-governmental Consultation and Coordination Boards (ICCBs):** the national and local boards composed of federal, state, and local members that provide for information transfer in the Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program.

**Joint Information Bureau (JIB):** See Joint Information Center.

**Joint Information Center (JIC):** a single location where public information officials gather to collaborate on and coordinate the release of emergency public information. Sometimes called the Joint Information Bureau (JIB) or the Joint Public Information Center (JPIC).

**Joint Steering Committee:** the body of federal officials that was created by the Army and FEMA Memorandum of Understanding to serve as a focal point for project oversight of the Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program emergency planning efforts.

**Lewisite:** a brown or colorless liquid that is part of the chemical stockpile of vesicants.

**Limited area:** the area immediately surrounding one or more exclusion areas. Normally, the area between the boundaries of the exclusion areas and the perimeter boundary.

**Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC):** the planning body designated by Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act, Title III legislation as the planning body for preparing local hazardous materials plans.

**Mass care shelter:** a facility for providing emergency lodging and care for people made temporarily homeless by an emergency. Essential basic services (feeding, family reunification, etc.) are provided.