

ANNEX C
WARNING

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

The Commonwealth of Kentucky is subject to disasters such as earthquakes, tornadoes, flash flooding, high water, droughts, fires, hazardous materials spills, mud/rock slides, and the possibility of nuclear attack which may strike with little or no warning. Due to these possible disasters, a warning system has been developed that will help minimize the potential for loss of life or substantial loss of property.

II. MISSION

To disseminate information to government officials and ultimately to the public concerning a prediction or occurrence of natural, man-made, technological, conventional or nuclear war incidents which could result in loss of life, hardship, and suffering or extensive property damage.

III. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The Kentucky State Police have the primary responsibility to receive and disseminate the nuclear attack and severe weather warnings to local jurisdictions via the local 24-hour warning point after they receive it over the National Warning System (NAWAS). The local warning point will then implement the local warning plan.
- B. KyDES Operations Branch will relay all alerts and warnings which affect any part of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Normally these messages are relayed to the DES Area Coordinator, who will relay them to the local officials.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The State EOC is the Secondary Warning Point for the state and will provide factual and rapid alerting to key state officials and local governments within the Commonwealth of an impending disaster which could result in possible loss of life, extreme hardship and suffering or extensive property damage. Kentucky State Police headquarters Communications Center in Frankfort is the Primary Warning Point.
- B. The National Weather Service will transmit severe weather "watches" and "warnings" over the weather satellite service to subscribers within the state and local governments. They will also broadcast these "watches" and "warnings" over the NOAA Weather Radio system in the area affected by the "watches" and

"warnings". The weather service alerts the State EOC and Kentucky State Police of these watches and warnings.

- C. Local and State agency personnel, who have been trained in severe weather monitoring, will report directly to the nearest weather service office when they detect severe weather. Otherwise severe weather may be reported to the nearest law enforcement agency, local DES/Civil Defense office, KyDES Area Coordinator of fice, State Police Post, or the State EOC.
- D. The NOAA Weather Radio may be used to disseminate alerts and warnings that are not weather related. When this situation develops the State EOC is the primary contact point. All requests for broadcast of alert or warning messages which are not weather related must be authenticated by the Division of Disaster and Emergency Services. Ref. Appendix C-1.
- E. The Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) will be used to provide "alerts" and "warnings" and emergency information to the general population. KyDES will activate the Kentucky EBS from the State EOC anytime a large area of the state could be or is affected by a disaster. Local warning plans must include procedures for contacting local EBS stations and procedures for authenticating emergency messages to be broadcast.
- F. National Warning System (NAWAS)
 - 1. The United States Air Force North American Defense Command (NORAD) with headquarters at Colorado Springs, Colorado, has the responsibility of protecting the nation against air attack. In order to provide advance air raid warning information, the Air Force maintains an extensive detection network. This system includes air control and warning radar systems in the United States, Canada, Alaska and the Artic area.
 - 2. When NORAD Headquarters receives information, it is evaluated. If the situation warrants, the information is then given to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Attack Warning Officers who are assigned to NORAD Headquarter.
 - 3. Under existing statutes FEMA is responsible for the dissemination of warnings of enemy attack to the civilian population of the United States. The FEMA Attack Warning Officers assigned to the National Warning Center, etc., disseminate warning information over the National Warning System.
 - 4. The National Warning System (NAWAS) has two

national terminals located in Kentucky. One is at KSP Headquarters and the other is at the state EOC. The state part of this system connects all the KSP posts, all the National Weather Service offices in the state, the Fort Knox EOC, the Department of Energy Plant in Paducah, the State EOC, and local EOC at Louisville. KSP HQ acts as net control and will relay any national level initiated alert or warning on to all terminals on the state system. The KSP posts then relay the message to the local warning points in each county by radio, or telephone, as time permits.

- G. The Federal Emergency Management Agency National Radio System (FNARS), which is located at the state EOC, can be used to receive alerts or warnings and emergency information from the national level. This system has the capability to work on teletype, data, voice or Morse Code. This system provides communications between the State EOC, the FEMA Region IV EOC in Thomasville, GA, and other State EOCs.
- H. The Federal Emergency Management Agency National Teletype System (FNATS) has a terminal at the State EOC. This system also provides a communications link between the State EOC, other state EOCs, and FEMA's National office in Washington, D.C. This system can be used to transmit alerts, warnings and emergency information back and forth between states and between states and the National level.
- I. The Federal Emergency Management Agency National Voice (telephone) System (FNAVS). This system may be used to backup the national side of NAWAS or to provide further information on alerts or warnings.
- J. Local Warning Systems
Each local jurisdiction is responsible for the following:
 - 1. Providing a terminal point with 24-hour coverage, to receive the warning information; the warning point.
 - 2. Developing a siren system for alerting the people of the political subdivision through the use of fixed and mobile sirens;
 - 3. Educating the public as to the meaning of the siren signals.
- K. Siren signals shall be used as follows:
 - 1. Attention or Alert Signal:

Public warning devices may also be used to get public attention in times of imminent peacetime emergencies. The signal shall be a three to five minute steady tone; it shall mean "Turn on your radios and listen for emergency instructions". Use of this signal should always be accompanied by public explanation and instructions to the public.

2. **Attack Warning:** The attack warning signal shall be a three to five minute wavering tone by sirens, or short blasts on horns or other devices, repeated as deemed necessary. The attack warning shall mean that an actual attack on this country has been detected, and that the protective action should be taken immediately. The attack warning signal shall be used for no other purposes and have no other meanings.

3. **Testing of sirens**

a. All civil defense outdoor warning devices will follow the Standard Test Procedures in FEMA Guidance CPG 1-17.

b. NAWAS will follow the Standard Test Procedures in FEMA NNOC Manual 0009.

L. All levels of government will use the following terms for severe weather:

1. **Severe Weather Watch** - Atmospheric conditions indicate severe weather is possible, but as yet has not occurred.

2. **Severe Weather Warning** - Weather conditions have developed with the potential to cause serious property damage and possible loss of life. For example, in a Tornado Warning, a tornado has been sighted and may continue and could cause damage. A Flash Flood Warning means heavy rains/melting snow may cause flooding and damage.

M. **Frankfort State Government**

KyDES maintains a State Government Warning System (SGWS) that terminates in 94 offices in state government. It is used to provide alerts, warnings and special instructions to state government. It is used to provide alerts, warnings and special instructions to state agencies. A "hot-line" directly to the Governor's office from the EOC, is also maintained by DES.

N. **Operational Readiness Phases**

1. **Preparedness Phase**

- a. Develop warning operating procedures.
- b. Develop system of determining warning resources available and needed.
- c. Develop system of providing warning to all citizens.
- d. Recruit personnel.
- e. Insure all personnel concerned are familiar with their responsibilities.
- f. Take part in tests and exercises as requested by state authority.
- g. Upon instructions from KyDES Executive Director, or representative, shift to Response Phase.

2. Response Phase

- a. Increased Readiness Period
 - 1) Complete all steps not yet completed under Preparedness phase.
 - 2) Review and update warning annex.
 - 3) Alert personnel needed to implement warning annex.
 - 4) Carry out any needed training.
 - 5) Check to insure all warning devices are available.
 - 6) Prepare to keep records of workers made available, work undertaken and hours worked.
 - 7) Upon instructions from KyDES Executive Director or representative shift to Emergency Operation Period or return to Preparedness Phase.
- b. Emergency Operation Period
 - 1) Natural, Man-made or Technological Disaster
 - a) Sound the warning.
 - b) Conduct life saving and damage limiting operations.

c) Upon instructions from KyDES Executive Director or representative, shift to Recovery Phase.

2) Nuclear or Conventional War

a) Relocation

(1) Pass relocation messages.

(2) When ordered by EOC revert to Preparedness Phase or Attack Period.

b) Attack Period

(1) Pass attack warning

(2) Take shelter.

(3) Support life saving and damage limiting operations.

(4) Upon direction of DES Director or representative commence recovery operations.

3. Recovery Phase

a. Support life saving and damage limiting operations.

b. Survey organization for the cost of preparing for, conducting and returning to normal operations.

c. Revert to Preparedness or Response Phase upon direction of KyDES.

d. Critique operation for updating plan and standard operating procedures.

e. Finalize records of incident.

O. All emergency operations will be carried out in uniformity with KyDES EOC SOP.

P. Increased Readiness Levels will be initiated by KyDES based on information furnished by the federal government or outside sources. The required actions are explained in Annex D of this plan.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

- A. Administrative support will be provided by state and local government and private organizations.
- B. Augmentation and training of emergency organization will be carried out as set forth in CPG 1-7 "Guide for Increasing Local Government Civil Defense Readiness During Period of International Crisis".
- C. Security
Access to the Communications center will be restricted to the personnel required to operate the systems during any major disaster or exercise operations.

VI. GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

- A. Principles of Warning and Criteria Governing Eligibility of National Warning Systems (NAWAS) Terminals, CPG 1-14, November 1981
- B. National Warning System Operations Manual, FEMA NNOC Manual 0009
- C. Outdoor Warning Systems Guide, CPG 1-17, March 1980

VII. APPENDICES

- C-1 NOAA Weather Radio for Emergency Use
- C-2 24 Hour Warning Points by DES Area
- C-3 National Weather Service Area of Warning Responsibility

Appendix C-1
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

AGREEMENT FOR TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES ON NOAA WEATHER RADIO AND
NOAA WEATHER WIRE SERVICE SYSTEMS

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into between the United States of America, Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service, hereinafter referred to as the NWS, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky, hereinafter referred to as the State.

This Agreement identifies certain responsibilities of both the NWS and the State in the dissemination of information over NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) and NOAA Weather Wire Service (NWWS) in or serving the State of Kentucky. It defines the general scope of messages NWS shall disseminate. It establishes procedures to be used by the State in relaying its messages and messages from other organizations/governmental bodies, hereinafter referred to as "Others," to the NWS for dissemination.

I. GENERAL

- A. Both parties acknowledge that the primary mission of NWR and NWWS is to deliver hydrological and meteorological information to the public. The transmission of other generally weather related messages for the State on these systems is permitted. Other messages generally classified as warnings are permitted on these systems where such messages shall help to minimize the potential for loss of life or substantial loss of property. There may be cases where NWS and the State both have warning messages to issue at approximately the same time. In such situations, the local NWS office controlling the facility shall make a decision on the relative priority of the messages based on the potential for the loss of life and/or property.
- B. The use of NWR/NWWS shall only be requested where other means of dissemination are not adequate by themselves to ensure rapid and thorough delivery of urgent information concerning an imminent threat. Where NWR/NWWS have been used to disseminate pre-disaster messages, these systems may also be used for brief follow-up messages, as appropriate. Normally, such messages shall do little more than direct the listener to the mass media for further information.
- C. In the case of NWR, the warning alarm shall be activated only for the transmitter serving the area affected. Counties or portions of counties for which the warning alarm shall be activated are listed on Attachment (1) to this Agreement. The NWS may from time to

time change the assignment of counties due to changes in signal coverage, etc. When this is done, the appropriate State officials shall be notified and Attachment (1) modified. NWR involves VHF/FM radio propagation. Therefore, it must be understood that transmission of the alarm and related messages to all points within designated counties is not assured.

- D. Not all emergencies or hazards for which transmissions may be requested by the State or Others can be foreseen and documented in this Agreement. The local NWS office shall exercise its best judgment when considering such undocumented requests in determining the seriousness and immediacy of the threat of life and property.

II. NWS AGREES

- A. Operation of NWR/NWWS shall be in accordance with instructions contained in the Weather Service operations Manual and the controlling NWS office's Station Duty Manual.
- B. Messages concerning the subjects/events listed below and received by one of the means identified in III E shall be disseminated without further coordination:

(NWR indicates the message is permitted on the weather radio. NWWS indicates the message is permitted on the weather wire system. Messages identified with (*) may be preceded with the warning alarm tone on the NWR or alert signal on the NWWS.)

ROUTINE

Winter road condition reports when up-to-date and timely. (NWR/NWWS)

EMERGENCY

1. Release of toxic substances or radioactive materials that requires immediate evacuation. (NWWS*/NWR*)
 2. Possible detonation of explosive material requiring immediate evacuation. (NWWS*/NWR*)
 3. Protective actions to be taken by the public due to events identified above including emergency evacuation routes. (NWR/NWWS)
- C. The State may broadcast emergency messages/warnings that will help minimize the potential for loss of life or substantial loss of property directly over the NWR from the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The warning alarm may be activated for these messages.

III. STATE AGREES

- A. Nothing in this Agreement limits the NWS' current or future use of NWR/NWWS, to include hours of operation.
- B. Hazards identified after the date of this Agreement for which transmission over NWR/NWWS is requested shall be added as an amendment to this Agreement. Emergency conditions for which an amendment has not been completed shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of Part I, Section D.
- C. The State shall be responsible for coordinating the warning needs of Others within the State and certifying that their warning messages are appropriate for dissemination.
- D. The State shall provide its messages and those of Others to the appropriate NWS office, after verification of the authenticity of the messages, in accordance with the following:
 - 1) Primary State Verification Authority and Message Routing Procedure.

All messages from the State and Others shall be reviewed by the State EOC or its alternate and forwarded to the NWS by III E below, or in the case of NWR may be broadcast directly after coordination with NWS.
 - 2) Alternate State Verification Authority and Message Routing Procedure.

If the State EOC or its alternate cannot be contacted directly, the message and request shall be made to the appropriate State Police Post. The message shall then be relayed to NWS by III E below.
- E. The State shall communicate its messages to NWS according to the following:
 - 1) Primary means:
 - a. Kentucky NAWAS
 - b. State input on Kentucky NWWS after coordination with NWS.
 - 2) Alternate means of communication if primary is inoperative or unavailable:
 - a. Telephone
To verify the calling party, the following shall be used. The caller shall give his name, the name of the organization

represented, followed by a code word locally agreed to.

- F. Before a message is broadcast directly over NWR by the State from the EOC, the State shall first contact the office controlling the NWR transmitter and coordinate the message content and time of broadcast. If the appropriate NWS office or NWS State Forecast Center cannot be contacted prior to the broadcast due to a communication outage, the EOC shall notify the controlling NWS office or NWS State Forecast Center as soon as possible after normal communication is restored. The State shall maintain a recorded log of all NWR broadcasts made from the EOC, and assumes full responsibility for such broadcasts.
- G. Messages from the State and Others should generally be confined to no more than 200 words. To the extent possible, the messages should refer the public to commercial/public radio and TV stations for details. Normally, NWR and NWS messages should be identical to minimize workload and the possibility for error. All messages should be clearly identified as to source.
- H. The State shall hold and save harmless the Government, its officers, agents, and employees from liability of any nature of kind, including costs and expenses, for or on account of any or all suits or damages sustained by any person or persons or property by virtue of negligence on the part of the State, its officers, agents and employees, in the performance of this Agreement.

IV. AMENDMENTS

This Agreement may be amended or modified at any time according to the following:

- A. Amendments shall be coordinated between the Executive Director of the Division of Disaster and Emergency Services and the Meteorologist-In-Charge of the Weather Service Forecast Office at Louisville, Kentucky.
- B. The amendment shall become effective on the last date shown on the amendment when signed by both parties to the original Agreement.
- C. Original Agreement changes shall be completed by replacing the page or pages on which the amendment would appear. The portion of the Agreement provision amended shall be identified with an # in the left margin and REV followed by the date at the bottom of the page. This identification need only remain until the page is again amended.

V. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Agreement shall become effective on the last date shown below when executed by both parties hereto.

This Agreement is valid and binding until terminated by either party upon 60 days prior written notice.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
Department of Military Affairs

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administra-
tion
National Weather Service

Michael W. Davidson
Adjutant General

BY: _____

Recommended By:

TITLE: Director, Central Region

James H. Molloy
Executive Director
Division of Disaster and
Emergency Services

DATE: _____

COUNTIES OR AREAS FOR WHICH MESSAGES AND/OR WARNING ALARM SHALL
BE TRANSMITTED OVER NOAA WEATHER RADIO

Under the transmitter identifications below are listed the counties or portions of counties in Kentucky for which messages shall be broadcast and/or warning alarms transmitted.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Trimble
Henry
Shelby
Spencer
Nelson
Breckinridge
Larue
Hardin
Bullitt
Meade
Jefferson
Oldham

MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

Ballard
McCracken
Livington
Lyon
Trigg
Calloway
Marshall
Graves
Fulton
Carlisle
Hickman
Crittenden
Caldwell

BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

Ohio
Grayson
Muhlenberg
Todd
Logan
Christian
Simpson
Allen
Warren
Barren
Edmonson
Hart
Butler
Monroe

SOMERSET, KENTUCKY

Washington
Lincoln
Rockcastle
Laurel
Whitley
McCreary
Wayne
Clinton
Cumberland
Adair
Green
Taylor
Marion
Metcalfe
Casey
Pulaski
Russell

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

Mercer
Garrard
Jackson
Madison
Estill
Clark
Anderson
Franklin
Scott
Harrison
Robertson
Bath
Nicholas
Menifee
Powell
Montgomery
Bourbon
Fayette
Woodford
Jessamine
Fleming
Rowan
Boyle
Lee
Wolfe
Morgan

HAZARD, KENTUCKY

Bell
Knox
Clay
Harlan
Leslie
Letcher
Knott
Pike
Floyd
Perry
Owsley
Breathitt
Magoffin

CINCINNATI, OHIO
(Covington, KY)

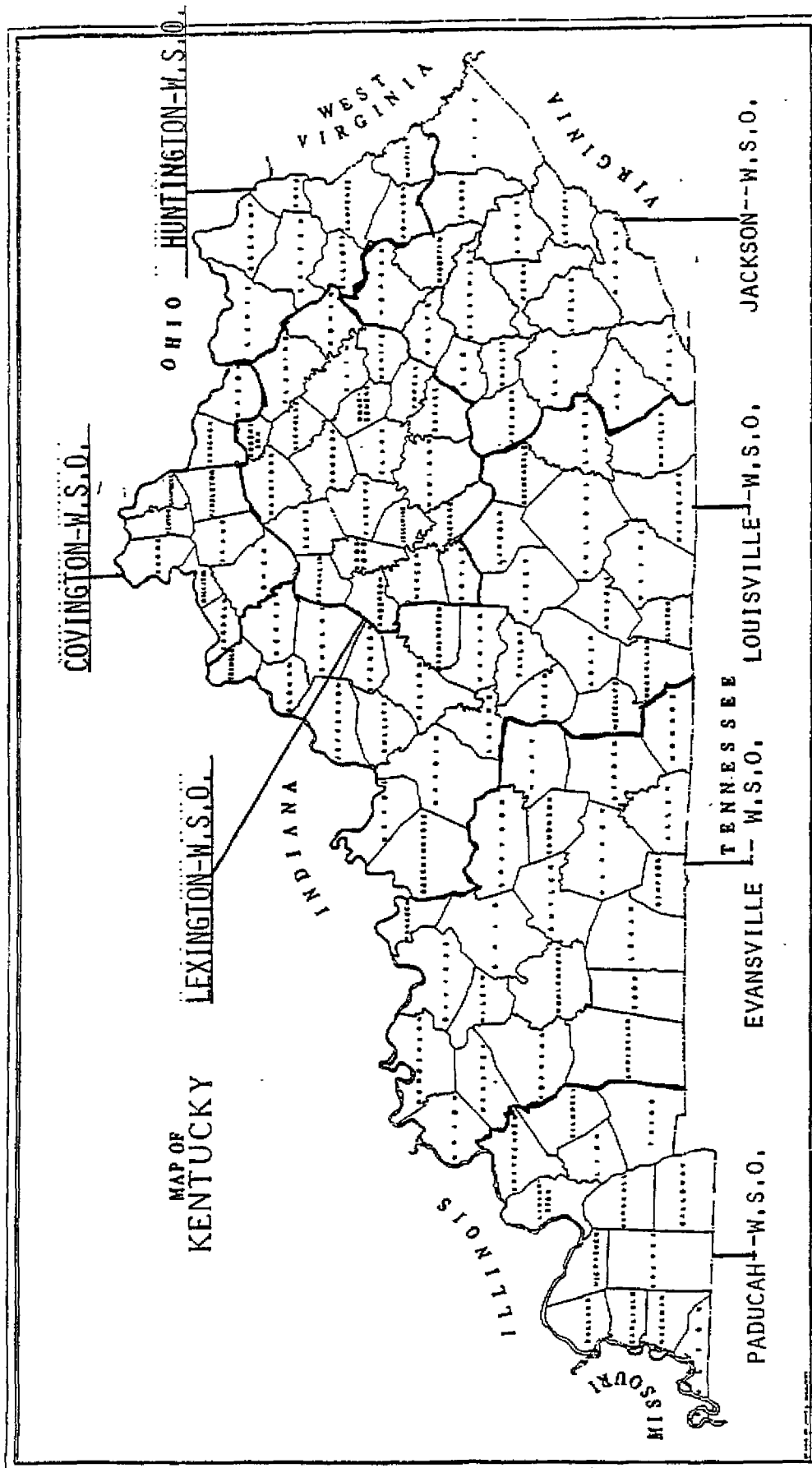
Boone
Kenton
Campbell
Bracken
Mason
Pendleton
Grant
Owen
Carroll
Gallatin

EVANSVILLE, IND.

Henderson
Daviess
McLean
Webster
Union
Hancock
Hopkins

HUNTINGTON, W.VA.
(Ashland, KY)

Lewis
Lawrence
Greenup
Elliott
Boyd
Johnson
Carter
Martin



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE AREA OF WARNING RESPONSIBILITY.