



Energy and Environment Cabinet
Department for Environmental Protection
Division Of Water
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Kentucky State Emergency Drinking Water Supply Plan

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Introduction

This guidance document was created with the intent to clarify the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders involved in locating, procuring, and delivering emergency drinking water to Kentuckians. The guidance follows the concepts and protocols outlined in Kentucky's Emergency Management System (KYEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The guidance document also identifies activities to be considered by the water utilities and the five SEMS organizational levels (field, local, operational area, region, and state). Concepts covered include evaluating the emergency situation, identifying sources of drinking water and procuring the necessary resources to obtain and distribute emergency drinking water. This document also identifies state level programs and resources available to assist with emergency drinking water procurement and distribution.

This guidance provides a framework for agencies and organizations to work together that will enhance preparedness.

Purpose

- Provide a state response concept of EDWS operations including roles and responsibilities, resource management, and the descriptions of any state and local task forces and committees focused on EDWS.
- Enable development of an EDWS Plan that: Identifies who owns, deploys, and operates EDWS assets.
- Overcomes unexpected obstacles during an incident, such as political pressure.
- Ensures the availability of local and state EDWS resources.
- Provide EDWS planning for the state.
- Identify state level programs and resources related to EDWS.

Kentucky Emergency Operations Plan

Kentucky Emergency Operations Plan (November 2020)

KYEOP Overview

Basic Plan "Purpose" and "Scope" (p. 6 & 7)

The Kentucky Emergency Operations Plan (KYEOP) defines the general responsibilities of emergency response agencies, their partners, and the organizational structures required when activated to respond to emergencies, disasters, and technological incidents (all-hazards) affecting the Commonwealth of Kentucky and its citizens. Annexes C and D, in support of the KYEOP, reference in-depth plans for specific emergency incidents and response activities.

The KYEOP is the cornerstone document of the Commonwealth Comprehensive Emergency Management Program established to support an integrated emergency management system, providing for adequate assessment and mitigation of, preparation for, response to, and recovery

from the threats to public safety and the harmful effects or destruction resulting from all major hazards.

Plan Overview (p. 8)

The KYEOP reflects incident management concepts as listed in NIMS and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 v2.0. The KYEOP contains the following major divisions: 17 emergency support functions (ESFs), support plans, and incident-specific plans.

General situations and planning assumptions were considered in preparing the KYEOP. The KYEOP also contains an executive overview of the Commonwealth Hazard Analysis and uses that analysis to identify the most likely hazards of the Commonwealth. The KYEOP contains a concept of operations that describes how the KYEOP is implemented across the various levels of emergency management and how the Commonwealth establishes general organizational roles and responsibilities. It provides general guidance on activation, deployment of assets, and continuity of government. The KYEOP establishes a plan maintenance program that ensures the adequate development, maintenance, training, and exercising necessary for the successful emergency preparedness, response, planning, and recovery.

The ESFs describe the 17 emergency support activities provided by the Commonwealth during an incident or planned event. Relevant ESFs are activated during any given incident. Each ESF has a primary agency assigned for administrative and operational duties and each ESF is associated with supporting agencies having jurisdictional or operational interest in the implementation of the KYEOP.

KYEOP Priorities and Community Lifelines

Concept of Operations “Operational Priorities” (p. 19 & 21)

Regardless of the type of threat, hazard, incident, or event, there must be a prioritization of response, recovery, and Commonwealth Emergency Operations Center (CEOC) operations. This priority is based on the belief that human life is the most precious of all commodities and resources, followed by safety and wellbeing, then that of property and the environment.

Therefore, these operational priorities are used to guide all response and recovery efforts:

- Life
- Safety
- Health
- Property Protection
- Environmental Protection
- Restoration of Essential Services
- Restoration of Essential Functions
- Coordination Among all Levels of Government

The Commonwealth has adopted the FEMA Community Lifelines construct for event response and recovery. As identified by FEMA guidance, community lifelines enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and are essential to human health and safety or economic security. Stabilizing community lifelines is the primary effort during response to lessen threats and hazards to public health and safety, the economy, and security. Together, the community lifelines reframe incident information to provide decision makers with root cause and impact analysis. The seven community lifelines are:

- Water Systems
- Safety and Security
- Food, Hydration, Shelter
- Health and Medical
- Energy (Power and Fuel)
- Communications
- Transportation
- Hazardous Materials

KYEOP Direction, Control, and Coordination

Concept of Operations “Direction, Control, and Coordination” (p. 29 & 30)

The Incident Command System (ICS) provides for management of complex organizations, controlled by a Unified Command Group. The Commonwealth Emergency Operations Center (CEOC) is the primary location for activation and implementation of direction, control, and coordination functions during emergencies.

The Unified Command Group in the CEOC consists of the Governor, The Adjutant General, the Director of the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management, herein the Director, and the cabinet secretary or agency head having regulatory or statutory responsibility over a given incident or those appointed to act on the behalf of members of the Unified Command Group. During a catastrophic incident, the Director will institute a Unified Command structure.

Intelligence Gathering and Situation Reporting

Commonwealth Emergency Operations Center “CEOC Operations” (p. 57)

Situational awareness describes a disaster or event by providing current and predictive intelligence to develop the Common Operating Picture. Gathering information for situational awareness is the responsibility of every member of the CEOC, with the Situational Awareness Unit (SAU) compiling the data, developing the common operating picture (COP), and providing reports and briefings.

Public Information

Emergency Support Function Descriptions “ESF 15 – External Affairs” and Annex A (p. 27, 79, & 211)

ESF 15 coordinates the Joint Information Center (JIC) and provides emergency public information through the Joint Information System (JIS). ESF 15 coordinates all public affairs messages and public information requirements, monitors social media, and constructs the executive messages in support of incident or emergency requirements. KYEM provides public information support through provision of a PIO and assistants, as needed, to coordinate all on-scene public information and act as spokesperson(s) for responding state agencies.

The mission of ESF 15 is to ensure officials and the citizens of the Commonwealth are informed of a developing emergency, to give instructions for protective actions in the event of a threatened or actual natural, manmade, technological, or terrorist incident, to control rumors and speculation, and to provide recovery operation instructions.

Roles and Responsibilities

State Water Sector Specific Position (WSSP)

Although Kentucky does not employ a WSSP, The Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection (DEP), Division of Waste Management, and Emergency Response Branch staffs the ESF-3 position and serves as a liaison with the DEP Division of Water leadership, technical and regulatory staff, and coordinates actions for identified emergency situations.

Emergency Response Stakeholders

The following describes the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders during an emergency that disrupts the availability of drinking water provided by local water utilities. Information on local stakeholders can be completed during the incident.

List of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Resources Available	Contact Info
Local Jurisdictional Level			
PWS/County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendation that an ERP should include alternate water sources – See Emergency Response Plans drop down (https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water/Drinking/DWProfessionals/Pages/Drinking-Water-Planning.aspx) Example: Emergency Water Supply Agreement between Edmonson County Water District and Green River Valley Water District (also in Appendix B) (https://psc.ky.gov/trf4/uploadedFiles/22221300_Edmonson_County_Water_District/01262020063201/EMERGENCY_WATER_SUPPLY_AGREEMENT-01202020153238.pdf) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory services at PWS KY WARN KRWA KY-TN AWWA Some utilities have procurement plans for commodities 	
Local EMA	<p><u>Chapter 39 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires the development of a local Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) for each county within the Commonwealth, and further identifies the local Emergency Management agency as the local government authority responsible for the development of the EOP. Resource Management is one function that has been identified as a responsibility of local government, and therefore requires subsequent planning (https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/law/statutes/statute.aspx?id=43392) <p><u>Roles and Responsibilities KYEOP 2020 p. 33</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the chief executive issues a local state of emergency by authority of KRS 39A.100 and 39B.070, county emergency response team may be authorized, depending on the declaration details, to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate multiple emergency-service operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bottled water Emergency Water Treatment Systems (EWTS) County judge or the mayor for disaster declarations 	<p><u>Kentucky Emergency Management</u></p> <p>https://kyem.ky.gov/Pages/default.aspx</p> <p>Phone: 800-255-2587</p> <p><u>Local Emergency Planning Committee</u></p> <p>https://kyem.ky.gov/programs/Pages/LEPC.aspx</p> <p><u>Ky County Judge Executives Association</u></p> <p>https://www.kcjea.org/</p>

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Resources Available	Contact Info
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the delivery of emergency goods and services to citizens • Activate and monitor the use of outside assistance • Implement local emergency-information broadcasts to citizens, as necessary • Maintain working relationship with PWS in county, particularly on EDWS 		<p>Phone: (502) 223-5293</p> <p><u>Kentucky League of Cities</u></p> <p>https://www.klc.org/</p> <p>Phone: 800-876-4552</p>
Local Health Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates with restaurants, hospitals, healthcare facilities depending on the water interruption and the impacts on those facilities • Works with PWS who serve these facilities • Part of Regional Health Care Coalitions • Local Health Departments approve use of EWTS for use without boil water advisory (see Guidelines for the Use of Emergency Water Treatment Systems [EWTS]) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EWTS 	<p><u>Kentucky Local Health Departments</u></p> <p>https://www.chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dph/dafm/Pages/lhd.aspx</p>
Area Development Districts (ADDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fifteen ADDs are required to work with the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (KIA) to develop a regional water management council (WMC) and county water management councils for each county in that respective ADD • Dedicated staff person for WMC, responsible for coordinating and managing the activities of the regional and county WMCs and serves as a liaison between local utilities, elected officials, and state and federal funding agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water-shortage response plans shall identify sources of water for use during water supply emergencies and shall describe plans for receiving prior approvals, achieving access to 		<p><u>WRIS Portal</u></p> <p>https://kia.ky.gov/WRIS/Pages/WRIS-Portal.aspx</p> <p><u>Area Development Districts (Department for Local Government)</u></p> <p>https://kydlgweb.ky.gov/StateGrants/16_ADDs.cfm</p>

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Resources Available	Contact Info
	<p>the water, and adequately treating and distributing the water (https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/law/kar/titles/401/004/220/)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply contamination response plans shall recommend sources of water for use during both short-term and long-term emergencies due to supply contamination and describe plans for receiving prior approvals, achieving access to the water, and adequately treating and distributing the water. Alternate sources of water for short-term use shall not be required to meet adequacy standards. Part of emergency plans (https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/law/kar/titles/401/004/220/) 		
State Jurisdictional Level			
Energy and Environment Cabinet (EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Agency for ESF-3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EEC maintains a response center, which is responsible for directing operations and resources within the cabinet. This center is the contact point within the cabinet for emergency response (KYEOP 2020 p. 43) Division of Environmental Program Support (DEPS) has environmental chemistry laboratory Contracts with outside laboratories (e.g., 	<p><u>Energy and Environment Cabinet</u> https://eec.ky.gov/Pages/index.aspx</p> <p><u>Division of Environmental Program Support</u> https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Pages/Program-Support.aspx</p> <p>Phone: (502) 564-6120</p>

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Resources Available	Contact Info
<p>Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Division of Water (DOW)</p>	<p><u>Guidelines for the Use of Emergency Water Treatment Systems (EWTS)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPH Public Health Preparedness Branch and DOW have developed the Guidelines to provide assistance to Kentucky’s Regional Healthcare Coalitions (HCC) and collaborating agencies for using an EWTS if an approved public water supply is disrupted for longer than 24 – 36 hours <p><u>KYEOP (2020)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls and regulates non-federal dams and impoundments, allocates emergency supplies of fresh drinking water, and coordinates the flood insurance program for Kentucky. In the event of a severe situation, this division is authorized to develop and direct resource management functions for drinking water. (Roles and Responsibilities, p. 44) Assists in identifying alternate drinking water supplies, and wastewater collection and treatment for critical healthcare facilities. (ESF 8, p. 138) Provide information on the status of water treatment facilities, including the operability status of plants and the implementation and lifting of boil water advisories, which can impact the resourcing of potable water (p. ESF 7, 124) In the event of a severe situation, this division is authorized to develop and direct resource management functions for drinking water (Roles and Responsibilities, p. 44) 	<p>commercial labs, universities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EWTS are prepositioned in Kentucky’s HCCs (From <i>Guidelines for the Use of Emergency Water Treatment Systems [EWTS]</i>) State revolving fund bank can bridge gap between emergency and disaster declaration, provide funding for response DOW Listserv for messaging purposes WRIS Portal https://kia.ky.gov/WRIS/Pages/WRIS-Portal.aspx DOW Technical Assistance providers (under AWOP) can provide field assistance 	<p><u>Public Health Preparedness Branch</u></p> <p>https://www.chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dph/dphps/phpb/Pages/default.aspx</p> <p><u>Kentucky Division of Water</u></p> <p>https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water/Pages/default.aspx</p> <p>Phone: (502) 564-3410</p>

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Resources Available	Contact Info
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates with KYEM through ESF-3 to address water shortages Coordinates between consecutive systems to provide additional supply when needed (and available) Manages internal emergency response database that can be used to forecast EDWS needs during events EWTS are available to treat distributed water from a PWS under a “boil water” advisory such that the end user does not need to boil water; end user is typically a single healthcare facility, as EWTS do not treat large volumes of water. EWTS can treat bulk water as well, if necessary. EWTS can be deployed when public water supplies are disrupted for extended periods of time, typically more than 36 hours. 		
Department for Public Health (DPH)	<p><u>Guidelines for the Use of Emergency Water Treatment Systems (EWTS)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPH Preparedness Branch and the DOW have developed the Guidelines for the Use of EWTS to aid Kentucky’s Regional HCCs and collaborating agencies for using an EWTS if an approved public water supply is disrupted for longer than 24 – 36 hours DPH directs local health departments for approval of EWTS on a site-by-site basis. <p><u>KYEOP (2020)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and locate additional or alternative sources of potable water to augment or maintain water supplies (ESF 3, p. 87) Provide technical assistance and oversee environmental health operations to ensure shelters, mass care facilities, feeding sites, and other care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EWTS are prepositioned in Kentucky’s Healthcare Coalitions (HCC) (From <i>Guidelines for the Use of Emergency Water Treatment Systems [EWTS]</i>) Division of Laboratory Services can conduct water-quality testing (chlorine and bacteriological) Parent company might be able to provide EDWS, such as a hospital network 	<p><u>Department of Public Health Preparedness Branch</u></p> <p>https://www.chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dph/dphps/phpb/Pages/default.aspx</p>

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Resources Available	Contact Info
	<p>facilities are monitored for safe food handling procedures, potable water and ice supply, sanitation issues, vector problems, and other related environmental health concerns (ESF 6, p. 109)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in the identification of local water suppliers to be used to fill resource requests (ESF 7, p. 124) <p><u>Kentucky EDWS Planning Workshop (October 19, 2023)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversee water needs for hospitals and coordinate with KYEM as needed EWTSS are typically used as last resort to treat distributed water from a PWS under a consumer advisory such that the end user does not need to boil water; end user is typically a single healthcare facility, fire station, community center or church. EWTSS can treat bulk water delivered to site, up to 10,000 gallons per day. Ky DPH does not perform bulk water transport. DPH may assist in sourcing potable water, as mentioned, but KYTC would transport any bulk water obtained. 	<p>procuring and sending bulk water to one of its affected facilities</p>	
State National Guard	<p><u>U.S. EPA Region 4 EDWS Planning Workshop (August 25, 2022)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requests can be made through local emergency management or the CEOC for bulk water storage <p><u>KYEOP (2020)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation of supplies (Roles and Responsibilities, p. 36) including water (ESF 1, p. 68) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk water transportation and storage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically for non-potable use (not food-grade tanks as required) Generators 	<p><u>Kentucky National Guard</u></p> <p>https://ky.ng.mil/</p> <p>Phone: (502) 607-1000</p>
Kentucky Emergency Management (KYEM)	<p><u>KYEOP (2020)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Agency for ESF 5 (Emergency Management), ESF 6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services) and ESF 7 (Logistics), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain state bulk water contract Maintain list of approved bulk water haulers 	<p><u>Kentucky Emergency Management</u></p>

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Resources Available	Contact Info
	<p>and others (Emergency Support Function Descriptions, p. 28)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist local government and local emergency management in identifying criteria and locations for Points of Distribution (POD) for food, water, and supplies necessary to maintain life and health during emergency events (ESF 6, p. 102) Through PIO, coordinate the uniform release of public information regarding emergency management response activities (e.g., shelter and feeding locations, road closure information, school closings, injury and fatality statistics, boil water advisories, physical and mental health information, information on environmental hazards, and any other type of information that may be required to assist citizens during an emergency) (ESF 15, p. 211) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain list of state bottled water contracts Provide supports for equipment and materials needed for EWTS (i.e. storage tanks, piping, water containers, etc.) Access to Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) 	<p>https://kyem.ky.gov/Pages/default.aspx</p> <p>Phone: 800-255-2587</p>
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC)	<p><u>KYEOP (2020)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide transportation and equipment to assist in the disbursement of resources to shelters and other mass care facilities (ESF 6, p. 116) Identify routes for delivery of resources and will provide recommendations, briefings, and maps on routes identified for the delivery of resources. The KYTC representative will identify issues that may potentially affect delivery routes and impact the delivery of resources (ESF 7, p. 121) Help identify locations for regional or federal mobilization centers, receiving and distribution centers, staging areas, and warehouses (ESF 7, p. 121) Receives shipments (e.g., EDWS) from FEMA and transports them; relies on KYEM for local delivery addresses (e.g., PODs) Can perform road clearing and repairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drone imagery Transportation equipment Staff Bridge weight limit database 	<p><u>Kentucky Transportation Cabinet</u></p> <p>https://transportation.ky.gov/Pages/Home.aspx</p> <p>Phone: (502) 564-4890</p>

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Resources Available	Contact Info
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can help with water main repair if it involves a roadway • Can help staff PODs 		
Finance and Administration Cabinet	<p><u>KYEOP (2020)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with agencies to identify contracting needs for water and sewer service restoration, alternate or interim sources of emergency power, potable water supply, solid waste disposal, and engineering services as soon as possible (ESF 3, p. 85) • Works under KYEM during large events • Each state agency can have their own contracts, but FAC oversees them • Can procure emergency design/engineering services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master agreement contracts that can be tapped by other state agencies 	<p><u>Finance and Administration Cabinet</u></p> <p>https://finance.ky.gov/Pages/index.aspx</p>
State Universities	<p><u>Kentucky EDWS Planning Workshop (October 19, 2023)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be able to provide assistance with water quality sampling during EDWS incidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratories 	<p><u>Kentucky's State Universities</u></p> <p>http://cpe.ky.gov/campuses/state.html</p>
Federal Jurisdictional Level			
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	<p><u>U.S. EPA Region 4 EDWS Planning Workshop (August 25, 2022)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region 4 has a Water Emergency Response Team (WERT) that can provide technical assistance (augment state staff, policy issues, expedite regulatory variances/exemptions, data management, information flow, operational status/damage assessments via phone, support agencies, site visits, 3rd party) and has mobile laboratories • Execute Mission Assignments as requested by the Commonwealth of Kentucky and authorized by FEMA • Assistance has not been related to delivery of bottled drinking water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile water quality lab (can support some algal bloom monitoring capabilities) • EPA can help map algal blooms to some extent • Region 4 staff assigned to CEOC when staff also assigned for field duties (e.g., mobile lab, assessments) by FEMA or state mission assignment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of Research and Development (ORD) can 	<p><u>US EPA Region 4</u></p> <p>https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-epa-region-4-southeast</p>

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Resources Available	Contact Info
		<p>provide technical assistance and support (e.g., contamination, spills)</p>	
<p>Federal Emergency Management Agency</p>	<p><u>U.S. EPA Region 4 EDWS Planning Workshop (August 25, 2022)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEMA manages four distribution centers that are regionally positioned in the Continental U.S. (California, Georgia, Maryland, and Texas) to rapidly provide critical commodities (e.g., water) to disaster survivors Can become involved after a disaster is declared under the Stafford Act and the agency is called upon to provide critical commodities (e.g., water) to a state Can prepare in advance (e.g., obtain funds, information about the situation, deploy some resources) but cannot turn anything over to the state until authorized Can distribute resources, but it is encouraged that the state takes over distribution as FEMA would not be familiar with the state, and it would be more expensive for FEMA to handle distribution <p><u>Kentucky EDWS Planning Workshop (October 19, 2023)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) can also act as local distribution centers, including for EDWS; staffed by FEMA and state agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bottled water FEMA Integration Team (FIT) 	<p><u>FEMA</u></p> <p>https://www.fema.gov/</p>
<p>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</p>	<p><u>KYEOP (2020)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Execute Mission Assignments as requested by the Commonwealth of Kentucky and authorized by FEMA, to include supplying potable water, temporary roofing, emergency power, temporary housing, debris 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<p><u>US Army Corp of Engineers</u></p> <p>https://www.usace.army.mil/</p>

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Resources Available	Contact Info
	<p>removal, engineering services and other assistance (ESF 3, p. 128)</p> <p><u>U.S. EPA Region 4 EDWS Planning Workshop (August 25, 2022)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May provide emergency supplies of clean water to any locality confronted with a source of contaminated water causing, or likely to cause, a substantial threat to the public health and welfare of the inhabitants • Assistance may also be provided to drought-distressed areas (as declared by the Secretary of the Army or his delegated nominee) to construct wells and to transport water for human consumption • Assistance is not typically related to delivery of bottled water or resources <p><u>Kentucky EDWS Planning Workshop (October 19, 2023)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can adjust dam release schedules based on drought <p>Additional comments Public Law 84-99 and 33 CFR Part 203 for USACE authorities to provide potable water drought assistance or in the event of contaminated source water.</p> <p>“Drought Assistance may be provided to drought distressed areas. Drought assistance includes technical assistance, well drilling in limited circumstances, and transportation (but not purchase) of water to drought distressed areas to make up for inadequate supplies of water.”</p> <p>“Emergency Water Assistance may be provided when a locality is confronted with a source of contaminated water causing or likely to cause a substantial threat to</p>		<p><u>Louisville District US Army Corp of Engineers Emergency Operations Center</u></p> <p>Phone: (502)-315-6912</p>

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Resources Available	Contact Info
	<p>the public health and welfare of the local inhabitants. Emergency Water Assistance includes technical assistance, purchase of water, transport of water to local water points, delivery of bulk or bottled water to community-level distribution points, temporary connection of a new water supply to the existing distribution system, installation of temporary filtration.”</p>		
Veterans Services	<p><u>KYEOP (2020)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In support of U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) aids with health and medical needs with medical personnel, supplies and subject matter expertise as needed (ESF 8, p. 212) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<p><u>Kentucky Department of Veteran Affairs</u> https://veterans.ky.gov/Pages/index.aspx Phone: (502) 564-9240</p>
USDA – Rural Development Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists smaller systems in an emergency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding 	<p><u>USDA Rural Development</u> https://www.rd.usda.gov/</p>
Other – State and Local Social Service Agencies and Programs			
Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gives food assistance to low-income households with food loss or damage caused by a natural disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) card 	<p><u>D-SNAP</u> https://www.disasterassistance.gov/get-assistance/forms-of-assistance/5769 https://www.chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dcbs/dfs/nab/Pages/snap.aspx Phone: (855) 306-8959</p>
Special Supplemental Nutrient Program for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gives food assistance to low-income households with pregnant women, infants, and children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds for drinking water 	<p><u>WIC</u></p>

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Resources Available	Contact Info
Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) clinics			https://www.chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dph/dmch/nsb/Pages/wic.aspx Phone: (877) 597-0367
Meals on Wheels Cabinet for Health and Family Services- Department for Aging and Independent Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of commodities • Provide long-term services and supports for older Kentuckians and support persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation • Volunteers • Various resource guides for family care, long term care and personal care are available on their website. 	<u>Department for Aging and Independent Living –Nutrition Program for the Elderly</u> https://www.chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dail/Pages/nutrition.aspx 275 E. Main St. 3E-E Frankfort, KY 40601 Phone: (502) 564-6930 https://www.chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dail/Pages/alc.aspx
Food Pantries Feeding Kentucky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water delivery assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation • Volunteers 	<u>Feeding Kentucky</u> https://feedingky.org/find-help/ Phone: (502) 237-0653
Adult Daycare Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staging locations 	N/A
Salvation Army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salvation Army can mobilize its officers, employees and volunteers wherever needed. Provides emergency shelter services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	<u>Kentucky-Tennessee Salvation Army</u> https://southernusa.salvationarmy.org/kentucky-tennessee/how-we-help
American Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides volunteers ready to respond to immediate emergency needs – hydration, food, shelter, and emotional support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers 	<u>Kentucky Region American Red Cross</u>

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Resources Available	Contact Info
			https://www.redcross.org/local/kentucky.html
Other – Mutual Aid and Assistance/ Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)			
Kentucky Water and Wastewater Agency Response Network (KYWARN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides water and wastewater utilities a Mutual Aid Agreement and process for sharing emergency resources statewide, along with a mutual assistance program consistent with other statewide mutual aid and assistance programs Will respond to non-disaster requests as well Coordinates deployment and operation of EWTS Systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff Equipment 	<u>KYWARN</u> http://www.kywarn.org/ Phone: (270) 843-2291
Rural Water Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in providing technical assistance to impacted drinking water systems (under contract to DEP) Assist DOW with locating needed resources for impacted drinking water systems Provide assistance through their circuit-rider program which has several certified distribution operators to assist with line repairs Coordinate mutual aid between water systems via KyWARN, including providing triage for local drinking water priorities Provide leak detection assistance to water systems Mobilizing other utilities for mutual aid; mobilization of teams Able to prioritize needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment (e.g., generators) Field staff Technical assistance 	<u>Kentucky Rural Water Association</u> https://www.krwa.org/ Phone: (270) 843-2291
Kentucky Rural Community Assistance Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kentucky Rural Community Assistance Program assists small communities throughout Kentucky with utility, financial, asset management and other needs. Kentucky RCAP is operated by Community Action Kentucky and is part of Great Lakes RCAP, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field staff Technical assistance 	<u>Kentucky RCAP</u> https://www.glcap.org/programs/community-rural-development/rural-community-

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Resources Available	Contact Info
	administered by Great Lakes Community Action Partnership		assistance-program-rcap/rcap-services-in-kentucky/ Phone: 800-775-9767
KY/TN American Water Works Association Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The American Water Works Association is an international, nonprofit, scientific and educational society dedicated to providing total water solutions assuring the effective management of water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.awwa.org/ <u>Kentucky EDWS Planning Workshop (October 19, 2023)</u> Can be engaged to walk utilities through the disaster public assistance/reimbursement process A partner with RCAP and the Rural Water Association (RWA) during disasters, can help identify members to assist with response A quick way to get the word out/communication/redundancy to PWS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance Communication resource 	<u>KY/TN American Water Works Association</u> https://www.kytnawwa.org/ Phone: 800-665-0175
Other – Private Sector			
Kentucky American Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the ability to reach nationally for resources; supply chain capabilities; long-term events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has standing agreements with larger retail establishments 	<u>Kentucky American Water</u> https://www.amwater.com/kya/w/ Phone: 1-800-678-6301
Kroger and Walmart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing EDWS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bottled water Transportation 	
Louisville Water Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could help with funding Provide staffing, emergency equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding 	<u>Louisville Water Foundation</u> https://louisvillewater.com/about-us/louisville-water-foundation/ Phone: (502) 583-6610

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Resources Available	Contact Info
WaterStep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-profit • Provides EWTS - Water on Wheels (WOW) Carts and support for state owned WOW Carts • Water Disaster Response Trailers to support EWTS with tools, equipment, and materials needed to operate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water on Wheels Carts • Disaster Response Trailers • Manpower for training and operations • Containers for water distribution 	<u>Water Step</u> https://waterstep.org/ Phone: (502) 568-6342
Faith Based Organizations (e.g., KY Baptist Relief) SendRelief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quickly providing assistance ranging from serving hot meals to helping families clean up after a storm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers • Staging and distribution 	<u>SendRelief</u> https://www.sendrelief.org/focus-areas/respond-to-crisis/ Phone: 833-736-3467

Emergency Drinking Water Supply Source and Distribution Considerations

Planning for an EDWS source and distribution requires consideration of many factors, including legal, regulatory, logistical, and environmental justice (EJ) aspects.

Kentucky's State EMA coordinates and funds bulk hauling in tanker trucks with guidance from DPH and DOW. Considerations of the volume of EDWS that will be needed are made by the State EMA. FEMA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommend one gallon of drinking water per person per day as a minimum planning requirement. Additional water is recommended for pets, cooking, and bathing. Critical customers including health care facilities (e.g., hospitals, skilled nursing facilities) require larger amounts of water to maintain operations within the community and should be considered separately when determining volume allocations. Local water utilities are encouraged to contact their critical customers to determine what EDWS plans they may already have in place. Kentucky's State EMA works to ensure source and distribution considerations are taken to ensure that all options and their associated conditions are understood by agency decision makers.

Emergency Drinking Water Supply Sources and Distribution

The following are potential EDWS sources and associated protocols for procuring, storage, transport, distribution, and other considerations. Be sure to consider critical customers (*e.g.*, hospitals, schools, daycares) as supplying EDWS to these users may require special arrangements.

Table for 4.1

EDWS Type	Procurement/Sourcing Requirements	Transportation Needs	Storage Needs	Distribution Needs	Other Considerations
<p>Point of Use Water Treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional water treatment to meet requirements to lift a boil water advisory • Point of use, supplemental treatment 	<p><u>DPH and DOW</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Guidelines for the Use of Emergency Water Treatment Systems</i> provide assistance to Kentucky’s Regional Healthcare Coalitions and collaborating agencies for using an EWTS if an approved public water supply is disrupted for longer than 24 – 36 hours. These guidelines apply specifically to the First Water Systems and Aqua Sun Systems that are prepositioned in Kentucky’s Regional HCCs. • EWTS obtained through the DPH. The EOC makes the decision to move forward with portable water treatment based on need. • 401 KAR 8:020, Section 6 Public and semipublic water systems; submetering; general provisions • A public water system may use noncentralized treatment devices only in accordance with 40 CFR § 141.100 • 40 CFR § 141.100 Criteria and procedures for public water systems using point-of-entry devices. • Federal criteria and procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System mobilization • Water hauling (if water will be used elsewhere) • System mobilization • Delivery of EWTS, bulk storage, and supplies. • Support from non-profits • Transporting point-of-use (POU) devices (e.g., faucet filters) to PODs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulk tanks if hauled • Bulk Water storage tanks to store treated water for distribution • Room/warehouse (depending on number of POUs to be stored) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plumbed into facility • Jugs available if not (e.g., filling from bulk tank) • Plumbing fixtures, including hoses, fittings, valves • Small storage containers (1-5 gallons) for distribution • Daily testing to verify chlorine residual • POD/distribution center • Disaster Response Trailers to provide tools, supplies, materials to operate EWTS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chlorine generation • Can clean water before discharged to another waterbody • Be careful about cross connections and cross contamination • If the specific EDWS requires a boil water advisory. • Manpower to operate EWTS coordinated through KY WARN and other organizations/agencies • EWTS includes filtration, UV, and chlorination required to lift a boil water advisory • Requires Total Coliform tests (negative) and minimum chlorine residual of 0.2 ppm for distribution without a boil water advisory • Education on POU use/installation • POU filter changes • Door-to-door or mail delivery of POU devices may be needed for some populations
<p>Packaged or Bottled Water</p>	<p><u>Water Interruption Guidelines for Food Service Establishments No Water/Boil Water (DPH website)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During a water supply emergency water shall be obtained from approved sources regulated by law and shall be handled, transported, and dispensed in a sanitary manner. 	<p><u>ESF 7 KYEOP 2020 p. 121</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KYTC: Identify routes for delivery of resources and provide recommendations, briefings, and maps on routes identified to deliver resources. • KYTC: Provide vehicles for the delivery of disaster response material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KYEM contracts storage warehouse space when needed, water is delivered there • There is some limited storage in Frankfort • Bluegrass station also has some limited storage 	<p><u>ESF 7 KYEOP 2020 p. 121</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KYTC: Identify facilities suitable as a state mobilization center, receiving and distribution centers, state staging areas, and state warehouses. <p><u>County Level Plans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 39 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS) requires the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larger beer and soda distributors can switch to canning water

EDWS Type	Procurement/Sourcing Requirements	Transportation Needs	Storage Needs	Distribution Needs	Other Considerations
	<p data-bbox="388 225 876 292"><u>U.S. EPA Region 4 EDWS Planning Workshop (August 25, 2022)</u></p> <ul data-bbox="388 302 876 1794" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="388 302 876 554">• Participants noted that it is necessary to have a local emergency declaration to engage the assistance of state entities, such as KYEM and the state EOC, to procure an emergency water supply. <li data-bbox="388 564 876 776">• State resources can mobilize resources quickly, including stored bottled water and coordination with local water supply businesses (e.g., a dairy company that also produces bottled water). <li data-bbox="388 786 876 897">• 401 KAR 8:020, Section 6 Public and semipublic water systems; submetering; general provisions <li data-bbox="388 907 876 1018">• A public water system may use bottled water only in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 141.101. <li data-bbox="388 1028 876 1139">• Title 40, Chapter I, Subchapter D, Part 141, Subpart J, § 141.101 Use of bottled water <li data-bbox="388 1149 876 1360">• Public water systems shall not use bottled water to achieve compliance with an MCL. Bottled water may be used on a temporary basis to avoid unreasonable risk to health. <li data-bbox="388 1370 876 1501">• Kentucky Energy & Environment Cabinet website Kentucky Division of Water Factsheet ("Bottled Water", February 2017) <li data-bbox="388 1512 876 1643">• Classification and compliance requirements for bottled water facilities. KRS 224.10-110 Bottled Water <li data-bbox="388 1653 876 1794">• Enforcement and establishment of provisions to assure the purity of water placed in bottles that will be resold as a food for human 			<p data-bbox="1951 225 2405 695">development of a local Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) for each county and further identifies the local Emergency Management agency as the local government authority responsible for the development of the EOP. Resource Management is one function that has been identified as a responsibility of local government, and one way to accomplish this is to set up one or more "Point of Distribution" sites</p> <ul data-bbox="1951 705 2405 1118" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1951 705 2405 745">• Example: Kenton County POD Plan <li data-bbox="1951 756 2405 856">• County picks up water at state storage facility and distributes locally <li data-bbox="1951 866 2405 937">• Work with local EMAs to determine locations <li data-bbox="1951 947 2405 1018">• In rural areas it is the fire departments <li data-bbox="1951 1028 2405 1118">• Encouraged not to use schools, especially if they are close to being back in session 	

EDWS Type	Procurement/Sourcing Requirements	Transportation Needs	Storage Needs	Distribution Needs	Other Considerations
	consumption or other consumer use.				
Bulk/Hauled Water	<p><u>Water Interruption Guidelines for Food Service Establishments No Water/Boil Water</u> (DPH website)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During a water supply emergency water shall be obtained from approved sources regulated by law and shall be handled, transported, and dispensed in a sanitary manner. <p><u>U.S. EPA Region 4 EDWS Planning Workshop (August 25, 2022)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants noted that it is necessary for a local agency to declare a state of emergency to engage the assistance of state entities, such as KYEM and the state EOC, to procure an emergency water supply. State resources can mobilize resources quickly, including bulk water hauling. <p>Approved filling points?</p>	<p><u>ESF 7 KYEOP 2020 p. 121</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KYTC: Identify routes for delivery of resources and provide recommendations, briefings, and maps on routes identified to deliver resources. <p><u>Bulk Water Transporters during Drinking Water Emergencies Sampling Requirements and Transport Responsibility</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This guidance is to clarify the KY DOW and the DPH position regarding the status of bulk storage and transportation of drinking water in the Commonwealth when the water is to be used for public water system purposes during emergency situations only. <p><u>Other</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire trucks can be used for hauling water, but they must be disinfected first, and water tested, and results confirm that no coliform bacteria were detected. 	<p><u>Bulk Water Transporters during Drinking Water Emergencies Sampling Requirements and Transport Responsibility</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This guidance is to clarify the KY DOW and the DPH position regarding the status of bulk storage and transportation of drinking water in the Commonwealth when the water is to be used for public water system purposes during emergency situations only. 	<p><u>ESF 7 KYEOP 2020 p. 121</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KYTC: Provide vehicles for the delivery of disaster response material and identify facilities suitable as a state mobilization center, receiving and distribution centers, state staging areas, and state warehouses. <p><u>County Level Plans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 39 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS) requires the development of a local Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) for each county and further identifies the local Emergency Management agency as the local government authority responsible for the development of the EOP. Resource Management is one function that has been identified as a responsibility of local government, and one way to accomplish this is to set up one or more “Point of Distribution” sites. Example: Kenton County POD Plan 	<p><u>401 KAR 8:020 Section 3 (19)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reference to construction standards to be used when building water loading stations for the purpose of providing water to water hauling trucks or other bulk water devices (for the sale of water). Best to provide containers to public if possible
Emergency Interconnections	<p>807 KAR 5:066 Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations related to the sanitary quality of physical connections and notifications required prior to making interconnections. Emergency Water Supply Agreement between the Edmonson County Water District and the Green River Valley Water District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Billing, payment Indemnification Maintenance Water quality changes since the interconnection was installed Water quality compatibility between different water sources should be conducted prior to interconnections

EDWS Type	Procurement/Sourcing Requirements	Transportation Needs	Storage Needs	Distribution Needs	Other Considerations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement by both parties to furnish each other with potable, treated water meeting applicable purity standards of all appropriate state and federal regulatory agencies during an emergency and in quantities necessary to serve the other's retail customers. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Division of Water database contains the locations of interconnections

Public Outreach and Communications

List critical customers who need concerted outreach and notification efforts due to their reliance on the water supply either for medical reasons, high volume usage, public health mission or because they may serve customers considered to be sensitive sub-populations.

Critical Customers include facilities that require special attention in the event of service disruptions that may impact water quality (e.g., affected sensitive populations) or adequate supply (e.g., production needs). Some Critical Customers require special attention in the event of a service disruption for both water quality and supply.

Facilities identified as “Water Quality Critical Customers” serve sensitive populations where a continuous supply of potable water is necessary to protect life, public health, or safety (e.g., dialysis centers, daycares, schools, hospitals, assisted living facilities, doctor and dentist offices, immediate care facilities, surgical centers, etc.).

Facilities identified as “Supply Critical Customers” have a need for continuous supply of potable water in order to maintain production, continuity of service, and/or protect life, public health, or safety (e.g., Large public venues, airports, breweries, industrial customers, Top 20 customers, fire off domestic, etc.) or where the customer is otherwise required by federal, state, or local law or code, shall be installed with a redundant source of supply to the facility. Fire supply service connections have the fire suppression system plumbed off the domestic service connection. To protect these services from the interruption of fire protection, these customers are considered Supply Critical Customers.

Services to facilities identified as “Water Quality” and “Supply Critical Customers” need a continuous supply of potable water to protect life, public health, or safety and continuity of service (e.g., hospitals).

During an EDWS incident, you can complete the template table below with local input, or simply collect this information from water utility ERPs or local emergency management agencies (EMAs).

Critical Customer	Contact Name	Phone/Alternate Phone	Email/Website	Notes and Instructions
Wholesale customer				<i>*For all critical customers, determine whether they are most affected by water quality incidents or water quantity incidents, as this may change outreach strategy.</i>
Senior living center				
Nursing home				

Critical Customer	Contact Name	Phone/Alternate Phone	Email/Website	Notes and Instructions
Hospital				
Dialysis clinic				
Hotel				
Transportation center				
School				
University				
Daycare center				
Factory				
Government building				
Large water user (e.g., food processing plant)				
State or Federal Prisons				
Military training facilities				
<i>Expand list as needed per community</i>				

List contact information for all media outlets you may need to coordinate with for public outreach and communication efforts during an EDWS incident. You may be able to fill in some of the information below (e.g., state newspaper) before an incident occurs.

Media Outlet	Contact Name	Phone/Alternate Phone	Email/Website
EEC Office of Communication	John Mura	502-782-7023 or 502-234-4648	john.mura@ky.gov ; https://eec.ky.gov/newsroom/Pages/default.aspx
Social Media			
Newspaper – Regional/State			
Newspaper – Local			
Radio station			
TV station			
Advertising agency/PR firm			
Emergency phone alerts			
<i>[Other]</i>			

Track your media releases over the life of the EDWS incident. These may include but are not limited to press, social media, and video releases.

Media Release Date and Time	Media Outlet	Contact Name	Content or Link to Release

Track educational materials that may have been used or distributed during the incident (e.g., fact sheets, flyer on how to recycle bottled water containers, etc.). You may also wish to add examples of this information to Appendix E for use during future EDWS incidents.

Material Name	Description	Digital or Hardcopy

APPENDIX A: References

- 40 Code of Federal Regulations § 141.100. Criteria and procedures for public water systems using point-of-entry devices, <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-141>, October 2023.
- 40 Code of Federal Regulations § 141.101. Use of bottled water, <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-141#141.101>, October 2023.
- 401 Kentucky Administrative Regulations 4:220. Water supply plan requirements, <https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/law/kar/titles/401/004/220/>, October 2023.
- 401 Kentucky Administrative Regulations 8:020. Public and semipublic water systems; submetering; general provisions, <https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/law/kar/titles/401/008/020/>, October 2023.
- 401 Kentucky Administrative Regulations 8:700. Bottled water, <https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/law/kar/titles/401/008/700/>, October 2023.
- 807 Kentucky Administrative Regulations 5:066. Water, <https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/law/kar/titles/807/005/066/>, October 2023.
- American Water Works Association. <https://www.awwa.org/>, October 2023.
- Edmonson County and Green River Valley Water Districts. Emergency Water Supply Agreement, February 25, 2020, https://psc.ky.gov/trf4/uploadedFiles/22221300_Edmonson_County_Water_District/01262020063201/EMERGENCY_WATER_SUPPLY_AGREEMENT-01202020153238.pdf.
- Kenton County EOP Support Plan. Point of Distribution (POD) Plan, 2023, <https://kentoncounty.org/DocumentCenter/View/2801/Point-of-Distribution-Plan-PDF>.
- Kentucky Department for Public Health and Division of Water. Guidelines for the Use of Emergency Water Treatment Systems, August 30, 2017.
- Kentucky Department for Public Health. Water Interruption Guidelines for Food Service Establishments No Water/Boil Water, revised June 2002, <https://www.chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dph/dphps/fsb/FSDocs/wateremergency.pdf>, revised June 2022.
- Kentucky Department of Environmental Protection. Drinking Water Planning, [Drinking Water Planning - Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet](#), October 2023.
- Kentucky Division of Water and Department for Public Health. Bulk Water Transporters during Drinking Water Emergencies Sampling Requirements and Transport Responsibility, Draft 2022.
- Kentucky Division of Water. Bottled Water Fact Sheet, February 2017, <https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water/Reports/factsheets/Documents/Bottled%20Water.pdf>.
- Kentucky Emergency Management Agency. Kentucky Emergency Operations Plan, November 2020.
- Kentucky Planning Workshop for an Emergency Drinking Water Supply (EDWS). Frankfort, October 19, 2023.

Kentucky Revised Statutes Chapter 39. Powers, authorities, rights, and duties of local director -- Development of organizational structure.

<https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/law/statutes/statute.aspx?id=43392>, October 2023.

Kentucky Rural Community Assistance Program. <https://www.glcap.org/programs/community-rural-development/rural-community-assistance-program-rcap/rcap-services-in-kentucky/>, October 2023.

Kentucky Rural Water Association. <https://www.krwa.org/>, October 2023.

U.S. EPA Region 4 Emergency Drinking Water Supply (EDWS) Planning Workshop. Via Zoom, August 25, 2022.

US Environmental Protection Agency. <https://www.epa.gov/homeland-security-research>, Design, Testing, and deployment of a Mobile Emergency Water Treatment System, EPA/600/R-19/078, June 2019

APPENDIX B: Sample Local EDWS Plan

Double-click the image below to see the full

EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY AGREEMENT
by and between the
EDMONSON COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
and the
GREEN RIVER VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

THIS EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY AGREEMENT, hereinafter referred to as "agreement", by and between **EDMONSON COUNTY WATER DISTRICT**, hereinafter referred to as **ECWD**, and **GREEN RIVER VALLEY WATER DISTRICT**, hereinafter referred to as **GRVWD**, is made and entered into as of the date last executed by the parties hereto as evidenced by the dates written herein below.

WHEREAS, the parties each currently owns, operates, and maintains a water supply distribution system with the current capacity capable of serving its present customers and estimated future growth; and

WHEREAS, the parties are in need of an Emergency Water Supply Agreement; and

WHEREAS, by resolution duly adopted on January 14th, 2020 by **ECWD's Commission**, this Agreement was approved and **ECWD's** Chairman and Secretary was authorized to execute this Agreement for and on behalf of the **ECWD's** Commission.

WHEREAS, by resolution duly adopted on January 16th, 2020 by **GRVWD's Commission**, this Agreement was approved and **GRVWD's** Chairman and Secretary was authorized to execute this Agreement for and on behalf of the **GRVWD's** Commission;

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual covenants, conditions, terms and conditions contained herein, the **ECWD** and **GRVWD** agree as follows:

1. QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF WATER

KENTUCKY
EDMONSON
Kent A. Chandler
Executive Director

EFFECTIVE
2/25/2020
PURSUANT TO KRS 201.011 SECTION 9 (1)

APPENDIX C: List of Bulk Water Haulers

Private companies hauling potable water

Water Hauler	County	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone Number
Gary Ray	Garrard	97 Eastwood Dr	Lancaster	KY	40444	(859) 792-4367
Travis Kauffman	Oldham			KY		(502) 216-8826
Teaters	Jessamine	1281 Keene Rd	Nicholasville	KY	40356	(859) 885-5726
A-1 Water Hauling	Boone	6051 Ethan Dr	Burlington	KY	41005	(859) 485-9933
A Affordable Water Hauling	Boone	4246 Setters Rd	Union	KY	41091	(859) 485-9998
Jack's Water Service	Boone	3472 Woolper Rd	Petersburg	KY	41080	(859) 586-5739
Jenkins Water Hauling	Campbell	700 Chateaugay Ln	Alexandria	KY	41001	(859) 991-6174
Ted's Water Service	Boone	60 High St	Walton	KY	41094	(859) 485-6066
Trapps Water Svc	Boone	6697 2nd St	Burlington	KY	41005	(859) 586-6096
Alexandria Water Hauling	Campbell	8633 Licking Pike	Alexandria	KY	41001	(859) 448-0553
Randy Goolman	Clark	PO Box 592	Winchester	KY	40392	(859) 749-0227

APPENDIX D: State Bottled Water Contacts

Company	County	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone Number
Highbridge	Jessamine	P.O. Box 100	Wilmore	KY	40390	888-858-4407
Fastenal	multiple					
Grainger	multiple					

APPENDIX E: Public Notification, Outreach, and Messaging Templates and Examples

Please see the subsection entitled “Public Notification Rule” under the “Reporting Rules” section at <https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water/Drinking/DWProfessionals/Pages/Compliance.aspx> for more information and for public notification templates that can be distributed to drinking water utilities.

APPENDIX F: Acronyms

The following acronyms are used throughout this guidance and related appendices.

Acronym	Definition
ADD	Area Development District
BWA	Boil Water Advisory
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
COEC	Commonwealth Emergency Operations Center
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection
DEPS	Division of Environmental Program Support
DOC	Department Operations Center
DOW	Division of Water
DPH	Department for Public Health
DRC	Disaster Relief Center
D-SNAP	Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
EBT	Electronic Benefits Transfer
EDWS	Emergency Drinking Water Supply
EEC	Energy and Environment Cabinet
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EWTS	Emergency Water Treatment System
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIT	FEMA Integration Team
FW	First Water Systems
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HCC	Healthcare Coalition
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
KAR	Kentucky Administrative Regulation
KYEOP	Kentucky Emergency Operations Plan
KIA	Kentucky Infrastructure Authority
KRS	Kentucky Revised Statutes
KYEM	Kentucky Emergency Management

KYTC	Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
KY WARN	Kentucky Water and Wastewater Agency Response Network
LAC	Local Assistance Center
LHD	Local Health Department
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ORD	Office of Research and Development
PIO	Public Information Officer
POD	Point of Distribution
PWS	Public Water System
RCAP	Rural Community Assistance Program
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
RWA	Rural Water Association
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
U.S. ACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WERT	Water Emergency Response Team
WIC	Special Supplemental Nutrient Program for Women, Infants, and Children
WMC	Water Management Council
WSSP	Water Sector Specific Position

APPENDIX G: Glossary

Term	Definition
Do Not Drink Order	If a water quality contaminant only poses a risk through ingestion of contaminated water and that risk cannot be mitigated by boiling, a “do not drink” order may provide a sufficient level of protection. EDWS must be provided in this situation.
Do Not Use Order	If the identity of a water quality contaminant is unknown, a restrictive “do not use” order might be considered. EDWS must be provided in this situation.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, state, tribal, regional, county, city), or by some combination thereof.
Incident Command System (ICS)	A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. The ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure and designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small, as well as large and complex, incidents. The ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.
Joint Information System (JIS)	The JIS provides the public with timely and accurate incident information and unified public messages. This system employs JISs and brings incident communicators together during an incident to develop, coordinate, and deliver a unified message. This will ensure that Federal, state, tribal, and local levels of government are releasing the same information during an incident.
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	A systematic, proactive approach to guide all levels of government, NGOs, and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the effects of incidents. NIMS provides stakeholders across the whole community with the shared vocabulary, systems, and processes to successfully deliver the capabilities described in the National Preparedness System. NIMS provides a consistent foundation for dealing with all incidents, ranging

	from daily occurrences to incidents requiring a coordinated federal response.
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	An entity with an association that is based on the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose and are not for private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

APPENDIX H: Emergency Assistance Agreements

Agreement Template

KYEM has posted a mutual aid and assistance agreement template here:

<https://kyem.ky.gov/programs/Documents/Mutual%20Aid%20Agreement%20Template.doc>

Automatic Aid

An agreement based upon the concept that the closest resource to an incident responds (applied in first response situations). This usually involves aiding for a limited period at no cost to the receiving party.

Local Direct Protection Agreement

Jurisdiction agrees to contract services for another jurisdiction on a permanent basis.

Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

MOUs define a relationship between departments or agencies for the use of resources or facilities.

Assistance by Hire

A process where the jurisdiction responding hires responders.

Local Mutual Aid and Assistance

Agreements between local jurisdictions (typical day to day application). Mutual aid and assistance under this type of agreement is provided without expectation of reimbursement but reimbursement may occur under specific circumstances.

State Emergency Assistance and Mutual Aid and Assistance/Non-governmental Organizations

If local EDWS resources are overwhelmed, the local EMA can request assistance from the state EMA which also has access to resources from other states via the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). Also, utilities that are signatories to the state WARN agreement may also seek assistance directly from the WARN. NGOs (e.g., National Rural Water Association, Rural Community Assistance Partnership) may also be able to help.

Federal Assistance

The FEMA Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) assists state EMAs in obtaining federal EDWS resources.