

State of Alaska



Emergency Response Plan

2004

State of Alaska
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

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Purpose: This plan establishes a comprehensive, State, all-hazards approach to domestic incident management across a spectrum of activities.

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LETTER OF PROMULGATION

Since the last state Emergency Plan was written, the national and world situation has changed significantly. Recent events have forever changed the way America thinks about terrorist threats and their impact on the United States. As a result, the State of Alaska has implemented organizational changes to establish a Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management within the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs. This agency will be the focal point for coordinating the state's efforts to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from all natural disasters and terrorist events. However, even with our best efforts to prepare for and mitigate against disasters and emergencies since the previous Emergency Plan was published in 1994, the State of Alaska has suffered from the debilitating effects of 37 state declared disasters and eight Presidential declared disasters.

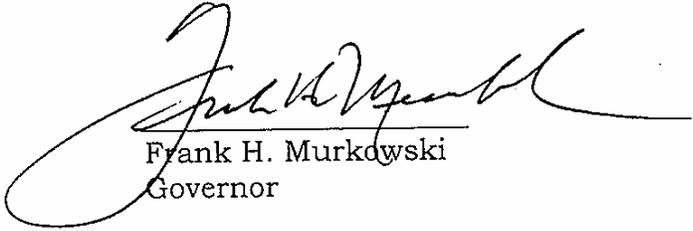
This document reflects the many significant changes in the federal government's support for state and local efforts in natural disasters and terrorism. State government has also implemented procedural changes and new policies, such as adopting the National Interagency Incident Management System for field response operations and creating the Governor's Disaster Policy Cabinet to streamline and improve our disaster response efforts.

Alaskans are all too familiar with natural disasters because they frequently experience them. For example, the largest earthquake in the world in 2002 was the Denali Fault 7.9 magnitude event. Also, domestic terrorism hit home in October 2001 with the shooting of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline and the resulting oil spill.

With this additional focus, Alaska needs a broadened Emergency Plan to accommodate the increased threats and expanded mission. To meet these requirements, new sections covering a Homeland Security Annex and Homeland Security Threat Procedures are included in this plan. I am pleased to formally promulgate this plan for use throughout the State of Alaska.

The plan has been prepared by the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, pursuant to AS 26.23.040 and Administrative Order No. 170. This State of Alaska Emergency Response Plan has been reviewed by the agencies tasked herein.

November 16, 2004


Frank H. Murkowski
Governor

**TO REPORT EMERGENCIES OR DISASTERS
IMPACTING YOUR AREA**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Record of Changes	Page i
To Report Emergencies or Disasters	Page ii
Purpose	Page 1
Execution	Page 1
Relationship to Other State Emergency Plans	Page 2
Situation	Page 3
Hazards	Page 5
Assumptions	Page 8
Planning Notes for Local Governments	Page 9
Concept of Operations	Page 10
Emergency Response Phases	Page 13
Pre-Disaster Phase	Page 13
Disaster Emergency Phase	Page 14
Recovery Phase	Page 21
Functional Responsibilities	Page 24
Coordination and Control	Page 26
Communications	Page 28
Warning	Page 29
Public Information	Page 31
Public Safety	Page 34
Human Services	Page 35
Public Works	Page 37
Natural Resources	Page 39
Damage Assessment	Page 40
Mass Casualty	Page 42
Mass Care	Page 44
Finance and Administration	Page 46
Recovery	Page 48
Annex A Terrorism	Page A-1
Agroterrorism	Page A-9
Assassination	Page A-11
Bioterrorism	Page A-13
Chemical Attack	Page A-15
Cyber-terrorism	Page A-18
High Explosive Attack	Page A-19
Hostage Taking/Highjacking	Page A-21
Incendiary Attack	Page A-23
Nuclear Attack	Page A-26
Radiological Attack	Page A-28
Appendix 1 State of Alaska Threat Condition Procedures	Page A-31
Annex B SECC Preparedness Levels	Page B-1
Annex C Evacuation	Page C-1
Annex D High-Capacity Passenger Vessels	Page D-1
Annex E Post Disaster Damage Assessment (PDDA)	Page E-1
Annex F Acronyms	Page F-1
Annex G Glossary	Page G-1
Annex H Authorities, Plans and References	Page H-1

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Response Organization Relationships	Page 11
Figure 2	Disaster Declaration Process	Page 16
Figure 3	SECC Organization	Page 17
Figure 4	Situation Report	Page 19
Figure 5	Organization Function Chart	Page 25
Figure 6	Response Organization Relationships for Crisis/Consequence Management	Page A-7
Figure 7	Agency Supporting Tasks by Type Event	Page A-8

PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to:

- Ensure a coordinated effort by State, Federal, local and tribal governments, volunteer and private agencies in the management of emergencies or disasters, to save lives, and protect property and the environment.
- Describe conditions which impact disaster response operations in Alaska.
- Describe hazards which threaten the people, property and resources of Alaska.
- Predetermine disaster and terrorism response related actions to be taken by State, Federal, local, tribal, private sector and volunteer agencies.
- Assign emergency management tasks to State, Federal, local, tribal, volunteer, and private agencies. (Please note that this document does not discuss operational procedures; those documents are developed independently by each tasked agency using the general guidance herein).
- Specify how the State will organize in response to disaster emergencies.

EXECUTION

This plan is in effect at such time as:

- An emergency or disaster occurs or is imminent.
- The Director, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHS&EM) requests appropriate State departments or agencies to perform emergency operations in response to a hazard/incident that has the potential for becoming an emergency or disaster.
- An emergency or disaster is declared by the Governor of Alaska.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER STATE EMERGENCY PLANS

The State's responsibility in the event of a disaster is to save lives and property by coordinating all State, Federal and private sector efforts to adequately support, but not usurp, local operations. With the exceptions noted below, the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHS&EM) is the lead State agency for accomplishing this mission and the State responds in accordance with this plan. Depending on the nature and location of the emergency, local or Federal plans may apply, such as municipal plans prepared under AS 26.23.060, local emergency operations plans prepared under AS 26.23.073, or the National Response Plan.

- For responses to oil and hazardous substance releases, the Department of Environmental Conservation, Spill Prevention and Response Division, is the lead State agency and the State responds in accordance with the Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases (aka the "Unified Plan"), and the ten Federal/State Sub-area Contingency Plans for Oil and Hazardous Substance Response.
- Alaska responds to wildland fires in accordance with the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan. Under this plan the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry is the lead State agency.
- The Department of Public Safety, Division of Alaska State Troopers leads the State's search and rescue efforts, in accordance with the National Search and Rescue Plan.
- With regard to each of the above hazards, the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management plays a supporting role.
- The State of Alaska is developing a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) to ensure performance of essential functions and continuity of government following a major event. COOP planning activities will support the ERP by ensuring State services are available under all contingencies. DMVA, DHS&EM is the primary agency coordinating this project.

SITUATION

GENERAL

Alaska's population is 634,892 with a land area of 586,400 square miles. Alaska is 1/5 of the size of the lower 48 States. It is larger, therefore, than the next three largest states (Texas, California and Montana) combined.

The State's constitution establishes a policy of maximum self-government for the people. Most of the State's vast land mass has not been politically subdivided into boroughs. Its 16 existing boroughs should not be viewed in the emergency management context as being the equivalent of county governments. Only in four of the boroughs and municipalities will one find government-run emergency services similar to county style agencies. In the other 12 boroughs, area wide powers focus on education, land use planning, and tax assessment and collection. Emergency services, if any, are highly decentralized and provided by scattered, independent service areas. The boroughs cover approximately 38% of the land mass and encompass 86% of the population; the remaining 14% of the population resides in a vast, sparsely inhabited area called the "unorganized borough."

For contingency planning, Alaska Statute 26.23 specifies that the State shall play an integral part in developing and revising local and inter-jurisdictional disaster planning, and serve each Alaskan political subdivision. Municipalities (incorporated cities and boroughs) may also be served by a local or multi-jurisdictional planning organization which shall prepare and keep current a local or multi-jurisdictional disaster emergency plan.

Climate, Terrain and Economics

Due to the extreme variances that exist with respect to climate, terrain and economics, the distinct features of six different regions must be considered:

Southeast

Because the Southeast Region is composed of thousands of islands and a rugged strip of mainland bordering British Columbia and the Yukon Territory of Canada, the majority of its communities can only be reached by marine or air travel. With winter-summer averages ranging from +10°F to +70°F, the climate is mild by Alaskan temperature standards. By locale, average annual rainfall varies from 25 to 155 inches. Principal communities include Craig, Haines, Juneau, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Sitka, and Wrangell. Fishing and fish processing, mining, and tourism constitute the major industries. A declining timber industry also exists.

Southcentral

Curving 650 miles north and west from the coastal areas of the Gulf of Alaska to the Alaska Range, this region includes coastal waters rich in sea-life, fertile river valleys, rugged mountain ranges, forests, and glaciers. The Gulf of Alaska moderates coastal temperatures providing a normal range of zero to 70°F. This region is home for approximately 60% of Alaska's people. Anchorage has the most diverse economy in the State with heavy involvement in government services and the oil industry. Anchorage is also the State's primary transportation hub. Its airport is one of the State's three international airports and provides the major connections for in-state air travel and air freight service. A major military presence is maintained at both Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson within the Municipality of Anchorage. Other key communities include Kenai and Soldotna, communities that serve oil, gas, and petrochemical interests in the Cook Inlet; Seward and Whittier, significant ports for the Alaska Railroad which runs north to Anchorage and Fairbanks; and Valdez, the

terminus and port for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline.

Southwest

Truly a region of contrasts, Southwest includes the Alaska Peninsula which stretches 550 miles from Cook Inlet to its tip at False Pass, the Kodiak Island Group to the south, and the Aleutian Island Chain which reaches out another 1,100 miles from False Pass toward Asia. Its Aleutian Range forms the spine of an arc of volcanoes, many of which are active.

The region's maritime climate is comparatively mild, temperature wise, but the islands are often fog-shrouded and storm struck. Kodiak is the region's largest city, home to a U.S. Coast Guard Station and rocket launch facility. In recent years substantial growth has enlarged Unalaska (Dutch Harbor). Currently a National Missile Defense Radar site is under construction on Adak Island. Commercial shipping, fishing and fish processing are economic mainstays. Travel is primarily accomplished by boat or aircraft.

Western

Reaching north from the head of Bristol Bay to the Seward Peninsula, the Western Region is remote. It includes Nunivak and St. Lawrence Islands and encompasses the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. Winters are characterized by high winds and humidity; in summer, cool, foggy, rainy weather prevails. Native villages dot a flat landscape where families subsist on fishing, hunting, and trapping. Commercial fishing is an important part of this region's economy. Bethel, a city of 5,449 people on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River, is a regional hub. Air is the principal mode of travel to and from the region; however, boats, snow machines, and all-terrain vehicles are widely used within.

Interior

Larger than Montana, the fourth largest state, this region is bordered on the south by the Alaska Range and on the north by the Brooks Range. Between these mountain ranges, the Yukon River and its drainages arc 1,875 miles across the State from the Canadian border to the Bering Sea. The climate varies radically. Temperatures that can reach 95°F in summer, occasionally plunge to -60°F and colder in winter. These conditions demand the most advanced cold adapting techniques and products. Fairbanks, the State's second largest city, is somewhat central to the region. It provides the northern terminus of the railroad where logistical support to the North Slope is moved overland via the Dalton Highway (opened to public travel in 1991). Fairbanks is also the distribution point for military interests in the Interior such as Fort Wainwright, Eielson Air Force Base and the missile defense site at Fort Greely.

Arctic

This barren, treeless region of rolling tundra lies between the Brooks Range and the Arctic Ocean. Summer temperatures average 40°F. Winter temperatures which averaging -17°F frequently yield much lower effective temperatures because of high winds. Winter also means 67 days without daylight. In Barrow for example, the sun sets on November 18, and does not rise until January 24. The region is also arid with annual precipitation averaging less than 5 inches. This region contains the North Slope oil fields and the Red Dog Mine (zinc). However, the majority of its sparsely populated coastal plain is inhabited by Alaska Natives who live a traditional subsistence lifestyle of hunting and fishing.

Barrow, Nome, and Kotzebue are the largest communities. Air is the principal method of travel. Boat use is seasonal as the Arctic Ocean's shores are ice locked 7 to 8 months annually.

HAZARDS

GENERAL

Naturally occurring events have caused nearly two-thirds of Alaska's disaster emergencies. In one sense Alaska is fortunate that its vast, sparsely populated regions allow events that would be devastating elsewhere to take place with little or no impact on our population. On the other hand, when these remote occurrences threaten or devastate on a widespread basis, then the factors of distance, harsh climate, rugged terrain, and dependence on air travel make relief efforts challenging, outcomes uncertain at times, and in all cases costly. The four categorical hazards confronting the State are explained as follows.

Attack/Terrorist Attack

The threat of global nuclear war has faded with the ending of the "Cold War." All weapons, however, have not been dismantled. Alaska is still home to several large military installations and its geographical location assures its importance to northern hemisphere strategies. Alaska produces 20% of the U.S. domestic crude oil, it is the national leader in zinc and tin production, it has six of the nation's top ten producing ports for commercial fishing interests, and almost 1.5 million tourists per year visit the State via cruise ships, State ferries and commercial air. These factors provide ample basis to presuppose Alaska's involvement in future conflicts with even limited objectives or its capacity to present targets for criminal acts of terrorism or sabotage. For a description of the State response to terrorist attacks see Annex A, Terrorism, to this plan.

Natural Hazards

There are a variety of natural hazards that put Alaska's people, property, and resources at considerable risk.

Earthquakes In the last 100 years, more than 10% of all the world's earthquakes, 25% of all the world's released earthquake energy, and three of its six largest earthquakes have taken place in Alaska. The world's strongest earthquake in 2002 occurred along the Denali Fault in the Interior Region of Alaska. It registered 7.9 on the Richter Scale. The Southeast, Southcentral, Southwest, and Interior Regions are all vulnerable, but for demographic and other reasons previously explained, a very large earthquake in Southcentral has the greatest potential for a catastrophic disaster.

Tsunamis are byproducts of earthquakes or other ocean floor disturbances occurring somewhere in the Pacific Ocean or Alaskan coastal waters. Localized versions can be triggered by calving glaciers, avalanches, landslides, or onshore coastal earthquakes. Whatever their origin, tsunamis rank high as potential killers. Communities at risk are well documented and included in tsunami warning procedures which are initiated by the West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center in Palmer. Tsunamis require a high degree of vigilance and place great demands on Alaska's warning network in the coastal regions of the Pacific Basin and the Gulf of Alaska.

Floods alone account for 40% of the State's disaster emergencies. Most floods are of the riverine variety. Alaska's 15 major river systems and unknown number of smaller streams drain an area of 730,000 square miles, one-fifth of which is in Canada. The Southcentral, Western, and Interior Regions are especially prone to spring breakup flooding. The Southcentral and Interior Regions also flood during the warmer months if unusually heavy and prolonged rainfall combines with glacial runoff or

saturates permanently frozen ground. Similar conditions can prevail in the Southeast Region. All coastal areas of the State, especially the Western Region, are vulnerable to storm driven sea surges which flood communities and damage boats and port facilities. Flooding accounts for the preponderance of disaster relief fund expenditures either in the form of mitigation projects, emergency response, or post-event recovery.

Volcanoes are a significant hazard in the Southcentral and Southwestern Regions. About one-twelfth of the world's active, above-water volcanoes are located there. Unlike the Hawaiian volcanoes which produce spectacular lava flows, Alaska's volcanoes tend to be explosive with eruptions characterized by periodic bursts of steam and volcanic ash which can sometimes go on for months or even years. Of special concern are the Cook Inlet volcanoes: Mounts Spurr, Redoubt, Iliamna, and Augustine. When active, ash erupted from these volcanoes can disrupt air traffic at great distances from the volcanoes. Ashfall on Anchorage and other Southcentral centers of activity can necessitate costly "cleanups." Lahars (mudflows) flowing off some of these volcanoes can cause damage as they flow downstream. The actual risk to lower Cook Inlet from a tsunami generated by a major landslide into the Inlet from the over-steepened slope of Augustine Volcano is still being debated by scientific circles.

Prolonged periods of cold weather have prompted disaster emergency declarations in every decade. The Arctic, Interior, and Western Regions are particularly vulnerable. Problems usually start with liquid fuels congealing in tanks and supply lines, causing fuel starved electrical generation equipment to shut down. Without power, pumps and heaters become inoperative,

water and sewer systems freeze, pipes rupture, and expensive repairs ensue.

Wildland fires are a seasonal threat in the Southwestern, Western and Interior Regions. Humans are the principal cause of fires in Southcentral, while lightning often provides the source of ignition in the drier Western and Interior Regions. Alaskan fires are not as notorious as some other states' fires, but they can require massive response efforts. The 1996 Miller's Reach Fire burned 37,400 acres and destroyed 344 structures. Thirty-seven different fire departments and 1,800 fire fighters were involved in the response and 1,500 local residents were evacuated.

Windstorms, too, can cause widespread disaster. No coastal areas are immune, but the Southwestern and Western Regions are most vulnerable. Some storms strike with hurricane force, wreaking havoc on port facilities as well as commercial and subsistence fishing interests.

Heavy snowfall is another naturally occurring hazard which can collapse roofs, clog arterials, disrupt emergency services, and stress local snow removal budgets.

Erosion frequently accompanies river and coastal flooding but is not always tied to a storm or a seasonal event. Alaska has more than 28,000 square miles of glaciers. In some respects it is still emerging from the Ice Age. Some of Alaska's rivers are immature, heavily laden with sediments, and are constantly re-channeling, meandering or building deltas. Bank erosion is a feature of this natural process. Glacier movement, with accompanying damming, can also result in flood events.

Mass wasting, landslides, and avalanches are occasional problems, but usually localized. Widespread difficulties do not usually result unless the slide dams a river or triggers a tsunami. In 2000, snow

avalanches occurred in Southcentral Alaska. They caused the loss of two lives, substantial property damage and resulted in a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Drought is not considered to be a significant hazard although unseasonable dry spells have occasionally lowered water tables or elevated the fire danger threshold. In fact, a local drought in Petersburg in 1996 caused the mobilization of State and local resources.

Technological Hazards

GENERAL

Alaska faces an array of technological hazards in spite of its lack of nuclear power plants and large manufacturing complexes. The potential for major or catastrophic events is greatest in the Arctic, Southcentral, and Interior Regions which are involved in producing or transporting one-fifth of the nation's domestic crude oil. This endeavor carries the danger of a large oil spill and the potential for releasing any of the many hazardous substances used in this work. Two large oil refineries with their accompanying hazards also operate in Alaska.

In other regions of the State the potential exists for incidents involving other substances. Southeast, for example, is home to fish processing centers which make considerable use of ammonia and chlorine. Similar facilities also exist in coastal communities throughout the Southcentral, Southwestern, and to a lesser degree, the Western Regions. Substantial mining operations take place in the Interior and Arctic Regions, with smaller activities in Southeast.

Each remote village and community has a large bulk fuel storage facility. There are no local fuel distributors to replenish stocks throughout the year. Resupply occurs once

or twice a year, weather permitting, for fuel and other bulk commodities. Coastal and river barge operations are at their peak during summer months throughout the Southwest, Western, Interior, and Arctic Regions. All transportation modes are heavily laden during summer months, if not with goods and supplies, then with tourists, sports fishermen and hunters, and seasonal workers who support tourism, fishing, fish processing, and other summer activities. One technological hazard that presents a seasonal risk is urban fire. Since 1978, seventeen disaster emergencies have resulted from fires which destroyed vital facilities in rural communities. Thirteen of these 17 fires occurred during the months of October through early April.

High-Capacity Passenger Vessels (Cruise Ships and State Ferries)

Although not a hazard per se, high capacity passenger vessels constitute a unique vulnerability for the State. Two thirds of Alaska's 1.5 million visitors arrive via high-capacity vessels (almost one million people annually), and almost 80% arrive via cruise ships. At any given time during the summer cruise ship season there may be up to 30 large cruise ships off the coast of Alaska, or docked in Alaska's ports, with an average of 2,300 passengers and crew on each (this is in addition to the passengers on the Alaska Marine Highway System which had 2,150 sailings in 2002). Through either accidents or acts of terrorism, these ships have the potential to create disaster emergency situations and introduce large numbers of victims into local communities. See Annex D, High-Capacity Passenger Vessels.

ASSUMPTIONS

- We should expect an attack, naturally occurring event, or a technological incident to occur without warning and at the worst possible time.
- During catastrophic events, normal emergency services within the affected area will be overwhelmed, local emergency plans will be implemented, and local disaster emergencies, with accompanying requests for state assistance, will be declared.
- State employees normally assigned and living within impact areas, will attend to their personal family needs, respond according to parent departmental instruction, and coordinate their responses, as necessary, with local officials.
- The State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC) will be activated within two hours of a decision to do so. Minimum staffing will consist of an SECC Manager and Intelligence and Logistics Section Chiefs.
- The SECC primary facility at Fort Richardson will be useable. However, if not, the SECC will operate out of its back-up facility (the alternate communications building) located next to the National Guard main building.
- Telephones and cell phones will be either inoperative or circuits saturated and Email capability/Internet Service will be degraded.
- Some roads, bridges and rail lines will be impassable and all forms of transportation movement will be slowed.
- Electrical power disruptions will occur, vital facilities will be affected and disaster response efforts impaired.
- In a major event, the national and international press will be on-scene in addition to local media representatives.
- Alaskans will want to be helpful. Volunteers and those offering services for pay will come forward. They will need resourceful leadership.
- Alaskans will not riot, take unlawful advantage of those victimized, or tolerate those who attempt such behavior.
- Because of its isolation from the lower 48 states and the challenges presented by Alaska's weather, Alaska can expect to stand alone for at least 72 hours.
- Employees at all levels of government and the private sector will see to the welfare of their families before trying to report to work.
- Those already in the workplace will be anxious to check on their families and property.

PLANNING NOTES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

- State operations are designed to support local and tribal efforts. Therefore, State assistance is intended as a supplement to, not a substitute for local and tribal emergency operations.
- Local emergency managers should adopt criteria, consistent with local conditions, for local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation and minimum staffing.
- It is expected that few Alaskan individuals or heads of households will develop a family disaster plan and maintain the minimum essential supplies to be self-sufficient for seven days.
- Local officials should develop programs, such as responsible awareness, to prevent terrorist attacks.
- Neighborhood or apartment association disaster groups should be formed to maximize the benefit from resources and skills available close to home. For example, Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) or the local equivalent.
- After action reviews of every major disaster in the State indicate that communications was the number one problem in every event. Consequently, communities are encouraged to maintain existing communications equipment, insure that they have both a primary and a secondary means of communication in place and seek funding for new interoperable communications equipment.
- When planning for response to any hazard, local governments must identify and plan for the needs of special populations. Special populations include but are not limited to:
 - Physically (e.g., hearing, sight, mobility) or mentally impaired persons.
 - The aged or infirm
 - Prisoners
 - People who are hospitalized
 - People who are homebound
 - Children in school (public and private)
 - Children in daycare centers
 - Nursing home residents
 - Transient, seasonal populations who may not speak English well or at all
 - People normally or traditionally without transportation or access to it
 - Homeless people
 - Tourists and travelers
- Where established, Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) assist local jurisdictions by making planning, exercise and resource recommendations; maintain Tier II hazardous materials information and serve as an advisory committee for emergency planning, training and response as outlined in AS 26.23.073.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

Responsibility for emergency planning and disaster response lies first with individuals and heads of households. This is consistent with Alaska's Constitutional policy of maximum self-government. When individuals and families cannot respond effectively, local chief executives, as designated in local emergency plans, will take charge of local actions to protect lives, property and resources, and prevent terrorist attacks. Local governments will attempt to relieve the suffering of those affected by the event. If local capabilities are exceeded, the local chief executive may ask for State assistance and/or a gubernatorial declaration. The Governor, in turn, has the option of asking for Federal aid when it appears that the combined resources of local and State agencies will be inadequate.

Government Relationships

Local emergency managers usually know how to best apply disaster relief resources within their communities. State workers will, in most cases, work alongside and assist local emergency management. Otherwise, the State responders coordinate their activities with local managers to render State assistance in the most helpful manner. The State, when asked to assist, does not intend to direct and control local response operations unless asked to do so. Even regulatory and oversight responsibilities are expected to be fulfilled in an atmosphere of mutual cooperation. Similarly, Federal assistance is intended to support State and local efforts, not to be a substitute for them. The National Response Plan makes this point very clear as a matter of operational policy.

The State expects that boroughs will take an active role in all phases of Emergency

Management and Homeland Security. Furthermore, where boroughs exist, the State expects them to work directly with the communities within the boroughs. For example, the State expects each borough to assemble damage assessment information from the communities within the borough and then provide the consolidated information to the State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC). The State intends to have direct contact with individual communities only if they are in the unorganized borough.

Operations – General

The concept of operations for all phases of emergency operations and for all hazards to which this plan applies involves five entities; they are the incident management structure employed at the local level, the State Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group, the SECC, the Federal response organization, and business and industry. The relationship of these entities is shown in Figure 1.

Local Incident Management Structure/Unified Command

Local officials direct local disaster response operations! They use the emergency operations organization described in the Local Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). If a Local EOP has not been developed or local resources cannot respond as planned, the SECC will make available an Interagency Incident Management Team (IMT) or selected members thereof, to assist local officials. Most local jurisdictions have adopted the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) so their emergency organizations will look very much like a standard IMT. For some types of disasters,

(continued on Page 12)

Response Organization Relationships

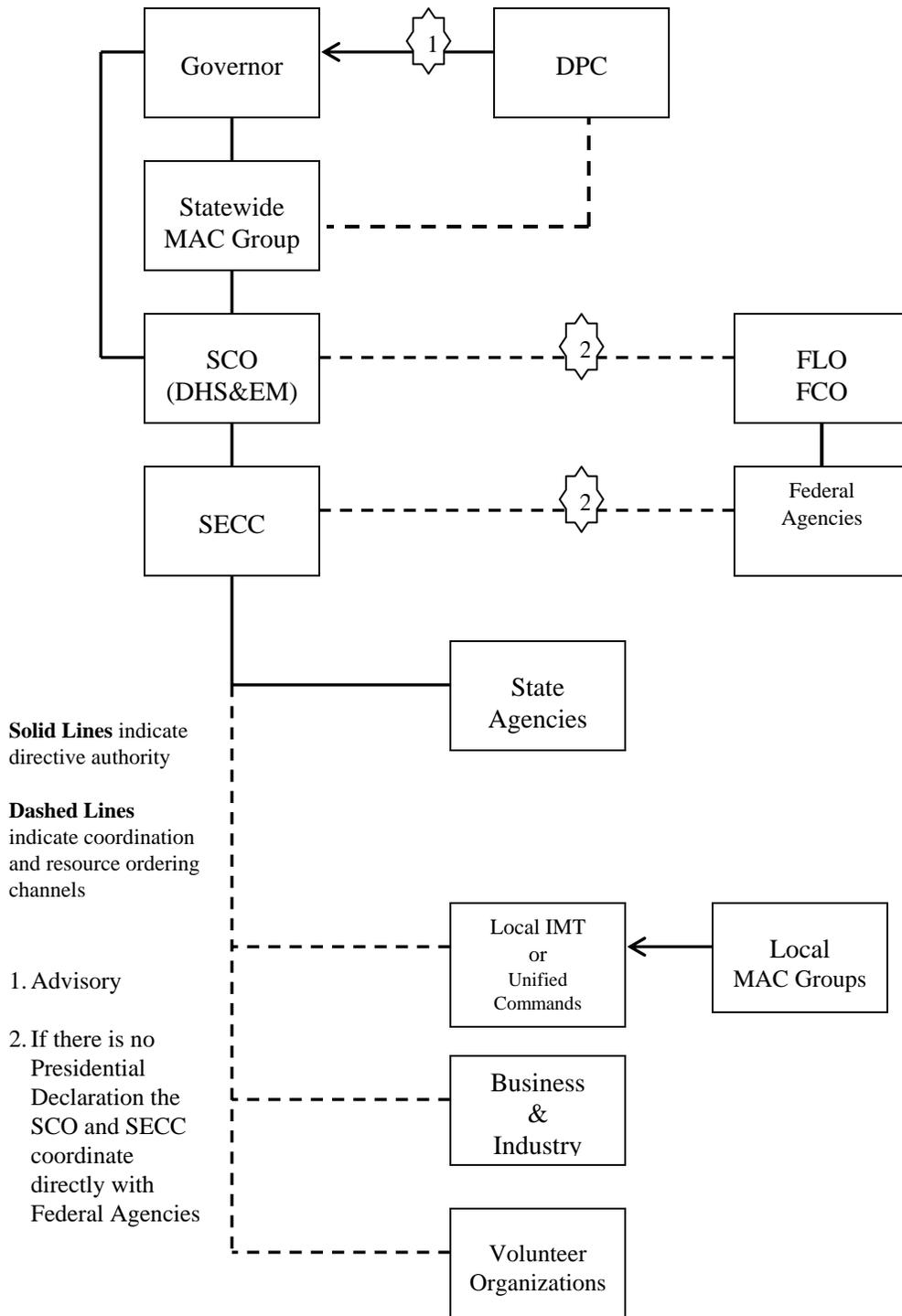


Figure 1

an IMT employing a single command will be sufficient. However, local jurisdictions are encouraged to use Unified Commands whenever faced with a complex or very severe disaster emergency or when several State and Federal agencies are involved. Terrorist attacks especially lend themselves to formation of Unified Commands at the local level. The advantages of Unified Command are a single, integrated incident organization, collocated facilities, a single planning process and Incident Action Plan (IAP), and a coordinated process for resource ordering.

Note:

Per Admin Order 170, the Governor mandated use of the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) for all field level State command and control of emergency response and recovery operations. The State of Alaska highly encourages local jurisdictions to use NIIMS/ICS for field incident response operations.

The Federal Department of Homeland Security developed the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as a response to tasking given in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5. The NIMS system was promulgated in March 2004 with several aspects of the system still under development. The goal of NIMS is to provide a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local and tribal governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size or complexity. NIMS and the new National Response Plan are now the basis for all Federal response and support to State, local and tribal governments. The State of Alaska is compliant with many aspects of NIMS at this time since it adopted a recognized Incident Management System via Admin Order 170. Many other concepts introduced in NIMS are incorporated in this document. As further NIMS guidance is developed and disseminated, additional changes will be incorporated in this plan during the annual review cycle.

Multi-agency Coordination (MAC) Group

MAC Groups are essential in situations where Federal, State, local and private sector agencies/organizations have significant statutory responsibilities and/or vested interests.

The MAC Group is made up of top management personnel from responsible agencies, organizations and jurisdictions supporting or impacted by the event. MAC Group representatives are fully authorized to represent and act on behalf of their parent organizations.

The MAC Group accomplishes high-level interagency coordination and establishes policy decisions, objectives and priorities that drive the SECC. Also, local MAC Group members provide direction to their local incident commanders based on the outcomes of MAC Group meetings.

Department of Military and Veteran's Affairs (DMVA) will designate the MAC Group Coordinator. The SECC Manager will work for the MAC Group through the MAC Group Coordinator. The SECC provides the situation assessment and resources functions for the group. The group will designate the public information lead and a location for a Joint Information Center (JIC).

State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC)

The core mission of the SECC is to respond to requests for support from local IMT's/Unified Commands, in accordance with the decisions, objectives and priorities established by the MAC Group. In addition, the SECC conducts situational assessment and provides reports to a wide variety of agencies and organizations. See Figure 2 for the SECC organization chart. See also Annex B, SECC Preparedness Levels.

Governor's Disaster Policy Cabinet (DPC)

Although not involved in disaster operations, the DPC does play a role in the larger picture of disaster oversight and administration.

The DPC consists of selected commissioners of the executive departments of State government. Its composition is fixed, it meets as required for a specific purpose and its meetings are generally

by teleconference. The DPC's role is to make recommendations to the Governor regarding the State's Threat Level, State and Presidential Disaster Declarations, disaster funding and other recovery issues. In addition, the DPC can recommend to the Governor that he/she invoke some or all of the emergency measures noted in AS 26.23.020(g). It does not interface directly with the MAC Group. However, the two are linked through the Commissioner, DMVA, who is always both the DPC Chairman and a member of the MAC Group. The Commissioner, DMVA, reports MAC Group decisions through the DPC to the Governor. In turn, the Commissioner relays the Governor's decisions to the DPC and the MAC Group. In fluid, rapidly changing situations however, the Commissioner, DMVA, may go straight to the Governor for guidance or decisions and report the results to the DPC at a later time.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PHASES

In general, emergency operations are conducted in three phases, especially at the local level: pre-disaster, disaster emergency, and recovery. However, these phases are not always completely separate and distinct, especially at the State level. For example, in a Statewide flood disaster, some communities could be in the pre-disaster phase while others are in the disaster emergency or even recovery phases, even on the same river system. Also, it is often difficult to draw a sharp line of demarcation between the response phase and short-term recovery.

PRE-DISASTER PHASE

These activities include monitoring, surveillance, initial alert and warning, assessment, and mitigation countermeasures.

Local

Principal executive officers and local emergency managers have a day-to-day obligation to protect their constituents from all threats or hazards including terrorism and natural and technological hazards. To do so, they must establish the capability to monitor conditions and analyze information that could signal the onset of any of these events. Information from the Division of

Homeland Security and Emergency Management Daily Situation Report, the National Weather Service (NWS), the Alaska Volcano Observatory (AVO), local law enforcement and a variety of other sources is available to them. If a situation has the potential to escalate into a disaster emergency, local officials should establish and maintain contact with the SECC, verify recall rosters and consider mobilizing a local Emergency Operations Center (EOC). They should also consider implementing mitigation measures (e.g., moving boats, "sno-gos" and ATVs to higher ground if flooding is the threat) and pre-positioning resources (e.g., fire suppression equipment and personnel if wildland fire is the threat). Finally, they should alert the American Red Cross as soon as the potential need for shelter and/or mass care becomes apparent. Other volunteer agencies that may be needed will likewise benefit from early notification.

State

Like the chief executives in local government, agency heads in State government also have the obligation to protect their employees from all threats and hazards including terrorism and natural and technological hazards. And they must also establish the capability to monitor conditions and analyze information that could signal the onset of any of these events.

The SECC in the National Guard Armory on Fort Richardson is the State's focal point for pre-disaster activities, although other agencies within the Departments of Public Safety; Environmental Conservation; Transportation and Public Facilities; Natural Resources; Commerce, Community and Economic Development; and Health and Social Services are vigilant to crises within their areas of responsibility. When the SECC confirms information about any potential disaster emergency, it will conduct an initial assessment and warn potentially affected jurisdictions using the most effective means available, to include the Emergency Alert System (EAS) if necessary. It will also alert appropriate State and Federal agencies and private sector and volunteer organizations to set in motion appropriate preparedness and

mitigation actions to reduce risk and potential impacts.

The Director, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management decides on the appropriate preparedness level for the SECC, keeps the DMVA Commissioner, the Office of the Governor and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region 10, apprised of the situation and instructs the SECC, if appropriate, to alert MAC Group and Governor's Disaster Policy Cabinet (DPC) members. In some situations, the MAC Group and/or DPC may even convene during this phase.

The SECC monitors the situation and provides information about it in the Daily Situation Report and other reports to the Office of the Governor.

Federal

Federal agencies monitor the situation via the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management Daily Situation Report. Certain Federal agencies may also provide the SECC with updated disaster specific information. For example, the National Weather Service produces special reports, regardless of the potential cause of the disaster. If it issues a tsunami warning, the West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center (WC/ATWC) provides updated reports as the expected wave passes along the Center's array of tidal gauges. If requested to do so by the Commissioner, DMVA, the Alaska National Guard (AKNG), Alaskan Command (ALCOM) and FEMA Region 10 will provide liaisons to the SECC. Depending on the nature of the situation, FEMA Region 10 may activate its Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) in Bothell, Washington.

Private Sector and Volunteer Organizations

Private sector chief executives also have an obligation to protect their employees and their businesses from all threats and hazards including terrorism and natural or technological hazards. The American Red Cross has a national responsibility to provide shelter and mass care. They should all monitor the Daily Situation Report and other locally available information to

include that disseminated by the local emergency organization. If they have information about a potential disaster, they should report it to the local emergency organization. Regardless of how they get information about a pending disaster, they should open their own EOCs.

DISASTER EMERGENCY PHASE

Local

Local officials and their emergency managers initiate disaster response operations to save lives, protect property, minimize damage, supply victims with basic human needs, maintain or restore essential services, and protect vital resources and the environment, in accordance with their jurisdictions' emergency operations plan. They mobilize first responders and key officials. They may also mobilize EOC personnel and activate the EOC. The EOC staff assesses the situation, determines required actions, and coordinates them through Event Action Plans, copies of which are made available to responders, local officials and the SECC. When necessary, the staff requests support, in the form of resource orders, from the SECC. A very important function of the EOC during this phase is tracking costs directly related to the disaster.

Local officials should not hesitate to establish a Unified Command to direct the response efforts, nor should they hesitate to request individuals to fill positions on the local Incident Management Team or even entire Incident Management Teams. *Formation of a local MAC Group is also encouraged.*

If the situation warrants, the principal executive officer (usually the mayor) executes a local disaster declaration which enables by-passing normal procurement constraints in favor of a timely response. If the disaster has the potential to overwhelm local resources, the principal executive officer forwards the local disaster declaration to the SECC accompanied by a request for State assistance. (See Figure 2 for a description of the disaster declaration process.) Depending on the type of disaster, one of the most critical decisions facing local officials will be the decision on whether or not to direct an

evacuation (see Annex C, Evacuation). If evacuation is directed, sheltering becomes a significant function. Fortunately, the American Red Cross is available to support sheltering operations. As the response phase continues to unfold, the EOC incorporates preliminary damage assessment and preparation for recovery phase functions into its Event Action Plan. For example, the EOC will begin pinpointing the locations where damage occurred, designate guides for joint State/local damage assessment teams, and identify facilities for Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC).

At the request of local officials, the SECC will deploy certified Damage Assessment Evaluators to the impacted area to evaluate buildings/facilities affected by the disaster. Following the evaluation, Damage Assessment Evaluators will post one of three placards on the appropriate location(s) on the building/facility. See Annex E for additional information on the State of Alaska's Post-Disaster Damage Assessment (PDDA) Program, including building/facility placards.

State

State agencies will support local efforts to save lives and property and minimize a disaster's impact. In general, State personnel permanently assigned in the impact area will continue day-to-day assignments, especially those which support local disaster response operations, and provide situation reports to their parent organizations. Appropriate State agencies will also establish their own EOCs when the situation warrants.

As in the pre-disaster phase, the State response will be coordinated from the SECC. As the extent of the disaster emergency becomes known, the Director, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management adjusts the SECC preparedness level to ensure appropriate State support for local operations. The SECC's five preparedness levels and the criteria for establishing them are contained in Annex B, SECC Preparedness Levels, to this plan.

The SECC Manager and staff coordinate the

State's response during events of limited scope (preparedness level 2). The vast majority of events are handled in this manner with agencies external to DHS&EM providing technical assistance on an "on-call" basis or providing personnel for short term assignments to the SECC or the impact area.

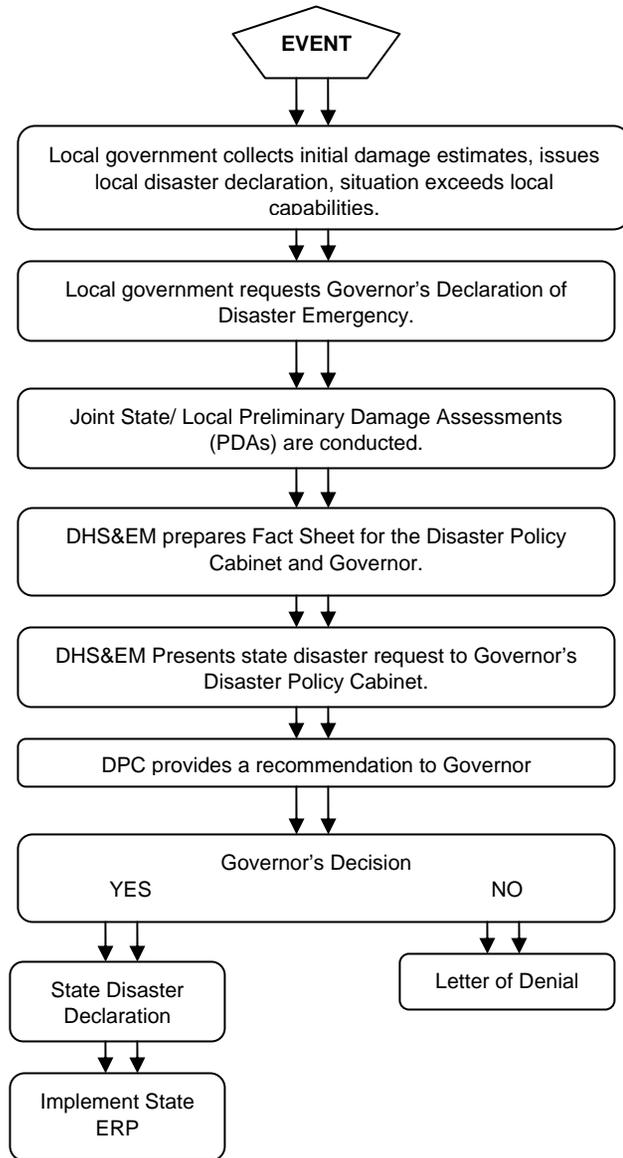
When an actual disaster emergency occurs in a jurisdiction(s), or when a local EOC is activated, the SECC shifts to at least preparedness level three. Elements of the organization depicted in Figure 3 will be staffed as needed. The Director, DHS&EM, considers: appointing a State Coordinating Officer (SCO); requesting the FEMA Region 10 Liaison, the National Guard Plans, Operations and Military Support Officer (POMSO), and an ALCOM liaison officer deploy to the SECC; alerting the Governor's Disaster Policy Cabinet and identifying and alerting a Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group appropriate to the situation. The SECC is organized functionally as an expanded dispatch center, not an EOC. *Its purpose is to support local and borough operations, not direct them.*

The SECC's primary disaster emergency mission is to support local jurisdictions. The SECC accomplishes this mission by continuing to provide warnings and emergency public information of a statewide or multiple locality nature. Because comprehensive, continuous situational assessment is essential, the SECC also establishes communications with impacted jurisdictions by whatever means is available. The SECC receives disaster declarations from local jurisdictions and, if necessary, provides assistance in preparing them. (See Figure 2 for a description of the disaster declaration process.) And, the SECC receives and processes resource orders from local jurisdictions and from other supporting agencies. The SECC Logistics Section obtains the resources and arranges to have them delivered by the most expeditious means available. In case of a Presidential Disaster Declaration, the resources may be provided from Federal agencies as a result of SCO/FCO coordination. Based on the situation, the SECC may dispatch multi-agency damage

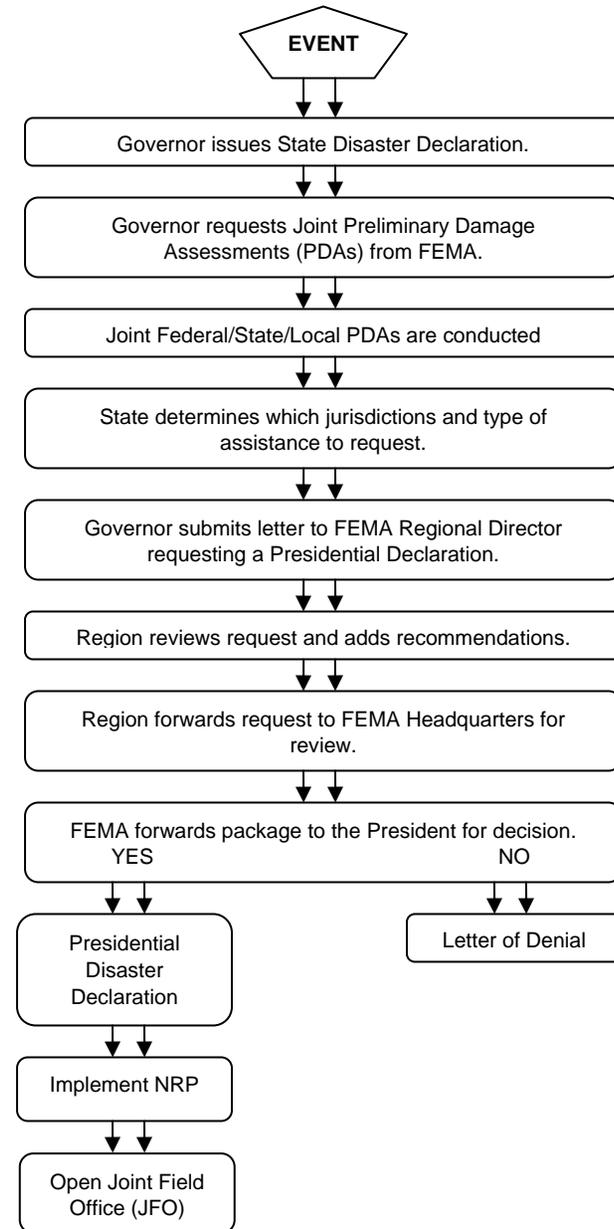
(continued on Page 18)

Figure 2

Local Response and Declaration Process

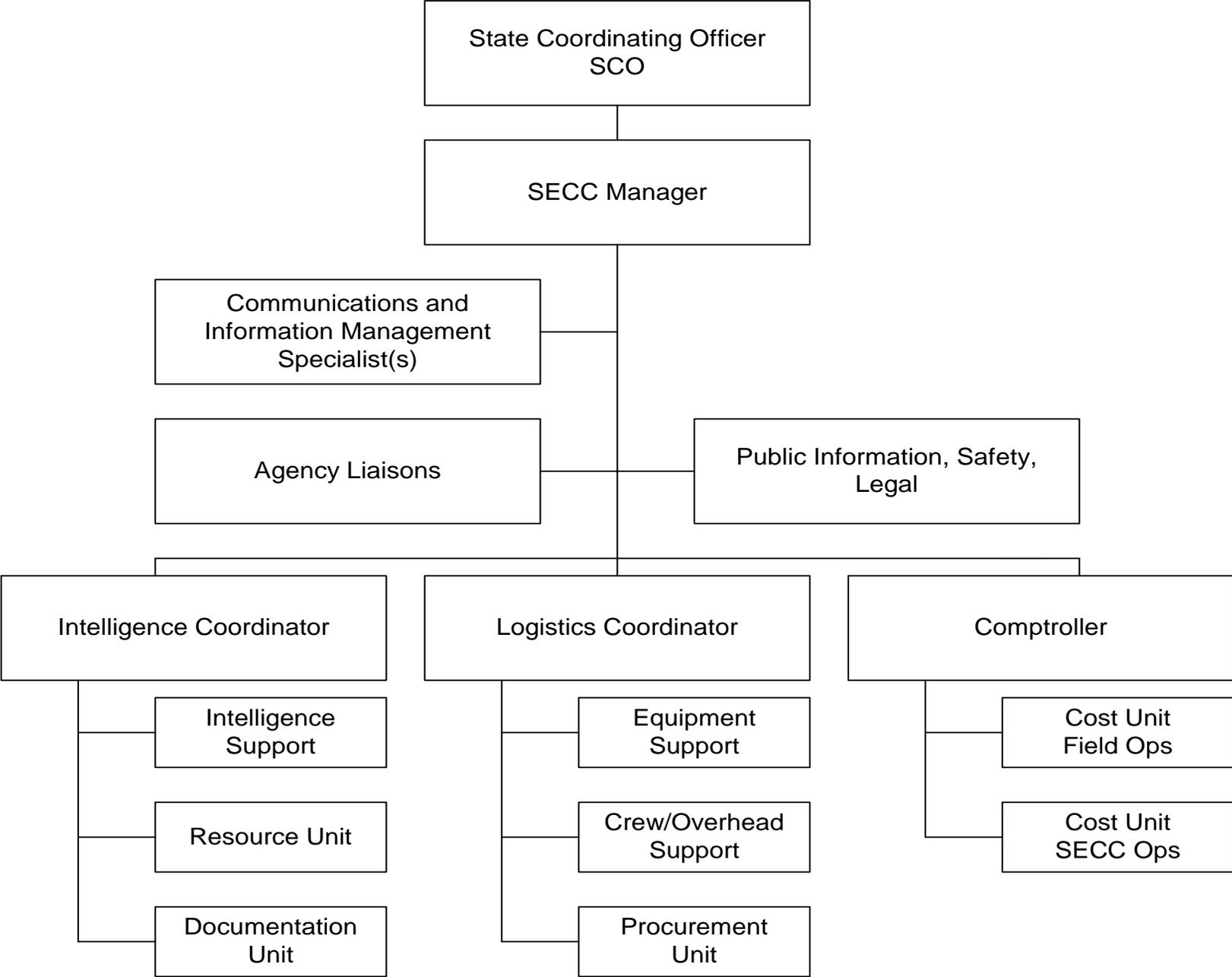


Governor's Request for a Declaration to FEMA



State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC) Organization

Figure 3



assessment teams, damage repair teams and Incident Management Teams. One of the most important roles the SECC fulfills during this phase is to support and coach local officials who are facing evacuation decisions. If an evacuation is directed, then the SECC plays a big part in supporting it (see Annex C, Evacuation, to this plan). As needed, the SECC will request use of Alaska National Guard assets through the National Guard POMSO.

The SECC provides frequent situation reports to the Office of the Governor, other State agencies, affected local governments, private sector organizations, appropriate Federal agencies, the media, FEMA Region 10 and the Department of Homeland Security. These situation reports are also posted on the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management website, www.ak-prepared.com. In addition, the SECC establishes a disaster specific conference on its First Class Email system that is available to the impacted jurisdictions and supporting agencies.

The SECC will publish situation reports using the format in Figure 4. DHS&EM recommends State agencies and local jurisdictions provide situation updates to the SECC using the same format.

The Commissioner, DMVA, will appoint a MAC Group Coordinator and establish a time and place for daily MAC Group meetings. The MAC Group provides policy decisions and objectives that influence the SECC's Event Action Plan that documents how the SECC intends to support the affected local jurisdictions and other agencies (not to be confused with Incident Action Plans produced by Incident Management Teams for field response operations). The Commissioner, DMVA, and DHS&EM Public Affairs Officer, in coordination with the MAC Group, determines the time for a daily, public situation briefing.

The DHS&EM uses the SECC staff to analyze the situation and local requests for State assistance. Based on this analysis, DHS&EM briefs the DPC and makes recommendations. These recommendations may include a recommendation that the Governor request Federal assistance. The DPC evaluates the situation and DHS&EM's recommendations, and then makes its own recommendation to the Governor.

As dictated by the statewide situation, the SECC may begin the process of requesting national assets such as Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT) or Heavy Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USAR). Also, if approved by the Office of the Governor, the SECC will implement Mutual Aid Agreements such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and/or the Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Arrangement.

In addition other State plans, or portions thereof, for example the Unified Plan, the Mass Casualty Plan, and/or the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan, may be implemented, as required, to support the overall response to the disaster.

As soon as it becomes apparent that the DPC will recommend a State disaster declaration, the SECC will begin identifying multi-agency damage assessment teams. If Federal assistance is requested, the SECC, in coordination with FEMA Region 10, begins coordinating Damage Assessment and Public and Individual Assistance Teams.

Federal

The Federal Government responds in accordance with the National Response Plan and the Alaska State Annex to the Region 10 Supplement. If the disaster is so catastrophic as to result in a Presidential Disaster Declaration, FEMA may replace the Federal Liaison Officer with a Federal Coordinating

(continued on Page 20)

Figure 4
SITUATION REPORT
(Incident Name)

Incident #	Date/Time:	Prepared By:
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1. JURISDICTION NAME:

2. CASUALTY STATUS:

a. Confirmed Dead:

b. Missing:

c. Injured:

**d. Estimated Sheltered
Population:**

3. GENERAL SITUATION:

4. ROAD CLOSURES:

5. CURRENT SHELTERING/EVACUATION STATUS:

Total Shelters Open:

Total Registered at Shelter:

Total Persons Sheltered Last Night:

6. CURRENT PRIORITY NEEDS:

7. FUTURE OUTLOOK/PLANNED ACTIONS:

8. WEATHER:

9. OTHER COMMENTS:

10. COMMUNITY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER:

Hours of Operation:

Phone Contacts:

Officer (FCO) and the Alaska Emergency Response Team (AERT) may be replaced or augmented by other Federal workers who will form an Emergency Response Team (ERT).

In a major event, Federal agencies in Alaska will take immediate actions to perform their primary missions. These agencies will then respond to requests for assistance from the State of Alaska for immediate life saving and property protection assistance under the specific authority of each respective Federal agency. Prior to FEMA implementing the National Response Plan, Federal agencies will respond to an emergency or disaster under their own authority initially through the AERT. The AERT is comprised of pre-designated staff representing each of 15 Emergency Support Functions, who report to the SECC at the Fort Richardson Armory.

During major events, but prior to FEMA establishing its presence in Alaska, the Federal Liaison Officer (FLO) will provide a focal point for coordination among Federal agencies in the State. The FLO provides a single point-of-contact for the State Coordinating Officer and the Region 10 Regional Response Coordination Center for coordination with resident Alaskan Federal agencies in their response to major disaster events. The FLO will also report to the SECC at the Fort Richardson Armory. FLO duties include, coordinating disaster intelligence and relaying requests for Federal assistance from the State Coordinating Officer to appropriate AERT members. FLO duties include coordinating Alaska-based Federal agency disaster intelligence and relaying requests for AERT member assistance to be taken under their own authorities as well as requests for AERT member assistance via a FEMA mission assignment.

Once FEMA and the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) assume operational command and control under the National Response Plan, the AERT will be replaced by the

Emergency Response Team-Advance Element (ERT-A), and ultimately an Emergency Response Team (ERT). As the disaster moves into the recovery phase, a Joint Field Office (JFO) will be established with the FCO in charge of the Federal response effort.

Throughout a major disaster response the FEMA Region 10 Regional Response Coordination Center and the SECC will maintain communications. If the disaster is so severe and so wide spread that it has the potential to result in a Presidential Declaration, the AERT/ERT-A staff and SECC staffs, in coordination with the impacted jurisdictions, begin planning to assemble and deploy multi-agency damage assessment teams. The AERT/ERT-A staff provides assistance to the SCO in preparing the request for a Presidential Declaration and it assists the SECC staff in generating requests for national assets and implementing mutual aid agreements. The FLO, later the FCO, and the Region 10 staff process requests for Federal assistance generated by the SECC.

Principal Federal Official

According to the National Response Plan (NRP), The Secretary, Department of Homeland Security may, depending on the nature of the disaster, designate a high-ranking Federal official (called the Principal Federal Official, PFO) to serve as the Department's representative to oversee all Federal incident management activities. In any case, coordination between State and Federal agencies will be accomplished through the staffs of the SECC and the Federal agencies.

A PFO will normally be appointed only for Incidents of National Significance. These incidents are described in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 and the NRP. In general they are actual or potential high impact events that require a coordinated

response by a combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, non-governmental, and/or private sector entities.

Private Sector and Volunteer Organizations

As with local jurisdictions, private sector organizations initiate disaster response operations to save lives, protect property, minimize damage, maintain or restore essential services, and protect vital resources and the environment, in accordance with their emergency operations plans. They direct the notification and recall of first responders, key management staff and EOC personnel; they activate their EOCs. The EOC staff provides situation reports to the local officials and, if requested, to the SECC. When necessary, the Chief Executive Officer requests support from the local EOC. Likewise, he/she provides support to the jurisdiction, within the capabilities of the organization. Companies can also request support from their sister and/or parent organizations. In addition to limiting damage and beginning recovery during this phase, organizations have an obligation to try to continue providing the goods and services they would normally provide, especially those companies that provide essential services such as food, communications, fuel, electricity, health care, transportation, water and waste disposal. Similarly, volunteer organizations such as the American Red Cross must quickly reconstitute the ability to perform core functions so they can begin to provide services to victims, especially in the areas of sheltering and food service. As the response phase unfolds, the EOCs incorporate preliminary damage assessment and preparation for recovery phase functions into their activities. For example, the EOC will begin pinpointing the locations where damage occurred and local guides will be designated.

Just as with local jurisdictions, a very important function of the EOC during this phase is tracking costs directly related to the disaster.

The private sector also supports the SECC, in that the SECC often finds it necessary to procure goods and services needed for disaster response from the private sector.

The National Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (NVOAD) works with the American Red Cross and 38 other national volunteer organizations to coordinate provision of disaster services. Alaska VOAD is the State subsidiary of the NVOAD and is composed of 16 member agencies all of whom have membership on the NVOAD. Adventist Community Services (ACS) is a member organization who has agreed to manage multi-agency warehouses for undesignated donated goods.

American Red Cross disaster relief focuses on meeting peoples' immediate disaster caused needs. When a disaster threatens or strikes, the Red Cross provides shelter, food, and health and mental services to address basic human needs. In addition to these services, the core of Red Cross disaster relief is the assistance given to individuals and families affected by disaster to enable them to resume their normal daily activities independently. The Red Cross also feeds emergency workers, handles inquiries from concerned family members outside the disaster area, provides blood and blood products to disaster victims and helps those affected by disaster to access other available resources.

RECOVERY PHASE

The recovery phase begins after life threatening situations have been effectively resolved and the essential human needs of the public have been met. In a general sense, the recovery phase will focus on a return to normalcy. Activities will include repairing damages to property and the environment, transition from emergency sheltering and care of victims to temporary, but if necessary, longer term housing and care arrangements; economic stabilization

and recovery; and dispensing financial aid to qualifying public agencies and individuals. The initial portion of the recovery phase can be just as intense and demanding as the response phase, especially at the local level.

This Emergency Response Plan focuses on pre-disaster and disaster emergency activities. The myriad of variables involved in the recovery phase make it difficult to articulate all the activities required in a plan of this nature. In addition, recovery phase activities do not generally deal with the immediate issues of saving lives and property. As the disaster moves from short to long-term recovery, the processes becomes more administrative in nature and the State's three administrative plans, Individual Assistance, Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation take over where this plan leaves off.

Local

Local officials will notice little decrease in the operations tempo as they move into the short-term recovery phase. Even though immediate life threatening situations may no longer be an issue, local resources will nevertheless be severely taxed, especially if the disaster was so severe as to result in a State, or State and Presidential Disaster Declarations. In preparation to receive damage assessment teams, local officials should arrange to make property records available, provide team guides, provide meeting spaces for applicant briefings and designate Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) facilities while continuing to care for victims' needs, monitoring sheltering activities, making reentry decisions, collecting and refining damage estimates, collecting and refining response costs and initiating debris removal, sanitation and public health activities. The range and complexity of activities at the local level in this phase certainly favor the continued use of the EOC and a Unified Command.

As recovery operations move into long-term recovery they become more routine, and the pace becomes more normal. Eventually, the EOC curtails its hours of operation and eventually shuts down all together; State/Federal/Local teams complete the Individual and Public Assistance application processes; Disaster Recovery Centers consolidate and then close; and debris removal is completed. The local government structure absorbs recovery activity into its daily business. In some situations the transition to long-term recovery may occur fairly quickly. However, in others, the transition may take weeks, or even months.

State

State government will oversee the administration of State aid and all Federal assistance provided to jurisdictions in Alaska. The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management implements the State's Individual Assistance, Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Plans as necessary. In this regard, the State, working with the JFO, will coordinate the composition and scheduling of damage assessment teams and the activation of Disaster Recovery Centers. The SECC will continue to ensure that State/Federal aid to local jurisdictions is provided in the manner most helpful to them. The SECC will additionally continue to coordinate the support of response and short-term recovery operations that are still on-going. The SECC continues to provide reports. The MAC Group and the DPC continue to meet to address recovery issues, many of which may be more complex than the response issues. The Governor will appoint an individual to serve as the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR). The GAR, SCO, and the Federal Coordinating Officer maintain a close working relationship because they must resolve many issues regarding the eligibility of individuals, facilities and operations for

Federal program funding, as well as deploying teams and establishing DRCs, etc.

The State may establish DRCs in or near disaster impact areas. These will be State centers unless a Presidential Disaster Declaration has been issued, in which case, they will be joint State/Federal centers providing individuals and families an opportunity to apply for available assistance.

These centers also furnish advice and information to local officials regarding available assistance and the associated administrative requirements that come with it. If DRCs are not set up, toll-free phone numbers will be provided so individuals can call and apply for assistance. Local officials will assist State and Federal workers in completing damage assessments before individual projects can be identified and cost accounting of remedial work begins. State, Federal and local representatives will develop Project Worksheets for public assistance needs. Regardless of the type of event, State and local officials develop and implement all mitigation activities in accordance with the State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP).

As the State effort transitions into long-term recovery, the SECC will revert to decreased preparedness levels and State departments will assume an increasing responsibility for reconstruction and local assistance within their areas of expertise. The Recovery Section of DHS&EM will take over the long-term administration of recovery. The MAC Group will decide when it no longer needs to meet on a daily basis and then will decide when it no longer needs to meet at all. The DPC will continue to meet as required, with decreasing frequency until meetings are no longer required.

Federal

In coordination with the State, FEMA establishes the Joint Field Office (JFO). All Federal programs are administered from the JFO, to include those administered by other Federal agencies such as the Small Business Administration, the Internal Revenue Service and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture.

Private Sector and Volunteer Organizations

Like local governments, private sector companies will have to continue to restore capability while refining damage assessments and tracking disaster response costs. During this period, employees personally impacted by the disaster may need time off to apply for individual assistance.

Volunteer organizations will continue to provide services during the short-term recovery phase. As long-term recovery phases in, their services will be less and less in demand. Coordination with the local EOCs and the SECC will determine when they are no longer needed at all.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Significant activities common to disaster emergencies are grouped according to emergency management functions. State agencies that have day-to-day obligations and private organizations that have agreed to disaster response taskings are assigned specific responsibilities on subsequent pages. All State agencies are responsible for developing supporting checklists and standard operating procedures in support of this plan. The relationships among various agencies and functions are shown in Figure 5. This figure also indicates agencies that are assigned a primary functional responsibility and those which have a supporting agency role.

Agencies are assigned a primary functional responsibility on the basis of their statutory authorities, resources, capabilities and expertise in the particular functional areas. It is expected that an agency designated as primary agency will, in response to requests from the SECC, orchestrate the State

response within the functional area. This means that the designated agency will marshal internal resources, provide subject matter expertise to the SECC, SCO, DPC, MAC Group and other State agencies; provide liaison and staff officers to the SECC; coordinate with all levels of government regarding the particular functional area; and bring in all other responsible agencies to support development of event action plans.

Agencies are also assigned supporting roles based on their resources, capabilities and expertise in a particular functional area. Support agencies will respond to requests from the primary agency within a functional area.

All State agencies are encouraged to conduct an internal after-action review of their operations following a State or Federal disaster. Corrective actions requiring multi-agency coordination may be referred to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC).

Figure 5
ORGANIZATION FUNCTION CHART

<p>P = Primary Functional Responsibility S = Support Responsibility</p>	EVENT	Coordination & Control	Communications	Warning	Public Information	Public Safety	Human Services	Public Works	Natural Resources	Damage Assessment	Mass Casualty	Mass Care	Finance & Administration	Recovery
	Organization													
Governor		S			S									
State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC)		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
AK Dept of Mil & Veteran's Affairs (DMVA)		P	P	P	P	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	P	P
AK Dept of Administration (DOA)		S	S		S				S	S			S	S
AK Dept of Commerce, Community & Economic Dev (DCCED)		S	S		S		S	S	S	S				S
AK Dept. of Corrections (DOC)		S			S	S								S
AK Dept of Education & Early Development (DEED)		S			S		S					S		S
AK Dept of Environmental Conservation (DEC)		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S				S
AK Dept of Fish & Game (DFG)		S			S	S			S	S				S
AK Dept of Health & Social Services (DHSS)		S		S	S	S	P		S	S	P	S		S
AK Dept of Labor & Workforce Development (DOL)		S			S		S		S					S
AK Dept of Law (DLAW)		S			S				S			S	S	S
AK Dept of Natural Resources (DNR)		S		S	S		S		P	S				S
AK Dept of Public Safety (DPS)		S			S	P					S	S		S
AK Dept of Revenue (DOR)		S			S		S							S
AK Dept of Trans & Public Facilities (DOT&PF)		S			S	S		P	S	S				S
Office of Management & Budget (OMB)					S				S				S	
Affected Jurisdictions		S		S	S					S	S	S	S	S
Alaska Earthquake Information Center (AEIC)				S	S									
Alaska Volcano Observatory (AVO)				S	S									
Alaskan Command (ALCOM)		S	S	S	S					S				
Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)			S	S	S									
American Red Cross (ARC)					S		S			S	S	P		S
Civil Air Patrol (CAP)			S		S	S			S	S				
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)					S	S		S	S					S
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)		S		S	S		S			S			S	S
MAC Group		S			S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	
National Resource Conservation Services (NRCS)					S				S					S
National Warning Center (NWC)				S	S									
National Weather Service (NWS)			S	S	S									
NAWAS State Area Warning Points				S	S									
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)					S			S		S				S
U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)			S	S	S	S		S	S	S				
U.S. Postal Service (USPS)					S									S
U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS)							S		S					
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (AKVOAD)					S		S					S		
West Coast and AK Tsunami Warning Center (WC&ATWC)				S	S									

COORDINATION AND CONTROL

PRIMARY FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY: DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

PURPOSE: To provide coordination and control of State resources during disaster emergencies.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Pre-Emergency	·Provide an SECC on a 24-hour basis.	DMVA/DHS&EM
	·Develop procedures to formulate and activate the State SECC staff.	DMVA/DHS&EM
	·Develop a disaster emergency situation reporting system.	DMVA/DHS&EM
	·Develop checklists and standard operating procedures to support this plan.	All State Dept/Agencies
Disaster Emergency	·Activate the SECC, as required.	DMVA/DHS&EM
	·Brief the Governor and provide situational information to the Disaster Policy Cabinet.	DMVA/DHS&EM
	·Coordinate activation of the MAC Group, if warranted.	DMVA/DHS&EM
	·Assess disaster emergency information.	DMVA/DHS&EM
	·Determine appropriate actions to save lives and protect property.	DMVA/DHS&EM
	·Coordinate disaster emergency operations.	SECC
	·Receive and process requests for assistance.	SECC
	·Prepare situation reports and objective plans.	SECC

PIO/JIC - Public Information Officer/Joint Information Center

COORDINATION AND CONTROL

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	·Coordinate and disseminate emergency public information.	SECC/PIO JIC
	·Assist the Governor in preparing declarations, administrative orders, proclamations, executive orders, and directives.	DMVA/DHS&EM
	·Issue proclamations, executive orders, and directives to facilitate disaster emergency operations.	Governor
	·Activate and deploy Interagency Incident Management Teams to support local jurisdictions, as required.	SECC
	·Operate a central ordering point for requisitioning unavailable resources.	SECC
	·Prepare requests for Federal assistance.	DMVA/DHS&EM
	·Coordinate use of Federal resources.	SECC/SCO
	·Liaison with community leaders and special interest groups.	SECC/SCO
	·Develop measures to ensure personnel safety.	SECC
	·Provide staff to SECC, as required.	All State Dept/Agencies
	·Provide liaisons to SECC.	All State Dept/Agencies, Federal Agencies, ALCOM, Affected Jurisdictions
	·Provide legal assistance to the SECC staff.	DLAW
	·Represent the State in legal proceedings resulting from a disaster emergency.	DLAW
	·Provide or arrange escort service for media representatives and VIPs.	SECC, PIO/JIC
·Coordinate with the FCO and Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF) as described in the National Response Plan	SECC	

COMMUNICATIONS

PRIMARY FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY: DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

PURPOSE: To provide a communications system for receiving and transmitting disaster emergency information.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Pre-Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Provide technical assistance to the SECC staff. ·Arrange for emergency communications between the SECC, local contacts in the impact area, satellite command centers of other State and private sector organizations, and Federal agencies. 	<p>DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM, DOA/ITG, ARES</p>
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Arrange to bring supplemental communications on-line, if directed. ·Provide or arrange technical assistance to local government and other response agencies. ·Activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS) or other communications systems, as needed. ·Provide the SECC Resource Unit information affecting the performance and status of the following emergency communications systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long distance telephone service - Local phone service in impact area - Cell Phone Service - Satellite Service - Internet Service - National Warning System - Emergency Alert System - In-use back-up radio systems - Supplemental communications systems ·Maintain and report status of above systems to interested agencies external to the SECC. ·Provide back-up communications resources, as required. ·Provide the teleconferencing coordination service for DPC, MAC Group and local jurisdiction teleconference, as required. 	<p>SECC, DOA/ITG</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM, DOA/ITG</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM, DOA/ITG</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>SECC</p> <p>All State Depts/Agencies, CAP, NWS, ARES</p> <p>SECC</p>

DOA/ITG - Alaska Information Technology Group

WARNING

PRIMARY FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY: DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

PURPOSE: To develop a system to warn local officials and the public of impending disaster emergencies.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Pre-Emergency	·Establish a statewide warning system consisting of the existing telephone network, the National Warning System, the Emergency Alert System, and the Statewide Emergency Radio Frequency (155.295 MHZ).	DMVA/DHS&EM, ARES
	·Plan for, supervise, and conduct system tests.	DMVA/DHS&EM, ARES
	·Report earthquake characteristics and provide an assessment of the potential for significant aftershocks which may pose a risk to life and property.	AEIC
	·Furnish attack warning.	NAWAS
	·Issue changes to State of Alaska Threat Conditions.	SECC
	·Issue tsunami watches, warnings, and advisories. As needed, issue supplemental earthquake information for earthquakes below the tsunami warning threshold.	WC&ATWC
	·Issue statements, advisories, watches, warnings, and other notices for flash floods, river and coastal floods, severe weather and storms, fire threat, and fallout/volcanic ash winds.	NWS

AEIC - Alaska Earthquake Information Center

ARES - Amateur Radio Emergency Services

AVO - Alaska Volcano Observatory

NAWAS - National Warning System

NWS - National Weather System

WC&ATWC - West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center

WARNING

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">·Issue volcanic warnings and advisories·Issue wildland fire warnings and advisories.·Issue warnings about public health related emergencies/situations using the Health Alert Network (HAN)·Provide hazardous materials release notification to State and Federal agencies in coordination with affected communities.·Assess pre-event data, review event specific notification requirements, and verify receipts of warnings at the local level.·Relay warning related information to local officials in neighboring communities in accordance with “Fanout” procedures.·Warn the public and recommend protective measures to preserve life, property, vital resources, and the environment.·Heed warnings and take protective actions.	<p>AVO</p> <p>DNR</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DEC</p> <p>SECC</p> <p>NAWAS, State Area Warning Points, ARES</p> <p>Affected Jurisdictions</p> <p>Affected Jurisdictions, Heads of Households and Individuals</p>

PUBLIC INFORMATION

PRIMARY FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY: DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

PURPOSE: To provide clear, accurate, consistent disaster emergency public information and instructions to communities and the public.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Pre-Emergency	·Produce pre-scripted public information statements regarding each of the hazards threatening Alaska.	DMVA/DHS&EM
	·Produce pre-scripted warning statements for use on the Emergency Alert System.	DMVA/DHS&EM, PIO, SECC
Disaster Emergency	·Coordinate activation of the MAC Group, if warranted	DMVA/DHS&EM
	·Provide timely incident information to the Joint Information Center (JIC).	SECC
	·Establish a JIC facility.	MAC Group Coordinator/PIO, DMVA/DHS&EM PIO
	·As required, provide representatives to the JIC.	State Depts/Agencies, Federal Agencies, ARC
	·Coordinate individual agency/departmental media releases with the JIC.	All State Depts/Agencies, Federal Agencies, Affected Jurisdictions

PUBLIC INFORMATION

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Conduct daily media briefings and updates as needed ·Coordinate JIC press releases with the Governor's Press Secretary and IMT PIO. ·Provide information to IMT PIOs and local elected officials. ·Conduct all public information activities through the Joint Information System (JIS) when a formal JIC is impractical ·Establish routine communications/coordination/information exchange protocols with local JICs. ·Produce public information in formats for all audiences to be posted to the incident website. ·Establish methods for controlling access to the JIC. 	<p>MAC Group/PIO, DHS&EM/PIO</p> <p>MAC Group/PIO, DMVA/DHS&EM PIO</p> <p>MAC Group/PIO, DMVA/DHS&EM PIO</p> <p>MAC Group PIO, DMVA/DHS&EM PIO, All State Depts/Agencies</p> <p>MAC Group/JIC, DMVA/DHS&EM PIO</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM PIO</p> <p>MAC Group Coordinator, DMVA, Facility Owner</p>

PUBLIC INFORMATION

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Monitor media messages and public rumors for use in crafting appropriate follow-on public information messages. ·Prepare and disseminate public information announcements, as required. ·Establish a public information hotline for effective two-way communication with all audiences (media, public, elected officials, etc). ·Support JIC communications/information management requirements. ·Coordinate agency escorts for media representatives and VIPs. ·Act as the focal point for the release of information regarding fatalities and casualties. ·Act as the focal point for Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests related to the incident. ·Insure that the release of information does not hinder emergency response, prejudice the outcome of an investigation, pose a further threat to public safety, or elevate public anxiety. 	<p>DMVA/DHS&EM PIO, All PIO's</p> <p>MAC Group/PIO, DMVA/DHS&EM PIO</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM PIO</p> <p>DMVA, SECC, DOA/ITG</p> <p>MAC Group PIO</p> <p>MAC Group PIO</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM PIO</p> <p>MAC Group PIO</p>

PUBLIC SAFETY

PRIMARY FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

PURPOSE: To protect life and property and maintain order during disaster emergencies.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	·Coordinate activation of the MAC Group, if warranted	DMVA/DHS&EM
	·Activate the DPS EOC.	DPS
	·Provide DPS Liaison to SECC.	DPS
	·Coordinate Public Safety support to local governments to include: law enforcement, security, traffic control, urban fire support, search and rescue, evacuation, sheltering, victim identification, management of mass casualties and mass fatalities, and related record keeping.	SECC, DHSS/DPH, DPS, ARC
	·Provide Public Safety support resources.	DPS, DFG, DOC, CAP, DMVA/AKNG/ ASDF
	·Ensure liaison with federal law enforcement and rescue organizations.	DPS
·Provide technical assistance to local governments and parties responsible for oil and hazardous substance releases.	DEC/SPAR, EPA, USCG	

ASDF - Alaska State Defense Force

CAP - Civil Air Patrol

DEC/SPAR - Alaska Division of Spill Prevention and Response

HUMAN SERVICES

PRIMARY FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

PURPOSE: To protect a variety of human services during disaster emergencies.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Activate the DHSS EOC. ·Provide DHSS Liaison to SECC. ·Coordinate the use of emergency medical, health care, public health and mental health resources. ·Provide technical assistance to control disease and identify public health hazards. 	<p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DHSS/DPH, DEC</p>

DOR - Alaska Department of Revenue

DHSS/DBH - State Division of Behavioral Health

HUMAN SERVICES

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·In coordination with affected communities, provide notification to the public about air quality and contamination of drinking water, food resources, and agricultural products. ·Provide healthcare information and clinic support to health care providers through the Health Alert Network (HAH). ·Assist those providing assistance to victims requiring special care. ·Arrange for disaster related education or specialized vocational training. ·Assist in disaster relief matters involving occupational health and safety. ·Use employment services to identify a potential disaster relief work force and operate the unemployment insurance program. ·Assist communities in assessing the socio-economic impacts and develop remedial plans to continue government services. ·Provide State grants to communities as required. ·Provide assistance in obtaining rebuilding funds and technical support. 	<p>DEC, DNR, DEED, DHSS/DPH,</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DEED</p> <p>DOL, DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DOL</p> <p>DCCED, DOR</p> <p>DCCED, DEC</p> <p>DOR</p>

PUBLIC WORKS

PRIMARY FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY: DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

PURPOSE: To coordinate maintenance and emergency repair of essential facilities, utilities, and other public works.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	·Coordinate activation of the MAC Group, if warranted	DMVA/DHS&EM
	·Activate the DOT&PF EOC.	DOT&PF
	·Provide DOT&PF Liaison to SECC.	DOT&PF
	·Provide Public Works resources.	DOT&PF, DEC, DCCED/AEA, ARRC
	·Coordinate operations, maintenance, and restoration of essential transportation systems.	DOT&PF, ARRC
	·Coordinate the repair and restoration of public facilities and works.	DOT&PF
	·Provide technical public works assistance to local officials.	DOT&PF, EPA, USACE
	·Coordinate the operation, maintenance, and restoration of State electrical power projects.	DCCED/AEA
	·Provide technical power generation and transmission assistance to local rural officials.	DCCED/AEA
	·Coordinate the emergency response efforts of government and privately owned rural utilities.	DCCED/AEA
·Coordinate the emergency response efforts of government and privately owned urban utilities.	DCCED	

ARRC - Alaska Railroad Corporation

DCCED/AEA - Alaska Energy Authority

PUBLIC WORKS

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Provide technical assistance to assure communities have safe public and private drinking water supplies and waste water disposal systems. ·Ensure liaison with federal public works agencies. 	<p>DEC, EPA, USPHS</p> <p>DOT&PF, DCCED/AEA, DEC</p>
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Provide Public Assistance (PA) oversight to local jurisdictions, private non-profits, State agencies and tribal governments. 	<p>DMVA/DHS&EM</p>

NATURAL RESOURCES

PRIMARY FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PURPOSE: To protect Alaska's natural resources and environment.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	·Activate the DNR and DHSS/DPH EOC.	DNR
	·Provide liaison to SECC.	DNR
	·Provide resources to support environmental protection activities.	DNR, DEC, DFG, DHSS/DPH, DMVA, DOT&PF, DCCED, DOA, DLAW, DOL, CAP, EPA, USCG
	·Oversee and coordinate the cleanup and disposal of oil and hazardous substance releases and contaminated debris.	DEC, EPA, USCG
	·Coordinate activities to protect Alaska's surface and subsurface resources.	DNR
	·Coordinate activities essential to protect human uses of fish and game resources.	DFG, DHSS/DPH
	·Ensure liaison with Federal agencies in areas of mutual interest.	DNR, DEC, DFG, DHSS/DPH
	·Coordinate Emergency Permitting.	DNR, DEC, USACE, EPA, NRCS, USCG
·Activate the Unified Plan and appropriate subarea plan(s) for oil and hazardous substance responses.	DEC, USCG, EPA	

NRCS - National Resource Conservation Service

USACE - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

PRIMARY FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY: DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

PURPOSE: To assess disaster related property damage.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Gather damage estimates. ·Activate damage assessment groups and assign tasks. ·Provide transportation resources for movement of damage assessment teams. ·Provide resources to assist local jurisdictions assess damage to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Private Residences Businesses Utilities (power, communications)· Pipelines Financial Institutions Transportation -Private Non-Profit Educational facilities Long term care/medical facilities Religious facilities Electrical facilities Water and sewage facilities Telephone utilities 	<p>DMVA/SECC, All State Agencies, Local Jurisdictions</p> <p>DMVA/SECC, SCO, All State Agencies, Affected Jurisdictions</p> <p>DMVA/AKNG, DOT&PF, ARRC</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM DMVA/DHS&EM DMVA/DHS&EM DMVA/DHS&EM DMVA/DHS&EM DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DEED DHSS/DPH DMVA/DHS&EM DCCED/AEA/AEA DEC/VSW, USPHS DOA/ITG</p>

- ARRC** - Alaska Railroad Corporation
- CAP** - Civil Air Patrol
- DCCED/AEA** - Alaska Energy Authority
- DEC/VSW** - Alaska Division of Facility Construction and Operation, Village Safe Water Program
- DOA/ITG** - Alaska Information Technology Group
- PDDA** - Post Disaster Damage Assessment
- USACE** - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<p>-Public</p> <p>Buildings and equipment</p> <p>Roads, railroads, airports, docks, and dikes</p> <p>Schools, colleges, and universities</p> <p>Electrical utilities</p> <p>Water and sewage facilities</p> <p>Dams and water projects</p> <p>Debris-land</p> <p>Debris-water</p> <p>State owned hatcheries</p> <p>Parks and recreational facilities.</p> <p>·Assist local governments with economic impact assessments.</p> <p>·Coordinate with Federal agencies in areas of mutual interest.</p> <p>·Provide local knowledge and team escorts.</p> <p>·Provide resources for aerial damage assessments.</p>	<p>DOT&PF, DOA</p> <p>DOT&PF, USACE, ARRC, DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DEED, DOT&PF, USACE</p> <p>DCCED/AEA</p> <p>DEC/VSW</p> <p>DNR, USACE</p> <p>DOT&PF, DNR, DEC</p> <p>DNR, DEC,USCG</p> <p>DNR, DEC, DFG</p> <p>DNR, Affected Jurisdictions, PDDA Teams</p> <p>DCCED</p> <p>All State Dept/ Agencies</p> <p>Affected Jurisdictions</p> <p>CAP,DPS,DNR DMVA/AKNG</p>

MASS CASUALTY

PRIMARY FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

PURPOSE: To reduce the loss of life and injury severity in mass casualty incidents.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Pre-Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Encourage and foster mutual aid agreements within the medical community. ·Maintain resource lists of basic medical assets available within Alaska. ·Coordinate activation of the MAC Group, if warranted. 	<p>DHSS/DPH, DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM</p>
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Implement appropriate elements of the State of Alaska Mass Casualty Plan or local mass casualty plans. ·Inform local medical agencies, AST and SECC of event severity and resource needs. ·Activate DHSS/DPH EOC. ·Provide DHSS/DPH liaison to SECC. ·Set up triage at incident. ·Implement internal/external hospital disaster plans. ·Coordinate transport of injured (both within Alaska and to the lower 48). 	<p>Local Jurisdictions, SECC, DHSS/DPH</p> <p>Affected Jurisdictions</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>Affected Jurisdictions</p> <p>Hospitals, Affected Jurisdictions</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p>

MASS CASUALTY

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Make recommendations to the MAC Group regarding use of the Strategic National Stockpile, Disaster Medical Assistance Teams and Disaster Mortuary Teams. ·Order lower 48 medical resources, if required. ·Provide a patient/casualty tracking service. ·Activate State Mental Health Plan, provide/coordinate critical stress incident management and other emergency mental health services. ·Provide notification of next of kin for injured and deceased. 	<p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>SECC</p> <p>Affected Jurisdictions, Hospitals, Transport Agencies, DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DHSS/DBH</p> <p>DPS/PIO</p>

MASS CARE

PRIMARY FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY: AMERICAN RED CROSS

PURPOSE: To provide mass care (shelter, feeding and essential personal needs) during disaster emergencies.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Coordinate activation of the MAC Group, if warranted. ·Establish emergency shelters and provide mass care services. ·Operate first aid stations and a Disaster Welfare Inquiry System. ·Operate centers for individual assistance and bulk distribution of relief items to disaster victims. ·Help coordinate the relief efforts of volunteer groups. ·Coordinate, where necessary, the use of schools as shelters. ·Assist ARC in assuring adequate health care resources are available for shelter operations. ·As needed, coordinate law enforcement resources at shelters. 	<p>DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>ARC, Affected Jurisdictions</p> <p>ARC</p> <p>ARC</p> <p>AKVOAD</p> <p>DEED</p> <p>DHSS/DPH, DHSS/DBH</p> <p>DPS, Affected Jurisdictions</p>

ARC - American Red Cross

DHSS/DBH - State Division of Behavioral Health

AKVOAD - Alaska Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster

MASS CARE

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">·Assist local jurisdictions coordinate the care and sheltering of animals impacted by disasters.·Advise State agencies on legal issues relating to mass care.·Manage undesignated donated goods for victims	<p>DEC (State Veterinarian)</p> <p>DLAW</p> <p>AKVOAD (Adventist Community Services)</p>

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

PRIMARY FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY: DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

PURPOSE: To manage financial and administrative matters associated with disaster emergencies.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	·Coordinate activation of the MAC Group, if warranted	DMVA/DHS&EM
	·Administer contracts and service agreements.	SECC, All State Dept/ Agencies
	·Collect disaster related cost data and furnish cost estimates and projections.	DMVA/DHS&EM All State Dept/Agencies, Affected Jurisdictions
	·Document by project, the labor, materials, and services used for disaster emergencies.	DMVA/DHS&EM All State Dept/Agencies, Affected Jurisdictions
	·Maintain an audit trail of billings and invoice payments.	DMVA/DHS&EM All State Depts/ Agencies, Affected Jurisdictions
	·Receive, process, and maintain official documentation of SECC actions during the disaster emergency.	SECC

DLAW - Alaska Dept. of Law

OMB - Office of Management and Budget

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Provide advice and assistance with the legal and technical aspects of disaster documentation and claim processing. ·In cooperation with appropriate agencies, develop a financing plan or supplemental appropriation to fund necessary disaster response activities. ·Respond to SECC requests for personnel by mobilizing qualified personnel from other departments. ·Assist in the personnel hiring process for extra workers needed for disaster tasks. ·Provide disaster accounting services and personnel to support the SECC Finance Section. 	<p>DOA, DLAW</p> <p>OMB, DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DOA, DNR, State Agencies</p> <p>DOA</p> <p>DMVA/DAS, State Agencies</p>

RECOVERY

PRIMARY FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY: DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

PURPOSE: To provide long-term assistance to State agencies, local jurisdictions, tribal governments, eligible private non-profits and individuals affected by a disaster.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Implement State Public Assistance and Individual Assistance plans. ·Provide individual assistance and coordinate temporary housing. ·Coordinate opening of disaster recovery centers. ·Coordinate and provide unmet needs assistance to individuals. ·Manage undesignated donated goods. ·Coordinate applicant briefings and kick off meetings with eligible applicants. ·Develop public assistance project worksheets with eligible applicants. 	<p>DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM, FEMA, ARC</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM, Local Officials</p> <p>ARC, AKVOAD</p> <p>AKVOAD</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM State Agencies, FEMA, Affected Jurisdictions</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM, State Agencies, FEMA</p>

RECOVERY

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK AGENCY
Recovery	·Complete public assistance projects funded by project worksheets.	Eligible Applicants
	·Make the determination that public facilities are sanitary, safe and secure.	DMVA/DHS&EM, DEC, DHSS/DPH, DOT&PF, Local Jurisdictions
	·Monitor completion and disburse funding for public assistance project worksheets.	DMVA/DHS&EM
	·Provide emergency mail delivery and other postal services, as required.	USPS

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ANNEX A

TERRORISM

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to:

- Describe the terrorist threat to Alaska.
- Describe the kinds of attacks terrorists could mount against Alaska.
- Describe a concept of operations for response to terrorist attacks.
- Assign terrorist event specific emergency management tasks to specific State, Federal, local and private sector agencies.

It should be noted that this is a Terrorism Annex, not a Homeland Defense Annex. Homeland Defense is the protection of U.S. Territory, the domestic population or critical infrastructure against military attacks emanating from outside the United States. Homeland Defense is not the subject of this Annex!

SITUATION

“We are a nation at risk to a new and changing threat. The terrorist threat to America takes many forms, has many places to hide, and is often invisible.” (Office of Homeland Security’s July 2002 “National Strategy for Homeland Security.”)

The 1993 World Trade Center bombing, the 1995 bombing of the Federal Building in Oklahoma City, the 1998 bombings of two U.S. Embassies in Africa, the 2000 attack on the U.S.S. Cole, the September 11, 2001 attacks and subsequent anthrax attacks are now behind us. But, despite that fact and despite solid progress in the global war on terrorism, the threat persists.

Terrorist groups continue to plan attacks. For example, every al-Qaeda operative that has been detained to date was involved in some stage of preparation for a terrorist attack at the time of capture. Audiotapes by al-Qaeda leaders contained exhortations to further violence and threaten the United States and its allies. These threats must be regarded with the utmost seriousness because they indicate a high probability of future attacks or attempted attacks.

As noted, al-Qaeda is not the only terrorist organization of concern. There are 74 organized groups (as recognized by the U.S. State Department) throughout the world committed to attacking the United States and other countries and with the capability to do so.

Domestic terrorism, including random acts of violence, has also long been (for more than 100 years) a threat and remains so today. In fact, domestic terrorist groups seem to be more focused and more sophisticated than in the past. In addition, because of the increasing polarization of sides on several “hot button” issues, and what they may view as the successes of international terrorists, domestic terrorists may well be more of a threat now than they have been in the past.

Alaskans are all too familiar with natural disasters – floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions – because they frequently witness them, or are even directly affected by them; they know these kinds of events will occur in the future. The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill and many lesser, but still noteworthy events, are vivid reminders of the potential for technological disasters. But for many Alaskans it is difficult to envision a terrorist attack here, in this State. Many wonder why an attack would occur here. The answer lies in a simple question, “why not here?” Alaska certainly has its share of potential targets to include our people and national symbols; symbols of our government, our military power, and our financial strength.

On October 4, 2001 an individual shot a hole in the Trans-Alaska Pipeline with a rifle. The resulting oil spill was damaging to the environment and the clean-up was costly. This event demonstrated the

difficulties we in Alaska face in trying to protect our critical infrastructure from attack and in responding to an incident when one occurs. Nevertheless, through coordination, planning, and resource allocation we can reduce our susceptibility to these attacks and to the impacts on our state if, despite our best efforts at deterrence, they occur.

Finally, as we learned from the September 11, 2001 attack, Alaska does not have to be the target of the attack to be affected by one. Because Alaskans travel to and from the lower 48 so frequently, a bioterrorist attack initiated there could have significant impacts here.

The bottom line is that the fight against terrorism is far from finished. The absence of knowledge of any specific threat to Alaska and its people does not mean the threat does not exist. The absence of attack on Alaska and its people to date does not mean one is not being planned.

Types of Terrorist Attacks

Terrorist attacks can be categorized in many ways. For purposes of this plan the State recognizes ten types of attacks:

- Agroterrorism
- Assassination
- Bioterrorism
- Chemical Attack
- Cyberterrorism
- High Explosive Attack
- Hostage Taking/Hijacking
- Incendiary Attack
- Nuclear Attack
- Radiological Attack

Each of these acts of terrorism is described in the glossary.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Initially the situation will not be recognizable as a terrorist attack, especially biological, chemical and incendiary attacks.
- Attacks in the lower 48 will have an impact on Alaska.
- Terrorists will plan multiple, although not necessarily simultaneous, attacks at different locations.
- Terrorists will always plan secondary attacks at the same location to target first responders.
- There will be a stronger reaction from the public than with other types of incidents. Exposure to biological, chemical and radiological agents evokes a high level of anxiety and fear in most people. The fear of the unknown also tends to raise peoples' level of terror.

PLANNING NOTES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In the event of a terrorist attack or threat of a terrorist attack, the FBI is the lead agency for Crisis Management, that is, for the law enforcement component of the response. The FBI is not just the lead Federal agency, it is the lead agency among all agencies, local, State, Federal and private sector. The FBI will certainly be represented in the SECC when a specific threat to Alaska is identified or when an actual event occurs. However, in addition, any jurisdiction that is the subject of a specific threat or in which an actual attack occurs, can expect an FBI presence in the local EOC and should plan accordingly.

Individual citizens and families can help prevent terrorist attacks by exercising "Responsible Awareness." "Responsible Awareness" consists of two aspects. The first involves keeping abreast of the terrorist situation in the nation, in the State and in the neighborhood. Citizens can watch the news for information on the national and State situation; the Alaskan Homeland Security Threat Level is a good general indicator of the current terrorist threat. Being observant will tell individuals what is happening in their neighborhoods. The second aspect involves reporting suspicious activity to local law enforcement authorities. Suspicious activity is difficult to define, but if there is doubt about an activity it should be reported. Both the Homeland

Security Threat Levels and examples of suspicious activity can be found in the DHS&EM website at:

www.ak-prepared.com/homelandsecurity/

Whenever an event occurs that could possibly be the result of a terrorist attack, the scene should be treated as a crime scene until authorities determine it is not a terrorist attack. Preservation

of evidence is crucial. The challenge here is that first responders may not realize a terrorist attack has occurred and that the incident site must be treated as a crime scene. Law enforcement and other first responders must always coordinate their efforts so that while protection of life (responders and victims) remains paramount, the potential crime scene is also protected to the greatest extent possible.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

The State Emergency Response Plan is the base document for response to and short-term recovery from all disasters to include terrorist attacks. However, the threat of terrorist attacks, and the attacks themselves, are so unique they require a unique set of planning factors.

The pre-disaster (warning) phase of terrorist events is unique and is addressed by the Homeland Security Advisory System and Alaska Threat Condition Procedures.

The statewide MAC Group is critical to integration of Crisis and Consequence Management objectives during a terrorist attack or threatened attack. Therefore it is essential to pre-identify MAC Group members and this annex accomplishes that task.

In response to a terrorist attack the SECC will be no less a pivotal entity than it is in response to a natural disaster. However, for such a response, it will require additional support from State and other agencies.

And finally, the threat of a terrorist attack may require augmenting critical infrastructure security forces. That function is addressed in this annex as well as in separate, facility specific, operations plans.

Response organization relationships for crisis and consequence management are diagrammed in Figure 6.

Homeland Security Advisory System and Alaska Threat Condition Procedures

The pre-disaster phase is unique. With regard to other disasters, the State either receives no warning (i.e., earthquakes) or receives warnings that are of limited duration (i.e., severe storms, tsunamis, wildland fires). In contrast, since September 11, 2001, the nation and the State of Alaska have been at a heightened level of security and preparedness (Yellow on the Homeland Security Advisory System scale) and probably will be well into the foreseeable future. During the pre-attack period, the State continually receives intelligence about the probability of terrorist attacks and disseminates the intelligence to local, State and Federal agencies and to the private sector. In essence the country is always in a “warning” state with regard to terrorist attacks. The Homeland Security Advisory System adjusts the level of “warning” in accordance with current intelligence indicators.

Presidential Security Directive 3 creates the national Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS). This system provides a standardized, country-wide method for disseminating information regarding the risk of terrorist attacks. It does so through a series of graduated (from lower to higher), color-coded Threat Conditions. Corresponding to each Threat Condition is a set of protective measures that Federal agencies are required to implement. The Department of Homeland Security encourages states, local jurisdictions and private sector organizations to follow suit, i.e., to be at the same Threat Condition as the Federal government.

The Federal HSAS Threat Conditions are as follows:

- *Low – Green* – low risk of terrorist attack. Routine security is implemented to preclude common criminal threats.
- *Guarded – Blue* – general risk of terrorist attack. General risk, but with no credible threats to specific targets.
- *Elevated – Yellow* – significant risk of terrorist attack. Significant risk of terrorist attack, but a specific region of the US or target has not been identified.
- *High – Orange* – high risk of terrorist attack. Credible intelligence indicates there is a high risk of a local terrorist attack but a specific target has not been identified.
- *Severe – Red* – severe risk of terrorist attack. A terrorist attack has occurred or credible and corroborated intelligence indicates that one is imminent. Normally this threat condition is declared for a specific location or critical facility.

The State of Alaska has adopted the Federal HSAS Threat Condition definitions and color codes. The State however, has developed its own procedures for each Threat Condition. These procedures are contained in Appendix 1 to this Annex. State agencies are required to develop plans for implementing these baseline procedures within their own unique organizational structure and facilities. Local governments and private sector organizations are encouraged to do the same.

When there is a change in Threat Condition at the National level, the SECC will check with the Joint Terrorism Task Force to see if there is any significant change in the threat to Alaska. At the same time the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management will convene the Homeland Security Executive Cabinet (HSEC). After reviewing the intelligence situation, specifically as it relates to Alaska, the HSEC will make a recommendation to the Governor regarding whether or not to change the State's Threat Condition. The HSEC will disseminate the Governor's decision to State, Federal and local government and the private sector via the SECC.

MAC Group Integration of Crisis and Consequence Management

Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 39 designated the Department of Justice (DOJ) as the Lead Federal Agency (LFA) for threats or acts of terrorism within U.S. Territory. DOJ assigns the lead responsibility for operational response, or Crisis Management (measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism) to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). In essence, the FBI acts as the on-scene manager for the Federal Government.

Additionally, PDD 39 designates the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as the LFA for Consequence Management (measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism). FEMA has the authority and responsibility to act as the LFA for Consequence Management throughout the Federal response. Currently FEMA uses the National Response Plan (NRP) to coordinate Federal assistance to State and local governments.

To insure there is only one overall LFA, since Crisis and Consequence Management operations will occur simultaneously as opposed to sequentially, PDD 39 directs FEMA to support the FBI until the Attorney General transfers the overall LFA role to FEMA. *There is one final, but very important distinction to be made here. While FEMA, in its LFA role, coordinates Federal support of Federal, State and local government Consequence Management operations, the FBI, in its LFA role, directs Federal, State and local Crisis Management operations.*

Although the FBI role as the LFA may seem to make what is already a complex affair, i.e., disaster response, more complex, such is not necessarily the case. The FBI's role as the LFA is not unprecedented. The FBI has always been the lead law enforcement agency for investigating and preventing criminal acts in the U.S. such as bank robberies and interstate kidnapping. Viewed in this context, the expansion of its role to overall LFA for terrorist acts or threats is not the drastic shift it might seem to be at first glance. And FEMA's role

has not changed at all. What has changed, especially for State and local governments is the fact that they might have to work with the FBI and FEMA not sequentially, but simultaneously. In any case, the relationship of response organizations during response to a terrorist attack is diagrammed in Figure 6.

In the event of a terrorist threat or incident, the FBI Special Agent in Charge will establish an interagency Joint Operations Center (JOC), which will include working-level liaison officers and executive level decision-makers, to coordinate Crisis Management/law enforcement operations, as well as integration with co-located Consequence Management activities to be coordinated by FEMA, to facilitate intelligence sharing and interagency decision making, and to coordinate public information activities with a co-located Joint Information Center (JIC).

The integration of Crisis and Consequence Management activities, at the State level, begins with the MAC Group.

Terrorist attacks, and threats of terrorist attacks, will involve Crisis, and possibly, Consequence Management components. Therefore, for any attack or threat, the MAC Group core will consist of representatives from the FBI, FEMA, DMVA, DPS, the U.S. Attorney and DLAW. Additional, pre-designated agencies and organizations will be represented depending on the type of terrorist attack or threat and according to the charts on the following pages. Attacks against certain specific targets, regardless of type of attack, would require representatives from the owners of those facilities. Finally, other representatives would be invited to participate as the specific situation or event dictates.

For example, in the event of a chemical attack against the Port of Anchorage, the MAC Group would initially consist of representatives from the FBI, FEMA, DMVA, DPS, U.S. Attorney, DLAW, DEC, DHSS, EPA, USPHS, DOT&PF, ALCOM, USCG, ARRC, MOA, ARC, ASHNHA, and affected companies/businesses as a minimum.

Inasmuch as the FBI is the LFA for Crisis Management, the FBI representative will be the MAC Group Chair. Once the situation makes the complete transition to Consequence Management the MAC Group members will designate the Chair.

DMVA will designate the MAC Group Coordinator. The SECC Manager will work for the MAC Group through the MAC Group Coordinator. The SECC provides the situation assessment and resources functions for the group. The group will designate the public information lead and a location for the Joint Information Center.

State Emergency Coordination Center

As with other types of disasters, the State agency responsible for coordinating the State's response to terrorist attacks is DMVA/DHS&EM.

DMVA/DHS&EM exercises this role through the SECC. But, because of the complexity and uniqueness of terrorist events, the SECC will require some very specific expertise and support as identified on a page for each type of terrorist event.

At the top of each page a "Major Supporting State Agency" is identified. The "Major Supporting State Agencies" are designated so they can concentrate their planning, coordination and response efforts on specific terrorist events, as opposed to all possible events. The "Major Supporting State Agency" is expected to accomplish several key tasks in both the Pre-Disaster and Disaster Emergency phases.

These are to:

- Disseminate information about potential attack scenarios.
- Assemble intelligence about specific threats to Alaska.
- If appropriate, conduct surveillance activities to detect indications of possible attacks.
- Designate an SECC Co-manager.
- Designate a representative to the MAC Group.
- Provide commanders to local Unified Commands as required.
- Open a departmental Emergency Operations Center. (This statement does not preclude a department from opening an EOC at anytime, it merely indicates that as a minimum, the "Major Supporting Agency" will open one.)

In addition, the SECC co-managers will expect the "Major Supporting State Agency" to provide significant input to the Event Action Plans and to have a major role in coordinating the execution of them.

The "Major Supporting State Agency" responsibilities assigned for terrorist events do not replace the "Primary Functional" responsibilities

found in the basic plan; it is expected that the “Primary Functional” responsibilities will be accomplished in addition to the “Major Supporting State Agency” responsibilities assigned in this Annex. For example, in the event of a bio-terrorism attack DHSS/DPH will perform both the Human Services “Primary Functional” tasks assigned in the basic plan and the “Major Supporting State Agency” tasks assigned in this annex.

Critical Infrastructure Protection

The State has consolidated a prioritized list of critical infrastructure and potential targets. The list is not included in this plan because of its sensitive nature, but is available to individuals and agencies with a legitimate “need to know.”

Many of the State’s critical assets and high-visibility potential targets are owned by private sector companies. Under most threat conditions the State relies on its private sector partners to protect their facilities from terrorist attacks. Although the State provides assistance in the form of vulnerability assessments and recommendations during the preparedness phase, the State can do little to resource private sector entities as they increase their security posture in response to increased threat conditions. However, when the State is at threat level RED (severe) or the intelligence community (JTTF) determines that a credible threat to specific infrastructure sectors or specific facilities exists, the State can and will provide security forces to augment those already in place at the threatened facilities.

The primary organization the State looks to for protection of critical assets, under high or severe threat levels, is the Alaska State Defense Force (ASDF). The ASDF, when directed by the Commissioner, DMVA, will deploy to conduct critical asset protection in accordance with various operations plans, such as “Watchdog”, “Pit-bull” and others, published under separate cover. When the physical security requirements exceed ASDF’s capabilities, the Commissioner, DMVA may deploy the AKNG.

These decisions, of course, will be made in coordination with the affected facilities and assets through the MAC Group and with the approval of the Office of the Governor.

Agency Tasks

The charts on the following pages allocate tasks to agencies and organizations by type of terrorist attack. They are general in nature but they will, through pre-identification, get the right players to the right place, at the right time.

These charts also include taskings for non-state agencies. For the most part, with the exception of personnel, they neither pre-commit agency resources, nor restrict agencies to certain courses of action. In all cases these agencies have agreed to the taskings.

These charts do not replace the charts found in the basic plan; the charts in the basic plan allocate functional tasks common to any disaster to include a terrorist attack. The following charts supplement those in the basic plan by allocating additional tasks specific to specific events.

Figure 7, is a summary of agency supporting tasks by type of event

Response Organization Relationships For Crisis/Consequence Management

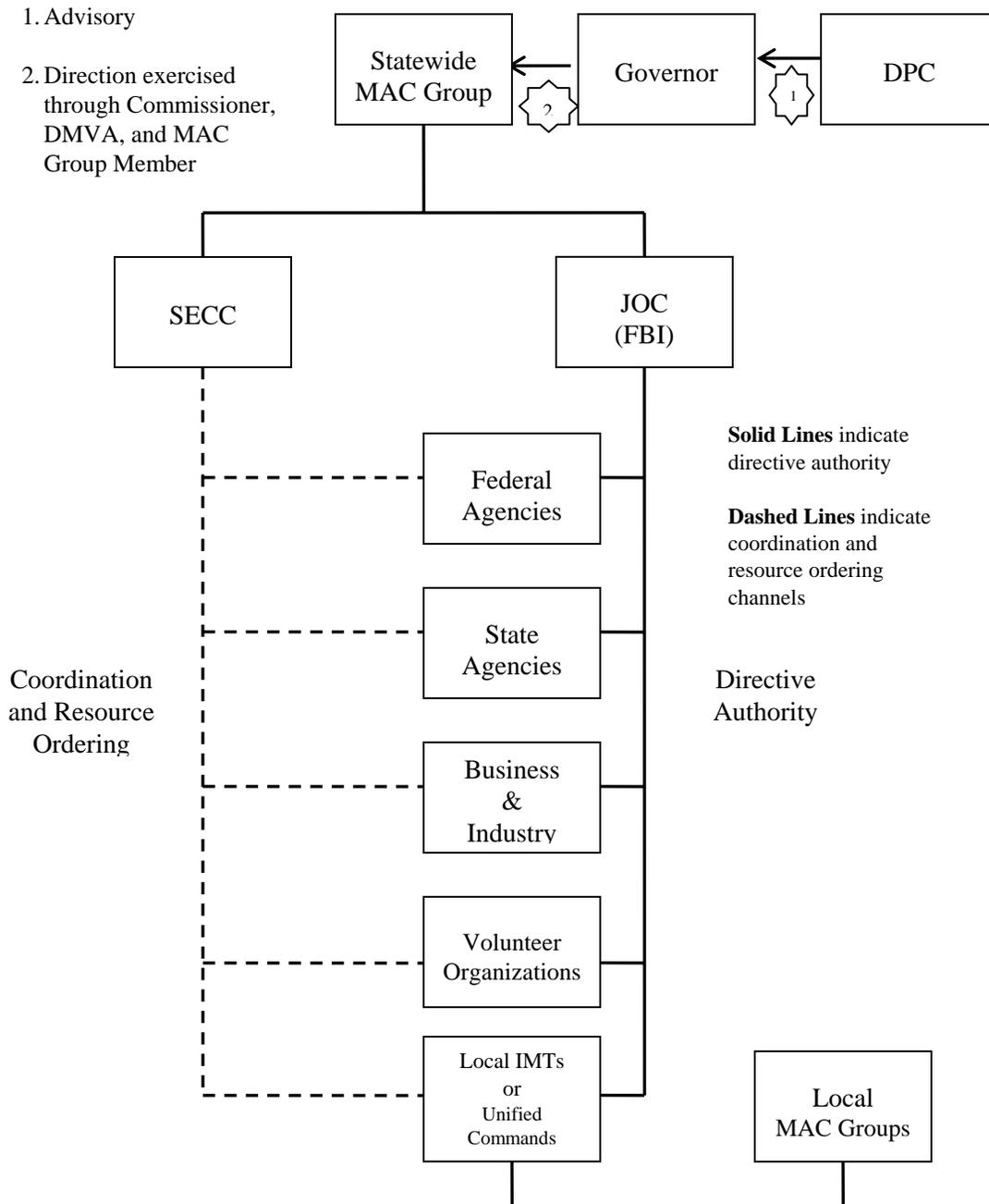


Figure 6

Figure 7 Agency Supporting Tasks by Type Event

Agency/Organization	EVENT	Agroterrorism	Assassination	Bioterrorism	Chemical Attack	Cyberterrorism	High Explosive Attack	Hostage Taking Taking/Hijacking	Incendiary Attack	Nuclear Attack	Radiological Attack
		SECC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AK Dept of Administration (DOA)						X	X		X	X	X
AK Dept of Education & Early Development (DEED)				X						X	X
AK Dept of Environmental Conservation (DEC)		X		X	X					X	X
AK Dept of Fish & Game (DFG)		X			X						
AK Dept of Health & Social Svcs (DHSS)		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
AK Dept of Labor & Workforce Development (DOL)											X
AK Dept of Law (DLAW)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AK Dept of Mil & Vet Affairs (DMVA)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AK Dept of Natural Resources (DNR)		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
AK Dept of Public Safety (DPS)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AK Dept of Trans & Public Facilities (DOT&PF)			X		X		X	X		X	
AK State Hospital & Nursing Home Assoc.(ASHNHA)			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Alaskan Command (ALCOM)			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
American Red Cross (ARC)				X	X		X		X	X	X
Bureau of Alcohol, Firearms & Explosives (ATF)			X				X		X		X
Business & Industry		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Centers for Disease Control (CDC)				X							X
Civil Air Patrol (CAP)		X					X	X	X	X	X
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)				X	X					X	X
Fairbanks North Star Borough (FNSB)				X	X					X	X
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)				X	X			X			X
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hospitals			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Affected Local Jurisdictions		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MAC Group		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Municipality of Anchorage (MOA)				X	X		X			X	X
National Warning System (NAWAS)										X	
Native Corporations		X		X	X				X	X	X
Transportation Security Agency (TSA)								X			
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)							X			X	
U.S. Attorney		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)					X		X		X		
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)		X					X		X		
U.S. Department of Homeland Security/FEMA		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Department of Interior (DOI)							X		X		
U.S. Marshal's Service			X				X	X			
U.S. Postal Service (USPS)				X	X		X				X
U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS)		X		X	X						X

AGROTERRORISM

MAJOR SUPPORTING STATE AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PURPOSE: To protect life, property, and the environment in the event of an attack on the State's agricultural system.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Pre-Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Disseminate information about potential agroterrorism attack scenarios, and the various agents that can be used in an attack. ·Assemble and disseminate intelligence about specific agroterrorism threats to Alaska and provide it to the JTTF and DHS&EM for dissemination. ·Coordinate among trained investigators to conduct routine sampling to detect indications of possible attacks and investigate suspicious acute and/or group deaths among animal populations ·Designate a representative to the MAC Group 	<p>DNR/DOAg, DMVA/DHS&EM, FBI</p> <p>DNR/DOAg, DMVA/DHS&EM, DMVA/ARNG, JTTF</p> <p>DNR/DOAg, DEC, DFG, DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DMVA, DPS, DLAW, DEC, DNR/DOAg, FBI, DHS/FEMA, US Attorney, USDA, Affected Jurisdictions, Affected Companies/ Industries, Native Corporations DNR/DOAg</p>

DNR/DOAg – Alaska Division of Agriculture

DNR/DOF - Alaska Division of Forestry

USDA – U.S. Department of Agriculture

AGROTERRORISM

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	·Designate an SECC co-manager	DNR/DOAg
	·Open a departmental EOC.	DNR/DOAg
	·Develop surveillance and response plans.	DNR/DOAg, CAP
	·Establish a network for keeping ranchers, farmers, gardeners and animal husbandry enthusiasts apprised of the situation.	DNR/DOAg, DMVA/DHS&EM
	·Provide advice on the types of Federal assistance available.	DNR/DOAg, USDA
	·Oversee and coordinate the cleanup and disposal of contaminated materials.	DEC
	·Make recommendations to the MAC Group with regard to animal and plant quarantine and animal and plant destruction.	DNR/DOAg, DLAW, USDA,
	·Oversee and coordinate the public health aspects of the response.	DHSS/DPH, USPHS
	·Coordinate activities essential for protection of Alaska's fish and game and human uses of these resources.	DFG
	·Be prepared to support local jurisdictions Statewide.	DMVA/AKNG, DNR/DOF, DNR/DOAg
·Provide representatives to local Unified Commands and to local MAC Groups, as required.	DNR	
·Prepare to provide site security.	DMVA, DPS, Affected Jurisdictions	

ASSASSINATION

MAJOR SUPPORTING STATE AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

PURPOSE: To protect life and property in the event of an assassination attempt.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Pre-Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Disseminate information about potential assassination scenarios and methodologies. ·Assemble intelligence about specific assassination threats to Alaska. ·Conduct activities to detect indications of a possible attack. ·Designate an SECC Co-manager. ·Designate a representative to the MAC Group. 	<p>DMVA/DHS&EM, DPS, FBI</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM, DMVA/ARNG, DPS, JTTF, US Marshal's Service, ATF</p> <p>JTTF, DPS</p> <p>DPS/AST</p> <p>DMVA, DPS, DLAW, DHSS/DPH, DOT&PF, FBI, DHS/FEMA, US Attorney, ALCOM, US Marshal's Service, ATF, ASHNHA, Affected Jurisdictions, Hospitals</p>

ASHNHA- Alaska State Hospital and Nursing Home Association

DNR/DOF- Alaska Division of Forestry

ASSASSINATION

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	·Open a departmental EOC.	DPS
	·Provide explosives and firearms technical support as required.	ATF
	·Oversee the medical aspects of an attack.	DHSS/DPH, Local Hospitals
	·Be prepared to provide support to local jurisdictions statewide.	DPS, DMVA/AKNG DNR/DOF
	·Provide representatives to local Unified Commands, and to local MAC Groups as required.	DPS
	·Prepare to provide site security.	DMVA, DPS, Affected Jurisdictions.

BIOTERRORISM

MAJOR SUPPORTING STATE AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

PURPOSE: To protect life, property, and the environment in the event of an attack involving biological agents.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Pre-Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Disseminate information about potential bioterrorism attack scenarios and about the biological agents that can be used in an attack. ·Assemble intelligence about specific bioterrorism threats to Alaska and provide it to the JTTF and DHS&EM for dissemination. ·Conduct surveillance activities to detect indications of possible attacks. 	<p>DHSS/DPH, DMVA/DHS&EM, FBI</p> <p>DHSS/DPH, DMVA/DHS&EM, DMVA/AKNG, JTTF, CDC, USPHS, USPS</p> <p>DHSS/DPH, DEC, CDC, USPHS, USPS</p>
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Designate an SECC co-manager. ·Designate a representative to the MAC Group. 	<p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DMVA, DPS, DLAW, DEC, DEED, FBI, DHS/FEMA, US Attorney, CDC, USPS, EPA, TSA, ALCOM, ASHNHA, ARC, Affected Jurisdictions, Affected Companies/Industr ies, Native Corporations, Hospitals</p>

ARC - American Red Cross
CDC - Centers for Disease Control
DEED - Alaska Dept. of Education and Early Development
DMVA/CST - 103rd Civil Support Team
DNR/DOF - Alaska Division of Forestry
FNSB - Fairbanks North Star Borough
MOA - Municipality of Anchorage
USPHS - US Public Health Service

BIOTERRORISM

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Open a departmental EOC. ·Develop agent specific response plans to be implemented by the SECC, to include plans for mass inoculations, if necessary. ·Make recommendations to the MAC Group with regard to isolation quarantines, evacuations, and airport closures. ·If necessary, coordinate casualty distribution among Alaska’s hospitals and between Alaska and other EMAC states. ·Make a recommendation to the MAC Group regarding deployment of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS). ·Be prepared to provide support to local jurisdictions statewide. ·Provide representatives for local Unified Commands and to local MAC Groups, as required. ·Prepare to provide site security. ·Develop a plan for handling contaminated human remains. 	<p>DHSS/DPH,</p> <p>DHSS/DPH, DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DHSS/DPH, DLAW, DMVA/DHS&EM, FAA, Affected Jurisdictions</p> <p>DHSS/DPH, DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DMVA/CST, DMVA/AKNG, DNR/DOF, DHSS/DPH, USPHS, CDC, MOA, FSNB</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DMVA, DPS, Affected Jurisdictions</p> <p>DHSS/DPH, DEC, DMVA/DHS&EM</p>

CHEMICAL ATTACK

MAJOR SUPPORTING STATE AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERAN'S AFFAIRS

PURPOSE: To protect life, property, and the environment in the event of an attack involving chemical agents.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Pre-Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Disseminate information about potential chemical attack scenarios and the various chemical agents that can be used in an attack. ·Assemble intelligence about specific chemical attack threats to Alaska and provide it to the JTTF and DHS&EM for dissemination. ·Conduct surveillance activities to detect indications of possible attacks. 	<p>DMVA/DHS&EM, FBI</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM, DMVA/AKNG, JTTF</p> <p>DEC, DHSS/DPH, USPS</p>
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Designate an SECC co-manager. ·Designate a representative to the MAC Group. 	<p>DEC/SPAR</p> <p>DMVA, DPS, DLAW, DEC, DHSS/DPH, DOT&PF, FBI, DHS/FEMA, US Attorney, EPA, USPHS, ALCOM, USPS, USCG, TSA, ASHSHA, ARC, Affected Jurisdictions, Affected Companies/Industries, Native Corporations, Hospitals</p>

ARC- American Red Cross

ASHSHA- Alaska State Hospital and Nursing Home Association

DEC/SPAR-Alaska Division of Spill Prevention and Response

DNR/DOF-Alaska Division of Forestry

EPA-US Environmental Protection Agency

USPHS- US Public Health Service

CHEMICAL ATTACK

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Open a departmental EOC. ·Implement the “Unified Plan” if appropriate. ·Make recommendations to the MAC Group with regard to evacuations and airport closures. ·Oversee and coordinate the medical and public health aspects of an attack. ·Coordinate activities essential to protection of Alaska’s fish and game, and human uses of these resources. ·If necessary, coordinate casualty distribution among Alaska’s hospitals and between Alaska and other EMAC states. ·Make a recommendation the MAC Group regarding the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS). ·Be prepared to provide support to local jurisdictions Statewide. 	<p>DEC/SPAR</p> <p>DEC/SPAR, USCG, EPA, Local Jurisdictions</p> <p>DEC, DHSS/DPH, DMVA/DHS&EM, DLAW FAA, Affected Jurisdictions</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DFG</p> <p>DHSS/DPH, DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DMVA/CST, DMVA/AKNG, DNR/DOF, DHSS/DPH, USPHS, CDC, EPA, MOA, FNSB</p>

CHEMICAL ATTACK

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">·Provide representatives to local Unified Commands and to local MAC Groups, as required.·Prepare to provide site security.·Develop a plan for handling contaminated human remains.	<p>DEC, EPA</p> <p>DMVA, DPS, Affected Jurisdictions</p> <p>DHSS/DPH, DEC, DMVA/DHS&EM</p>

CYBER-TERRORISM

MAJOR SUPPORTING STATE AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

PURPOSE: To protect the State’s infrastructure and information management systems in the event of a cyber-attack

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Pre-Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Disseminate information about potential attack scenarios, methods of attack, and protective measures. ·Assemble intelligence about specific cyber attack threats to Alaska and provide it to the JTTF and DHS&EM for dissemination. ·Conduct surveillance activities to detect indications of a possible attack. 	<p>DOA/ITG, DMVA/DHS&EM, FBI</p> <p>DOA/ITG, DMVA/DHS&EM, DMVA/ARNG, JTTF</p> <p>DOA</p>
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Designate an SECC Co-Manager. ·Designate a representative to the MAC Group. ·Activate a departmental EOC. ·Be prepared to provide support to local jurisdictions and businesses statewide. 	<p>DOA/ITG</p> <p>DMVA, DPS, DLAW, DOA, FBI, DHS/FEMA, US Attorney, TSA, Affected Jurisdictions, Affected Companies/ Industries</p> <p>DOA/ITG</p> <p>DOA/ITG</p>

DOA/ITG - Alaska Information Technology Group

HIGH EXPLOSIVE ATTACK

MAJOR SUPPORTING STATE AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

PURPOSE: To protect life, property, and the environment in the event of a high explosive attack.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Pre-Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Disseminate information about potential high explosive attack scenarios and the various methods of attack. ·Assemble and disseminate intelligence about specific high explosive attack threats to Alaska. 	<p>DMVA/DHS&EM, DPS, FBI, ATF</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM, DMVA/ARNG, JTTF, US Marshal's Service</p>
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Designate an SECC Co-Manager. ·Designate a representative to the MAC Group. 	<p>DPS</p> <p>DMVA, DPS, DLAW, DHSS/DPH, DOA, DOT&PF, FBI, DHS/FEMA, US Attorney, ALCOM, USDA, DOI, USCG, USACE, USPS, ATF, TSA, ASHNHA, ARC, Affected Jurisdictions, Affected Companies/ Industries, Hospitals</p>

ARC-American Red Cross

ASHNHA- Alaska State Hospital and Nursing Home Association

DOA- Alaska Department of Administration

DOI-US Department of the Interior

DNR/DOF-Alaska Division of Forestry

USACE-US Army Corps of Engineers

USDA- US Department of Agriculture

HIGH EXPLOSIVE ATTACK

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Open departmental EOC's. ·Make recommendations to the MAC Group with regard to evacuations. ·Oversee and coordinate the medical and medical evacuation aspects of an attack. ·If necessary, coordinate casualty distribution among Alaska's hospitals and between Alaska and EMAC states. ·Make a recommendation to the MAC Group regarding DMAT's. ·Make a recommendation to the MAC Group regarding Heavy Urban Search and Rescue Teams. ·Be prepared to provide explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support as required. ·Be prepared to provide support to local jurisdictions statewide. ·Provide representatives to local Unified Commands and to local MAC Groups, as required. ·Prepare to provide site security 	<p>DPS, DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM, Affected Jurisdictions</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DHSS/DPH, DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM, Affected Jurisdictions.</p> <p>ALCOM, MOA, DPS, ATF</p> <p>DNR/DOF, DMVA/AKNG, DHSS/DPH, USPHS</p> <p>DPS</p> <p>DMVA, DPS, Affected Jurisdictions</p>

HOSTAGE TAKING/HIJACKING

MAJOR SUPPORTING STATE AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

PURPOSE: To prevent loss of life and property in the event of hostage taking or highjacking.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Pre-Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Disseminate information about potential hostage taking/hijacking scenarios ·Assemble and disseminate intelligence about specific hostage taking/hijacking threats to Alaska and provide it to JTTF for dissemination. 	<p>DOT&PF, DMVA/DHS&EM, DPS, DOT&PF, TSA, FAA, FBI</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM, DMVA/ARNG, JTTF, TSA, FAA</p>
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Designate a representative to the MAC Group. 	<p>DMVA, DPS, DLAW, DOT&PF, DHSS/DPH, FBI, DHS/FEMA, US Attorney, ALCOM, FAA, TSA, US Marshal's Service, ASHNHA, Affected Jurisdictions, Affected Businesses/Industri es, Hospitals</p>

ASHNHA - Alaska State Hospital and Nursing Home Association

DNR/DOF - Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry

TSA - US Transportation Security Administration

HOSTAGE TAKING/HIJACKING

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	·Open a department EOC.	DPS
	·Coordinate medical services, if necessary.	DHSS/DPH
	·Be prepared to provide support to local jurisdictions Statewide.	DPS, DMVA/AKNG, DNR/DOF
	·Provide representatives to local Unified Commands and to local MAC Groups, as required.	DPS
	·Prepare to provide site security.	DMVA, DPS, Affected Jurisdictions

INCENDIARY ATTACK

MAJOR SUPPORTING STATE AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

PURPOSE: To protect life, property, and the environment in the event of an incendiary attack.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Pre-Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Disseminate information about potential Incendiary attack scenarios and the various methods of attack. ·Assemble intelligence about specific incendiary attack threats to Alaska and provide it to the JTTF and DHS&EM for dissemination. ·Conduct surveillance activities to detect indicators of possible attacks. 	<p>DPS/DFP, DMVA/DHS&EM, DNR/DOF, FBI, ATF</p> <p>DPS/DFP/AST, DMVA/DHS&EM, DNR/DOF/DOP, DMVA/AKNG, USDA/USFS, JTTF, DOI/BLM/NPS</p> <p>DNR/DOF/DPOR, DOT&PF, DPS, DMVA/AKNG, JTTF, CAP, USDA/USFS, TSA, DOI/BLM/NPS</p>
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Designate an SECC Co-Manager. 	<p>DPS/DFP, DNR/DOF</p>

- ARC** - American Red Cross
- ASHNHA** - Alaska State Hospital and Nursing Home Association
- CAP** - Civil Air Patrol
- DNR/DOF** - Alaska Division of Forestry
- DNR/DPOR** - Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
- DOA** - Alaska Department of Administration
- DOI/BLM** - US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
- DOI/NPS** - US Department of Interior, National Park Service
- DPS/AST** - Alaska State Troopers
- DPS/DFP** - Alaska Division of Fire Prevention
- USDA/USFS** - US Dept. of Agriculture, US Forest Service

INCENDIARY ATTACK

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Designate a representative to the MAC Group. ·Open departmental EOCs. ·If necessary, coordinate casualty distribution among Alaska's hospitals and between Alaska and EMAC states. ·Make a recommendation for the MAC Group regarding DMATS. ·If necessary, coordinate support with the National Interagency Fire Coordination Center. ·If necessary, implement the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan. ·Provide technical support as required. 	<p>DMVA, DPS, DLAW, DHSS/DPH, DNR, DOA, DOT&PF, FBI, DHS/FEMA, US Attorney, ALCOM, USDA/USFS, DOI, USCG, ATF, ASHNHA, ARC, Affected Jurisdictions, Affected Businesses/ Industries, Native Corporations, Hospitals</p> <p>DPS, DNR, DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DHSS/DPH, DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DNR/DOF</p> <p>DNR/DOF, DOI/BLM, USDA/USFS</p> <p>ATF</p>

INCENDIARY ATTACK

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Make a recommendation to the MAC Group with regard to evacuations. ·Be prepared to provide support to local jurisdictions statewide. ·Provide representatives to local Unified Commands and to local MAC Groups, as required. ·Prepare to provide site security 	<p>DNR/DOF, DPS/ DFP, DMVA/DHS&EM, DOI/BLM, USDA/USFS, Affected Jurisdictions</p> <p>DMVA, DNR/DOF, DPS/DFP, DHSS/DPH, DOI/BLM, USDA/USFS</p> <p>DNR/DOF, DPS, DOI/BLM, USDA/USFS</p> <p>DMVA, DPS, Affected Jurisdictions</p>

NUCLEAR ATTACK

MAJOR SUPPORTING STATE AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERAN'S AFFAIRS

PURPOSE: To protect life, property, and the environment in the event of nuclear attack.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Pre-Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Assemble intelligence about specific nuclear attack threats to Alaska and disseminate it through the JTTF and DHS&EM. 	<p>DMVA/AKNG, DMVA/DHS&EM, ALCOM, JTTF, FBI</p>
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Designate, an SECC Co-manager, and SECC Intelligence and Logistics Section deputies. ·Designate a representative to the MAC Group. 	<p>DMVA/AKNG</p> <p>DMVA, DPS, DLAW, DHSS/DPH, DOT&PF, DEED, DOA, DEC, FBI, DHS/FEMA, US Attorney, EPA, USACE, ALCOM, TSA, ASHNHA, ARC, Affected Jurisdictions, Affected Businesses/Industri es, Native Corporations, Hospitals</p>

ARC- American Red Cross
ASHNHA- Alaska State Hospital and Nursing Home Association
CAP- Civil Air Patrol
DEED- Alaska Department of Education and Early Development
DNR/DOF- Alaska Division of Forestry
DOA- Alaska Department of Administration
EPA- Environmental Protection Agency
FNSB- Fairbanks North Star Borough
MOA- Municipality of Anchorage
USACE- US Army Corps of Engineers

NUCLEAR ATTACK

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Provide Attack Warning. ·Activate departmental EOCs. ·Make recommendations to the MAC Group with regard to quarantine and evacuations. ·Report radiological detection/monitoring in accordance with SECC instructions and Annex J to the Unified Plan. ·If necessary, coordinate casualty distribution among Alaska's hospitals and between Alaska and EMAC states. ·Make a recommendation to the MAC Group regarding DMATs. ·Be prepared to provide support to local jurisdictions Statewide. ·Provide representatives to local Unified Commands and to local MAC Groups, as required. ·Prepare to provide site security. ·Develop a plan for handling contaminated human remains. 	<p>NAWAS</p> <p>AKNG, DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DEC, DHSS/DPH, DMVA/DHS&EM, EPA, Affected Jurisdictions</p> <p>DOT&PF, ARRC, DEC, Local Jurisdictions, CAP</p> <p>DHSS/DPH, DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DMVA/AKNG, DNR/DOF, DHSS/DPH, MOA, FNSB, EPA, ALCOM</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DMVA, DPS, Affected Jurisdictions</p> <p>DHSS/DPH, DEC, DMVA/DHS&EM</p>

RADIOLOGICAL ATTACK

MAJOR SUPPORTING STATE AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERAN'S AFFAIRS

PURPOSE: To protect life, property and the environment in the event of an attack or an incident involving harmful radiation.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Pre-Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Disseminate information about potential radiological attack scenarios and about the radiological sources that can be used in an attack. ·Assemble intelligence about specific radiological threats to Alaska and provide it to the JTTF and DHS&EM for dissemination. ·Conduct surveillance activities to detect indications of possible attacks. 	<p>DMVA/DHS&EM, DHSS/DPH, ATF, FBI</p> <p>DHSS/DPH, DMVA/DHS&EM,</p> <p>DMVA/ARNG, JTTF, DEC, DHSS/DPH, USPS, ATF</p>
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Designate an SECC Co-manager. ·Designate a representative to the MAC Group. 	<p>DEC</p> <p>DMVA, DPS, DLAW, DEC, DHSS/DPH, DOA, DEED, DOT&PF, FBI, DHS/FEMA, US Attorney, CDC, EPA, ALCOM, USPHS, USPS, ATF, TSA, ASHHA, ARC, Affected Jurisdictions, Affected Businesses/Industries, Native Corporations, Hospitals</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Develop a radiological response plan to be implemented by State agencies and the SECC. 	<p>DEC, DMVA/DHS&EM</p>

RADIOLOGICAL ATTACK

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Activate departmental EOCs ·Make recommendations to the MAC Group, with regard to quarantines, evacuations and airport closures. ·Report radiological detection/monitoring results in accordance with SECC instructions and Annex J to the Unified Plan. ·Coordinate with Federal DOE or EPA for off-site radiological monitoring and assessment. ·Assess the impact of the effects of the radiological attack/accident on the health of the population in the affected area. ·Determine the standards for maximum radiation exposure for first responders. 	<p>DEC, DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DEC, DHSS/DPH, DMVA/DHS&EM, DOT&PF, FAA, Affected Jurisdictions</p> <p>DEC, Local Jurisdictions, ARRC, CAP, EPA</p> <p>DEC</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DOL, EPA</p>

- ARC-** American Red Cross
- ASHNHA-** Alaska State Hospital and Nursing Home Association
- CAP-** Civil Air Patrol
- DEED-** Alaska Department of Education and Early Development
- DNR/DOF-** Alaska Division of Forestry
- DOA-** Alaska Department of Administration
- EPA-** Environmental Protection Agency
- FNSB-** Fairbanks North Star Borough
- MOA-** Municipality of Anchorage
- USACE-** US Army Corps of Engineers

RADIOLOGICAL ATTACK

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Coordinate with local officials for determining the most appropriate protective measures (evacuation or sheltering) and, if necessary, coordinate with other agencies for implementation of measures. ·Assist local governments to ensure that decontamination and disposal of radiological wastes are accomplished in a manner that ensures protection of human life, property, wildlife and the environment. ·If necessary, coordinate casualty distribution among Alaska's hospitals and between Alaska and EMAC states. ·Make a recommendation to the MAC Group regarding DMAT's. ·Be prepared to support local jurisdictions statewide. ·Provide representatives to local Unified Commands and to local MAC Groups, as required. ·Prepare to provide site security. ·Develop a plan for handling contaminated human remains. 	<p>DMVA/DHS&EM, DEC, EPA</p> <p>DEC, EPA, DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DHSS/DPH, DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DHSS/DPH</p> <p>DMVA/AKNG, DMVA/CST, DHSS/DPH, MOA, FNSB, EPA, DNR/DOF</p> <p>DEC, DPS</p> <p>DMVA, DPS, Affected Jurisdictions</p> <p>DHSS/DPH, DEC, DMVA/DHS&EM</p>

Appendix 1
Homeland Security Threat Procedures to Annex A Terrorism



State of Alaska Homeland Security Threat Procedures

Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

1. **The State of Alaska Homeland Security Threat Procedures.** The State of Alaska Homeland Security Threat Procedures is the collection of measures required of all State of Alaska Departments at each of the various levels of the Homeland Security Advisory System. The procedures seek to deter or blunt terrorist acts against the State of Alaska by providing a list of protective measures for State assets. Many of the procedures outlined in this document are required for facilities with moderate risk while all of the procedures, unless designated “optional”, are required for critical and high-threat state assets. They are recommended practices for local government agencies and private entities. Federal assets are governed by federal regulations.

2. **Security Plans.** Each Department, Division or Agency (hereafter referred to as Department) within the State of Alaska must develop a plan unique and specific to their security needs. Each Department has a distinctive set of assets that only they can determine the best methods to protect. For example, the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT/PF) is responsible for the Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS); an asset with security concerns unlike any other. Each Department should begin their planning process by assessing all of their assets to determine which are critical to maintaining operations within the state or those that should be considered high-threat (i.e. facilities with symbolic or historic value or facilities with high concentrations of employees or customers). Other, less threatened, assets should have protective measures applied based on their assessed threat or vulnerability. The Appendix outlines the protection measures required at each of the Threat Levels. These requirements should serve as the base of each Department’s plan. Agencies located within leased facilities or multiple occupancy faculties should implement actions appropriate for their area of interest and negotiate with owners and other tenants to implement security measures cooperatively.

3. **Costs.** While this plan attempts to provide security measures that are low- or no-cost, many of the measures required, including the Department’s Security Plan; may require additional funding not already in the Department’s budget. Each Department should begin planning and budgeting for these requirements so that they can be implemented when necessary. This document makes every effort to minimize costs or to limit the most costly solutions to the highest risk levels. Departments are not required to implement every requirement immediately but are required to plan for and request funds for these requirements so that they can be implemented within a reasonable time frame.

4. **The Homeland Security Advisory System.** The Homeland Security Advisory System was designed in 2002 by the White House Office of Homeland Security, later the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), to clearly communicate to government agencies and the public the risk of terrorist attack to the Nation.



The State of Alaska has adopted the same advisory system to communicate the threat within the state. The system may be applied in a general manner or in a more specific way towards a specific geographic area or industry. The system consists of five color coded levels representing increasing levels of risk:

- a. Green – Low: This condition is declared when there is a low risk of terrorist attacks.
 - b. Blue – Guarded: This condition is declared when there is a general risk of terrorist attacks.
 - c. Yellow – Elevated: An Elevated Condition is declared when there is a significant risk of terrorist attacks.
 - d. Orange – High: A High Condition is declared when there is a high risk of terrorist attacks.
 - e. Red – Severe: A Severe Condition reflects a severe risk of terrorist attacks. Under most circumstances, the Protective Measures for a Severe Condition are not intended to be sustained for substantial periods of time.
5. **Threat.** The State of Alaska is threatened by both international and domestic terrorist organizations. Many of the State's assets are of international interest and their disruption would adversely affect the business and economy of the world. Alaska's geographic position in the world makes it an important player in international travel and trade and, therefore, an inviting target. Radical domestic groups are perhaps a more immediate threat to the State. Many environmental and special interest groups are opposed to the kind of economic and resource development that the state is currently cultivating. Their violent methods include arson and vandalism.
6. **Additional Guidance.** The Division of Homeland Security, located within the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA), is the single, statewide focal point for coordinating the State's efforts to prevent terrorist attacks, reduce Alaska's vulnerability to terrorism, minimize the loss of life or damage to critical infrastructure, and recover from attacks if they occur. The procedures within this document were developed by the Division of Homeland Security with the support of other Departments. The Division of Homeland Security is available to assist Departments within the State government, as well as local governments, businesses and individuals. The Division of Homeland Security is developing a template to assist agencies to conduct vulnerability assessments. This template will be provided to planners within each Department and it will be posted on the Division's web site. Many of the Division of Homeland Security's other resources are also located on its web site at www.ak-prepared.com/homelandsecurity/.

Appendix

Homeland Security Threat Procedures

Green – Low

Required –

- Announce “Threat Condition Green” to all employees.
- Provide disaster training to employees. Include information about Operational Security, Information Security and suspicion of packages.
- Prepare identification credentials for employees.
- Assemble and pre-position organizational disaster kits and first aid kits.
- Develop a notification and recall plan for communicating with employees. Review the plan for accuracy periodically.
- Develop and implement plans and procedures for the physical security of facilities. Consider the following:
 - Intrusion detection
 - Surveillance – remote and manned
 - Secure entry procedures
 - Security guards
 - Restricted parking and loading zones
- Develop plans and procedures to protect computer systems.
- Develop bomb threat procedures for facilities.
- Develop plans for each facility to evacuate and shelter-in-place as well as directions for shutting down utilities.
- Prepare an inventory of all master keys for facilities.
- Establish back-up inventories to continue operations should supply be interrupted.

Optional –

- Ensure employee immunizations are kept up-to-date.
- Plan and conduct exercises to reinforce training and to test plans.
- Establish a “Safe Room” within the facility for sheltering-in-place. A “Safe Room” is a protected place to gather every employee in the event of a threat or disaster. Preposition organizational disaster kit and first aid kit in “Safe Room”.

Homeland Security Threat Procedures

Blue – Guarded

Required –

- Continue all procedures from Threat Condition Green.
- Obtain intelligence briefing from the Alaska Division of Homeland Security or internal sources.
- Announce “Threat Condition Blue” to all employees and provide them relevant information from the intelligence briefing.
- Provide disaster planning information to families of employees.
- Identify resources to augment security staff. Ensure that resources are positively committed without conflicting assignments.
- Lock unoccupied rooms, buildings and vehicles.

Homeland Security Threat Procedures

Yellow – Elevated

Required –

- Continue all procedures from previous Threat Conditions.
- Obtain intelligence briefing from the Alaska Division of Homeland Security or internal sources.
- Announce “Threat Condition Yellow” to all employees and provide them relevant information from the intelligence briefing.
- Lock exterior doors to facilities. Use a single entry for visitors but employees may enter any door if they are assigned a key.
- Conduct random surveillance of facilities to include roof areas.
- Brief Public Information Officers of actions taken and reasons for actions.
- Strictly enforce “No Parking” and fire lane rules.

Optional –

- Employ physical security measures i.e. intrusion detection systems.
- Contact voluntary organizations that you maintain a close working relationship with to determine how they can provide assistance in case of an emergency.

Homeland Security Threat Procedures

Orange – High

Required for Moderately Threatened Facilities –

- Continue all procedures from previous Threat Conditions.
- Obtain intelligence briefing from the Alaska Division of Homeland Security or internal sources.
- Announce “Threat Condition Orange” to all employees and provide them relevant information from the intelligence briefing.
- Monitor radio and television news, situation reports and local advisories.
- Increase frequency of random surveillance.
- Instruct employees working alone at remote locations to check in on a periodic basis.
- Provide a weekly threat update briefing to management.
- Coordinate release of information through the Governor’s Press Secretary.
- Implement “Rumor Control” program through the Public Information Officer.
- Designate a senior member of management (commissioner or representative) to be on-call and immediately available. Maintain an updated contact list with the State Emergency Coordination Center.

Required for Critical and High-Threat Facilities -

- Threat Condition Orange procedures outlined above.
- Restrict facility access to a single point-of-entry. Conduct 100% identification checks. Verify all deliveries.
- Have all employees display identification credentials while within the facility.
- Issue visitors passes.
- Relocate trash containers, dumpsters and mail boxes in close proximity to facilities. Lock those that cannot be moved.
- Discontinue use of loading zones near buildings.
- Restrict parking within 50 feet of facilities.
- Restrict parking within 300 feet of all passenger loading facilities (rail, air, marine).

Optional –

- Prepare to execute contingency procedures i.e. moving to alternate facilities.
- Conduct periodic safety and security checks of all facilities.

Homeland Security Threat Procedures

Red – Severe

Required for Moderately Threatened Facilities –

- Continue all procedures from previous Threat Conditions.
- Obtain intelligence briefing from the Alaska Division of Homeland Security or internal sources.
- Announce “Threat Condition Red” to all employees and provide them relevant information from the intelligence briefing.
- Provide security for personnel dispatched to repair or restore damaged facilities and systems.
- Provide daily threat update briefing to management.

Required for Critical and High-Threat Facilities -

- Threat Condition Red procedures outlined above.
- Require escorts for all visitors.
- Inspect all hand carry items brought into facilities.
- Inspect all delivery vehicles *before* they approach facilities.
- Suspend public tours of facilities.

Optional –

- Close non-essential facilities.
- Release non-essential personnel.
- Place essential personnel “on-call”.
- Cancel employee travel and leave for selected personnel.
- Implement off-site mail processing.

ANNEX B

SECC PREPAREDNESS LEVELS

General

Current preparedness level will be identified on Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHS&EM) Situation Updates. The SECC Manager will monitor the statewide situation and recommend the appropriate preparedness level each day. The decision to go to Level 3 or above normally requires consultation with the Division Management Team or Division Director. The parameters identified in each level are to be used as general guidance. Criteria used for establishing the preparedness levels may include:

- Actual or forecasted weather events that may cause significant impacts to people and their property throughout the State.
- Occurring or forecasted geologic events that can cause impacts to people, property and transportation systems. (Normally these will be volcanic eruptions or increases in seismicity which are precursors to volcanic eruptions. Earthquakes could change preparedness levels, however that will normally occur after the event.)
- Wildland fire activity throughout the State which impacts DHS&EM response capabilities (Normally, Alaska Interagency Fire Coordination Center [AIFCC] advanced preparedness levels do not directly impact the DHS&EM levels.)
- Availability of emergency response and recovery resources statewide, both people and equipment. (Normally, DHS&EM will first turn to the Alaska State Defense Force and the Division of Forestry for augmentation in the SECC and for field

teams. DMVA Communications Teams may also be considered.)

- Significant events occurring in the communities that may impact their response capabilities (Could be power system failures, water and sewer system problems, large fires, etc.)
- State of Alaska Homeland Security Threat Levels.

Preparedness Level Descriptions

Level 1 indicates routine operations. Occurring and forecasted events present little, if any threat. SECC conducts normal activities. This includes evaluating the situation, publishing the Daily Situation Report and conducting the Daily Director's Brief. Events are being managed successfully by the appropriate agency with no requirement for additional support.

Level 2 indicates a heightened sense of awareness. Occurring or forecasted events include a potential or present threat. [Examples: weather or river watch/warning, multiple fire ignitions, extended search and rescue, or a law enforcement action.] Events exceed the routine, but responsible offices are able to manage with additional support from commonly used sources. DHS&EM may field reconnaissance teams. SECC may mobilize additional staff. SECC continues to evaluate the situation, publish Daily Situation Report and conduct Daily Director's Brief. Unless activated to fill an SECC position, routine DHS&EM staff remains in place.

Level 3 indicates an actual event occurred or may be imminent. [Examples: river flooding disrupts public transportation, extended search and rescue requires interagency support, a wildland fire requires evacuation

and shelter planning or the State Homeland Security Threat Level is raised.] A local emergency operations center may be activated, a local disaster may be declared, or DHS&EM may send out an incident management team to react to a local crisis. Any situation clearly beyond a local community's capability to respond will prompt elevation of SECC operations to this level. SECC is staffed and open extended hours to satisfy event requirements. DHS&EM staffing is adjusted as needed by recall of personnel on routine annual leave and travel status. DHS&EM may require augmentation from other agencies, both for field teams and in the SECC. Daily Situation Reporting and Briefing requirements continue. Additional information reporting requirements may be necessary to keep government(s) apprised of situation(s). The Disaster Policy Cabinet and a MAC Group may be activated.

Level 4 operations occur in response to a major life threatening or property damaging event. [Examples: a river flood, sea storm surge or tsunami displaces residents and damages structures, an extended search and rescue operation is conducted to find multiple victims, or a wildland fire requires evacuation and sheltering of residents.] Event exceeds agency or local emergency management capability and requires significant mobilization of statewide emergency resources from agencies in multiple levels of government. Disaster Policy Cabinet (DPC) is activated and meets to review the situation. A MAC Group is usually formed to ensure interagency cooperation and coordination and meets regularly. Usually a State disaster declaration is in effect or has been recommended to the Governor. DHS&EM is fully involved in support and coordination of event(s). Augmented SECC operates 24 hours per day. DHS&EM staffing is

adjusted by recall of personnel on routine annual leave and travel status. Incident Management Team(s) are likely mobilized. DHS&EM may require augmentation from other agencies, both for field teams and in the SECC. Information reporting is augmented to keep Governor's office and DPC fully apprised of situation progress. FEMA Region 10 is notified of the situation.

Level 5 operations occur in the event of a major loss of life, considerable property or environmental damage, or a significant threat thereof. [Examples: major earthquake or tsunami in a populated area, widespread flooding displaces and damages entire communities, terrorism attack with multiple victims and high probable loss of life, or a wildland fire burns through one or more communities.] Event exceeds statewide capability and requires significant mobilization of Federal and other resources from outside Alaska. SECC operates 24 hours per day. DHS&EM is fully involved in support and coordination of event(s) and staffing is adjusted by recall of personnel on annual leave and travel status and augmented by activation of other agency personnel. A Federal disaster declaration is in effect or has been requested by the Governor. Incident Management Team(s) are mobilized. DPC is activated and meets routinely for review of the situation. A MAC Group is activated and meets to develop and disseminate policy and priorities governing the conduct of response operations. Information reporting is augmented to keep Governor's office and DPC fully apprised of situation progress.

ANNEX C EVACUATION

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to specify how the State will respond to emergency situations requiring the evacuation of people.

SITUATION

In emergency situations such as ash falls, avalanches, energy shortages, wildland fires, floods, hazardous material releases, landslides and tsunamis, local officials may be able to warn and evacuate the population at risk before the event occurs. However, in some instances, the event will occur so rapidly there will be little or no time for warning and those affected will have to evacuate after the event strikes. In the case of events such as an earthquake or

transportation accident there will almost never be time for early warning.

Although a large portion of Alaska's population lives in communities along the road system, a significant portion of the population lives in communities accessible only by air and/or water.

Approximately two-thirds of Alaska's communities lie in the unorganized borough where there is no level of government between the community and the State.

ASSUMPTIONS

Because local officials have to make evacuation decisions quickly, in most situations they will make the decisions in the absence of either a local or a State disaster declaration.

Evacuation from communities along the road system will be accomplished by using a combination of privately owned vehicles and public ground transportation, according to the local

emergency operations plan (EOP) or other local procedures.

Evacuation from communities off the road system must be accomplished using aircraft, boats, etc., according to the local EOP or other community procedures.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The decision to evacuate a community or part of a community will be made by the local official authorized by ordinance, charter or other authority to make such a decision. In the case of communities that must rely on external transportation resources for evacuation, local officials will normally consult with appropriate State and Federal officials (for example, DEC, DMVA/DHS&EM, DNR, DPS, SECC, ALCOM, DOI) as part of the decision making process. In communities without a functioning local government, an evacuation decision may be made by the appropriate State agency.

Where necessary, authorities may make a decision to evacuate, whether or not there is a State or local disaster declaration.

Once local officials, in consultation with State agencies, make the decision to evacuate, and if local resources are inadequate, local officials may request assistance from the SECC. The SECC will coordinate the acquisition of external resources required to effect the evacuation and coordinate their use with the local Incident Management Team.

In wildland fire events (where DNR is the lead State agency) or in oil spill or hazardous substance release events (where DEC is the lead State agency), in which evacuation may be required, DMVA/DHS&EM will provide personnel to staff an evacuation branch that will work under the Operations Section of the Incident Management Team already established to respond to the event. The branch will coordinate evacuation operations with local officials and in accordance with this ERP, the State of Alaska Field Guide to

Evacuation Planning and Implementation, the local EOP and the overall Incident Action Plan.

Incident Action Plans involving evacuation will address, as appropriate, the topics of evacuating special populations, (e.g., the elderly, disabled, ill, hospitalized, non-English speaking, etc.), evacuating pets and livestock, and securing the evacuated areas.

In general it is not the intent of the State to forcibly evacuate persons who refuse to leave the affected area. However, under some circumstances it may be necessary to remove individuals who refuse to evacuate. This is a law enforcement matter and in the absence of local law enforcement officers, will be handled by the Alaska State Troopers.

As stated in AS 26.23.050(a), it is State policy that State funds will always be available to meet disaster emergencies. Therefore DMVA/DHS&EM will coordinate the portion of State and/or Federal agency reimbursement for evacuation assistance that exceeds local capability, with the DPC, in the form of either a State Disaster Declaration or an Administrative Order.

EVACUATION

LEAD STATE AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

PURPOSE: To protect life and property when evacuation is necessary during disaster emergencies.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Evaluate the situation, order and/or direct the necessary evacuation and disseminate evacuation instructions. ·Heed evacuation directives and follow instructions. ·Coordinate the acquisition and deployment of transportation and communications resources that are not locally available. ·If required, deploy an Initial Assessment Team and/or Communications Team to evaluate the situation and support local authorities. ·Coordinate evacuation planning and procedures with the State agencies responsible for the disaster emergency (if not DMVA/DHS&EM) and with local officials. ·Be prepared to provide transportation assets as required. 	<p>Local Officials, DMVA/DHS&EM, DNR, DEC, DPS</p> <p>Heads of Households and Individuals</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DFG, DMVA/AKNG, DNR/DOF, DOT&PF, DEED</p>

EVACUATION

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Establish emergency shelters and provide mass care services. ·Coordinate public safety support to local government to include route security, traffic control and law enforcement. ·Assist local government and/or State agencies in coordinating the security of evacuated areas. ·Provide assistance and technical advice with regard to evacuating and caring for pets and livestock. ·Coordinate information on status of victims. ·Provide disaster emergency information to evacuees and victims in impacted area(s). ·Keep the Governor's Office and the DPC informed of any decision to evacuate. ·Provide assistance and technical advice with regard to evacuating special needs groups. 	<p>ARC, DMVA/AKNG</p> <p>DPS, DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DPS, DMVA, DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DEC (State Veterinarian)</p> <p>ARC, Local Officials, DMVA/DHS&EM, DHSS/DPH</p> <p>Local Officials, SECC. PIO</p> <p>DMVA/DHS&EM</p> <p>DHSS/DPH, ARC, DMVA/DHS&EM</p>

ANNEX D

HIGH-CAPACITY PASSENGER VESSELS

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to specify how the State will respond to emergency situations involving High-Capacity Passenger Vessels.

SITUATION

Each year approximately 650 cruise ship voyages visit communities in Southeast and Southcentral Alaska. Two thirds of Alaska's 1.5 million visitors arrive via high-capacity vessels (almost 1 million people annually), and almost 80% of those arrive via cruise ships (770,000 people).

At any given time during the summer cruise ship season there may be up to 30 large cruise ships off the coast of Alaska, or docked in Alaskan ports, with an average of 2,300 passengers and crew on each (plus the additional loads on Alaska ferries which had 2,150 sailings in 2002). This amounts to a large population that could suddenly, through accident or act of terrorism, be

dependent upon services of local port communities for support. It would almost certainly overwhelm local emergency services and would require State support to successfully save lives and alleviate suffering. Fire, collision, rough weather and mechanical failure can all cause potentially disastrous situations for High-Capacity Passenger Vessels. In addition, because these vessels carry such large numbers of passengers concentrated in relatively small and very isolated spaces, they could be selected by terrorists for attack using a variety of methods. These methods could include bioterrorism, chemical attack, high explosive attack, hijacking and incendiary attacks.

ASSUMPTIONS

Regardless of the cause, location, or severity of the emergency, one or more local jurisdictions will be affected.

PLANNING NOTES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Local jurisdictions visited by High-Capacity Passenger Vessels, or along their routes, should plan for emergencies generated by an attack or accident on a nearby vessel.

Planning should include providing support while the vessel is at sea and while the vessel is docked. The most likely scenario is a large influx of people with no personal possessions, many of whom may be elderly and some of whom may not speak English.

Regardless of the cause of the emergency, the US Coast Guard (USCG) is, initially, the Lead Federal Agency (LFA), in accordance with the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002. In the event of a terrorist attack, the role of LFA will transition to the FBI.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

With regard to terrorist threats, the USCG issues Maritime Security (MARSEC) Levels. MARSEC Levels are used for the same purpose as the Federal Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS) Threat Levels, but they are specific to USCG regulated vessels and facilities. In general, MARSEC Level 1 equates to HSAS Threat Levels Green, Blue, and Yellow, MARSEC Level 2 equates to HSAS Threat Level Orange and MARSEC Level 3 equates to HSAS Threat Level Red. However, although there is some correlation between the MARSEC levels and the HSAS Threat Levels, changes in levels are issued independently of one another. For example, it is possible for the HSAS Threat Level to be at Yellow while the MARSEC Level is at 2 (roughly equivalent to HSAS Threat Level Orange).

As indicated in the Planning Notes for Local Governments paragraph, the USCG is initially the LFA for emergencies involving High-Capacity Passenger Vessels. In fact it is the lead agency among all governmental organizations, local, State and Federal. And, in terms of practicability, especially when these vessels are at sea, USCG is the only governmental agency with the requisite resources and training to affect a meaningful response.

Reports about vessels in distress will initially come to the USCG Command Center from the vessel's captain, from the vessel's owner or agent, or from other vessels in the area. Decisions about the vessel in distress will initially be made by the vessel's captain, in consultation with the USCG.

If terrorist activity is suspected, the USCG Command Center will notify the FBI immediately. Again, at least initially, decisions about the vessel in distress will initially be made by the vessel's captain in consultation with the USCG. The USCG Command Center staff informs the SECC, as soon as practical, about the event.

If there are large numbers of casualties, the Coast Guard may request SECC support. Likewise if the Coast Guard anticipates off-loading passengers in one or more communities, it could ask for SECC assistance in coordinating with local jurisdictions and the Red Cross. Local

jurisdictions potentially affected by the emergency may, if necessary, request support from the SECC. The SECC will coordinate the acquisition of external resources required to support the influx of large numbers of people and/or casualties. The SECC can provide liaison personnel to the USCG Command Center to assist in coordinating with local EOCs. The SECC can also provide personnel to assist local IMTs in coordinating the receipt, sheltering and relocation of passengers from affected vessels.

The Coast Guard determines the feasibility (and composition) of deploying an advance team ("away team") to the vessel while it is still at sea. In the case of suspected terrorist attack, or actual attack, the USCG transitions the LFA role to the FBI when the FBI is positioned to accept the hand off.

The Commander, 17th Coast Guard District and the Commissioner DMVA decide when and where to convene the MAC Group.

If a distressed vessel docks in a community or if the event that triggers the emergency happens while the vessel is in dock, the local jurisdiction will be much more involved in supporting response activities than it would be if the vessel were at sea.

In fact, when the vessel is in dock, the USCG transitions responsibility for the vessel and passengers to the vessel's captain and agent. They then coordinate with the local jurisdictions for emergency support from the SECC.

In addition to the sheltering and mass care emergency functions; the fire fighting, law enforcement, public works, health and medical and public information functions would also be fully committed, especially in the event of a terrorist attack. In this kind of situation, the SECC would almost certainly provide an IMT to support the affected jurisdictions.

In the event of a terrorist attack, however, the FBI, as the LFA, retains control of the situation until such time as Crisis Management activities are completed.

HIGH-CAPACITY PASSENGER VESSELS

PRIMARY FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY: DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

PURPOSE: To protect life, property, and the environment in the event of an emergency involving High-Capacity Passenger Vessels.

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Pre-Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Assemble and disseminate intelligence about specific threats (terrorist, technological or natural) to high-capacity passenger vessels in Alaskan waters. ·Issue changes in the Maritime Security Level (MARSEC) to regulated vessels and facilities, and notify the SECC. ·Designate a representative to the MAC Group. ·Determine the need for deploying an “away team” to the vessel. 	<p>FBI, JTTF, USCG, DHS, DOT&PF, Cruise Lines, DHS&EM</p> <p>USCG, DOT&PF</p> <p>DMVA, DPS, DLA, DOT&PF, DHSS/DPH, DEC, FBI, DHS/FEMA, US Attorney, ALCOM, TSA, US Marshal’s Service, ICE, ASHNA, Affected Jurisdictions, Cruise Lines, ARC</p> <p>USCG, DEC, Cruise Line</p>

ICE – Immigration and Customs Enforcement

DOT&PF/AMHS – Alaska Marine Highway System.

HIGH-CAPACITY PASSENGER VESSELS

(Cont'd)

	RESPONSIBILITY/TASK	TASK ORG
Disaster Emergency	·Make recommendations to the MAC Group on whether or not to dock a distressed vessel.	USCG, DOT&PF
	·Open a departmental EOC.	DOT&PF
	·Provide for security of the vessel's movement to safe anchorage and safety of passengers.	USCG, Cruise Line, DOT&PF/AMHS
	·Provide for a security zone, if required.	USCG
	·Request a maritime SWAT Team if necessary.	FBI
	·Provide EOD support if requested.	ATF
	·If necessary, activate the Unified Plan, and appropriate Sub-area Plan.	USCG, EPA, DEC, Responsible Party
	·Provide for security of the vessel and safety of the passengers when the vessel is in dock.	Cruise Line, Affected Jurisdictions, DMVA, DPS, DOT&PF,
·Coordinate medical evacuation of passengers off the vessel.	Cruise Line, USCG, DHSS/DPH, Affected Jurisdiction	

ANNEX E

POST DISASTER DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (PDDA)

The State of Alaska has adopted the Applied Technology Council's (ATC) Post-Earthquake Safety Evaluation of Buildings (ATC 20), as modified for use in the State of Alaska, and referred to as the Post-Disaster Damage Assessment (PDDA) Program. The PDDA Program is the method for performing damage assessments of buildings/facilities and for their subsequent placarding for State responses to disasters in the unorganized borough, and/or throughout the State following a disaster declaration by the Governor. The State of Alaska encourages the use of the PDDA program and the associated placarding system by other local jurisdictions and Federal agencies.

The PDDA Program includes specific placards to be posted on each building/facility inspected by a qualified Damage Assessment Evaluator. Official copies of the placards (and associated documentation) are available from Municipality of Anchorage PDDA Program Manager or other qualified local government PDDA Program Managers. The three official placards are:

1. GREEN – “Inspected, Lawful Occupancy Permitted”. This is a green colored placard, which shall be posted at the front entrance to a building/facility where no apparent structural damage has been found. Continued use or occupancy of the building/facility must comply with pre-event building, zoning and other codes/regulations. Use and occupancy of the building/facility shall be controlled by the building/facility owner or agent.
2. YELLOW – “Restricted Use”. This is a yellow colored placard which shall be posted at all keyed entrances to a building/facility where the structural and/or the non-structural damage warrants restricting entry, occupancy, or use by the occupants or the public. Restrictions shall be listed on the placard. Restrictions shall be controlled by the building/facility owner or agent.
3. RED – “Unsafe”. This is a red colored placard which shall be posted on all keyed entrances to a building/facility in which damage poses an immediate risk associated with entry, use or occupancy. Buildings/facilities posted with this placard shall not be entered under any circumstances except as authorized in writing by the authority having jurisdiction or in the case of authorized firefighting and/or search and rescue activities. This placard shall not be used or considered as a demolition order for the building/facility.

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ANNEX F ACRONYMS

AEIC	Alaska Earthquake Information Center
AERT	Alaska Emergency Response Team
AICC	Alaska Interagency Coordination Center
AKNG	Alaska National Guard
AKVOAD	Alaska Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
ALCOM	Alaskan Command
AO	Administrative Order
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
ARRC	Alaska Railroad Corporation
AS	Alaska Statute
ASHNHA	Alaska State Hospital and Nursing Home Association
ATC	Applied Technology Council
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
AVO	Alaska Volcano Observatory
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CDC	US Centers for Disease Control
COOP	Continuity of Operations Planning
DCCED	Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development
DCCED/AEA	Alaska Energy Authority
DCCED/AIDEA	Alaska Industrial and Development Export Authority
DEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
DEC/SPAR	Alaska Division of Spill Prevention and Response
DEC/VSW	Alaska Division of Facility Construction & Operation/Village Safe Water Program
DEED	Alaska Department of Education and Early Development
DFG	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
DHS	US Department of Homeland Security
DHSS	Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
DHSS/DBH	Alaska Division of Behavioral Health
DHSS/DPH	Alaska Division of Public Health
DLAW	Alaska Department of Law
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMVA	Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
DMVA/AKNG	Alaska National Guard
DMVA/ARNG	Alaska Army National Guard
DMVA/ASDF	Alaska State Defense Force
DMVA/CST	Civil Support Team
DMVA/DHS&EM	Alaska Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management
DNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
DNR/DOAg	Alaska Division of Agriculture
DNR/DOF	Alaska Division of Forestry
DNR/DORP	Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

DOA	Alaska Department of Administration
DOA/ITG	Alaska Information Technology Group
DOC	Alaska Department of Corrections
DOI	US Department of the Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOI/BLM	Bureau of Land Management
DOI/NPS	National Park Service
DOL	Alaska Department of Labor
DOR	Alaska Department of Revenue
DOT&PF	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
DPC	Disaster Policy Cabinet
DPS	Alaska Department of Public Safety
DPS/AST	Alaska State Troopers
DPS/DFP	Alaska Division of Fire Protection
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	Explosive Ordinance Demolition
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ERT-A	Emergency Response Team – Advance Element
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FC	Functional Coordinator
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FLO	Federal Liaison Officer
FNSB	Fairbanks North Star Borough
FREPP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
GAR	Governors Authorized Representative
HAN	Health Alert Network
HSAS	Homeland Security Advisory System
HSEC	Homeland Security Executive Cabinet
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IAP	Incident Action Plan
ICE	Immigration and Customs Enforcement
ICS	Incident Command System
IHP	Individuals and Households Program
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JOC	Joint Operations Center

JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LFA	Lead Federal Agency
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination
MARSEC	Maritime Security
MOA	Municipality of Anchorage
NAWAS	National Warning System
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRCS	National Resource Conservation Service
NRP	National Response Plan
NWS	National Weather Service
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PDDA	Post Disaster Damage Assessment
PFO	Principal Federal Official
PIO	Public Information Officer
POMSO	Plans, Operations, and Military Support Officer
SAC	Special Agent in Charge (FBI)
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SECC	State Emergency Coordination Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SHMP	State Hazard Mitigation Plan
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
TC	Task Coordinator
TSA	Transportation Security Administration
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
USCG	US Coast Guard
USDA	US Department of Agriculture
USDA/USFS	US Forest Service
USDHS	US Department of Homeland Security
USDOI	US Department of Interior
USPHS	US Public Health Service
USPS	US Postal Service
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
WC&ATWC	West Coast & Alaska Tsunami Warning Center
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

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ANNEX G GLOSSARY

Agroterrorism	The use of biological (to include toxins), chemical, or radiological agents against some component of agriculture in such a way as to adversely impact the agriculture industry, or any segment thereof, the economy, or the consuming public.
Alaska Emergency Response Team (AERT)	The Federal Liaison Officer, Deputy Federal Liaison Officers, and the designated Federal personnel from each of the ESF groups who provide immediate response to support the State of Alaska. These are personnel from Federal offices in the State.
Applicant Briefing	See Public Officials Briefing
Assassination	To murder by sudden or secret attack, usually for impersonal reasons.
Attack	Means any attack or series of attacks by an enemy of the U.S. causing or which may cause substantial damage or injury to civilian property or persons in the U.S. in any manner by sabotage, or the use of bombs, shell fire, or atomic, radiological, chemical, or biological means or other weapons processes.
Biological Agents	Micro-organisms or toxins from living organisms that have infectious or non-infectious properties that provide lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.
Bioterrorism	The use, of biological agents to promote or spread fear or intimidation upon an individual, a specific group, or the population as a whole for religious, political, ideological, financial, or personal purposes.
Chemical Agents	Solids, liquids or gases that have chemical properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

Cognizant Federal Agency (CFA)

The Federal agency that owns, authorizes, regulates, or is otherwise deemed responsible for the radiological activity causing the emergency and that has the authority to take action on site.

Consequence Management

Measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism.

Counter-Terrorism

The prevention and interdiction of terrorist activity.

Crisis Management

Measures to identify, acquire and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism.

Critical Infrastructure

Infrastructures so vital that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on national security, or the national economic security of the United States, or would threaten public health or safety. The infrastructures include information and communications, electrical power systems, gas and oil storage and transportation, banking and finance, transportation, water supply systems, emergency services, and continuity of government.

Cyberterrorism

The use of computers and other electronic devices to shut down, degrade, or deny critical national infrastructures, such as energy, transportation, communications, government services, or financial services for the purpose of coercing or intimidating a government or civilian population.

Disaster

The occurrence of widespread or severe damage, injury or loss of life or property resulting from any natural or man-made cause determined by the Governor to require State and/or Federal assistance or actions to supplement the recovery efforts of local governments in alleviating damage, loss, hardship, economic impact or suffering.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)

A facility established by the State or Federal Coordinating Officer in or adjacent to a disaster impacted area to help disaster victims meet their emergency or rehabilitation needs.

Disaster Emergency

The condition declared by proclamation of the Governor or declared by the principal executive officer of a political subdivision to designate the imminence or occurrence of a disaster.

Disaster Policy Cabinet (DPC)

An executive level group with representatives from selected State departments which operates at a policy level to develop recommendations to the Governor regarding State and Federal Disaster Declarations.

Disaster Relief Fund (DRF)

A fund established by State law that may be expended upon the Governor's approval for disaster relief, prevention, or mitigation according to AS.26.23.300.

Domestic Terrorism

The unlawful use, or threatened use, of force or violence by an individual based and operating entirely within the United States or its territories without foreign direction committed against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or social objectives.

Emergency

Any situation determined by the Governor to require State and/or Federal response or mitigation actions to immediately supplement local governments to protect lives and property and the environment, to provide for public health and safety or to avert or lessen the threat of disaster.

Emergency Alert System (EAS)

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) permits Federal, State, tribal and local governments to communicate emergency instructions and essential information to the public during emergencies through commercial and public radio and television broadcast systems. The EAS provides an organized means for public officials to rapidly disseminate emergency information intended to reduce loss of life and property, and to promote rapid recovery in the event of a natural disaster, a manmade disaster or an attack on the nation.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

A formalized agreement among many states, including Alaska, to provide mutual assistance to participating states during emergencies or disasters. The agreement sets forth the parameters for requesting assistance from other states and ensures prompt, full and effective utilization of states' resources. Through EMAC, participating states agree to provide mutual cooperation in emergency-related exercises, testing and other training activities.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

A vital facility from which representatives of government and the private sector come together to coordinate and control an effective response to disaster emergencies.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

Document that describes how people and property will be protected in disaster and disaster threat situations; details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions; identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies and other resources available for use in a disaster; and outlines how all actions will be coordinated.

Emergency Response Team (ERT)	An interagency team consisting of key members of the FCO's staff and the representatives from each federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility for an ESF. The ERT is formed to assist the FCO in carrying out his/her coordination responsibilities.
Emergency Response Team-Advance (ERT-A)	The ERT-A is the initial Federal Group responds to an incident in the field. It is headed by a team leader from FEMA and is composed of FEMA program and support staff and representatives from selected ESF primary agencies.
Emergency Support Function (ESF)	A functional area of response activity established to deliver required federal assistance during the immediate response phase of a disaster to save lives, protect property and public health, and to maintain public safety.
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)	The person appointed by the President to coordinate Federal assistance following a Federal emergency or major disaster declaration.
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	The Federal agency responsible for coordinating law enforcement operations, domestic intelligence collection, and criminal investigation of a terrorist threat or incident.
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	The primary Federal agency for planning, organizing, and coordinating Federal disaster response, recovery, and mitigation activity.
Federal Liaison Officer (FLO)	The Federal Liaison Officer provides coordination among Federal agencies in Alaska during major events when support to the State and coordination is needed before FEMA can establish a presence in Alaska to assume its coordination role under the National Response Plan.

Function Coordinator	The agency which has overall responsibility for the tasks within each function.
Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)	The person named by the Governor in the Federal-State Agreement to execute on behalf of the State all necessary documents for disaster assistance following a Presidential declaration of an emergency or major disaster.
Hazardous Substance	An element or compound which when it enters into the atmosphere or in or upon the water or surface or subsurface land of the State, presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare, including but not limited to fish, animals, vegetation, or any part of the natural habitat in which they are found; oil; or a substance defined as a hazardous substance under 42 U.S.C. 9601 (14).
High Explosive	An explosive, such as TNT, that combusts nearly instantaneously, thereby producing a violent, shattering effect.
Homeland Defense	The protection of U.S. Territory, domestic population and critical infrastructure against military attacks emanating from outside the United States.
Homeland Security	The concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur.
Homeland Security Advisory System	A national system that employs a five color system (from "Green-Low risk of terrorist attacks" to "Red-Severe risk of terrorist attacks") to describe the national threat level.

Hostage Taking	Seizing or detaining and threatening to kill, to injure, or to continue to detain another person in order to compel a third person or a governmental organization to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the person detained.
Incendiary Device	A bomb that is designed to start fires.
Incident Action Plan (IAP)	A document which covers the overall incident strategy and specific action plans for an operational period.
Incident Command System (ICS)	A standardized organizational structure used to command, control and coordinate the use of resources and personnel responding to an emergency.
Incident of National Significance	An actual or potential high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response by an appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, non-governmental, and/or private sector entities.
Joint Field Office (JFO)	A temporary Federal facility established to provide a central point for coordination of State, Federal, local and tribal governmental disaster relief and recovery actions.
Joint Operations Center (JOC)	The Federal interagency operations center responsible for coordinating Crisis Management/law enforcement operations and Consequence Management Operations during a terrorist threat or incident.
Joint Information Center (JIC)	A central clearinghouse established by State and Federal agencies to disseminate public information and to address media concerns.
Mitigation	To eliminate or lessen the effects of a hazard, or prevent or reduce the possibility of an emergency or disaster situation.

Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group

The group of representatives of involved agencies and/or jurisdictions who come together to make decisions regarding the prioritizing of incidents, and the sharing and use of critical resources. The MAC organization is not part of the on-scene ICS and is not involved in developing incident strategy or tactics.

National Warning System (NAWAS)

A special telephone system which links Alaska with other states and Federal authorities. A sub-network portion of the system, the Alaska System, ties together State and local warning points as well as the National Weather Service; U.S. Coast Guard, and the Tsunami Warning Center.

National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS)

A management system which collectively provide a total systems approach to all-risk incident management. The system consists of the incident command system, training, qualifications and certification, supporting technologies and publications management.

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

An incident management system promulgated by DHS to provide a standardized set of structures, procedures and standards to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents.

Nuclear Device

A device, such as a bomb or warhead, whose great explosive power derives from the release of nuclear energy.

Principal Federal Official (PFO)

The Federal official responsible for directing Federal operations in the United States to prepare for, respond to and recover from domestic incidents: for directing the application of Federal resources in specified circumstances, and for managing any domestic incident when directed by the President. HSPD-5 designates the Secretary of Homeland Security as the Principal Federal Official for domestic incident management. A PFO is normally only appointed for Incidents of National Significance.

Public Officials' Briefing

Sometimes referred to as Applicant Briefings. Briefings held for representatives of impacted jurisdictions to advise them of the types of assistance programs available, the manner in which the assistance will be made available and any administrative requirements necessary to facilitate the assistance. These briefings are held if a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster is declared.

Radiological Device

Commonly refers to a device that spreads radioactive material by exploding a conventional (non-nuclear) explosive, such as dynamite. Because they do not involve the sophisticated technology required to create a nuclear explosion, dirty bombs are much simpler to make than a true nuclear bomb.

Situation Report

A report that describes an emergency or disaster situation as it develops. These reports describe damages, response actions and recourses provided by local, tribal, State and Federal governments and volunteer organizations.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO)

The person appointed by the Governor to act as the State representative for coordinating State assets and use of Federal aid with the Federal Coordinating Officer.

State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC)

The central location that coordinates the State of Alaska response to disasters or disaster emergencies.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)

A commission established by law to oversee the implementation of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 also known as the Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III. SERC responsibilities have been expanded to include all hazards and integrating common aspects of hazardous substance contingency planning with emergency planning for other threat forms.

Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)

The SNS is a national repository of antibiotics, chemical antidotes, antitoxins, life-support medications, IV administration, airway maintenance supplies, and medical/surgical items. The SNS is designed to supplement and re-supply State and local public health agencies in the event of a national emergency anywhere and anytime within the U.S. or its territories. The SNS is organized for flexible response. The first line of support lies within the immediate response 12-hour Push Packages. These Push Packages are positioned in strategically located, secure warehouses ready for immediate deployment to a designated site within 12 hours of federal decision to deploy SNS assets. If the incident requires additional pharmaceuticals and/or medical supplies, follow-on vendor managed inventory (VMI) supplies will be shipped to arrive within 24 to 36 hours.

Technical Operations

Actions to identify, assess, dismantle, transfer, dispose of, or decontaminate personnel and property exposed to explosive ordinance or WMD.

Terrorism

Any pre-meditated, unlawful act dangerous to human life or public welfare that is intended to intimidate or coerce civilian populations or governments. It includes kidnappings, hijackings, shootings, conventional bombings, attacks involving chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear weapons, cyber attacks, and any number of other forms of malicious violence. Terrorists can be U.S. citizens or foreigners acting in concert with others or on their own, or on behalf of a hostile state.

Unified Command

A team effort process, allowing all agencies with a responsibility for an incident, either geographical, functional or statutory, to establish a common set of incident objectives and strategies that all can subscribe to. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, responsibility or accountability.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

Any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missiles having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, mine or device similar to the above; poison gas; any weapon involving a disease organism; or any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

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ANNEX H
AUTHORITIES, PLANS, AND REFERENCES

AUTHORITIES

Federal

U.S. Code:

Title 16, Conservation

Chapter 3, Forests; Forest Service; Reforestation; Management

Title 33, Navigation and Navigable Waters

Chapter 40, Oil Pollution

Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare

Chapter 68, Disaster Relief

Chapter 86, Earthquake Hazards Reduction

Chapter 103, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability

Chapter 116, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know

Title 50, War and National Defense

Chapter 40, Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction

Department of Defense Directive 3025.1, Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA)

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 dated February 28, 2003

Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002

Presidential Security Directive 3 creates the Homeland Security Advisory System, effective July 25, 2002. It provides a comprehensive, standardized means to disseminate information regarding the risk of terrorist attacks to Federal, State and local authorities and to the American people

Presidential Decision Directive 39, dated June 21, 1995, "U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism," establishes policy to reduce the nation's vulnerability to terrorism, and strengthen capabilities to detect, prevent, defend and manage the consequences of terrorist use of Weapons of Mass Destruction

Presidential Decision Directive 62, "Protection from Unconventional Attacks," dated May 22, 1998

Presidential Decision Directive 63, "Critical Infrastructure Protection," dated May 22, 1998

Presidential Decision Directive, National Security Council 67, "Enduring Constitutional Government and Continuity of Government Operations," dated October 21, 1998

State

Alaska Statutes:

Title 18, Health, Safety and Housing

Chapter 18.08, Emergency Medical Services

Chapter 18.65, Police Protection

Chapter 18.70, Fire Protection

Chapter 18.76, Alaska Avalanche Warning System

Title 26, Military and Veterans Affairs

Chapter 26.20, Civil Defense

Chapter 26.23, Disasters

Title 41, Public Resources

Chapter 41.15, Forests

Title 46, Water, Air and Environmental Conservation

Chapter 46.03, Environmental Conservation

Chapter 46.08, Oil and Hazardous Substance Releases

Chapter 46.09, Hazardous Substance Release Control

AS 26.23.020.(g). In addition to any other powers conferred upon the governor by law, the governor may, under AS 26.23.010 - 26.23.220, (5) direct and compel the relocation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area in the State, if the Governor considers relocation necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation purpose; (7) control ingress to and egress from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises in it

AS 26.23.050 (a). It is the intent of the legislature, and declared to be a policy of the state, that funds to meet disaster emergencies will always be available

AS 18.70.075 (a). A fire officer of a municipal fire department or a fire department registered under AS 29.60.130, while providing protection or other emergency services, has the authority to (1) control and direct activities at the scene of a fire or emergency; (2) order a person to leave a building or place in the vicinity of a fire or emergency, for the purpose of protecting the person from injury

Alaska Administrative Orders (AO):

AO #170, dated January 17, 1997, directed adoption of the National Interagency Incident Management System Incident Command System (NIIMS/ICS) as the State command and control system for emergency response and recovery operations, and that NIIMS/ICS be incorporated in all State agency emergency plans

AO #203, dated January 13, 2003, created within the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, the Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Services

PLANS

Federal

National Response Plan, April 1999

FEMA Region X Supplement to the National Response Plan (Appendix to TABAK), State of Alaska, February 8, 2002

Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, dated May 1, 1996, establishes an organized and integrated capability for timely, coordinated response by Federal agencies to peace time radiological emergencies

Health and Medical Services Support Plan for the Federal Response to Acts of Chemical/Biological Terrorism, Department of Health and Human Services

National Contingency Plan

National Incident Management System (NIMS), March 2004

National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies

National Response Plan, December 2004, provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local and tribal governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size or complexity

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Contingency Plan-FBI

State

The Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases (“Unified Plan”), with Change 2, September 1999

Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan

Alaska Mass Casualty Plan (Draft). Department of Health and Social Services

State of Alaska Administration Plan for State Disaster Public Assistance, July 2003

State of Alaska Administrative Plan for the Individual and Family Grant Program, Part B, State Declaration Implementation Procedures, July 2003

State of Alaska Hazard Mitigation Plan, September 2004

State of Alaska Mental Health Disaster/Emergency Plan, March 2002

The Joint Alaska Federal/State Sub-area Contingency Plans for Response to Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases (“Sub-area Plans”) (There are 10 of these plans in the State of Alaska)

References

“Incident Command System” – National Interagency Incident Management System, Fire Protection Publications

“Multi-Agency Coordination” National Training Curriculum, Incident Command System, Instructors Guide, October 1994, National Wildfire Coordinating Group

Alaska Incident Management System Guide for Oil and Hazardous Substance Response, November 2002, Department of Environmental Conservation

National Strategy for Homeland Security, published by the Office of Homeland Security, dated July 2002

State of Alaska Critical Infrastructure and High Visibility Potential Targets, dated April 10, 2003 (Law Enforcement Sensitive), lists the State’s most critical facilities

State of Alaska Field Guide to Evacuation Planning and Implementation, May 2001

