

2014

City of Unalaska Emergency Operations Plan



December 2014

**The City of Unalaska 201 Emergency Operations Plan
Promulgated on December 01, 2014**

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

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City of Unalaska
Department of Public Safety

Purpose: This plan establishes a comprehensive all-hazards approach to incident management for the City of Unalaska.



LETTER OF PROMULGATION

The primary role of government is to provide for the welfare of its citizens. The welfare and safety of citizens is never more threatened than during disasters. The goal of emergency management is to ensure that mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery actions exist so that public welfare and safety is preserved.

The City of Unalaska Emergency Operations Plan provides a comprehensive framework for city-wide emergency management. It addresses the roles and responsibilities of government organizations and provides a link to local, State, Federal, and private organizations and resources that may be activated to address disasters and emergencies in the City of Unalaska.

The City of Unalaska Emergency Operations Plan ensures consistency with current policy guidance and describes the interrelationship with other levels of government. The plan will continue to evolve, responding to lessons learned from actual disaster and emergency experiences, ongoing planning efforts, training and exercise activities, and Federal guidance.

Therefore, in recognition of the emergency management responsibilities of the City of Unalaska government and with the authority vested in me as the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Unalaska, I hereby promulgate the City of Unalaska Emergency Operations Plan.

Mayor Shirley Marquardt
City of Unalaska



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**STATE OF ALASKA
2011
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN**

This plan will be reviewed annually and revised as needed.

RECORD OF CHANGES

Change Number	Date	Page Number	Subject	Entered by

The Department of Public Safety may make grammatical changes during the scheduled plan review. These changes will not be captured in the Record of Changes as part of the plan maintenance for the Emergency Operations Plan.



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STATE OF ALASKA
2011
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

This plan will be distributed to primary and secondary agencies.

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

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FOREWORD

This document completes the State's transition from an Emergency Response Plan to an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The *State of Alaska 2011 Emergency Operations Plan (State EOP)* uses an all-hazards planning approach and reflects recent advances in emergency management and homeland security capabilities. The *State EOP* now addresses operational response activities and will facilitate response and short-term recovery activities in a scalable manner. The State of Alaska Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management has renamed the State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC) the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), reflecting changes in this EOP.

The *State EOP* incorporates the tenets of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and aligns with the *National Response Framework (NRF)*. The Plan addresses purpose, scope, organizational roles and responsibilities, emergency declarations, short term recovery, situation and assumptions, and concept of operations. General in application, flexible during response and recovery, it provides the overall structure needed for operational planning and execution. Functional Annexes provide the organizational responsibilities for response and short-term recovery.

The remaining sections enhance the *State EOP* and include Plans and documents identified as references, including laws, regulations, orders, resource materials and agreements. These resources provide additional information for the conduct of emergency operations and performance of emergency duties to execute operations and short-term recovery. The *State EOP* also includes a glossary of terms and definitions of acronyms used in this plan.

The *State EOP* must be used in conjunction with community, borough and State agency plans, and is further enhanced with standard operating procedures. Other contingency plans also may support this plan. Where supporting plans are inconsistent with the general principles described in the *State EOP*, the *State EOP* will supersede supporting plans. The relationship to other State emergency plans is shown in the *Alaska Emergency Plans Matrix*.

John W. Madden
Director, Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management

Major General Thomas H. Katkus
Adjutant General, Commissioner, Department of Military and Veterans Affairs



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PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS

Purpose

The *State of Alaska 2011 Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)* establishes a system for coordinating the operational phases of emergency management in Alaska. This plan specifies how the State will organize in response to disaster emergencies, and is designed to:

- Ensure a coordinated effort by local and tribal governments, State, Federal, volunteer, and private agencies in the management of emergencies or disasters, to save lives, and protect property and the environment
- Describe conditions that affect disaster response operations
- Describe hazards that threaten the people, property, and resources
- Describe terrorist threats
- Assign emergency management tasks to local, tribal, State, Federal, volunteer, and private agencies as appropriate for response to terrorist events, natural or manmade disasters
- Identify the supporting plans and procedures in Alaska's overall multi-agency disaster management system

The functional annexes included in this document are Coordination and Control; Communications; Alert, Warning and Notification; Public Information; Public Safety; Resource Management; Search and Rescue; Public Works; Health and Medical Services; Mass Casualties; Mass Care; Mass Fatality; Pet Evacuation and Sheltering; Evacuation; Volunteer and Donations Management; Finance and Administrative Services; Damage Assessment; Recovery; Debris Management; Natural Resources; Transportation; and Catastrophic Incident.

Scope

The *State EOP* applies to all emergency organization participants during all phases of operational emergency management.

The primary audience is emergency management and homeland security professionals from local, tribal, State, Federal and voluntary agencies. This plan is also a reference for managers from other states, the Federal government and interested members of the public.

The *State EOP* is an overview of emergency operations in Alaska but is not a detailed State Emergency Operations Center operational document. Specific operating procedures exist at each agency and jurisdiction in support of this plan.

The hazards considered include flood, wildland fire, snow avalanche, volcano, earthquake, tsunami and seiche, weather, ground failure, erosion, economic, dams, oil spills and hazardous materials releases, technological, human caused, and terrorism events. A more detailed hazard analysis/description for the State of Alaska can be found in the State of Alaska 2010 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Execution

This plan is in effect when:

- An emergency or disaster occurs or is imminent;
- The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHS&EM) activates the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and requests State departments or agencies to perform emergency operations in response to a hazard/incident having the potential to become an emergency or disaster;
- An emergency or disaster is declared by the Governor of Alaska.

Situation

Overview

Alaska has a population of approximately 710,231 and a land area of 586,400 square miles. Alaska has 229 Federally recognized tribes that are unlike tribes in all other states: With the exception of the Metlakatla Indian Tribe on Annette Island, tribes are not geographically defined, located on reservations, or co-located on government land. Alaska is 1/5 of the size of the Lower 48 States, and is larger than the next three largest states (Texas, California and Montana) combined.

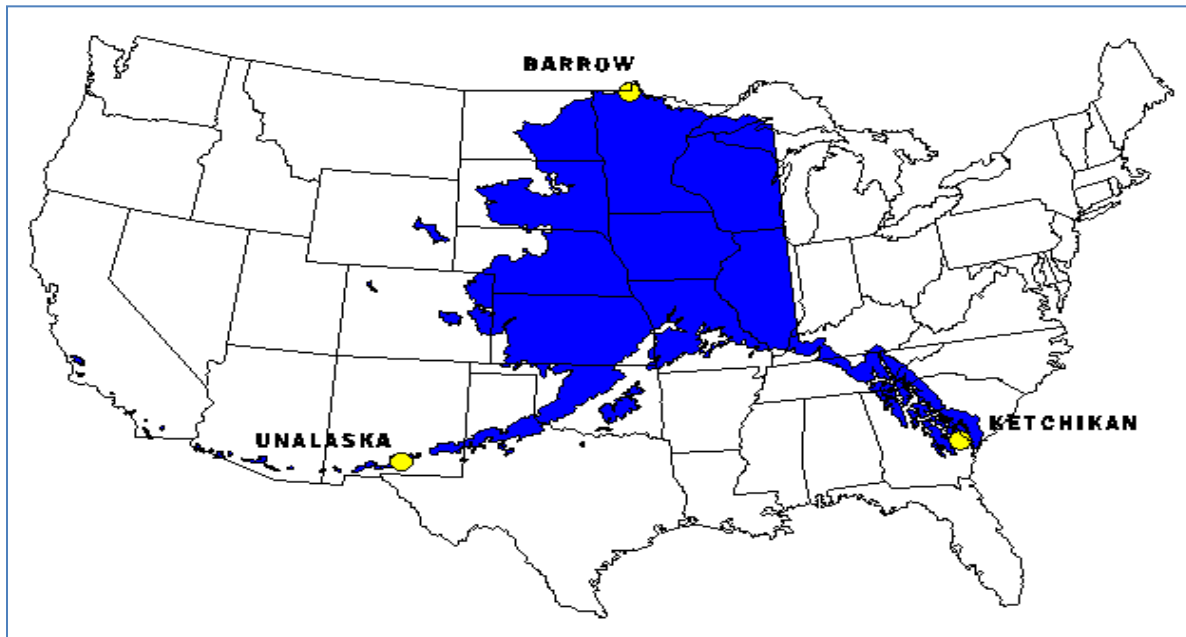


Figure 1. Scale drawing of Alaska relative to the contiguous United States.

The Alaska constitution establishes a policy of maximum self-government for the people. Much of the State's vast land mass has not been politically subdivided into boroughs. Its 18 existing boroughs should not be viewed in the emergency management context as the equivalent of county governments in other states. The boroughs focus primarily 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, which encompasses 323,440 square miles.

Alaskans are familiar with natural disasters due to frequency, size, climate and geography. Alaska also has potential terrorist targets such as national and State symbols, military installations and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Alaska faces difficulties in protecting its widespread and remote critical infrastructure from attack. Prior comprehensive emergency coordination, planning and resource allocation will reduce the State's susceptibility to impacts from an attack.

For contingency planning, Alaska Statute 26.23 specifies the State shall play an integral part in developing and revising local and inter-jurisdictional disaster planning. Municipalities 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.

The larger communities in the State have infrastructure to support water and wastewater treatment plants, schools, hospitals, police, and fire stations. Additional infrastructure in the State includes dams, bridges, power generation plants, railroad, roadways, refineries, oil exploration, production and transportation facilities.

The State of Alaska will apply resources from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to address its unique need for planning, equipment, training, and exercise. Alaska will continue to build an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from natural disasters or acts of terrorism. Additionally, the State will apply resources from other Federal sources, and State agencies to address these issues.

The State has established and tested mutual aid and assistance compacts among and between State, local, and tribal entities, as well as private and non-governmental partners. The scope of these compacts has expanded significantly in recent years to include pre-incident preparedness, especially planning, training and exercises.

- The State is a signatory to the Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Arrangement (PNEMA), a mutual aid agreement among Alaska, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, and British Columbia, and the Yukon Territory in Canada.
- Alaska is an active participant in the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). This system is a national, State-to-State agreement for mutual aid during disaster situations. EMAC has been used during real events as well as exercised during large-scale validation tests.

Alaska is geographically separated from the rest of the United States and support from the Lower 48 can take considerable time to arrive. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has an area office in Anchorage but its staff and resources are limited. Therefore, FEMA anticipates up to 72 hours before they can arrive and provide services in support of State and local response efforts. Other factors such as airport and port damage could further delay Federal response efforts.



Climate, Terrain and Economics

Alaska's size and diversity has resulted in numerous ways to characterize different regions of the state. State agencies have used independent strategies to subdivide the state, based on both geography and agency mission. To reflect extreme variances across Alaska's climate, terrain, and economics, Alaska is divided into five distinct regions in this document.



Figure 2. Alaska's five distinct regions: Southeast, Southcentral, Southwest, Interior, and Arctic.

Southeast

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

Infrastructure in the Southeast includes the Governor's Mansion and the Capital with supporting facilities for State government. Several larger airports, port and harbors, and limited maintained roadways are used for the transportation of people, fuel, general goods, and services. Additionally, the area has several hydroelectric generation facilities.

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 major connections for in-State air travel and air freight service. A major military presence is maintained at Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson (JBER) within the Municipality of Anchorage. The Port of Anchorage receives 90% of consumer goods for 80% of the State's population and is the major gateway for waterborne commerce in the State. Other key communities in Southcentral include Palmer, Wasilla, and Port MacKenzie in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough; and Kenai and Soldotna, with infrastructure that serves oil, gas, and petrochemical interests in the Cook Inlet. Southcentral Alaska also hosts the Alaska Railroad, which connects the ports of Seward and Whittier to communities north from Anchorage to 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 active volcanoes.

The region's maritime climate is comparatively mild, 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, major airport, port, and harbor.

In recent years substantial growth has enlarged Unalaska (Dutch Harbor) and a National Missile Defense Radar site is under construction on Adak Island. Commercial shipping, fishing, and fish processing are economic mainstays of the region. Travel is accomplished by boat or aircraft.

The other portion of the region reaches north from the head of Bristol Bay to the Seward Peninsula. 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 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.

Infrastructure includes several small airports, port and harbors, schools, hospital or clinics, and government facilities.

Interior

This region is larger than Montana, 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. Temperature can reach 95°F in summer and occasionally plunge to -60°F and colder in winter. These conditions demand advanced cold adapting techniques and products.



Fairbanks, the State's second largest city, is somewhat central to the region and is the northern terminus of the Alaska Railroad. Logistical support to the North Slope is provided 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. This region is the home to infrastructure that transports and refines North Slope crude oil and supplies gasoline, jet fuel, heating oil, diesel, gasoil, and asphalt to Alaska markets.

Arctic

This treeless region of rolling tundra lies between the Brooks Range and the Arctic Ocean. Summer temperatures average 40°F. Winter temperatures average -17°F, but frequently yield much lower effective temperatures because of high winds. Winter at these latitudes results in 67 days without daylight. The region is arid, with annual precipitation averaging less than 5 inches.

Barrow, Nome, and Kotzebue are the largest communities. Air is the principal method of travel. Boat use is seasonal as the Arctic Ocean (including the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas) shorelines are ice-locked seven to eight months annually.

This region contains the North Slope oil fields and the Red Dog Zinc Mine. However, the majority of its sparsely populated coastal plain is inhabited by Alaska Natives who live a traditional subsistence lifestyle of hunting and fishing. Additional, infrastructure includes small airports, schools, hospitals or clinics, police and fire stations, and government facilities.

Assumptions

- We should expect an attack, naturally occurring event, or a technological incident to occur without warning and at the worst possible time.
- Emergency response is best coordinated at the lowest level of government involved in the emergency.
- Local authorities will maintain operational control and responsibility for emergency management activities within their jurisdictions, unless otherwise superseded by statute or agreement.
- 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.
- The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will be activated within two hours of a decision. Minimum staffing will consist of the Incident Commander and Operations, Plans, Logistics, and Finance Section Chiefs.
- The SEOC primary facility is at The National Guard Armory at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER). The SEOC will operate out of an alternate facility as needed.
- Telephones and cell phones will be either inoperative or circuits saturated. 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 will be impaired.
- In a major event, local, national, and international media will be on-scene. A Joint Information Center (JIC) will likely be activated within the first 24 hours of a major incident.
- 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 challenges presented by 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.
- 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 needed, with local officials.
- Those already in the workplace will be anxious to check on their families and property.
- 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.
- Support plans and procedures will be updated and maintained by responsible parties.
- Terrorist attacks in the Lower 48 will have an impact on Alaska.
- A terrorist event may not initially be identified as such, especially biological, chemical, or incendiary attack.
- Terrorists generally plan multiple, although not necessarily simultaneous, attacks at different locations.

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.
- Local plans should align with State plans, which in turn will align within Federal plans, in particular, the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- 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.
- Reviews after every major disaster response in the State indicate communications as the number one challenge. Consequently, communities are encouraged to maintain existing communications equipment, ensure 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 people with disabilities and other access and functional needs. Such populations include, but are not limited to:
 - Individuals with physical or cognitive issues that affect their ability to function independently;
 - Individuals living at home or in congregate care settings, such as nursing homes and assisted living facilities;
 - Individuals who are incarcerated;
 - Individuals who are hospitalized;
 - Individuals who are homebound;
 - Children in public and private schools;
 - Children in daycare centers;
 - Transient, seasonal populations who may not speak English well, or at all;
 - People normally or traditionally without transportation, or access to transportation;
 - Homeless individuals and families;
 - Tourists and travelers.
- In the event of a terrorist attack or threat of a terrorist attack, the FBI is the lead agency among local, State, Federal, and private sectors for the law enforcement component of the response.
- Individual citizens and families can help prevent terrorist attacks by exercising *responsible awareness*, being observant and reporting suspicious activity to local law enforcement authorities.
- When an event occurs that could possibly be the result of a terrorist attack, the scene should be treated as a crime scene until authorities clear the area. Preservation of evidence is crucial.
- 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.
- Planning documents should be submitted to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) All-Hazards Plans Review Committee for a multi-agency and peer review of the plan.



ALASKA STATE HAZARDS

Naturally occurring events have caused nearly all of Alaska's disaster emergencies. In one sense Alaska is fortunate its vast, sparsely populated regions allow events that would be devastating elsewhere to occur with little or no impact on population. When these remote occurrences threaten people or cause widespread devastation, distance, harsh climate, rugged terrain, and dependence on air travel make relief efforts challenging, outcomes uncertain at times, and in all cases costly. A comprehensive hazard, risk vulnerability analysis is detailed in the *2010 Alaska All-Hazard Risk Mitigation Plan*.

Floods account for 48% of the State's disaster emergencies by number. 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, Southwestern, and Interior regions are especially prone to spring breakup flooding.

The Southcentral and Interior regions also flood during the summer if unusually heavy

and prolonged rainfall combines with glacial runoff or saturates permanently frozen ground. Similar conditions prevail in the Southeast Region. All coastal areas of the State, especially the Western Region, are vulnerable to storm-driven sea surges that flood communities and damage boats and port facilities.

Flooding accounts for the preponderance of disaster relief fund expenditures either for mitigation projects, emergency response, or post-event recovery.



Figure 3. 2009 Spring Flood along the Yukon River in Eagle.

Wildland fires are a seasonal threat in the Southcentral and Interior regions. Humans are the principal cause of fires in Southcentral, while lightning often provides the source of ignition in the drier Southwestern 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 firefighters were involved in the response and 1,500 local residents were evacuated.



Figure 4. 2009 Kenai Peninsula Borough Homer fire.

Snow avalanches occur in Alaska every year. The exact number is undeterminable as most occur in isolated areas and are unreported. Avalanches tend to occur repeatedly in localized areas and can sheer off trees, cover communities and transportation routes, destroy buildings and cause death. Alaska leads the nation in avalanche accidents per capita. A snow avalanche is a swift, downhill-moving snow mass. Damage extent is related to avalanche type, composition and consistency of the material in the avalanche, the volume of snow and debris involved, force and velocity of the flow, and the avalanche path. In 2000, snow avalanches in Southcentral Alaska caused the loss of two lives, substantial property damage, and resulted in a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

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 that 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. Ash fall 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.

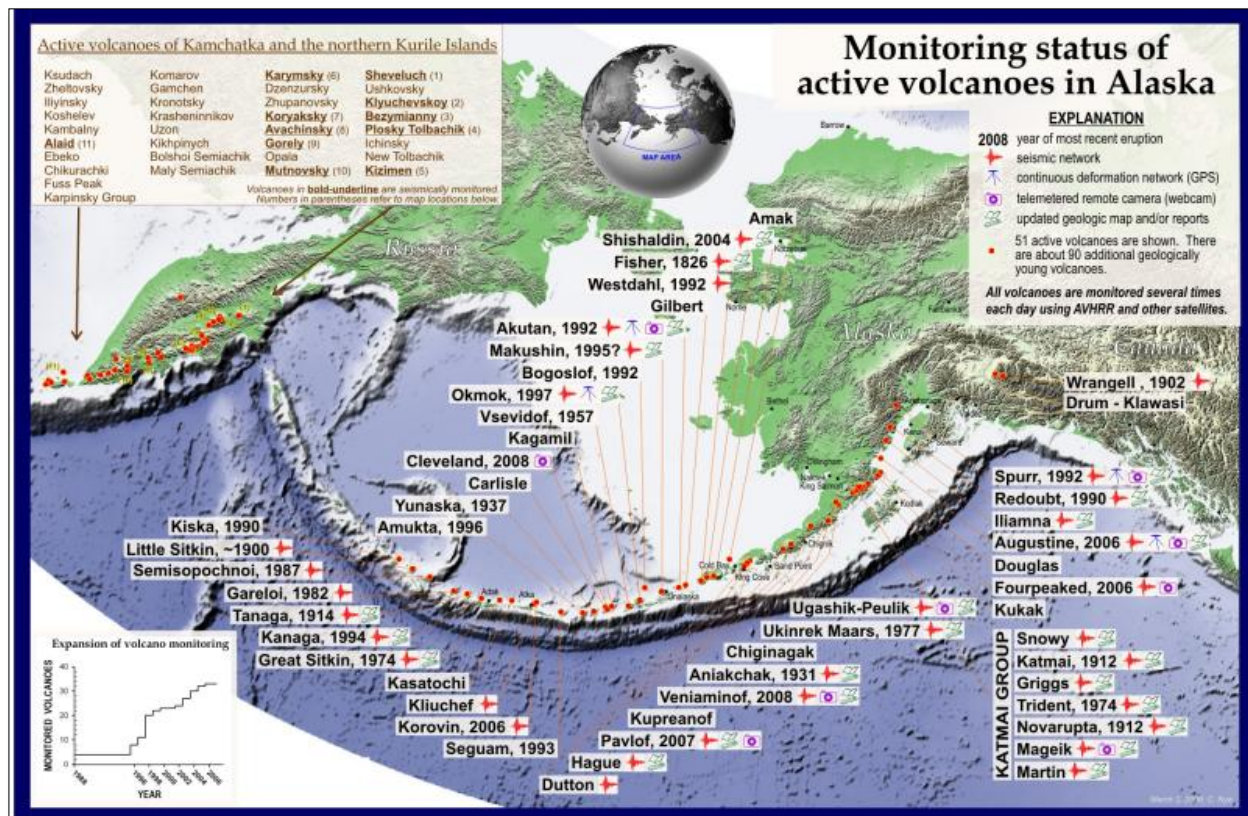


Figure 5. Alaska volcano map.

Earthquakes. Alaska is the most seismically active State in the United States. In 1964, Alaska was the site of the second-largest earthquake recorded in this century, a magnitude 9.2 earthquake in Prince William Sound. This earthquake killed 132 people and generated a fatal tsunami. Three of the largest earthquakes in the 20th century occurred in Alaska (1957 Aleutian, 1964 Prince William Sound and 1965 Rat Islands). In 2002, the world's strongest earthquake was a magnitude 7.9, which occurred along the Denali Fault in the Interior Region of Alaska resulting in millions of dollars of damage. Likewise, in 2007, the largest earthquake in North America occurred in Alaska. On average, Alaska has a magnitude 7.0 or greater earthquake every two years. Southeast, Southcentral, Southwest, and Interior Regions of Alaska are the most vulnerable to damaging earthquakes and earthquakes affecting the State's population centers have the potential to cause catastrophic damage and casualties.

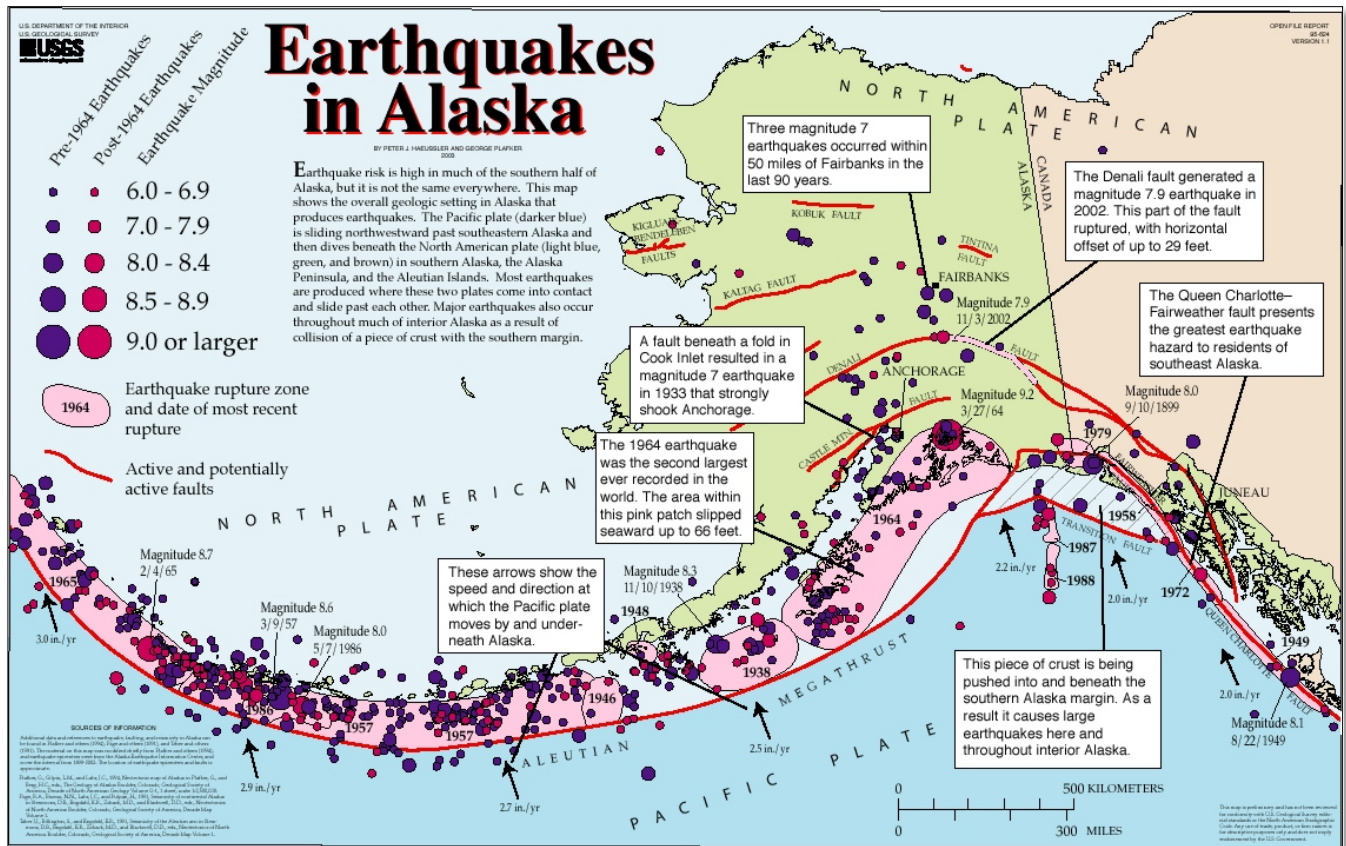


Figure 6. Alaska earthquake, faults, & rupture zones (UAF/GI & USGS).

Earthquakes, and the dangers associated with earthquakes, include ground shaking, surface faulting, ground failures, snow avalanches, and tsunamis. The extent of damage is dependent on the magnitude of the quake, the distance from the quake, the geology of the quake and the construction of affected buildings. Most large earthquakes are caused by a sudden release of accumulated stresses in the earth's plates. Some large earthquakes occur along faults that lie within these plates.



Tsunamis are traveling gravity waves in water, generated by a sudden vertical movement of the water surface. They are typically generated by an uplift or drop in the ocean floor, earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides (above or under water in origin), or calving glaciers.

Tsunami damage is a direct result of three factors: inundation (extent the water goes over the land), wave impact on property, and coastal erosion. Tsunamis can be distant – generated offshore – allowing time for warning dissemination, or local – generated near shore – with little or no warning time, requiring immediate individual and community evacuation for safety.

Tsunamis can occur at any time along many of the coastal areas of Alaska and have the potential to result in great damage and casualties. The multiple local and distant tsunamis generated by the 1964 Alaska earthquake caused millions of dollars in damage, over 100 fatalities in Alaska and resulted in death as far south as California.

Seiche is a wave that oscillates in partially or totally enclosed bodies of water. They are caused by earthquakes, underwater landslides, atmospheric disturbances or avalanches, and can last from a few minutes to a few hours. The first wave can occur within a few minutes, giving virtually no time for warning. The resulting effect is similar to bathtub water sloshing repeatedly from side to side. The reverberating water continually causes damage until the activity subsides. The factors for effective warning are similar to a local tsunami.

Severe Weather events cause the majority of Alaska's disasters. Wind-driven waves from intense storms crossing the Bering Sea produce coastal flooding that can drive large chunks of sea ice inland, destroying buildings near the shore. These storms can also accelerate erosion. High winds, functionally across Alaska's Arctic coast, can combine with loose snow to produce a blinding blizzard and wind chill temperatures to 75°F below zero. Extreme cold (-40°F to -60°F) and ice fog may last a week at a time. Heavy snow can impact the interior and is common along the southern coast. Heavy snow accumulation in the mountains builds glaciers, but can also cause avalanches or collapse building roofs throughout the State. A quick thaw means certain flooding.



Figure 7. 2007 SW Storm in Sand Point.

The Arctic, Interior, and Southwestern Regions are particularly vulnerable to severe winter weather. 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.

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

Ground Failure can occur in many ways. Types of ground failure in Alaska include landslides, land subsidence, and failures related to seasonally frozen ground and permafrost. Ground failure is a problem throughout Alaska with landslides presenting the greatest threat.



Figure 8. Coastal erosion in Shishmaref.

Bank erosion is a feature of this natural process. Glacier movement, with accompanying damming, can also result in flood events.

Economic disasters can result from uncontrollable natural events having large negative effects on a region's economic base. Unfortunately, economic disasters also result from poor business practices and public policies that inhibit competition. An economic disaster declaration does not trigger the availability of disaster assistance in the manner of a natural or technological disaster. Essentially this type of disaster assistance is performed by economic development agencies.

Dam failure can be a dramatic incident resulting in a major catastrophe with substantial economic impacts and loss of life. Varying degrees of failure can contribute to the uncontrolled release of water from the reservoir, ranging from improper gated spillway operation to the partial or full breach of the main structural component of the dam. Lesser degrees of failure often occur in advance of a catastrophic failure and are generally amenable to mitigation if detected and properly addressed.

Dam failures can occur wherever there is a dam. The risk increases as dams age and deteriorate from deferred maintenance and decay. Eighty percent of the older dams designed and

Erosion frequently accompanies river and coastal flooding but is not always tied to a storm or a seasonal event. In Alaska, coastal erosion is the most destructive, riverine erosion a close second, and wind erosion a distant third. Erosion rarely causes death or injury. However, erosion causes property and infrastructure destruction. 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.

constructed before Alaska adopted dam safety regulations (1989) may have a higher risk due to design inadequacy.

Oil Spills and Hazardous Materials incidents historically have involved highway, railway, and marine transportation. Numerous small incidents from fixed sites, roadway transportation and commercial fishing have occurred; however, the most significant events have been maritime, as with the 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill in Prince William Sound. Persons, property and environment at risk depend on the nature of the hazardous substance released, quantities, location, and prevailing environmental conditions (i.e. weather).

The State contains a number of thoroughfares over which hazardous substances may be transported. These include the approximately 2,500 miles of highway system, the Alaska Railroad, airports, and marine vessel traffic. All classes of hazardous substances may be expected on these routes. The most common method of transport along the highway system is with semi-tractor trailer rigs. The Alaska Railroad is also a major transporter of hazardous substances. Ocean-going vessels transport hazardous substances into and out of upper Cook Inlet and other coastal communities. Fresh water transport occurs on a smaller scale, yet can be fairly extensive in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta during summer months. Air transport is not a common

means of transporting hazardous substances into or out of the State. Small quantities of hazardous substances may be transported to airports for subsequent distribution on fixed-wing aircraft. In addition, a number of fixed sites within the State store or use hazardous substances. Hazardous substance releases may also occur as a result of other natural hazards, such as earthquakes, fire, floods, tsunamis, and weather extremes. The potential for major or catastrophic events is greatest in the Arctic, Southcentral, and Interior Regions involved in producing or

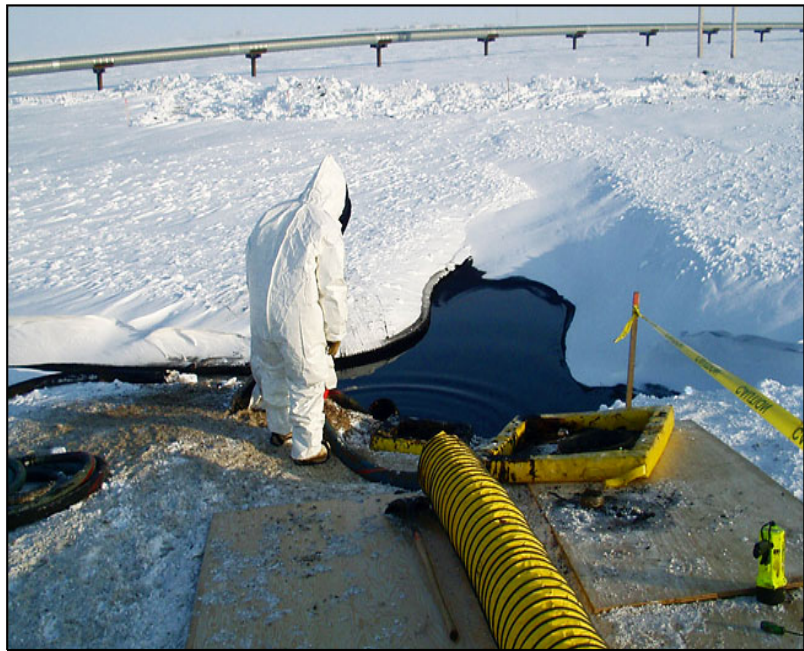


Figure 9. 2009 Prudhoe Bay Oil Spill.

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. Four oil refineries with their accompanying hazards also operate in Alaska.

Technological, Human Caused and Terrorism hazards include Terrorist acts, chemical, biological, nuclear, radiological and explosive attack, civil disorder/disturbance, public health emergencies and environmental issues, and mass transportation accidents. Alaska has been fortunate to not have experienced any significant episodes of these types of hazards. The potential communities' vulnerability must be based on prediction and estimation, rather than on

historical evidence of impact to the State's population, property or environment. Nevertheless, even in the absence of an historical record of these hazards, the State EOP recognizes the State and its communities are potentially vulnerable to future events.

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 and Southwestern Regions. Substantial mining operations take place in the Interior and Arctic Regions, with smaller activities in Southeast.

Most remote villages and communities have 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, 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 manmade hazard presenting a seasonal risk is urban fire. Since 1978, 24 disaster emergencies have resulted from fires that destroyed vital facilities in rural communities. Fourteen of these fires occurred from the months of October through early April; nine additional fires occurred during the months of July and August.

Although not a hazard per se, high capacity passenger vessels constitute a unique vulnerability for the State. Approximately 95% of Alaska's 1.7 million visitors arrive via high-capacity vessels (approximately 1.6 million people annually), and almost 50% 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 2,300 passengers and crew (this is in addition to the passengers on the Alaska Marine Highway System, which had 4,107 sailings and 326,313 passengers in 2010). 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.

The threat of global nuclear war has faded with the ending of the Cold War. However, not all weapons have been dismantled. Alaska is still home to several large military installations and its geographical location assures its importance to northern hemisphere strategies. Alaska produces 17% of the U.S. domestic crude oil, it is the national leader in zinc and tin production, it has 6 of the nation's top 10 producing ports for commercial fishing interests, and almost 1.7 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.



CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT / CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

General

Continuity of Government (COG) is a function essential to ensuring that the State and its political subdivisions continue to provide vital services throughout the emergency or disaster period. COG is defined as the preservation, maintenance, or reconstitution of the civil government's ability to carry out its constitutional responsibilities.

This document provides information to facilitate Continuity of Government. It is not intended as a detailed COG document; rather it provides scope and context of how emergency operations fit into continuity operations. Continuity is vital and a necessary complement to emergency operations.

Lines of Succession

In an emergency/disaster situation, particularly in heavily populated areas, there will be a great deal of confusion. Some personnel who are in positions of responsibility may be unable to respond, or unable to take actions expected by subordinates. Therefore, all levels of government will take those actions necessary to ensure continuity of operations. It is the statutory responsibility of heads of government at all levels to ensure that, following an emergency/disaster there is a capability for continuing government operations.

The standard successions for the Alaska State Government include:

1. Governor
2. Lieutenant Governor



The standard successions for Alaska State

Agencies include:

1. The Commissioner or otherwise titled head of a State agency, as prescribed by State Code.
2. In the event the Commissioner is not available during an emergency, the Deputy Commissioner will assume those responsibilities. Each agency will establish a line of succession below the deputy level and make this information available in the agency's continuity of operations plan.



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CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

The concept of operations of this Plan is based on the premise that the capabilities and resources (including those of mutual aid) of the local jurisdiction are exceeded by an emergency or disaster event, there-by requiring the assistance of State government. Such assistance, when authorized, will be provided by State agencies operating in an effort coordinated by the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management operating on behalf of the Governor. The Governor may request assistance from the Federal government if the capabilities and resources of both local and State governments are exceeded.

The *STATE EOP* is the primary plan for managing incidents, and details the coordinating structures and processes used during emergencies in Alaska. Other supplemental agency plans provide details on authorities, response protocols, and technical guidance for responding to and managing specific situations (such as oil and hazardous materials spills, wildland fires, health emergencies, etc.).

Government Relationships

Local emergency managers usually know how best to manage disaster relief resources within their communities. State workers will, in most cases, work alongside and assist local emergency management. The State responders coordinate their activities with local managers to render State assistance in the most helpful manner. The State does not 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 Framework* 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. 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 SEOC. The State intends to have direct contact with individual communities only if they are in the Unorganized Borough.



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 expectations noted below, 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 and 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 Framework.

- For response to oil and hazardous substance releases, the Department of Environmental Conservation, Spill Prevention and Response Division is the lead State agency. 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 10 Federal/State Sub-area Contingency Plans for Oil and Hazardous Substance Response.

Operational Priorities

Special consideration is given to the following priorities when conducting emergency operations:

- Protecting life (highest priority), property, and the environment
- Meeting the immediate emergency needs of people, including rescue, medical care, food, shelter, and clothing
- Temporarily restoring facilities, whether publicly or privately owned, that are essential to the health, safety, and welfare of people (such as medical, sanitation, water, electricity, and emergency road repair)
- Meeting the short-term rehabilitation needs of people, including provision of temporary housing, food, and employment
- Mitigating hazards that pose a threat to life, property, or the environment

Emergency Operations Roles and Responsibilities

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



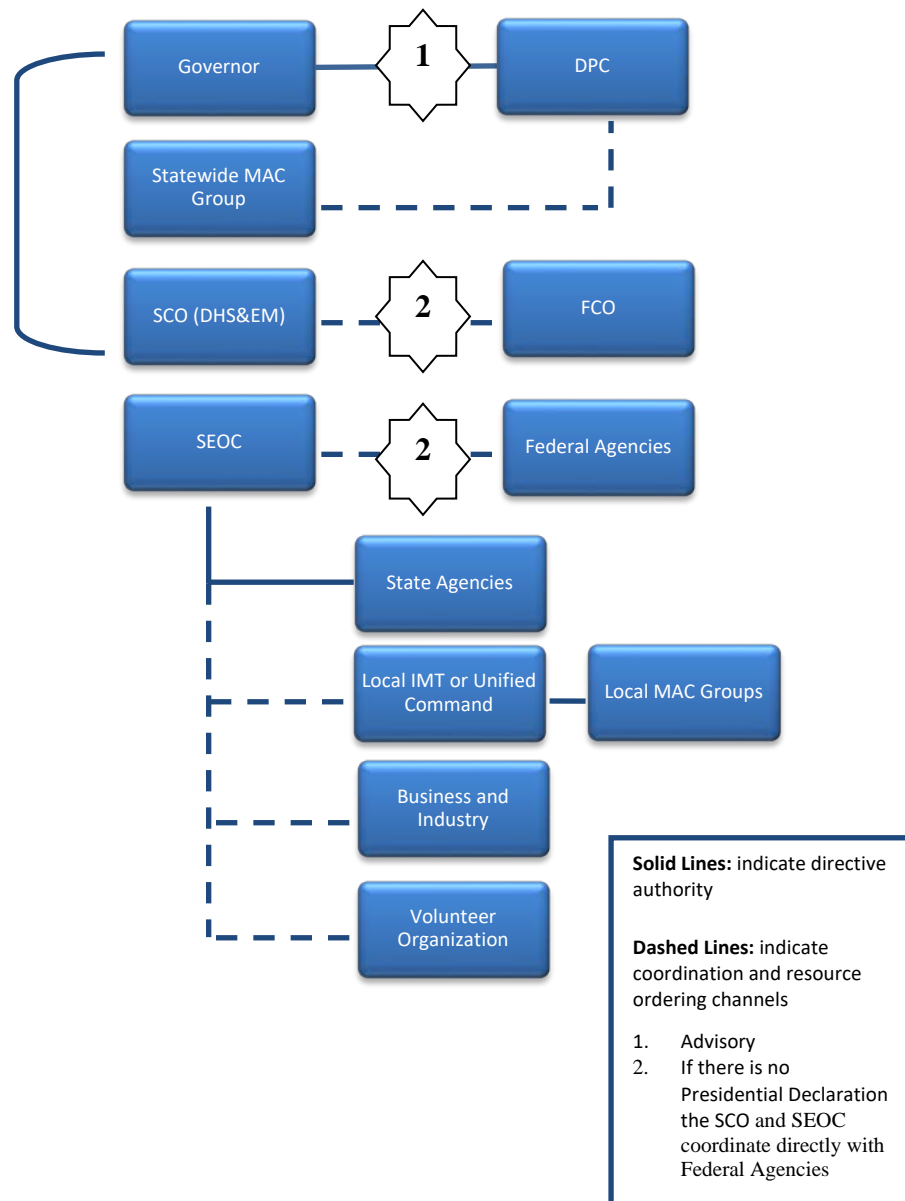


Figure 10. Response organization relationships.

State of Alaska Incident Management Structure/Unified Command

Governor

The Governor is responsible for meeting the dangers presented to the State and its people by disasters. If the Governor finds a disaster has occurred or a disaster is imminent or threatened, the Governor shall, by proclamation, declare a condition of disaster emergency. In the event of actual enemy or terrorist attack in or against the State, or a credible threat of imminent enemy or terrorist attack, the Governor may declare a state of emergency exists. The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the State under Alaska Constitution Article 3.19 and Alaska Statute Title 26.

Disaster Policy Cabinet

The role of the Disaster Policy Cabinet (DPC) is to provide expeditious, coordinated State agency recommendations to the governor in response to emergencies resulting from major disaster events and homeland security events.

Disaster Policy Cabinet Composition

- Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (Chair)
- Department of Administration
- Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development
- Department of Corrections
- Department of Environmental Conservation
- Department of Health and Social Services
- Department of Law
- Department of Natural Resources
- Department of Public Safety
- Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

Multi-Agency Coordination Group

The role of the MAC Group is to accomplish executive level interagency coordination and to establish policy, objectives, and priorities that drive the State Emergency Operations Center when the event warrants involvement.

Multi-Agency Coordination Group Composition

Top management personnel from responsible agencies, organizations, and jurisdictions supporting or impacted by the event. *Representatives should be fully authorized to represent and act on behalf of their parent organization.* The MAC Group is chaired by the Commissioner of Department of Military and Veteran Affairs.

State Coordinating Officer

The State Coordinating Officer (SCO) is the principal State liaison appointed by the Governor to administer disaster *recovery* efforts in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer.

Federal Coordinating Officer

The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is the principal Federal liaison appointed by the President to provide coordination between the State of Alaska and FEMA. During a Presidentially declared disaster, the FCO administers the Federal response in cooperation with the SCO.

Joint Field Office

The Joint Field Office (JFO) is a temporary Federal facility established locally to provide a central point for Federal, State, local, and tribal executives to coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions.



Joint Field Office Composition

The Joint Field Office is comprised of Joint Coordination leadership and staff:

- Unified Coordination Group
 - Federal Coordinating Officer
 - State Coordinating Officer
 - Senior Federal Officials
 - DOD Representative
 - AKNG TAG
 - Other Senior Officials

State Emergency Operations Center Preparedness Levels

Preparedness Levels

The SEOC assigns one of four levels of preparedness based on current or potential events and their likely impact.

Criteria

Criteria for establishing SEOC preparedness levels may include:

- Actual or forecasted weather events with significant potential impacts to people and their property;
- Occurring or forecasted geologic events with potential impacts to people, property and transportation, including volcanic eruptions or increases in seismic activity that are precursors to volcanic eruptions;
- Wildland fire activity that impacts DHS&EM response capabilities; however, Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC) advanced preparedness levels normally do not directly impact the DHS&EM levels;
- Availability of emergency response and recovery resources statewide; and
- Significant events in communities affect their response capabilities, including power system failures, water and sewer system problems, large fires, and other incidents.

The SEOC Manager monitors the statewide situation and recommends appropriate preparedness level daily. The decision to go to Level 3 or above normally requires consultation with the Division Leadership Team or the DHS&EM Director.

For more information on Preparedness levels, see *Levels of Preparedness* following Appendix V.

Federal Agencies

The role of Federal agencies is to take immediate actions to perform their primary missions, and respond to requests for assistance from the State of Alaska.

Federal Agencies Composition

Multiple Federal agencies operating both inside and outside Alaska are organized into 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESF) in the National Response Framework:

- ESF #1 Transportation
- ESF #2 Communications
- ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering
- ESF #4 Firefighting
- ESF #5 Emergency Management
- ESF #6 Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
- ESF #7 Resource Management
- ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF #9 Urban Search and Rescue
- ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- ESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources
- ESF #12 Energy
- ESF #13 Public Safety and Security
- ESF #14 Long Term Community Recovery and Mitigation
- ESF #15 External Affairs

State Agencies

The role of State agencies is to take immediate actions to perform their primary missions, and respond to requests for assistance from the SEOC.

State Agency Composition

Multiple State agencies are organized into functional responsibilities throughout the *State EOP*.

- Governor's Office
- Lt. Governor's Office
- Department of Administration
- Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development
- Department of Corrections
- Alaska Court System
- Department of Education and Early Development
- Department of Environmental Conservation
- Department of Fish and Game
- Department of Health and Social Services
- Department of Labor and Workforce Development
- Department of Law
- Department of Military and Veterans Affairs



- Department of Natural Resources
- Department of Public Safety
- Department of Revenue
- Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

Local Incident Management Teams (IMTs)/Unified Command

The role of the local incident management teams/unified command is to provide direct response operations to save lives, protect property, minimize damage, and maintain or restore essential services in accordance with local Emergency Operations Plans.

Local Incident Management Teams (IMTs)/Unified Command Composition

Local IMTs are typically staffed with first responders (fire, police, EMS), public works, health care, and local executive officials. IMTs can function in the Incident Management Team (IMT)/Incident Command System (ICS) structure, or Unified Command, or Emergency Operations Centers.

Local Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group

The role of the Local MAC Group is to accomplish executive level interagency coordination and establish policy, objectives, and priorities that drive local Incident Management Teams.

Local Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group Composition

Local MAC groups consist of top management personnel from responsible agencies, organizations, and jurisdictions supporting or impacted by the event. Fully authorized to represent and act on behalf of their parent organization. MAC Groups may be established for events impacting multiple cities or villages within a borough, or with multiple boroughs, as needed.

Business and Industry

The role of the private sector is to direct response operations to save lives, protect property, minimize damage, maintain or restore essential services, and protect employees and business functions in accordance with corporate Emergency Operations and Business Continuity Plans.

Business and Industry Composition

Business and industry is comprised of top management personnel, including Chief Executive Officers, Operating Officers, Risk Managers, Emergency Managers, and their employees.

Volunteer Organizations

The role of volunteer organizations is to direct response and recovery operations to provide for mass care, sheltering, donations management, and other relief efforts as needed.

Volunteer Organizations Composition

Volunteer organizations are organized according to their independent structures. The Alaska Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (AKVOAD) brings together voluntary organizations with roles in disasters, including American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and other community and faith-based organizations.

Functional Responsibilities

Significant activities common to disaster emergencies are grouped according to emergency management functions. State agencies having day-to-day obligations and private organizations having agreed to disaster response tasks 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 the following matrix. The matrix also indicates agencies assigned a primary functional responsibility and those having 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 an agency designated as a primary agency will, in response to requests from the SEOC, orchestrate the State response within it's functional area. This means the designated agency will marshal internal resources; provide subject matter expertise to the SEOC, SCO, DPC, MAC Group and other State agencies; provide liaison and staff officers to the SEOC; 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.



P = Primary Functional Responsibility S = Support Responsibility – Entities have potential functions, but may not be activated for all incidents Annexes address specific coordinating and supporting roles	FUNCTION:	Coordination & Control	Communications	Alert, Warning, & Notification	Public Information	Public Safety	Resource Management	Search and Rescue	Public Works	Health and Medical Services	Mass Casualties	Mass Care	Mass Fatalities	Pet Evacuation & Sheltering	Evacuation	Vol & Don Management	Finance and Admin Services	Damage Assessment	Recovery	Debris Management	Natural Resources	Transportation	Catastrophic Incident
		STATE OF ALASKA																					
Office of the Governor		S	S		S												S	S	S				S
State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)		P	P	P	P	S	P	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	S	P
Dept of Mil & Veterans Affairs (DMVA)/DHS&EM		P	P	P	P	S	P	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	S	P
DMVA/Alaska National Guard (AKNG)		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Dept of Administration (DOA)		S	S		S		S									S	S	S	S	S	S		S
Dept of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED)		S	S		S		S		S						S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Dept of Corrections (DOC)		S	S		S	S									S		S	S	S				S
Dept of Education and Early Development (DEED)		S	S		S					S		S			S		S	S	S	S			S
Dept of Environmental Conservation (DEC)		S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S				P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Dept of Fish and Game (DF&G)		S	S		S	S								S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Dept of Health and Social Services (DHSS)		S	S	S	S	S	S			P	P	S	P		S		S	S	S		S		S
Dept of Labor & Workforce		S	S		S		S								S		S	S	S	S	S		S



Development (DOLWD)

FUNCTION:	Coordination & Control	Communications	Alert, Warning, & Notification	Public Information	Public Safety	Resource Management	Search and Rescue	Public Works	Health and Medical Services	Mass Casualties	Mass Care	Mass Fatalities	Pet Evacuation & Sheltering	Evacuation	Vol & Don Management	Finance and Admin Services	Damage Assessment	Recovery	Debris Management	Natural Resources	Transportation	Catastrophic Incident	
	P = Primary Functional Responsibility S = Support Responsibility – Entities have potential functions, but may not be activated for all incidents Annexes address specific coordinating and supporting roles																						
STATE OF ALASKA (cont.)																							
AK Dept of Law (DLAW)	S	S		S					S						S	S	S	S		S		S	
Dept of Natural Resources (DNR)	S	S	S	S	S	S			S					S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	
Dept of Public Safety (DPS)	S	S		S	P	S	P		S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Dept of Revenue (DOR)	S	S		S											S	S	S	S				S	
Dept of Trans and Public Facilities (DOT&PF)	S	S		S	S	S		P						S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	
Office of Management and Budget (OMB)	S	S		S												S	S	S				S	
Alaska Railroad Corporation (ARRC)				S		S										S	S	S	S		S	S	
Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MAC Group)	S	S		S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S				S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Alaska Earthquake Information Center (AEIC)			S	S												S						S	
Alaska Volcano Observatory (AVO)			S	S												S						S	
Alaska Information and Analysis Center (AKIAC)		S	S	S	S											S			S			S	



Affected Jurisdictions		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
P = Primary Functional Responsibility S = Support Responsibility – Entities have potential functions, but may not be activated for all incidents Annexes address specific coordinating and supporting roles	FUNCTION:	Coordination & Control	Communications	Alert, Warning, & Notification	Public Information	Public Safety	Resource Management	Search and Rescue	Public Works	Health and Medical Services	Mass Casualties	Mass Care	Mass Fatalities	Pet Evacuation & Sheltering	Evacuation	Vol & Don Management	Finance and Admin Services	Damage Assessment	Recovery	Debris Management	Natural Resources	Transportation	Catastrophic Incident
		FEDERAL ENTITIES																					
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)		S	S	S	S		S	S		S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S			P
Alaskan Command (ALCOM)		S	S	S	S		S			S							S	S					S
Center for Disease Control (CDC)					S					S							S						S
Civil Air Patrol (CAP)			S		S	S	S	S							S		S	S		S	S		S
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)					S	S			S	S							S		S	S	S	S	S
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)					S					S							S					S	S
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)			S	S	S	S				S							S			S	S		S
National Resource Conservation Services (NRCS)					S												S				S		S
National Warning Center (NWC)				S	S												S						S
National Weather Service (NWS)			S	S	S												S						S



NAWAS State Area Warning Points			S	S	S											S						S	
P = Primary Functional Responsibility S = Support Responsibility - Entities have potential functions, but may not be activated for all incidents Annexes address specific coordinating and supporting roles	FUNCTION:	Coordination & Control	Communications	Alert, Warning, & Notification	Public Information	Public Safety	Resource Management	Search and Rescue	Public Works	Health and Medical Services	Mass Casualties	Mass Care	Mass Fatalities	Pet Evacuation & Sheltering	Evacuation	Vol & Don Management	Finance and Admin Services	Damage Assessment	Recovery	Debris Management	Natural Resources	Transportation	Catastrophic Incident
FEDERAL ENTITIES																							
Transportation Security Administration (TSA)				S													S						S
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)				S		S		S									S	S	S	S	S	S	S
U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)		S	S	S	S	S	S	S							S		S	S		S	S	S	S
U.S. Dept of Justice/ U.S. Attorney (USDOJ)			S	S													S						S
U.S. Postal Service (USPS)				S						S							S		S				S
U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS)				S						S	S	S	S				S	S			S		S
West Coast & Alaska Tsunami Warning Center (WC&ATWC)		S	S	S													S						S
OTHER ENTITIES																							
AK Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (AKVOAD)		S			S						S		S			P	S		S				S
Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)			S	S	S												S						S
American Red Cross (ARC)					S		S			S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S				S
American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA)					S		S							S			S						S



ANNEX A: COORDINATION AND CONTROL (ESF #5)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/ State Emergency Operations Center
SUPPORTING AGENCIES:	All State Departments and Agencies Multi-Agency Coordination Group Affected Jurisdictions Federal Emergency Management Agency Alaskan Command Alaska Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

I. PURPOSE

This Annex will describe the processes used to recognize a disaster has occurred and how the proper agencies are notified to respond to the emergency. This Annex will describe the State's processes for activating and using the SEOC in support of emergency operations, specifically the procedures used to collect, process and disseminate information about potential or actual natural or manmade disasters or emergencies.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**A. Situation**

1. The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHS&EM) manages disaster emergencies pursuant to Alaska Statute 26.23. Disaster emergency management includes four phases: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. DHS&EM staff is routinely engaged in mitigation, preparedness and recovery activities. When an emergency event occurs, a situation-dependent number of staff must transition to response. In 1994, DHS&EM created the SEOC to enable this transition. The SEOC is organized, managed and staffed through the DHS&EM Operations Section.
2. The SEOC can be activated by any of the following personnel: SEOC Manager, Chief of Operations, Division Leadership, or the afterhours Duty Officer.
3. SEOC activation criteria include:
 - a. Significant number of people at risk;
 - b. Response coordination required because of large or widespread event, multiple emergency sites, or several responding agencies;
 - c. Resource coordination required because of limited local resources or significant need for outside resources;
 - d. Uncertain conditions, possibility of event escalation, or unknown extent of damage;
 - e. Potential threat to people, property, and/or environment;
 - f. Local, borough, or State declaration of emergency.



4. The SEOC activation will terminate upon decision of SEOC Leadership. The Demobilization Unit Leader supervises and administers the termination process. Reasons to terminate the SEOC activation include:
 - a. SEOC functions are no longer needed;
 - b. The declaration of emergency is lifted;
 - c. Coordination of response activities and/or resources is no longer required;
 - d. The event has been contained and emergency personnel have returned to their regular duties;
5. The level of SEOC activation is determined by the magnitude, scope, and stage of the event. Only those SEOC functions and positions required to meet current response objectives will be activated. Non-activated functions and positions will be the responsibility of the next highest level in the SEOC organization. Each SEOC function must have a person in charge.
6. The SEOC organizational structure should be flexible enough to expand and contract as needed. SEOC staff may be required to take on more than one position or role, as determined by the nature of the emergency event, availability of resources and/or as assigned by a supervisor.
7. Current preparedness level will be identified on DHS&EM Daily Situation Reports. The SEOC Manager will monitor the statewide situation and recommend the appropriate preparedness level each day.

B. Assumptions

1. Most emergency incidents are handled routinely by local, borough and State government agencies, and volunteer service organizations.
2. In large scale disaster situations beyond the capabilities of city or borough emergency management functions, the SEOC shall provide centralized direction, control, and assistance.
3. The SEOC follows the Incident Command System. All agency assigned to the SEOC are required to take the full suite of ICS courses (e.g. ICS 100, 200, 700, and 800) prior to serving as staff during activations of the SEOC.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. For emergencies and disasters at the local/tribal government or borough government level, coordination, and control shall be the joint responsibility of the executive heads of the local/tribal government and/or the executive heads of the borough government involved.
2. During emergency operations, the directors of State agencies shall ensure operational control over their respective agency's emergency personnel in accordance with the provisions of this plan. Emergency Individual and Public Assistance Programs are administered and managed by State (and Federal) personnel assigned to the designated Joint Field Office.



3. In depth SEOC operating procedures can be found within the State of Alaska DHS&EM State Emergency Operations Center Guide.

B. Command and Control

1. The **Incident Commander (IC)** provides overall coordination and direction of all SEOC operations. The SEOC IC ensures all functional activities within the SEOC are appropriately activated, staffed and operating effectively. He or she will prepare objectives for the SEOC Incident Action Plan (IAP) that forms the foundation for subsequent action planning. The SEOC IC will approve each SEOC IAP and all requests for ordering and releasing of SEOC assigned resources. The SEOC IC may have one or more deputies. A Deputy SEOC IC shall have the same qualifications as the SEOC IC, and may work directly with the SEOC IC, serve as relief SEOC IC, or perform specific assigned tasks. All sections within the SEOC organization report to the SEOC IC.
2. The **Public Information Officer (PIO)** is responsible for managing the SEOC's public information program and coordinating public information and public affairs activities among involved agencies. The PIO section will be the principal point for the development of State public service announcements and emergency broadcast coordination during a declared local emergency. This section will handle all media requests or inquiries submitted to the SEOC, for emergency-related information. The PIO may have several assistant PIOs as needed. Assistant PIOs may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions. The PIO takes the lead in establishing the Joint Information Center (JIC), if activated.
3. The **Safety Officer (SOFR)** oversees the safety of SEOC operations and other work performed during the incident. The SOFR will also coordinate with and support on-scene and line SOFR's as needed. The Safety Officer may have assistants as needed, and those assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions.
4. The **Liaison Officer (LOFR)**, when staffed, provides coordination for State and non-State agencies with representatives temporarily assigned to the SEOC. The Liaison Officer is the point of contact for State and non-State agency representatives assigned to the incident by assisting or cooperating agencies. Representatives assigned to this section will vary with the nature of the emergency. The Liaison Officer may have assistants as needed, and those assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions. In normal activations of the SEOC, the Liaison Officer and/or agency representatives may report to either the IC or the Operations Section Chief.

C. Operations

1. The Operations Section is headed by the Operations Section Chief. The Operations Section ensures all essential emergency-related information and resource requests are received, processed and internally coordinated within the SEOC. The Operations Section may be subdivided into Branches and Groups as follows:
 - a. **State Incident Management Teams (IMTs)** – Multi-agency, multi-discipline teams of State personnel deployed to impacted areas to provide liaison and



emergency management support during response actions. Teams may include subject matter experts and/or agency representatives.

- b. **Response Branch** – Comprised of divisions and groups, each with the responsibility for field operations and coordination with local incident management structures or local EOC's.
- c. **Recovery Branch** – Focuses on disaster assistance through Individual Assistance, Public Assistance and Damage Assessment groups.
- d. **Liaison Officer, (LOFR)** - When staffed, provides coordination for State and non-State agencies with representatives temporarily assigned to the SEOC. The Liaison Officer is the point of contact for State and non-State agency representatives assigned to the incident by assisting or cooperating agencies. Representatives assigned to this section will vary with the nature of the emergency. The Liaison Officer may have assistants as needed, and those assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions. In normal activations of the SEOC, the Liaison Officer and/or agency representatives may report to either the IC or the Operations Section Chief.
- e. **Agency Liaisons** – Report directly to the Incident Commander or to the Operations Section Chief, as described previously.

D. Planning

1. The Planning Section is headed by the Planning Section Chief and is structured into units, depending upon the needs of the incident. The Planning Section is responsible for collection, evaluation, dissemination, and use of information about the event/disaster and status of SEOC assigned resources. The Planning Section conducts planning meetings, collects, disseminates and maintains SEOC documentation, and for extended operations coordinates the development of the SEOC Incident Action Plan. The Planning Section may be subdivided into the following units:
 - a. **Situation Unit** – The Situation Unit is responsible for the collection and organization of incident status and situation information. It provides evaluation, analysis and display of that information for use by SEOC personnel.
 - b. **Resources Unit** – The Resources Unit tracks information relating to resources and estimates of future resource needs. The Resources Unit posts and keeps current information on the resource status charts and maps.
 - c. **Documentation Unit** – The Documentation Unit establishes a system to collect, organize and maintain SEOC files for legal, analytical and historical purposes.

E. Logistics

1. The **Logistics Section** is headed by the Logistics Section Chief. The Logistics Section is responsible for providing all support to the incident, including ordering resources from off-incident locations. Support can include facilities, transportation, supplies, equipment maintenance and fueling, feeding, communications, security, and medical services. The Logistics Section may be organized into the following units:



- a. **Communications Unit** – The Communications (Comu) Unit is responsible for managing all radio, data and telephone needs of the SEOC staff and field personnel. It is responsible for developing plans for the effective use of incident communications equipment and facilities; installing and testing communications equipment; distribution of communications equipment to incident personnel; and the maintenance and repair of communications equipment.
 - b. **Supply Unit** – The Supply Unit is responsible for obtaining all resources, equipment and supplies to support emergency operations, as well as arranging for delivery of those resources. The Supply Unit is primarily responsible for ordering personnel, equipment and supplies; receiving and storing all supplies for the SEOC; maintaining an inventory of supplies; and servicing non-expendable supplies and equipment.
 - c. **Facilities Unit** – The Facilities Unit is responsible for ensuring adequate facilities are provided for the response effort, including securing access to the facility and providing staff, furniture, supplies and materials necessary to configure the facility in a manner adequate to accomplish the mission. The Facilities Unit is primarily responsible for the layout and activation of the SEOC.
 - d. **Transportation Unit** – The Transportation Unit is primarily responsible for providing ground, air and watercraft transport of critical supplies, equipment, and, in some cases, personnel to desired delivery points. Once delivered, the critical resource is managed by the requesting response organization.
- F. Finance and Administration
1. The Finance/Administration Section is headed by the Finance/Administration Section Chief. The Section is activated when required for the purpose of maintaining records on personnel and equipment time, coordination of vendor payments for supplies and usage, claims, and for determining the cost considerations or various alternative strategies associated with an event/disaster. The Finance/Administration Section can include legal, purchasing/billing, cost forecasting and timekeeping functions. In some cases where only one specific function is required (e.g., cost analysis), that position could be established as a Technical Specialist in the Planning Section. The Finance/Administration Section may be divided into several smaller units:
 - a. **Time Unit** – The Time Unit is primarily responsible for ensuring daily personnel time recording documents are prepared in compliance with the agency(s) time policy. The Time Unit is responsible for ensuring equipment time reporting is accomplished in the Logistics Section for ground equipment. If applicable (depending upon the agencies involved), personnel time records will be collected and processed for each operational period.
 - b. **Procurement Unit** – The Procurement Unit is responsible for administering all financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts. The Procurement Unit will coordinate with local jurisdictions and State agencies on sources for equipment; prepare and sign equipment rental agreements; and process all administrative paperwork associated with equipment rental and supply contracts



- c. **Cost Unit** – The Cost Unit is responsible for providing cost analysis data for the event/disaster. The Cost Unit must ensure all pieces of equipment and personnel that require payment are properly identified; obtain and record all cost data; analyze and prepare estimates of incident costs, and maintain accurate records of incident costs. Increasingly, the Cost Unit will be called upon to provide input to the planning function in terms of cost estimates of resource use. The Cost Unit must maintain accurate information on the actual cost for the use of all assigned resources. The unit also prepares and administers Reimbursable Services Agreements (RSA) with other State agencies for reimbursement of services requested and provided in support of the incident.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Develop procedures to formulate and activate the SEOC staff.	DMVA
Develop a disaster emergency situation reporting system.	DMVA
Develop checklists and standard operating procedures to support this plan.	All State Depts./Agencies
Activate SEOC, as warranted.	DMVA
Brief Governor and provide situational information to the Disaster Policy Cabinet.	DMVA
Coordinate activation of the MAC Group, if warranted.	DMVA
Determine appropriate actions to save lives and protect property.	DMVA
Coordinate disaster emergency operations.	SEOC
Receive and process requests for assistance.	SEOC
Prepare Situation Reports and Incident Action Plans.	SEOC
Coordinate and disseminate emergency public information.	SEOC
Assist Governor in preparing declarations, administrative orders, proclamations, executive orders and directives.	DMVA
Issue proclamations, executive orders and directives to facilitate disaster emergency operations.	Governor
Activate and deploy Interagency Incident Management Teams to support local jurisdictions, as needed.	SEOC
Operate a central ordering point for requisitioning unavailable resources.	SEOC
Prepare requests for Federal assistance.	DMVA
Coordinate use of Federal resources.	SEOC
Liaison with community leaders and special interest groups.	SEOC
Develop measures to ensure personnel safety.	SEOC
Provide staff to SEOC, as warranted.	All State Dept/Agencies
Provide liaisons to SEOC, as warranted.	All State Depts./Agencies ▪ Affected Jurisdictions ▪ Federal Agencies ▪ AKVOAD
Provide legal assistance to the SEOC staff.	DLAW
Represent the State in legal proceedings resulting from a disaster emergency.	DLAW
Provide or arrange escort service for media representatives and VIPs.	SEOC



Coordinate with the FCO and Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF) as described in the NRF.

SEOC

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Emergency Operations requires centralized control and management. The officials designated to work in the SEOC will coordinate the use of resources and interface with other agencies in support of the primary agency.
- B. As the SEOC accomplishes its mission, its priorities are safety first, followed closely by timeliness and cost-effectiveness.
- C. Utilizing the SEOC, DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal government for assistance provided with the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #5, Emergency Management.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. DHS&EM will enter into formal agreements with other agencies or organizations as needed for implementation of this plan.



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ANNEX B: COMMUNICATIONS (ESF#2)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/ State Emergency Operations Center
SUPPORTING AGENCIES:	All State Departments/Agencies Multi-Agency Coordinating (MAC) Group Alaska Information and Analysis Center Affected Jurisdictions Federal Emergency Management Agency Alaskan Command U.S. Coast Guard Civil Air Patrol National Weather Service West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center NAWAS Local Area Warning Points Amateur Radio Emergency Service

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to identify systems and establish responsibility for the coordination and control of emergency communications during emergencies/disasters. This section is designed to provide a communications system for receiving and transmitting disaster emergency information and ensure the maximum utilization of available resources to meet statewide communications requirements during all phases of disasters.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**A. Situation**

1. All hazards may disrupt normal communications within and between local, State and Federal agencies, essential non-governmental organizations and jurisdictions from time to time.
2. The availability of emergency and backup communications is essential to all levels and phases of emergency management.

B. Assumptions

1. Emergency communications systems will be used in an emergency/disaster to disseminate instructions to the public for the protection of lives and property. These systems provide a path for the exchange of critical information among decision-making officials for the coordination of local, State and Federal emergency/disaster response and recovery actions.
2. Communication links between the SEOC the Federal government and other State agencies may not be fully operational, depending on the location and severity of the disaster.



3. All communications systems in the State may be fully or partially operational except within the disaster area where only limited or no communications exist.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Local Government

1. During any emergency/disaster, the affected local government(s) shall use all available, pre-identified local public and private sector communications equipment and facilities to conduct local emergency/disaster response and recovery operations in accordance with their Emergency Operations Plan.
2. If needed, communications between local EOC and the SEOC will be by telephone or e-mail to the maximum extent feasible. When the telephone facilities are disrupted, the Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR) or Alaska Warning System (AKWAS) line will be used. During extreme emergency/disaster situations, the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) system, satellite phones, National Guard HF radios and/or the State Emergency Communications Using Radio Effectively (SECURE) systems may also be used.

B. State Government

1. For an emergency, external support communications (State government) will be coordinated by DHS&EM. DHS&EM will determine if joint State/local government emergency communications can be controlled at a location near the site of the emergency/disaster or, for a large-scale disaster, at the SEOC. To assist in maintaining 24-hour communications capability during emergency/disaster response and recovery periods, affected local government(s) and/or State agencies that retain communications capabilities shall assign trained personnel as needed to the designated communications control center.
2. During joint State/local government emergency/disaster operations, communications between the SEOC and local EOC will be by telephone or e-mail to the maximum extent feasible. DHS&EM may recommend alternative communication systems.
3. State agencies having their own internal communications systems normally will use those systems in carrying out their assigned support functions during emergency/disaster operations; however, those systems may be made available for joint use by State agencies having no internal system with SEOC coordination.

C. Federal Government

1. During a Federal emergency, the Federal government may establish temporary communications in the emergency/disaster area for the purpose of coordinating and controlling Federal assistance operations. These communications facilities may be made available to local and State government officials.
2. ESF #2, Communications, is designed to assure the provision of Federal telecommunications support to response efforts following a presidentially declared major emergency or disaster. Support includes government furnished and commercially leased telecommunications under authority of Federal law and regulations.



IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Provide technical assistance to SEOC staff.	DMVA
Arrange for emergency communications between the SEOC, local contacts in the impact area, satellite command centers of other State and private sector organizations and Federal agencies. Possibly deploy the Mobile EOC to support incident operations.	DMVA ▪ DOA ▪ FEMA ▪ ARES
Arrange to bring supplemental communications on-line, if directed.	SEOC ▪ DOA
Provide or arrange technical assistance to local government and other response agencies.	DMVA ▪ DOA
Activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS) or other communications systems, as needed.	DMVA ▪ DOA ▪ Local Government
Provide the SEOC 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 ▪ FNARS ▪ Supplemental communications systems ▪ E-mail 	DMVA
Maintain and report status of above systems to interested agencies external to the SEOC.	SEOC
Provide back-up communications resources, as needed.	All State Depts./Agencies ▪ FEMA ▪ CAP ▪ NWS ▪ ARES ▪
Provide the teleconferencing coordination service for DPC, MAC Group and local jurisdiction teleconference, as needed.	SEOC
CYBER ATTACK	
Disseminate information about potential attack scenarios, methods of attack and protective measures.	DMVA ▪ DOA ▪ AKIAC ▪ FBI
Assemble intelligence about specific cyber-attack threats to Alaska and provide it to the JTTF and DHS&EM for dissemination.	DMVA ▪ AKNG ▪ DOA ▪ AKIAC ▪ FBI

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The State communications system includes all communications resources under the direction and control of the Governor. Normally, these resources are applied to the missions of specific State agencies. During emergency situations, DHS&EM will coordinate the use of these systems to support emergency management functions. Overall responsibility for SEOC communications rests with DHS&EM with secondary support provided by other State agencies and volunteer organizations.
- B. DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #2, Communications.



C. For further direction, refer to the Statewide Communications Interoperable Plan (SCIP), Tactical Interoperable Communication Plan (TICP), and the Strategic Technology Reserve (STR) plan.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. DHS&EM will enter into any agreements or understandings between this office and local groups or organizations as needed for implementation of this plan.



ANNEX C: ALERT, WARNING AND NOTIFICATION (ESF#2 and ESF #5)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/
State Emergency Operations Center

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Alaska National Guard
Department of Environmental Conservation
Department of Health and Social Services
Department of Natural Resources
Alaska Earthquake Information Center
Alaska Volcano Observatory
Alaska Information and Analysis Center
Affected Jurisdictions
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Alaskan Command
Federal Bureau of Investigation
National Warning Center
National Weather Service
NAWAS Local Area Warning Points
West Coast & Alaska Tsunami Warning Center
U.S. Coast Guard
Amateur Radio Emergency Service

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to outline systems used in the State of Alaska to alert or provide rapid notification to affected populations of hazardous situations involving an emergency or disaster.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Alaska is a diverse state and can be adversely affected by a multitude of hazards, emergencies and disasters. An effective alert, warning and notification system is needed to assist citizens impacted by these threats.

B. Assumptions

1. The SEOC will alert or notify affected populations at the State, borough and local level immediately upon receiving knowledge of emergency/disaster events or hazards that may affect the public.
2. Alerted populations will comply with the recommended protective actions.



III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

The State of Alaska will continue to move forward in the development and implementation of statewide interoperable communication systems that will ensure timely emergency and hazard alerts or notifications to affected populations. Building interoperable communication capabilities will ensure progressive levels of response as an emergency or disaster increases in magnitude.

1. DHS&EM and the SEOC could receive notification of an emergency or event in a number of ways:
 - a. Notification of an event or hazard might come directly to DHS&EM through satellite, radio, phone, fax, email, or through other Federal, State, or local alert and notification systems.
 - b. Calls for emergency assistance can be made to the SEOC by calling 1-800-428-7100. After-hour calls are routed through a dispatch center and information is forwarded to the Duty Officer on call. The Duty Officer is available to respond to after-hour calls seven days a week.
2. Once the SEOC has received notification of an emergency or event, it will notify its staff and other State agencies on a timely basis.

B. Public Alert and Notification

Public alert and notification will incorporate all populations in those areas immediately affected by the event or emergency. Efforts will be made to ensure affected populations receive critical alert and notification information through the utilization of alert and notification equipment and resources available to those in the affected areas. The State will support local capabilities where possible. Local-level alert and notifications processes will be detailed in borough and local EOPs.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
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 • ARES
Plan for, supervise and conduct system tests.	DMVA • ARES
Report earthquake characteristics and provide an assessment of the potential for significant aftershocks which may pose a risk to life and property.	AEIC • WC&ATWC
Furnish attack warning.	NAWAS
Issue changes to State of Alaska Threat Conditions.	SEOC
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
Conduct education and outreach opportunities within the community with information about alert and warning information.	DMVA



RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Issue volcanic warnings and advisories.	AVO
Issue wildland fire warnings and advisories.	DNR
Issue Air Quality Advisories.	DEC
Issue warnings about public health related emergencies/situations using the Health Alert Network (HAN).	DHSS
Provide hazardous materials release notification to State and Federal agencies in coordination with affected communities.	DEC
Assess pre-event data, review event specific notification requirements, and verify receipts of warnings at the local level.	SEOC
Relay warning related information to local officials in neighboring communities in accordance with "Fan-out" procedures.	NAWAS ▪ ARES
Warn the public and recommend protective measures to preserve life, property, vital resources and the environment.	Affected Jurisdictions
Heed warnings and take protective actions.	Affected Jurisdictions ▪ Affected Individuals

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. The SEOC will work to coordinate all alert, warning and notification resources under the direction and control of the Governor. During emergency situations, DHS&EM will coordinate the use of these systems to support emergency management functions. Overall responsibility for State alerts, warnings and emergency notifications rests with DHS&EM with secondary support provided by other State agencies and volunteer organizations.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. DHS&EM will enter into any agreements or understandings between this office and local groups or organizations as needed for implementation of this plan.



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ANNEX D: PUBLIC INFORMATION (ESF #15)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/
State Emergency Operations Center

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: All State and Federal Departments/Agencies
Affected Jurisdictions
All Other Entities

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to establish a process to provide disaster emergency public information and instructions to communities and the public. The Public Information Annex ensures sufficient State-level public affairs personnel are deployed during disasters, emergencies or statewide incidents to coordinate the provision of accurate, coordinated and timely information to affected populations, governments, legislators and the media.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

During emergencies and disasters, the public needs detailed information regarding protective actions to minimize the loss of life and property. Every effort should be made to provide timely, accurate emergency information through both conventional and nonconventional news media sources.

B. Assumptions

The continuous flow of official information and instructions to the public is essential during an emergency/disaster.

Panic, fear and confusion can be avoided, and rumors reduced, by proper coordination and dissemination of official emergency/disaster information.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Local Government

During any emergency/disaster situation, the affected local government(s) will coordinate with the State to synchronize official emergency/disaster-related public information.

B. State Government

1. During SEOC activation, all official emergency public information generated within State government shall be coordinated and managed by the Joint Information Center (JIC) with approval from the SEOC Incident Commander, including spills, fires, and search and rescue operations. The SEOC PIO will work closely with the Incident Commander and local government authorities to keep information releases timely and appropriate.



2. The Governor's Communications Director will approve the final release of all information from the Governor or Governor's Office.
 3. Each State agency shall maintain appropriate standard operating procedures to support emergency public information operations. These should include, but are not limited to:
 - a. An outline of the agency's emergency public information organization and responsibilities;
 - b. Instructions for coordination and release of emergency public information originated by the agency and coordinated with the SEOC PIO;
 - c. Provisions for continuation of emergency public information releases during the post-emergency/disaster period; and
 - d. Provisions for alternative methods of disseminating emergency public information if regular television, radio, internet, and newspaper media capabilities are lost
 4. The SEOC PIO will coordinate closely with PIOs from other responding State agencies to ensure the release of accurate and concise information is coordinated through the Incident Commander. When the demand for public information is greater than existing capabilities, or when close coordination with multiple agencies is necessary, a Joint Information Center will be established. The JIC will operate in accordance with the State of Alaska Joint Information System Plan.
- C. Emergency Alert System.
1. The Emergency Alert System may be used as an additional asset for public information dissemination during an emergency or disaster.
 2. Functional responsibilities, concepts of operation, and direction and control guidelines for the Emergency Alert System are outlined in the Alaska State Emergency Alert System Plan.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Produce pre-scripted public information statements regarding each of the hazards threatening Alaska.	DMVA
Produce pre-scripted warning statements for use on the Emergency Alert System.	SEOC
Conduct preparedness educational outreach opportunities within the community.	DMVA
Coordinate activation of the MAC Group, if warranted.	DMVA
Act as the focal point for Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests related to the incident.	SEOC
Prepare and disseminate public information announcements, as needed.	SEOC
Monitor media messages and public rumors for use in crafting appropriate follow-on public information messages.	SEOC
Ensure 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.	DMVA



RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Conduct daily media briefings and updates as needed.	SEOC
Provide information to IMT PIOs and local elected officials.	SEOC
Coordinate agency escorts for media representatives and VIPs.	SEOC
Act as the focal point for the release of information regarding fatalities and casualties.	SEOC
Establish a public information hotline for effective two-way communication with all audiences (media, public, elected officials, etc).	SEOC
Produce public information in formats for all audiences to be posted to the incident website.	SEOC
Establish a JIC facility.	SEOC
Provide timely incident information to the Joint Information Center (JIC).	SEOC
Provide representatives to the JIC, as needed.	All State Depts./Agencies ▪ Federal Agencies
Establish methods for controlling access to the JIC.	SEOC
Coordinate JIC press releases with the Governor's Press Secretary and IMT PIO.	SEOC
Support JIC communications/information management requirements.	SEOC ▪ DMVA ▪ DOA
Conduct all public information activities through the Joint Information System (JIS) and/or Virtual JIC when a formal JIC is impractical.	SEOC ▪ All State Depts./Agencies
Establish routine communications/coordination/information exchange protocols with local JICs.	SEOC
Coordinate individual agency/departmental media releases with the JIC.	All State Depts./Agencies ▪ Affected Jurisdictions ▪ Federal Agencies

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The Director of DHS&EM is responsible for all education and informational programs conducted to exercise this plan. He will appoint the SEOC PIO to direct these activities during response.
- B. The heads of all State support agencies, boards, commissions and volunteer organizations are responsible for appointment of PIOs. These officers will be responsible for coordinating releases with the SEOC PIO.
- C. DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal government for assistance provided by the NRF ESF #15, External Affairs.



VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Personnel/staffing will be tailored to the needs of the situation. A functional organization will be established with responsibilities for ongoing activities. Participating PIOs may have duties assigned to fulfill the needs of the information collection and dissemination process. Assignments will be in addition to performing duties for their own agencies. PIOs participating in the JIC may perform additional functions as outlined in the JIC Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).
- B. Office space, equipment and supplies as appropriate to support the effort will be provided, either at the SEOC, a site near the Incident Command Center, or at a Joint Field Office, as appropriate to the situation.



ANNEX E: PUBLIC SAFETY (ESF #13)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Department of Public Safety
SUPPORTING AGENCIES:	Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/ State Emergency Operations Center Alaska National Guard Department of Corrections Department of Environmental Conservation Department of Fish and Game Department of Health and Social Services Department of Natural Resources Department of Transportation and Public Facilities Multi-Agency Coordination Group Alaska Information and Analysis Center Affected Jurisdictions Federal Bureau of Investigation Environmental Protection Agency Civil Air Patrol U.S. Coast Guard

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to establish guidelines for affected local government(s) to implement special public safety and security measures to maintain law and order, control traffic and provide security within the threatened or affected area. The intent of such actions is to protect life and property and maintain order during disaster emergencies.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**A. Situation**

1. Local law enforcement resources may become depleted at any time; this is especially true during and after a major disaster or terrorism event. Natural disasters and other emergencies in Alaska have shown normally available law enforcement resources may be difficult to obtain and use due to massive disruptions of communications, transportation, and utility systems, and increased emergency calls for assistance.

B. Assumptions

1. If an emergency is of such magnitude that local government capabilities are not sufficient to cope with the situation, additional support from certain designated State agencies will be provided.
2. In all cases, prompt safety and security measures will be essential for the protection of life and property.



III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Local Government

1. During any emergency-disaster incident, affected local government(s) will exercise supervision of public safety and security measures, including communications within the emergency/disaster area. Security of installations and facilities within the emergency/disaster area that are normally under the responsibility of the State will be handled at the State government level in coordination with the affected local government.

B. State Government

1. When a situation is declared an emergency, designated State agencies will assist local government efforts by:
 - a. Providing additional personnel, equipment, and communications support to augment local government law enforcement efforts;
 - b. Determining and maintaining ingress and egress routes for the emergency/disaster area.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Coordinate activation of the MAC Group, if warranted.	DMVA
Activate the DPS EOC.	DPS
Provide DPS Liaison to SEOC.	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.	DPS • SEOC • DHSS • ARC
Provide public safety support resources.	DPS • AKNG • DOC • DF&G • CAP
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 • EPA • USCG
TERRORISM	
ASSASSINATION	
Disseminate information about potential assassination scenarios and methodologies.	DPS • DMVA • AKIAC • FBI
Assemble intelligence concerning specific assassination threats to Alaskans.	DPS • AKIAC
Conduct activities to detect indications of possible attack.	DPS
Designate an SEOC liaison.	DPS
Provide explosive and firearms technical support as needed.	DPS • ALCOM
Prepare to provide support to local jurisdictions statewide.	DPS • AKNG • DNR
Provide representatives to local Unified Commands as needed.	DPS



RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
HIGH EXPLOSIVE ATTACK	
Disseminate information about potential high explosive attack scenarios and the various methods of attack.	DPS • DMVA • AKIAC • FBI
Assemble and disseminate intelligence concerning high explosive attack threats to Alaska.	DPS • FBI
HOSTAGE TAKING/HIJACKING	
Disseminate information about potential hostage taking/hijacking scenarios.	DPS • DMVA • DOT&PF • FAA • FBI • TSA
Assemble and disseminate intelligence about specific hostage taking/hijacking threats to Alaska and provide them to the appropriate law enforcement agencies.	DPS • FBI
INCENDIARY ATTACK	
Disseminate information about potential incendiary attack scenarios and the various methods of deployments.	DPS • DMVA • AKNG • DNR • AKIAC
Assemble intelligence about specific incendiary attacks threats to Alaska and provide them to the appropriate law enforcement agencies.	DPS • DMVA • AKNG • DNR • DOT&PF • AKIAC • CAP • FBI • TSA
Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE)	DPS • FBI • DOD • DEC • TSA • AKIAC

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Local government is responsible for law enforcement activities within its jurisdiction. Disaster emergency operations should be directed using the Incident Command System and Unified Command as appropriate. For information and resource management purposes, requests for outside agency law-enforcement assistance by local officials should be coordinated through the SEOC. DHS&EM will coordinate with State agencies and, when needed, with the Federal government for assistance provided by the NRF ESF #13, Public Safety and Security.
- B. When State and local resources are insufficient for maintaining public safety and security, the Governor may apply for Federal law enforcement assistance in the time of a law enforcement emergency. This is done through the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance provisions of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (“the Act”), 42 U.S.C. §10501. Under that Act, the U.S. Attorney General may provide Federal assistance during a law enforcement emergency when State and local resources are insufficient for maintaining public safety and security. Available assistance may include equipment, training, intelligence information, and personnel.
- C. Upon request from the Governor, the President may invoke Federal law to use U.S. military forces to suppress civil disorder resulting from defiance of State authority. In the most serious situations, the combined effort of Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies may not prove adequate to maintain public order. In such cases, under the Federal statutes providing for the “Enforcement of the Laws to Restore Public Order” (formerly the “Insurrection Act”), the President may use Federal



military forces to restore order, including through the conduct of law enforcement activities (Chapter 15 of title 10, U.S.C.).

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. DHS&EM will enter into any agreements or understandings with local groups or organizations as needed for implementation of this plan.



ANNEX F: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (ESF #7)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/
State Emergency Operations Center

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Alaska National Guard
Department of Administration
Department Commerce, Community and Economic
Development
Department of Environmental Conservation
Department of Health and Social Services
Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Department of Natural Resources
Department of Public Safety
Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
Alaska Railroad Corporation
Multi-Agency Coordination Group
Alaska Information and Analysis Center
Affected Jurisdictions
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Alaskan Command
Civil Air Patrol
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
U.S. Coast Guard
American Red Cross
American Veterinarian Medical Association

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to provide guidance and outline procedures for obtaining, managing, allocating and monitoring the use of resources prior to, during, and after emergency situations or when such situations appear imminent.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**A. Situation**

1. A major disaster or emergency may overwhelm the capabilities and exhaust the resources of local governments.

B. Assumptions

1. Resource management, training, and ongoing communication will take place with DHS&EM and State agencies with often used resources.



2. DHS&EM will continue to assist the local communities in typing the community's resources and capabilities
3. Interagency Memorandum of Understanding, Memorandum of Agreement (MOU/MOA) and jurisdictional agreements will be invoked and resources made available when requested.
4. If the event is catastrophic, all functioning organizations may be tasked for resources.
5. Additional resources (equipment, overhead, services and supplies) required for emergency operations will generally be available from normal sources of supply.
6. Some established vendors might not be able to provide needed materials on an emergency basis or could be victims of the emergency situation. Hence, standby resources should be identified, procured in advance and provisions made for arranging and staging alternative emergency resources on an as-needed basis.
7. Some businesses and individuals that are not normal suppliers will be willing to rent, lease, or sell needed equipment and supplies during emergency situations.
8. If the emergency is of such magnitude that local government capabilities are not sufficient to cope with the situation, additional support from certain designated state agencies will be provided.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Local Government

1. The Incident Commander (IC) is responsible for managing emergency resources at the incident site and shall be assisted by a staff commensurate with the tasks to be performed and resources committed to the operation. The ICS structure includes a Logistics Section, which is responsible for obtaining and maintaining personnel, facilities, equipment and supplies committed to the emergency operation. The IC will determine the need to establish a Logistics Section. This decision is usually based on the size and anticipated duration of the incident and the complexity of support.

B. State Government

1. If the SEOC is activated, the IC shall continue to manage emergency resources committed at the incident site. The Logistic Section Chief in the SEOC shall monitor the state of all resources, manage uncommitted resources, and coordinate with the SEOC Operations Section Chief to determine requirements for additional resources at the incident site.
2. SEOC Logistics Section will work with local Logistics Sections, where they exist.
3. The SEOC should be among those initially notified of any large-scale emergency. When warning is available, key suppliers of emergency equipment and supplies should be notified that short-notice orders will be forthcoming.
4. The SEOC Logistics Section will work closely with procurement and other State agencies to document costs incurred that may be recoverable from the Federal government.



IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Allocate (identifying, acquiring, distributing and tracking) resource needs prior, during, and after an event.	DMVA
Communicate, request, and task partnering agencies to supply needed resources.	SEOC
Provide situational awareness, safety assessments and liaison support in coordination with needed resources to the SEOC.	DPS • DMVA • DEC • DOL&WD DNR • DOT&PF • DHSS • ARRC • AKIAC • FEMA • ALCOM • CAP • USCG • ARC
Provide liaison support for donations requested to include additional staff.	AKVOAD

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. State resource management, in accordance with NIMS, involves the application of tools, processes and systems that allow for suitable resource allocations to provide support prior to, during and after an incident. Allocation involves identifying, acquiring, distributing and tracking all resources. In order to facilitate resource management, coordination activities will take place in the SEOC.
- B. When necessary, local/State MAC groups will be organized. Multi-agency coordination is important to establish priorities, allocate critical resources, develop strategies for response and information sharing, and facilitate communication.
- C. DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal government for assistance provided by the NRF ESF#13.
- D. For further direction, refer to the Alaska Interagency Coordination Center Administration Guide, and State of Alaska Division of Forestry Resource Management Plan.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. In the event all local resources are committed, assistance will be sought from surrounding jurisdictions where jurisdictional agreements may be established. Effective cross-jurisdictional coordination using processes and systems described in the NIMS is critical in the establishment of such agreements. Where possible, each jurisdiction will execute agreements in advance with groups and individuals for use of their resources. Assistance will also be sought from volunteer groups and individuals.
- B. Some of the resources needed for emergency operations may be available only from the private sector, individuals, or volunteer or non-traditional donations management agencies. Hence, procedures are established for emergency purchasing and contracting.
- C. DHS&EM will enter into any agreements or understandings with local groups or organizations as needed for implementation of this plan.



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ANNEX G: SEARCH AND RESCUE (ESF #9)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Department of Public Safety
SUPPORTING AGENCIES:	Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/ State Emergency Operations Center Alaska National Guard Affected Jurisdictions Federal Emergency Management Agency Civil Air Patrol U.S. Coast Guard

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to establish actions required during an emergency. Search and rescue is the responsibility of borough, city and village fire departments and law enforcement agencies. They will prepare and respond in accordance with their emergency operations plans and standard operating procedures. 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. This Annex establishes primary and support responsibilities for urban and rural search and rescue operations. Responsible agencies will prepare appropriate internal plans and SOPs to cover all phases of Search and Rescue emergency management.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Disaster emergencies may cause conditions that vary widely in scope, urgency and degree of devastation. Substantial numbers of people could be in life-threatening situations requiring prompt rescue and medical care. Because the mortality rate will dramatically increase beyond 72 hours, search and rescue must begin immediately. Rescue personnel will encounter a variety of difficulties or hindrances that may create environmental safety and health hazards.
2. Search and rescue (SAR) missions may be required when an Emergency Locating Transmitter (ELT) signals and/or FAA reports of overdue aircraft is received; a request is made by local government officials for assistance in locating a missing person; or to locate survivors of natural or manmade emergencies.

B. Assumptions

1. The State of Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS), Alaska State Troopers (AST) has primary responsibility for coordinating search and rescue efforts involving more than one State agency. DPS AST will designate the State SAR Coordinator. In searches where there is no AST presence, the local police chief (on unincorporated land) or the designated community official (within city/town limits) will become the IC. Where an Alaska State Trooper is on the scene, the senior AST officer will become the Incident Commander. In searches established



by competent authority where there is no law enforcement presence and the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is executing their Federal role, the CAP will be the Incident Commander. This responsibility will pass to the first law enforcement officer on the scene.

2. Assistance from other agencies and the CAP will be available upon request and as authorized by the State SAR Coordinator.
3. The National Parks Service (NPS) and Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) have a MOU that NPS may request and initiate SAR operations with the AFRCC.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The most frequent search and rescue mission is initiated by an ELT. The AFRCC will notify AST of aircraft beacon alerts and frequently will take the lead on SAR management. AST is notified immediately of in-air SAR incidents that may have AST jurisdiction. The CAP/AKANG must have a mission number from the AFRCC to begin a search.
2. Requests for assistance from local government officials in locating a missing person may go to the AST Search and Rescue Coordinator. The AST may respond and provide aerial and/or ground search assistance. Whenever more than one State agency provides assistance, the Alaska State Troopers will assume incident command. DHS&EM will coordinate resource requirements for State agencies. Attempts to locate survivors of emergencies will be led by the AST Search and Rescue Coordinator. DHS&EM will coordinate any additional required resources.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Coordinate and/or supervise all search and rescue operations and exercises.	DPS
Prepare search and rescue plans.	DPS
Maintain alert procedures to ensure immediate response.	DPS
Develop standard operating procedures for reference by all agencies operating within the SAR system.	DPS
In accordance with its Memorandum of Understanding with the State, provide personnel and equipment, search vans and aircraft with direction finding capability as requested by Alaska State Troopers.	DMVA • AKNG • CAP
Maintain SAR plans and procedures to be implemented during emergency operations.	DMVA • AKNG • CAP
Provide liaison personnel to coordinate with Alaska State Troopers and other agencies involved in SAR operations.	DMVA • AKNG • CAP
Provide CAP Incident Commander or liaison officer and staff, communications links to AKRCC, down link information from nation satellite system and other standard products that CAP produce to Alaska State Troopers and other search agencies.	CAP
Provide training for key Alaska State Troopers and State of Alaska Military Department (AKANG, ANG) personnel regarding National SAR techniques used by the CAP.	CAP
RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION



Maintain current alert procedures to ensure rapid response during SAR operations.	DMVA ▪ AKNG ▪ CAP
Provide training for key Alaska military personnel regarding SAR operations.	DMVA ▪ AKNG
Develop and maintain this Annex to the State EOP.	DMVA
Provide training to agency personnel regarding SAR operations.	DPS
Coordinate State resources during a SAR mission.	SEOC

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Alaska Statute AS 18.60.120 Search and Rescue Parties says that upon being notified a person is lost, injured, deceased, or is in need of immediate rescue, the commissioner of public safety or a designee may appoint a competent person to organize, direct and guide a search and rescue party for the purpose of rescuing or retrieving the person or the person's remains. Alaska State Troopers Search and Rescue Coordinator, or the designee, shall be responsible for all Search and Rescue operations involving any State agency. The Alaska State Troopers Search and Rescue Coordinator shall be Incident Commander in charge of all operations, both aerial and ground searches. The CAP, when involved in SAR operations, shall designate one person to act as liaison officer for the aerial search and ground search. This liaison officer shall coordinate CAP activities with the Incident Commander. Every agency involved with the SAR shall designate one liaison officer to be responsible for that agency's resources. That officer will coordinate all activities with the Incident Commander.
- B. When SAR operations extend beyond a normal day, each liaison officer and the Incident Commander shall designate his/her replacement and brief that individual prior to departing the DPS EOC or Incident Command Post.
- C. DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal government for assistance provided by the NRF ESF #9, Urban Search and Rescue, and the National Search and Rescue Plan, and the State of Alaska agreement with the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center, Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson (JBER).
- D. For further direction refer to the State of Alaska Department of Public Safety SAR Resource Guide and State of Alaska Air Coordination Plan.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. For search and rescue operations, additional local resources may be available. Local governments may provide resources, including manpower and communications equipment to augment State capabilities. Volunteers, both pilots and ground searchers, are often trained, organized, and available for response.



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ANNEX H: PUBLIC WORKS (ESF #3)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/
State Emergency Operations Center
Alaska National Guard
Department of Commerce, Community and
Economic Development
Department of Environmental Conservation
Multi-Agency Coordination Group
Affected Jurisdictions
Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Coast Guard

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to coordinate maintenance and emergency repair of essential facilities, utilities and other public works.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**A. Situation**

1. In a major disaster emergency, response and recovery operations may be beyond the State and local response capabilities. Structures may be destroyed or severely weakened. Homes, public buildings, bridges and other critical infrastructure or facilities may have to be reinforced or demolished to ensure safety. Public utilities may be damaged and partially or fully inoperable. A major disaster emergency may affect the lives of many State and local response personnel and their facilities, and prevent them from performing their prescribed disaster emergency duties. Similarly, equipment in the immediate disaster emergency area may be damaged or inaccessible. Sufficient resources may not be available to State and local agencies to meet disaster emergency requirements.

B. Assumptions

1. No single State agency or organization has oversight over all varieties of public works and/or engineering assistance that may be required following an emergency or disaster.
2. In general, the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED) addresses managerial and financial concerns related to utilities systems.
3. The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) addresses most engineering concerns related to water and wastewater utility systems.



4. The Alaska Energy Authority (AEA) addresses most engineering concerns related to electrical and bulk fuel storage systems.
5. Depending upon the type of utility, either DEC or AEA will serve as the lead agency to coordinate providing public works and/or engineering emergency support. DCCED staff will coordinate to address local management and financial issues.
6. The State will prioritize emergency support missions by addressing life-saving and human health issues first.
7. Rapid damage assessment of the emergency or disaster area will be necessary to determine potential workload.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The SEOC will notify either DEC or AEA personnel when public works and engineering capabilities are required for State assessment, response and recovery during emergencies or disasters. Public works and/or engineering emergency support activities will depend upon the requirements for response and recovery.
2. The SEOC will notify DCCED personnel during emergencies or disasters so that DCCED staff can identify any financial resources of the community and coordinate any necessary local management response.
3. Close coordination will be maintained among DEC, AEA, DCCED, and the SEOC in order to:
 - a. Prioritize response and recovery missions;
 - b. Share and update information;
 - c. Ensure expedient response and recovery actions;
 - d. Avoid redundant activities;
 - e. Ensure a unified effort when working with Federal, local, and private organizations; and
 - f. Provide accurate intelligence to other organizations in the local EOC and at the site of the emergency or disaster.
4. State agencies providing emergency or disaster support are responsible for providing logistical support to their personnel and for tracking and maintaining equipment and supplies.

B. Local Government

1. Local-level emergency requests for State public works and engineering resources and services communicated to the local EOC will be directed to public works and engineering personnel in the local EOC for action.
2. Requests for public works and engineering assistance made by local officials at the site of the emergency or disaster will be coordinated with and approved through the SEOC/JFO before action is taken.



3. Local Emergency Management Directors will ensure local personnel skilled in engineering and public works will be pre-identified and assigned to coordinate with state public works and engineering during emergencies or disasters.

C. State Government

1. The Alaska National Guard will be the liaison organization between the State and the Department of Defense.
2. State agencies providing public works and engineering support should maintain internal listings of private organizations that may be needed for specific services during emergencies/disasters. Agencies will coordinate with and obtain approval from their appropriate fiscal and executive personnel and the SEOC/Joint Field Office before making a commitment to a private provider.

D. Federal

1. Under the NRF Federal agencies and organizations may be activated to provide public works and engineering assistance.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Coordinate activation of the MAC Group, if warranted.	DMVA
Provide a liaison to the SEOC.	DCCED • DEC
Provide Public Works engineering and technical assistance resources.	DCCED • DEC • DOT&PF • ARRC
Provide public works related technical assistance to local officials and facility owners/operators.	DEC • DCCED • DOT&PF • EPA • USACE
Coordinate with facility owners/operators on the operation, maintenance, and restoration of water and wastewater systems.	DEC
Provide technical assistance on water and wastewater systems to local rural officials.	DEC
Coordinate the operation, maintenance and restoration of electrical power projects.	DCCED
Provide technical power generation and transmission assistance to local rural officials.	DCCED
Work with local government officials to identify available State, Federal, local funding sources and to provide technical assistance on managerial issues.	DCCED
Provide technical assistance to assure communities have safe public and private drinking water supplies and waste water disposal systems.	DEC • EPA • USPHS
Liaison with Federal public works agencies.	DCCED • DEC • DOT&PF
Provide Public Assistance (PA) oversight to local jurisdictions, private non-profits, State agencies and tribal governments.	DMVA

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #3, Public Works and Engineering.



VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. DHS&EM will enter into any agreements or understandings between this office and other State departments and/or local agencies or groups or organizations as necessary for implementation of this plan.



ANNEX I: HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES (ESF #8)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Health and Social Services

SUPPORTING AGENCIES:

- Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/
State Emergency Operations Center
- Alaska National Guard
- Department of Education and Early Development
- Department of Environmental Conservation
- Department of Law
- Department of Natural Resources
- Department of Public Safety
- Multi-Agency Coordination Group
- Affected Jurisdictions
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Alaskan Command
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Aviation Administration
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- U.S. Postal Service
- U.S. Public Health Service
- American Red Cross

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to provide prompt and coordinated emergency medical and healthcare services to emergency/disaster victims. Particular attention must be given to the establishment of procedures, both at the local government and State agency levels, for special emergency/disaster-related care of functional needs groups.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

- 1. Natural or manmade emergencies could occur within the boundaries of the State of Alaska that would require coordinated use of all available health and medical resources.

B. Assumptions

- 1. During any emergency/disaster situation, initial medical operations will be directed toward saving life and protecting healthcare infrastructure.



III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Local Government

1. In a disaster, the affected local government(s) will control emergency medical and healthcare services. This also includes coordination of any medical and healthcare services that may be made available other voluntary organizations.

B. State Government

1. During a declared emergency, all State agency emergency medical and healthcare services provided will be directed by the Governor and the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Services.
 - a. The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services will coordinate disaster-related medical services, including but not limited to:
 - i. Serve as the lead agency during planning for the coordination of public health, healthcare and emergency medical activities during a disaster or state of emergency.
 - ii. Provide and coordinate comprehensive assessments of the health impact of all disasters to include the types of health impacts and effects on the continued ability to provide essential health services;
 - iii. Provide liaison with the Department of Health and Human Services and State and local health agencies, as potential sources of consultation, and/or direct assistance;
 - iv. Provide coordination and assistance to local health jurisdictions to ensure sufficient numbers of health care providers, medical equipment, and medical supplies are available during an emergency;
 - v. Serve as the lead agency in the SEOC for coordinating health care, emergency medical and public health services during an emergency.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Activate the DHSS EOC.	DHSS
Provide DHSS Liaison to SEOC.	DHSS
Coordinate the use of emergency medical, health care, public health and mental health resources.	DHSS
Provide technical assistance to control disease and identify public health hazards.	DHSS • DEC
Provide healthcare information and clinic support to health care providers through the Health Alert Network (HAN).	DHSS
Assist those providing assistance to victims requiring special care.	DHSS



RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
TERRORISM	
ASSASSINATION	
Oversee the medical aspects of an attack.	DHSS
BIOTERRORISM	
Disseminate information about potential bioterrorism attack scenarios and about the biological agents that can be used in an attack.	DHSS • DMVA • DPS • FBI
Assemble intelligence about the specific bioterrorism threats to Alaska and provide it to the JTTF and DHS&EM for dissemination.	DHSS • DMVA • AKNG • CDC • USPS • USPHS
Conduct surveillance activities to detect indications of possible attacks.	DHSS • CDC • USPS • USPHS
Designate a SEOC Unified Commander.	DHSS
Open a DHSS EOC.	DHSS
Develop agent specific response plans to be implemented by the SEOC, to include plans for mass dispensing of pharmaceutical, if necessary.	DHSS • DMVA
Make recommendations to the MAC Group with regard to isolation quarantines, and the effect of evacuations and airport closures.	DHSS • DMVA • DLAW • Affected Jurisdictions • FAA
Coordinate casualty distribution among Alaska's hospitals and between Alaska and other EMAC states, as necessary.	DHSS • DMVA
Make a recommendation to the Governor regarding deployment of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS).	DHSS
Prepare to provide support to local jurisdictions statewide.	DMVA • AKNG • DNR • DHSS • CDC • USPHS
Provide representatives to local Unified Commands and to local MAC Groups, as needed.	DHSS
Prepare to provide site security.	DPS • DMVA • AKNG • Affected Jurisdictions
Develop a plan for handling contaminated human remains.	DHSS • DMVA
CHEMICAL ATTACK	
If necessary, coordinate casualty distribution among Alaska's hospitals and between Alaska and other EMAC states.	DHSS • DMVA
Make recommendations to the Governor regarding the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS).	DHSS
Prepare to provide support to local jurisdictions statewide.	DHSS • DMVA • AKNG • DNR • CDC • EPA • USPHS
Provide representatives to local Unified Commands and MAC Groups, as needed.	DHSS
HIGH EXPLOSIVE ATTACK	
Make a recommendation to the SEOC regarding DMATs.	DHSS



V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management will coordinate with the Federal government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #8, Public Health and Medical Services.
- B. For further direction refer to the State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services Emergency Operation Plan.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Health Statistics

- 1. The Department of Health and Social Services will continue to collect and report vital statistics.
- 2. Disease statistics will be collected and reported to appropriate State and Federal officials.



ANNEX J: MASS CASUALTIES (ESF #8)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Health and Social Services

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/
State Emergency Operations Center
Alaska National Guard
Department of Public Safety
Multi-Agency Coordination Group
Affected Jurisdictions
Federal Emergency Management Agency
U.S. Public Health Service
American Red Cross

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to reduce the loss of life and severity of injuries in mass casualty incidents.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. A significant natural disaster emergency, outbreak of disease, act of bioterrorism, or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) event that overwhelms local resources would necessitate both State public health and medical care assistance. Hospitals, nursing homes, ambulatory care centers, pharmacies and other facilities for medical/health care and functional needs populations may be severely compromised, structurally damaged or destroyed. Facilities surviving with little or no structural damage may be rendered unusable or only partially usable because of a lack of utilities, or because staff are unable to report for duty because of personal injuries. Disruption of communication and transportation systems may also impede the ability of staff to report for duty. Seriously injured or ill victims who are to be transported to medical and health care facilities in the immediate aftermath of the occurrence could overwhelm the facilities remaining in operation. This substantive increase in demand, coupled with damage to infrastructure, would make it much more difficult to obtain needed medical equipment and pharmaceuticals. Disruptions in local communication and transportation systems could also prevent timely response and resupply.

B. Assumptions

1. An event of this magnitude will require multi-jurisdictional response and coordination.
2. It is impossible to predict how notification of a Mass Casualty Incident will occur. What agency is contacted initially and by whom will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction as well as by type of incident..



3. The accuracy of early reports will likely vary according to the agency or individual reporting the incident.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Once notification of a mass casualty event that overwhelms locally available care and transportation resources is received the agency and/or organization receiving the report will immediately notify the SEOC.
2. The SEOC will notify the Rescue Coordination Center (RCC), National Guard Directorate of Military Support. (DOMS)., Alaska State Troopers (AST), Coast Guard and the Department of Health and Social Services EOC to include all supporting agencies.
3. Notification should be made to local Emergency Management officials if any casualties are expected to be transported to their hospitals or transit their airports. Local Emergency Management officials will notify their hospitals.
4. The DHSS EOC will complete and verify an initial situational analysis. It should be noted one or more of the concerned parties might already have obtained an accurate report.
5. The DHSS EOC will coordinate with the SEOC to notify air/ground medical services likely to respond to the event.
6. With an accurate situation available, the SEOC will immediately coordinate a teleconference with all concerned parties for the purpose of establishing an initial plan for resource delivery to the scene and casualty extraction from the scene. At a minimum the initial teleconference will include, SEOC, RCC, representatives from the air/ground medical services likely to be responding to the event, DHSS EOC Public Health liaison and local official(s). Other teleconference attendees should include any agency that will likely act as a resource provider for the initial delivery of resources or extraction of casualties (e.g. National Guard or AST). It is assumed the conference call will occur as soon as possible after notification.
7. Air/Ground medical resources will begin preparations for launch in coordination with the SEOC with the understanding not all air resources will be deployed until accurate situational analysis is received.
8. The RCC will (initially at least) fill the role of air operations coordinator and track aircraft status.
9. SEOC will coordinate with on scene Incident Commander's or EOC's on all resource requests.
10. The air coordination officer will establish aircraft destinations in consultation with medical professionals located in one or more of the activated EOCs. Destination of casualties will be determined by patient needs, hospital(s) capacity and subsequent transportation availability. The air coordination officer will give destination instructions for each air medical flight to the air medical dispatcher for that flight.



11. Ground transportation resources should expect their destination to be coordinated between local incident command team and medical professionals.
12. The SEOC will coordinate resource support for subsequent transportation, whether within or outside the state.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Encourage and foster mutual aid agreements within the medical community.	DHSS ▪ DMVA
Maintain resource lists of basic medical assets available within Alaska.	DHSS
Coordinate activation of the MAC Group, if warranted.	DMVA
Implement appropriate elements of the State of Alaska Mass Casualty Plan or local mass casualty plans.	SEOC ▪ DHSS ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Inform local medical agencies, AST and SEOC of event severity and resource needs.	Affected Jurisdictions
Activate DHSS/DPH MOB	DHSS
Provide DHSS/DPH liaison to SEOC.	DHSS
Set up triage at incident.	Affected Jurisdictions
Implement internal/external hospital disaster plans.	Affected Jurisdictions
Coordinate transport of injured (both within Alaska and to the lower 48).	DHSS
Make recommendations to the MAC Group regarding use of the Strategic National Stockpile, Disaster Medical Assistance Teams and Disaster Mortuary Teams.	DHSS
Order lower 48 medical resources, if needed.	SEOC
Provide a patient/casualty tracking service.	DHSS ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Activate State Mental Health Plan; provide/coordinate critical stress incident management and other emergency mental health services.	DHSS
Provide notification of next of kin for injured and deceased.	DPS

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management will coordinate with the Federal government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #8, Public Health and Medical Services.
- B. For further direction refer to the State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services Emergency Operations Plan

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Every agency providing emergency public health and medical services support will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from State or Federal sources



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ANNEX K: MASS CARE (ESF #6)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/ State Emergency Operations Center
SUPPORTING AGENCIES:	Department of Health and Social Services Alaska National Guard Department of Education and Early Development Department of Public Safety Multi-Agency Coordination Group Affected Jurisdictions Federal Emergency Management Agency U.S. Public Health Service Alaska Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster American Red Cross

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to provide information concerning mass care (shelter, feeding and essential personal needs) during disaster emergencies. Coordination of all local resources for mass care and feeding of victims is a necessary first step in effective emergency/disaster management.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**A. Situation**

1. Disasters or emergencies requiring activation of this Annex are affected by a number of factors to include evacuation displacing large numbers of individuals, families and pets; functional needs population groups (e.g., disabled, elderly and children) who have lost their immediate support. This can include tourists, students and foreign visitors, separated from loved ones by a sudden-impact disaster emergency and/or need to be evacuated from disaster affected areas. The loss of real and essential personal property or economic hardships caused by a disaster or emergency may also trigger the need to activate programs identified in this Annex.

B. Assumptions

1. Facilities used as evacuation centers, respite centers, mass-feeding sites and mass care shelters have been pre-identified by municipal, borough, or local jurisdictions, and are often supported by American Red Cross of Alaska.
2. The American Red Cross of Alaska, when acting in support of local, borough or municipal jurisdictions, will directly coordinate mass care efforts with those jurisdictions. The capability of the Red Cross to respond relies on the information exchange among local emergency officials, the SEOC, and other agencies involved in mass care efforts.



III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Local Government

1. The affected local government(s) will carry out emergency mass care of emergency/disaster victims. This may be accomplished through established local government organizations such as fire and police departments, tribal entities, health department, social services department, and voluntary organizations such as churches or the local Red Cross. A vital element of any emergency/disaster relief effort is the assistance provided to local government(s) by voluntary organizations in the distribution of food, medicine and supplies, the provision of emergency shelter and the restoration of community services.

B. State Government

1. During a declared emergency, additional mass care and feeding support services may be provided to affected local government(s) by certain designated State agencies. These services may include but are not limited to:
 - a. Food stamp issuance and administration;
 - b. Emergency feeding facilities and food supplies;
 - c. Crisis counseling services for disaster victims.

C. American Red Cross of Alaska

1. The response by the American Red Cross of Alaska will be coordinated with the local government or governing entity and the State of Alaska. The local Red Cross district within the affected area will initiate mass care activities upon request of the local government entity. Outside the district areas, the response will come from the ARC of Alaska Chapter headquarters, located in Anchorage. To avoid duplication of services, response efforts will be coordinated through a liaison staffed at the local EOC or SEOC. Red Cross mass care services include:
 - a. **Sheltering:** Emergency sheltering for disaster victims including the use of pre-identified shelter sites or providing staff or other support for local shelter operations.
 - b. **Emergency feeding:** Feeding will be provided to disaster victims and emergency workers through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units and bulk distribution of food.
 - c. **Safe and Well Registry:** The Red Cross focuses its Welfare Information efforts on publicly promoting communication from inside the disaster affected area to outside the affected area. Helping disaster victims initiate contact with family members and loved ones enables the Red Cross to provide welfare information to many more people outside the affected area and is an essential part of reunification efforts.
 - d. **Joint Information Center:** The Red Cross will support the local government, State, or Federal Joint Information Center to provide disaster affected clients with information to assist in their recovery.



IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Coordinate activation of the MAC Group, if warranted.	DMVA
Establish emergency shelters and provide mass care services.	Affected Jurisdictions ▪ ARC
Operate first aid stations and implement reunification efforts.	ARC
Operate centers for individual assistance and bulk distribution of relief items to disaster victims.	ARC
Coordinate the relief efforts of volunteer groups.	AKVOAD
Coordinate, where necessary, the use of schools as shelters.	DEED
Assist ARC in ensuring adequate health care resources are available for shelter operations.	DHSS
Coordinate law enforcement resources at shelters, as needed.	DPS ▪ Affected Jurisdictions

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #6, Mass Care, Emergency Assistance Housing and Human Services.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Every agency providing assistance with mass care, emergency assistance, housing and human services will maintain accurate records of the operations, including information related to costs incurred during disaster operations that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from State or Federal resources.



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ANNEX L: MASS FATALITY (ESF #8)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Health and Social Services

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/
State Emergency Operations Center
Alaska National Guard
Department of Public Safety
Multi-Agency Coordination Group
Affected Jurisdictions
Federal Emergency Management Agency
U.S. Public Health Service

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to outline the organization, duties and responsibilities of the Alaska State Medical Examiner's Office (SMEO) and to provide guidance to emergency response agencies on how an inter-agency response to a mass fatality incident is conducted.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. A mass fatality disaster is defined as an incident where the number of deaths overwhelms the capabilities of the SMEO and local mortuary providers.

B. Assumptions

1. The Chief Medical Examiner is the lead official in a mass fatality incident.
2. During a mass fatality incident the SMEO may have insufficient personnel, equipment and storage capacity to handle significant numbers of deceased individuals.
3. Assistance from other State, Federal and private agencies may be required to respond to an incident involving a large number of fatalities.
4. The SMEO must be contacted prior to the removal of any human remains from an incident scene.
5. Mass fatality incidents will require full implementation of the Incident Command System.
6. No attempt is made here to create a one size- fits-all operational set of procedures, as the variability of each community is unique.
7. Many major categories of service response must be adapted to the nature of disasters, ranging from naturally occurring events (floods, fires, earthquakes etc.) to manmade events including delivery of weapons of mass destruction (bomb/blast, chemical, nuclear, or biological).



III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The Chief Medical Examiner is responsible for the medical-legal investigation of any incident involving mass fatalities.
2. Disaster situations may range from just a few victims to very high numbers. Additionally, the event may involve one or more of the following complications:
 - a. Weather events resulting in trauma victims
 - b. Transportation accidents resulting in fragmented human remains
 - c. Chemical exposure events resulting in hazardous material-contaminated victims
 - d. Radiological exposure events resulting in radiation material-contaminated victims
 - e. Bomb/Blast events resulting in burned and fragmented human remains
 - f. Biological agent exposure events resulting in infectious- or toxic agent-contaminated victims
3. When a mass fatality incident occurs, emergency responders will take appropriate actions to save lives, make prompt notification to the SMEO, and secure the scene. A death scene should always be treated like a crime scene. The SMEO must be contacted prior to the removal of any human remains from an incident scene.
4. The SEOC will survey and assess the situation in conjunction with the Incident Commander and the Chief Medical Examiner. On arrival at the incident scene, the Chief Medical Examiner or designee will conduct an initial evaluation and establish an investigative command post from which SMEO activities will be coordinated.
5. The Medical Examiner may need to obtain additional resources by identifying equipment and personnel assets needed to manage the victims by channeling those requests through the SEOC as warranted. This would include requests for specialized State and Federal assets to assist with decontamination of bodies exposed to chemical, radiological, or biological agents and with the identification of victims.
7. All assets activated to assist with mass fatality management operate under the direction of the Chief Medical Examiner. Once requested assets arrive, the Medical Examiner has the responsibility to coordinate, integrate and manage those assets.
8. The duties of the SMEO during a mass fatality will entail:
 - a. *Taking Charge of Decedents:* Once the survivors have been rescued the SMEO will have jurisdiction over all human remains and personal property that can aid in victim identification.
 - b. *Staging:* The remains will be removed to an area where preliminary accessioning steps are completed and where remains are prepared for shipment to the place of examination.
 - c. *Logistics Support for Body Recovery Operations:* Provide tags, body bags, personal protective equipment and other supplies as needed.



- d. *Morgue Operations*: The establishment of a temporary morgue or movement of remains to the SMEO for positive identification of victims, the performance of autopsies and determination of the cause and manner of death.
- e. *Storage of Unclaimed Bodies*: Storage of bodies until next of kin notification or other mortuary arrangements can be made.
- f. Completion of Death Certificates.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Encourage and foster mutual aid agreements with local mortuaries, refrigerated vehicle vendors, etc.	DHSS ▪ DMVA
Maintain resource list of assets within Alaska.	DHSS
Make appropriate notification of incident.	DPS ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Inform local agencies, AST, SEOC of event severity and resource needs.	Affected Jurisdictions
Initial evaluation of incident fatalities.	DHSS
Coordinate activation of the MAC Group, if warranted.	DMVA
Implement appropriate elements of the <i>State of Alaska Mass Fatality Plan in cooperation with local plans</i> .	DHSS ▪ SEOC ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Activate DHSS/DPH EOC.	DHSS
Provide DHSS/DPH liaison to SEOC.	DHSS
Make recommendations to the MAC Group regarding the use of national disaster mortuary operation teams.	DHSS
Provide scene security.	DPS ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Identify morgue operations sites.	DHSS ▪ DMVA
Recovery of human remains, evidence and personal effects.	DHSS ▪ DPS
Transport remains from scene to morgue operations.	DHSS ▪ DPS
Provide temporary field morgue operations.	DHSS ▪ DMVA
RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Provide morgue security.	DHSS ▪ DPS
Decontaminate remains, if needed.	DHSS
Provide temporary human remains storage.	DHSS
Conduct forensic analysis of human remains to determine identity, cause/manner of death, as needed.	DHSS
Collect and compare ante-mortem and post-mortem for victim identification (fingerprints, DNA, x-ray, dental, medical records, distinguishing features, etc.).	DHSS
Conduct family assistance center operations (interviewing families, information collection for victim identification, and/or other support services).	DHSS
Provide notification of next of kin for deceased.	DHSS ▪ DPS ▪ Affected Jurisdictions



Manage personal effects.	DHSS
Conduct or coordinate critical incident stress debriefing.	DHSS
Coordinate mutual aid.	DMVA
Provide public information support.	DPS
Issue death certificates.	DHSS
Ensure final disposition of remains and personal effects to families and/or proper authorities.	DHSS

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The SEOC will coordinate with the Federal government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #8, Public Health and Medical Services.
- B. For further direction, refer to the State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services Emergency Operations Plan.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Every agency providing emergency public health and medical services support will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from State or Federal sources.



ANNEX M: PET EVACUATION AND SHELTERING (ESF #5)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Department of Environmental Conservation
SUPPORTING AGENCIES:	Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/ State Emergency Operations Center Alaska National Guard Department of Fish and Game Affected Jurisdictions Alaska Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters American Veterinary Medical Association

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to provide guidelines for rapid response to emergencies or disasters affecting the health, safety and welfare of human beings and animals. Veterinary medicine and animal care resources in emergency preparedness, response and recovery include, but are not limited to, small and large animal care, facility usage, and displaced companion animals/livestock assistance.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Approximately 50 percent of all U.S. households own a pet. This implies during large-scale disasters, pet ownership may affect the behavior of large segments of the population at risk. Strong attachments also exist between farmers and their livestock.

B. Assumptions

1. Through public education, animal owners will know how to prepare themselves and their animals for an emergency/disaster situation.
2. Pet evacuation and sheltering is primarily the responsibility of the local jurisdiction.
3. If an emergency/disaster incapacitates local veterinary and animal care resources or if such resources are found to be insufficient to meet animal care needs, resources will be requested from adjoining areas.
4. When area resources have been exhausted, assistance will be requested from the State.
5. If the disaster or emergency is of such magnitude that Federal assistance is required, the National Disaster Medical System and the American Veterinary Medical Association will, on request, provide the Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT) and other resources to augment local resources.



III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. All animal related entities, whether Federal, State or local, should maintain a program aimed at educating the public on reducing disaster impacts on animals, their owners and their caretakers.
2. Animal control shelters, humane society groups, laboratory animal research facilities, zoological and wildlife parks will be encouraged to develop emergency procedures and evacuation plans for the animals in their care.
3. Local governments will develop an organizational structure, chain of command, and outline of duties and responsibilities for veterinary response to a disaster or major emergency.
4. Local governments will survey each community and maintain a record of veterinarians willing to help in a disaster or major emergency.
5. Local governments will incorporate veterinary disaster services and animal care disaster activities into local emergency operations plans.
6. Local governments will review, update and disseminate mutual aid agreements annually.
7. Local governments will maintain a list of structures available for use to house animals.

B. Major Disaster (natural or technological)

1. Veterinarians, animal control personnel and humane society volunteers will:
 - a. Coordinate with local government;
 - b. Coordinate with animal related organizations and individuals to provide assistance; and
 - c. Coordinate with the local government on the sheltering of companion animals.

C. Animal Disease Outbreak:

1. In the event of a disease outbreak in the livestock community, the State Veterinarian will ensure:
 - a. The veterinary community follows pre-established guidelines for issues including, but not limited to, identification of disease and quarantine;
 - b. Documentation of animal injuries and death of animals;
 - c. Decontamination and appropriate disposal of deceased, diseased or contaminated animals.
 - d. Documentation and retention of incurred expenses.
 - e. Response activities continue as needed.



IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Educate animal owners on pet evacuation and preparedness.	Affected Jurisdictions
Coordinate all animal rescue/control efforts with the local EOC.	Affected Jurisdictions
Provide a Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT) to augment local resources in a disaster when Federal assistance is required.	DEC ▪ American Veterinary Medical Association
Provide coordination to local jurisdictions as needed.	DMVA

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. The Department of Environmental Conservation-Division of Environmental Health-State Veterinarian will coordinate with the Federal government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #1, Transportation, and ESF #5, Emergency Management.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Every agency assisting with evacuations will maintain accurate records, including information related to costs incurred during disaster operations to obtain reimbursement from State or Federal resources.

B. Local resources will be committed before local governments request assistance from higher levels of government.



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**ANNEX N: EVACUATION (Authority A.S. 26.23.075)
(ESF #1 and ESF #5)**

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/
State Emergency Operations Center

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Alaska National Guard
Department Commerce, Community and Economic
Development
Department of Corrections
Department of Education and Early Development
Department of Environmental Conservation
Department of Fish and Game
Department of Health and Social Services
Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Department of Natural Resources
Department of Public Safety
Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
Affected Jurisdictions
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Civil Air Patrol
U.S. Coast Guard
American Red Cross

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to specify how the State will respond to emergency situations to protect life and property when evacuation of people is necessary prior to and during disaster emergencies. Each local jurisdiction is responsible for developing its own evacuation plan and, if an evacuation situation arises, implementing their plan.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**A. Situation**

1. When considering evacuation, and risk to affected population is low, “In Place” sheltering should be one of the first considerations as it provides for both safety and accountability.
2. The Governor or a jurisdiction authority may direct and/or compel the relocation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area if that governing authority considers relocation necessary for the preservation of life or for other disaster mitigation purpose.



3. Evacuation decisions, orders and/or directions are independent from disaster declarations and do not require a local, borough, or State disaster declaration or emergency proclamation prior to the evacuation order.
4. If, at any time, an evacuation evolves or transitions into a rescue, the Alaska State Troopers shall become the lead State agency with oversight and responsibility to control and complete the rescue tasks and operations.
5. 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.

B. Assumptions

1. Communities will be first to activate their local shelter to meet immediate needs, except when the local community shelter is no longer viable or its use becomes a threat to the health and safety of those sheltered.
2. 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 jurisdiction's local EOP or other governing local procedures.
3. Evacuation from communities off the road system will be accomplished using alternative transportation means such as aircraft, boats, and all-terrain vehicles, according to the jurisdiction's local EOP or other governing community procedures.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The decision to evacuate a community or part of a community will be made by the local official authorized by State Statutes, ordinance, charter or other authority. Where communities must rely on external transportation resources for evacuation assistance, local officials should invoke established Letters of Agreement or Letters of Understanding for evacuation sheltering and consult with appropriate local, borough, and State offices. The SEOC will act as the coordinating agency to address Federal officials as part of the decision-making or assistance process. In communities without a functioning local government, an evacuation decision may be made by the appropriate State agency.
2. Prior to an evacuation, local authorities should review the local EOP and consider potential evacuation site, within or outside the community.
3. Once local jurisdiction officials make the decision to evacuate, if local resources are determined to be inadequate, officials may request SEOC assistance. The SEOC will coordinate external resources for evacuation and sheltering and their use with the local Incident Management Team or local officials.
4. With respect to the evacuation and accountability, jurisdictions should develop methods to account for evacuees and, when possible, share those rosters with agencies assisting with the evacuation. Coordinated information will assist in providing adequate or sufficient transportation and sheltering needs as well as



support the planning requirements to repatriate evacuees. Shelter managers and evacuation directors should consider unique situations created by short-notice evacuation. Functional needs and challenges that are likely to manifest include those associated with functional needs populations, correctional facilities, and associated dietary, medication, and security needs.

5. 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, DHS&EM will provide personnel to staff an evacuation branch. The branch will coordinate evacuation operations with local officials in accordance with this *State EOP*, the local EOP and the overall Incident Action Plan.
6. In accordance with A.S. 26.23.060, local emergency operations plans should address evacuation plans, including any unique requirements to facilitate evacuation of functional needs populations. These groups may include the elderly, disabled, ill, hospitalized, non-English speaking, and others who may require additional assistance. Additionally, local plans should address securing or evacuating pets and livestock, as well as securing evacuated areas.
7. In general, it is not the intent of the State to forcibly evacuate persons who refuse to leave affected areas. However, if imminent life safety is a concern, it may be necessary to remove individuals who refuse to evacuate as a law enforcement matter. In the absence of local law enforcement officers, Alaska State Troopers will handle evacuations.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Evaluate the situation, order and/or direct the necessary evacuation and disseminate evacuation instructions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is it a life safety issue? ▪ Do they have an available shelter in the community? 	DMVA ▪ DEC ▪ DNR ▪ DPS ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Develop an EOP for evacuation procedures in both organized and unorganized communities.	All Jurisdictions
Heed evacuation directives and follow instructions.	All Affected Individuals
When requested by local authorities, coordinate the acquisition and deployment of transportation and communications resources not locally available.	DMVA
Deploy a Disaster Initial Response Team and/or Communications Team to evaluate the situation and support local authorities, as needed.	DMVA
Coordinate evacuation planning and procedures with responsible State agencies and local officials.	DMVA
Prepare to provide transportation assets and tracking of evacuees from initial onset through repatriation.	DMVA ▪ AKNG ▪ DEED ▪ DF&G ▪ DNR ▪ DOT&PF ▪ All Jurisdictions
Establish emergency shelters and provide mass care services when requested or directed.	DMVA ▪ AKNG ▪ Affected Jurisdictions ▪ ARC
When requested or directed, coordinate public safety support to local government to include route security, traffic control and law enforcement.	DPS ▪ DMVA
Assist local government and/or State agencies in coordinating the security of evacuated areas.	DPS ▪ DMVA



RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Provide assistance and technical advice with regard to caring for and evacuating pets and livestock.	DEC
Coordinate, track and monitor information on the status of victims.	DMVA ▪ DHSS ▪ Affected Jurisdictions ▪ ARC
Provide disaster emergency information to evacuees and victims in impacted area(s).	SEOC ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Inform Governor's Office and DPC of decisions to evacuate. Affected jurisdictions should contact the SEOC prior to evacuation.	DMVA
Provide assistance and technical advice with regard to evacuating functional needs groups.	DMVA ▪ DHSS ▪ ARC

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. If evacuation capabilities or resources exceed State capabilities, DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #1, Transportation, and ESF #5, Emergency Management.
- B. For further direction, refer to the State of Alaska Evacuation Planning Guide and Alaska Emergency Response Guide for Small Communities.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Every agency providing assistance with evacuations should maintain accurate records of operations, including information related to incurred costs.
- B. Financing is addressed by A.S. 26.23.050, which provides policy of the State insuring "that funds to meet disaster emergencies will always be available."
- A. Local resources will be committed before local governments request assistance from higher levels of government.



ANNEX O: VOLUNTEER AND DONATIONS MANAGEMENT (ESF #6)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/
Division of Homeland Security & Emergency
Management

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Alaska National Guard
Department of Administration
Department of Commerce, Community and
Economic Development
Department of Environmental Conservation
Department of Law
Department of Natural Resources
Department of Public Safety
Department of Revenue
Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
Affected Jurisdictions
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Alaska Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
(AKVOAD)
American Red Cross

I. PURPOSE

A united and cooperative effort by state, Federal, and local governments, voluntary organizations and the donor community is frequently necessary for successful management of the donations and volunteers offered as the result of a disaster. This donations management Annex outlines the framework to coordinate the efforts of these entities. The goal of the Annex is to match offers with needs in order to assist disaster victims in an effective, efficient, and timely manner.

The Volunteer and Donations Management Annex, provides guidance on the State role in supporting local governments in the management of masses of volunteers and donated goods.

This guidance applies to all agencies and organizations with direct and indirect volunteer and/or donations responsibilities under the Alaska State Emergency Operations Plan.



II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. During emergencies, *unsolicited* offers of disaster relief supplies and equipment, *undesigned* offers of financial assistance, and the services of *unaffiliated* disaster relief volunteers can jam distribution channels, overwhelm volunteer agencies, and hamper life-saving operations. The need to transport, unload, and sort goods into more manageable and deliverable units can compete with the personnel and resource demands of other emergency response activities.
2. Careful donations management planning will reduce or eliminate problems associated with unsolicited donations. Preplanned volunteer management strategies will reduce problems associated with spontaneous, unaffiliated volunteer response. The timely release and coordination of information to the public regarding needs of victims, agencies involved in disaster relief, acceptable donations, and points of contact is essential for effective volunteer and donations management.
3. Local governments have primary responsibility, in coordination with VOADs, to develop and implement plans to manage volunteer services and donated goods.
4. DHS&EM may activate the Volunteer and Donations Management Annex when an event causes a spontaneous flow of or a major need for volunteers and/or donated resources.
5. It is not the State's intent to alter, divert, or otherwise impede the normal operation or flow of goods or services through volunteer organizations, but to help coordinate offers of donated goods and services.

B. Assumptions

1. Full use of existing local voluntary donations management resources is encouraged before State assets will be sought.
2. The State will look principally to those voluntary organizations with established donation structures already in place to receive and deliver appropriate donated goods to disaster victims.
3. Government and volunteer agencies have personnel to support operations in this Annex.
4. A Volunteer/Donations Coordination Team will work together in a collaborative effort to manage donated goods. The DHS&EM Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL) will act as the State Donations Coordinator (SDC). Needs will be identified and verified during the response and recovery phases.
5. Entities accepting volunteers are responsible for the care and management of those volunteers. All volunteers must be screened by the voluntary organizations that will be using their services.
6. Volunteers will be treated with dignity and respect because of the competence and spirit they bring to the response and recovery effort. During emergencies, local volunteer organizations will experience demands that may necessitate State, and possibly Federal, assistance.



III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. As a preparedness function, the State will encourage individuals interested in volunteering personal services to directly affiliate with a voluntary organization/agency of their choice or a local volunteer center. They may also choose to participate through their local Citizen Corps program. The State also routinely encourages donations from the public to be made as cash to voluntary, faith-based, and/or community organizations providing disaster services.
2. State Government supports local government efforts to manage volunteers and donated goods. Requests for support under this annex from local authorities generally are coordinated through the SEOC or the Joint Field Office (JFO).
3. The SEOC will activate a Volunteer/Donations Coordination Team (VDCT) to expedite service provided to donors and to address media-driven collection drives and other complex situations involving donated goods and volunteer services.
4. The VDCT will use the national donations management system, a donations and volunteer management web-based application that enables the general public to register their offers of donated goods and services, thus providing the State Volunteer/Donations Coordination Team a real-time view of offers and the ability to match offers to needs.
5. SEOC will provide facilities management and communications support as needed.
6. No attempts will be made by any person involved in the coordination and implementation of this plan to solicit donations for a specific organization, unless requested by that organization.

B. Specific

1. **Pre-Incident Activities:** In coordination with State VOAD and private-sector representatives:
 - a. Develop and expand the network of NGO, private sector, and government representatives and others to encourage effective volunteer and donations management collaboration at the State and local levels.
 - b. Support and promote availability and operation of the national donations management system to facilitate collection and tracking of offers of goods and services to enable effective matching of offers with needs.
 - c. Develop, maintain, and implement a comprehensive volunteer and donations management-training program.
 - d. Encourage resource typing in support of effective volunteer and donations management in the field. Examples include typing of Volunteer/Donations Coordination Teams and volunteer and donations facilities.
 - e. Meet with cooperating agencies such as AKVOAD and other stakeholders to enhance collaboration and information sharing.
 - f. Establish and maintain contingency plans for an enhanced level of State support to affected local jurisdictions in a catastrophic and/or multi-jurisdictional incident.



- 2. **Response Activities** –Affected local governments, in conjunction with their voluntary organization partners, are responsible for implementing plans to ensure the effective management of the flow of volunteers and goods in the affected area. The State provides support through the SEOC or JFO as necessary.
 - a. SEOC provides :
 - i. Communications between key voluntary agencies, State, and private-sector coordinators;
 - ii. Media relations support
 - iii. Support in the activation of the national donations management system - the volunteer and donations matching software
 - iv. Possible activation of a State call center
 - b. SEOC activates its Volunteer/Donations Coordination Team to provide technical assistance to other agencies that receive offers of goods and services from the private sector, and assist with the processing of those offers.
- 3. Demobilization
 - a. Determine disposal of unsuitable and unneeded donations

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Coordinate with local governments regarding donated goods and volunteers. Support local governments in ensuring the most efficient use of volunteers, organizations, and donated goods for incidents.	SEOC ▪ AKVOAD
Support the State in ensuring the most efficient and effective use of unaffiliated volunteers, unaffiliated organizations, and unsolicited donated goods to support all Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) for incidents requiring a Federal response.	FEMA ▪ AKVOAD

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #7, Logistics Management and Resource Support.
- B. For further direction refer to the *State of Alaska Donation Management Plan*.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. All agencies involved in donations management will maintain logs and journals on all activities as they relate to financial matters, trip reports, matters of institutional knowledge and concern, recordings of vital data and statistics, and after-action reports, critiques or hot washes.



ANNEX P: FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (ESF #7)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/
State Emergency Operations Center

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: All State Departments/Agencies
Federal Agencies/Departments
Affected Jurisdictions
Private Sector Industries
Volunteer Organizations

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to establish policies to manage financial and administrative matters associated with disaster emergencies.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Disasters may have an immediate impact on local and State resources resulting in shortages requiring the unplanned expenditure of funds by State and local governments. In addition, State and Federal agencies may need to coordinate the administration of various funding programs designed to assist disaster victims.

B. Assumptions

1. Local governments are responsible for initial response to emergencies affecting their jurisdictions and subsequent application of fiscal procedures and remedies.
2. Local, State, tribal and Federal agencies and other entities are responsible for tracking costs related to an emergency.
3. The State is responsible for comptroller services and all internal support to the SEOC and its staff.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. A major disaster or emergency may require the significant expenditure of State and local funds. Financial operations may be carried out under compressed schedules and intense political pressures that require expeditious actions with sound financial management and accountability requirements.
2. If a local government determines State assistance is necessary, it should declare an emergency.
3. State departments designated as lead agencies for conducting emergency support activities will be responsible for organizing their functional activities to financially support their operations.



4. State and local government entities are responsible for documenting all emergency or disaster related expenditures using generally accepted accounting procedures. Entities must maintain logs, records, receipts, invoices, purchase orders, rental agreements, and other documents to support claims, purchases, reimbursements, and disbursements. Consistent recordkeeping throughout the disaster facilitates closeouts and supports post-recovery audits.
5. Every effort will be made during an emergency to ensure finance organizations at the Federal, State and local levels maintain consistent and timely communication and coordination to ensure available funding to disaster victims.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Coordinate activation of the MAC Group, if warranted.	DMVA
Administer contracts and service agreements.	SEOC ▪ All State Depts./Agencies
Collect disaster related cost data and furnish cost estimates and projections.	All State Depts./Agencies ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Document by project, the labor, materials and services used for disaster emergencies.	All State Depts./Agencies ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Receive, process and maintain official documentation of SEOC actions during the disaster emergency.	SEOC
Provide advice and assistance with the legal and technical aspects of disaster documentation and claim processing.	DOA ▪ DLAW
In cooperation with appropriate agencies, develop a financing plan or supplemental appropriation to fund necessary disaster response activities.	DMVA ▪ OMB
Respond to SEOC requests for personnel by mobilizing qualified personnel from other departments.	All State Depts./Agencies
Assist in the personnel hiring process for extra workers needed for disaster tasks.	DOA
Provide disaster accounting services and personnel to support the SEOC.	All State Depts./Agencies

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #5, Emergency Management.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. DHS&EM will enter into any agreements or understandings with local groups or organizations as needed to implement this plan.



ANNEX Q: DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (ESF #1, ESF #3, and ESF #14)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/
State Emergency Operations Center

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: All State Departments/Agencies
Affected Jurisdictions
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Alaskan Command
Civil Air Patrol
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Public Health Service
American Red Cross

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to establish a timely and well-documented system for assessing physical damage; determining the impact on the population, economy, social system and environment of the affected local government(s); and evaluating their ability to respond/ recover from the emergency/disaster.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**A. Situation**

1. In the event of a disaster, an initial assessment of the overall damage to public and private property is necessary. The initial damage assessment, conducted during the early stages of the recovery effort, is essential to determine the allocation of State and local government resources to the disaster area.

B. Assumptions

1. Damage assessment is a fundamental responsibility of local government and should be performed at the local level as soon as the situation permits.
2. Damage assessment will help determine if the damage warrants a State emergency declaration.
3. A timely and accurate assessment will help prioritize response efforts in larger events or if multiple jurisdictions have been affected.
4. Damage assessment, combined with the Governor's identification and certification of State and local government contribution and involvement, will be a critical element in the determination of a Federal emergency declaration.
5. Assessment of public infrastructure requires access to a pool of highly trained engineers and building officials. Access to resources may be limited within Alaska. This level of inspection will occur during the recovery phase of the disaster. Use the time to determine the pool of people that will be used to perform



the inspections along with logistics of moving and sheltering them. When large-scale assessments are needed, preplanning and early identification of inspectors is key.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Local Government

1. The officials of local government(s) affected by an emergency must:
 - a. Report the type of emergency/disaster to the responsible borough or directly to the SEOC if the community is located in the Unorganized Borough;
 - b. Report the amount of damage sustained; and
 - c. Determine anticipated needs for outside assistance as soon as possible after the occurrence of the event.
2. When anticipating needs, the local government should verify that local emergency funds are expended prior to requesting financial assistance.

B. State Government

1. If State government assistance is requested, the State:
 - a. Will conduct preliminary inspections of the damaged area with the local government;
 - b. Will provide an Incident Management Team (IMT) to assist local government in response and recovery efforts;
 - c. Will provide an SEOC fact sheet to the Governor's Disaster Policy Cabinet so that they may make a recommendation to the governor's office regarding a State disaster;
 - d. Will direct, with Governor approval or delegation, the appropriate State agencies to provide the necessary assistance and, when situations warrant, obtain qualified structural engineers to perform proper Post Disaster Damage Assessment (PDDA) inspections on critical public infrastructure. Assessment of privately owned utilities and infrastructure are the responsibility of the operating company.
2. Based on the severity of damages and Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) findings, the Governor may formally request Federal assistance through FEMA. The SEOC will ensure:
 - a. The first three steps outlined in III.A.1, above, are carried out:
 - i. A State Government Emergency/Disaster Situation Report will be sent to FEMA Region X to provide an initial life safety assessment of the situation and enable advance preparation for providing any subsequent Federal assistance;
 - ii. The State will request Federal damage assessment support through an Action Request Form for either Direct Federal Assistance or Technical Assistance (FEMA Form 90-136);



- iii. A Joint Local-State-Federal Preliminary Damage Assessment will be conducted. FEMA has 30 days from the date of the State request for assistance to process the information and provide assistance or decline the request.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Gather damage estimates.	All State Depts./Agencies ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Activate damage assessment groups and assign tasks.	SEOC ▪ All State Depts./Agencies ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Provide transportation resources for movement of damage assessment teams.	AKNG ▪ DOT&PF ▪ ARRC
Assist local governments with economic impact assessments.	DCCED
Coordinate with Federal agencies in areas of mutual interest.	All State Depts./Agencies
Provide local knowledge and team escorts.	Affected Jurisdictions
Provide resources for aerial damage assessments.	AKNG ▪ CAP ▪ DPS ▪ DNR
Provide resources to assist local jurisdictions assess damages.	DMVA ▪ DOA ▪ DCCED ▪ DEED ▪ DEC ▪ DF&G ▪ DHSS ▪ DNR ▪ DOT&PF ▪ ARRC ▪ Affected Jurisdictions ▪ USACE ▪ USPHS

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #1, Transportation, and ESF #14, Long-Term Community Recovery.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. DHS&EM will enter into any agreements or understandings between this office and local groups or organizations as needed for implementation of this plan.



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ANNEX R: RECOVERY (ESF #14)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/ State Emergency Operations Center
SUPPORTING AGENCIES:	All State Departments/Agencies Multi-Agency Coordination Group Affected Jurisdictions Federal Emergency Management Agency Environmental Protection Agency U.S. Army Corp of Engineers U.S. Postal Service Alaska Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster American Red Cross

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to establish strategies for recovery assistance to State agencies, local jurisdictions, tribal governments, eligible private non-profits and individuals affected by a disaster.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**A. Situation**

1. Disasters have the potential to create extensive damage to persons and property, as well as impact the economics of the affected area.
2. State and Federal assistance programs provide financial assistance to affected individuals, businesses, State and local governments, and certain private non-profit organizations.
3. The State must follow specific guidelines for requesting Federal assistance following a major disaster, as spelled out in PL 93-288 and various FEMA administrative regulations. Recovery operations generally fall into one of three broad categories: Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, and Mitigation.

B. Assumptions

1. Actual measures taken by the State will be tailored to each incident.
2. The magnitude and severity of the emergency may be such that effective response and recovery may be beyond the capability of the State and its political subdivisions.
3. State and local emergency response personnel may be victims of the disaster.



III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Recovery Activities

This Recovery Annex addresses steps taken in preparation for the recovery from potential disasters.

1. Local actions:
 - a. Assess damages, report to SEOC, and anticipate resource needs.
2. State actions:
 - a. While local governments are implementing emergency response and initial recovery actions necessary to protect public health and safety, the SEOC will work with State agencies to prepare for the deployment of resources necessary to facilitate recovery.
 - b. Operations staff in the SEOC and State agency representatives will contact their counterparts in affected local areas to identify needed and anticipated resources, staging areas, distribution sites, contact persons, and other requirements.
 - c. Resource requests exceeding the capability of the State will be forwarded to FEMA and other states via the EMAC system.
 - d. Initial planning for recovery before the response phase ends.
 - e. Operations staff in the SEOC will be in contact with local authorities to monitor the disaster and coordinate initial recovery activities.
 - f. When it becomes apparent the anticipated magnitude of the disaster will exceed the capabilities of the State, the Governor will contact the Director of FEMA Region X to request a Presidential Declaration of Emergency or Disaster and activation of the NRF.
3. Federal actions:
 - a. Major disasters may require extraordinary steps to provide resources and assistance safely, quickly and effectively.
 - b. Activation of this plan authorizes the mobilization of Federal resources necessary to augment State and local emergency response efforts.
 - c. If requested, a Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment will be made to gather information for Federal Disaster Assistance.
 - d. FEMA Liaisons will be established in the SEOC for coordination of information and resource requests.
4. Actions by all levels of government:
 - a. Local, State and Federal officials will establish priorities. Priority issues of immediate concern may include, but will not be limited to:
 - i. Securing the disaster area, ensuring public safety and establishing communications;
 - ii. Assessing the unmet needs of those impacted by the disaster and taking steps to meet these needs;



- iii. Identifying and controlling hazards to public health, including debris; and
- iv. Assessing damages to essential public facilities and services and taking steps to restore functions.

B. Long Term Recovery Activities:

1. Long-term recovery efforts focus on community redevelopment and restoring the economic and social viability of the disaster area(s). Long Term Recovery requires a substantial commitment of time and resources.
2. State Disaster Recovery Office
 - a. If disaster conditions are severe and recovery will impact widespread segments of one or more communities, the SCO may establish a State Recovery Office (SRO) within the disaster area(s). The SRO will serve as the focal point for the coordination of long-term recovery activities.
 - b. DHS&EM will be responsible for the overall management and administration of the SRO.
 - c. The SRO will coordinate Federal and State programs for reconstruction and redevelopment within the disaster area(s). Recovery office staff will provide technical assistance to local governments and private not-for-profit organizations for long range planning and development to include application support for State and Federal funding programs.
 - d. Recovery office staff will maintain contact with key State and local officials, community and business leaders, and Federal officials for effective communication and problem solving.
 - e. When recovery efforts have restored critical public infrastructure and social services; adequate supplies are available to disaster victims; and the economic base of the disaster area(s) has substantially recovered, the SCO will take action to close the State Recovery Office.



IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Implement State Public Assistance and Individual Assistance plans.	DMVA
Coordinate opening of disaster recovery centers.	DMVA ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Provide emergency mail delivery and other postal services, as required.	USPS
Arrange for disaster-related education or specialized vocational training.	DEED
Assist in disaster relief matters involving occupational health and safety.	DHSS ▪ DOL&WD
Use employment services to identify a potential disaster relief work force and operate the unemployment insurance program.	DOL&WD
Assist communities in assessing the socio-economic impacts and develop remedial plans to continue government services.	DCCED
Provide State grants to communities, as available.	DCCED ▪ DEC
INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE:	
Provide individual assistance and coordinate temporary housing.	DMVA ▪ FEMA ▪ ARC
Coordinate and provide unmet needs assistance to individuals.	AKVOAD ▪ ARC
Manage undesignated donated goods.	DMVA ▪ FEMA ▪ AKVOAD
Provide mental health counseling and manage funding for program	DHSS
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE:	
Coordinate applicant briefings and kick off meetings with eligible applicants.	DMVA ▪ DHSS ▪ DOT&PF ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Develop public assistance project worksheets with eligible applicants.	DMVA ▪ FEMA
Monitor completion and disburse funding for public assistance project worksheets.	DMVA

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #14, Long-Term Community Recovery.
- B. For further direction refer to the following; State of Alaska Administration Plan for State Disaster Public and Individual Assistance.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Local resources will be committed before requesting assistance from higher levels of government.



ANNEX S: DEBRIS MANAGEMENT (ESF #3)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/
State Emergency Operations Center

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Alaska National Guard
Department of Administration
Department Commerce, Community and Economic
Development
Department of Environmental Conservation
Department of Fish and Game
Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Department of Natural Resources
Department of Public Safety
Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
Alaska Railroad Corporation
Multi-Agency Coordination Group
Affected Jurisdictions
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Civil Air Patrol
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Coast Guard

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to establish recovery operations for debris clearance and disposal. Debris management may be required on both public and private lands and waters.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**A. Situation**

1. Disasters produce a variety of debris that includes, but is not limited to, such things as trees, sand, gravel, building/construction materials, vehicles, personal property, and other materials.

The quantity and type of debris generated from any particular disaster are a function of the location and kind of event experienced, as well as its magnitude, duration and intensity.

2. The quantity and type of debris generated, its location and the size of the area over which it is dispersed directly impact the type of collection and disposal methods used to address the debris problem, associated costs incurred and the speed with which the problem can be addressed.



3. In a disaster, local jurisdictions may have difficulty in locating staff, equipment and funds for immediate and long-term debris removal.

B. Assumptions

1. A major natural disaster requiring removal of debris from public or private properties may occur at any time.
2. The amount of debris generated by a major natural disaster will likely exceed the local government's removal and disposal resources.
3. Private contractors will potentially play a significant role in the debris removal, collection, reduction, and disposal process.
4. The debris management program implemented by local agencies will be based on the waste management approach of prioritizing reduction, reuse, reclamation, resource recovery, incineration, and land-filling.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Local Government

1. If resources are available, the local government(s) affected by the emergency/disaster is responsible for debris clearance and disposal. When State agency resources are committed to support local government in debris clearance and disposal operations, the local government(s) must arrange access and authorization for State agencies to remove debris and wreckage from any public and private property located within its local government boundaries, and agree to indemnify in writing those State agencies against any claims arising from removal (e.g., hold harmless agreements).
2. In addition to these agreements identified above, the demolition of private structures requires condemnation by authorized local officials in accordance with State and local law before removal of this debris may be considered for eligibility for State and Federal disaster assistance; in the absence of local building inspectors, other qualified structural engineers, or the State Fire Marshal may conduct life- and structural-safety assessments.

B. State Government

1. Once the situation is declared an emergency, certain designated State agencies may be assigned to assist local government efforts by providing additional personnel and equipment to supplement local government actions.
2. State government will handle debris clearance and disposal from installations, facilities, roads and highways that are normally the responsibility of a State agency. For example, the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, is responsible for debris management in State parks and forests.

C. Federal Government

1. In cases involving Federal lands, National Forests or National Parks and Monuments, the appropriate Federal agency will control debris clearance and disposal operations. During a declared emergency, Federal government assistance may be provided to supplement local and State government efforts as follows:



2. Reimbursement may be available for debris clearance and disposal work essential to public health and safety; to protect property; or to protect the environment. This work may include debris clearance and disposal from roads, facilities or other critical areas essential to the performance of emergency tasks or for restoration of essential public services. The work must be accomplished by local or State government forces, extra hires, or by contract.
3. Reimbursement may be available for authorized debris clearance and disposal from a disaster on publicly or privately owned lands or waters. Federal agencies may assist with debris clearance and disposal if the State and affected local government(s) make a request to the FEMA Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and the request is approved. However, Federal agencies will not participate in debris clearance and disposal until the affected State or affected local government(s) arranges access and authorization for removal and disposal of such debris, and agrees to indemnify the Federal government against any claim arising from such removal.
4. As with debris removal from private property, demolition of private structures requires approval by FEMA prior to start of work and agreement by the local government(s) to save and hold the Federal government free from damages due to performance of the work as well as condemnation of the private structure by authorized local or State officials.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Transfer personnel or alter the functions of State departments and agencies or their units as needed to perform or facilitate disaster-emergency services, including debris management. In coordination with local government, use State resources to clear disaster-related debris and wreckage from publicly or privately owned land or water to protect public health, welfare, or property.	Governor's Office
Direct debris removal during disaster events. Coordinate statewide debris management during the response-and-recovery phases of an emergency or disaster in accordance with the <i>Alaska Statewide Debris Management Plan</i> . Identify geographical areas, municipalities, cities and villages especially vulnerable to a disaster with respect to likely disaster-generated debris. Assist local officials with development and implementation of disaster debris-management plans and other local emergency plans as needed for construction of temporary works designed to protect against or mitigate danger, damage, or loss from a disaster. Coordinate Federal, State, local and tribal disaster assistance and activities regarding disaster debris clearing, management and disposal. Develop, coordinate and maintain a prioritized list of critical infrastructure in the State to facilitate establishing priorities for debris removal. Maintain a list of prequalified debris removal, disposal and monitoring contractors.	DMVA
At the request of the Governor, provide public-safety support resources for critical debris priorities, including AKNG personnel to secure disaster areas, clear and remove debris, and provide air transportation resources to move debris or conduct aerial damage assessments.	AKNG
Clear, remove and transport disaster-related debris from ARRC right of ways, track and track structures, facilities, bridges, and tunnels.	ARRC



RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
<p>Assess State-owned office buildings and facilities for disaster-related damage and file all debris-related claim losses through their Insurance Administration Program</p> <p>Issue titles, including Abandoned Motor Vehicle Forms, to assist with the disposal of vehicles abandoned as a result of the disaster.</p>	DOA
<p>Provide regulatory oversight and permitting for open burning or air incineration of disaster-related debris to mitigate environmental concerns.</p> <p>Provide regulatory oversight and permitting for waste, including disaster-related debris, for transportation, treatment, storage and final disposal, to include: putrescent waste; regulated medical waste; asbestos-containing material waste; household hazardous waste; electronic waste; refrigerant-containing appliances; and hazardous waste.</p> <p>Prevent, prepare and respond to threatened or imminent spills of oil and hazardous substances within disaster debris to ensure the protection of human health and the environment.</p>	DEC
<p>Regulate land- and water-use activities regarding debris removal from riparian areas and water bodies, including anadromous streams, designated State refuges, critical habitat areas and game sanctuaries during emergency situations.</p> <p>Provide oversight to ensure debris-management operations do not affect any species placed on the Federal list of endangered and threatened wildlife</p>	DF&G
<p>Ensure debris-removal employees and contractors use the appropriate protective equipment when required for safety and health; undergo training so they are able to perform their tasks safely; maintain good hygiene to avoid contracting waterborne diseases; and follow the manufacturers' guidelines and safety instructions.</p> <p>Ensure persons engaged in debris removal, or contractor performing, directly supervising, or monitoring asbestos-abatement work, are certified according to AS 18.31.200 and debris-removal contractors who undertake work to abate an asbestos health hazard submit and receive approval of a plan that ensures employees are appropriately certified.</p>	DOL&WD
<p>Conduct debris-management operations in State parks and forests.</p> <p>Establish, maintain and enforce quarantine regulations, including regulatory oversight for the clearance, removal and disposal of all clean woody debris, as deemed necessary to protect the State agricultural industry from pests.</p> <p>Issue permits for disposal of disaster-related debris through open burning to mitigate the risk of wildfire.</p> <p>Provide regulatory oversight and permitting for the temporary use of State land in support of debris-management operations, which may include permitting cleanup activities, the placement of DMSs, and the use of heavy equipment on State land.</p> <p>Participate in the review of Federal, State and local debris-management operations that may affect historic properties (Section 106 of NHPA), such as the demolition of potentially historic properties. In addition, the SHPO must ensure heritages sites, including historic and prehistoric archeological resources or cultural resources, are not damaged or destroyed during debris-management operations.</p> <p>In accordance with Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), coordinate and/or partner with Federal agencies to facilitate debris-management strategies when Federal and State jurisdictions overlap, such as developing a debris-management strategy within the National Parks System to minimize disruption to recreation and tourism.</p>	DNR
<p>Upon request by the Governor or DMVA, provide support for debris-management operations by securing roads and highways for damage assessments and emergency debris-clearance operations.</p> <p>Provide life- and structural-safety assessments of private property structures in unincorporated communities within the Unorganized Borough.</p>	DPS
<p>Conduct damage assessments, issue permits, and clear and remove debris on and around all DOT&PF facilities, airports, and infrastructure, as well as, on Federal highways and all government and private utilities, as needed.</p> <p>Provide debris clearance assistance when available local resources become overwhelmed.</p>	DOT&PF
<p>Provide information to the general public on safe handling of debris and other related issues.</p>	DEC



V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #3, Public Works and Engineering.
- B. For further direction refer to the State of Alaska Debris Management Plan.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Local resources will be committed before requesting assistance from higher levels of government.
- B. Every agency providing assistance with debris management will maintain accurate records of the operations, including information related to costs incurred during recovery operations that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from State or Federal resources.



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ANNEX T: NATURAL RESOURCES (ESF #4 and ESF #11)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Department of Natural Resources
SUPPORTING AGENCIES:	Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/ State Emergency Operations Center Alaska National Guard Department of Administration Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development Department of Education and Early Development Department of Environmental Conservation Department of Fish and Game Department of Health and Social Services Department of Labor and Workforce Development Department of Law Department of Public Safety Department of Transportation and Public Facilities Multi-Agency Coordination Group Alaska Information and Analysis Center Affected Jurisdictions Federal Emergency Management Agency Civil Air Patrol Environmental Protection Agency Federal Bureau of Investigation National Resource Conservation Service U.S. Army Corps of Engineers U.S. Coast Guard U.S. Public Health Service

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to establish measures needed to protect Alaska's natural resources and environment.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**A. Situation**

1. Numerous natural and manmade disasters could threaten Alaska's natural resources. Alaska's natural resource-driven economy requires adequate protection to ensure the livelihood of the State's residents.



B. Assumptions

1. A disaster involving natural resources could be devastating to Alaska's economy.
2. Memoranda of Understanding and Memoranda of Agreement will aid in agency coordination.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry (DNR) is the lead State agency for wildland fire management and operates in accordance with the *Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan*. DNR/DOF will coordinate the mobilization of support and response resources for wildland fires *and all* hazard incidents, when appropriate. DOF can tap into the National Fire Cache system and mobilize national Incident Management Teams (IMTs) through the resource order system for certain declarations.
2. The Division of Forestry coordinates mobilization of State resources and channels requests for the use of Federal resources to the Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC). AICC serves as the Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC)
3. Requests for interagency assistance, such as Department of Natural Resources personnel and other resources, may be channeled through the SEOC.
4. When necessary, a MAC Group will be organized to establish priorities, develop response strategies, facilitate information sharing and communication.
5. The SEOC should be among those initially notified of any large-scale emergency.
6. When warning is possible, key sources of emergency equipment should be notified that short-notice orders may be forthcoming.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Activate the DNR EOC.	DNR
Provide liaison to SEOC.	DNR
Serve as lead State agency to manage wildland fire and coordinate All Hazard responses for DNR resources.	DNR
Provide ICS qualified personnel, aircraft, equipment, supplies, and other resources through the Resource Order system for fire suppression and All-Hazard incidents, when appropriate.	DNR
In coordination with affected communities, provide notification to the public about air quality and contamination of drinking water, food resources and agricultural products.	DNR • DEED • DHSS • DEC
Provide resources to support environmental protection activities.	DNR • DOA • DCCED • DEC • DF&G • DHSS • DOL&WD • DLAW • DMVA DOT&PF • EPA CAP • USCG
Coordinate activities to protect Alaska's surface and subsurface resources.	DNR
Coordinate activities essential to protect human uses of fish and game resources.	DF&G • DHSS



RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Ensure liaison with Federal agencies in areas of mutual interest.	DMVA • DEC • DF&G • DHSS • DNR
Coordinate Emergency Permitting.	DNR • DEC • EPA • USACE • USCG
Activate the Unified Plan and appropriate subarea plan(s) for oil and hazardous substance responses.	DEC • EPA • USCG
TERRORISM	
AGROTERRORISM	
Disseminate information about potential agro terrorism attack scenarios and the various agents that can be used in the attack.	DNR • DOA • DMVA • FBI
Assemble and disseminate intelligence about specific agro terrorism threats to Alaska and provide it to the JTTF and DHS&EM for dissemination.	DNR • DMVA • AKNG • AKIAC
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.	DNR • DEC • DF&G • DHSS
Oversee and coordinate the public health aspects of the response.	DHSS • USPHS
Develop surveillance and response plans.	DNR • CAP
Provide advice on the types of Federal assistance available.	DNR • DMVA
Designate a SEOC co-manager.	DNR
Activate department EOC.	DNR
Provide MAC Group with recommendations on animal and plant quarantine and animal and plant destruction.	DNR • DLAW • USDA
Coordinate activities essential for protection of Alaska's fish and game and human uses of these resources.	DF&G
Provide representatives to local Unified Commands and to local MAC Groups, as needed.	DNR
Provide site security as needed.	DMVA • DPS • Affected Jurisdictions
Support local jurisdictions statewide.	AKNG • DNR
INCENDIARY ATTACK	
Assemble and disseminate intelligence about specific agro terrorism threats to Alaska and provide it to the JTTF and DHS&EM for dissemination.	DNR • DMVA • AKNG • AKIAC
Coordinate support with the National Interagency Fire Coordination Center, as needed.	DNR
Implement the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan, as needed.	DNR



V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #4, Public Firefighting, and ESF #11, Agriculture and Natural Resources.
- B. For further direction refer to the State of Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Local resources will be committed before requesting assistance from higher levels of government.
- B. Agencies providing assistance with natural resource management and protection will maintain accurate records of the operations, including information related to costs incurred during recovery operations that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from State or Federal resources.



ANNEX U: TRANSPORTATION (ESF #1)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

SUPPORTING AGENCIES:

- Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/
State Emergency Operations Center
- Alaska National Guard
- Department of Commerce, Community and
Economic Development
- Department of Environmental Conservation
- Department of Fish and Game
- Department of Public Safety
- Department of Natural Resources
- Alaska Railroad Corporation
- Multi-Agency Coordination Group
- Affected Jurisdictions
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Aviation Administration
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Coast Guard

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to establish strategies to provide technical advice and evaluation; damage assessment; engineering services, construction management and inspection; and maintenance and repair of essential State-owned transportation infrastructure.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**A. Situation**

1. A major disaster will severely damage the transportation infrastructure throughout the impacted area. Most local transportation activities will be hampered by damaged facilities, equipment and infrastructure, as well as, disrupted communications. A disaster may create significant demands for resources to provide for relief and recovery that require transport.
2. Coordinating maintenance and restoration of transportation infrastructure and public facilities disrupted by an emergency/disaster will be a high priority and require the expedient joint efforts of Federal, State and local governments.

B. Assumptions

1. Regional transportation infrastructure will sustain damage, limiting access to the disaster area. Access will improve as routes are cleared and repaired or as detours are established.



2. Requirements for transportation capacity will exceed both State- and locally controlled or accessible assets, requiring assistance from the Federal government.
 - a. Infrastructure damage and communications disruptions may inhibit efficient coordination of support during the immediate post-disaster period.
 - b. Gradual clearing of access routes and improved communications will permit an increased flow of emergency relief, although local areas may remain unusable for a significant period.
 - c. Movement of relief supplies may create congestion in the transportation infrastructure requiring controls to be instituted.
 - d. Initial responsibility for the restoration of transportation infrastructure rests with the affected local government(s).

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

When the SEOC is activated at *Preparedness Level 3* or higher, the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) will provide a liaison to the SEOC as a single point agency representative to obtain key infrastructure-related information; response actions; recovery planning; and where appropriate, emergency management preparedness, prevention and mitigation capabilities.

Response during emergencies includes the following actions:

1. Monitor and report the status of and damage to the transportation infrastructure and public facilities;
2. Provide for operations, maintenance and restoration of essential transportation infrastructure;
3. Provide for repair and restoration of essential public facilities;
4. Identify temporary alternate transportation solutions to be implemented by others when primary systems and routes are unavailable or overwhelmed;
5. Implement appropriate security measures for protection of transportation infrastructure and public facilities;
6. Coordinate the issuance of regulatory waivers and exemptions;
7. Provide for long-term coordination of the restoration, and recovery of, the affected transportation infrastructure and public facilities
8. Activate emergency task forces, mutual aid agreements, and additional resources to support response and recovery of essential transportation.



IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Provide liaison to the MAC Group when activated and as needed.	DOT&PF
Activate Regional DOT&PF EOC.	DOT&PF
Provide DOT&PF liaison to SEOC.	DOT&PF
Provide for operations, maintenance and restoration of essential transportation infrastructure.	DOT&PF • ARRC
Provide for repair and restoration of essential public facilities.	DOT&PF
Provide technical assistance to local officials. Coordinate further assistance with USACE.	DOT&PF • USACE
Coordinate and ensure liaison with Federal agencies to include DOT, DOE, USACE, Military, and EPA for issuance of regulatory waivers and exemptions.	DOT&PF • DCCED • DEC
Assist DHS&EM in Public Assistance (PA) issues to local jurisdictions, private non-profits, State agencies and tribal governments.	DOT&PF
Monitor and report status/damage of transportation infrastructure and public facilities.	All State Agencies
Provide input for temporary alternatives when primary systems and routes are unavailable or overwhelmed.	DOT&PF • DF&G • DNR • DPS
Implement appropriate security measures for transportation infrastructure and public facilities as needed.	DOT&PF • DMVA • AKNG • DPS
Oversee long-term restoration and recovery efforts in affect areas.	DOT&PF • DMVA • DF&G • DNR

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Emergency restoration of transportation services disrupted by an emergency/disaster should be accomplished first by the affected local government utilizing all available public and private resources. If local resources are insufficient to accomplish this mission, State and Federal government assistance may be made available.
- B. DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #1, Transportation.
- C. For further direction, refer to the *State of Alaska Air Coordination Plan* and *State of Alaska Strategic Highway Safety Plan*.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Local resources will be committed before requesting assistance from higher levels of government.
- B. Every agency providing assistance with transportation management and recovery will maintain accurate records of the operations, including information related to costs incurred during recovery operations that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from State or Federal resources.



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ANNEX V: CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT (ESF #5)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/
State Emergency Operations Center

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: All State Departments/Agencies
Affected Jurisdictions
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Support Functions #1, #2, #3, #4, #5,
#6, #7, #8, #9, #10, #11, #12, #13, #14, #15
Private Sector Industries
Volunteer Organizations

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE**A. Purpose**

The Catastrophic Incident Annex to the *State of Alaska 2011 Emergency Operations Plan* establishes the strategy for implementing and coordinating an accelerated, proactive State response to a catastrophic incident. A catastrophic incident, as defined in the National Response Framework(NRF), is any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism that produces extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, and disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, and government functions. Such an event would immediately exceed resources normally available in the local, State, Federal and private sectors, and therefore would require expedient State/Federal assistance at levels above that found in the base *State EOP*.

Recognizing that State and/or Federal resources will be required to augment profoundly overwhelmed local response efforts, the *EOP Catastrophic Incident Annex* establishes protocols to pre-designate and rapidly deploy key resources, such as medical teams, search and rescue teams, shelters, transportable shelters, medical and equipment caches, and other critical assets essential to save lives and contain incidents.

B. Scope

A catastrophic incident involves sustained statewide or regional impacts over a prolonged period of time and a significant interruption to government operations and emergency services that threatens State security. Upon the direction of the Governor or the Governor's authorized representative, State resources will deploy as quickly as possible following a catastrophic incident to one or more pre-designated staging areas. Resources will deploy in a phased, prioritized schedule in coordination with the affected local jurisdiction(s).



II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. *Incident Condition:* Normal procedures for Alaska Catastrophic Task Forces, ESFs #1, 6, 8, 9, 15, and others will be expedited and streamlined to address the magnitude of events. All entities must maximize scarce resources. State and Federal entities will provide assistance outside the normal request process in one or more of the following areas:
 - a. Mass Evacuations
 - b. Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
 - c. Search and Rescue
 - d. Victim Decontamination
 - e. Environmental Assessment and Decontamination
 - f. Public Health and Medical Support
 - g. Medical Equipment and Supplies
 - h. Casualty Transportation
 - i. Public Safety and Security
 - j. Public Information
 - k. Critical Infrastructure

B. Assumptions

1. The governance of the State of Alaska and the functional ability of the SEOC will remain capable during a catastrophic incident.
2. Continuity of Government and Continuity of Operations measures will be implemented as needed.
3. Necessary waivers, authorities and liability protections will be granted to assure continuity of operations and services.
4. A catastrophic incident may immediately exceed resources normally available to the State of Alaska and its local jurisdictions and may require immediate national and/or Federal assistance.
5. In a catastrophic incident, the Federal government or other entities outside the State will provide expedited assistance and support when:
 - a. The Secretary of Homeland Security directs implementation of the NRF Catastrophic Incident Annex (NRF-Catastrophic Annex);
 - b. Actions are taken under the Catastrophic Incident Supplement (NRP-CIS);
 - c. A catastrophic mass casualty/mass evacuation incident triggers a Presidential disaster declaration.
6. Local jurisdictions and the State of Alaska may have to manage initial emergency response and recovery activities for at least the first 72 hours of an incident using internal capabilities and/or mutual aid agreements, regardless of the size and scope of the incident.



7. Damage to transportation, communications, utility distribution systems, pipelines, chemical and fuel storage, and other infrastructure systems may isolate communities, creating islands within disaster areas. Impacted transportation routes may not be functional for many weeks or months.
8. A number of people may self-evacuate impacted areas, while others may stay for a variety of reasons, including protecting property or caring for farm and/or companion animals. Evacuations will be conducted in accordance with existing local and/or State evacuation plans.
9. Pre-designated shelters may not be available in impacted areas. Temporary sheltering in campers and/or tents may be determined to be the safest option until buildings and residences are inspected based on weather and other safety issues. Prudent and safe actions will be considered when determining whether people should remain in their residences or move to temporary shelters. People may be directed to shelters outside the affected area.
10. Local jurisdictions and the State of Alaska will employ, to the best of their abilities, all available local and State resources and implement established mutual aid agreements as needed. Federal assistance will be requested only after it is determined that local and State-level resources will be inadequate or have been exhausted.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Senior Leaders' Intent

1. For the purposes of this Concept of Operations (CONOP), senior leaders are the State of Alaska Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management Director and the FEMA Region X Regional Administrator. The intent of the senior leaders is to establish a Unified Coordination Group, using Incident Command System (ICS) concepts and principles to:
 - a. Save and sustain life;
 - b. Ensure responder health and safety;
 - c. Protect public health and safety;
 - d. Minimize damage to and protect property;
 - e. Provide for basic human needs to include:
 - i. Food
 - ii. Water
 - iii. Emergency medical care and services
 - iv. Shelter;
 - f. Stabilize critical infrastructure and key resources essential to the operation of the economy and the government; and
 - g. Create conditions in the affected area that allow reentry, repopulation, long-term recovery, and future hazard mitigation.



B. Concept of Operations

1. In a catastrophic incident, requests for interdisciplinary resources accumulate so quickly that no single agency or organization can meet all resource requirements. In accordance with NIMS, the State of Alaska provides for the orderly submittal of resource requests from local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) to the SEOC. The State response will also necessitate the activation of the All-Hazards MAC Group to support initial efforts to de-conflict and allocate resources.
2. Similarly, at State request, FEMA coordinates the provision of supplemental Federal assistance in accordance with the NRF via ESFs. Initially, support is provided by an Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) deployed to the SEOC. Subsequent support is through a Joint Field Office (JFO) established near the incident. FEMA's Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC), generally FEMA Region X, will assist in the Federal activation.
3. Forming a Unified Coordination Group (UCG) is a decisive CONOP task that is aimed at achieving effective incident management. To meet the response needs of a catastrophic incident as effectively as possible, State and Federal governments form the UCG to consolidate incident-related operational elements of the SEOC, State of Alaska Catastrophic Task Forces, and IMAT at the JFO. Once the UCG forms, State response and initial Direct Federal Assistance will be coordinated at the JFO. Multi-agency coordination through the UCG replaces the State response of the All-Hazards MAC Group and the SEOC, as well as the initial Federal assistance activities of the RRCC and the IMAT.
4. The UCG provides a structure for efficient command, control, and coordination of State and Federal resources not yet delivered to the operational areas, field-level Incident Command, or end users. It does not assume responsibility for field level Incident Command. Rather, the UCG directs coordinated, combined State and Federal operations in accordance with Unified Command principles. The single platform of Unified Command maximizes resource allocation while it synchronizes and enhances overall response.

C. Objectives and Structure of the Unified Coordination Group

1. For purposes of this CONOP, the principal objectives of the Unified Coordination Group are to:
 - a. Provide leadership for multiple agencies to work together with common objectives for effective management of incident response; and
 - b. Ensure that all decisions are based on mutually agreed-upon objectives, regardless of the number of agencies or jurisdictions involved.
2. The Unified Coordination Group is typically formed at the SEOC upon arrival of the IMAT, migrating to the JFO as soon as the JFO can provide adequate support for response and recovery operations.



3. The Unified Coordination Group:
 - a. Operates using Unified Command principles, integrating the efforts of senior State and Federal leaders engaged in response and recovery operations;
 - b. Is responsible for operational direction of coordinated State and Federal response and recovery activities;
 - c. Responds to priorities set by the Governor and the President;
 - d. Implements policy decisions made by appropriate State and Federal policymaking entities;
 - e. Ensures unity of effort throughout response and recovery operations;
 - f. Ensures development of common objectives through a joint Incident Action Plan (IAP) process and assignment of resources in accordance with those objectives; and
 - g. Approves State and Federal agency task assignments and coordination among governmental and private sector organizations to support response and recovery operations.
4. Figure 1 shows the basic structure of the Unified Coordination Group and its relationship to other State and Federal elements. State and Federal representatives participate jointly in all major elements of the response and recovery operation. For example, State and Federal Operations Section Chiefs jointly lead the Operations Section, and State and Federal representatives may jointly staff key elements within the Operations Section. The Finance/Administration Section is the exception, so State and Federal elements remain separate to satisfy State and Federal system requirements.
5. Agencies and stakeholders outside the Unified Coordination Group are assigned as agency representatives to the Unified Coordination Group liaison officer. These groups may be assigned anywhere within the IMAT field organization as individual resources, teams, or task forces.
6. The Unified Coordination Group adheres to the following principles:
 - a. *Unity of Effort.* Unified Command principles ensure that State and Federal objectives, priorities, and operations align and that direction from the decision-making of senior officials results in effective allocation, integration, and utilization of resources at the field level.
 - b. *Maintenance of Existing Authorities and Responsibilities.* The organizations that participate in or support the Unified Coordination Group retain existing authorities and responsibilities under State and Federal laws and regulations.



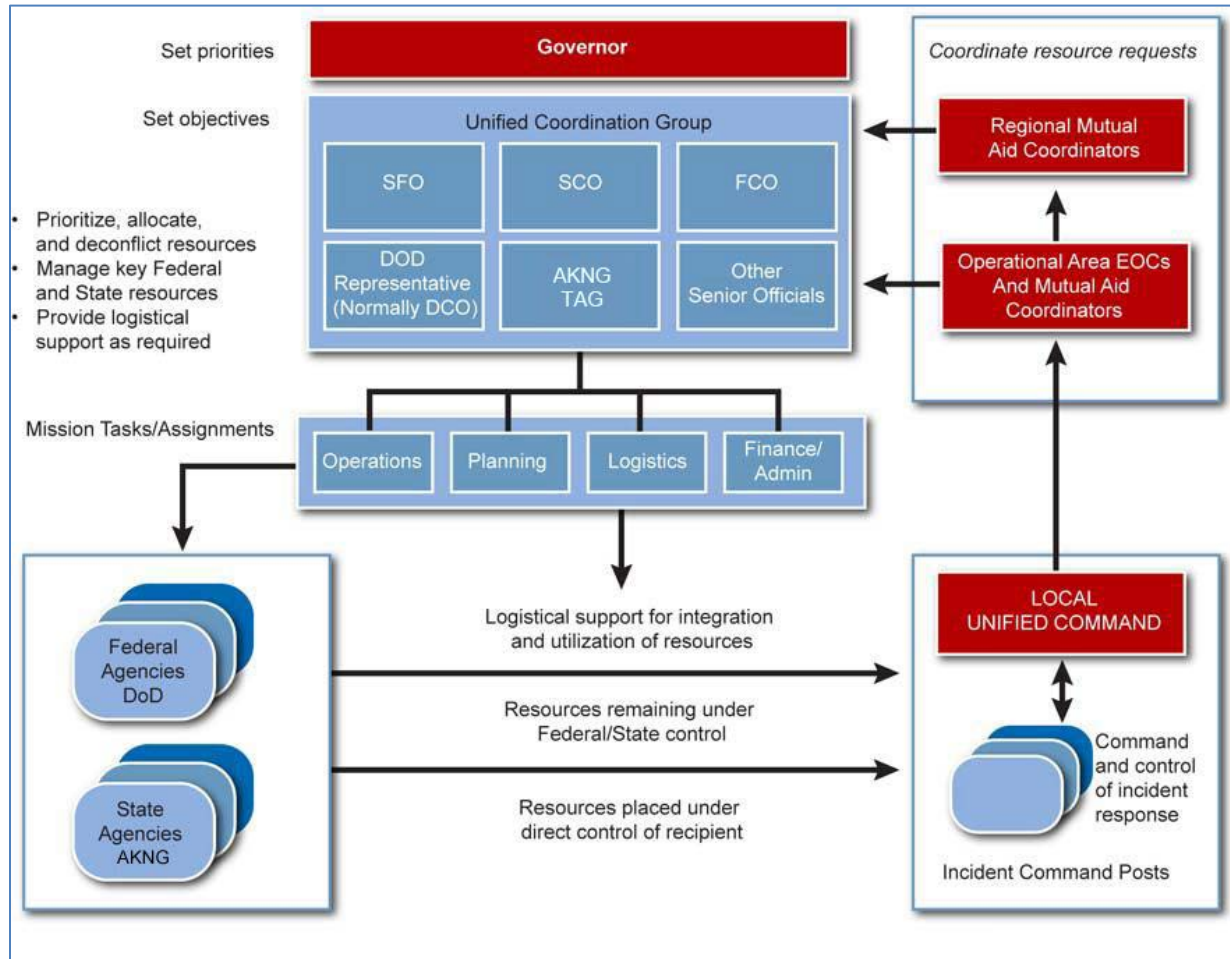


Figure 1. Basic structure and responsibilities of the joint State/Federal organization.

- c. *Consistency with NIMS and ICS Principles.* The Unified Coordination Group directs the efforts of the joint State/Federal organization initially at the SEOC and subsequently at the JFO. These efforts are organized according to NIMS and ICS principles. The structure is scalable and flexible so that it can be adapted to the specific circumstances of the incident in question.

The basic premise of NIMS is that emergencies are handled at the field level by local authorities, who request additional resources and support as their capabilities to respond are exceeded. Local authorities then transmit information-gathering and resource requests to the local EOCs, with requests moving to regional and State levels until resources are identified. In a large event, the State may pursue requests for Federal or out-of-state resources, as needed. The joint State/Federal operation maintains the integrity of NIMS by ensuring that the State-level functions are integrated into the JFO in a manner transparent to local- and operational area-level authorities.

- d. *Command and Control Does Not Extend to the Field Level.* As stated above, the Unified Coordination Group does not exercise command and control down to the field level except when resources must remain under State or Federal control

(e.g., use of DoD resources). In those situations, integration and utilization of resources is achieved through unity of effort with the field-level Incident Command.

D. Composition of the Unified Coordination Group

1. Senior Leadership active during the initial response evolves into the Unified Coordination Group. Core Unified Coordination Group members may include the following positions, and may be supplemented by other position, based on incident demands:
 - a. Senior Federal Official (SFO)
 - b. State Coordinating Officer (SCO)
 - c. Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)
 - d. Director, DHS&EM
 - e. Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO)
 - f. Alaska Adjutant General (AG)
 - g. Representative of the Governor's office
 - h. Representatives of other State, Federal, nongovernmental, and private-sector organizations that have a significant role in providing resources or support in the operation
 - i. When the incident is the result of a terrorist attack or there is a significant public safety component to the response,
 - i. Senior State law enforcement official *and*
 - ii. Senior Federal law enforcement official
2. The membership of the Unified Coordination Group may change as response and recovery proceeds, as the involvement of key agencies evolves. For example, as response requirements for DoD resources diminish, the DCO may determine his or her participation is no longer required and request to withdraw. Similarly, if the Governor designates an SRO to guide State recovery efforts, it may be appropriate for the SRO to join the UCG. Figure 2 illustrates a typical composition of the UCG in a catastrophic event.



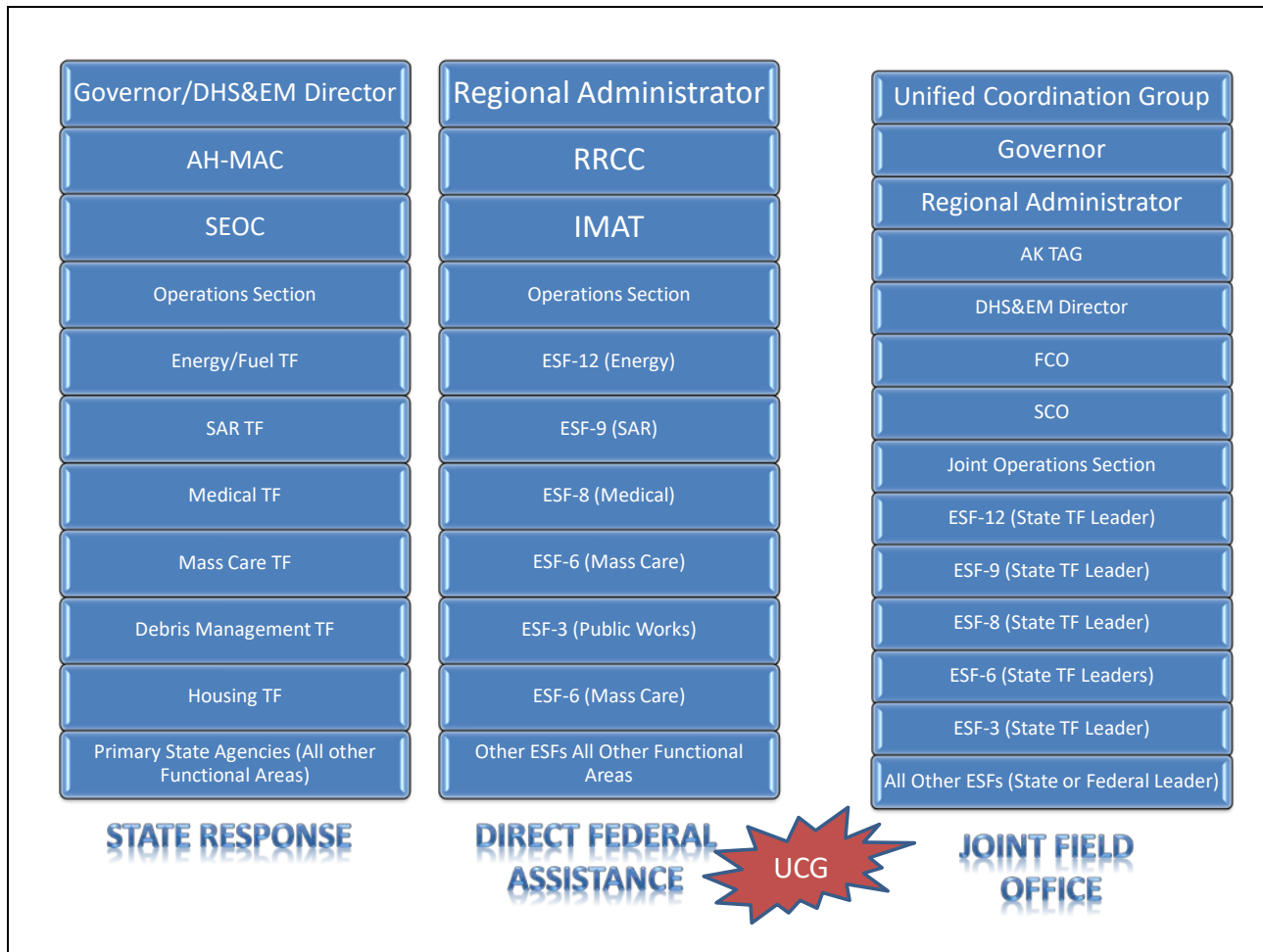


Figure 2. Unified Coordination Group Composition.

E. Sequence for Establishing the Unified Coordination Group and Joint Field Office (JFO)

1. A catastrophic incident in Alaska is likely to be a no-notice incident. When such an incident occurs, DHS&EM will immediately activate the SEOC at -Elmendorf Richardson (JBER). If the SEOC facility is inoperable, the Incident Commander will designate an appropriate alternate location, either previously identified in the *State of Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management Continuity of Operations Plan* or identified following the event. FEMA will activate its Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) in Bothell, Washington, if the incident does not preclude its operation, and the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) in Washington, DC. Other State and Federal agencies initiate operations from their respective EOCs and begin preparations for deploying forward elements to the JFO. Subsequent joint State/Federal efforts to establish the Unified Coordination Group and the JFO proceed according to the timeline summarized in Figure 3.



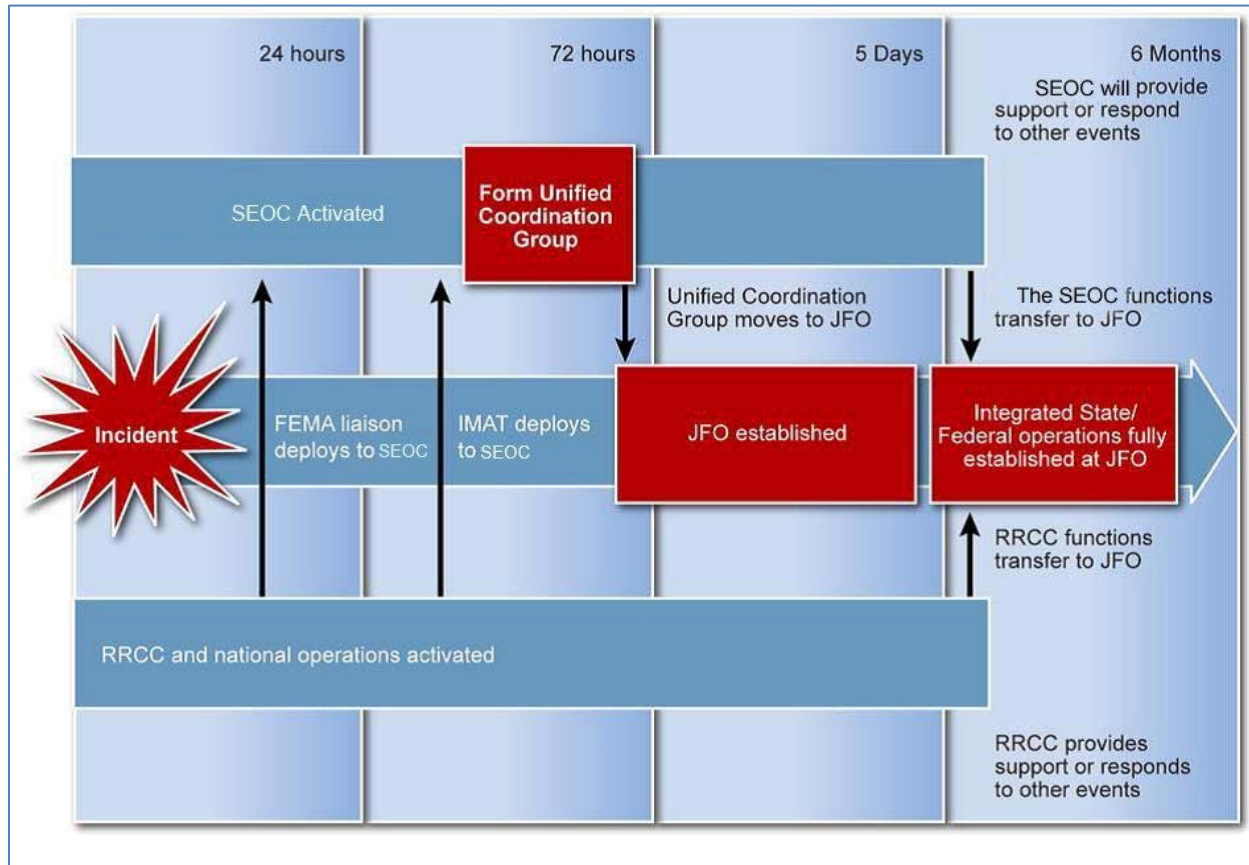


Figure 3. Timeline for establishing the Unified Coordination Group and Joint Field Office

- a. *Deploy FEMA Liaison.* Immediately following the incident, or based on credible intelligence of a developing incident, FEMA dispatches liaison personnel to the SEOC.
- b. *Establish Initial Operating Facility (First 72 Hours).* Immediately following the incident, the focus of joint State/Federal operations is the SEOC. FEMA deploys an IMAT to the SEOC to initiate coordination with the State. The appointed FCO and SCO meet at the SEOC and establish the Unified Coordination Group. Other predefined members (such as the AG and DCO) and additional identified UCG members deploy to the SEOC. If the SEOC is compromised, DHS&EM informs FEMA of its alternate operating location.
- c. *Establish JFO (From 72 Hours Forward).* The State and FEMA establish a JFO in a forward location within 72 hours as close to the area of impact as practical, given logistical and safety constraints imposed by the incident. The forward elements of the Unified Coordination Group, IMAT, designated State of Alaska Task Forces, and DHS&EM move to the JFO at this point.
- d. *Establish All Components of the Unified Coordination Group at the JFO within a Maximum of Five Days.* Within five days, the JFO is the center of joint State/Federal operations. SEOC functions for the affected area transfer to the JFO and the SEOC continues to monitor and respond to additional concurrent

incidents. The joint State/Federal Operations Section at the JFO establishes additional facilities to provide bases of operation for activated branches and divisions.

- e. *Transition to Recovery.* The JFO remains the focus of joint State/Federal operations, with transition to a joint recovery operation as activities move from response and initial recovery to long-term recovery programs.
- f. *Flexible Timeframes for Evolving Incidents.* For an incident that can be predicted or develops over time, FEMA and DHS&EM proceed according to the steps outlined above, but the timeframe may be adjusted. For example, during a statewide flooding incident that develops over a 5-day period, the SEOC is established as the Initial Operating Facility for joint State/Federal operations as soon as widespread flooding is predicted. The JFO location is established and activated as soon as it is possible to identify the most severely affected area.

F. Interagency Response, Actions, and Activities.

A key component of joint State/Federal organization is the coordination and sequencing of operations at otherwise distinct State and Federal operations centers. This section summarizes the State and Federal systems and the integration of State and Federal operations in response to a catastrophic incident. Systems are described in more detail in the *State EOP* and *NRF*, respectively.

1. State and Federal Response Infrastructure

State and Federal systems for incident management are described below. Table 1 describes relevant Operations Centers within these systems.

Table 1. Operations Centers for incident management and their locations and functions

Facility	Operating Entity	Location	Function
Local Emergency Operations Center	Local Jurisdiction Emergency Management Agencies	Throughout Alaska	Coordinates support and resources among cities, county agencies, and special districts within a jurisdictions geographic area.
State Emergency Operations Center	State Of Alaska Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management	Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson, Alaska	Coordinates overall State response to incident; provides State-level coordination of mutual aid; coordinates scarce State resources; requests assistance from states and Federal government.
RRCC	FEMA	Bothell, Washington	Serves as FEMA's immediate Operations Center; coordinates Federal field response efforts until an FCO assumes operational control; and supports the deployment of an IMAT.
NRCC	FEMA	Washington, DC	Multiagency coordination center for national response and recovery operations; coordinates assignment of national-level resources and teams; provides resources through mission assignments and arrangements with Federal agencies.
National Operations Center	DHS	Washington, DC	Facilitates information sharing; coordinates with other Federal agencies; and provides situational awareness to senior DHS and the White House.



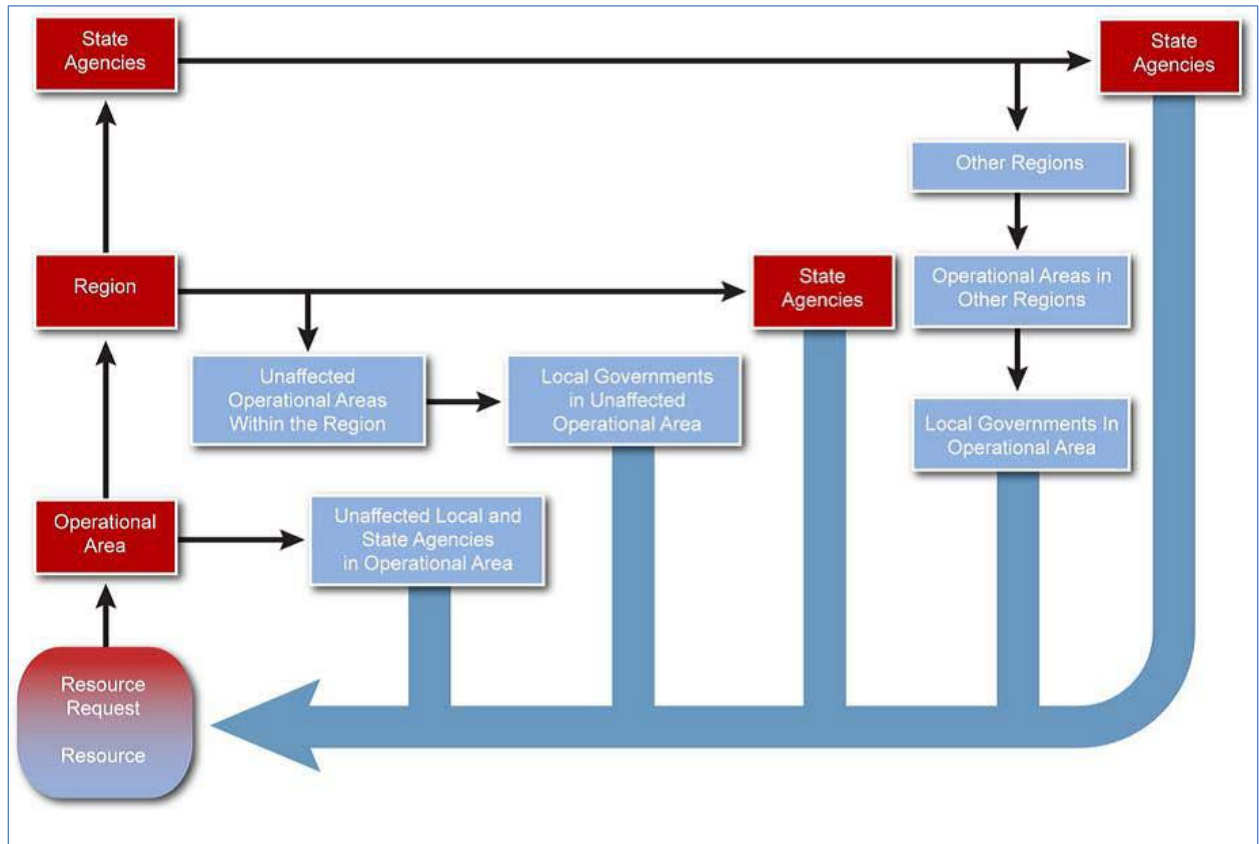


Figure 4. Process for requesting resources under the National Incident Management System.

a. State Systems

- i. Alaska responds to emergencies and disasters through an existing statewide emergency management infrastructure that operates according to NIMS, as described in the *State EOP*. Figure 4 shows the process for requesting resources under NIMS.
- ii. The Governor may direct State agencies, including the Alaska National Guard (AKNG), to provide resources in support of field-level Incident Command. Lead and support State agencies for specific functions are identified in the *State EOP*. DHS&EM issues mission tasks to direct State agencies to undertake response operations. Alaska may obtain out-of-state resources through State-to-State arrangements or through EMAC, to which Alaska is a signatory.

b. Federal Systems

- i. The Federal government's response to an incident is outlined in the NRF. Federal operations centers are described in Table 1 and include the FEMA Region X RRCC in Bothell, Washington. If this RRCC is not operational, FEMA activates a back-up RRCC in another region according to its Continuity of Operations Plan.

- ii. FEMA deploys an IMAT in anticipation of, or immediately after, an incident. The IMAT initiates coordination with the State, assesses the current State and local capabilities, and coordinates available Federal assistance. Working with the RRCC and the IMAT, the NRCC coordinates the activation and deployment of Federal teams and commodities, as outlined in the *NRF* and the *Catastrophic Incident Supplement to the NRF*. It also activates Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to provide coordination and resources for Federal response activities. Other Federal agencies may provide resources to support State, local, regional, and tribal government entities. These agencies may respond in one of the following two ways:
 - (i) *Through Mission Assignments from FEMA under the Authority of the Stafford Act*. FEMA may mission assign the DoD to provide support for response and recovery operations.
 - (ii) *Under Specific Authorities*. Agencies may act under their own authorities, including agencies with resources within the affected region. For example, the U.S. Coast Guard may respond immediately to an oil spill under its own authorities.
2. Integration of State and Federal Operations
- a. Once DHS&EM and FEMA agree to the formation of the Unified Coordination Group, the separate functions of the SEOC, State of Alaska Catastrophic Task Forces, and RRCC are incorporated into the UCG structure. To ensure unity of effort while maintaining consistency with NIMS, the JFO becomes the focal point of operations for the State, including functions that would otherwise be performed at the SEOC and/or local EOC for the affected region. These functions include:
 - i. Maintaining coordination with the operational areas and receiving information and requests for resources from the operational areas;
 - ii. Coordinating mutual aid requests and the flow of resources through the mutual aid system;
 - iii. Brokering resource requests among operational areas within the region or among regions;
 - iv. Tasking State agencies to provide resources in response to local government requests; and
 - v. Obtaining resources from other states through State-to-State mutual aid and EMAC.
 - b. The integration of these functions must be transparent to the operational areas and regional EOCs. Functional points of contact and connections with these elements are maintained as the focus of operations shifts from the SEOC to the JFO.



3. Integration of Resources

- a. A key element of the response to a catastrophic incident is the effective integration and utilization of resources down to the field level. In general, State, out-of-state, EMAC, and Federal resources are integrated into the Incident Command at the field level. Federal and State division supervisors may ensure that the local EOC directors and/or incident commanders are aware that resources are being deployed and provide support to coordinate logistics necessary for deployment. Additionally, the State division supervisors may monitor the deployment of resources to account for their arrival or to follow up when they do not arrive as scheduled.
- b. Certain Federal resources are deployed under the control of the UCG, which is responsible for the integration and utilization of these resources down to the field level. Examples are housing inspectors assessing damages under the Individual and Household Program.
- c. Similarly, DoD and AKNG elements carrying out missions remain under the control of the Secretary of Defense and the Governor, respectively; and DoD and AKNG field operations are directed by one or more task forces or joint task forces operating under proper State and Federal authority.

4. Incident Action Plan (IAP)

- a. The Incident Action Plan (IAP) is the central tool for planning during response and initial recovery. The process used to prepare the joint IAP supports effective integration of State and Federal resources and unity of effort. The IAP planning process results in a set of incident objectives captured in the joint IAP, from which resources are identified effectively meet those objectives. Cross-functional collaboration is critical to the process. The planning meeting and the resulting joint IAP ensure that:
 - i. Objectives across functional areas do not conflict and
 - ii. Resources, transportation, and logistics elements are neither double-committed nor duplicated.
- b. In developing overall objectives, the UCG must consider the priorities set by the Governor and the objectives of the operational areas and other jurisdictions. Ideally, these objectives feed into the joint IAP. In a catastrophic incident, however, local jurisdictions may not have the capacity to articulate objectives and requirements. Consequently, objectives may by necessity be established by State and Federal senior leaders.



IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. *State Emergency Operations Center:* The SEOC responds to requests for support from local Incident Management Teams/Unified Command in accordance with decisions, objectives, and priorities established by the MAC. The SEOC conducts situational assessment and provides reporting and information management.
2. *State of Alaska Catastrophic Task Forces:* Pre-established function- and discipline-specific task forces are used in moderate size disaster and are combined with the ESF system at the JFO in a catastrophic event. Task forces are comprised of local, State and Federal partners to define appropriate outcomes, address discipline specific issues, and develop mature operational procedures. The five task forces are listed below:
 - a. *Power and Energy Task Force:* Collects, evaluates, and shares information on energy system damage and estimates of the impact of energy system outages within affected areas. “Energy” includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing, and maintaining energy systems and system components. Also provides information concerning the energy restoration process, including projected schedules, percent completion of restoration, geographic information on the restoration, and other data as appropriate.
 - b. *Disaster Search and Rescue (DSAR) Task Force:* The primary mission of the DSAR Task Force is to support and enable operations to meet life-saving and life-sustaining coordination that may serve the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), or a State/Federal Joint Field Office (JFO). State, Federal, and local DSAR resources identify and coordinate existing DSAR capabilities within the State, uses existing resources to increase DSAR preparedness and response, recommends long term strategies to further enhance the State’s DSAR capabilities.
 - c. *Disaster Housing Task Force:* The Disaster Housing Task Force brings together State, local, and Federal officials, disaster housing experts, representatives of advocacy groups, disability support organizations, and others with a stake in disaster housing to identify and address potential disaster housing needs and proactively identify risks and potential housing gaps, and continue to develop disaster housing capabilities before and after disasters.
 - d. *Mass Care Task Force:* State, local, Federal and voluntary agencies identify and address mass care issues, including the ability to provide food, emergency first aid, clothing, and other essential life support.
 - e. *Debris Management Task Force:* Provides policies and guidance for the removal and disposition of debris caused by an emergency event or major disaster. Facilitates and coordinates the management of debris following a disaster to mitigate any potential threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the impacted citizens, expedite recovery efforts, and address any threat of significant damage to improved public or private property.



- f. *Medical Task Force*: Provides planning and operational activities that enable mass medical care and surge operations within Alaska. The Task Force is comprised of volunteer, private, local, state, and federal entities which address catastrophic mass casualty and medical surge events.
 3. *Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)*: The primary purpose of FEMA is to coordinate the response to a disaster that has occurred in the United States and that overwhelms the resources of local and State authorities.
 4. Emergency Support Functions (ESFs): Multiple Federal agencies operating both inside and outside Alaska are organized into 15 Emergency Support Functions through the National Response Framework:
 - a. ESF #1 Transportation
 - b. ESF #2 Communications
 - c. ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering
 - d. ESF #4 Firefighting
 - e. ESF #5 Emergency Management
 - f. ESF #6 Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
 - g. ESF #7 Resource Management
 - h. ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services
 - i. ESF #9 Urban Search and Rescue
 - j. ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
 - k. ESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources
 - l. ESF #12 Energy
 - m. ESF #13 Public Safety and Security
 - n. ESF #14 Long Term Community Recovery and Mitigation
 - o. ESF #15 External Affairs
- B. Assignment of Responsibilities
1. The Assignment of Responsibilities for agencies identified in the *State EOP* will be according to activated Emergency Support Functions. Assignment may include any agencies listed in Functional Responsibilities of the Base Plan of the *State EOP*, Primary and Support Agencies by Emergency Support Functions, Annexes and Other Plan Elements.
 2. Agencies and organizations with primary and/or support assignments are responsible for developing, maintaining, and implementing instructions, including standard operating procedures, checklists, and other supporting documents that detail performance of assigned tasks.



RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Activate the SEOC.	DMVA
Brief Governor and provide situational information to the Disaster Policy Cabinet.	DMVA
Provide staff and liaisons to SEOC, as warranted.	All State Depts./Agencies ▪ Federal Agencies with Alaska Offices ▪ AKVOAD
Activate MAC Group.	DMVA
Provide staff to activated State of Alaska Catastrophic Task Forces.	DMVA ▪ All State Depts./Agencies
Determine appropriate actions to save lives and protect property.	SEOC
Prepare Situation Reports and Incident Action Plans.	SEOC
Coordinate disaster emergency operations.	SEOC
Receive and process requests for assistance.	SEOC
Coordinate use of resources.	SEOC ▪ DNR
Activate and deploy Interagency Incident Management Teams to support local jurisdictions, as needed.	SEOC ▪ DNR
Assist Governor in preparing declarations, administrative orders, proclamations, executive orders and directives.	DMVA
Issue proclamations, executive orders and directives to facilitate disaster emergency operations.	Governor
Request Federal assistance.	DMVA
Deploy FEMA Liaison to SEOC.	FEMA
Deploy IMAT to SEOC to initiate coordination with State.	FEMA
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and State Coordinating Officer (SCO) establish Unified Coordination Group (UCG), initially located at SEOC.	STATE ▪ FEMA
Coordinate with the FCO and Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF) as described in the NRF.	SEOC
Identify and establish Joint Field Office (JFO).	DMVA ▪ FEMA
Establish all components of the UCG at the JFO.	UCG
Continue State of Alaska Catastrophic Task Forces.	DMVA ▪ All State Depts./Agencies
Monitor and respond to additional concurrent incidents.	SEOC
Liaison with community leaders and special interest groups.	SEOC ▪ All State Depts./Agencies
Enact all available funding and technical assistance; programs; and statutory, regulatory and licensing authorities to facilitate rapid response and recovery.	All State Depts./Agencies ▪ All Federal Agencies/Depts. ▪ All Other Entities
Coordinate and disseminate emergency public information.	SEOC ▪ All State Depts./Agencies
Provide or arrange escort service for media representatives and VIPs.	SEOC
Transition to a Joint Recovery Operation.	DMVA ▪ All State Depts./Agencies



RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Provide support as needed.	All State Depts./Agencies ▪ All Federal Agencies/Depts. ▪ All Other Entities

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF:

- a. ESF #1 Transportation
- b. ESF #2 Communications
- c. ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering
- d. ESF #4 Firefighting
- e. ESF #5 Emergency Management
- f. ESF #6 Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
- g. ESF #7 Resource Management
- h. ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services
- i. ESF #9 Urban Search and Rescue
- j. ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- k. ESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources
- l. ESF #12 Energy
- m. ESF #13 Public Safety and Security
- n. ESF #14 Long Term Community Recovery and Mitigation
- o. ESF #15 External Affairs

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. DHS&EM will enter into any agreements or understandings between this office and local groups or organizations as needed for implementation of this plan.



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LEVELS OF PREPAREDNESS

Multiple State and Federal systems identify potential levels of risk or activation for different sectors: emergency management, cyber security, maritime security, infectious outbreaks, and force protection conditions.

State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

General

Criteria for establishing SEOC preparedness levels may include:

- Actual or forecasted weather events with significant potential impacts to people and their property;
- Occurring or forecasted geologic events with potential impacts to people, property and transportation, including volcanic eruptions or increases in seismic activity that are precursors to volcanic eruptions;
- Wildland fire activity that impacts DHS&EM response capabilities; however, Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC) advanced preparedness levels normally do not directly impact the DHS&EM levels;
- Availability of emergency response and recovery resources statewide; and
- Significant events in communities that affect their response capabilities, including power system failures, water and sewer system problems, large fires, and other incidents.

The SEOC Manager monitors the statewide situation and recommends appropriate preparedness level daily. The decision to go to Level 3 or above normally requires consultation with the Division Management Team or the DH&EM Director.

The current SEOC preparedness level is identified in DHS&EM Daily Situation Updates and on the DHS&EM website, ready.alaska.gov.

Preparedness Level Descriptions

The parameters identified in each level are to be used as general guidance.

Level 1 indicates routine operations. Occurring and forecasted events present little, if any, threat. DHS&EM, SEOC and Operations staff conduct normal activities. Events are being managed successfully by appropriate entities with no requirement for additional support.

Level 2 indicates a heightened sense of awareness. Occurring or forecasted events include a potential or present threat, such as weather or river watch/warning, volcano status changes, multiple wildland 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 and the SEOC may mobilize additional staff. THE SEOC continues to evaluate the situation and publish Daily Situation Reports. Unless activated to fill an SEOC position, DHS&EM staff continues to fulfill routine duties.



Level 3 indicates an actual event has occurred or may be imminent, such as river flooding that disrupts public transportation, extended search and rescue requiring interagency support, or a wildland fire requiring evacuation and shelter planning. Local emergency operations center may be activated; a local disaster may be declared; or DHS&EM may send out an IMT. Any situation clearly beyond a local community's response capability will prompt elevation of SEOC operations to this level. The SEOC is staffed and open with extended hours to satisfy event requirements. DHS&EM may require augmentation from other agencies, both for field teams and in the SEOC. DHS&EM may deploy Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams to the incident. Daily Situation Reporting requirements continue and additional information reporting requirements may be necessary to keep government(s) apprised of situation(s). The Disaster Policy Cabinet and an All Hazard Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group may be activated. FEMA Region X is notified.

Level 4 operations occur in response to a major life threatening and/or property damaging event, such as a river flood, sea storm surge or tsunami displacing residents and damaging structures, a woodland fire requiring evacuation and sheltering of residents, or an earthquake resulting in significant damage or injury. 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.. A MAC Group is typically formed to ensure interagency cooperation and coordination. 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). The SEOC operates 12 to 24 hours daily with augmentation from State agencies and other assisting entities. DHS&EM may require substantial augmentation from other agencies, both for field teams and in the SEOC. DHS&EM staffing is adjusted by recall of personnel on routine annual leave and travel status. IMTs are likely mobilized and deployed. Information reporting is increased to keep Governor's office and DPC fully apprised of situation status. FEMA Region X is notified and may provide a liaison in the SEOC. If the event exceeds State capability and requires mobilization of Federal resources, a request for a Presidential Declaration is submitted to FEMA Region X.



State Cyber Security Levels

The State Cyber Security Alert Indicator shows the current level of malicious cyber activity and reflects the potential for, or actual, damage. The indicator consists of 5 levels:

Green or Low:

Green or low indicates a low risk with no unusual activity beyond the normal concern for known hacking activities, known viruses or other malicious activity. No notification is warranted if the State is currently at this level.

Examples:

- Normal probing of the network
- Low risk viruses

Blue or Guarded:

Blue or Guarded indicates a general risk of increased hacking, virus or other malicious activity. The potential exists for malicious cyber activities, but no known exploits have been identified or known exploits have been identified with no significant impact.

Examples:

- A critical vulnerability is discovered but no exploits are reported
- A critical vulnerability is being exploited but there has been no significant impact
- A new virus is discovered with the potential to spread quickly
- Credible warnings of increased probes or scans

Yellow or Elevated:

Yellow or Elevated indicates a significant risk due to increased hacking, virus or other malicious activity which compromises systems or diminishes service. Known vulnerabilities are being exploited with a moderate level of damage or disruption, or the potential for significant damage or disruption is high.

Examples:

- An exploit for a critical vulnerability exists having the potential for significant damage
- A critical vulnerability is being exploited and there has been moderate impact
- Web site defacements
- A virus is spreading quickly throughout the Internet causing excessive network traffic
- Distributed denial of service attack

Orange or High:

Orange or High indicates a high risk of increased hacking, virus or other malicious cyber activity which targets or compromises core infrastructure, causes multiple service outages, multiple system compromises or compromises critical infrastructure. Vulnerabilities are being exploited with a high level of damage or disruption or the potential for severe damage or disruption is high.



Examples:

- An exploit for a critical vulnerability exists having the potential for severe damage
- A critical vulnerability is being exploited and there has been significant impact
- Attackers have gained administrative privileges on compromised systems
- Multiple damaging or disruptive virus attacks
- Multiple denial of service attacks against critical infrastructure services

Red or Severe:

Red or Severe indicates a severe risk of hacking, virus or other malicious activity resulting in widespread outages and/or significantly destructive compromises to systems with no known remedy or debilitates one or more critical infrastructure sectors. Vulnerabilities are being exploited with a severe level or wide spread level of damage or disruption of Critical Infrastructure Assets.

Examples:

- Complete network failures
- Mission critical application failures
- Compromise or loss of administrative controls of critical system
- Loss of critical supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems
- Potential for or actual loss of lives or significant impact on the health or economic security of the State.

Notification:

Notification occurs via website, e-mail, or other appropriate form of communication, when Alert Levels change. The method and entities receiving alert notifications varies with the severity of the alert, ranging from Green Alert status changes noted on the website to Red Alert status changes that may require notification via email, telephone, pagers, and faxes to State agencies, Governor's Key staff, DHS&EM, the Cyber Security Public/Private Workgroup, and members of the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ISAC).



Maritime Security Levels (MARSEC)

The U.S. Coast Guard has a three-tiered system of Maritime Security (MARSEC) levels consistent with the Department of Homeland Security's Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS). MARSEC Levels are designed to provide a means to easily communicate pre-planned scalable responses to increased threat levels. The Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard sets MARSEC levels commensurate with the HSAS. Because of the unique nature of the maritime industry, the HSAS threat conditions and MARSEC levels will align closely, though they will not directly correlate.

MARSEC levels are set to reflect the prevailing threat environment to the marine elements of the national transportation system, including ports, vessels, facilities, and critical assets and infrastructure located on or adjacent to waters subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S.

- **MARSEC Level 1** means the level for which minimum appropriate security measures shall be maintained at all times. MARSEC 1 generally applies when HSAS Threat Condition Green, Blue, or Yellow are set.
- **MARSEC Level 2** means the level for which appropriate additional protective security measures shall be maintained for a period of time as a result of heightened risk of a transportation security incident. MARSEC 2 generally corresponds to HSAS Threat Condition Orange.
- **MARSEC Level 3** means the level for which further specific protective security measures shall be maintained for a limited period of time when a transportation security incident is probable, imminent, or has occurred, although it may not be possible to identify the specific target. MARSEC 3 generally corresponds to HSAS Threat Condition Red.



World Health Organization (WHO) Phases

In nature, influenza viruses circulate continuously among animals, especially birds. Even though such viruses might theoretically develop into pandemic viruses, in **Phase 1** no viruses circulating among animals have been reported to cause infections in humans.

In **Phase 2** an animal influenza virus circulating among domesticated or wild animals is known to have caused infection in humans, and is therefore considered a potential pandemic threat.

In **Phase 3**, an animal or human-animal influenza reassortant virus has caused sporadic cases or small clusters of disease in people, but has not resulted in human-to-human transmission sufficient to sustain community-level outbreaks. Limited human-to-human transmission may occur under some circumstances, for example, when there is close contact between an infected person and an unprotected caregiver. However, limited transmission under such restricted circumstances does not indicate the virus has gained the level of transmissibility among humans necessary to cause a pandemic.

Phase 4 is characterized by verified human-to-human transmission of an animal or human-animal influenza reassortant virus able to cause “community-level outbreaks.” The ability to cause sustained disease outbreaks in a community marks a significant upward shift in the risk for a pandemic. Any country that suspects or has verified such an event should urgently consult with WHO so the situation can be assessed jointly and a decision made by the affected country if implementation of a rapid pandemic containment operation is warranted. Phase 4 indicates a significant increase in risk of a pandemic but does not necessarily mean a pandemic is a foregone conclusion.

Phase 5 is characterized by human-to-human spread of the virus into at least two countries in one WHO region. While most countries will not be affected at this stage, the declaration of Phase 5 is a strong signal a pandemic is imminent and the time to finalize the organization, communication and implementation of the planned mitigation measures is short.

WHO Phases		Federal Government Response Stages	
INTER-PANDEMIC PERIOD			
1	No new influenza virus subtypes have been detected in humans. An influenza virus subtype that has caused human infection may be present in animals. If present in animals, the risk of human disease is considered to be low.	0	New domestic animal outbreak in at-risk country
2	No new influenza virus subtypes have been detected in humans. However, a circulating animal influenza virus subtype poses a substantial risk of human disease.		
PANDEMIC ALERT PERIOD			
3	Human infection(s) with a new subtype, but no human-to-human spread, or at most rare instances of spread to a close contact.	0	New domestic animal outbreak in at-risk country
		1	Suspected human outbreak overseas
4	Small cluster(s) with limited human-to-human transmission but spread is highly localized, suggesting that the virus is not well adapted to humans.	2	Confirmed human outbreak overseas
5	Larger cluster(s) but human-to-human spread still localized, suggesting that the virus is becoming increasingly better adapted to humans, but may not yet be fully transmissible (substantial pandemic risk).		
PANDEMIC PERIOD			
6	Pandemic phase: increased and sustained transmission in general population.	3	Widespread human outbreaks in multiple locations overseas
		4	First human case in North America
		5	Spread throughout United States
		6	Recovery and preparation for subsequent waves



Phase 6, the pandemic phase, is characterized by community level outbreaks in at least one other country in a different WHO region in addition to the criteria defined in **Phase 5**. Designation of this phase will indicate a global pandemic is under way.

During the **post-peak period**, pandemic disease levels in most countries with adequate surveillance will have dropped below peak observed levels. The post-peak period signifies that pandemic activity appears to be decreasing; however, it is uncertain if additional waves will occur and countries will need to be prepared for a second wave.

Previous pandemics have been characterized by waves of activity spread over months. Once the level of disease activity drops, a critical communications task will be to balance this information with the possibility of another wave. Pandemic waves can be separated by months and an immediate “at-ease” signal may be premature.

In the **post-pandemic period**, influenza disease activity will have returned to levels normally seen for seasonal influenza. It is expected the pandemic virus will behave as a seasonal influenza A virus. At this stage, it is important to maintain surveillance and update pandemic preparedness and response plans accordingly. An intensive phase of recovery and evaluation may be required.



DOD Force Protection

The Force Protection Conditions (FPCON):

- **FPCON NORMAL** describes a situation of no current terrorist activity. The only security forces needed are enough to stop the everyday criminal, most likely civilian police forces.
- **FPCON ALPHA** describes a situation where there is a small and general terrorist activity that is not predictable. However, agencies will inform personnel there is a possible threat and standard security procedure review is conducted.
- **FPCON BRAVO** describes a situation with somewhat predictable terrorist threat. Security measures taken by agency personnel may affect the activities of local law enforcement and the general public.
- **FPCON CHARLIE** describes a situation when an instance occurs or when intelligence reports there is terrorist activity imminent.
- **FPCON DELTA** describes a situation when a terrorist attack is taking place or has just occurred. FPCON DELTA usually occurs only in the areas most vulnerable to, or that have been attacked.

The key significant differences between FPCON Charlie and FPCON Delta is FPCON Delta references a specific, known threat, whereas FPCON Charlie is used to prepare for imminent threats of a general, non-targeted nature. FPCON Charlie can also be maintained for a significant length of time, several weeks, while FPCON Delta is generally only maintainable for several days.



PLANNING PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

Plan Development

Location

The Department of Military and Veteran Affairs, Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management is located on Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson (JBER), 10 miles North of Anchorage, Alaska. The area encompasses 62,000 acres of land. It lies at approximately 61.2725° north latitude and -149.6388° west longitude.



Project Staff

The Department of Military and Veteran Affairs/Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management was the lead organization on this project with the assistance of various State and Federal agencies.

Plan Research

The plan was developed using existing plans and studies, as well as extensive additional research. Information from the following plans, studies and websites contributed significantly to this document. Additional sources are listed in the bibliography.

- Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101: A Guide for All-Hazards Emergency Operations Planning: <http://www.fema.gov/about/divisions/cpg.shtm>
- Alaska All-Hazard Risk Mitigation Plan, prepared by and for DHS&EM, October 2007: <http://ready.alaska.gov/plans/mitigation/mitigati.htm>
- Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED) Community Information: <http://www.commerce.alaska.gov/dca/aps/DCCRAEternal/community>
- State of Alaska 2004 Emergency Response Plan: <http://ready.alaska.gov/plans/>
- University of Alaska, Fairbanks and Alaska Earthquake Information Center website at: <http://www.aeic.alaska.edu/>
- USGS Earthquake Probability Mapping: <http://eqint.cr.usgs.gov/eqprob/2002/index.php>
- West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center, (NOAA): <http://wcatwc.arh.noaa.gov/>



Plan Implementation

The *State EOP* and all future updates or changes will be adopted by the Governor. The *State EOP* will be assimilated into other State plans and documents according to each plan's review schedule.

Plan Review Cycle

Document	Completed	Next Review
State of Alaska DHS&EM COOP	2009	2013
State of Alaska Air Coordination Plan	2009	2014
State of Alaska Multi-Agency Coordinating Handbook	2010	2013
State of Alaska All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	2010	2013
State of Alaska 2011 Emergency Operations Plan	2011	Annual / 2016

Alaska Emergency Plans Matrix

Incident/Event	Federal Plan	State Plan	Regional Plan	Local Plan
Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharges/Release	National Contingency Plan and the Alaska Unified Plan	Alaska Unified Plan	Alaska Sub-area Contingency Plan	Community Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
General All Hazards Incident	National Response Framework/FEMA Region X CON Plan	State EOP	Borough EOP (if applicable)	Community EOP
Wildland Fire	AK Interagency Fire Management Plan	AK Interagency Fire Management Plan	AK Interagency Fire Management Plan	Community EOP
Search and Rescue	National Search and Rescue Plan	State EOP <i>and</i> Alaska State Statute 18.60.120	Borough EOP (if applicable)	Community EOP
Pan Flu Plan	HHS Pandemic Influenza Implementation Plan	Alaska Statewide Pandemic Influenza Plan	Borough EOP (if applicable)	Community EOP
Public Works	Alaska WARN Operations Plan	Alaska WARN Operations Plan	Alaska WARN Operations Plan	Community EOP
Air Space Coordination	Alaska Airspace Coordination Plan	Alaska Airspace Coordination Plan	Alaska Airspace Coordination Plan	Not Applicable
Critical Information/Key Resources Protection	National Infrastructure Protection Plan	National Infrastructure Protection Plan/Alaska Homeland Security Strategy	National Infrastructure Protection Plan/Alaska Homeland Security Strategy	Community EOP
Institutional Continuity of Operations	Federal Continuity Directive 1 & 2	Federal Continuity Directive 1 & 2 and State of Alaska Homeland Security Strategy	Federal Continuity Directive 1 & 2 and State of Alaska Homeland Security Strategy	Community Continuity of Operations Plan



Monitoring, Evaluating and Updating the Plan

Monitoring the Plan

The Department of Military and Veteran Affairs, Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (DHS&EM) staff is responsible for monitoring the plan. On an annual basis the Division will seek guidance from State and Federal agencies responsible for implementing the functional Annexes within the *State of Alaska Emergency Operations Plan*.

Plan Review, Maintenance, Updates, and Distribution

The *State of Alaska Emergency Operations Plan* will be the guiding document used to achieve unity of purpose throughout the State and coordination of emergency response among all levels and sectors. It supports the principle that all emergency response starts at the local level, with additional support from the State and Federal governments as needed. Planning at the local level for resource management should be nested into the *State EOP*. Review, maintenance, and updates ensure the *State EOP* is comprehensive, accurate, and actively used.

Annual Review

DHS&EM staff, led by the Plans Program Manager, will review the current *State EOP* annually to ensure:

- Goals and objectives address current and expected conditions;
- The nature, magnitude and/or types of risks have changed;
- Implementation problems, such as technical, political, legal or coordination issues with other agencies need to be addressed;
- Outcomes have occurred as expected; and
- Designated agencies and other partners participated as outlined.

External entities will have the opportunity to participate in an annual external review. The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) All Hazards Plan Review Committee will review all proposed changes to the *State EOP*.

Quadrennial Review

The *State EOP* will be updated a minimum of every four years. Plan updates will reflect operational and other changes through comprehensive monitoring, review, evaluation, and any subsequent required updates of each Plan section. Updates may validate the information in the current approved plan or involve a major plan rewrite. The quadrennial Plan update may not be an Annex to the approved *State EOP*; it must stand on its own as a complete and current Plan.

Each coordinating, primary, and supporting agency identified in the *State EOP* will be responsible to review and submit significant changes in agency responsibility, authority and/or capabilities to its respective portions of the plan.

DHS&EM will coordinate and document the change process and subsequent changes to the State EOP. DHS&EM will distribute the Plan to coordinating, primary, and supporting agencies identified in the State EOP. The current approved *State EOP* is available at DHS&EM website, ready.alaska.gov.



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AUTHORITIES & REFERENCES

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 40, Parts 9 and 300

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

Title 42, 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 Homeland Security Advisory System, effective July 25, 2002.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 Management of Domestic Incidents, effective February 28, 2003.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 National Preparedness, effective December 17, 2003.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 20 National Continuity Policy, effective May 9, 2007.

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



National Security Presidential Directive 51 dated May 9, 2007.

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 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 & Emergency Services.

AO #228, dated January 9, 2006, created the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Planning activities for the State of Alaska.

Memoranda of Agreement/Memoranda of Understanding

Emergency Management Assistance Compact, 1996.

Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Arrangement, 1996.



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PLANS AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Plans

State

- State of Alaska Administration Plan for State Disaster Public Assistance, July 2008
- State of Alaska Administrative Plan for the Individual and Family Grant Program, Part B, State Declaration Implementation Procedures, July 2003
- The Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases (“Unified Plan”), with Change 3, January 2010 <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/plan.htm>
- Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Disaster Response Plan of 2006 <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/plan.htm>
- Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan of 1998 <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=state+of+ak+interagency+fire+management+plan>
- Alaska Mass Casualty Plan (Draft). Department of Health and Social Services <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=state+of+ak+mass+casualty+plan&aq=f&oq=>
- State of Alaska Hazard Mitigation Plan of October 2010. <http://www.ready.alaska.gov/plans/mitigationplan.htm>
- State of Alaska Mental Health Disaster/Emergency Plan, March 2002 <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dbh/doc/disaster.doc>
- 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) <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/plan.htm>

Federal

- National Response Framework, January 2008 <http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nrf/>
- FEMA Region X Supplement to the National Response Framework(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 <http://www.fas.org/nuke/guide/usa/doctrine/national/frerp.htm>
- Health and Medical Services Support Plan for the Federal Response to Acts of Chemical/Biological Terrorism, Department of Health and Human Services <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=health+and+medical+services+support+plan+for+the+Federal+response+&aq=f&oq=>
- National Contingency Plan <http://www.epa.gov/OEM/content/lawsregs/ncpover.htm>



- National Incident Management System (NIMS), December 2008 <http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nims/>

Supporting Documents

- Florida Mass Fatality Plan 2009
- Florida Emergency Comprehensive Plan
- Florida Recovery Plan
- California Catastrophic Plan
- California Emergency Comprehensive Plan
- Utah Emergency Operations Plan
- State of Washington Emergency Operations Plan
- Idaho Emergency Operations Plan
- Oklahoma Emergency Operations Plan
- Wisconsin Emergency Operations Plan
- State of Alaska All Hazards Mitigation Plan
- State of Alaska Air Coordination Plan
- State of Alaska 2004 Emergency Response Plan
- State of Alaska DHS&EM Continuity of Operations Plan
- State of Alaska Multi-Agency Coordinating Group Manual
- State of Alaska Debris Management Plan
- State of Alaska Donations Management Plan
- State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Disaster Response Plan
- State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services Pandemic Response Plan
- State of Alaska DHS&EM Fall Sea Storm Preparation Guide
- State of Alaska DHS&EM Spring Breakup Preparation Guide
- Alaska Volcano Observatory Volcanic Ash Operations Plan



- Western Alaska Maritime Security Plan



ACRONYMS

AEA: Alaska Energy Authority

AEIC: Alaska Earthquake Information Center

AICC: Alaska Interagency Coordination Center

AG: Attorney General

AKIAC: Alaska Information and Analysis Center

AKNG: Alaska National Guard

AKRCC: Alaska Air Force Rescue Coordination Center

AKVOAD: Alaska Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

AKWAS: Alaska Warning System

ALCOM: Alaskan Command

ALMR: Alaska Land Mobile Radio

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

AST: Alaska State Troopers

AVO: Alaska Volcano Observatory

CAP: Civil Air Patrol

CBRNE: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive

CDC: US Centers for Disease Control

CERT: Community Emergency Response Teams

COG: Continuity of Government

CONOP: Concept of Operations

COOP: Continuity of Operations Planning

DAC: Disaster Assistance Center

DCCED: Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development

DCO: Defense Coordinating Officer

DEC: Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation



DEED: Alaska Department of Education and Early Development
DF&G: Alaska Department of Fish and Game
DHS: US Department of Homeland Security
DHSS: Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
DLAW: Alaska Department of Law
DOL&WD: Department of Labor and Workplace Development
DMS: Debris Management Site
DMAT: Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMVA: Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
DMVA/AKNG: Alaska National Guard
DMVA/DHS&EM: Alaska Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management
DNR: Alaska Department of Natural Resources
DOA: Alaska Department of Administration
DOC: Alaska Department of Corrections
DOI: US Department of the Interior
DOJ: Department of Justice
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
DSCA: Defense Support of Civil Authorities
EAS: Emergency Alert System
ELT: Emergency Locating Transmitter
EMAC: Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EOC: Emergency Operations Center
EOD: Explosive Ordinance Disposal
EOP: Emergency Operations Plan
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
ERP: Emergency Response Plan
ESF: Emergency Support Function



FAA: Federal Aviation Administration
FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCO: Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency
FLO: Federal Liaison Officer
FPCON: Force Protection Conditions
FREPP: Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
GACC: Geographic Area Coordination Center
GAR: Governors Authorized Representative
HAN: Health Alert Network
HSAS: Homeland Security Advisory System
HSPD: Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IAP: Incident Action Plan
IC: Incident Commander
ICE: Immigration and Customs Enforcement
ICS: Incident Command System
IHP: Individuals and Households Program
IMAT: Incident Management Assistance Team
IMT: Incident Management Team
IOF: Interim Operating Facility
ISAC: Information Sharing and Analysis Center
ISO: Information Security Officer
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
LHMP: Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
MAC: Multi-Agency Coordination
MARSEC: Maritime Security
MOB: Medical Operations Branch.



MOU/MOA: Memorandum of Understanding, Memorandum of Agreement

NAWAS: National Warning System

NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act

NIMS: National Incident Management System

NPD: National Presidential Directive

NRCS: National Resource Conservation Service

NRF: National Response Framework

NWC: National Warning Center

NWS: National Weather Service

OMB: Office of Management and Budget

OSC: On-Scene Coordinator

PA: Public Assistance

PDA: Preliminary Damage Assessment

PDD: Presidential Decision Directive

PDDA: Post Disaster Damage Assessment

PFO: Principal Federal Official

PIO: Public Information Officer

PIO/JIC: Public Information Officer/Joint Information Center

PNEMA: Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Arrangement

RACES: Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services

RRCC: Regional Response Coordination Center

SAC: Special Agent in Charge (FBI)

SAR: Search and Rescue

SCADA: Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition

SCO: State Coordinating Officer

SDC: State Donation Coordinator

SECURE: State Emergency Communications Using Radio Effectively

SEOC: State Emergency Operations Center

SERC: State Emergency Response Commission

SFO: Senior Federal Official

SHMP: State Hazard Mitigation Plan

SHPO: State Historic Preservation Officer



SMEO: State Medical Examiner's Office

SNS: Strategic National Stockpile

SOA: State of Alaska

SOP: Standard Operating Procedure

SVDC: State Volunteer Donation Coordinator

SVDCT: State Volunteer Donation Coordination Team

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

USDOJ: US Department of the Interior

USPHS: US Public Health Service

USPS: US Postal Service

VAL: Voluntary Agency Liaison

VDC: Volunteer Donations Coordinator

VDCT: Volunteer Donations Coordination Team

VMAT: Veterinary Medical Assistance Team

VOAD: Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

WC&ATWC: West Coast & Alaska Tsunami Warning Center

WHO: World Health Organization

WMD: Weapons of Mass Destruction



GLOSSARY

Agro Terrorism: 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 Information and Analysis Center: The agency which has overall responsibility for gathering and disseminating antiterrorism information to appropriate agencies and communities.

All-Hazards: Describing an incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect life, property, environment and public health or safety, and to minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities.

Applicant Briefing: See Public Officials Briefing.

Assassination: A 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 provides 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 producing lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

Cognizant Federal Agency: 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 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.

Cyber Terrorism: 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 Assistance Center: 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: 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: 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: 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: 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: 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: Document describing 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 Support Function: 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: The person appointed by the President to coordinate Federal assistance following a Federal emergency or major disaster declaration.

Federal Bureau of Investigation: 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: The primary Federal agency for planning, organizing and coordinating Federal disaster response, recovery and mitigation activity.

Federal Liaison Officer: 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 Framework.

Governor's Authorized Representative: 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: Explosive such as TNT, that combusts nearly instantaneously, thereby producing a violent, shattering effect.



Homeland Security: The concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States and 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 designed to start fires.

Incident Action Plan: A document which covers the overall incident strategy and specific action plans for an operational period.

Incident Command System: 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 requiring a coordinated and effective response by an appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, non-governmental and/or private sector entities.

Joint Field Office: 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: 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: 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 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: 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 Incident Management System: 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: 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 spreading 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 describing 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: 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 Operations Center: The central location that coordinates the State of Alaska DHS&EM response to disasters or disaster emergencies.

State Emergency Response Commission: 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: 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 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 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: 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 designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.



