

STATE OF ALASKA



**EMERGENCY
OPERATIONS PLAN**

2024

Base Plan and Annexes





The State of Alaska 2024 Emergency Operations Plan

Promulgated on *01/22/2024*

TO REPORT EMERGENCIES OR DISASTERS

IMPACTING YOUR AREA

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

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Purpose: This plan establishes a comprehensive, State all-hazards approach to incident management.



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FOREWORD

Letter of Promulgation

Alaska has experienced over 45 disasters since 2018. The State’s response to these events demonstrates our deep commitment to protect the people, property, and economy of Alaska. The Alaska Disaster Act (A.S. 26.23) tasks the Alaska Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (DHS&EM), located within the Department of Military and Veterans’ Affairs (DMVA), to prepare and maintain a state emergency plan and keep it current. With the assistance and input from all agencies of State government and emergency management partners throughout Alaska this Plan has undergone a quadrennial review and update.

The *State of Alaska 2024 Emergency Operations Plan* streamlines the emergency planning process between Alaska communities and responding State agencies. This document reflects changes in Federal support for State and local efforts during disasters and terrorist events. It also incorporates new policies and procedures, such as those contained in the National Incident Management System, *National Response Framework, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101, Version 3*, and the State of Alaska Intrastate Mutual Aid System (AIMAS).

DHS&EM prepared the *State of Alaska 2024 Emergency Operations Plan* pursuant to Alaska Statute 26.23.040 and Administrative Order No. 170. All participating agencies reviewed this Plan and concur with its content. I am pleased to formally promulgate this plan for use in the State of Alaska.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mike Dunleavy".

Mike Dunleavy, Governor

State of Alaska



Record of Changes

This plan will be reviewed annually and revised as needed.

#	Date	Page #	Subject	Revised by
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BASE PLAN

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The *State of Alaska 2024 Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)* establishes a framework 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, tribal, 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 of Alaska
- Assign emergency management tasks to local, tribal, state, federal, volunteer, and private agencies as appropriate for response to natural or manmade disasters
- Identify the supporting plans and procedures in Alaska's overall multi-agency disaster management system

This plan reflects an all-hazards approach to planning, meaning a similar concept of operations can be applied to all types of emergency situations, regardless of the exact nature of the incident. This approach allows for the fact that some hazards have unique planning and response considerations requiring special attention. The Incident Annexes in this EOP provide additional direction and guidance for specific types of emergencies.

The procedures outlined in this plan represent a flexible and scalable approach to emergency management. All or part of this plan may be implemented based on the needs of the situation.

This plan is consistent with the National Preparedness Framework (NPF), the National Response Framework (NRF), the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), the National Incident Management System (NIMS)/Incident Command System (ICS), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 v.3.

1.2 Scope

The *State EOP* is promulgated by the Alaska Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (DHS&EM), located within the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs (DMVA) and applicable to all state agencies and personnel; emergency management and homeland security professionals from local, tribal, and federal agencies; and organizations and individuals operating under or in support of emergency operations managed by the State of Alaska, such as NGOs, voluntary organizations, and private sector partners.

This plan assumes an all-hazards approach and encompasses a broad range of incidents including natural disasters, technological hazards, and human-caused threats (e.g., terrorism). The *State EOP* may be implemented when state resources are required for any of the following:



- To assist local governments during a threatened or actual emergency or disaster.
- To prepare for, respond to or assist in a planned event.
- To respond to an emergency or unusual situation that requires a high degree of immediate, nonroutine coordinated action by state departments or agencies.

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.

1.2.1 Plan Layout

The base plan provides an overview of the State of Alaska’s organization, policies, and approach to emergency management of an incident. The base plan explains the general concepts of incident management; summarizes actions for addressing all hazards; and identifies general emergency management information and practices such as training/exercises. It identifies the responsibilities for the Emergency Management Organization and provides guidance for plan maintenance.

The functional annexes are individual sections focused on missions (e.g., communications, damage assessment, debris management). These annexes describe the organizations that support the function; their actions, roles and responsibilities; and the resources, capabilities and authorities that each organization brings to the response.

The threat- and hazard-specific annexes describe the policies, situation, and responsibilities for threats and hazards that the State of Alaska is particularly susceptible to. They explain the procedures that are unique to a threat or hazard type, and contain strategies not already outlined in a functional annex.

1.3 State Profile

1.3.1 Overview

Alaska has a population of approximately 734,182 and a land area of 656,425 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 19 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 a diverse group of individuals; Anchorage has over 90 languages spoken in the school district. According to the 2021 population estimates by the U.S. Census, Alaska is home to Whites (64.5%), Alaska Native/American Indians (15.7%), Hispanic/ Latino (7.5%), Asian (6.6%), Black/ African Americans (3.6%), as well as individuals who claim two or more races (7.9%). Alaska has a vibrant disability culture, with 12.2% of the total populations having disabilities. Less than one percent (1%) of infants and toddlers under the age of 5 have disability, but over 68% of those 75 years or older have a disability. Alaska has the fastest growing senior populations in America. Currently, people 65 years and older make up approximately 10% of Alaska's population. In ten years, the number of people 65 years and older increased by over 10,000 individuals.

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.

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

Alaska is geographically separated from the rest of the United States and support from the Lower 48 can take considerable time to arrive. FEMA anticipates up to 72 hours before federal resources 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.

1.3.2 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.

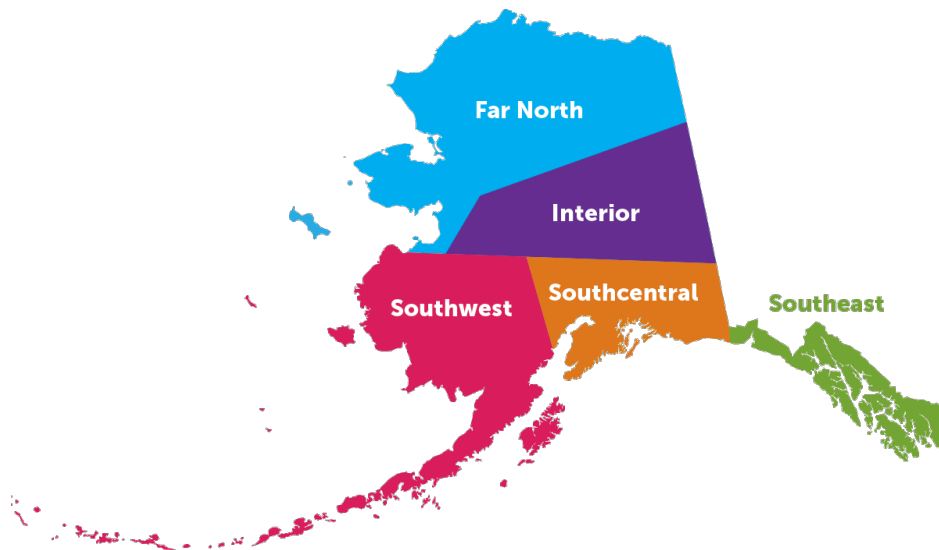


Figure 2. Alaska's five distinct regions: Southeast, Southcentral, Southwest, Interior, and Arctic.

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 State Capitol with supporting facilities for State Government. Several large airports, ports, 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 including Anchorage and Fairbanks. Valdez is the terminus and port for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System.

Southwest

Truly a region of contrasts, the Southwest Region 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 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 Base and rocket launch facility, major airport, port, and harbor. In recent years substantial growth has enlarged Unalaska (Dutch Harbor).

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, ports, harbors, schools, hospitals 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.

Far North

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 five inches.

Utqiagvik, 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.

1.4 Hazard Analysis

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 to occur with little or no impact on population that would be devastating elsewhere. 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, and vulnerability analysis is detailed in the 2023 Alaska All-Hazard Risk Mitigation Plan. The following natural hazards are identified in this EOP:

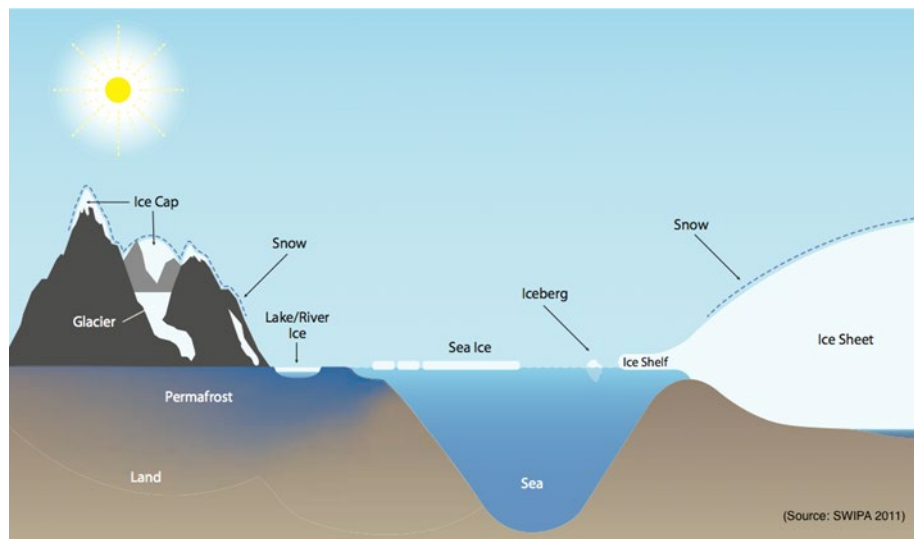
- Cryosphere
- Earthquake
- Flood and Erosion
- Ground Failure
- Health Emergencies and Pandemic
- Tsunami and Seiche
- Volcano
- Severe Weather
- Wildland Fire and Community Fire



- High Hazard Dams
- Oil Spills and Hazardous Materials
- Technological, Human Caused, and Terrorism

1.4.1 Cryosphere

The “cryosphere” is defined as those portions of Earth's surface and subsurface where water is in solid form, including sea, lake, and river ice, snow cover, glaciers, ice caps and ice sheets, and frozen ground (e.g., permafrost) (Figure 3). The components of the cryosphere play an important role in climate. Snow and ice reflect heat from the sun, helping to regulate our planet’s temperature. They also hold Earth’s important water resources and therefore regulate sea levels and water availability in the spring and summer. The cryosphere is one of the first places where scientists are able to identify global climate changes.



The diagram depicts cryosphere components. Source: Snow, Water, Ice, Permafrost in the Arctic. Source: SWIPA

Figure 3. Cryosphere Components Diagram

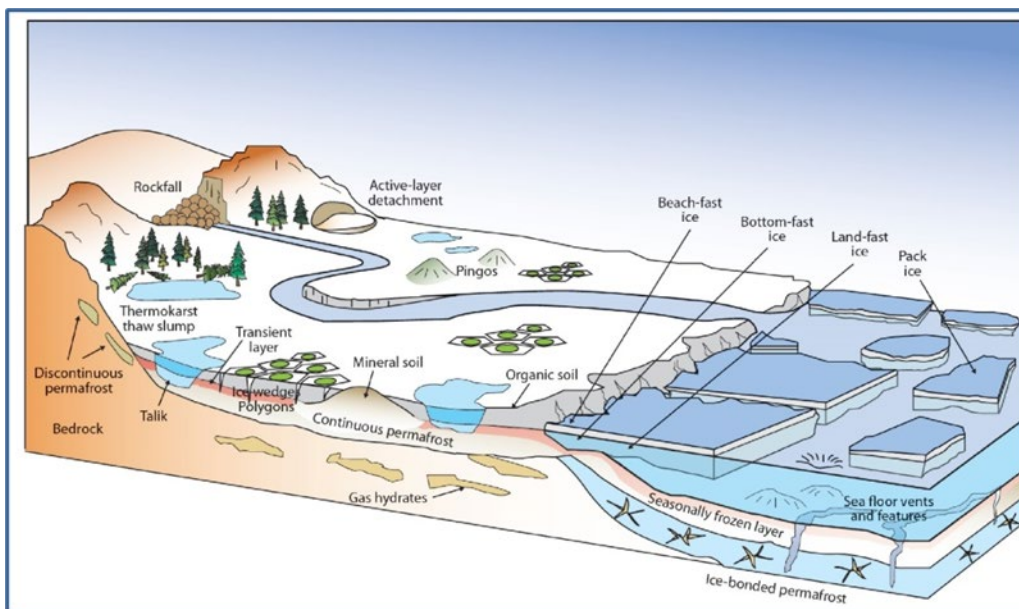
Hazards of the cryosphere can be subdivided into four major groups:

- Glaciers
- Permafrost and periglacial
- Sea ice
- Snow avalanche

Glaciers are made of compressed snow, which has survived summer and transformed into ice. Over many years, layers of accumulated ice build into large, thickened ice masses. Due to the sheer mass of the accumulated ice, glaciers flow like very slow rivers. Presently, glaciers occupy about 10 percent of the world's total land area, with most located in polar regions. Today’s glaciers are much reduced from the last Ice Age, when ice covered nearly 32 percent of the land and 30 percent of the oceans. Most glaciers lie within mountain ranges that show evidence of a much greater extent during the ice ages of the past 2-million years, and recent retreat in the past few centuries. Hazards related to glaciers include ice collapse (e.g., glacial calving and ice fall avalanche), glacial lake outburst flood, and glacial surge.



Permafrost and periglacial hazards are caused by the effects of changing perennially frozen soil, rock, or sediment (known as permafrost) and the landscape processes that result from extreme seasonal freezing and thawing (Figure 4). Permafrost is found in nearly 85 percent the state. It is thickest and most extensive in Arctic Alaska north of the Brooks Range; present virtually everywhere and extending as much as 2,000 feet below the surface of the Arctic Coastal Plain. Southward from the Brooks Range permafrost becomes increasingly thinner and more discontinuous, broken by pockets of unfrozen ground known as taliks, until it becomes virtually absent in Southeast Alaska, with the exception of pockets of high-elevation alpine permafrost.



These features are closely associated in northern latitudes. Source: SWIPA

Figure 4. Schematic Diagram Associating Landscape, Permafrost, and Sea Ice

In the U.S., the presence of widespread permafrost results in classes of geologic hazards, which are largely unique to Alaska. Permafrost is structurally important to the soils of Alaska, and thawing causes landslides, ground subsidence, and erosion as well as lake disappearances, new lake development, and saltwater encroachment into aquifers and surface waters. Usteq, from the Yup'ik word meaning “surface caves in,” is a catastrophic form of permafrost thaw collapse that occurs when frozen ground disintegrates under the compounding influences of thawing permafrost, flooding, and erosion.

Sea ice is frozen ocean water that forms, grows, and melts in the ocean. Sea ice grows during the winter and melts during the summer, but some sea ice remains all year in certain regions. Risks associated with human activities and ice processes are the greatest in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions because of the prevalence of sea ice in those high latitudes. Hazards from sea ice include threats to shipping from running into ice; equipment or personnel breaking through ice when it is used as a seasonal platform for development activities; ice push (ivu) and gouging of the land or seafloor; and slush ice build-up that can clog intake valves. Lack of sea ice during fall and winter increases the risk of coastal flooding and erosion from storms in northern and western Alaska because the ice is not there to protect the shore.

A **snow avalanche** is a mass of snow, ice, and debris that releases and slides or flows rapidly down a steep slope, either over a wide area or concentrated in an avalanche chute or track and can run out great distances beyond its source. Avalanches reach speeds of up to 200 miles an hour and can exert



forces great enough to destroy structures and uproot or snap large trees. A moving avalanche may be preceded by an “air blast,” which is also capable of damaging buildings. Snow avalanches commonly occur in the mountains of Alaska during the winter and spring as the result of heavy snow accumulations on steep slopes.

Alaska is particularly vulnerable to cryosphere hazards, as much of its social and economic activity intersects with the environment where cryosphere hazards naturally occur.

1.4.2 Earthquake

Alaska is one of the most seismically active regions in the world and is at risk of societal and economic losses due to damaging earthquakes. Tectonic deformation in Alaska is driven by the subduction of the Pacific plate beneath the North American plate at the Alaska-Aleutian subduction zone. Most of the

Alaska-Aleutian subduction zone ruptured in a sequence of great earthquakes in the mid-20th century, the largest of which was the 1964 Mw 9.2 Great Alaska Earthquake. This earthquake ruptured ~800 km of the plate interface from the southwest edge of Kodiak Island to Cape Yakataga and is the second largest instrumentally recorded earthquake worldwide. Significant displacement on the megathrust caused severe shaking that lasted for more than 4 minutes, seafloor deformation that generated a trans-Pacific tsunami, multiple submarine and sub-aerial landslides that generated local tsunami events, and displacement on several upper crustal faults across the region.

Significant earthquake hazards also exist in interior/mainland Alaska. In 2002 the Denali fault ruptured, causing the largest earthquake (Magnitude [M] 7.9) of its kind in North America in over 100 years. On average, Alaska has one “great” (M>8) earthquake every 13 years, one M 7-8 earthquake every year, and six M 6-7 earthquakes every year (Alaska Seismic Hazards Safety Commission). Additionally, earthquakes that occur on tectonic plate boundary faults near the coast can generate tsunamis that impact coastal communities (see Tsunami). Earthquakes have killed more than 130 people in Alaska during the past 60 years, and as population centers near active faults and coastlines continue to grow it is imperative that Alaskans prepare for future events.

It is not possible to predict the time and location of the next big earthquake but the active geology of Alaska guarantees that major damaging earthquakes will continue to occur and can affect almost anywhere in the state. Scientists have estimated where large earthquakes are most likely to occur, along with the probable levels of ground shaking to be expected. With this information, as well as information on soil properties and landslide potential, it is possible to estimate earthquake risks in any given area. It is also possible to estimate the potential for earthquakes to generate tsunamis, and to model the extent to which tsunamis will inundate coastal areas.

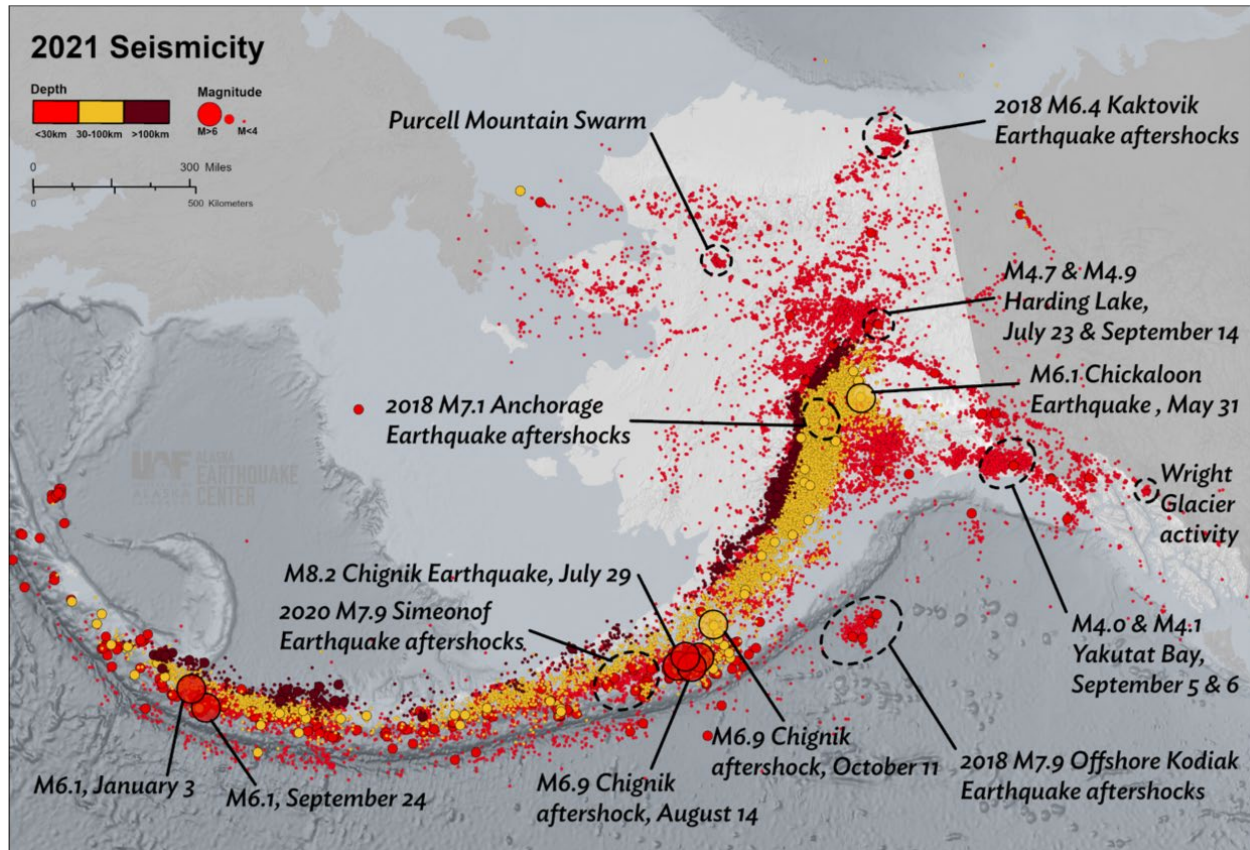
Alaska earthquake statistics:

- Alaska is home to the second-largest earthquake ever recorded (1964 Great Alaska Earthquake, M 9.2)
- Alaska has approximately 11 percent of the world's recorded earthquakes
- Three of the twelve largest earthquakes in the world were in Alaska
- Nine of the twelve largest earthquakes in the U.S. were in Alaska

In addition to the previously mentioned large earthquakes, since 1900, Alaska has had an average of:

- 45 magnitude 5 – 6 earthquakes per year
- 320 magnitude 4 – 5 earthquakes per year
- 3,000 earthquakes in Alaska each month (Alaska Earthquake Center)

Alaska's typical annual earthquake distribution is shown in Figure 5.



Occurring for 1 typical year. Source: AEC 2021

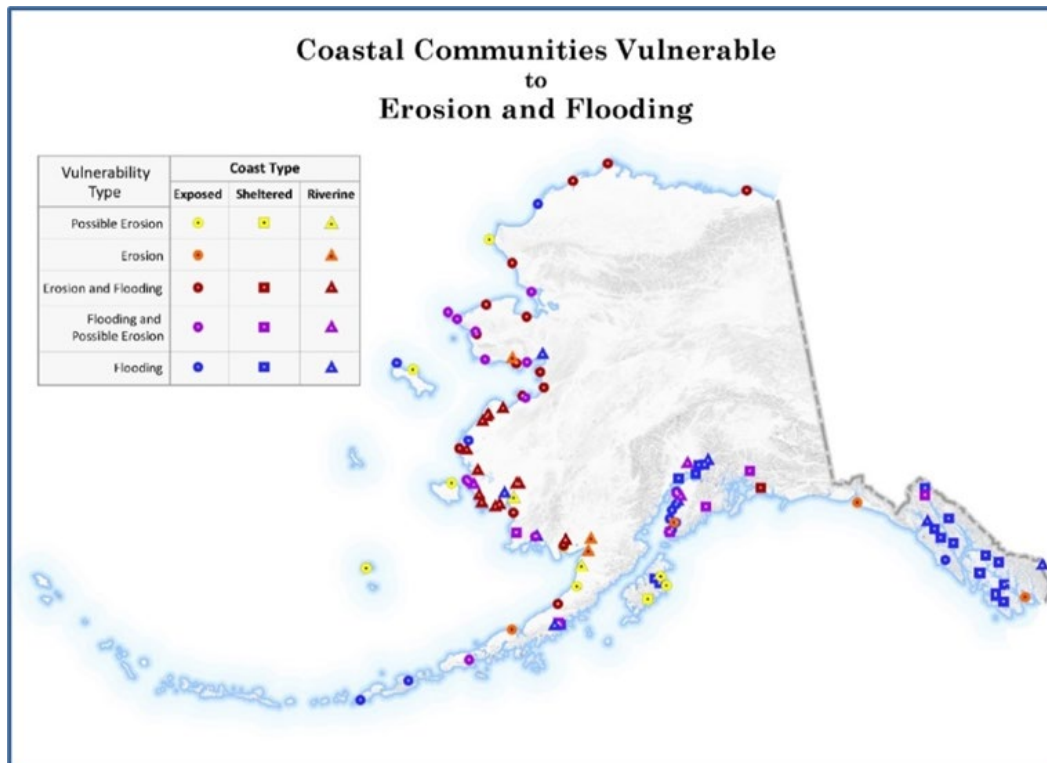
Figure 5. Map of Recorded Earthquakes in Alaska

1.4.3 Flood and Erosion

Approximately 6,600 miles of Alaska's coastline and many low-lying areas along the state's rivers are subject to severe flooding and erosion. In 2019, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Alaska District (USACE), University of Alaska Fairbanks Institute of Northern Engineering, and the USACE Engineer Research and Development Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory completed the Statewide Threat Assessment, which assessed threats to public infrastructure associated with erosion, flooding, and thawing permafrost in 187 rural Alaska communities, most of which are coastal communities (UAF, USACE 2019). Of the 187 communities assessed, 144 were found to be moderately or highly threatened by infrastructure damage from one or more of the environment threats of erosion, flooding, or thawing permafrost, with 66 communities found to be moderately or highly threatened by infrastructure damage from flooding and/or erosion. Many of the problems are long-standing, although studies indicate that increased flooding and erosion are being caused in part by a changing climate. (Sources: Simmonds and Keay 2009; Terenziet al. 2014; Vermaire et al. 2013)



Alaska is unique in the U.S. because of how permafrost interacts with flooding and erosion to exacerbate the impacts of these hazards. Frozen ground can disintegrate under the compounding influences of permafrost thaw, flooding, and erosion in an escalating feedback loop that can result in damage that is much greater than would be expected from the individual processes alone. See “usteq” in the Permafrost section of this report for more information about this phenomenon.



Communities experiencing known flooding (blue), erosion (yellow and orange), or both flooding and erosion (red and purple). The coasts of northern and western Alaska are particularly vulnerable to the combination of flooding and erosion. Source: DGGS 2018

Figure 6. Alaska Erosion and Flood Threatened Coastal Communities

1.4.4 Ground Failure

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.

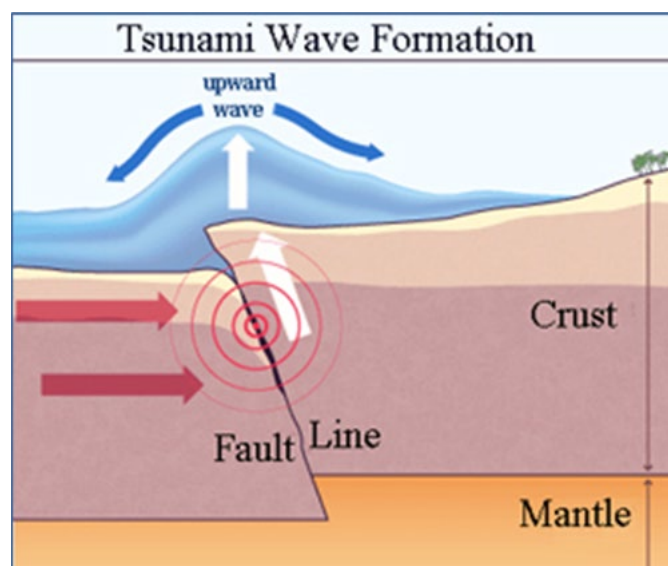
Ground failures occur throughout Alaska and can occur quickly or slowly over time. Damage from ground failure ranges from minor—with some repairs required and little to no damage to transportation, infrastructure, or the economy—to major if a critical facility (such as an airport) were damaged and transportation was affected. Historic Alaska ground failures have resulted in landslides more than 3 miles long, 1.5 miles wide, and 200 feet high. Subsidence has impacted up to 110,000 square miles, and exceeded 7 feet.



1.4.5 Tsunami and Seiche

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.

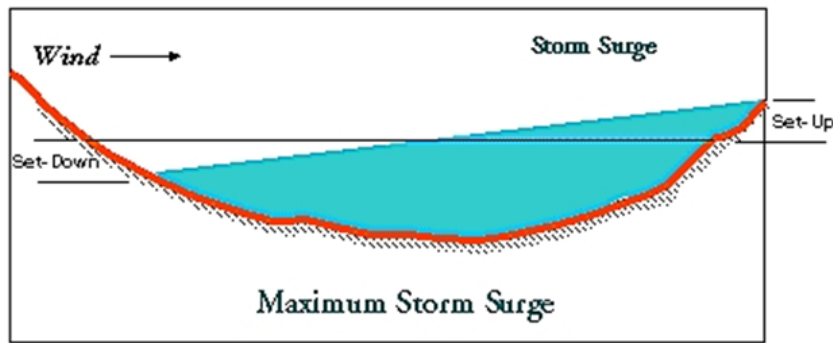
Tsunami damage is a direct result of three factors: inundation (extent the water goes over the land), wave impact on property, and coastal erosion. Tsunamis can be distant (generated offshore), allowing time for warning dissemination, or local (generated near shore), with little or no warning time, requiring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



Source: California Seismic Safety Commission, modified from How Stuff Works

Figure 7. Most Tsunamis Occur from Underwater Earthquakes

A seiche is a series of standing waves that oscillate 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.



Strong storm winds blow across the lakes and “pile up” water on the downwind shore of the lake, resulting in wind set-up. On the opposing upwind shore, the storm surge lowers the water the exact amount that has risen at the downwind shore, resulting in a wind set-down. When the wind stops, the water sloshes back and forth.

Source: Michigan State University Department of Geography

Figure 8. Storm Surges Can Cause Seiches in Large Lakes

1.4.6 Volcano

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. A tsunami generated by a major landslide into the lower Cook Inlet from the over-steepened slope of Augustine Volcano has occurred and could occur again.

In 2018, the US Geological Survey updated the national volcanic threat assessment as part of the National Volcano Early Warning System (NVEWS). The NVEWS threat ranking (<https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/sir20185140>) places each volcano into one of five threat categories: very high, high, moderate, low, and very low. Alaska has five volcanoes in the “Very High” threat category, 30 volcanoes in the “High” threat category, 30 in the “Moderate” threat category, 16 in the “Low” threat category, and 5 in the “Very Low” threat category.

1.4.7 Severe Weather

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, 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 structures across the state. A quick thaw means certain flooding.

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.

1.4.8 Wildland Fire and Community Fire

While a part of the natural ecosystem, fires in Alaska are a dangerous hazard when they involve local communities. During the five-year period spanning 2017 through 2022, there were 106 fire-related fatalities recorded in Alaska from structure fires. Over that same period of time, 2,728 fires have burned more than seven million acres in Alaska (AICC, 2022).

While fire is critical for maintaining the viability of Alaska's ecosystems, it must be tempered with the need to protect human life and property. This is particularly true of fires burning in "wildland urban interface" areas, where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland. Wildland urban interface (WUI) has gained importance throughout Alaska with increased development adjacent to wild lands.

Firefighter and public safety are the primary concerns of each local and wildland response agency. In Alaska, thousands of acres burn every year in 300 to 800 fires primarily between the months of March and October. According to the Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC), Alaska lost 6,544,207 acres from 2018 through 2022. This figure consisted of the 2,375 wildland fires that started throughout that same time period. This is an average of 2,755 acres per wildland fire.

In addition, Alaska's remote, isolated communities, can be severely impacted by community structural fires that damage critical infrastructure and housing.

1.4.9 High Hazard Dams

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

1.4.10 Oil Spills and Hazardous Materials

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

1.4.11 Technological, Human Caused, and Terrorism

Technological, Human Caused, and Terrorism hazards include terrorist acts, chemical, biological, nuclear, radiological, and explosive attack, civil disorder/disturbance, cyber-attacks, public health emergencies, environmental issues, and mass transportation accidents. Alaska has been fortunate to not have experienced any significant episodes of these types of hazards. The potential community's 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.

Potential exists for incidents involving other substances in some regions of the state. 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 (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, and North Korea presents an emerging threat. Alaska is still home to several large military installations and its geographical location assures its importance to northern hemisphere strategies. Alaska produces 17% of U.S. domestic crude oil, leads the nation in zinc and tin production, contains six of the nation's top ten producing ports for commercial fishing interests, and hosts almost 1.7 million tourists per year via cruise ships, state ferries, and commercial air. These factors provide ample basis for criminal acts of terrorism or sabotage.

A significant cyber incident is a set of conditions in cyberspace that requires increased regional coordination. The risk of a cyber threat is calculated through analysis of the threats, vulnerabilities, and potential consequences that exist across cyber infrastructure. Deliberate and criminal threats can be generated from a variety of sources and from anywhere in the world. Independent rogue hackers, organized crime syndicates, and nation-states are among the more common actors that initiate cyber-attacks. Misconfigurations or miscalculations of various industry control systems and natural disasters can also result in significant cyber impacts.

Cyber incidents could significantly disrupt the functioning of government and business alike and produce cascading effects far beyond the targeted sector and physical location. Direct terrorist cyber-attacks, natural, and manmade technological hazards could produce catastrophic losses in terms of human casualties, property destruction, and economic effects, as well as profound damage to public morale and confidence. Alaska's growing dependency on technology and online networking capabilities by both the private and public sectors has increased the risk posed to Alaska's critical infrastructure by malicious cyber activity. Not only is the attack surface growing but the rate in which the attacks spread is also increasing. From business and finance to law enforcement and government services, all organizations are exposed to malicious cyber activity and must be prepared to participate in coordinated response to cyber incidents. Additional information can be found in Annex W: Cyber Incidents.

1.4.12 Health Emergencies and Pandemic

Alaska's remote location and multiple isolated communities with limited health care, may require a coordinated state emergency response to health emergencies, mass casualty incidents, and pandemics. The Department of Health (DOH) is the lead state agency for public health emergencies, and the State responds in accordance with the DOH EOP with support from the SEOC for statewide operational coordination as required.

1.5 Assumptions

- An emergency may occur at any time and may affect single or multiple jurisdictional areas. Some incidents will occur with enough warning to allow for activation and preparation prior to the onset of emergency conditions. Other incidents will be no-notice incidents that occur without warning.
- 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 disasters, 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), always staffed to coordinate ongoing, lower-level state emergency responses, will add incident management staff and assume state-level response coordination within two hours of a major event. Staffing will reflect the needs of the event.
- The SEOC primary facility is at the Alaska National Guard readiness center on Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER). The SEOC will operate out of an alternate facility as needed.
- Telephones and cell phones may be either inoperative or circuits may be saturated. Email capability/internet service may 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 engaged and the SEOC will activate a Joint Information Center (JIC) to meet public information needs.
- 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 and catastrophic disaster at the ports of Seattle/Tacoma in the Lower 48 will have an impact on Alaska.
- A terrorist event may not initially be identified as such, especially a biological, chemical, or incendiary attack.
- Terrorists generally plan multiple, although not necessarily simultaneous, attacks at different locations.

1.6 Planning Notes for Local Governments

In the nation's system of emergency management, the local government acts first to address the public's emergency needs. Depending on the nature and size of the emergency, state, local, tribal,



territorial, insular areas and federal assistance may be provided to support local response operations. Local EOPs focus on the emergency measures that are important for protecting the public. At a minimum, these measures include priorities such as warning, emergency public information, evacuation, shelter, security, emergency medical care and tactical communications.

Local governments should take into consideration the following items.

- 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.
- Alaska Statute 26.23 specifies the State shall play an integral part in developing and revising local and inter-jurisdictional disaster plans. Municipalities may also be served by a local or multi-jurisdictional planning organization which shall prepare and keep current a local or multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan. Local plans should align with State plans which in turn will align with federal plans, in particular, the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- Neighborhood or association disaster groups should be formed to maximize the benefit from resources and skills available close to home (e.g. 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 in order to keep interoperable communications equipment operational and updated.
- When planning for response to any hazard, local governments must integrate the needs of the whole community into its response. It is important to remember communities include diverse groups, including:
 - Individuals with physical, developmental, sensory, mental, and/or cognitive disabilities that may live independently or with assistance on activities of daily living in the community;
 - Individuals living at home or in institutions, including prisons, nursing homes, or assistive living facilities;
 - Individuals with developmental/intellectual disabilities or severe mental illness living in a community-based setting, such as a group home;
 - Individuals who are overweight;
 - Individuals who are temporarily hospitalized or in a residential treatment facility
 - Children in public and private schools;
 - Children in daycare centers;
 - People without, or with limited access to transportation;
 - Those who are homeless, temporarily in transitional housing, or shelters, including both individuals and families; immigrants, tourists, and travelers who may use English as a second language.
- 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.



2. Concept of Operations

2.1 Overview

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, thereby requiring the assistance of state government. Such assistance will be provided by state agencies operating in an effort coordinated by the SEOC, 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.).

2.2 Plan Activation

DHS&EM will activate this plan when an emergency or disaster occurs or is imminent, or when:

- A local jurisdiction declares a disaster or requests state assistance;
- State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is activated for a major incident(s) 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.

2.3 Relationship to Other State Emergency Plans

The State's responsibility in the event of a disaster is to save lives and property by coordinating all state, federal, and private sector efforts to adequately support, but not usurp, local operations. With the exceptions noted below, 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, or local emergency operations plans prepared under AS 26.23.073.

- For response to public health emergencies, the Department of Health (DOH) is the lead state agency. The State responds in accordance with the *DOH EOP* for public health emergencies and is supported by SEOC for statewide operational coordination as required.
- For response to wildland fire management emergencies, the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Fire Protection is the lead state agency. The State responds in accordance with the State of Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan, while SEOC provides support as requested and operational coordination of response for Mass Care and public/private property/infrastructure damages and public safety.
- 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 State of Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases (aka the "Unified Plan"), and the ten



Federal/State Sub-area Contingency Plans for Oil and Hazardous Substance Response. SEOC provides support for operational coordination when requested and required for Mass Care, public/private property/infrastructure damages, and public safety.

2.3.1 Additional State Emergency Plans

The *State EOP* is also supported by the following specialized plans that detail additional aspects of emergency management in the State of Alaska:

- Alaska Interagency Plan for Volcanic Ash Episodes
- State of Alaska Airspace Coordination Plan
- State of Alaska Critical Incident Search and Rescue Plan
- State of Alaska Debris Management Plan
- State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Disaster Response Plan
- State of Alaska Department of Health Pandemic Response Plan
- State of Alaska DHS&EM Continuity of Operations Plan
- State of Alaska Emergency Response Guide for Small Communities
- State of Alaska Hazard Mitigation Plan

Table 1. 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 Regional Contingency Plan	Alaska Regional Contingency Plan	Alaska Area Contingency Plans	Community Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)/ Small Community Emergency Response Plan (SCERP)
General All Hazards Incident	National Response Framework/FEMA Region X CON Plan	State EOP	Borough EOP (if applicable)	Community EOP/SCERP
Wildland Fire	AK Interagency Fire Management Plan	AK Interagency Fire Management Plan	AK Interagency Fire Management Plan	Community EOP/SCERP
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/SCERP
Pan Flu Plan	HHS Pandemic Influenza Implementation Plan	Alaska Statewide Pandemic Influenza Plan	Borough EOP (if applicable)	Community EOP/SCERP
Public Works	Alaska WARN Operations Plan	Alaska WARN Operations Plan	Alaska WARN Operations Plan	Community EOP/SCERP
Air Space Coordination	Alaska Airspace Coordination Plan	Alaska Airspace Coordination Plan	Alaska Airspace Coordination Plan	Not Applicable



Incident/Event	Federal Plan	State Plan	Regional Plan	Local Plan
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/SCERP
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

2.4 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
- Addressing the needs of individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs, children, people of color, and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality
- Providing timely and accurate information to the public regarding emergency actions, in a manner that accounts for the physical, programmatic and communications needs of individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs

2.5 Whole Community Concept

The National Preparedness Goal describes the nation’s approach to preparing for the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the security of the United States. The goal regards national preparedness as the shared responsibility of the entire community, including individuals and families, people with disabilities or access and functional needs, businesses, faith-based and community organizations, nonprofit groups, schools and academia, media outlets, and all levels of government, including state, local, tribal, territorial, and federal agencies. Disaster preparedness is a partnership between all levels of government and the communities they serve. By creating a partnership, everyone can keep the nation safe from harm and resilient when struck by hazards, such as natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and pandemics.

This State EOP encompasses a whole community approach to emergency management, and accounts for the following:



- The needs of people of color and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality.
- The essential needs of children.
- The physical, programmatic and communications needs of individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.
- The essential needs of household pets and service animals.
- Respect for cultural needs in tribal populations and communities.

2.5.1 Access and Functional Needs

The United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) defines Access and Functional Needs as circumstances that are met for providing physical, programmatic, and effective communication access to the whole community by accommodating individual requirements through universal accessibility and/or specific actions or modifications. Individuals having access and functional needs may include, but are not limited to, individuals who have physical, developmental or intellectual limitations, chronic conditions or injuries, limited English proficiency, older adults, children and infants.

This *State EOP* and the State of Alaska complies with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in emergency- and disaster-related programs, services, and activities. It also complies with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which requires nondiscrimination for certain populations, including on the bases of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, disability, English proficiency, and economic status. Many individuals with access and functional needs are also protected by these provisions.

2.5.2 Animal Care Considerations

The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 (PETS Act) Public Law 109–308, October 6, 2006, directs that state and local emergency preparedness plans address the needs of people with pets and service animals after a major disaster, including the rescue, care and sheltering of animals. The PETS Act amends the Stafford Act, and requires evacuation plans to take into account the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals, prior to, during, and after a major disaster or emergency.

The PETS Act is operational when a federal disaster declaration has been made. The declaration serves as a trigger that provides for reimbursement for allowable, documented services utilized in the emergency event. FEMA developed a disaster assistance policy titled “Eligible Costs Related to Pet Evacuations and Sheltering,” (DAP 9523.19), which provides specific guidelines on expenses that are or are not reimbursable to states that expend resources on various aspects of responding to a disaster. (<https://www.avma.org/KB/Resources/Reference/disaster/Pages/PETS-Act-FAQ.aspx>).

2.6 State of Alaska Incident Management Structure/Unified Command

2.6.1 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.



2.6.2 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.

2.6.3 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.



3. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

3.1 Government Relationships

Local emergency managers usually know how best to manage disaster response resources within their communities. State responders will, in most cases, work alongside and assist local emergency management. The state responders coordinate their activities with local managers to render 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 coordinate directly with communities in that borough. 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 in the Unorganized Borough. Approximately two-thirds of Alaska's communities lie in the Unorganized Borough where there is no intermediate of governmental jurisdictional authority between the community and the State.

3.1.1 Emergency Operations Roles and Responsibilities

This plan applies to all-hazards and all phases of a disaster emergency with a concept of operations involving the following six entities:

1. The incident management structure employed at the local and tribal level
2. Borough governments and regional organizations
3. SEOC and State Government
4. Federal response organization
5. Volunteer organizations
6. Business and industry.

The relationship of these entities is shown below.

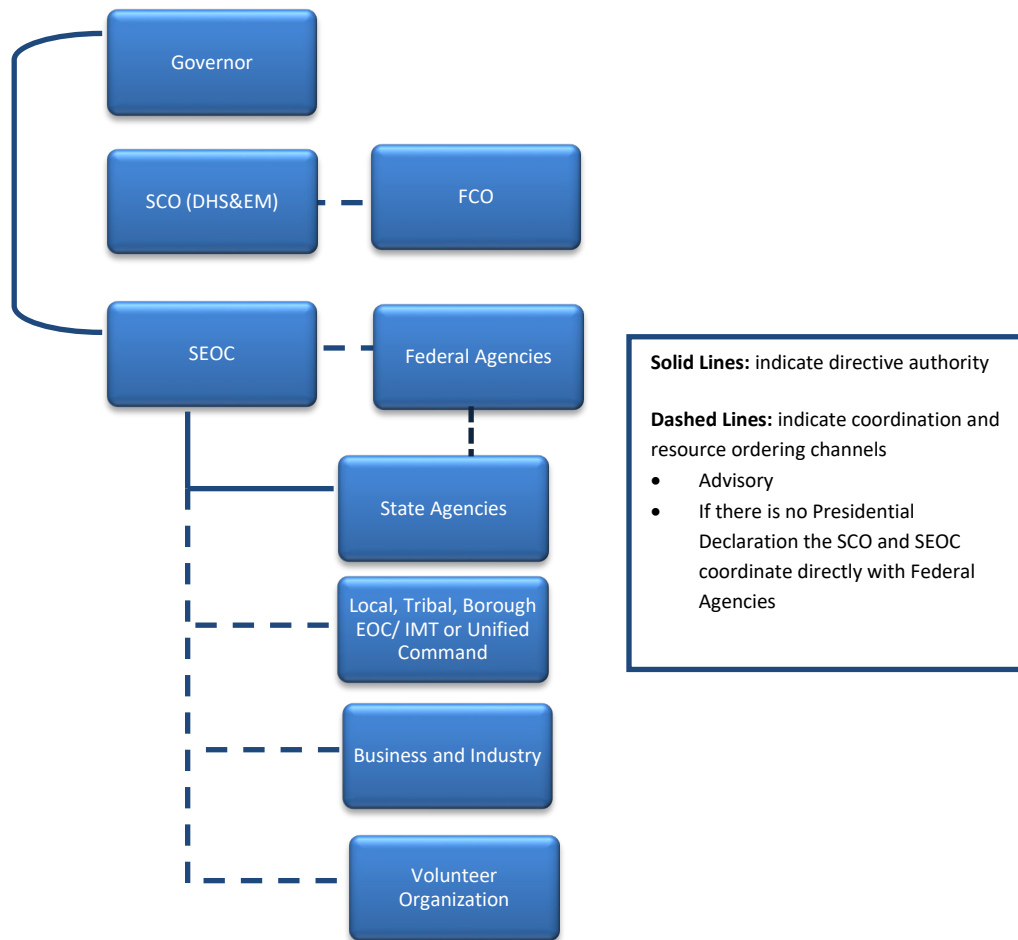


Figure 9. Response Organization Relationships

3.2 Local

3.2.1 Local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), Incident Management Teams (IMTs)

The role of the local Emergency Operations Centers and Incident management teams is to provide direct response operations to save lives, protect property, minimize damage, and maintain or restore essential services in accordance with local, Borough, or Tribal Emergency Operations Plans or Small Community Emergency Response Plans.



Local Emergency Operations Center Composition

Local EOCs are typically staffed with local government leaders, supervisory first responders (fire, police, EMS), public works leadership, and health care leadership. EOCs provide the direct local community inter-agency operational coordination and may deploy field IMTs.

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 function in the Incident Management Team Incident Command System (ICS) structure and often provide field level direction.

3.3 Tribal

3.3.1 Tribal Organizations Composition

Regional Tribal organizations, local tribal entities, and Tribal EOCs and Emergency Management groups are continually engaged during disaster emergencies. Tribal organizations consist of the following:

- Copper River Native Association
- Ahtna Incorporated
- Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association
- The Aleut Corporation
- Arctic Slope Native Association
- Arctic Slope Regional Corporation
- Kawerak, Inc.
- Bering Straits Native Corporation
- Bristol Bay Native Association
- Bristol Bay Native Corporation
- Chugachmiut
- Chugach Alaska Corporation
- Cook Inlet Tribal Council
- Cook Inlet Region, Inc.
- Tanana Chiefs Conference
- Doyon, Limited
- Kodiak Area Native Association
- Koniag, Inc.
- Maniilaq Association
- NANA Regional Corporation, Inc.
- Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
- Sealaska Corporation
- Association of Village Council Presidents
- Calista Corporation
- Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp
- Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium



3.4 State

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

3.4.1 State Agencies Composition

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

- Office of the Governor
- 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 Family and Community Services
- Department of Fish and Game
- Department of Health
- 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

3.5 Federal

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.

3.5.1 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—Information and Planning
- ESF #6—Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services
- ESF #7—Logistics
- ESF #8—Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF #9—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—Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure
- ESF #15—External Affairs

3.6 Regional Organizations

Alaska has multiple regional tribal and health organizations who regularly engage in support for local disaster emergency response and recovery including sheltering, evacuation, emergency supplies, infrastructure and residential repairs in coordination with local communities and SEOC. Included in this list are Native Tribal Health Organizations, Tribal leadership conferences, and Native Corporations. DHS&EM has MOUs with some of the Regional Tribal Organizations that come into effect during declared state disasters for response operations.

3.7 Non-Governmental Organizations and Volunteer Organizations

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and volunteer organizations perform many functions in response and recovery operations that are not accomplished by government alone, including sheltering, feeding, donations management, home and community cleanup and restoration, access and functional needs support, and more.

3.7.1 NGOs and Volunteer Organizations Composition

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

3.8 Business and Industry

The role of the private sector is to direct response and recovery 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.

3.8.1 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.

4. Direction, Control, and Coordination

4.1 State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

4.1.1 SEOC Overview

The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHS&EM) manages disaster emergencies pursuant to Alaska Statute 26.23. DHS&EM's SEOC serves as the state's single point of contact for an integrated state disaster emergency response. The SEOC follows the National Incident Management System (NIMS), Incident Command System, and supports local, borough, and tribal directed emergency operations. The SEOC is available at all times through SEOC Operations staff and is



augmented by staff from DHS&EM and other state, federal, and volunteer agencies as needed to coordinate the state's response. The purpose of the SEOC is to:

- Support local community disaster emergency response and recovery
- Coordinate overall state response to incident(s);
- Request and provide state-level coordination of mutual aid, state disaster procurement, and response and recovery resources deploying into Alaska from out-of-state including those from other states, Canada, and the Federal government;
- Adjudicate requests for scarce state resources;
- Provide information and documentation necessary for the Governor to consider a state declaration of disaster and a request for Federal assistance to the President
- Provide stakeholders situational awareness and public information
- Integrate operational coordination with FEMA when the President declares a disaster for Alaska

4.1.2 SEOC Organizational Chart

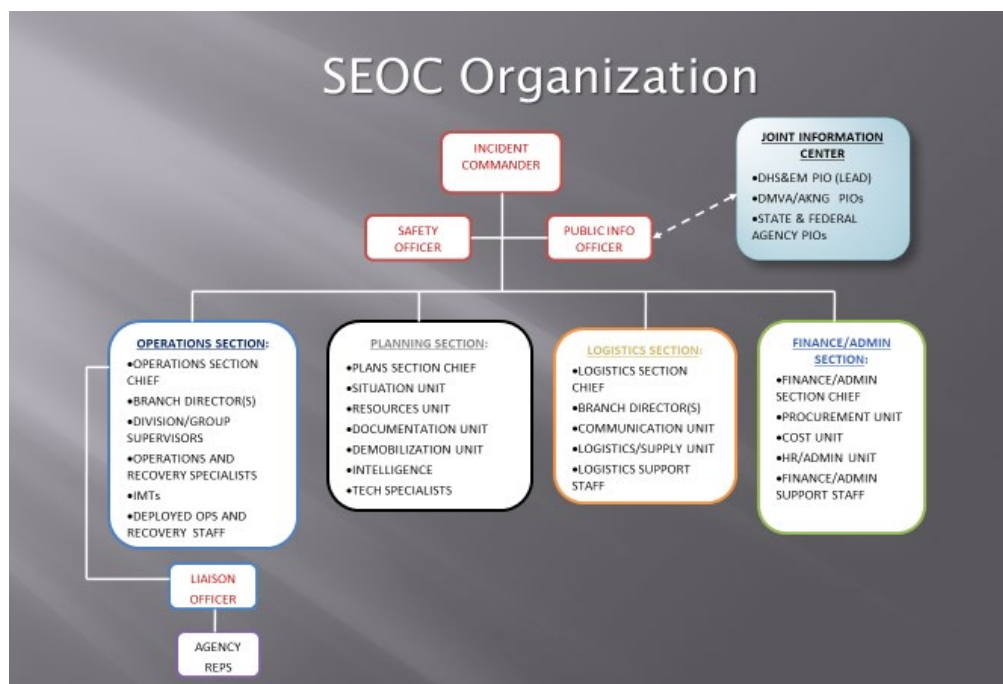


Figure 10. SEOC Organization

4.1.3 SEOC Roles and Responsibilities

- Provide adequate staffing, organization, communications, equipment, procedures, and facilities for an effective Alaska State Emergency Operations Center, consistent with NIMS and the needs of the incident(s).
- Communicate with local community incident commands, EOCs, and local officials during disaster emergencies providing centralized state response operational coordination in support of communities, boroughs, tribes.
- Receive, prioritize, and respond to community disaster emergency resource requests using state, private sector, mutual aid, and federal sources to meet life-safety, property conservation, and incident stabilization requirements.



- Obtain and provide accurate situational awareness on the disaster emergency for the Governor, state leaders, and the public to make informed decisions.
- Develop information and documents supporting consideration and execution of a state declaration of disaster and request for Federal assistance.
- Organize and deploy required field personnel, organizations, and Incident Management Teams in support of local communities and state response and recovery operations.
- Provide state-level operational coordination of disaster emergency state, volunteer, mutual aid, contracted, private sector, and federal resources.
- Provide appropriate state-level alert and warning and support.
- Coordinate overall state disaster response to incident(s) in a cost-effective manner.
- Coordinate state response activities with FEMA under a Federal Stafford Act declaration, until a Joint Field Office is established.

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

Criteria

Criteria for assigning SEOC preparedness levels may include, but are not limited to:

- 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 state response capabilities
- Availability of emergency response and recovery resources statewide; and
- Significant events in communities affecting 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 DHS&EM Management Team or Director.

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

Levels

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

Table 2. SEOC Activation Levels

Level	Definition	Description
Level 1	Routine Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurring and forecasted events present no substantial statewide or regional threat.



Level	Definition	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHS&EM and SEOC Operations staff conduct normal activities in support of limited local disaster emergency incidents and community requests. • Incidents are being managed successfully by routinely available resources. • SEOC publishes a statewide daily Situation Report covering current incidents and threats. • A State disaster may be declared in support of local response and recovery.
Level 2	Heightened sense of awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Incidents exceed the routine, but are being managed by readily available resources with SEOC operational coordination. • Local, Borough, or Tribal jurisdictions may declare a disaster emergency, request state assistance, and activate EOCs. • SEOC may mobilize additional staff, conduct interagency coordination calls, and deploy field teams for local operational coordination. • SEOC continues to evaluate operational pace and resource requirements, publishing a daily statewide Situation Report covering current incidents and threats. • DHS&EM staff and SEOC Agency Representatives are recalled to staff SEOC positions only on an as-needed basis. • State disasters may be declared in support of local response and recovery. • FEMA Region X receives routine updates and the State may submit a request for federal assistance and federal disaster declaration.
Level 3	Actual event has occurred or may be imminent	<p><i>Examples: River flooding that disrupts public transportation, extended search and rescue requiring interagency support, wildland fire requiring evacuation and shelter planning, local earthquake response.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEOC is fully staffed and operational with DHS&EM staff and Agency Representatives providing operational coordination with extended hours as required by the situation and a full Incident Action Planning process is in place. • Local, Borough, or Tribal EOCs may be activated. • Local, Borough, or Tribal disaster emergencies may be declared with requests to the State for assistance. • SEOC may deploy multiple field resources for response operational coordination and resource logistics.



Level	Definition	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEOC may request and engage mutual aid and federal resources. • An Incident Specific Situation Report may be produced to meet additional information requirements. • State disaster(s) may be declared in support of response and recovery. • FEMA Region X is present in SEOC, an IMAT may be requested to the SEOC, and the State may submit a request for federal assistance and Presidential disaster declaration.
<p>Level 4</p>	<p>Major life threatening and/or property damaging event has occurred</p>	<p><i>Example: Catastrophic incident such as an earthquake and tsunami with significant damage and casualties generating regional or statewide extended response and recovery requirements for ongoing operational coordination.</i> Event(s) exceeds agency or local emergency management capability and challenges state response capability requiring significant mobilization of statewide and national emergency resources from agencies in multiple levels of government and from outside the state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEOC is fully staffed and operational with DHS&EM staff and Agency Representatives and providing operational coordination with extended hours. • A state disaster declaration is in effect or has been recommended to the Governor. • FEMA Region X deploys an IMAT to SEOC. • A full Incident Action Planning process, integrated with FEMA IMAT, is in place or planned. • SEOC may require substantial augmentation from other agencies and mutual aid for operations and field deployments. • SEOC may deploy multiple field staff, IMTs, and other personnel to provide operational coordination and resource logistics • State may submit a request for federal assistance and Presidential disaster declaration.

4.2 Continuity of Government / Continuity of Operations

4.2.1 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 of operations. Continuity is vital and a necessary complement to emergency operations.

Jurisdictions must be prepared to continue their minimum essential functions throughout the spectrum of possible threats from natural disasters through acts of terrorism. Continuity of Operations (COOP) planning facilitates the performance of state and local government and services during an emergency that may disrupt normal operations. It is also important that local businesses and other community organizations be prepared and encouraged to have their own COOP plans. DHS&EM maintains a separate COOP Plan that may be referenced for additional information regarding COOP operations.

4.2.2 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 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 there is a capability for continuing government operations following an emergency/disaster.

In the event that the Governor or Lieutenant Governor is not available, the successor will be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislature.

The standard successions for Alaska State Agencies is the Commissioner or otherwise titled head of a State agency, as prescribed by State Statute. In the event the Commissioner is not available during an emergency, the Deputy Commissioner will assume his/her 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.

4.3 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, coordinate the state response within its functional area. This means the designated agency will marshal internal resources; 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	Cyber Incidents	Terrorism
		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	S	P	P	P	P	S	S	P	S	S
Dept of Mil & Veterans Affairs (DMVA)/DHS&EM		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
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	P	
Dept of Comm, Community, and Econ. Dev. (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		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					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		
Dept of Health (DOH)		S	S	S	S	S				P	P	S	P		S		S	S	S		S		S		S
Dept of Labor & Workforce Development (DOLWD)		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	Cyber Incidents	Terrorism	
		STATE OF ALASKA (cont.)																								
AK Dept of Law (DLAW)		S	S		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		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	S	S	P
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		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			
Alaska Earthquake Information Center (AEIC)				S	S																		S			
Alaska Volcano Observatory (AVO)				S	S																		S			
Alaska Information and Analysis Center (AKIAC)			S	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	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	Cyber Incidents	Terrorism
		FEDERAL ENTITIES																							
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	S	S	S	S		S	S		S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S				S	S	
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		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		
Transportation Security Administration (TSA)				S	S												S						S		



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	Cyber Incidents	Terrorism	
	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																								
FEDERAL ENTITIES																									
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			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. Department of Health and Humans Services (U.S. DHSS)				S					S	S	S	S				S	S			S			S		
National Tsunami Warning Center (NTWC)		S	S	S												S							S		
OTHER ENTITIES																									
AK Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters	S			S						S		S			P	S		S					S		
The Salvation Army										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		
Alaska Disability Advisory Group (ADAG)			S	S					S	S	S		S	S				S					S		



5. Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination

The goal of information management during an emergency response is to provide a common operating picture to responders both within and outside the SEOC. A common operating picture will allow all responders to have the same information about an incident, including situation status, availability and location of resources and personnel, and status of requests for assistance. This will in turn enable the supporting agencies and organizations to make effective, consistent, and timely decisions.

A number of tools will be used to gather information to help provide a common operating picture at all levels of the response. This information is summarized into status and situation reports provided to the SEOC.

The SEOC is responsible for collecting, evaluating, processing, and disseminating incident information. Incident information contributes to SEOC Incident Action Plans, which set forth incident strategy and near-term objectives providing stakeholders an overall response picture.

6. Communications

6.1 State Communications System

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, supported by communications systems from other state agencies and volunteer organizations.

Primary communications between local community EOCs or authorities and the SEOC will be by telephone or e-mail. The SEOC may also communicate with satellite telephone, National Alert and Warning System (NAWAS), Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR), Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES), and additional systems available to state and federal agencies

Further information about emergency communications can be found in Annex B: Communications., the Statewide Communications Interoperable Plan (SCIP), Tactical Interoperable Communication Plan (TICP), Strategic Technology Reserve (STR) Plan, and the National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP).

6.2 Emergency Alert and Warning

The SEOC will coordinate emergency alert, warning, and notification resources under the direction and control of the Governor. SEOC will coordinate the use of these systems to support emergency management functions in cooperation with responsible federal agencies and local communities. The State of Alaska supports local community development of local alert, warning, and notification plans. Local communities provide alert, warning, and notification services for their communities in times of emergency.

SEOC normally receives calls for emergency assistance through the SEOC (1-800-478-2337 or 907-428-7100). After-hours calls are routed through a dispatch center and information is forwarded to an on-call duty officer who has expanded communications equipment. SEOC also receives emergency notifications and requests through satellite, radio, phone, fax, email, NAWAS, or other federal, state, or local alert and notification systems. When SEOC receives notification of an incident, it provides state-level



operational coordination for response including local-level alert and warning support, state-level alert and warning, and changes to SEOC staffing and operational pace as required.

Additional information about statewide emergency alert and warning can be found in Annex C: Alert, Warning, and Notification, and the Emergency Alert System (EAS) Plan.

6.2.1 Emergency Alert and Warning for Persons with Access and Functional Needs

Access and functional needs populations will be warned of emergencies by available methods, including the following:

- Visually impaired: EAS messages on radio, sirens, NOAA Weather Radio, reverse telephonic notification systems (locally based), route alerting (locally based), door-to-door notification (locally based)
- Hearing impaired: Captioned EAS messages on television, TTY on reverse telephonic notification systems (locally based), door-to-door notification (locally based)
- Non-English speaking: Messages on radio and/or TV, NOAA Weather Radio, door-to-door (locally), tribal organization engagement in dissemination.

7. Administration, Finance, and Logistics

This section provides a high-level overview of responsibilities for financial and resource management during a statewide emergency or disaster. Specific administrative and financial activities are detailed in Annex P: Finance and Administrative Services (ESF #7). Further details about the procurement, allocation, and management of emergency resources may be found in Annex F: Resource Management (ESF #7).

7.1 Administration and Finance

7.1.1 Documentation

Documentation is the key to recovering emergency response and recovery costs. Damage assessment documentation will be critical in establishing the basis for eligibility of disaster assistance programs. State and local government entities are responsible for documenting all emergency or disaster related expenditures using generally accepted accounting procedures.

7.1.2 After-Action Report

An after-action report (AAR) captures observations of the response to an event or exercise and makes suggestions for post-response improvements to plans, policies, and procedures. An improvement plan (IP) identifies specific corrective actions, assigns these actions to responsible parties, and establishes target dates for action completion. While the AAR and IP are different documents and developed through different processes, they are complementary and should be printed and distributed jointly.

AARs will be developed under the supervision of DHS&EM, based on information collected from individuals involved in the response or exercise through interviews or written reports of their activities, actions, observations, and recommendations. Documents and records used during the response will also be collected, such as logs, message forms, maps, situation reports, Incident Action Plans, news releases,



or written requests for resources. The AAR will identify best practices and corrective actions. A draft report will be shared with pertinent stakeholders for review, and as appropriate stakeholder feedback will be incorporated into the AAR. DHS&EM will then assign responsibility to appropriate stakeholders for implementing corrective actions and will track and document progress on those actions.

7.1.3 Finance

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. 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.

7.2 Logistics

7.2.1 Emergency Procurement

When a state of emergency is declared by the Governor, certain parameters of the state procurement rules may be temporarily suspended to speed the process of purchasing supplies, services and equipment required for the response. Laws and rules that are affected will be identified in the emergency proclamation.

SEOC responds to resource requests from local communities, EOCs, Incident Management Teams, Tribal Organizations, or state agencies. Resource priorities for the SEOC are based on life-safety, property conservation, incident stabilization and efficiency. SEOC deploys operational response personnel, local liaisons, and emergency management assistance as needed. SEOC provides state-level situational reporting, assessment, and information collection

7.3 Mutual Aid

The State of Alaska will apply resources from various state and federal sources 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.

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

- 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.
- 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.



8. Plan Development and Maintenance

8.1 Development

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



8.1.1 Project Staff

DHS&EM was the lead organization on this project with the assistance of various state and federal agencies.

8.1.2 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 Volume 3
- Alaska All-Hazard Risk Mitigation Plan, prepared by and for DHS&EM, October 2023
- FEMA Region X All-Hazards Plan: Alaska Response Annex
- Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED) Community Information
- University of Alaska, Fairbanks and Alaska Earthquake Information Center website at: <http://www.aeic.alaska.edu/>

8.1.3 Plan Implementation

The State EOP and all future quadrennial revisions will be promulgated by the Governor. Updates to the EOP do not require adoption or promulgation by the Governor. The State EOP will be assimilated into other State plans and documents according to each plan's review schedule.

8.2 Maintenance

8.2.1 Monitoring the Plan

DHS&EM staff is responsible for monitoring the plan. On an annual basis the Division will review the plan for accuracy and accept comments/changes from state and federal agencies responsible for



implementing the functional Annexes within the State EOP. Comments/changes noted during annual reviews will be documented and incorporated in the next Biennial Update or Quadrennial Revision.

8.2.2 Plan Review, Maintenance, Updates, and Distribution

The State EOP 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.

Table 3. Plan Review Cycle

Document	Completed	Next Review
State of Alaska DHS&EM COOP	2018	2024
State of Alaska All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	2023	2028
State of Alaska Emergency Operations Plan	2024	2026

8.2.3 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;
- Whether the nature, magnitude, and/or types of risks have changed;
- Implementation problems, such as technical, political, legal, or coordination issues with other agencies are addressed; and
- Outcomes have occurred as expected.

Changes provided by external partners will be documented for inclusion in the next Biennial Update or Quadrennial Revision.

8.2.4 Biennial Update

The State EOP will be updated a minimum of every two years. Plan updates will reflect operational and other changes through comprehensive monitoring, review, evaluation, and any subsequent required updates of each plan section. Affected sections will be updated where appropriate, and will be documented in the Record of Changes contained in the EOP. The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) All Hazards Plan Review Committee will review proposed updates to the State EOP.

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 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.



8.2.5 Quadrennial Revision

The State EOP will be revised every four years. Quadrennial revisions of the EOP will be signed and promulgated by the Governor. Plan revisions will reflect operational and other changes through comprehensive monitoring, review, evaluation, and any subsequent required revision of each plan section. Revision may validate the information in the current approved plan or involve a major plan rewrite. Affected sections will be updated where appropriate and will be documented in the Record of Changes contained in the EOP. The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) All Hazards Plan Review Committee will review proposed updates to the State EOP.

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 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.



9. Authorities and References

9.1 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) 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 March 30, 2011.

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.

The Enhancement of Non-Federal Cyber Security, The Homeland Security Act (Section 223 of Public Law [P.L.] 107-276)

Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA)

Section 706, Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 606)

The Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended

National Security Act of 1947, as amended

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5) - Management of Domestic Incidents

Presidential Policy Directive 21 (PPD-21) - Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience



Executive Order 12472: The Assignment of National Security Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities for Telecommunications

National Security Directive 42: National Policy for the Security of National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems

Executive Order 12148: Federal Emergency Management

Executive Order 12333: United States Intelligence Activities, as amended

Executive Order 13010: Critical Infrastructure Protection

Executive Order 13636: Improving Critical Infrastructure Cyber security – Cyber security Framework
<http://www.nist.gov/cyberframework/index.cfm>

9.2 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 (NIMS/ICS) as the state command and control system for emergency response and recovery operations, and NIMS/ICS be incorporated in all state agency emergency plans.

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

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.



ANNEXES

Annex A: Coordination and Control (ESF #5)

State Coordinating Agency:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs State Emergency Operations Center
Support Agencies:	All State Departments and Agencies Affected Jurisdictions Federal Emergency Management Agency Alaskan Command Alaska Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

1. Purpose

This Annex will describe the disaster coordination and control processes including notification, state coordination with local community emergency operations, and state emergency operations through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- As they are able, local communities respond to and recover from emergency incidents pursuant to AS 26.23.060. When an incident exceeds a community's capability, they request assistance from the next level of authority for their jurisdiction. For communities within the jurisdiction of an organized borough, the community requests disaster emergency assistance from their borough. When the borough capability is exceeded, the borough requests assistance from the state. In communities in the Unorganized Borough, requests for disaster emergency assistance come directly to the state.
- The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHS&EM) manages disaster emergencies pursuant to Alaska Statute 26.23. DHS&EM's SEOC serves as the state's single point of contact for an integrated state disaster emergency response. The SEOC is available at all times through SEOC Operations staff and is augmented by staff from DHS&EM and other state, federal, mutual aid, and volunteer agencies as needed to coordinate the state's response.

2.2 Assumptions

- Most emergency incidents are handled routinely by local, tribal, borough, state and volunteer agencies, with technical assistance from the SEOC Operations staff as needed.
- When a local or tribal government in an organized borough experiences a disaster emergency that exceeds their capability, they will seek assistance from their borough.
- When a borough or community in the Unorganized Borough experiences a disaster emergency that exceeds their capability, they will seek assistance from the state through the SEOC.
- The SEOC will be the point of contact to receive local and borough declarations of disaster.



- The SEOC functions to coordinate and execute the state's response and recovery operations, pursuant to a declaration of disaster by the Governor and under the Alaska Disaster Act.
- When a disaster emergency exceeds the state's capability, the state may request from other sources including mutual aid from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), international assistance through the Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Agreement (PNEMA), and federal assistance through a federal disaster declaration.
- The SEOC follows the National Incident Management System (NIMS), Incident Command System, and supports local and/or borough directed emergency operations.
- DHS&EM will enter into formal agreements with other agencies or organizations as needed for implementation of this plan

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 General

- For disaster emergencies at the local/tribal or borough government level, coordination and control will be the responsibility of the local/tribal/borough incident commander(s), emergency operations center(s), and executives.
- When communities or jurisdictions request disaster emergency assistance from the state, the SEOC will communicate with their emergency operations center(s) or executives and provide the centralized state response coordination and control to support local/tribal/borough directed emergency operations.
- A priority of the SEOC is to provide local communities and boroughs with the resources needed to meet their life-safety, property conservation, and incident stabilization objectives. Additional SEOC objectives include providing accurate situational information to state policy makers and the public and assuring cost-effectiveness of state disaster expenses.
- SEOC will deploy staff to the field as needed when requested by local communities, in support of local emergency operations centers, in support of state response and recovery operations, and to serve as Incident Management Teams (IMTs) or Area Command(s) for either state or local operations. IMTs deployed at the request of local communities to supplement locally directed operations will serve under the community's direction and control.
- In responding to disaster emergencies, the SEOC will coordinate and control response from state agencies, volunteer agencies, intrastate and international mutual aid, contracted resources, and federal agencies prior to any Presidential disaster declaration and will serve as the initial location for a coordinated State/Federal response upon a Presidential disaster declaration until a Joint State/Federal Field Office (JFO) is established.
- When there is a federal disaster declaration and a JFO is established, the SEOC transitions the response and recovery to the JFO with FEMA in executing Emergency Support Function (ESF) #5, Information and Planning and operating with a designated State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) in unified command.
- The SEOC designates escalating activation Preparedness Levels, 1 through 4, based on incident severity, complexity, and the need for inter-agency response participation. Level 1, the lowest, is



routine operations, while Level 4, the highest, is response to a major life threatening and/or property damaging incident requiring statewide engagement.

4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
Develop procedures to formulate and activate the SEOC staff.	DHS&EM
Develop a disaster emergency situation reporting system.	DHS&EM
Develop checklists and standard operating procedures to support this plan.	All State Depts./Agencies
Staff SEOC, as warranted.	DHS&EM • SEOC Agency Representatives and Liaisons
Brief Governor and provide situational information to State leadership.	DHS&EM
Determine appropriate actions to save lives and protect property.	SEOC
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 • JIC
Assist Governor in preparing declarations, administrative orders, proclamations, executive orders, and directives.	SEOC
Issue proclamations, executive orders, and directives to facilitate disaster emergency operations.	Governor
Activate and deploy field staff, personnel, and Interagency Incident Management Teams, and to support local jurisdictions, as needed.	SEOC
Operate a central ordering point for requisitioning unavailable resources.	SEOC
Prepare requests for federal assistance.	SEOC
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 Depts./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 • JIC
Coordinate with the FCO and Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF) as described in the FEMA National Response Framework (NRF).	SEOC



Annex B: Communications (ESF #2)

State Coordinating Agency:	State Emergency Operations Center
Support Agencies:	All State Departments/Agencies
	Alaska Information Analysis Center
	Affected Jurisdictions
	Federal Emergency Management Agency
	Alaskan Command
	U.S. Coast Guard
	Civil Air Patrol
	National Weather Service
	National Tsunami Warning Center
	NAWAS Local Area Warning Points
	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
	Alaska Organized Militia

1. Purpose

This Annex identifies disaster emergency communication systems and establishes the responsibility for their coordination and control.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- All-hazards incidents and events may disrupt normal communications between local, tribal, state and federal agencies, organizations, and businesses.
- Communications, including redundant and backup systems are essential for effective emergency management.
- Disaster emergency communications resources should meet statewide requirements during any disaster or contingency.

2.2 Assumptions

- Emergency communications systems will be used routinely in a disaster emergency, by all levels of government and by all response and recovery organizations to organize, coordinate and manage disaster emergency operations.
- Normal communication links between the SEOC, local communities, state agencies, and the Federal Government may not be fully operational, depending on the location and severity of the disaster.
- During a disaster, all communications systems in the state may not be fully operational, and communications within the disaster area may be severely limited.



3. Concept of Operations

3.1 Local Government

- Affected local government(s) will use all available public and private sector communications equipment and facilities to conduct local emergency/disaster response and recovery operations in accordance with their Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) or Small Community Emergency Response Plan (SCERP).
- Primary communications between local community EOCs or authorities and the SEOC will be by telephone or e-mail. The SEOC may also communicate with satellite telephone, National Alert and Warning System (NAWAS), Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR), Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES), and additional systems available to state and federal agencies.

3.2 State Government

- During disaster emergency response and recovery operations, SEOC will coordinate emergency management communications, deploying local or regional communication support resources as needed.
- Personnel, equipment, and resources from other state agencies may be employed to support disaster emergency communications.
- Primary communications between local community EOCs or authorities and the SEOC will be by telephone or email. Additional communications methods will be used as needed.
- State agencies engaged in disaster response and recovery will use their own, normal, internal communications systems. When those systems are inoperative or unavailable, SEOC will coordinate emergency communications support.

3.3 Federal Government

- The Federal Government's normal or temporary communications in the emergency/disaster area may be available to local and state government when they are not required for federal operations.
- ESF #2, Communications, will function under the National Response Framework (NRF) to provide federal telecommunications support to the state during a presidentially declared major emergency or disaster. Support may include government or commercially leased telecommunications under federal authority and regulation.



4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
Provide technical assistance to SEOC staff.	DMVA
Arrange for emergency communications as needed between the SEOC, local contacts in the impact area, other state and private sector organizations, and federal agencies. Deploy the Mobile EOC and other emergency communications resources to support incident operations as appropriate.	SEOC ▪ DOA ▪ FEMA ▪ ARES DOH ▪ AKOM
Arrange to bring supplemental communications on-line, if directed.	SEOC ▪ DOA ▪ AKOM
Provide or arrange technical assistance to local government and other response agencies.	SEOC ▪ DOA
Provide the SEOC 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	SEOC ▪ DOA ▪ Local Government
Maintain and report status of above systems to interested agencies external to the SEOC.	SEOC
Provide back-up communications resources, as needed.	SEOC ▪ DNR ▪ DOA
Provide the teleconferencing coordination service for State leadership and local jurisdictions as needed.	All State Depts./Agencies ▪ FEMA ▪ ARES ▪
Cyber-Attack	
Disseminate information about potential attack scenarios, methods of attack, and protective measures.	SEOC

5. Direction and Control

- 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, supported by communications systems from other state agencies and volunteer organizations.



- DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal Government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #2, Communications.
- For further direction, refer to the Statewide Communications Interoperable Plan (SCIP), Tactical Interoperable Communication Plan (TICP), Strategic Technology Reserve (STR) Plan, and the Emergency Alert System (EAS) Plan and State EOP Annex C.

6. Administration and Logistics

- DHS&EM may enter into any agreements or understandings with 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:	State Emergency Operations Center
Support Agencies:	Alaska Organized Militia
	Department of Environmental Conservation
	Department of Health
	Department of Natural Resources
	Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
	Alaska Earthquake Center
	Alaska Volcano Observatory
	Alaska Information Analysis Center
	Affected Jurisdictions
	Federal Emergency Management Agency
	Alaskan Command
	Federal Bureau of Investigation
	National Weather Service
	NAWAS Local Area Warning Points
	National Tsunami Warning Center
	U.S. Coast Guard
	Amateur Radio Emergency Service

1. Purpose

This Annex describes systems used in the State of Alaska to alert or provide rapid notification to the public of an urgent hazard, emergency or disaster.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- Alaska is exposed to risk from multiple hazards, emergencies, and disasters.
- An effective alert, warning and notification system is required to notify and inform the public. Alaska has a diverse population that may need the information in a variety of formats, including American Sign Language (ASL) interpreter, open captioning, alert broadcasts, internet, social media, email/text/phone calls, radio, written notices, texts, sirens and flashing lights, or in a language other than English.

2.2 Assumptions

- Alert, warning, and notification will be initiated by the responsible local, state or federal agency, and will use multiple systems.
- Alert, warning, and notification will provide the public with recommended protective actions.



3. Concept of Operations

3.1 General

- The State of Alaska supports local community development of local alert, warning, and notification plans. Local communities provide alert, warning, and notification services for their communities in times of emergency.
- SEOC normally receives calls for emergency assistance through the SEOC (1-800-478-2337 or 907-428-7100). After-hours calls are routed through a dispatch center and information is forwarded to an on-call duty officer who has expanded communications equipment. SEOC also receives emergency notifications and requests through satellite, radio, phone, fax, email, NAWAS, or other federal, state, or local alert and notification systems.

3.2 Public Alert and Notification

- When SEOC receives notification of an incident, it provides state-level operational coordination for response including local-level alert and warning support, state-level alert and warning, and changes to SEOC staffing and operational pace, and notification to partner agencies as required.
- Public alert and notification is issued by the jurisdiction having responsibility (see under IV below) and is disseminated to the public cooperatively using federal, state, and local government and private sector systems.
- Alert and notifications under federal jurisdiction, such as weather, are issued by federal organizations. Alert and notifications under state jurisdiction, such as AMBER Alerts, are issued by the state. Alert and notifications issued by local officials are disseminated to the public using procedures included in EOPs or SCERPs. The State supports local alert and warning capabilities and planning through state systems and grant funding, planning support, and organizations such as the State Emergency Communications Committee.



4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
Establish a statewide warning system consisting of the existing telephone network, the National Warning System, and the Emergency Alert System	SEOC
Plan for, supervise, conduct, and report on system tests.	SEOC
Report earthquake characteristics and provide an assessment of the potential for significant aftershocks which may pose a risk to life and property.	AEIC ▪ NTWC
Furnish attack warning.	FEMA via NAWAS
Issue tsunami watches, warnings and advisories. As needed, issue supplemental earthquake information for earthquakes below the tsunami warning threshold.	NTWC
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 ▪ AVO
Conduct education and outreach opportunities within the community with information about alert and warning information.	NWS ▪ DHS&EM
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), or Alaska Public Health Alert Network (APHAN).	DOH
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.	Local communities ▪ SEOC
Relay warning related information to local officials in neighboring communities as needed	Local communities ▪ SEOC ▪ Federal agencies with responsibility
Warn the public and recommend protective measures to preserve life, property, vital resources and the environment.	Local communities ▪ SEOC ▪ Federal agencies with responsibility
Heed warnings and take protective actions.	Public ▪ Affected communities

5. Direction and Control

- The SEOC will coordinate alert, warning, and notification resources under the direction and control of the Governor. SEOC will coordinate the use of these systems to support emergency management functions in cooperation with responsible federal agencies and local communities.
- For further information please see the State of Alaska Emergency Alert System Plan.



6. Administration and Logistics

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



Annex D: Public Information (ESF #15)

State Coordinating Agency:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs/ State Emergency Operations Center
Support Agencies:	All State and Federal Departments/Agencies Affected Jurisdictions All Other Entities

1. Purpose

This Annex will 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 information 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.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 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 media sources.

2.2 Assumptions

- The continuous flow of official information and instructions to the public is essential during an emergency/disaster.
- The flow of information must be routinely delivered in a variety of formats. The information must be presented to the public in a format that is easy to understand (e.g., social media, email/text/phone calls, traditional media, sirens) to reach individuals and families of children with sensory, intellectual and cognitive disabilities, as well as individuals/families with limited English proficiency.
- Panic, fear, rumors and confusion can be reduced or avoided by proper coordination and dissemination of official emergency/disaster information.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 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.

3.1 State Government

- During SEOC activation, state agencies that are involved with elements of the response may distribute public information in their normal capacity. Public information products such as press releases, notifications, and media advisories will be shared with the JIC. If greater coordination of



messaging is required, the JIC Lead PIO will work with federal, state, and non-government PIOs to ensure public information is in keeping with the incident objectives. Coordinated messages will require SEOC Incident Command approval. The SEOC PIO will work closely with the Incident Command and local government authorities to keep information releases timely and appropriate.

- The State will disseminate the message using a variety of formats that are accessible to those with children, disabilities or access and functional needs, or those who use English as a second language.
- The Governor's Press Secretary will approve the final release of all information from the Governor or Governor's Office.
- Each state agency shall maintain appropriate standard operating procedures to support emergency public information operations. These should include, but are not limited to:
 - An outline of the agency's emergency public information organization and responsibilities;
 - Instructions for coordination and release of emergency public information originated by the agency and coordinated with the SEOC PIO;
 - Provisions for continuation of emergency public information releases during the post-emergency/disaster period; and
 - Provisions for alternative methods of disseminating emergency public information if regular television, radio, internet, and newspaper media capabilities are lost.
- 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 Command. 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.



4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
Produce pre-scripted public information statements regarding each of the hazards threatening Alaska.	DHS&EM
Establish social media sites and build audiences through regular engagement.	DHS&EM
Conduct preparedness educational outreach opportunities within the community.	DHS&EM
Act as the focal point for Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests related to the incident.	DHS&EM
Prepare and disseminate public information announcements as needed.	DHS&EM
Monitor media messages and public rumors for use in crafting appropriate follow-on public information messages.	DHS&EM
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.	SEOC
Conduct daily media briefings and updates as needed.	SEOC
Provide information to local EOCs, IMTs and 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.	DPS ▪ DOH
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 ▪
Establish methods for controlling access to the JIC.	SEOC
Coordinate JIC press releases with the Governor’s Press Secretary and local EOCs, IMTs, PIOs.	SEOC
Support JIC communications/information management requirements.	SEOC ▪ DMVA
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



5. Direction and Control

- The heads of all state support agencies, boards, commissions and volunteer organizations are responsible for appointing PIOs. These officers will be responsible for coordinating releases with the SEOC PIO/JIC.
- DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal Government for assistance provided by the NRF ESF #15, External Affairs.

6. Administration and Logistics

- 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).
- Office space, equipment and supplies as appropriate to support the effort will be provided, either at or near the SEOC, Local EOC, IMT, or JFO, as appropriate to the situation.



Annex E: Public Safety (ESF #13)

State Coordinating Agency:	Department of Public Safety
Support Agencies:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs/ State Emergency Operations Center Alaska Organized Militia Department of Corrections Department of Environmental Conservation Department of Health Department of Transportation and Public Facilities Alaska Information Analysis Center Affected Jurisdictions Federal Bureau of Investigation Environmental Protection Agency U.S. Coast Guard

1. Purpose

This Annex will 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.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- 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.

2.2 Assumptions

- 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.
- In all cases, prompt safety and security measures will be essential for the protection of life and property.



3. Concept of Operations

3.1 Local Government

- 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.

3.2 State Government

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



4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
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 ▪ DOH ▪ ARC
Provide public safety support resources.	DPS ▪ AKOM ▪ DOC
Ensure liaison with federal law enforcement organizations.	DPS
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 ▪ FBI ▪ AFTE
Prepare to provide support to local jurisdictions statewide.	DPS ▪ AKOM
Provide representatives to local Unified Commands as needed.	DPS
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 ▪ AKIAC
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 ▪ AKIAC
Incendiary Attack	
Disseminate information about potential incendiary attack scenarios and the various methods of deployments.	DPS ▪ DMVA ▪ AKOM ▪ AKIAC
Assemble intelligence about specific incendiary attacks threats to Alaska and provide them to the appropriate law enforcement agencies.	DPS ▪ DMVA ▪ AKOM ▪ DOT&PF ▪ AKIAC ▪ FBI ▪ TSA
Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) Attack	
Disseminate and assemble tasks to include AKNG and JTTF.	DPS ▪ FBI ▪ DOD ▪ DEC ▪ AKIAC



5. Direction and Control

- Local government is responsible for law enforcement activities within its jurisdiction. Disaster emergency operations should be directed using the Incident Command System as appropriate. For information and resource management purposes, requests for outside agency law enforcement assistance by local officials, to include Alaska Organized Militia, should be coordinated through the SEOC. National Guard resources under Title 32 or State Active Duty (SAD) status do not fall under the Posse Comitatus Act (18 U.S.C 1385) and can be called into service by the Governor or his representative in support of local and state law enforcement agencies.
- SEOC will coordinate with state agencies and, when needed, with the Federal Government for assistance provided by the NRF ESF #13, Public Safety and Security.
- 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.
- 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.).

6. Administration and Logistics

- 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
Support Agencies:	Alaska Organized Militia Department of Administration Department Commerce, Community and Economic Development Department of Environmental Conservation Department of Health Department of Labor and Workforce Development Department of Natural Resources Department of Public Safety Department of Transportation and Public Facilities Alaska Railroad Corporation Alaska Information Analysis Center Affected Jurisdictions Federal Emergency Management Agency Alaskan Command Civil Air Patrol U.S. Army Corp of Engineers U.S. Coast Guard Private Sector Industries Tribal Consortiums, Conferences and Other Groups American Red Cross Salvation Army American Veterinarian Medical Association Alaska Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

1. Purpose

This Annex will 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.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

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



2.2 Assumptions

- Resource management, training, and ongoing communication will take place with DHS&EM and state agencies with often used resources.
- DHS&EM will continue to assist the local communities in typing the communities' resources and capabilities.
- Interagency Memoranda of Understanding, Memoranda of Agreement (MOU/MOA) regional and jurisdictional agreements will be invoked and resources made available when requested.
- If the event is catastrophic, all functioning organizations may be tasked for resources.
- Additional resources (equipment, overhead, services, and supplies) required for emergency operations will generally be available from normal sources of supply.
- The AK Interstate Mutual Aid System (AIMAS) can be a source of additional resources.
- 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 and procured in advance and provisions made for arranging and staging alternative emergency resources on an as-needed basis.
- Some businesses and individuals that are not normal suppliers will be willing to rent, lease, or sell needed equipment and supplies during emergency situations.
- 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.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 Local Government

- Local Incident Command, through EOC, IMT or other ICS organization is responsible for managing emergency resources at disaster emergency incidents. Local Incident Command will organize as needed to manage incident logistics requirements depending on incident size, duration, and complexity.
- Local communities and Incident Commands should request state-level resources through SEOC and notify SEOC of any large-scale emergency and potential for requests for SEOC resource requests.

3.2 State Government

- SEOC Incident Command will manage state-level emergency resources committed to local incidents for accountability, receive requests for additional resources and resource demobilization, and monitor the status of all uncommitted resources through SEOC Logistics and Operations, in coordination with local Incident Commands.
- SEOC Logistics and Finance will document resource costs and procurements, and work with other state agencies to document costs incurred recoverable under a declared disaster.



- SEOC Incident Command will adjudicate competing requests for scarce resources and make decisions on allocation priorities.
- When warning is available, key suppliers of emergency equipment and supplies should be notified that short-notice orders will be forthcoming.

4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
Allocate (identifying, acquiring, distributing and tracking) resource needs prior, during, and after an event.	SEOC ▪ Local EOCs
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 ▪ DOH ▪
Adjudicate competing resources requests.	SEOC
Provide liaison support for donations requested to include additional staff.	AKVOAD

5. Direction and Control

- 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.
- SEOC, employing multi-agency coordination, will establish priorities, allocate critical resources, develop strategies for response and information sharing, and facilitate communication.
- SEOC will coordinate with the Federal Government for assistance provided by the NRF ESF#7.
- For further direction, refer to the Alaska Interagency Coordination Center Administration Guide and State of Alaska Division of Forestry and Fire Protection Resource Management Plan.

6. Administration and Logistics

- In the event all local resources are committed, assistance will first be sought from surrounding jurisdictions. Pre-established cross-jurisdictional agreements, provide for efficient and effective movement of nearby resources to communities in need. Where possible, local jurisdictions will execute agreements in advance with organizations, including volunteer organizations, for use of emergency resources.
- Local jurisdictions will also, where appropriate, establish pre-existing contracts, purchasing, and agreements with private-sector vendors, volunteer agencies, and other anticipated resource providers that can be activated in a disaster emergency.



- DHS&EM will enter into any agreements or understandings with local groups or organizations as needed for implementation of this plan.
- When required, the SEOC will coordinate resource requests to FEMA, EMAC, PNEMA, etc.



Annex G: Disaster Search and Rescue

State Coordinating Agency:	Department of Public Safety
Support Agencies:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs
	State Emergency Operations Center
	Alaska Organized Militia
	Alaska Rescue Coordination Center
	Affected Jurisdictions
	Federal Emergency Management Agency
	Civil Air Patrol
	U.S. Coast Guard

1. Purpose

This Annex defines/assigns the roles and responsibilities of Search and Rescue (SAR) agencies in Alaska during a state or federal declared emergency. Search and rescue is generally the responsibility of the local authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) to include state, borough, city, tribal, and village fire departments, search and rescue groups, and law enforcement agencies. The AHJ will prepare and respond in accordance with their emergency operations plans and standard operating procedures (SOPs). The Department of Public Safety (DPS) 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. When normal state SAR capability is exceeded during a disaster emergency, the Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue (CISAR) Plan will be implemented.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- 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.
- Search and rescue (SAR) missions may be required when Emergency Locating Transmitter (ELT) signals and/or FAA reports of overdue aircraft are 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.

2.2 Assumptions

- The State of Alaska DPS official has primary responsibility for coordinating State search and rescue and is responsible for the designation of the State SAR Coordinator. In searches established by local communities, a local Incident Command will be established. In searches where DPS is on the scene, the senior DPS official will serve as Incident Commander or in Unified Command.



- Assistance from other supporting federal, state, local, and volunteer agencies will be available upon request and as authorized by the State SAR Coordinator.
- Federal assistance for SAR will be coordinated via the State SAR Coordinator.
- When normal state SAR capability is exceeded during a disaster emergency, the CISAR Plan will be implemented within SEOC to coordinate disaster SAR operations under SEOC Operations CISAR Group.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 General

- Requests for SAR assistance from local government officials during a disaster will go to SEOC and be addressed by the DPS SAR Coordinator within SEOC Operations Section or by the CISAR Group if established.
- DPS may respond and coordinate or provide aerial and/or ground search assistance. SEOC will coordinate resource requirements for responding agencies.
- If the disaster is primarily a Search and Rescue incident, DPS may provide an Agency Representative to serve in SEOC's Unified Incident Command.
- In a catastrophic incident, with degraded communications, when normal state SAR capacity is exceeded, it is assumed all local, state, and federal SAR agencies will respond with live-saving services, with best-effort communication through normal SAR channels until the CISAR Group within SEOC is established to provide a unified State and Federal coordinating group across all domains and agencies engaged in SAR.
- The standing direction and intent of the State SAR Coordinator is for all SAR agencies to act as soon as possible with all available resources to save lives. State requests for Federal SAR assistance is implied and assumed until communications are restored and CISAR Group is established.
- Upon recognition of disaster SAR needs, Federal SAR agencies will be postured and prepared to assist the State based on the requirements of the incident response. FEMA will coordinate deployment of Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Teams, while existing authorities will be used for engagement by the United States Coast Guard District 17 through the Joint Rescue Coordination Center (JRCC) Juneau; the Department of Defense through the Alaska Rescue Coordination Center (AKRCC); and the Department of the Interior through the National Parks Service Alaska Office.
- DPS Provide SEOC Agency Representatives, serve in SEOC Operations Section Health and Medical Branch, and serve in SEOC Unified Command when appropriate.



4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
Exercise coordination and/or supervision of all search and rescue operations and provide liaison with the Alaska Search and Rescue Association (ASARA) and the other volunteer search and rescue organizations.	DPS
Develop and maintain this annex to the State EOP	DHS&EM
Coordinate local, state, federal and volunteer resources during a SAR mission	DPS ▪ SEOC ▪ CISARG
Prepare and maintain SAR plans and procedures to be implemented during emergency operations.	DHS&EM ▪ AKOM ▪ CAP
Provide liaison personnel to coordinate with DPS and other agencies involved in SAR operations.	DPS ▪ CISAR ▪
Maintain current procedures to ensure rapid response during SAR operations	DMVA ▪ AKOM ▪ USCG ▪ CAP

5. Direction and Control

- Alaska Statute AS 18.60.120 Search and Rescue Parties says, “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.”
- During disaster operations, SAR will be overseen by the DPS assigned State SAR coordinator through normal SAR procedures within the SEOC unless and until normal capability is exceeded when the CISAR Group will be established within SEOC Operations Section.
- The SAR Coordinator or CISAR Group within SEOC will coordinate with the Federal Government for assistance provided with the NRF ESF #9, the National Search and Rescue Plan, and the State of Alaska agreement with other agencies. For further direction refer to the State of Alaska CISAR plan.

6. Administration and Logistics

- 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. More details on Administration and Logistics are contained in other sections in this State EOP, and the CISAR Plan.



Annex H: Public Works (ESF #3)

State Coordinating Agency:	Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
Support Agencies:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs
	State Emergency Operations Center
	Alaska Organized Militia
	Alaska Energy Authority
	Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development
	Department of Environmental Conservation Affected Jurisdictions
	Environmental Protection Agency
	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
	U.S. Coast Guard

1. Purpose

This Annex will establish processes to coordinate maintenance and emergency repair of essential facilities, utilities, and other public works.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- In a major disaster emergency, response and recovery operations may be beyond State and local response capabilities. Residences, structures, infrastructure, and public utilities may be damaged or destroyed. Equipment in the disaster emergency area may be damaged or inaccessible. Disaster emergencies may impact state and local response personnel and their facilities, reducing disaster response capability. Public Works resources may be insufficient to meet state and local agency disaster needs.

2.2 Assumptions

- 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.
- The State Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) serves as both the responsible agency for much of the state infrastructure and as the SEOC operational Agency Representative for support to local communities and coordination with federal infrastructure disaster response resources.
- The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) addresses most engineering concerns related to water and wastewater utility systems.
- The Alaska Energy Authority (AEA) addresses most engineering concerns related to electrical and bulk fuel storage systems.



- The Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED) addresses managerial and financial concerns related to many local utilities systems.
- In State disaster operations, DEC, AEA, or DOT&PF may serve as the lead agency, within SEOC Operations Section Infrastructure Branch, to coordinate emergency public works and/or engineering support to local communities with infrastructure, facility or utility damage.
- SEOC will coordinate Public Works response with regional tribal organizations through the SEOC Operations Section and appropriate state SEOC Agency Representatives.
- SEOC Incident Command will prioritize emergency support missions with priority on life-saving and human health issues.
- An initial disaster area rapid assessment including route access, followed by a more detailed damage assessment, will be required to determine required response resources.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 General

- During disasters, SEOC will use DOT&PF, DEC, and AEA SEOC Agency Representatives, working within the Operations Section, to address public works and engineering, assessment, response, and recovery resource requests.
- DCCED will receive SEOC situation reports during disasters so that DCCED can identify community financial resources and coordinate necessary local management response support.
- The SEOC Operations Section will use DOT&PF, DEC, and AEA SEOC Agency Representatives to conduct the following:
 - Prioritize Public Works response and recovery missions;
 - Coordinate federal, regional tribal, local, and private organization Public Works disaster response and recovery operations.
 - Obtain and collate disaster Public Works damage information for SEOC and local communities.
- State agencies providing emergency or disaster support are responsible for providing logistical support to their personnel and for tracking and maintaining equipment and supplies in coordination with SEOC.

3.2 Local Government

- Local communities will first engage local community and regional tribal infrastructure organizations to meet disaster Public Works resource requirements.
- SEOC will receive local community requests for state-level disaster public works and engineering resources and coordinate state and federal agency response.
- Local incident commands will identify local personnel to coordinate with requested state public works and engineering resources.



3.3 State Government

- The Alaska Organized Militia, serving under SEOC Incident Command in the Operations Section, will be the liaison organization between the State and the Department of Defense.
- 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. State agencies will coordinate with and obtain approval from their appropriate fiscal and executive personnel and SEOC before making a commitment to a private provider.

3.4 Federal

- Under the NRF, federal agencies and organizations may be activated to provide public works and engineering assistance.



4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
Provide a liaison to the SEOC.	DCCED ▪ DEC ▪ DOT&PF
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 Regional Tribal Infrastructure Organizations
Provide technical assistance on water and wastewater systems to local rural officials.	DEC Regional Tribal Infrastructure Organizations
Coordinate the operation, maintenance and restoration of electrical power projects.	DCCED ▪ AEA
Provide technical power generation and transmission assistance to local rural officials.	DCCED ▪ AEA
Work with local government officials to identify available state, federal, and 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 ▪ USDHHS Regional Tribal Health Organizations
Liaison with federal public works agencies.	DCCED ▪ DEC ▪ DOT&PF
Provide Public Assistance (PA) recovery guidance to local jurisdictions, private non-profits, state agencies, and tribal governments.	SEOC

5. Direction and Control

- SEOC will coordinate with the Federal Government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #3, Public Works and Engineering.

6. Administration and Logistics

- DHS&EM will enter into any agreements or understandings with 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
Support Agencies:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs
	State Emergency Operations Center
	Alaska Organized Militia
	Department of Education and Early Development
	Department of Environmental Conservation
	Department of Law
	Department of Natural Resources
	Department of Public Safety
	Department of Transportation & Public Facilities
	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

1. Purpose

This Annex will establish processes to provide prompt and coordinated emergency medical and healthcare services to emergency/disaster victims. Particular attention is given to procedures at the local government and state agency levels for special emergency/disaster-related care of functional and access needs groups.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- Natural and man-made disasters will occur impacting the health and medical well-being of survivors in Alaska requiring coordination of health and medical resources.

2.2 Assumptions

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



- Medical personnel, supplies, pharmaceuticals, and equipment - including durable medical equipment and assistive technology - will be in short supply. Disruptions in local communications and transportation systems could prevent timely re-supply.
- Disasters and emergencies will affect healthcare facilities through patient surge, facility damage, reduction in provider availability, and disrupted patient transport.
- When all local resources are exhausted, healthcare facilities will request assistance from the State of Alaska in managing patient needs.
- DOH will activate the DOH Emergency Operations Center (DOH EOC) and provide an Agency Representative to work within the SEOC Operations Section, Health and Medical Branch to meet state disaster response needs.
- If the disaster incident is primarily health and medical, DOH will provide a representative to serve in SEOC Unified Command.
- Regional Tribal Health Organizations will be engaged in supporting disaster response operations.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 Local Government

- Disaster affected local communities will respond in accordance with local emergency plans and control local emergency medical and healthcare services including coordination of local voluntary organization medical and healthcare services.

3.2 State Government

- During a state declared disaster emergency, all state agency emergency medical and healthcare services provided will be directed by the Governor, Chief Medical Officer and the SEOC Operations Section Health and Medical Branch. The Division of Public Health (DPH) oversees the majority of all disaster response entities within DOH, and may, in incidents that are primarily health and medical, serve in SEOC Unified Command.
- The DOH Section of Rural and Community Health Systems, Health Emergency Response Operations, is responsible for coordinating the Department's response and resources and will coordinate disaster-related health and medical services through the DOH EOC, including but not limited to:
 - Serving as the lead agency during planning for the coordination of public health, healthcare and emergency medical activities during a disaster or state of emergency.
 - Providing and coordinating 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;
 - Providing liaison with the US Department of Health and Human Services and state and local health agencies, as potential sources of consultation, and/or direct assistance;
 - Providing 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;



- Serving as the lead agency in the SEOC for coordinating health care, emergency medical and public health services during an emergency.
- Provide SEOC Agency Representatives, serve in SEOC Operations Section Health and Medical Branch, and serve in SEOC Unified Command when appropriate.

4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
Activate the DOH EOC.	DOH
Provide DOH Liaison and Health/Medical branch personnel to SEOC..	DOH
Coordinate the use of emergency medical, health care, public health and mental health resources.	DOH
Provide technical assistance to control disease and identify public health hazards.	DOH ▪ DEC
Provide healthcare information and clinic support to health care providers through the Health Alert Network (HAN), and the Alaska Public Health Alert Network (APHAN).	DOH
Assist those providing assistance to victims requiring special care.	DOH
Terrorism	
Oversee the medical aspects of an attack.	DOH DEC
Bioterrorism	
Disseminate information about potential bioterrorism attack scenarios and about the biological agents that can be used in an attack.	DOH ▪ DMVA ▪ DPS ▪ FBI
Assemble intelligence about the specific bioterrorism threats to Alaska and provide it to the JTTF and SEOC for dissemination.	DOH ▪ SEOC ▪ AKOM ▪ CDC ▪ USPS ▪ USPHS
Conduct surveillance activities to detect indications of possible attacks.	DOH ▪ CDC ▪ USPS ▪ USPHS
Designate a Unified Commander to serve in SEOC Unified Incident Command.	DOH
Open the DOH EOC and provide SEOC Agency Representative and Health and Medical Branch personnel as required.	DOH
Develop agent specific response plans to be implemented by the DOH EOC, to include plans for mass dispensing of pharmaceutical, if necessary.	DOH ▪ SEOC
Make recommendations to the SEOC Incident Command with regard to isolation quarantines and the effect of evacuations and airport closures.	DOH ▪ SEOC ▪ DLaw ▪ DOT&PF ▪ Affected Jurisdictions ▪ FAA ▪ CDC Anchorage Quarantine Station
Coordinate casualty distribution among Alaska’s hospitals and between Alaska and other states, as necessary.	DOH ▪ SEOC
Make a recommendation to the Governor regarding deployment of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS).	DOH
Provide health and medical support to local jurisdictions statewide as coordinated through SEOC Incident Command.	SEOC ▪ AKOM ▪ DNR ▪ DOH ▪ CDC ▪ US DHHS
Provide representatives to local Incident Commands and EOCs, as needed.	DOH



Responsibility / Task	Organization
Prepare to provide health and medical site security.	DPS ▪ SEOC ▪ AKOM ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Develop a plan for handling contaminated human remains.	DOH ▪ DMVA
Chemical Attack	
Coordinate casualty distribution among Alaska’s hospitals and between Alaska and other states, as necessary.	DOH ▪ SEOC
Make recommendations to the Governor regarding the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS).	DOH
Provide health and medical support to local jurisdictions statewide as coordinated through SEOC Incident Command.	DOH ▪ SEOC ▪ AKOM ▪ DNR ▪ CDC ▪ EPA ▪ USPHS
High Explosive Attack	
Oversee medical aspects of the attack (patient movement, patient care, infrastructure support, health and medical resources management).	DOH

5. Direction and Control

- The DOH will coordinate with the Federal Government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #8, Public Health and Medical Services.
- For further direction refer to the State of Alaska DOH Emergency Operation Plan.

6. Administration and Logistics

- Health Statistics
 - The DOH will continue to collect and report vital statistics.
 - 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
Support Agencies:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs
	State Emergency Operations Center
	Alaska Organized Militia
	Department of Public Safety
	Affected Jurisdictions
	Federal Emergency Management Agency
	U.S. Department of Health and Humans Service
	American Red Cross

1. Purpose

This Annex will establish processes intended to reduce the loss of life and severity of injuries in mass casualty incidents.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

A significant natural disaster emergency, outbreak of disease, act of bioterrorism, or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) event can overwhelm normal Emergency Medical Services and healthcare with the number and severity of casualties and patients. The rapid increase in patients may be accompanied by disaster reductions in healthcare capacity from facility damage, reduced provider availability, disrupted patient transport, and degraded communications. Local and regional Emergency Medical Services and healthcare may be quickly overwhelmed requiring state assistance.

2.2 Assumptions

- Mass casualty information may part of a larger disaster emergency incident report that is incomplete and does not allow full understanding of the complete medical need, and reported to the SEOC through multiple agencies.
- Mass Casualty incidents will quickly exhaust local and regional medical supplies, equipment, and providers requiring a multi-jurisdictional response and statewide coordination of healthcare resources.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 General

- When a mass casualty event is reported to the state, notification will be made to the DOH EOC via the 24 Hour Health and Medical Duty Officer phone and to SEOC.
- The DOH EOC will coordinate with SEOC for response operations, with SEOC providing overall management of the disaster emergency response with DOH serving as Health/Medical Branch in SEOC Operations Section, or in support of an isolated DOH response operation.



- The DOH EOC will assess the situation, determine resource needs, and provide operational coordination of resources required by local health jurisdictions in coordination with SEOC.
- State coordination may include:
 - Coordination with healthcare facilities, air transport, and ground transport including casualty distribution, resource allocation, pharmaceutical distribution, and ongoing situational awareness.
 - Coordination of health and medical mutual aid and federal resources.
 - Forward patient movement interstate or intrastate.
 - Supplemental medical personnel through the Alaska Respond Program.
 - Deployment of the Alaska Medical Station to provide low-acuity patient support services.
 - Deployment of DOH EOC resources and caches
 - On-scene support for incident management
- Orders for resources outside State DOH, will be developed by DOH EOC/SEOC Health and Medical Branch and processed by SEOC for sourcing.



4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
Coordinate the overall response to the health and medical component of emergencies/disasters. Activate the DOH EOC when necessary.	DOH
Provide DOH Liaison and Health/Medical branch personnel to SEOC.	DOH
Engage in public communication regarding health threats, hazards, and resources through the DOH PIO, Health Alert Network, Alaska Public Health Alert Network (APHAN), and other public information tools in coordination with SEOC PIO/JIC	DOH
Provide resources for the testing and reporting of chemical, biological, or radiological health threats.	DOH ▪ DEC ▪ DPS ▪ FBI
Coordinate mass dispensing of pharmaceuticals, including coordination and oversight of the State’s use of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) when requested by the Governor.	DOH ▪ AKOM ▪ DPS
Coordinate resources to respond to behavioral health needs associated with the emergency/disaster.	DOH
Conduct epidemiological surveillance, make recommendations for, and engage in processes for isolation and quarantine.	DOH ▪ DPS CDC
Coordinate casualty distribution within Alaska and facilitate forward patient movement both in and out of state.	DOH ▪ SEOC ▪ AKOM ▪ CDC ▪ USPS ▪ USPHS
Fulfill statutory requirement regarding the management of human remains.	DOH
Support healthcare facilities with augmented staffing through the Alaska Respond Program.	DOH
Provide site security to support health and medical operations.	DPS ▪ SEOC ▪ AKOM ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Provide transportation support to move medical supplies and resources.	DPS ▪ SEOC ▪ AKOM ▪ Affected Jurisdictions

5. Direction and Control

- The SEOC Incident Command, through the Operations Section Health/Medical Branch will coordinate with the Federal Government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #8, Public Health and Medical Services.
- For further direction refer to the State of Alaska Department of Health Emergency Operations Plan.

6. Administration and Logistics

- Agencies providing emergency public health and medical services support will maintain records of operations, including cost documentation, for potential reimbursement.



Annex K: Mass Care (ESF #6)

State Coordinating Agency:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs State Emergency Operations Center
Support Agencies:	Department of Health Alaska Organized Militia Department of Education and Early Development Department of Public Safety Department of Environmental Conservation Governor's Council on disability Integration Mass Care Group Affected Jurisdictions Federal Emergency Management Agency U.S. Public Health Service Alaska Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster American Red Cross The Salvation Army

1. Purpose

This Annex provides information on state-level disaster emergency mass care operations when local capabilities are exceeded. Mass Care operations, including sheltering, feeding, pets and animals, family reunification, donations and volunteer management, emergency supplies, and human services are a critical component of disaster emergency response.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- Disasters or emergencies often result in the evacuation, displacing of survivors, pets, and animals. Displaced persons can include those with access and functional needs, separated minors, tourists, students, and foreign visitors. In addition, disaster caused loss of housing, personal property, and economic hardships can require Mass Care support.

2.2 Assumptions

- Local Government
 - Affected local government(s) will engage in Mass Care operations of in support of emergency disaster survivors. Agencies involved may include fire and police departments, tribal entities, health departments, social services departments, and voluntary or faith-based organizations.
- State Government
 - When the need for disaster mass care services exceeds local community capabilities, the SEOC will coordinate multi-agency, state-level mass care operations through the State Mass Care



- Group (MCG), under a MCG Supervisor, reporting to the SEOC Operations Section. The MCG coordinates mass care services in support of local communities.
- The MCG is comprised of federal, tribal, state, and local government entities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), national and state Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), and private sector partners supporting mass care services.
 - Government resources alone will not be adequate to meet the needs of survivors, so volunteer, non-governmental, and faith-based organizations will have a significant role.
 - The MCG operates using a State Mass Care Operations Guide with functional sections for Taskforces as required including Sheltering, Feeding, Family Reunification, Pets and Animals, Donations and Volunteer Management, Emergency Supply Distribution, and Human Services. Mass Care Taskforces under these functions are established as required to meet survivor needs.
 - SEOC may request out-of-state Mass Care resources through mutual aid and FEMA.
 - American Red Cross (ARC)
 - American Red Cross of Alaska Region (ARC), headquartered in Anchorage, provides an Agency Representative to SEOC who serves in the MCG for overall statewide ARC coordination. Local ARC districts respond in coordination with local communities and ARC Alaska Region. Outside ARC local districts, ARC Alaska Region coordinates response.
 - The Salvation Army
 - Salvation Army of Alaska Divisional Headquarters in Anchorage provides an Agency Representative to SEOC who serves in the MCG for overall statewide Salvation Army coordination. Local Salvation Army service areas and available local Salvation Army representatives respond in coordination with local communities and the Alaska Division Headquarters.
 - Alaska Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (AKVOAD)
 - AKVOAD, a chapter of the National Volunteer Organizations in Disaster, brings together multiple organizations cooperatively to assist disaster survivors. An AKVOAD representative is represented in SEOC and serves in the MCG.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 General

- Mass care services are provided to minimize the immediate, disaster-caused suffering of survivors. Disaster mass care starts at the local level, using local resources. When local community capabilities are exceeded, state-level mass care operations are established. Mass care services provided during a disaster depend on the nature, location, and complexity of the disaster.
- Mass care services are provided regardless of ethnicity, religion, citizenship, age, gender, access or functional need, or economic status. State-level mass care operations are in support of local communities and consider the community's culture and geography. Consideration of Access and Functional Needs are included in all aspects of state mass care operations.



- This section outlines the general concept of mass care operations. Details of mass care operations are described in the *State of Alaska Mass Care Group Operations Guide*. Details of each functional taskforce operations are described in the operations guide.
- SEOC serves as the lead for the state mass care function through the MCG, under SEOC Operations Section. As required, functional area taskforces including Sheltering, Pets and Animals, Volunteers and Donations, Feeding, Emergency Supply Distribution, Family Reunification, and Human Services are established under the MCG. Each functional area taskforce has a corresponding operations guide section for that area of mass care. When a functional area in mass care is needed, but a task force is not established, that responsibility is handled by the MCG.
- SEOC MCG operational coordination may be supplemented by mutual aid resources (EMAC) and FEMA technical assistance or disaster deployed personnel.

3.2 Activating the Annex

- As deemed necessary, the Mass Care Annex may be activated by the SEOC or:
 - State Department of Health
 - MCG member

3.3 Mass Care Services

Mass Care services include:

- Sheltering Support Operations
 - Support state-level inter-agency coordination of survivor sheltering operations through SEOC MCG establishing a taskforce under the MCG if needed.
 - Use the National Shelter System (NSS) as the primary reporting tool for sheltering and data collection.
- Feeding Support Operations
 - Support state-level inter-agency coordination of survivor Feeding Support operations through SEOC MCG.
 - Establish a taskforce, led by the Salvation Army or other agency, under the MCG if needed.
 - Coordinate state-level inter-agency coordination of feeding support employing fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk distribution of food as appropriate.
- Volunteers and Donations Management Support
 - Support state-level inter-agency coordination of Volunteer and Donations sheltering operations through SEOC MCG establishing a taskforce under the MCG if needed.
 - Establish a State Volunteer Agency Liaison (VAL) to coordinate with AKVOAD and to serve as the Volunteer and Donation Management Task Force Leader under the MCG using the Donations and Volunteer Operations Guide consistent with the State EOP Annex O, Volunteer and Donations Management.
- Emergency Supply Distribution Management Support



- Support state-level inter-agency coordination of Emergency Supply Distribution Management Support operations through SEOC MCG establishing a taskforce under the MCG if needed.
- Pet and Animal Support
 - Support state-level inter-agency coordination of Pets and Animal Support operations through SEOC MCG.
 - Establish a taskforce if needed, under the MCG, led by the State Veterinarian Office, for coordination of pet evacuation and shelter support, communication, health and safety, transportation and other sheltering considerations using the Pet and Animal Operations Guide and State EOP Annex M.
- Human Services:
 - Support state-level inter-agency coordination of Mass Care Human Service through SEOC MCG, activating a taskforce, led by DOH, if needed.
- Family Reunification
 - Support state-level inter-agency coordination of Family Reunification operations through SEOC MCG activating a taskforce, normally led by Red Cross "Safe and Well Registry", if needed.
 - Coordinate family reunification, contact, and communication services for unaccompanied minors and others displaced by disaster.
- Public Safety Support
 - Coordinate accessibility and security of evacuee reception centers, shelter locations, Mass Care services locations, and survivors through SEOC public safety Agency Representatives.
- Public Information
 - Coordinate all Mass Care agency information through the State PIO/JIC to disaster survivors; families outside the affected area; local, state and federal officials; and the public.
- Transition to Recovery
 - Support access to recovery services including disaster Individual Assistance Programs, long-term feeding/disaster supplemental nutritional program options, transitional housing, disaster unemployment insurance, and vital document recovery.
 - Provide recovery information to disaster survivors through public information, Disaster Assistance Centers, Disaster Recovery Centers, or other means.
 - Demobilize mass care operations that are no longer needed.

4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

- The State MCG, under SEOC Operations, may include the following positions:
 - MCG Supervisor
 - Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL) / Volunteers and Donations Task Force Leader
 - Shelter Support Task Force Leader
 - Feeding Support Task Force Leader



- Pets and Animals Task Force Leader
- Emergency Supply Distribution Task Force Leader
- Human Services Task Force Leader
- The MCG Supervisor has the following assignments, which are described in the *Mass Care Group Operations Guide*:
 - Serves as the primary point of contact for mass care services in the SEOC.
 - Serve as the MCG Supervisor under SEOC Operations.
 - Activates needed mass care services, MCG Taskforces, and oversees Taskforce Leaders.
 - Oversees requests for mass care resources and coordinates prioritization through the MCG.
 - Coordinate the activation of the appropriate mass care services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.

Responsibility / Task	Organization
Activate Mass Care Group and conduct required state-level coordination.	SEOC ▪ Mass Care Group Members
Public information for mass care services.	SEOC PIO/JIC ▪ Mass Care Group Agency PIOs
Coordinate family reunification efforts.	DOH ▪ DPS ▪ PIO/JIC
Operate centers for bulk distribution of relief items to disaster survivors.	ARC ▪ AKVOAD ▪ AKOM ▪ Local Communities
Coordinate the relief efforts of volunteer groups.	AKVOAD ▪ SEOC VAL ▪ Local Communities
Coordinate schools use as shelters.	Affected Jurisdictions ▪ ARC ▪ DEED ▪ SEOC
Assist ARC in ensuring adequate health care resources are available for shelter operations.	DOH
Coordinate law enforcement resources at shelters	DPS ▪ AKOM ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Establish emergency shelters and provide mass care services.	Affected Jurisdictions ▪ ARC
Provide spiritual and emotional care services.	AKVOAD
Coordinate pets and animal, evacuations, sheltering, and other operations, including non-congregate shelter-type isolation support.	DEC ▪ State Veterinarian’s Office ▪ AKVOAD
Coordinate of child care and safety for unaccompanied minors.	DOH
Assess and implement disaster feeding programs (i.e. congregate feeding, mobile feeding, hydration stations, and bulk food distribution).	ARC ▪ AKVOAD ▪ AKOM
Coordinate disaster behavioral health services.	DOH



5. Direction and Control

- The MCG is part of the SEOC Operations Section for coordination of mass care services within the overall state disaster response and recovery Incident Command. SEOC will coordinate with the Federal Government for required assistance provided by the NRF ESF #6, Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services.
- MCG operations may consist of technical assistance, inter-agency coordination, information sharing, and deployment of mass care equipment, supplies, personnel, or services.

6. Information Collection and Dissemination

- Statewide information for mass care situational awareness, including numerical and geographical tracking of survivors and mass care operations, is received and disseminated by the MCG in coordination with SEOC Plans/Situation Unit and SEOC Public Information Officer.

7. Communications

- The MCG uses regular conference calls, deployed agency representatives, and SEOC Operations liaisons to communicate with local communities and coordinate statewide operations.

8. Administration and Logistics

- Agencies providing mass care services maintain records of operations and costs, allowing for potential reimbursement.
- The MCG coordinates state-level mass care resource provision in support of local communities, local mass care agencies, NGO field commands, tribes, and state agencies. Resources are ordered, sourced, and deployed through SEOC processes consistent with NIMS.
- The MCG may use Disaster Assistance or Recovery Centers to provide services and information to survivors.



Annex L: Mass Fatality (ESF #8)

State Coordinating Agency:	Department of Health
Support Agencies:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs
	State Emergency Operations Center
	Alaska Organized Militia
	Department of Public Safety
	Affected Jurisdictions
	Federal Emergency Management Agency
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Service

1. Purpose

This Annex outlines 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 interagency response to a mass fatality incident is conducted.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- Mass fatality is an incident where the number of deaths overwhelms the capabilities of the SMEO and local mortuary providers. Mass Fatality operations will be conducted following the State DOH Mass Fatality Plan.

2.2 Assumptions

- The Chief Medical Examiner is the lead official in a mass fatality incident.
- During a mass fatality incident, the SMEO may have insufficient personnel, equipment, and storage capacity to handle significant numbers of deceased individuals.
- Assistance from other state, federal and private agencies may be required to respond to an incident involving a large number of fatalities.
- The SMEO must be contacted prior to the removal of any human remains from an incident scene.
- Mass fatality incidents will be managed using the SEOC Incident Command System organization
- Operational actions for a mass fatality incident will vary depending on the fatality cause and location.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 General

- The Chief Medical Examiner is responsible for the medicolegal investigation of any incident involving mass fatalities.



- Mass Fatality incidents range in the number of deceased and may occur in the following circumstances:
 - Weather events resulting in trauma victims
 - Transportation accidents resulting in fragmented human remains
 - Chemical exposure events resulting in hazardous material-contaminated victims
 - Radiological exposure events resulting in radiation material-contaminated victims
 - Bomb/blast events resulting in burned and fragmented human remains
 - Biological agent exposure events resulting in infectious- or toxic agent-contaminated victims
- 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.
- Under the direction of the Chief Medical Examiner, the DOH EOC will provide a Mass Fatality Group Supervisor, operating under SEOC Incident Command Operations Section, for Mass Fatality operational coordination.
- The SEOC Mass Fatality Group will survey and assess the number of fatalities, locations, and circumstances to determine operations and resource needs and may deploy field personnel, or establish an investigative command post.
- When State DOH resources are exceeded, Mass Care Group may request mutual aid and federal resources through SEOC including requests for mutual aid, federal resources, and specialized assets to assist with decontamination of bodies exposed to chemical, radiological, or biological agents and with the identification of victims.
- The duties of the SMEO/Mass Care Group Supervisor during a mass fatality incident include:
 - 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.
 - Staging: Remains will be removed to an area where preliminary accessioning steps will be completed after which remains will be prepared for shipment to the place of examination.
 - Logistics Support for Body Recovery Operations: Provide tags, body bags, personal protective equipment and other supplies as needed.
 - Morgue Operations: Establish temporary morgue, develop movement plan for remains to the SMEO for positive identification of victims, perform autopsies, and determine the cause and manner of death
 - Storage of Unclaimed Bodies: Store bodies until next of kin notification or other mortuary arrangements can be made.
 - Completion of Death Certificates.



4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
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.	DOH
Implement appropriate elements of the State of Alaska Mass Fatality Plan in cooperation with local plans.	DOH ▪ SEOC ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Activate DOH EOC.	DOH
Provide DOH liaison and/or Mass Fatality Group Supervisor director to SEOC.	DOH
Make recommendations regarding the use of national disaster mortuary operation teams.	DOH
Provide scene security.	DPS ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Identify morgue operations sites.	DOH ▪ SEOC
Recovery of human remains, evidence and personal effects.	DOH ▪ DPS
Transport remains from scene to morgue operations.	DOH ▪ DPS
Provide temporary field morgue operations.	DOH ▪ SEOC
Provide morgue security.	DOH ▪ DPS
Decontaminate remains, if needed.	DOH ▪ Local Jurisdictions
Provide temporary human remains storage.	DOH
Conduct forensic analysis of remains to determine identity and cause/manner of death, as needed.	DOH
Collect and compare ante-mortem and post-mortem for victim identification (fingerprints, DNA, x-ray, dental, medical records, distinguishing features, etc.).	DOH
Conduct family assistance center operations (interviewing families, information collection for victim identification, and/or other support services).	DOH ▪ DPS, ▪ AKOM ▪ Local Jurisdictions
Provide notification of next of kin for deceased.	DOH ▪ DPS ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Manage personal effects.	DOH
Conduct or coordinate critical incident stress debriefing.	DOH
Coordinate Mass Fatality mutual aid and federal resources.	SEOC
Provide public information support.	DPS ▪ SEOC PIO/JIC
Issue death certificates.	DOH
Ensure final disposition of remains and personal effects to families and/or proper authorities.	DOH



5. Direction and Control

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

6. Administration and Logistics

- Agencies providing emergency Mass Fatality services will maintain records of the operations, including cost documentation, that can be used after the emergency to obtain potential reimbursement.



Annex M: Pet Evacuation and Sheltering (ESF #6 and ESF #11)

State Coordinating Agency:	Department of Environmental Conservation
Support Agencies:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs
	State Emergency Operations Center
	Alaska Organized Militia
	Department of Fish and Game
	Affected Jurisdictions
	Alaska Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
	American Veterinary Medical Association

1. Purpose

This Annex provides guidelines for 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.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- Disaster response includes welfare considerations for pet, animals, and livestock owned by survivors. Animal ownership may affect survivor disaster behavior. Disaster conditions require consideration of human animal interactions and the risk of zoonotic diseases.

2.2 Assumptions

- Animal owners must be responsible for their pets. Through public education, they will know how to prepare themselves and their animals for an emergency/disaster situation.
- Pet evacuation and sheltering is primarily the responsibility of the local jurisdiction.
- If an emergency/disaster overwhelms local veterinary and animal care resources, resources will be requested from adjoining areas and the state.
- Pets and animals owned by survivors may require veterinary care for injuries or illness.
- Service Animals will be allowed to shelter with the person they are assisting unless a posing safety risk. Service Animal food, water, exercise and hygiene areas should be considered when establishing a sheltering location. Service Animals are defined by FEMA in the glossary, and should not be considered household pets. Service animals are approved under the Americans with Disabilities Act regardless of whether they have been licensed or certified by a State or Local government.
- Where feasible, household pet shelters should be co-located with general population shelters so owners can care for their pets. Household pets are defined by FEMA in the glossary. Alaska sled dogs and "Emotional Support" or "Comfort" animals should be considered household pets and sheltered as such.



3. Concept of Operations

3.1 General

- Disaster Pet and Animal operations should be consistent with pre-disaster public education emphasizing owner responsibility for disaster care of their own animals.
- Disaster Pet and Animal operations should follow pre-disaster emergency procedures and evacuation plans developed by animal control shelters, humane society groups, laboratory animal research facilities, and zoological and wildlife parks for the animals in their care.
- Local communities will develop disaster emergency veterinary response plans within their local EOPs or SCERPs, and include local veterinarians and veterinary technicians willing to assist in a disaster, mutual aid agreements, available animal shelter structures.
- In disaster emergency incidents not isolated to pets and animals, the State Veterinarian will work through the SEOC Mass Care Group and serve as the Pet and Animal taskforce leader if established. Resource requests for mutual aid and federal resources will be processed by SEOC to include those from through the USDA Area Office for the Federal Veterinary Stock Pile and personnel. In incidents isolated to pets and animals, the State Veterinarian will receive SEOC support with overall incident management, operational coordination, resource ordering and public information if required.
- Animal operations conducted during Mass Care operation under Annex K will be consistent with Annex M.

3.2 Major Disaster (natural or technological).

- Veterinarians, animal control personnel and humane society volunteers will:
 - Coordinate with animal related organizations and individuals providing assistance.
 - Coordinate with the local government on the sheltering of companion animals.

3.3 Animal Disease Outbreak:

- In disease outbreaks in domestic pet or livestock, the State Veterinarian will:
 - Receive SEOC support with overall incident management, operational coordination, resource ordering and public information in a declared state disaster or if required.
 - Issue quarantine orders as needed. Provide consultative guidance for identification of disease and quarantine procedures.
 - Provide consultative guidance for documentation of animal injuries and death of animals.
 - In the case of a zoonotic disease, consult and collaborate with the Department of Health to provide outreach materials to the public.
 - Provide consultative guidance for decontamination and appropriate disposal of deceased or contaminated animals.
 - Document and retain records of expenses incurred by the Office of the State Veterinarian.



4. 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
Request USDA personnel and veterinary supplies to augment local resources in a disaster when Federal assistance is required.	DEC • American Veterinary Medical Association • SEOC
Provide coordination to local jurisdictions as needed.	SEOC
Coordinate state-level regarding donated goods and volunteers.	AKVOAD

5. Direction and Control

- The State Veterinarian and/or SEOC, will coordinate with the Federal Government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #6 Mass Care and ESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources.

6. Administration and Logistics

- Agencies assisting with Pet and Animal disaster response will maintain accurate records and cost documents for potential reimbursement.



Annex N: Evacuation (ESF #1 and ESF #5)

State Coordinating Agency:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs State Emergency Operations Center
Support Agencies:	Alaska Organized Militia Department of 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 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

1. Purpose

This Annex outlines State-level disaster emergency evacuation response coordination. Local communities are responsible for developing and implementing own evacuation plans.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- Evacuation is employed to move people to safety prior to hazard impact, avoiding the need for rescue.
- Whenever possible, evacuations are planned in advance considering transportation, reception, access and functional needs, sheltering, and return.
- Evacuees may want to evacuate with their pets and personal property (see Alaska EOP Annex M).
- The Governor or a jurisdictional authority may direct and/or compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area if that governing authority considers evacuation necessary for the preservation of life or for other disaster mitigation purposes.
- 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.



- If, at any time, an evacuation transitions into a rescue, the Alaska State Troopers shall become the lead state agency for oversight of rescue operations, in coordination with the SEOC CISAR Group if established.

2.2 Assumptions

- Evacuation is considered after a “shelter in place” option is ruled out as not providing sufficient safety from the hazard.
- In an evacuation, people are moved the minimum distance required to provide them a secure place of safety from the hazard.
- In an evacuation, people are moved for the minimum amount of time required to provide safety from the hazard and then returned.
- Evacuation is to a location that is safe from the hazard and can support the evacuated population for the time required for the hazard to be mitigated.
- Evacuation plans and decisions will consider evacuees’ pets and personal property (see Alaska EOP Annex M).
- Communities will evacuate within their community unless or until the local community can no longer safely shelter evacuees from the hazard.
- Evacuation from communities along the road system will use privately owned vehicles and public ground transportation, according to the jurisdiction’s local EOP, SCERP, other governing local procedures, or incident specific plans.
- Evacuation from communities off the road system will use walking, aircraft, boats, and all-terrain vehicles, in accordance with the jurisdiction’s local EOP, SCERP, other governing community procedures, or incident specific plans.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 General

- In accordance with A.S. 26.23.060, local Emergency Operations Plans (EOP) or SCERP should address evacuation and include transportation, accountability, individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, children, special populations and correctional facilities, evacuation sites, shelters, pets and personal property, security, and return.
- The decision to evacuate in a community will be made by local officials, or other response authorities authorized by state statutes, ordinance, charter, or other authorities. In communities without a functioning local government, evacuation decisions are made by a local response authority or authorized state agency.
- Communities requiring evacuation support from outside their community should have pre-established agreements with other jurisdictions, agencies, and vendors considered within their EOP or SCERP and coordinated through the SEOC.
- Regional Tribal organizations will be support evacuation operations for communities within their jurisdiction.



- When evacuation is required and local resources are inadequate, officials may request assistance from the SEOC. The SEOC will coordinate resources from outside the area with the local officials or incident command. Communities will communicate their intent, decisions, and support needs as early as possible with the SEOC and appropriate local and borough officials.
- When communities are considering evacuation outside their community, consultation and coordination among all involved jurisdictions and agencies will occur as early as possible to ensure evacuees are transported to a safe, secure, and appropriate location. The SEOC will act as the coordinating agency for communications and resources among state, local, tribal, and federal jurisdictions and agencies.
- Evacuations will be consistent with local EOPs, SCERPs, the State EOP, and any incident specific plans, and consider all the evacuation components listed in paragraph A. above.
- In incidents under the management of the Division of Forestry or Department of Environmental Conservation, SEOC, when requested, will provide evacuation incident management staff to support evacuation operations in coordination with local officials, State EOP, local EOP or SCERP, and the incident's Incident Action Plan.
- In general, it is not the intent of the State to forcibly evacuate persons who refuse to leave areas of risk. When 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 authorities, Alaska State Troopers will manage forcible evacuations.



4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
Evaluate the need for evacuation, and disseminate evacuation instructions.	SEOC ▪ DEC ▪ DNR ▪ DPS ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Include detailed evacuation planning in EOP or SCERP in both organized and unorganized communities.	All Jurisdictions
Heed evacuation directives and follow instructions.	All Affected Individuals
Coordinate the acquisition and deployment of transportation and communications resources from outside the area in coordination with local authorities.	SEOC
Deploy responsible personnel to support local authorities.	SEOC
Coordinate evacuation planning and procedures with responsible state agencies and local officials.	SEOC
Prepare for transportation assets and tracking of evacuees from initial onset through repatriation.	SEOC ▪ AKOM ▪ DEED ▪ DF&G ▪ DNR ▪ DOT&PF ▪ All Jurisdictions ▪ Regional Tribal Organizations
Establish emergency shelters and provide mass care services as required.	SEOC ▪ AKOM ▪ Affected Jurisdictions ▪ ARC ▪ Regional Tribal Organizations
Coordinate public safety support to local authorities including route security, traffic control, and law enforcement, and security of evacuated areas as required.	DPS ▪ SEOC
Assist local government and/or state agencies in coordinating the security of evacuated areas.	DPS ▪ SEOC
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.	SEOC ▪ DOH ▪ Affected Jurisdictions ▪ ARC ▪ Regional Tribal Organizations
Provide disaster emergency information to evacuees and victims in impacted area(s).	SEOC ▪ Affected Jurisdictions ▪ Regional Tribal Organizations
Provide assistance and technical advice with regard to evacuating functional needs groups.	SEOC ▪ DOH ▪ ARC

5. Direction and Control

- If evacuation needs exceed state capabilities, SEOC will coordinate any state requests from other sources including mutual aid, contracted resources, volunteer agencies, and federal assistance provided by the NRF ESF #1, Transportation, and ESF #5, Information and Planning.



- DHS&EM has entered into Memorandums of Understanding with Regional Tribal organizations to organize and establish documentation procedures for their evacuation support operations.
- For further direction, refer to the Alaska Evacuation Planning Guide and the Alaska Emergency Response Guide for Small Communities.

6. Administration and Logistics

- Agencies providing assistance with evacuations will maintain accurate records of operations, accountability rosters of the evacuated, and cost documentation.
- 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.”



Annex O: Volunteer and Donations Management (ESF #6 and ESF #14)

State Coordinating Agency:	Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management State Emergency Operations Center
Support Agencies:	Alaska Organized Militia 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 American Red Cross The Salvation Army

1. Purpose

A united, cooperative effort by all levels of government, voluntary organizations, and the donor community is necessary for successful management of the donations and volunteers offered as the result of a disaster. The goal of Volunteer and Donations Management is to match offers with needs in order to assist disaster survivors effectively. Volunteer and Donations Management is conducted by local communities and supported by state-level disaster operations when required. This Annex outlines the state-level framework to coordinate efforts supporting local communities, while specific guidance is provided in the State Mass Care Guide's, Volunteer and Donations Management Taskforce Guidance.

This guidance applies to all agencies and organizations with volunteer and/or donations responsibilities under the State EOP.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- During disaster emergencies, many members of the public, organizations, and private-sector entities desire to help through volunteering or donating. If this effort is not coordinated, it can disrupt key response and recovery operations. Unsolicited offers of disaster relief supplies and equipment, undesignated 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.

- Pre-disaster volunteer and donations planning along with coordinated public information during disaster operations that includes clear statements on survivor needs, the agencies involved in disaster relief, acceptable donations, and points of contact will reduce issues with unsolicited donations and volunteers.
- Local governments have primary responsibility, in coordination with VOADs, to develop and implement plans to manage volunteer services and donated goods.
- SEOC Incident Command will coordinate state-level volunteer and donations response through the Mass Care Group, Voluntary Agency Liaison(s) VAL(s), and Volunteer and Donations Management taskforce if established ordering mutual aid and federal resources as required.

2.2 Assumptions

- Local communities will use existing local voluntary donations management resources before requesting State assistance.
- The State Mass Care Group will normally use established voluntary organizations and donation structures to receive and deliver appropriate donated goods to disaster victims.
- The SEOC VAL will act as the State Volunteer and Donations Coordinator (SVDC). Needs will be identified and verified during the response and recovery phases. The State VAL, the Mass Care Task Force and AKVOAD will work together in a collaborative effort to manage donated goods and spontaneous volunteers.
- 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.
- Volunteers will be treated with dignity and respect.
- Local and state volunteer agencies may require out-of-state agency assistance and SEOC will support their coordination, as well as mutual aid and federal resources.
- State-level Volunteer and Donations Management will be conducted using the State Mass Care and Volunteer and Donations Guides under EOP Annex K Mass Care.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 General

- Pre-disaster the State will encourage individuals interested in volunteering to affiliate directly with a voluntary organization/agency of their choice, a local volunteer center, or local Citizen Corps program.
- SEOC Incident Command, through the Operations Section Mass Care Group VAL(s) will respond to and support local community efforts to manage volunteers and donated goods, providing statewide coordination.



- Voluntary agencies receiving donated goods and services and are considered the primary recipients, managers, and distributors, with SEOC Mass Care Group providing state-level coordination within the overall disaster response and recovery.
- SEOC has assigned Agency Representatives from primary volunteer and donations organizations and AKVOAD who work within the Mass Care Group for coordinated response and recovery.
- Under the Mass Care Group, the SEOC will activate the State VAL(s) and the Volunteer and Donations Management Taskforce as needed to support local volunteer and donations management.
- SEOC will provide resources, guidance, communications, and logistic support to promote and enable the maximum utilization of donations and volunteer contributions.
- The State VAL in coordination with the AKVOAD and PIO/JIC will promote effective public disaster donations, with efforts to match offers to needs, in coordination with agencies requesting disaster donations.

3.2 Specific

- Pre-Incident Activities: In coordination with AKVOAD and private-sector representatives:
 - Develop and expand the network of NGO, private sector representatives, government representatives, and others to encourage effective volunteer and donations management collaboration at the state and local levels.
 - Develop, maintain, and implement a comprehensive volunteer and donations management-training program.
 - Hold monthly meetings of the Mass Care Group to plan, conduct after-actions, enhance collaboration and share information.
- Response Activities: Affected local communities, in conjunction with their voluntary organization partners, implement plans for effective management volunteers and donations in the affected area. SEOC Incident Command, through the Operations Section Mass Care Group and VAL/Taskforce provides:
 - Communications between voluntary agencies, state, federal, and private-sector coordinators
 - Public Information support
 - Technical assistance and collaboration to other agencies that receive offers of goods and services from the private sector, and to assist with the processing of those offers.
- Demobilization
 - Determine disposal of unsuitable and unneeded donations
 - Coordinate the transition to recovery operations
- Recovery Activities
 - The local community retains primary responsibility for the coordination of disaster volunteers and donations management. SEOC supports local efforts through information sharing and specialized planning to promote recovery activities and to maximize the benefits of volunteer involvement.



- AKVOAD is the primary organization for coordination and collaboration of volunteer services and donations needed for long term recovery. SEOC will support activities of AKVOAD to facilitate efficient and expedient recovery efforts.

4. 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 incident	SEOC ▪ Mass Care Group ▪VAL ▪ 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

5. Direction and Control

- SEOC will coordinate with the Federal Government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #7, Logistics.

6. Administration and Logistics

- Agencies involved in volunteer and donations management will maintain records of activities and financial documents for disaster cost recovery and after-action reporting.

7. Information Collection and Dissemination

- Information is summarized into status and situation reports and submitted to the SEOC by the State VAL(s) within the Mass Care Group to provide a common operating picture for effective decisions.

8. Communications

- SEOC Mass Care Group, VAL(s), and partner agencies will communicate by regular conference calls to coordinate volunteer and donations activities.



Annex P: Finance and Administrative Services (ESF #7)

State Coordinating Agency:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs / State Emergency Operations Center
Support Agencies:	All State Departments/Agencies Federal Agencies/Departments Private Sector Industries Volunteer Organizations

1. Purpose

This Annex establishes policies to manage financial and administrative matters associated with disaster emergencies.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- Disasters impact local and state resources, requiring unplanned fund expenditures.
- Disaster response and recovery may require coordination of survivor benefits between local, state, federal, and volunteer agencies.

2.2 Assumptions

- Local communities are responsible for funding the response to emergencies affecting their jurisdictions unless there is a state declaration of disaster providing for some disaster cost recovery.
- Local, state, tribal and federal agencies and other entities are responsible for tracking costs related to an emergency.
- The State is responsible for comptroller services and all internal support to the SEOC and its staff.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 General

- 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.
- If a local government determines state disaster assistance is necessary, it should declare an emergency as provided under AS 26.23.140.
- State departments designated as lead agencies for conducting emergency support activities will be responsible for organizing their functional activities to financially support their operations.
- 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.

- 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.

4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
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 the labor, materials, and services used for disaster emergencies by project.	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
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

5. Direction and Control

- SEOC will coordinate with the Federal Government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #5, Information and Planning and ESF# 7 Logistics.

6. Administration and Logistics

- 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 and ESF #3)

State Coordinating Agency:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs/ State Emergency Operations Center
Support 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

1. Purpose

This Annex outlines the system for assessing disaster damages; 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.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- A coordinated disaster response and recovery requires damage assessments of property and population impact. Initial assessments for life-safety response will be followed by progressively more detailed damage assessments determining response and recovery priorities and resource allocation.

2.2 Assumptions

- Local communities have the initial and primary responsibility for damage assessment to establish situational awareness, local response coordination, and requirements for outside resources.
- Local community disaster damage assessment information, reported to SEOC, provides information for consideration of a state declaration of disaster and prioritization of response efforts.
- If requested by the State, a Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment conducted by SEOC and FEMA, provides information for a request for Federal assistance and Presidential disaster declaration.
- Accurate assessment of public infrastructure may require engineering expertise from outside the disaster area.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 Local Government

- The officials of local communities affected by an emergency report:



- The type of emergency/disaster to the responsible borough or directly to the SEOC if the community is located in the Unorganized Borough;
- The amount and type of damage sustained; and
- Their anticipated needs for outside assistance, after fully engaging local resources.

3.2 State Government

- If state assistance is requested, SEOC may:
 - Conduct state assessments of the damaged area with the local community to gain additional situational awareness and support consideration of a state declaration of disaster by the Governor;
 - Provide incident management and engineering resources to the local community to assist in damage assessment as part of local response and recovery coordination;
 - Receive damage assessments from state agencies and state-level infrastructure operators
 - Provide an incident specific Situation Report to the public, other agencies, and FEMA, providing Lifeline status and categorizing damages.
 - Conduct a joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) with FEMA to support consideration of a request for Federal assistance and Presidential disaster declaration.

4. 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 ▪
Provide transportation resources for movement of damage assessment teams.	All State Depts./Agencies ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Assist local communities with economic impact assessments.	DOT&PF
Coordinate with federal agencies in areas of mutual interest.	DCCED
Provide local knowledge and team escorts.	All State Depts./Agencies
Provide resources for aerial damage assessments.	Affected Jurisdictions
Support and conduct damage estimates.	AKOM ▪ CAP ▪ DPS ▪ DNR
Provide resources to assist local jurisdictions assess damages.	SEOC ▪ DOA ▪ DCCED ▪ DEED ▪ DEC ▪ DF&G ▪ DOH ▪ DNR ▪ DOT&PF ▪ Affected Jurisdictions ▪ USACE ▪ USPHS



5. Direction and Control

- SEOC will coordinate with the Federal Government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #1, Transportation, ESF #3, Public Works and Engineering, and the Recovery Support Functions (RSFs).

6. Administration and Logistics

- 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 R: Recovery

State Coordinating Agency:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs / State Emergency Operations Center
Support Agencies:	All State Departments / Agencies 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

1. Purpose

This Annex outlines recovery strategies for state agencies, local jurisdictions, tribal governments, eligible private non-profits, and individuals affected by a disaster.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- Disasters can cause extensive damage to persons, property and the economy.
- State and federal disaster assistance programs provide financial assistance to affected individuals, businesses, tribes, state and local governments, and certain private non-profit organizations.
- Recovery operations generally fall into one of three broad categories: Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, and Mitigation.

2.2 Assumptions

- State and local emergency response personnel may themselves be disaster survivors.
- Some disaster recovery strategies will be incident specific
- Disaster recovery may require resources from outside the impacted area or state.
- Full recovery from disaster may take a long time.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 Recovery Activities

- Local actions:
 - Assess damages, report to SEOC, and anticipate resource needs.
 - Anticipate recovery needs during response
 - Engage local recovery resources



- State actions:
 - In coordination with local communities, anticipate, plan for, and initiate recovery during the response including state disaster recovery programs (Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, and Temporary Housing) when working under a declared state disaster. Potential or forthcoming Federal assistance will not delay initiation of state recovery programs.
 - Obtain required recovery resources from outside the state, to include mutual aid, federal, and non-profit/faith-based.
- Federal actions:
 - FEMA Agency Representatives in SEOC will work to coordinate appropriate Federal recovery assistance.
- Actions by all levels of government:
 - Securing the disaster area, establishing public safety, health, route clearance, and debris management.
 - Restoring critical facilities with the goal of survivors' return to residency, employment and commerce, education, social, and cultural activities.

3.2 Long Term Recovery Activities:

- Long-term recovery focuses on community redevelopment and restoration of economic and social viability of disaster area(s).
- State Disaster Recovery Office
 - If disaster conditions are severe and recovery will impact widespread segments of one or more communities, the State Coordinating Officer (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.
 - DHS&EM will be responsible for the overall management and administration of the SRO.
 - The SRO will coordinate federal and state programs for reconstruction and redevelopment within the disaster area(s). Recovery office will provide technical assistance to local communities and private not-for-profit organizations for long range planning and development to include application support for state and federal funding programs.
 - Recovery office will maintain contact with key state and local officials, community and business leaders, and federal officials for effective communication and problem solving.
 - SRO will close when recovery has restored critical public infrastructure and social services, and the economic base of the disaster area(s) has substantially recovered.



4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
Implement state public assistance and individual assistance plans.	DHS&EM
Coordinate opening of disaster recovery centers.	DHS&EM ▪ 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.	DOH ▪ 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 available recovery state grants to communities.	DCCED ▪ DEC
Individual Assistance:	
Provide individual assistance and coordinate temporary housing.	DHS&EM ▪ FEMA ▪ ARC
Coordinate and provide unmet needs assistance to individuals.	AKVOAD ▪ ARC
Manage undesignated donated goods.	SEOC ▪ FEMA ▪ AKVOAD
Provide mental health counseling and manage funding for program.	DOH
Public Assistance:	
Coordinate applicant briefings and kick off meetings with eligible applicants.	DHS&EM ▪ DOH ▪ DOT&PF ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Develop public assistance project worksheets with eligible applicants.	DHS&EM ▪ FEMA
Monitor completion and disburse funding for public assistance project worksheets.	DHS&EM

5. Direction and Control

- Collaboration across the whole community on recovery planning helps integrate emergency response, hazard mitigation, resilience and sustainability into the community’s short- and long-term disaster recovery goals.
- DHS&EM and SCO will implement State Disaster Recovery programs and coordinate with FEMA during Presidentially declared disasters, implementing the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) where appropriate through collaborative and inclusive recovery planning and operations. During Presidentially declared disasters, the NDRF works through six recovery support functions (RSFs) to bring together the core recovery capabilities of federal departments and agencies and other supporting organizations to focus on community recovery needs. The RSFs include the following:



- Economic Recovery Support Function
- Health and Social Services Recovery Support Function
- Community Planning and Capacity Building Recovery Support Function
- Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function
- Housing Recovery Support Function
- Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function
- For further direction refer to the State of Alaska Administration Plan for State Disaster Public and Individual Assistance.

6. Administration and Logistics

- 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
Support Agencies:	Alaska Organized Militia
	Department of Administration
	Department of 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
	Affected Jurisdictions
	Federal Emergency Management Agency
	Civil Air Patrol
	Federal Bureau of Investigation
	U.S. Coast Guard

1. Purpose

This Annex outlines disaster emergency debris management which may be required on public and private lands and waters.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- Disasters often produce debris amounts that far exceed normal refuse operations capability.
- Local communities may not have sufficient staff, equipment, or funds for disaster debris removal and disposal.
- Disaster debris may include materials that are not normally intermingled, are hazardous, or require special disposal.
- The quantity and type of debris, the methods of removal and disposal, and the speed and costs of debris management operations are determined by the nature and location of the disaster.
- Disaster debris management may include a range of operations from immediate action for emergency route clearance to long-term removal and to disposal.
- Disaster debris management may require consideration of debris disposal in coordination with community long-range planning and operations on private property.



2.2 Assumptions

- A major natural disaster requiring the management, removal, and disposal of debris from public or private properties may occur at any time.
- The debris generated by a major natural disaster will likely exceed local capabilities for removal and disposal.
- Disaster debris management often requires significant private contracting.
- The debris management process implemented by local agencies will be based on a waste management approach that includes reduction, reuse, reclamation, resource recovery, incineration, and land-filling.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 Local Government

- Local Government
- Local communities affected by disaster emergencies are responsible for debris clearance, removal, and disposal.
- State resources may be deployed to support local community debris management in coordination with local community authorities for state assistance on public and private property. Local communities will indemnify state agencies engaged in debris operations against any claims arising from debris operations (e.g., hold harmless agreements).
- Private structure demolition requires condemnation by authorized, in accordance with state and local law, before associated debris costs are considered for state and federal disaster assistance reimbursement. In the absence of local building inspectors or qualified engineers, the State Fire Marshal may conduct life and structural-safety assessments.

3.2 State Government

- State agencies will manage debris from installations, facilities, roads, and highways that fall under their normal jurisdiction.
- State resources may be deployed to assist local government debris management operations.

3.3 Federal Government

- Federal agencies will manage debris from areas under their normal jurisdiction. On federal lands, National Forests, or National Parks and Monuments, federal agencies will manage debris clearance and disposal operations.
- Following a federal disaster declaration, federal financial assistance may be provided to eligible state and local agencies for debris management:
 - 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 workforce, emergency hires, or by contract.

- 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 requested by the state and local communities when access, authorization, and indemnity is certified.
- For Federal reimbursement, demolition of private structures requires pre-approval from FEMA prior to starting work, indemnification, and condemnation by authorized local or state officials.



4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
<p>In coordination with local government, deploy state resources to clear disaster-related debris and wreckage from publicly or privately-owned land or water to protect public health, welfare, or property.</p>	<p>SEOC ▪ DOT&PF ▪ DNR ▪ AKOM</p>
<p>Coordinate clearance and operations during disaster events</p> <p>Coordinate statewide debris management during the response-and-recovery phases of an emergency or disaster in accordance with the Alaska Statewide Debris Management Plan.</p> <p>Identify geographical areas, municipalities, cities, and villages especially vulnerable to a disaster with respect to likely disaster-generated debris.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Coordinate federal, state, local, and tribal disaster assistance and activities regarding disaster debris clearance, management, and disposal.</p> <p>Maintain a list of prequalified debris removal, disposal, and monitoring contractors.</p>	<p>SEOC/DHS&EM ▪ DOT&PF</p>
<p>Clear, remove, and transport disaster-related debris from ARRC rights of way, track and track structures, facilities, bridges, and tunnels.</p>	<p>ARRC</p>
<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>	<p>DOA ▪ DOT&PF</p>
<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; animal carcasses; 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>	<p>DEC</p>
<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>	<p>DF&G</p>
<p>Ensure debris-removal employees and contractors use the appropriate protective equipment when required for safety and health; undergo training so</p>	<p>DOL&WD</p>



Responsibility / Task	Organization
<p>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>	
<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>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 ▪ DOT&PF
<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 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

5. Direction and Control

- SEOC will coordinate with the Federal Government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #3, Public Works and Engineering.



- For further direction refer to the State of Alaska Debris Management Plan.

6. Administration and Logistics

- Local resources should be committed before requesting assistance from higher levels of government.
- Agencies providing assistance with debris management will maintain accurate operational records and cost documentation for potential reimbursement.



Annex T: Natural Resources (ESF #4 and ESF #11)

State Coordinating Agency:	Department of Natural Resources
Support Agencies:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs
	State of Alaska Emergency Operations Center
	Alaska Organized Militia
	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
	Department of Labor and Workforce Development
	Department of Law
	Department of Public Safety
	Department of Transportation and Public Facilities Alaska Information and Analysis Center
	Affected Jurisdictions
	Bureau of Land Management-Alaska Fire Service
	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

1. Purpose

This Annex outlines disaster emergency response and recovery actions protecting Alaska's natural resources and environment.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- Alaska's natural resource-driven economy and character require that threats to natural resources and their protection are considered during disaster emergencies.



2.2 Assumptions

- A disaster directly involving natural resources or with natural resource impacts, could devastate the environment and Alaska's economy.
- Established inter-agency procedures and agreements for routine environmental incidents, along with Memoranda of Understanding and Memoranda of Agreement, will aid in environmental agency coordination during a disaster emergency response and recovery.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 General

Wildland Fire

- The Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry and Fire Protection (DNR/DOF&FP) is the lead State agency for wildland fire management and operates in accordance with the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan operating through the Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC) for inter-agency coordination with Federal suppression agencies in Alaska including Bureau of Land Management-Alaska Fire Service, National Park Service, and United State Forest Service. DNR/DOF&FP through Fire Management Offices and AICC will coordinate state inter-agency wildland fire suppression response and resource mobilization including Incident Management Teams and National suppression resources. AICC serves as the Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) and processes requests for Federal suppression resources.
- State Federal Fire Management Assistance Grants are processed through DNR/DOF&FP from FEMA.
- In Presidential Stafford Act Declarations, the Bureau of Land Management-Alaska Fire Service (AFS) serves as the primary ESF-4.
- Local communities, Boroughs, and SEOC coordinate response and recovery to non-suppression impacts of wildland fire including Mass Care, public safety, infrastructure damage, and public/private property loss.
- SEOC is notified of wildland fire incidents that may substantially impact public/private property or infrastructure and coordinates state-level suppression support resources requested by DNR/DOF&FP including public safety, evacuation, and Alaska Organized Militia resources.
- In addition to funding for suppression response, a state and federal disaster may be declared for wildland fire impacts on public/private property and infrastructure with SEOC as the disaster response and recovery agency.
- Under SEOC, DNR/DOF&FP and Federal agency suppression resources may be used in response and recovery to non-wildland fire incidents and disasters to provide manpower, resources, and incident management.

Environmental/Oil Spill/ Pollution/ Hazardous Substance Response:

- Response to oil and hazardous substance releases is coordinated by the Department of Environmental Conservation, Spill Prevention and Response Division as the lead state agency, in coordination with the United State Coast Guard and Environmental Protection Agency.



- State responses to oil and hazardous substance releases are conducted in accordance with the State of Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases (aka the “Unified Plan”), and the ten Federal/State Sub-area Contingency Plans for Oil and Hazardous Substance Response.
- When the incident is oil and hazardous substance release focused, SEOC provides support for operational coordination of state-level Mass Care and response to public/private property and infrastructure damage.

When the environmental impacts are part of a larger incident response, DEC Agency Representatives may serve under SEOC Incident Command as the Environmental Branch or Group within SEOC Operations Section.

4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
Provide Agency Representative to SEOC when requested.	DNR ▪ DEC
Serve as lead state agency to manage wildland fire and coordinate non-wildland fire incident and disasters responses for DNR resources.	DNR
Serve as lead state agency to manage oil and hazardous substance releases and coordinate disaster emergency response DEC resources.	DEC
Provide personnel, aircraft, equipment, supplies, and other resources for fire suppression and non-wildland fire incident and disasters responses.	DNR ▪ AICC
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 ▪ DOH ▪ DEC
Provide resources to support environmental protection activities.	DNR ▪ DOA ▪ DCCED ▪ DEC ▪ DF&G ▪ DOH ▪ DOL&WD ▪ DLAW ▪ SEOC ▪ 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 ▪ DOH
Ensure liaison with federal agencies in areas of mutual interest.	SEOC ▪ DEC ▪ DF&G ▪ DOH ▪ DNR ▪ BLM-AFS
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
Agroterrorism	
Disseminate information about potential agro terrorism attack scenarios and the various agents that can be used in the attack.	DNR ▪ DOA ▪ SEOC ▪ 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 ▪ AKOM ▪ AKIAC



Responsibility / Task	Organization
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 ▪ DOH
Oversee and coordinate the public health aspects of the response.	DOH ▪ USPHS
Develop surveillance and response plans.	DNR ▪ CAP ▪ DEC
Provide advice on the types of federal assistance available.	DNR ▪ SEOC ▪ DEC
Provide SEOC with recommendations on animal and plant quarantine and animal and plant destruction.	DNR ▪ DLAW ▪ USDA ▪ DEC
Coordinate activities essential for protection of Alaska’s fish and game and human uses of these resources.	DF&G
Provide representatives to local communities as needed.	DNR
Provide site security as needed.	DPS ▪ SEOC ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Incendiary Attack	
Assemble and disseminate intelligence about specific terrorism threats to Alaska and provide it to the JTTF and SEOC for dissemination.	DNR ▪ SEOC ▪ AKOM ▪ AKIAC
Coordinate support with the AICC and National Interagency Fire Coordination Center, as needed.	DNR
Implement the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan.	DNR

5. Direction and Control

- SEOC will coordinate with the Federal Government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #4, Firefighting, and ESF #11, Agriculture and Natural Resources.
- For further direction refer to the State of Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan and State of Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases (aka the “Unified Plan”), and the ten Federal/State Sub-area Contingency Plans for Oil and Hazardous Substance Response.

6. Administration and Logistics

- Local resources will be committed before requesting assistance from higher levels of government.
- Agencies will maintain records of operations cost documentation for use in obtaining potential reimbursement.



Annex U: Transportation (ESF #1)

State Coordinating Agency:	Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
Support Agencies:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs
	State Emergency Operations Center
	Alaska Organized Militia
	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
	Affected Jurisdictions
	Environmental Protection Agency
	Federal Aviation Administration
	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
	U.S. Coast Guard

1. Purpose

This Annex outlines strategies for providing technical assistance, damage assessment; engineering services, construction management and inspection; and maintenance and repair of essential state-owned transportation infrastructure during disaster emergencies.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- Disaster emergencies can damage state and local transportation infrastructure including facilities, equipment, infrastructure, and communications.
- During disaster emergencies, demand for transportation resources and technical expertise may exceed those normally available.
- Restoration of transportation infrastructure and public facilities disrupted by an emergency/disaster will be a high priority requiring inter-agency coordination.

2.2 Assumptions

- Some disaster areas will not be accessible except by air or water.
- Initial responsibility for the restoration of transportation infrastructure rests with the affected local communities.
- Transportation infrastructure damage and communications disruptions may degrade response resource deployment and operational coordination.



- Transportation infrastructure may sustain damage, limiting access to the disaster area. Access will improve as repairs are made, routes cleared, and alternate means of access are established.
- Movement of relief supplies and response resources may create congestion in the transportation infrastructure requiring prioritization.
- Accessible transportation will be offered to individuals with mobility impairments (disability, illness, injury, surgery, etc.).
- Requirements for transportation capacity and expertise may exceed state and local resources, requiring mutual aid and federal assistance.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 General

- The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) will provide an Agency Representative to the SEOC when required for state-level transportation infrastructure response and recovery coordination including. The may serve within the Infrastructure Branch of the SEOC Operations Section and will represent the DOT&PF EOC to SEOC when activated.
 - Reporting status and damage to transportation infrastructure and public facilities, to include the Alaska Marine Highway System;
 - Coordinate DOT&PF response operations and repairs;
 - Identify temporary alternate transportation solutions to be implemented when primary systems and routes are unavailable or overwhelmed;
 - Implement appropriate security measures for protection of transportation infrastructure and public facilities;
 - Coordinate the issuance of regulatory waivers and exemptions;
 - Provide for long-term coordination of the restoration and recovery of the affected transportation infrastructure and public facilities; and
 - Support requests for additional transportation and public facility resources through mutual aid agreements and inter-agency coordination.



4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
Activate Regional DOT&PF EOC.	DOT&PF
Provide DOT&PF Agency Representative to SEOC and serve in Infrastructure Branch in SEOC Operations as required.	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 transportation and public facility technical assistance to local communities. Coordinate assistance with USACE, other federal agencies, and mutual aid resources.	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 with 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 ▪ SEOC ▪ AKOM ▪ DPS
Oversee long-term restoration and recovery efforts in affect areas.	DOT&PF ▪ SEOC ▪ DF&G ▪ DNR

5. Direction and Control

- Local communities will work through locally available public and private resources for the restoration of transportation infrastructure and public facilities disrupted by an emergency/disaster. When local resources are insufficient state and federal assistance may be made available.
- SEOC will coordinate with the Federal Government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #1, Transportation.
- For further direction, refer to the State of Alaska Strategic Highway Safety Plan.

6. Administration and Logistics

- Local resources will be committed before requesting assistance from higher levels of government.
- Agencies providing assistance with transportation management and recovery will maintain records of the operations, including cost documentation for potential reimbursement.



Annex W: Cyber Incidents (ESF #2, ESF #12, ESF #13, and ESF #14)

State Coordinating Agency:	Department of Administration/Office of Information Technology (OIT)
Support Agencies:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs/State Emergency Operations Center Department of Public Safety/Alaska Information and Analysis Center Department of Law Affected Jurisdictions Other State Agencies as Required Department of Homeland Security US-Computer Emergency Readiness Team Multi-State Information Sharing & Analysis Center Department of Defense USCG District Seventeen

1. Purpose

This Annex outlines guidance for a coordinated response and short-term recovery activities by state, borough, local, tribal, and federal agencies from events affecting the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information technologies, also known as cyber incidents.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- Cyber security incidents are likely to affect multiple agencies simultaneously and could significantly impair or completely disable critical infrastructure.
- Cyber security incidents that warrant state support may require the use of multiple Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) including, but not limited to, ESF #2, ESF #12 and ESF #13.
- Disruptions in communication technologies will require the use of alternate communication methods. Depending on the scope of the incident, public information may be difficult to disseminate. Communities and agencies may have to use alternate means of communication.
- FEMA's Region X All-Hazards Plan identifies Alaska as catastrophically vulnerable to a cyber-attack.
- When cyber disruptions require it, or a state disaster is declared, SEOC will provide operational coordination of an inter-agency response and recovery.



2.2 Assumptions

- It is the responsibility of each organization/agency to maintain, protect, and restore its own cyber infrastructure.
- Cyber intrusions, attacks, or impacts, may go undetected for some time - months or years after an initial attack.
- Cyber incident reporting may be delayed or not openly communicated due to the sensitivity and/or proprietary nature of the information.
- Preliminary incident detection and identification may indicate an insignificant event. A thorough investigation is more likely to reveal the full scope and impacts of the event.
- Cyber incident or attack can occur with little or no warning.
- Once an event is recognized, situational awareness and coordination activities will be challenged by disruptions to network and communication systems.
- A cyber security incident could affect critical infrastructure with disruption of services, theft of funds, or theft of information.
- Cyber incidents may result in loss of public trust and inability to access goods and services.
- Cyber incidents impacting multiple agencies may degrade available response capabilities.
- Private sector resources and partners will be part of a cyber incident response and may be essential in the mitigation and recovery phases of cyber security incident for coordination with industry vendors skilled in response, mitigation, and recovery.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 General

Cyber incidents could disrupt government and private sector operations, resulting in cascading effects beyond the targeted sector and physical location. Direct terrorist cyber-attacks, and cyber impacts from natural and other disasters could produce casualties, property damage, and economic disruption.

Cyber incidents may overwhelm available government and private-sector resources, while rapid identification, information exchange, investigation, and a coordinated response can reduce damage.

The State facilitates federal, state, local, tribal, and public-private inter-agency coordination in response to cyber security incidents. State responsibilities include:

- Providing indications and warning of potential incidents and attacks.
- Information-sharing both inside and outside the government as appropriate, including best practices, investigative information, coordination of incident response and incident mitigation.
- Analyzing vulnerabilities, exploits, and attack methodologies.
- Providing advisory and technical assistance.
- Conducting investigations, forensic analysis, and prosecution.
- Attributing the source of the attacks.



- Leading state-level response and recovery efforts.



3.2 Response Actions

- When cyber incidents require it, or a state disaster is declared, SEOC will provide operational coordination of an inter-agency response and recovery, with the coordinating and supporting agencies listed in this Annex assigning personnel to the SEOC as required.
- SEOC Incident Command may operate in a ICS Unified Command structure with the Alaska State Department of Administration - Office of Information Technology (DOA-OIT).
- SEOC Incident Command will provide state-level operational coordination for the direct cyber response elements and associated non-cyber disaster emergency impact response.
- Incident risk rating levels and communication activity help shape response actions. See Table 1: State of Alaska Cyber Preparedness Levels for further guidance.

3.3 Cyber Incident Risk Rating Levels

- Low (Level 1 of 5) – Normal activity. Typical attacks, probes, malware events against state resources, typically affecting single computers.
- Guarded (Level 2 of 5) – Increased alertness. Credible warning of increased probes, scans, or reconnaissance activity. A critical vulnerability is being exploited but there has been no significant impact or reported exploits.
- Elevated (Level 3 of 5) – Identified threat. Impact to sensitive resources, website compromise, malware, or other malicious events. An entity has confirmed a critical vulnerability is being exploited and there has been moderate impact to the confidentiality or integrity of sensitive information. Response capabilities have not yet been exceeded.
- High (Level 4 of 5) – Full alert. Confirmed impact on multiple agency operations, poses a risk to confidential information, causes intermittent power outages and impacts core infrastructure. The event has not yet disabled critical resources, but has the potential to do so. Local response capabilities are no longer adequate or are in imminent danger of becoming overwhelmed.
- Severe (Level 5 of 5) – State disaster declared by Governor. Confirmed impact on life/safety, electrical power grid, life support systems, continuity of operations, denial of service, or confirmed breach of confidential information.



Table 4: State of Alaska Cyber Preparedness Levels

Incident Risk Rating Level	Communication Activity	Level of Anticipated Response
Low (1)	SMS/Text/Email between coordinating and supporting agencies, state entity Information Security Officers, and the Alaska Partnership for Infrastructure Protection Cyber Coordination Group (APIP-CCG)	Routine operations, regular information sharing, exercise of processes and procedures, reporting, monitoring, training, and mitigation strategies continue without undue disruption or resource allocation.
Guarded (2)	SMS/Text/Email/HSIN Portal and automated phone notification between coordinating and supporting agencies, state entity Information Security Officers, and the APIP-CCG	Increase of information sharing for situational awareness and precautionary measures in order to develop a common operating picture. Responding entities are capable of managing incidents with an enhanced operational posture that is able to identify threats, vulnerabilities, and potential consequences. SEOC advised and aware, daily SEOC SITREP includes notice of elevated Cyber Preparedness Level.
Elevated (3)	SMS/Text/Email/HSIN Portal, Phone Call escalation between coordinating and supporting agencies, state entity Information Security Officers, APIP-CCG, and the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC)	Quick implementation of appropriate counter-measures to protect vulnerable critical systems is vital. SEOC activated to coordinate inter-agency situational awareness and conduct contingency operational planning.
High (4)	All communications coordinated via OIT Network Operations Center, State Security Information Office, and the SEOC.	SEOC provides interagency operational coordination, and information to support consideration of a State declaration of disaster.
Severe (5)	All communications coordinated through the SEOC including federal and private partners.	Some response functions are overwhelmed. SEOC provides interagency operational coordination, mutual aid engagement, and information to support consideration of a request for federal assistance.



4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
Coordinate and/or initiate alert and notification procedures.	DOA-OIT ▪ SEOC
Coordinate state response to requests for assistance from state agencies up to a cyber incident risk rating of Elevated (3).	DOA- OIT
Coordinate and facilitate requests for assistance for cyber incident risk ratings High (4) or Severe (5).	DOA- OIT ▪ SEOC
Maintain and facilitate situational awareness and a common operating picture.	DOA- OIT ▪ SEOC ▪ AKIAC
Ensure coordinated collection, analysis, storage, and dissemination of technical data and intelligence.	DOA- OIT ▪ AKIAC
Provide identification and forensic analysis of significant cyber incidents.	DOA- OIT ▪ DPS
Maintain communications and the flow of information with federal agencies, the Governor’s Office, other state/local agencies, and the private sector regarding the status of prevention, detection, and response efforts.	SEOC ▪ DOA- OIT ▪ AKIAC
Provide technical liaison to the affected agency for all regulated materials until the incident is stabilized.	DOA- OIT
Provide Agency Representative to SEOC and service in Unified Command as required.	SEOC ▪ OIT
Communicate and inform the public as coordinated through ESF#15, PIO Annex.	SEOC
Provide advisory assistance to state agencies.	AKIAC ▪ DOA- OIT ▪ LAW
Investigate and prosecute criminal activity related to cyber incidents.	DPS
Develop and maintain this Annex to the State EOP.	DHS&EM
Provide additional support as requested and coordinated by the Department of Administration and SEOC. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the incident.	Other State Agencies

5. Direction and Control

- DOA-OIT leads the State’s cyber security efforts in accordance with Alaska Statute 44.21.
- SEOC provides statewide inter-agency operational coordination for disaster emergency incidents (AS 26.23.040) and non-cyber impacts of cyber incidents.
- SEOC will coordinate with the Federal Government for assistance provided by the NRF ESF #2, ESF #12, and ESF #13.

6. Administration and Logistics

- For cyber response operations, additional local resources may be available. Local governments may provide resources, including manpower and communications equipment to augment state capabilities.



Annex X: Terrorism

State Coordinating Agency:	Department of Public Safety
Support Agencies:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs/State Emergency Operations Center
	Alaska Organized Militia
	Department of Corrections
	Department of Environmental Conservation
	Department of Health
	Department of Natural Resources
	Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
	Alaska Information Analysis Center
	Affected Jurisdictions
	Federal Bureau of Investigation
	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives
	American Red Cross
	USCG District Seventeen

1. Purpose

This Annex outlines guidance for a coordinated response and recovery activities by state, borough, local, tribal, and federal agencies during terrorism related emergencies in the state. The intent is to protect life and property by providing for public safety, emergency response, law and order, and care for those impacted.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- A terrorist attack or active shooter incident may strike Alaska at any time and may be carried out by a foreign or domestic actor. Attacks may occur in rural, difficult to access areas of the state, and more than one attack may be coordinated.

2.2 Assumptions

- The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will be the lead agency when an incident has been confirmed as terrorism. All other criminal incidents will be handled through local and state agencies.
- Alaska State Troopers (AST) and DPS are the first state-level resource provider for local communities when their law enforcement capabilities are exceeded.
- SEOC Incident Command provides state operational coordination for local communities when their capabilities are exceeded or a state disaster is declared. SEOC is the state-level resource provider for non-law enforcement resources, assists AST in acquiring law enforcement resources when required, and coordinates all requests for Alaska Organized Militia resources. When appropriate, AST/DPS may serve in SEOC Incident Command in a Unified Command structure. SEOC coordinates all



- Terrorists can plan multiple, although not necessarily simultaneous attacks at different locations, and may plan secondary attacks at the same location to target first-responders.
- There will be a stronger reaction from the public than with other disasters due to the type of incident and concerns over possible secondary attacks.
- Not all information regarding the incident will be disseminated to non-law enforcement agencies in a support capacity.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 Local Government

- During any emergency-disaster incident, affected local communities will supervise 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 community.

3.2 State Government

- When the situation warrants, or a state disaster is declared, designated state agencies will assist the local community by:
 - Providing additional personnel, equipment, and communications support to augment local government law enforcement efforts, and
 - Determining and maintaining ingress and egress routes for the emergency/disaster area.
- SEOC Incident Command will provide state-level operational coordination in support of local communities and state agencies including response and recovery to non-law enforcement impacts of the incident to include Mass Care, evacuation, mutual aid, and federal resources.
- Requests for outside agency law enforcement assistance by local officials, including National Guard, should be coordinated through the SEOC.

3.3 Federal Government

- Federal law enforcement resources requested under a Presidential Stafford Act declaration are coordinated through the SEOC.
- 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.
- 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.).

3.4 DoD Force Protection

The Force Protection Conditions (FPCON) identified for Military Installations:

- **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 has occurred or when intelligence has been received that terrorist action against a specific location or person is imminent. FPCON DELTA is usually declared as a localized condition.

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.



4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Responsibility / Task	Organization
Coordinate public safety support to local governments to include: law enforcement, law enforcement support, critical infrastructure protection, 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 ▪ DOH ▪ ARC ▪ AKOM
Ensure liaison with federal law enforcement organizations.	DPS ▪ AKOM
Disseminate information about potential scenarios and methodologies.	DPS ▪ AKIAC ▪ FBI
Assemble intelligence concerning attack threats to Alaska.	AKIAC
Conduct activities to detect indications of possible attack.	DPS ▪ FBI ▪ AKOM
Provide an Agency Representative to SEOC and personnel to serve in Unified Command as required	DPS
Provide an Agency liaison to SEOC	ALCOM
Provide explosive and firearms technical support as needed.	DPS ▪ AKOM ▪ FBI ▪ ATF ▪ ALCOM
Assassination	
Disseminate information about potential assassination scenarios and methodologies.	DPS ▪ SEOC ▪ AKIAC ▪ FBI
Assemble intelligence concerning specific assassination threats to Alaskans.	DPS ▪ AKIAC
Conduct activities to detect indications of possible attack.	DPS
Provide an Agency Representative to SEOC and personnel to serve in Unified Command as required	DPS
Provide explosive and firearms technical support as needed.	DPS ▪ ALCOM ▪ FBI ▪ AFTE
Prepare to provide support to local jurisdictions statewide.	DPS ▪ AKOM
Provide representatives to local Unified Commands as needed.	DPS
High Explosive Attack	
Disseminate information about potential high explosive attack scenarios and the various methods of attack.	DPS ▪ SEOC ▪ AKIAC ▪ FBI
Assemble and disseminate intelligence concerning high explosive attack threats to Alaska.	DPS ▪ FBI ▪ AKIAC
Hostage Taking/Hijacking	
Disseminate information about potential hostage taking/hijacking scenarios.	DPS ▪ SEOC ▪ 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 ▪ AKIAC



Responsibility / Task	Organization
Incendiary Attack	
Disseminate information about potential incendiary attack scenarios and the various methods of deployments.	DPS ▪ DNR ▪ SEOC ▪ AKOM ▪ AKIAC
Assemble intelligence about specific incendiary attacks threats to Alaska and provide them to the appropriate law enforcement agencies.	DPS ▪ DNR ▪ SEOC ▪ AKOM ▪ DOT&PF ▪ AKIAC ▪ FBI ▪ TSA
Coordinate support with the National Interagency Fire Coordination Center, as needed.	DNR
Implement the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan, as needed.	DNR
Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) Attack	
Disseminate and assemble tasks to include AKOM and JTTF.	DPS ▪ FBI ▪ DOD ▪ DEC ▪ TSA ▪ AKIAC
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 SEOC for dissemination.	DNR ▪ SEOC ▪ AKOM ▪ 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 ▪ DOH
Oversee and coordinate the public health aspects of the response.	DOH ▪ USPHS
Develop surveillance and response plans.	DNR ▪ CAP
Provide advice on the types of federal assistance available.	DNR ▪ DHS&EM
Provide SEOC 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 communities as needed.	DNR
Provide site security as needed.	SEOC ▪ DPS ▪ AKOM ▪ Affected Jurisdictions

5. Direction and Control

- Local communities are responsible for emergency services within their jurisdiction. Requests for outside agency law enforcement assistance by local officials, including Alaska Organized Militia, should be coordinated through the SEOC. Alaska National Guard resources under Title 32 or State Active Duty (SAD) status do not fall under the Posse Comitatus Act (18 U.S.C 1385) and can be called into service by the Governor or his representative in support of local and state law enforcement agencies.



- SEOC will coordinate with state agencies and, when needed, with the Federal Government for assistance provided by the NRF ESF #13, Public Safety and Security.

6. Administration and Logistics

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



ACRONYMS

Term	Definition
AAR	After Action Report
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADAG	Alaska Disability Advisory Group
AEA	Alaska Energy Authority
AEC	Architectural Engineering and Construction
AEIC	Alaska Earthquake Information Center
AFS	Bureau of Land Management-Alaska Fire Service
AG	Attorney General
AHJ	Local Authority Having Jurisdiction
AICC	Alaska Interagency Coordination Center
AIMAS	State of Alaska Intrastate Mutual Aid System
AK	Alaska
AKIAC	Alaska Information and Analysis Center
AKNG	Alaska National Guard
AKOM	Alaska Organized Militia consisting of the Alaska National Guard, Alaska State Defense Force, and the Alaska Naval Reserve.
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
ANILCA	Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act
AO	Administrative Order
APHAN	Alaska Public Health Alert Network
APIP-CCG	Alaska Partnership for Infrastructure Protection Cyber Coordination Group
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
ARRC	Alaska Railroad Corporation
AS	Alaska Statute
ASARA	Alaska Search and Rescue Association
ASHNHA	Alaska State Hospital and Nursing Home Association
ASL	American Sign Language
AST	Alaska State Troopers
AVMA	American Veterinary Medical Association
AVO	Alaska Volcano Observatory
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive
CDC	US Centers for Disease Control
CERT	Community Emergency Response Teams
CISAR	Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue



Term	Definition
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
DGGS	Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys
DHHS	US Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	US Department of Homeland Security
DLAW	Alaska Department of Law
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMS	Debris Management Site
DMVA	Alaska Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs
DMVA/AKNG	Alaska National Guard
DMVA/AKOM	Alaska Organized Militia
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
DOD	US Department of Defense
DOE	US Department of the Environment
DOF&FP	Division of Forestry and Fire Protection
DOH	Alaska Department of Health
DOI	US Department of the Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Alaska Department of Labor
DOL&WD	Department of Labor and Workplace Development
DOR	Alaska Department of Revenue
DOT&PF	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
DPC	Disaster Policy Cabinet
DPH	Division of Public Health
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



Term	Definition
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
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
FISMA	Federal Information Security Management Act
FLO	Federal Liaison Officer
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FPCON	Force Protection Conditions
FREPP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
GACC	Geographic Area Coordination Center
GAR	Governor's 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
IP	Improvement Plan
ISAC	Information Sharing and Analysis Center
ISO	Information Security Officer
JBER	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JRCC	Joint Rescue Coordination Center
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LFA	Lead Federal Agency
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
MARSEC	Maritime Security
MCG	Mass Care Group
MOB	Medical Operations Branch
MOU/MOA	Memorandum of Understanding/Memorandum of Agreement



Term	Definition
MS-ISAC	Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center
MSCA	Military Support to Civil Authorities
NAWAS	National Warning System
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NECP	National Emergency Communications Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPD	National Presidential Directive
NPF	National Preparedness Framework
NRCS	National Resource Conservation Service
NRF	National Response Framework
NSS	National Shelter System
NTWC	National Tsunami Warning Center
NVEWS	National Volcano Early Warning System
NWC	National Warning Center
NWS	National Weather Service
OIT	Department of Administration/Office of Information Technology
OMB	Alaska 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
PPD	Presidential Policy Directive
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
RSF	Recovery Support Function
SAC	Special Agent in Charge (FBI)
SAD	State Active Duty
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCERP	Small Community Emergency Response Plan
SCIP	Statewide Communications Interoperable Plan
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SECURE	State Emergency Communications Using Radio Effectively
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center



Term	Definition
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
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
SRO	State Recovery Office
STR	Strategic Technology Reserve
SVDC	State Volunteer and Donations Coordinator
SWIPA	Snow, Water, Ice and Permafrost in the Arctic assessment
TAPS	Trans-Alaska Pipeline System
TICP	Tactical Interoperable Communication Plan
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
USDHHS	US Department of Health and Human Services
USDHS	US Department of Homeland Security
USDOI	US Department of the Interior
USDOJ	US Department of Justice
USPHS	US Public Health Service
USPS	US Postal Service
VAL	Voluntary Agency Liaison
VMAT	Veterinary Medical Assistance Team
VMI	Vendor Managed Inventory
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
WHO	World Health Organization
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface



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 in Alaska.

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: Any action or series of actions 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, atomic, radiological, chemical, or biological means, or other weapons processes.

Biological Agents: Micro-organisms or toxins from living organisms that have infectious or non-infectious properties that provide lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

Bioterrorism: The use of biological agents to promote or spread fear or intimidation upon an individual, a specific group, or the population as a whole for religious, political, ideological, financial, or personal purposes.

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT): A program which educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations.

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

Emergency 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: Provides coordination among federal agencies in Alaska during major events when federal support to the state and coordination is needed before FEMA can deploy an IMAT and 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, 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 to minimize the damage of 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.

Household Pet: FEMA definition: http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/9523_19.pdf



Section 403 of the Stafford Act. Section 403, as amended by the PETS Act, authorizes FEMA to provide rescue, care, shelter, and essential needs for individuals with household pets and service animals, and to the household pets and animals themselves following a major disaster or emergency.

- **Household Pet.** A domesticated animal, such as a dog, cat, bird, rabbit, rodent, or turtle that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes, can travel in commercial carriers, and be housed in temporary facilities. Household pets do not include reptiles (except turtles), amphibians, fish, insects/arachnids, farm animals (including horses), and animals kept for racing purposes. Those animals designated as “emotional support” or “comfort” animals are considered pets.
- **Service Animal.** Any guide dog, signal dog, or other animal individually trained to provide assistance to an individual with a disability including, but not limited to, guiding individuals with impaired vision, alerting individuals with impaired hearing to intruders or sounds, providing minimal protection or rescue work, pulling a wheelchair, or fetching dropped items. The definition of Service Animal was changed on March 15, 2011 by the Dept. of Justice to limit Service Animals to dogs only with a subsection addressing Miniature Horses. <http://animalservices2000.org/content/node/599>
- **Congregate Household Pet Shelters.** Any private or public facility that provides refuge to rescued household pets and the household pets of shelterees in response to a declared major disaster or emergency. Service Animals should not be sheltered separately from the person they are trained to assist.

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 Information Center: A central clearinghouse established by state and federal agencies to disseminate public information and to address media concerns.

Local community: for the purpose of the State EOP, local community refers to any governmental entities within the state (tribe, city, borough, etc.) other than the State.



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.

Mitigation: To eliminate or lessen the effects of a hazard, or prevent or reduce the possibility of an emergency or disaster situation.

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; directing the application of federal resources in specified circumstances; and 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.

Small Community Emergency Response Plan: A short, brief, checklist-like emergency plan for smaller communities without the governing structure for a full EOP.

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 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 small group of Incident Commanders, under the Incident Command System, that share command responsibility for an incident. Unified Commanders are assigned when more than one



agency has substantial statutory responsibility for the incident that cannot be abrogated, so that a common set of incident objectives and strategies can be developed, without loss of agency authority.

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.