



Unit 4

Requesting Assistance

What are your
needs?

Who can help?





Unit 4 Objectives

Understanding:

- The local responsibility
- When to take action
- Identifying the types of help needed
- Sources of available help
- Emergency Disaster Declarations





Local Government Response

- As stated in the State Emergency Response Plan:

“Local officials direct local disaster response operations. The State, when asked to assist, does not intend to direct and control local response operations unless asked to do so. Similarly, Federal assistance is intended to support State and local efforts, not to be a substitute for them.”





Identify the types of help needed

- Immediate: Life / Safety issues?
- Community's priority needs and resource requests
 - Infrastructure
 - Medical
 - Transportation
 - Shelter
 - Search and Rescue (SAR)
 - Communications
 - Financial





Potential Resource Requests

- Medical and health supplies and personnel
- Shelter needs, bedding, food, water, staffing
- Equipment: generators, pumps, heavy equipment
- Utility and Communication Restoration teams (electricians, plumbers, telecom techs)
- Public Information Officers (PIO's)
- Counselors





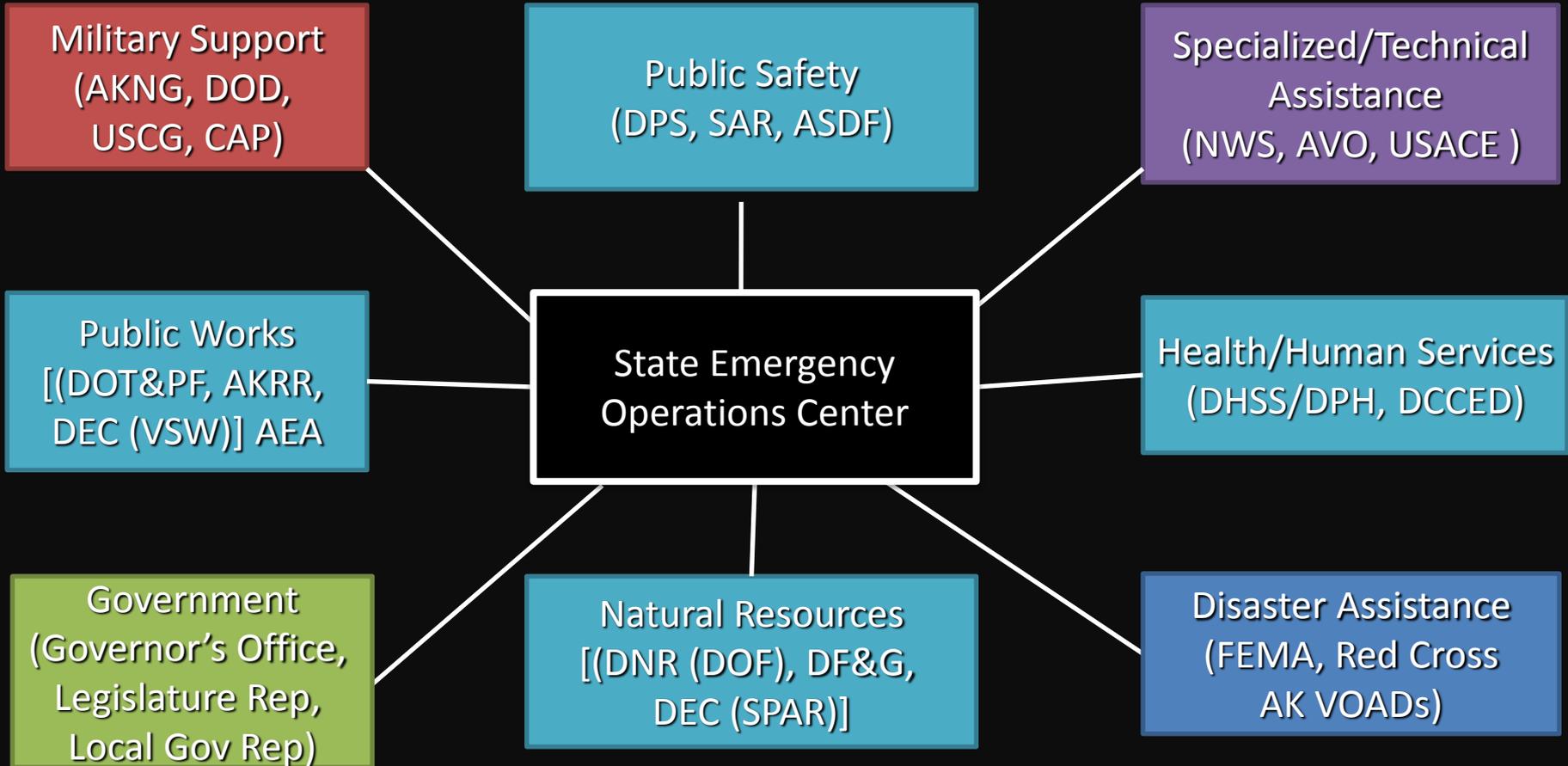
Sources of Assistance

- Local
 - City and/or Tribal
 - Mutual Aid Agreements
- Borough
- Regional
 - Regional Corporations
 - Local Government Specialists (LGS)
- State
- Federal
- Private





SEOC Liaisons





When to take action

- Local administrators are responsible to ensure the safety of residents, private and public property and the environment before, during and after an event.

If it is an expected event, (i.e. Flood, wildfire or winter storm) you can prepare and identify needs and resource requests *before* the event occurs.





Declaration Types

- Local
 - Borough
 - State
- Federal
- Alaska Statute 26.23.140
- Alaska Statute 26.23.020
- 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.





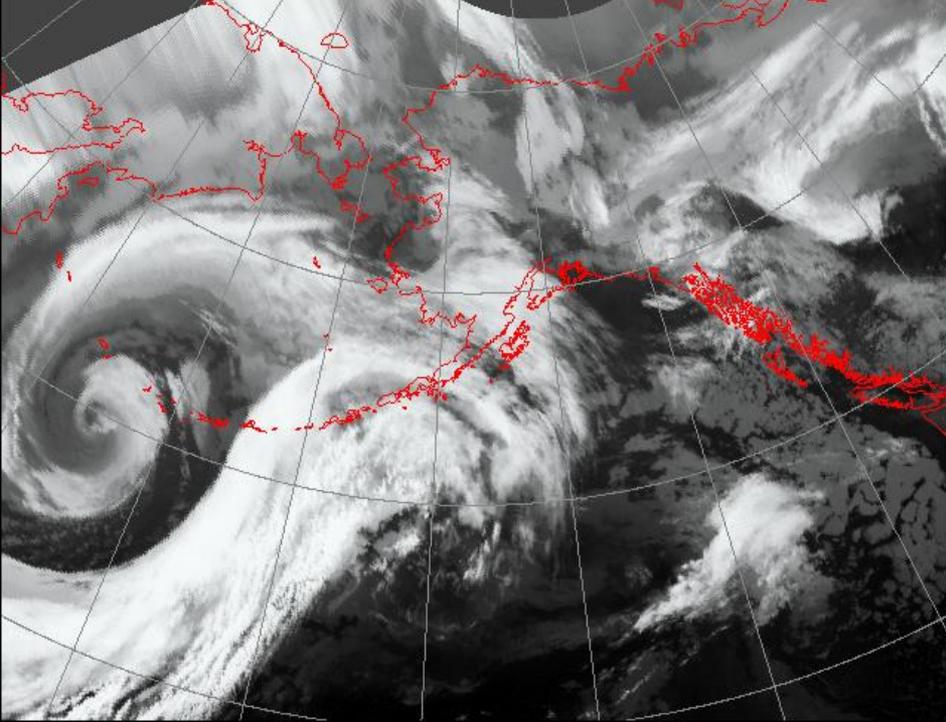
Local Disaster Declarations

- What documents are normally executed?
 - City/Municipal: Declaration of Local Disaster Emergency.
 - Tribal Councils/Native Villages: Tribal Council Resolutions.
- How long are they in effect?
 - 7 days, but can be continued or renewed by consent of political subdivision's governing board (assembly, council, etc.).
- DHS&EM can help with language and specifics.
- Send a draft to SEOC for review.





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Take time to prepare



Alaska Department of Military & Veterans Affairs

Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management



Unit 4 Summary

Local Government officials direct local response actions. State and Federal assistance is intended to support the locals. Plan ahead. Initiate mutual aid agreements with adjacent communities, the school district, and others. Initiate training for members of your community. Identify the types of assistance that you need. Disaster Emergencies are governed by Statute and Federal Code. As such, they both empower and restrict local and State authorities' actions. Disaster declarations can only be declared by the principal executive officer. Your community should have a delegation of authority in place authorizing someone to act in place of the chief executive officer if they are unavailable. Disaster declarations are in effect for seven days, but they can be extended or renewed by consent of political subdivision's governing board (assembly, council, etc.). **AS 26.23.140.** DHS&EM will help with language and specifics. You may send a draft to the SEOC for review. The time that you take to prepare your community will make the most difficult events more easily managed.

