

2016

State of Alaska Emergency Operations Plan



Updated 2018

**The State of Alaska 2016 Emergency Operations Plan
Promulgated on September 12, 2016**

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

Contact: State of Alaska, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

**1-907-428-7100
1-800-478-2337**

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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.



LETTER OF PROMULGATION

Alaska has experienced nineteen disasters since 2011. The State's response to these events demonstrate 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 2016 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 2*, and the State of Alaska Intrastate Mutual Aid System (AIMAS).

DHS&EM prepared the *State of Alaska 2016 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.



Governor Bill Walker
State of Alaska



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**STATE OF ALASKA
2016
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN**

This plan will be reviewed annually and revised as needed.

RECORD OF CHANGES

Change Number	Date	Page Number	Subject	Entered by
1	11/1/17	3	Alaska demographics and disability information	DHS&EM
2	11/27/17	6	Update to interior refining products	DHS&EM
3	11/1/17	8	Alaska Disability Advisory Group (ADAG) terminology updates	DHS&EM
4	11/27/17	12	Clarification of 2002 earthquake language	DHS&EM
5	11/27/17	14	Update of number of oil refineries in Alaska	DHS&EM
6	11/27/17	16	Addition of North Korea as an emerging nuclear threat	DHS&EM
7	11/1/17	27	Amplification of Volunteer Organization roles	DHS&EM
8	11/1/17	29-32	Addition of ADAG to responsibility table	DHS&EM
9	10/3/2017	34	Inclusion of EMAC and PNEMA resources; adherence to NIMS; control response of contracted resources	DHS&EM
10	10/4/17	35	Clarification of Preparedness Level 4 as response to incidents “requiring statewide engagement	DHS&EM
11	10/4/17	37-40	Revision throughout the Communications Annex	DHS&EM
12	10/5/2017	41-43	Revision throughout the Alert, Warning, and Notification Annex	DHS&EM



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13	11/1/17	41	Amplification of Alert formats to support ADAG	DHS&EM
14	10/9/17	43	Addition of Alaska Public Health Alert Network (APHAN) for Epidemiology alerts.	DHS&EM
15	11/8/17	41-42	Addition of text to address functional needs	DHS&EM
16	10/9/17	42-43	Addition of Additional Supporting Agencies	DHS&EM
17	10/9/17	65-66	Re-wording of the Situation under Situation and Assumptions	DHS&EM
18	10/9/17	66	Expansion of the Assumptions relating to Health and Medical Services Annex.	DHS&EM
19	10/9/17	66	Clarification of local and state Concept of Operations	DHS&EM
20	10/9/17	67	Addition of the Public Health Alert Network as a source of medical alerts	DHS&EM
21	10/9/17	68	Addition of CDC Anchorage as organization making recommendations to MAC for quarantines	DHS&EM
22	11/8/17	71-72	Amplification of DHSS role during Mass Casualty	DHS&EM
23	10/9/17	71-72	Mass Casualty Assumptions were updated	DHS&EM
24	10/9/17	72	Redundant language removed from the Concept of Operations and clarifying language was added for DHSS Liaison	DHS&EM
25	10/9/17	73	Addition of the Alaska Public Health Alert Network (APHAN)	DHS&EM
26	10/13/17	75-81	Re-write of the Annex K, inclusion of statement of service animals accompanying owners, add loss of power to assumptions	DHS&EM
27	10/9/17	83	Clarification of Mass Fatality Assumptions	DHS&EM



28	10/9/17	84	Clarification of Mass Fatality Concept of Operations, Staging	DHS&EM
29	10/9/17	84-85	Edits to Morgue Operations and Storage of unclaimed bodies	DHS&EM
30	10/3/2017	87	Addition of zoonotic disease concerns	DHS&EM
31	10/3/2017	88-89	Clarification of source of Veterinary Supplies and inclusion of Service Animal language	DHS&EM
32	10/3/2017	89	DHSS assistance with zoonotic disease and USDA assistance for veterinary supplies	DHS&EM
33	10/13/17	91-94	Rewrite of complete Evacuation Annex and inclusion of Service Animal language	DHS&EM
34	10/30/17	111-115	Rewrite of complete Debris Management Annex S	DHS&EM
35	11/8/17	122	Assurance of accessible transport for mobility impaired added to Annex U	DHS&EM
36	11/1/17	125-139	Rewrite of complete Catastrophic Incident Annex V	DHS&EM
37	11/8/17	141-146	Annex W updated to reflect Office of Information Technology throughout	DHS&EM
38	9/21/17	147-150	Terrorism Annex New	DHS&EM
39	11/27/17	158-159	Update of the plan review cycle	DHS&EM
40	11/27/17	161-163	Updates to the list of references	DHS&EM
41	11/27/17	165-166	Updates to the list of plans and supporting documents	DHS&EM
42	11/8/17	176	Clarification of comfort/emotional support vice service animals	DHS&EM

“The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management will make grammatical changes during the schedule plan review. These changes will not be captured in the Record of Changes as part of the plan maintenance for the Emergency Operations Plan.”



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**STATE OF ALASKA
2016
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN**

This plan will be distributed to primary and secondary agencies.

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

Distribution Number:	Date:	Agency Signatory Official:	Agency:
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0075/0076		Chair Lon Biasco	RISC
0077/0078		Executive Director Heidi Frost	ASILC



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PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, AND ASSUMPTIONS

Purpose

The *State of Alaska 2016 Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)* establishes a system for coordinating the operational phases of emergency management in Alaska. This plan specifies how the State will organize in response to disaster emergencies, and is designed to:

- Ensure a coordinated effort by local, 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
- Describe terrorist threats
- Assign emergency management tasks to local, tribal, state, federal, volunteer, and private agencies as appropriate for response to terrorist events, natural or manmade disasters
- Identify the supporting plans and procedures in Alaska's overall multi-agency disaster management system

The functional annexes included in this document are listed in the table of contents starting on page xi.

Scope

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

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

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

The hazards considered include flood, wildland fire, snow avalanche, volcano, earthquake, tsunami and seiche, weather, ground failure, erosion, economic, dams, oil spills and hazardous materials releases, technological, human caused, and terrorism events. A more detailed hazard analysis/description for the State of Alaska can be found in the State of Alaska 2013 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Execution

This plan is in effect 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 and requests State departments or agencies to perform emergency operations in response to a hazard/incident having the potential to become an emergency or disaster;
 - An emergency or disaster is declared by the Governor of Alaska.

Situation

Overview

Alaska has a population of approximately 739,828 and a land area of 586,400 square miles. Alaska has 229 federally recognized tribes that are unlike tribes in all other states: with the exception of the Metlakatla Indian Tribe on Annette Island, tribes are not geographically defined, located on reservations, or co-located on government land. Alaska is 1/5 of the size of the Lower 48 States, and is larger than the next three largest states (Texas, California and Montana) combined.

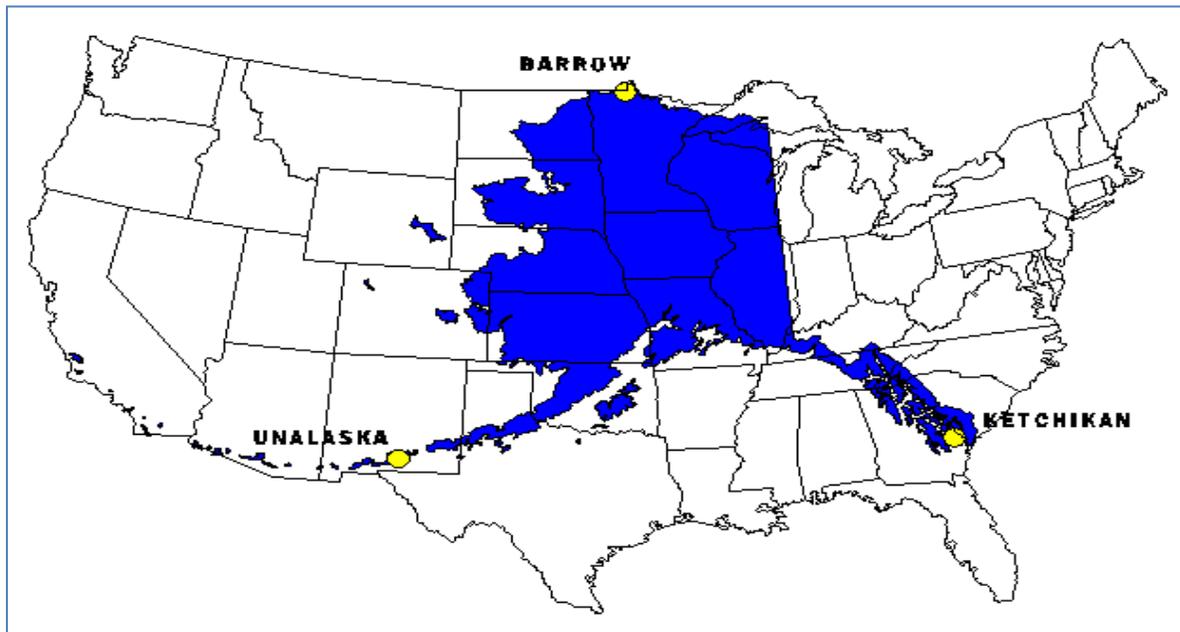


Figure 1. Scale drawing of Alaska relative to the contiguous United States.

The Alaska constitution establishes a policy of maximum self-government for the people. Much of the State's vast land mass has not been politically subdivided into boroughs. Its 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 2016 population estimates by the U.S. Census, Alaska is home to Whites (66%), Alaska Native/American Indians (16%), Hispanic/ Latino (7%), Asian (6%), Black/ African Americans (4%), as well as individuals who claim two or more races (7%). Alaska has a vibrant disability culture, with 10% 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.

For contingency planning, 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.

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.

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, as well as 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.

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.

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.

Arctic

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

Assumptions

- We should expect an attack, naturally occurring event, or a technological incident to occur without warning and at the worst possible time.
- Emergency response is best coordinated at the lowest level of government involved in the emergency.
- Local authorities will maintain operational control and responsibility for emergency management activities within their jurisdictions, unless otherwise superseded by statute or agreement.
- During catastrophic events, normal emergency services within the affected area will be overwhelmed, local emergency plans will be implemented, and local disaster emergencies, with accompanying requests for State assistance, will be declared.
- The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will be activated within two hours of an event. Minimum staffing will consist of the Incident Commander and Operations, Plans, Logistics, and Finance Section Chiefs.



- 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 will be either inoperative or circuits saturated. Email capability/internet service will be degraded.
- Some roads, bridges, and rail lines will be impassable and all forms of transportation movement will be slowed.
- Electrical power disruptions will occur, vital facilities will be affected, and disaster response efforts will be impaired.
- In a major event, local, national, and international media will be on-scene. A Joint Information Center (JIC) will be activated within the first 24 hours of a major incident.
- Alaskans will want to be helpful. Volunteers and those offering services for pay will come forward. They will need resourceful leadership.
- Alaskans will not riot, take unlawful advantage of those victimized, or tolerate those who attempt such behavior.
- Because of its isolation from the Lower 48 States and challenges presented by weather, Alaska can expect to stand alone for at least 72 hours.
- Employees at all levels of government and the private sector will see to the welfare of their families before trying to report to work.
- State employees normally assigned and living within impact areas will attend to their personal family needs, respond according to parent departmental instruction, and coordinate their responses, as needed, with local officials.
- Those already in the workplace will be anxious to check on their families and property.
- It is expected that few Alaskan individuals or heads of households will develop a family disaster plan and maintain the minimum essential supplies to be self-sufficient for seven days.
- Support plans and procedures will be updated and maintained by responsible parties.
- Terrorist attacks 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.

Planning Notes for Local Governments

- State operations are designed to support local and tribal efforts. Therefore, state assistance is intended as a supplement to, not a substitute for, local and tribal emergency operations.
- Local emergency managers should adopt criteria consistent with local conditions for local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation and minimum staffing.
- Local plans should align with State plans which in turn will align with federal plans, in particular, the National Incident Management System (NIMS).



- Neighborhood or apartment association disaster groups should be formed to maximize the benefit from resources and skills available close to home (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 obese;
 - 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.



ALASKA STATE HAZARDS

Naturally occurring events have caused nearly all of Alaska's disaster emergencies. In one sense Alaska is fortunate its vast, sparsely populated regions allow events 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 *2013 Alaska All-Hazard Risk Mitigation Plan*.

Floods account for 48% of the State's disaster emergencies by number. Alaska's 15 major river systems and unknown number of smaller streams drain an area of 730,000 square miles, one-fifth of which is in Canada. The Southcentral, Southwestern, and Interior regions are especially prone to spring breakup flooding.



Figure 3. 2013 Spring Flood Galena.

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

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

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



Figure 4. 2014 Funny River Fire Kenai Peninsula Borough

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

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

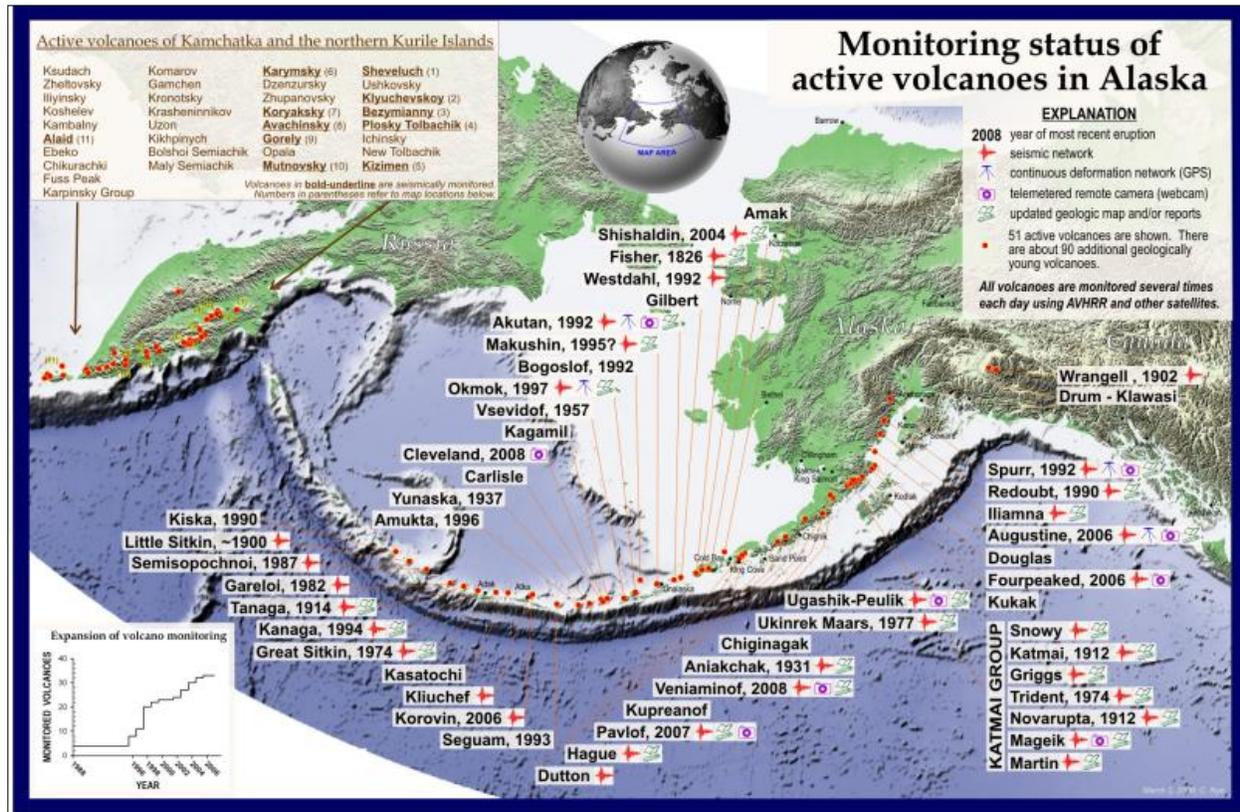


Figure 5. Alaska volcano map.

Earthquakes are a daily occurrence in Alaska, the most seismically active State in the United States. In 1964, Alaska was the site of the second-largest earthquake recorded in this century, a magnitude 9.2 earthquake in Prince William Sound. This earthquake killed nine people and generated a fatal tsunami killing an additional 123 people. Three of the largest earthquakes in the 20th century occurred in Alaska (1957 Aleutian, 1964 Prince William Sound and 1965 Rat Islands). In 2002, the largest inland earthquake in North America registering magnitude 7.9 occurred along the Denali Fault in the Interior Region of Alaska resulting in millions of dollars of damage. Likewise, in 2007, the largest earthquake in North America occurred in Alaska. On average, Alaska has a magnitude 7.0 or greater earthquake every two years. Southeast, Southcentral, Southwest, and Interior Regions of Alaska are the most vulnerable to damaging earthquakes. Earthquakes affecting the State's population centers have the potential to cause catastrophic damage and casualties.

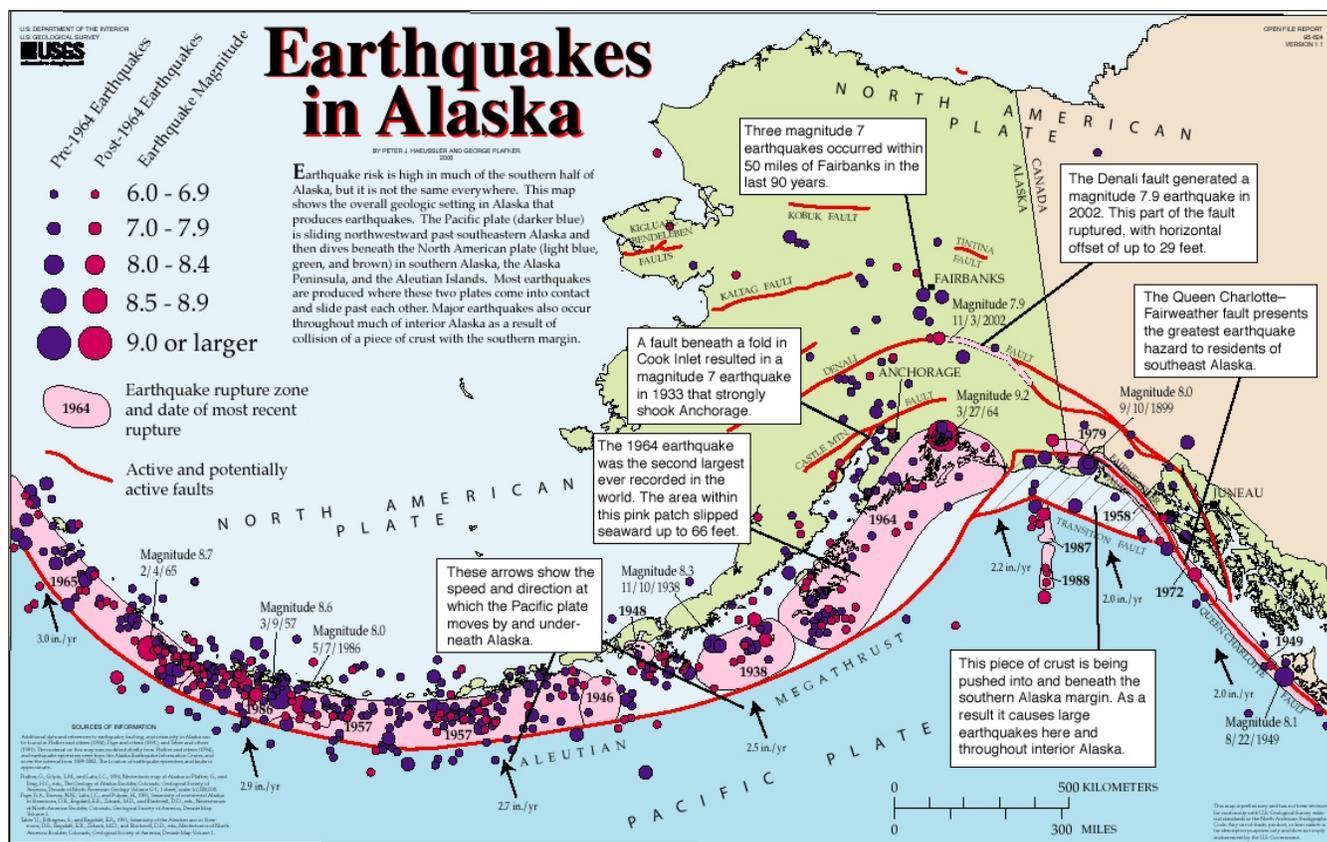


Figure 6. Alaska earthquake, faults, & rupture zones (UAF/GI & USGS).

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



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

Tsunami damage is a direct result of three factors: inundation (extent the water goes over the land), wave impact on property, and coastal erosion. Tsunamis can be distant (generated offshore), allowing time for warning dissemination, or local (generated near shore), with little or no warning time, requiring immediate individual and community evacuation for safety. Tsunamis can occur at any time along many of the coastal areas of Alaska and have the potential to result in great damage and casualties. The multiple local and distant tsunamis generated by the 1964 Alaska earthquake caused millions of dollars in damage, over 100 fatalities in Alaska, and death as far south as California.

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

Severe weather events cause the majority of Alaska's disasters. Wind-driven waves from intense storms crossing the Bering Sea produce coastal flooding that can drive large chunks of sea ice inland, destroying buildings near the shore. These storms can also accelerate erosion. High winds, 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.



Figure 7. 2011 November Storms City of Shishmaref.

The Arctic, Interior, and Southwestern Regions are particularly vulnerable to severe winter weather. Problems usually start with liquid fuels congealing in tanks and supply lines, causing fuel starved electrical generation equipment to shut down. Without power, pumps, and heaters become inoperative, water and sewer systems freeze, pipes rupture, and expensive repairs ensue. Windstorms can cause widespread disaster. No coastal areas are immune, but the Southwestern

Region is most vulnerable. Some storms strike with hurricane force, wreaking havoc on port facilities as well as commercial and subsistence fishing interests.

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



Figure 8. Coastal erosion in Shishmaref.

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

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

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

Dam failures can occur wherever there is a dam. The risk increases as dams age and deteriorate from deferred maintenance and decay. Eighty percent of the older dams designed and constructed before Alaska adopted dam safety regulations (1989) may have a higher risk due to design inadequacy.

Erosion frequently accompanies river and coastal flooding but is not always tied to a storm or a seasonal event. In Alaska, coastal erosion is the most destructive, riverine erosion a close second, and wind erosion a distant third. Erosion rarely causes death or injury. However, erosion causes property and infrastructure destruction. Alaska has more than 28,000 square miles of glaciers. In some respects it is still emerging from the Ice Age. Some of Alaska's rivers are immature, heavily laden with sediments, and are constantly re-channeling, meandering, or building deltas.

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.



Figure 9. 2009 Prudhoe Bay Oil Spill.

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



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CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT / CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

General

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

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

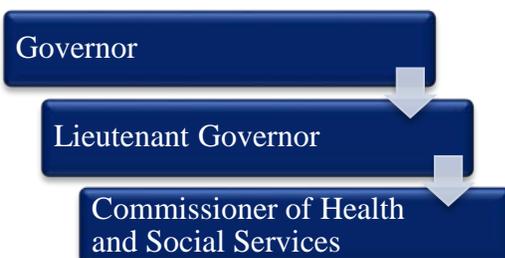
Jurisdictions must be prepared to continue their minimum essential functions throughout the spectrum of possible threats from natural disasters through acts of terrorism. Continuity of Operations (COOP) planning facilitates the performance of state and local government and services during an emergency 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.

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.

The standard successions for the Alaska State Government include:

1. Governor
2. Lieutenant Governor
3. Commissioner of Health and Social Services



The standard successions for Alaska State Agencies include:

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.



CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

The concept of operations of this Plan is based on the premise that the capabilities and resources (including those of mutual aid) of the local jurisdiction are exceeded by an emergency or disaster event, thereby requiring the assistance of state government. Such assistance, when authorized, 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.).

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 only if they are in the Unorganized Borough.



Relationship to Other State Emergency Plans

The State's responsibility in the event of a disaster is to save lives and property by coordinating all state, federal, and private sector efforts to adequately support, but not usurp, local operations. With the 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 and Social Services (DHSS) is the lead state agency. The State responds in accordance with the DHSS EOP for public health emergencies.
- For response to wildland fire management emergencies, the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry is the lead state agency. The State responds in accordance with the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan.
- For response to oil and hazardous substance releases, the Department of Environmental Conservation, Spill Prevention and Response Division is the lead state agency. The State responds in accordance with the Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases (aka the "Unified Plan"), and the ten Federal/State Sub-area Contingency Plans for Oil and Hazardous Substance Response.

Operational Priorities

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

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

Emergency Operations Roles and Responsibilities

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



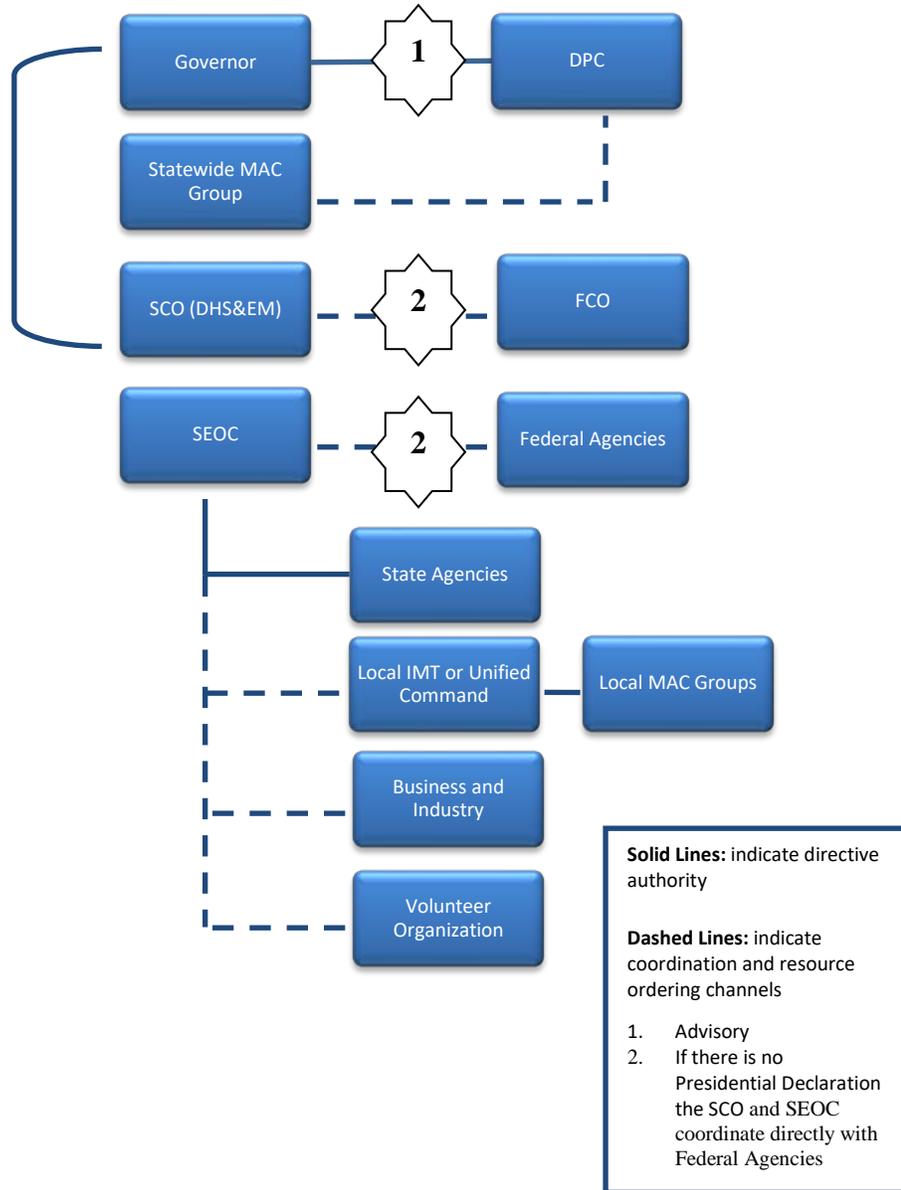


Figure 10. Response organization relationships.

State of Alaska Incident Management Structure/Unified Command

Governor

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

Disaster Policy Cabinet

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

Disaster Policy Cabinet Composition

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

Multi-Agency Coordination Group

The role of the MAC Group is to accomplish executive level interagency coordination and to adjudicate allocation of scarce resources when necessary.

Multi-Agency Coordination Group Composition

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

State Coordinating Officer

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

Federal Coordinating Officer

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

State Emergency Operations Center Preparedness Levels

Preparedness Levels

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



Criteria

Criteria for 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; however, Alaska Interagency Coordination Center (AICC) advanced preparedness levels normally do not directly impact DHS&EM levels;
- 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.

For more information on preparedness levels, see the *Levels of Preparedness* section (page 145).

Federal Agencies

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

Federal Agencies Composition

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

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

State Agencies

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



State Agency Composition

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

- 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 Fish and Game
- Department of Health and Social Services
- Department of Labor and Workforce Development
- Department of Law
- Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs
- Department of Natural Resources
- Department of Public Safety
- Department of Revenue
- Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

Local Incident Management Teams (IMTs)/Unified Command

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

Local Incident Management Teams (IMTs)/Unified Command Composition

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

Local Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group

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

Local Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group Composition

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



Business and Industry

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

Business and Industry Composition

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

Volunteer Organizations

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.

Volunteer Organizations Composition

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

Functional Responsibilities

Significant activities common to disaster emergencies are grouped according to emergency management functions. State agencies having day-to-day obligations and private organizations having agreed to disaster response tasks are assigned specific responsibilities on subsequent pages. ***All state agencies are responsible for developing supporting checklists and standard operating procedures in support of this plan.*** The relationships among various agencies and functions are shown in the following matrix. The matrix also indicates agencies assigned a primary functional responsibility and those having a supporting agency role.

Agencies are assigned a primary functional responsibility on the basis of their statutory authorities, resources, capabilities, and expertise in the particular functional areas. It is expected an agency designated as a primary agency will, in response to requests from the SEOC, orchestrate the state response within its functional area. This means the designated agency will marshal internal resources; provide subject matter expertise to the SEOC, SCO, DPC, MAC Group and other state agencies; provide liaison and staff officers to the SEOC; coordinate with all levels of government regarding the particular functional area; and bring in all other responsible agencies to support development of event action plans.

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

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



P = Primary Functional Responsibility S = Support Responsibility – Entities have potential functions, but may not be activated for all incidents Annexes address specific coordinating and supporting roles	FUNCTION:	Coordination & Control	Communications	Alert, Warning, & Notification	Public Information	Public Safety	Resource Management	Search and Rescue	Public Works	Health and Medical Services	Mass Casualties	Mass Care	Mass Fatalities	Pet Evacuation & Sheltering	Evacuation	Vol & Don Management	Finance and Admin Services	Damage Assessment	Recovery	Debris Management	Natural Resources	Transportation	Catastrophic Incident	Cyber Incidents	Terrorism
		STATE OF ALASKA																							
Office of the Governor		S	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	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	S				P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S
Dept of Fish and Game (DF&G)		S	S		S	S								S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S		
Dept of Health and Social Services (DHSS)		S	S	S	S	S	S			P	P	S	P		S		S	S	S		S		S		S
Dept of Labor & Workforce Development (DOLWD)		S	S		S		S								S		S	S	S	S	S		S		



State of Alaska Emergency Operations Plan

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	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		
Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MAC Group)	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



FUNCTION: 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	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		



State of Alaska Emergency Operations Plan

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																							
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 (AKVOAD)		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		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		



ANNEX A: COORDINATION AND CONTROL (ESF #5)

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

I. PURPOSE

This Annex will describe the 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).

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

1. 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.
2. 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, and volunteer agencies as needed to coordinate the state's response.

B. Assumptions

1. Most emergency incidents are handled routinely by local, borough, state and volunteer agencies, with technical assistance from the SEOC Operations staff as needed.
2. 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.
3. 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.



4. The SEOC will be the point of contact to receive local and borough declarations of disaster.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. The SEOC follows the National Incident Management System (NIMS), Incident Command System and supports local and/or borough directed emergency operations.
8. DHS&EM will enter into formal agreements with other agencies or organizations as needed for implementation of this plan.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.
- E. 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 establishing a Joint State/Federal Field Office.
- F. When there is a federal disaster declaration, the SEOC transitions the response and recovery to a Joint Field Office (JFO) with FEMA in executing Emergency Support Function (ESF) #5, Emergency Management and operating with a designated State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) in unified command.



G. 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.

IV. 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
Activate SEOC, as warranted.	DHS&EM
Brief Governor and provide situational information to the Disaster Policy Cabinet.	DHS&EM
Coordinate activation of the MAC Group, if warranted.	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 Interagency Incident Management Teams to support local jurisdictions, as needed.	SEOC
Operate a central ordering point for requisitioning unavailable resources.	SEOC
Prepare requests for federal assistance.	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 NRF.	SEOC



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ANNEX B: COMMUNICATIONS (ESF #2)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: State Emergency Operations Center

SUPPORTING AGENCIES:

- All State Departments/Agencies
- Multi-Agency Coordinating Group
- 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 National Guard

I. PURPOSE

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

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

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

B. Assumptions

1. 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.
2. 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.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS



A. Local Government

1. 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).
2. 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.

B. State Government

1. During disaster emergency response and recovery operations, DHS&EM will coordinate emergency management communications, deploying local or regional communication support resources as needed.
2. Personnel, equipment, and resources from other state agencies may be employed to support disaster emergency communications.
3. 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.
4. 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.

C. Federal Government

1. 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.
2. ESF #2, Communications, will function under the 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.



IV. 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, of 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 DHSS • AKNG
Arrange to bring supplemental communications on-line, if directed.	SEOC • DOA • AKNG
Provide or arrange technical assistance to local government and other response agencies.	SEOC • DOA
Provide the SEOC Resource Unit information affecting the performance and status of the following emergency communications systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long distance telephone service ▪ Local phone service in impact area ▪ Cell phone service ▪ Satellite service ▪ Internet service ▪ National Warning System ▪ Emergency Alert System ▪ In-use back-up radio systems ▪ FNARS ▪ Supplemental communications systems ▪ E-mail 	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 DPC, MAC Group, and local jurisdiction teleconference, as needed.	All State Depts./Agencies • FEMA • ARES •
CYBER-ATTACK	
Disseminate information about potential attack scenarios, methods of attack, and protective measures.	SEOC
Assemble intelligence about specific cyber-attack threats to Alaska and provide it to the JTTF and DHS&EM for dissemination.	DMVA • AKNG • DOA • AKIAC • FBI

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. The state communications system includes all communications resources under the direction and control of the Governor. Normally, these resources are applied to the missions of specific state agencies. During emergency situations, DHS&EM will coordinate the use of these systems to support emergency management functions. Overall responsibility for SEOC communications rests with DHS&EM, supported by communications systems from other state agencies and volunteer organizations.
- B. DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal Government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #2, Communications.
- C. For further direction, refer to the Statewide Communications Interoperable Plan (SCIP), Tactical Interoperable Communication Plan (TICP), Strategic Technology Reserve (STR) Plan, and the Emergency Alert System (EAS) Plan and State EOP Annex C.



VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. 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
SUPPORTING AGENCIES:	Alaska National Guard Department of Environmental Conservation Department of Health and Social Services Department of Natural Resources 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

I. 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.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Alaska is exposed to risk from multiple hazards, emergencies, and disasters.
2. 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, radio, written notices, texts, sirens and flashing lights, or in a language other than English.

B. Assumptions

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



III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. 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.

DHS&EM/SEOC normally receives calls for emergency assistance through the SEOC (1-800-478-2337). After-hours calls are routed through a dispatch center and information is forwarded to an on-call duty officer who has expanded communications equipment.

DHS&EM/SEOC also receives emergency notifications and requests through satellite, radio, phone, fax, email, NAWAS, or other federal, state, or local alert and notification systems.

B. Public Alert and Notification

Once SEOC receives notification of an emergency or event, it provides state-level alert and warning, local-level alert and warning support, increases the SEOC preparedness level, recalls SEOC staff, and notifies partner agencies as required. Public Alert and Notification.

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.

IV. 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).	DHSS
Provide hazardous materials release notification to State and Federal agencies in coordination with affected communities.	DEC
Assess pre-event data, review event specific notification requirements, and verify receipts of warnings at the local level.	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

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

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

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

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



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ANNEX D: PUBLIC INFORMATION (ESF #15)

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

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

I. PURPOSE

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 affairs personnel are deployed during disasters, emergencies or statewide incidents to coordinate the provision of accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected populations, governments, legislators, and the media.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

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

B. Assumptions

1. The continuous flow of official information and instructions to the public is essential during an emergency/disaster.
2. 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.
3. Panic, fear, rumors and confusion can be reduced or avoided by proper coordination and dissemination of official emergency/disaster information.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Local Government

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

B. State Government

1. During SEOC activation, 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 Commanders approval. The SEOC PIO will work closely with the Incident Commander and local government authorities to keep information releases timely and appropriate.

2. The State will disseminate the message using a variety of formats that are accessible to those with disabilities, seniors, or those who use English as a second language.
3. The Governor's Press Secretary will approve the final release of all information from the Governor or Governor's Office.
4. Each state agency shall maintain appropriate standard operating procedures to support emergency public information operations. These should include, but are not limited to:
 - a. An outline of the agency's emergency public information organization and responsibilities;
 - b. Instructions for coordination and release of emergency public information originated by the agency and coordinated with the SEOC PIO;
 - c. Provisions for continuation of emergency public information releases during the post-emergency/disaster period; and
 - d. Provisions for alternative methods of disseminating emergency public information if regular television, radio, internet, and newspaper media capabilities are lost.
5. The SEOC PIO will coordinate closely with PIOs from other responding state agencies to ensure the release of accurate and concise information is coordinated through the Incident Commander. When the demand for public information is greater than existing capabilities, or when close coordination with multiple agencies is necessary, a Joint Information Center will be established. The JIC will operate in accordance with the State of Alaska Joint Information System Plan.

IV. 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



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

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

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

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

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



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ANNEX E: PUBLIC SAFETY (ESF #13)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Public Safety

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs/
State Emergency Operations Center
Alaska National Guard
Department of Corrections
Department of Environmental Conservation
Department of Health and Social Services
Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
Multi-Agency Coordination Group
Alaska Information Analysis Center
Affected Jurisdictions
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Coast Guard

I. 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.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS**A. 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.

B. Assumptions

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

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**A. Local Government**

1. During any emergency-disaster incident, affected local government(s) will exercise supervision of public safety and security measures, including communications within



the emergency/disaster area. Security of installations and facilities within the emergency/disaster area that are normally under the responsibility of the State will be handled at the state government level in coordination with the affected local government.

B. State Government

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

IV. 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 • DHSS • ARC
Provide public safety support resources.	DPS • AKNG • 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 • AKNG
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 • AKNG • AKIAC
Assemble intelligence about specific incendiary attacks threats to Alaska and provide them to the appropriate law enforcement agencies.	DPS • DMVA • AKNG • 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

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Local government is responsible for law enforcement activities within its jurisdiction. Disaster emergency operations should be directed using the Incident Command System and Unified Command as appropriate. For information and resource management purposes, requests for outside agency law enforcement assistance by local officials to include National Guard 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.
- B. DHS&EM will coordinate with state agencies and, when needed, with the Federal Government for assistance provided by the NRF ESF #13, Public Safety and Security.
- C. 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.
- D. Upon request from the Governor, the President may invoke federal law to use U.S. military forces to suppress civil disorder resulting from defiance of state authority. In the most serious situations, the combined effort of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies may not prove adequate to maintain public order. In such cases, under the federal statutes providing for the “Enforcement of the Laws to Restore Public Order” (formerly the “Insurrection Act”), the President may use federal military forces to restore order, including through the conduct of law enforcement activities (Chapter 15 of title 10, U.S.C.).



VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

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



ANNEX F: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (ESF #7)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs/ State Emergency Operations Center
SUPPORTING AGENCIES:	Alaska National Guard Department of Administration Department Commerce, Community and Economic Development Department of Environmental Conservation Department of Health and Social Services Department of Labor and Workforce Development Department of Natural Resources Department of Public Safety Department of Transportation and Public Facilities Alaska Railroad Corporation Multi-Agency Coordination Group Alaska Information 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

I. 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.

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

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

B. Assumptions

1. Resource management, training, and ongoing communication will take place with DHS&EM and state agencies with often used resources.
2. DHS&EM will continue to assist the local communities in typing the communities' resources and capabilities.
3. Interagency Memoranda of Understanding, Memoranda of Agreement (MOU/MOA) and jurisdictional agreements will be invoked and resources made available when requested.
4. If the event is catastrophic, all functioning organizations may be tasked for resources.
5. Additional resources (equipment, overhead, services, and supplies) required for emergency operations will generally be available from normal sources of supply.
6. The AK Interstate Mutual Aid System (AIMAS) can be a source of additional resources.
7. 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.
8. Some businesses and individuals that are not normal suppliers will be willing to rent, lease, or sell needed equipment and supplies during emergency situations.
9. If the emergency is of such magnitude that local government capabilities are not sufficient to cope with the situation, additional support from certain designated state agencies will be provided.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Local Government

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

B. State Government

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



IV. 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 • DHSS • ARRC • AKIAC • FEMA • ALCOM • CAP • USCG • ARC
Adjudicate competing resources requests.	MAC Group
Provide liaison support for donations requested to include additional staff.	AKVOAD

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. State resource management, in accordance with NIMS, involves the application of tools, processes, and systems that allow for suitable resource allocations to provide support prior to, during, and after an incident. Allocation involves identifying, acquiring, distributing, and tracking all resources. In order to facilitate resource management, coordination activities will take place in the SEOC.
- B. When necessary, local/state MAC groups will be organized. Multi-agency coordination is important to establish priorities, allocate critical resources, develop strategies for response and information sharing, and facilitate communication.
- C. DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal Government for assistance provided by the NRF ESF#7.
- D. For further direction, refer to the Alaska Interagency Coordination Center Administration Guide and State of Alaska Division of Forestry Resource Management Plan.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

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



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ANNEX G: DISASTER SEARCH AND RESCUE

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Public Safety

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs/
State Emergency Operations Center
Alaska National Guard
Alaska Rescue Coordination Center
Affected Jurisdictions
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Civil Air Patrol
U.S. Coast Guard

I. 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 authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) to include state, borough, city, and village fire departments 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.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Disaster emergencies may cause conditions that vary widely in scope, urgency and degree of devastation. Substantial numbers of people could be in life-threatening situations requiring prompt rescue and medical care. Because the mortality rate will dramatically increase beyond 72 hours, search and rescue must begin immediately. Rescue personnel will encounter a variety of difficulties or hindrances that may create environmental safety and health hazards.
2. Search and rescue (SAR) missions may be required when 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.

B. Assumptions

1. The State of Alaska DPS official has primary responsibility for coordinating search and rescue and is responsible for the designation of the State SAR Coordinator. In searches where DPS is on the scene, the senior DPS official will become the IC. Where there is no DPS, a designated community official will become the IC. In



searches established by competent rescue personnel, DPS will establish a Unified Command (UC)

2. Assistance from other supporting federal, state, local, and volunteer agencies will be available upon request and as authorized by the State SAR Coordinator.
3. Federal assistance for SAR will be coordinated via the State SAR Coordinator.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Requests for assistance from local government officials during a disaster event for SAR will go to the DPS SAR Coordinator. DPS may respond and coordinate or provide aerial and/or ground search assistance. Whenever more than one state entity provides assistance, DPS will assume incident command. SEOC will coordinate resource requirements for responding agencies.
2. State resources can be activated if the scope and scale of an event exceed the capability of a local government. The ability of the State to effectively provide the requested assistance is contingent upon the ability of DPS or the SEOC to identify and request the appropriate state and federal agencies to support the search and rescue efforts. The State's Disaster Search and Rescue Task Force (DSAR TF) may be activated at the discretion of the DPS SAR Coordinator or the SEOC IC to assist in this process. The DSAR TF may also be activated in response to or anticipation of a disaster declaration by the Governor.
3. It is assumed federal agencies with SAR capability will respond with live-saving services following a catastrophic incident resulting in degraded communications. The standing direction and intent of the State SAR Coordinator is for these 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.
4. Federal agencies will be postured and prepared to assist the State based on the requirements of the incident response. The Department of Homeland Security, through the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) section will maintain a list of available federal USAR teams that can be deployed to assist the State if an incident is beyond the resource capability of the state to manage. Lists of federal resources available in Alaska should an incident grow beyond the resource capability of state resources will be maintained 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.



IV. 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 ▪ DSAR ▪ TF
Develop and maintain this annex to the State EOP	DHS&EM
Coordinate local, state, federal and volunteer resources during a SAR mission	DPS ▪ SEOC
In accordance with its Memorandum of Understanding with the State of Alaska, provide personnel, equipment, search vans, and planes with direction finding capability as requested by Alaska State Troopers.	Contracted Agencies
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 ▪ DSAR ▪ TF
Maintain current procedures to ensure rapid response during SAR operations	DMVA ▪ AKAOM ▪ AKNG ▪ USCG ▪ CAP
Coordinate training for key Alaska personnel regarding SAR operations.	CAP ▪ DHS&EM ▪ AKANG ▪ USCG

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. 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.”
- B. When SAR operations extend beyond an operational period, the SAR Coordinator and the IC shall establish a schedule for extended operations and a continuation of operations. The SAR Coordinator will brief his/her replacement prior to departing the EOC or Incident Command Post.
- C. The SAR Coordinator and/or the 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 DSAR TF plan.

VI. 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, the State DSAR Plan, and DSAR TF.



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ANNEX H: PUBLIC WORKS (ESF #3)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

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

I. PURPOSE

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

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

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

B. Assumptions

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



5. Depending upon the type of utility, either DEC or AEA will serve as the lead agency to coordinate providing public works and/or engineering emergency support. DCCED staff will coordinate to address local management and financial issues.
6. The State will prioritize emergency support missions by addressing life-saving and human health issues first.
7. Rapid damage assessment of the emergency or disaster area will be necessary to determine potential workload.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The SEOC will notify DOT&FP, DEC, and AEA personnel when public works and engineering capabilities are required for State assessment, response, and recovery during emergencies or disasters. Public works and/or engineering emergency support activities will depend upon the requirements for response and recovery.
2. When the SEOC is activated at Preparedness Level 3 or higher, the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) will provide a liaison to the SEOC as a single point agency representative to obtain key infrastructure-related information; response actions; recovery planning; and where appropriate, emergency management preparedness, prevention, and mitigation capabilities.
3. The SEOC will notify DCCED personnel during emergencies or disasters so that DCCED staff can identify any financial resources of the community and coordinate any necessary local management response.
4. Close coordination will be maintained among DOT&PF, DEC, AEA, DCCED, and the SEOC in order to:
 - a. Prioritize response and recovery missions;
 - b. Share and update information;
 - c. Ensure expedient response and recovery actions;
 - d. Avoid redundant activities;
 - e. Ensure a unified effort when working with federal, local, and private organizations; and
 - f. Provide accurate intelligence to other organizations in the local EOC and at the site of the emergency or disaster.
5. State agencies providing emergency or disaster support are responsible for providing logistical support to their personnel and for tracking and maintaining equipment and supplies.

B. Local Government

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



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

C. State Government

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

D. Federal

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

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
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
Provide technical assistance on water and wastewater systems to local rural officials.	DEC
Coordinate the operation, maintenance and restoration of electrical power projects.	DCCED
Provide technical power generation and transmission assistance to local rural officials.	DCCED
Work with local government officials to identify available state, federal, 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
Liaison with federal public works agencies.	DCCED • DEC • DOT&PF
Provide Public Assistance (PA) oversight to local jurisdictions, private non-profits, state agencies, and tribal governments.	DMVA

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

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



VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

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 and Social Services

SUPPORTING AGENCIES:

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

I. PURPOSE

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

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

Natural and man-made disasters will occur and significantly impact the health and medical well-being of Alaskans and will require coordinated use of health and medical resources.

B. Assumptions

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



2. Medical personnel, supplies, pharmaceuticals, and equipment will be in short supply. Disruptions in local communications and transportation systems could prevent timely re-supply.
3. Disasters and emergencies will affect healthcare facilities through a surge of patients, and facilities may use all available resources to effectively respond. When all local resources have been exhausted, healthcare facilities will request aid from the State of Alaska in managing patient needs.
4. The DHSS Emergency Operations Center (DHSS EOC) will work closely with the SEOC to ensure that community needs are met.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Local Government

In a disaster, the affected local government(s) will control emergency medical and healthcare services. Emergency operations begin at the tribal, local, city or borough level. This includes coordination of any medical and healthcare services that may be made available by voluntary organizations of other agencies. Local emergency and health officials know the most effective way to apply emergency response resources within their communities. Local health services will respond in accordance with their jurisdictional plans.

B. State Government

1. During a declared emergency, all state agency emergency medical and healthcare services provided will be directed by the Governor, Chief Medical Officer and the Medical Branch of the SEOC. The Director of the Division of Public Health (DPH) oversees the majority of all disaster response entities within the department.
 - a. The Department of Health and Social Services, Section of Rural and Community Health Systems, Health Emergency Response Operations, is responsible for coordinating the Department's response and resources when activated and will coordinate disaster-related medical services through the DHSS EOC, including but not limited to:
 - i. 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.
 - ii. 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;
 - iii. 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;
 - iv. 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;
 - v. Serving as the lead agency in the SEOC for coordinating health care, emergency medical and public health services during an emergency.



IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

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



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



V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

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

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

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



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ANNEX J: MASS CASUALTIES (ESF #8)

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

I. PURPOSE

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

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

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

B. Assumptions

1. An event of this magnitude will require multi-jurisdictional response, coordination, healthcare equipment, supplies and services.
2. Mass casualty incidents may be reported to the SEOC by first responders, an incident commander, or by local authorities. Initial contact can vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction depending on the type and magnitude of the incident.
3. The accuracy of early reports will likely vary according to the agency or individual reporting the incident.



4. During incidents that affect multiple healthcare facilities, result in a significant number of casualties, or have a large public health impact, available critical supplies and equipment inventories will be utilized quickly. In such cases, additional critical medical supplies and equipment will be needed to support ongoing response. These supplies may include durable medical equipment and assistive technology.
5. Service animals, under the Americans with Disabilities Act, are allowed to accompany the owner in all settings (except for surgical/sterile).

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. Notification of a mass casualty event will be given to the DHSS EOC via the 24 Hour Health and Medical Duty Officer phone.
2. The DHSS EOC will inform the SEOC and any other parties necessary for coordination of resources. The DHSS EOC will communicate consistently with the SEOC to ensure situational awareness and coordination.
3. The DHSS EOC will engage in situation analysis to determine the resources needed to support the incident. Providing coordination and assistance to local health jurisdictions to ensure individuals have access to equipment, supplies, and resources that support individuals with activities of daily living.
4. Capabilities that are activated will be dependent upon the incident, number and type of casualties, and available local resources.
 - a. Coordination with healthcare facilities, air transport, and ground transport as needed. Coordination may include such topics as casualty distribution, resource allocation, or pharmaceutical distribution.
 - b. Through the use of teleconference, the web-based common operating pictures, or in-person meetings, coordination of all parties needed to support public health and medical needs associated with the mass casualty incident.
 - c. Forward patient movement interstate or intrastate, with partner agency support.
 - d. Supplemental medical personnel through the Alaska Respond Program.
 - e. Deployment of the Alaska Medical Station to provide low-acuity patient support services.
 - f. Asset deployment (contact DHSS EOC for current inventory list).
 - g. On-scene IMT support (IC, Operations, Logistics, and Planning).
5. When the need for state resources such as the National Guard or federal resources are identified, the DHSS EOC will work with the SEOC to create and submit these requests through appropriate channels.



IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Coordinate the overall response to the health and medical component of emergencies/disasters. Activate the DHSS EOC when necessary to support the mission.	DHSS
Provide DHSS Liaison or medical branch director to SEOC when requested.	DHSS
Through the DHSS PIO, the Health Alert Network, the Alaska Public Health Alert Network (APHAN), and other public information tools, engage in public communication regarding health threats, hazards, and resources.	DHSS
Provide resources for the testing and reporting of chemical, biological, or radiological health threats.	DHSS • DEC • DPS • FBI
Coordinate mass dispensing of pharmaceuticals when necessary. This includes coordination and oversight of the State's use of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) when activation is requested by the Governor.	DHSS • AKNG • DPS
Coordinate resources to respond to behavioral health needs associated with the emergency/disaster.	DHSS
Conduct epidemiological surveillance. Make recommendations and engage in processes for isolation and quarantine, if necessary.	DHSS • DPS
Coordinate casualty distribution within Alaska and facilitate forward patient movement both in and out of state when required.	DHSS • SEOC • AKNG • CDC • USPS • USPHS
Fulfill statutory requirement regarding the management of human remains.	DHSS
Support healthcare facilities with augmented staffing through the Alaska Respond Program.	DHSS
Provide site security to support health and medical operations.	DPS • SEOC • AKNG • Affected Jurisdictions
Provide transportation support to move medical supplies and resources.	DPS • SEOC • AKNG • Affected Jurisdictions

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

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

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

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



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ANNEX K: MASS CARE (ESF #6)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs/ State Emergency Operations Center
SUPPORTING AGENCIES:	Department of Health and Social Services Alaska National Guard Department of Education and Early Development Department of Public Safety 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

I. PURPOSE

This Annex provides information concerning mass care during disaster emergencies when local response and recovery exceed their capabilities. Coordination of all local resources for mass care is a necessary first step in effective emergency/disaster management. Without an effective statewide mass care strategy, response and recovery may be delayed and the public may be at risk of hazard impacts in affected areas.

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

1. Disasters or emergencies requiring activation of this Annex are affected by a number of factors to include evacuation displacing large numbers of individuals, families and pets, as well as access and functional needs populations who have lost their immediate support. This can include tourists, students, and foreign visitors, who are separated from loved ones by a sudden-impact disaster emergency and/or need to be evacuated from disaster affected areas. The loss of real and essential personal property or economic hardships caused by a disaster or emergency may also trigger the need to activate programs identified in this Annex. The most likely identified hazards that may necessitate mass care support are earthquake, flooding, fire, winter storm, power outage, storm surge, and tsunami.
2. The interruption of power or other critical utilities may render healthcare facilities inoperable, and may require the expertise of personnel in infrastructure stability before these facilities may be deemed operational.

B. Assumptions

1. Local Government

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

2. State Government

- a. When the need for disaster mass care services exceeds local community capabilities, the State may execute coordinated multi-agency, state-level mass care operations through the State Mass Care Group (MCG), under a MCG Supervisor, reporting to the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) Operations Section. The MCG coordinates mass care services in support of local communities.
- b. 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. The MCG operates using a State *Mass Care Operations Guide*. Effective mass care operations require multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional cooperation and coordination. Effective mass care operations are coordinated and integrated with the overall state disaster response. Government resources will not be adequate to meet the needs of all survivors, so volunteer, non-governmental, and faith-based organizations will have a significant role. Assistance may be required from other states and the federal government.
- c. Functional area task forces, with Task Force Leaders, may be established under the MCG including Sheltering, Pets and Animals, Volunteers and Donations, Feeding, Emergency Supply Distribution, Family Reunification, and Human Services. Each task force has a specific functional area operations guide.
- d. Depending on disaster needs, it may not be necessary to provide all the mass care services listed in this Annex or to activate all of the mass care task forces.

3. American Red Cross (ARC)

American Red Cross of Alaska (ARC) mass care operations are coordinated with the local community and SEOC. When available, local ARC districts within disaster areas initiate mass care operations in coordination with the local community. Outside ARC district areas, mass care operations are initiated by the ARC Alaska Region Headquarters in Anchorage. An ARC representative normally is seated in the SEOC.

4. The Salvation Army

Salvation Army of Alaska mass care operations are coordinated with the community and SEOC. When available, local Salvation Army service areas within disaster areas initiate mass care operations in coordination with the local community. Local



operations are coordinated through Salvation Army representatives in the local community. Outside established service areas, mass care operations are coordinated through The Salvation Army's Divisional Headquarters in Anchorage. Normally a Salvation Army representative is seated in the SEOC.

5. Alaska Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (AKVOAD)

AKVOAD, a chapter of the National Volunteer Organizations in Disaster, brings together multiple organizations cooperatively to assist survivors of disaster. Normally an AKVOAD representative is seated in the SEOC. AKVOAD members serve on the MCG and cooperatively support local and state disaster mass care operations.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

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. The 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 functional task force operations are described in the operations guide for each functional task force.

DHS&EM serves as the lead for the state mass care function through the MCG, under SEOC Operations. As required, functional area task forces including Sheltering, Pets and Animals, Volunteers and Donations, Feeding, Emergency Supply Distribution, Family Reunification, and Human Services can be established under the MCG. Each functional area task force has a corresponding operations guide 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.



A. Activating the Annex

1. As deemed necessary, the Mass Care Annex may be activated by the SEOC or:
 - a. State Department of Health and Social Services
 - b. MCG member

B. Mass Care services include:

1. Sheltering Support Operations
 - a. Activated the MCG to support sheltering operations through SEOC Operations and the State MCG Supervisor.
 - b. Activate the Shelter Support task force under the MCG using the *Shelter Support Guide*.
 - c. Use the National Shelter System (NSS) as the primary reporting tool for sheltering and data collection.
2. Feeding Support Operations
 - a. Activate the MCG to support feeding operations through SEOC Operations and the State MCG Supervisor.
 - b. Active the Feeding Support Task Force, led by the Salvation Army or other agency designated by the MCG, to serve under the MCG using the *Feeding Support Operations Guide*.
 - c. Coordinate feeding support employing fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk distribution of food as appropriate.
3. Donations Management Support
 - a. Activate the MCG through the SEOC Operations and the State MCG Supervisor to support donations and volunteer management.
 - b. Activate the State Volunteer Agency Liaison (VAL) to coordinate 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.
4. Emergency Supply Distribution Management Support
 - a. Activate the MCG through the SEOC Operations and the State MCG Supervisor to support emergency supply distribution management.
 - b. Activate the Emergency Supply Distribution Task Force under the MCG using the *Emergency Supply Distribution Operations Guide*.
5. Pet and Animal Support
 - a. Activate the MCG through the SEOC Operations and the State MCG Supervisor to support pet and animal sheltering, evacuation, and care.
 - b. Activate the Pet and Animal Task Force, 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.



- c. Service animals, under the Americans with Disabilities Act, will be allowed to accompany the owner.
6. Human Services:
 - a. Activate the MCG through the SEOC Operations and the State MCG Supervisor to support Human Services.
 - b. Activate the Human Service Task Force, led by State DHSS, under the MCG using the *Human Services Operations Guide*.
7. Family Reunification
 - a. Activate the MCG through the SEOC Operations and the State MCG Supervisor to support Family Reunification Services.
 - b. Activate the Family Reunification Task Force, normally led by Red Cross “Safe and Well Registry” leader, under the *Family Reunification Operations Guide*.
 - c. Coordinate family reunification, contact, and communication services for unaccompanied minors and others displaced by disaster.
8. Public Safety Support
 - a. Coordinate accessibility of evacuee reception centers, shelter locations, and at mass care service locations through the SEOC and public safety agency representatives.
 - b. Coordinate security of survivors throughout mass care operations.
9. Public Information

Coordinate information through the State PIO to disaster survivors; families outside the affected area; local, state and federal officials; and the public. It is important for all agencies involved with mass care operations to coordinate their messaging.
10. Transition to Recovery
 - a. 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.
 - b. Provide recovery information to disaster survivors through Disaster Assistance Centers, Disaster Recovery Centers, or other means.
 - c. Demobilize mass care operations that are no longer needed.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The State MCG, under SEOC Operations, may include the following positions:
 1. MCG Supervisor
 2. Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL) / Volunteers and Donations Task Force Leader
 3. Shelter Support Task Force Leader
 4. Feeding Support Task Force Leader
 5. Pets and Animals Task Force Leader



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

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Coordinate activation of the Mass Care Group, if warranted.	SEOC ▪ Mass Care Group Members
Public information for mass care services.	DHS&EM PIO ▪ Mass Care Group POIs
Operate first aid stations and implement reunification efforts.	DHSS ▪ AKOM
Operate centers for individual assistance and bulk distribution of relief items to disaster survivors.	ARC ▪ AKVOAD ▪ AKOM
Coordinate the relief efforts of volunteer groups.	AKVOAD ▪ SEOC
Coordinate, where necessary, the use of schools as shelters.	Affected Jurisdictions ▪ ARC ▪ DEED ▪ DMVA
Assist ARC in ensuring adequate health care resources are available for shelter operations.	DHSS
Coordinate law enforcement resources at shelters, as needed.	DPS ▪ AKOM ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Establish emergency shelters and provide mass care services.	Affected Jurisdictions ▪ ARC
Spiritual and emotional care services.	AKVOAD
Coordination for pets and animals, evacuations, sheltering, and other operations.	DEC ▪ State Veterinarian's Office ▪ AKVOAD
Coordination of child care and safety for unaccompanied minors.	DHSS
Assess emergency food needs and implement feeding programs (i.e. congregate feeding, mobile feeding, hydration stations, and bulk food distribution).	ARC ▪ AKVOAD ▪ AKOM
Behavioral health services.	DHSS
Family reunification services.	ARC ▪ DHSS



V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

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

VI. 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.

VII. COMMUNICATIONS

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

VIII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Agencies providing mass care services maintain records of operations and costs, allowing potential reimbursement from state or federal sources.

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 employ Disaster Assistance or Recovery Centers to provide services and information to survivors.



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ANNEX L: MASS FATALITY (ESF #8)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Health and Social Services

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

I. 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.

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

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

B. Assumptions

1. The Chief Medical Examiner is the lead official in a mass fatality incident.
2. During a mass fatality incident the SMEO may have insufficient personnel, equipment, and storage capacity to handle significant numbers of deceased individuals.
3. Assistance from other state, federal and private agencies may be required to respond to an incident involving a large number of fatalities.
4. The SMEO must be contacted prior to the removal of any human remains from an incident scene.
5. Mass fatality incidents will require full implementation of the Incident Command System.
6. Operational actions for a mass fatality incident should not be one size fits all due to the uniqueness of each community and response.
7. Since incidents range from naturally occurring events (floods, fires, earthquakes, etc.) to man-caused events including delivery of weapons of mass destruction (bomb/blast, chemical, nuclear, or biological), response actions must be adaptable to the situation.



III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

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



- d. 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
- e. Storage of Unclaimed Bodies: Store bodies until next of kin notification or other mortuary arrangements can be made.
- f. Completion of Death Certificates.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

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



RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Ensure final disposition of remains and personal effects to families and/or proper authorities.	DHSS

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

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

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

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



ANNEX M: PET EVACUATION AND SHELTERING (ESF #6 and ESF #11)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Environmental Conservation

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

I. PURPOSE

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

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Approximately 62 percent of all U.S. households own a pet. This implies during large-scale disasters, pet ownership may affect the behavior of large segments of the population at risk. Large financial value and strong emotional attachments exist between farmers and their livestock. Due to the close contact of the public with animals during the response to a disaster situation there needs to be a consideration of human animal interactions and the risk of zoonotic diseases.
2. Service animals are only dogs and miniature horses. Service animals will be allowed to remain with its owner.

B. Assumptions

1. 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.
2. Pet evacuation and sheltering is primarily the responsibility of the local jurisdiction.
3. If an emergency/disaster incapacitates local veterinary and animal care resources or if such resources are found to be insufficient to meet animal care needs, resources will be requested from adjoining areas.
4. Similar to the need for emergency medical systems for people who are injured, pets also might require medical care for injuries or illness.
5. When area resources have been exhausted, assistance will be requested from the state.



6. If the disaster or emergency is of such magnitude that federal assistance is required, the state will submit a request to the USDA Area Office for personnel and Veterinary Stock Pile for supplies and other resources to augment local resources.
7. Service Animals should always be allowed to shelter with the person they have been trained to assist unless a safety risk is posed to others in the shelter. Providing food, water as well as areas for exercise and hygiene for service animal must 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.
8. Where feasible, household pet shelters should be co-located with general population shelters so that individuals and their pets are not separated and pet owners can continue to support care and feeding of their pets without overburdening the emergency management. Household pets are defined by FEMA; the definition is available in the glossary. Although not specifically addressed by FEMA in the definition, dogs used for sledding purposes should be considered household pets and sheltered as appropriate for their normal environmental tolerances. Those animals designated as “Emotional Support” or “Comfort” animals, should be considered household pets and should be sheltered as such.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

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



B. Major Disaster (natural or technological). Veterinarians, animal control personnel and humane society volunteers will:

1. Coordinate with animal related organizations and individuals to provide assistance.
2. Coordinate with the local government on the sheltering of companion animals.

C. Animal Disease Outbreak:

1. In the event of a disease outbreak in the domestic pet or livestock community, the State Veterinarian will:
 - a. Issue quarantine orders as needed. Provide consultative guidance for identification of disease and quarantine procedures.
 - b. Provide consultative guidance for documentation of animal injuries and death of animals.
 - c. In the case of a zoonotic disease, consult and collaborate with the Department of Health and Social Services to provide outreach materials to the public.
 - d. Provide consultative guidance for decontamination and appropriate disposal of deceased or contaminated animals.
 - e. Document and retain records of expenses incurred by the Office of the State Veterinarian.

VI. 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
Provide coordination to local jurisdictions as needed.	SEOC
Coordination with local and State governments regarding donated goods and volunteers to support the most efficient and effective use of volunteers, organizations and donated goods for incidents.	AKVOAD

VII. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The State Veterinarian 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.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- A. Every agency assisting with evacuations will maintain accurate records, including information related to costs incurred during disaster operations to obtain reimbursement from state or federal sources.
- B. Local resources will be committed before local governments request assistance from higher levels of government.



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ANNEX N: EVACUATION (ESF #1 and ESF #5)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs/ State Emergency Operations Center
SUPPORTING AGENCIES:	Alaska National Guard 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 and Social Services Department of Labor and Workforce Development Department of Natural Resources Department of Public Safety Department of Transportation and Public Facilities Affected Jurisdictions Federal Emergency Management Agency Civil Air Patrol U.S. Coast Guard American Red Cross

I. PURPOSE

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

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

1. Evacuation is employed to move people to safety prior to hazard impact, avoiding the need for rescue.
2. Whenever possible, evacuations are planned in advance considering transportation, reception, access and functional needs, sheltering, and return.
3. Evacuees may want to evacuate with their pets and personal property (see Alaska EOP Annex M).
4. 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.



5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.

B. Assumptions

1. Evacuation is considered after a "shelter in place" option is ruled out as not providing sufficient safety from the hazard.
2. In an evacuation, people are moved the minimum distance required to provide them a secure place of safety from the hazard.
3. In an evacuation, people are moved for the minimum amount of time required to provide safety from the hazard and then returned.
4. 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.
5. Evacuation plans and decisions will consider evacuees' pets and personal property (see Alaska EOP Annex M).
6. Communities will evacuate within their community unless or until the local community can no longer safely shelter evacuees from the hazard.
7. Evacuation from communities along the road system will use privately owned vehicles and public ground transportation, according to the jurisdiction's local EOP, Small Community Emergency Response Plan (SCERP), other governing local procedures, or incident specific plans.
8. 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.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. In accordance with A.S. 26.23.060, local Emergency Operations Plans (EOP) or SCERP should address evacuation and include transportation, accountability, access and functional needs, special populations and correctional facilities, evacuation sites, shelters, pets and personal property, security, and return.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.



- D. 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.
- E. 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.
- F. 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.
- G. In incidents under the management of the Division of Forestry or Department of Environmental Conservation, DHS&EM, 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.
- H. 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.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Evaluate the need for evacuation, and disseminate evacuation instructions.	SEOC ▪ DEC ▪ DNR ▪ DPS ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Develop an EOP for evacuation procedures in both organized and unorganized communities.	All Jurisdictions
Heed evacuation directives and follow instructions.	All Affected Individuals
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
Make preparations for transportation assets and tracking of evacuees from initial onset through repatriation.	SEOC ▪ AKNG ▪ DEED ▪ DF&G ▪ DNR ▪ DOT&PF ▪ All Jurisdictions
Establish emergency shelters and provide mass care services as required.	SEOC ▪ AKNG ▪ Affected Jurisdictions ▪ ARC
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 • DHSS • Affected Jurisdictions • ARC
Provide disaster emergency information to evacuees and victims in impacted area(s).	SEOC • Affected Jurisdictions
Inform Governor's Office of decisions to evacuate.	SEOC
Provide assistance and technical advice with regard to evacuating functional needs groups.	SEOC • DHSS • ARC

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. If evacuation needs exceed state capabilities, DHS&EM, through the SEOC, will coordinate any state requests from other sources including mutual aid from other states, international assistance, contracted resources, volunteer agencies, and federal assistance provided by the NRF ESF #1, Transportation, and ESF #5, Emergency Management.
- B. For further direction, refer to the Alaska Evacuation Planning Guide and the Alaska Emergency Response Guide for Small Communities.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

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



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

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

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

I. PURPOSE

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

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

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

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. During emergencies, 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.

2. Careful donations management planning will reduce or eliminate problems associated with unsolicited donations. Preplanned volunteer management strategies will reduce problems associated with spontaneous, unaffiliated volunteer response. The timely release and coordination of information to the public regarding needs of victims, agencies involved in disaster relief, acceptable donations, and points of contact is essential for effective volunteer and donations management.
3. Local governments have primary responsibility, in coordination with VOADs, to develop and implement plans to manage volunteer services and donated goods.
4. DHS&EM may activate the Volunteer and Donations Management Annex when an event causes a spontaneous flow of or a major need for volunteers and/or donated resources.
5. It is not the State's intent to alter, divert, or otherwise impede the normal operation or flow of goods or services through volunteer organizations, but to help coordinate offers of donated goods and services.
6. When state resources are depleted, assistance may be sought from other states and the federal government.

B. Assumptions

1. Full use of existing local voluntary donations management resources is encouraged before State assets will be sought.
2. The State will look principally to those voluntary organizations with established donation structures already in place to receive and deliver appropriate donated goods to disaster victims.
3. Government and volunteer agencies have personnel to support operations in this Annex.
4. The DHS&EM Voluntary Agency Liaison (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.
5. Entities accepting volunteers are responsible for the care and management of those volunteers. All volunteers must be screened by the voluntary organizations that will be using their services.
6. Volunteers will be treated with dignity and respect because of the competence and spirit they bring to the response and recovery effort. During emergencies, local volunteer organizations will experience demands that may necessitate state, and possibly federal, assistance.
7. Volunteer and Donations Management conducted under Annex K Mass Care, will be consistent with this Annex.



III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. As a preparedness function, the State will encourage individuals interested in volunteering personal services to directly affiliate with a voluntary organization/agency of their choice or a local volunteer center. They may also choose to participate through their local Citizen Corps program. The State also routinely encourages donations from the public to be made as cash to voluntary, faith-based, and/or community organizations providing disaster services.
2. State Government supports local government efforts to manage volunteers and donated goods. Requests for support under this annex from local authorities generally are coordinated through the SEOC or the Joint Field Office (JFO).
3. Voluntary agencies are considered the primary recipients, managers, and distributors of donated goods and services. However the State has ultimate responsibility for managing disaster response and recovery.
4. The State encourages participation of AKVOAD throughout all phases of disaster preparedness, response and recovery. The SEOC maintains a liaison position for AKVOAD support during operational activities.
5. The SEOC will activate the State VAL and the Volunteer and Donations Management Task Force under the Mass Care Group to support local volunteer and donations management activities. The State will provide resources, guidance, communications, and logistic support to promote and enable the maximum utilization of donations and volunteer contributions.
6. The State VAL in coordination with the AKVOAD will establish a donations website when needed to enable the general public to register their offers of donated goods and services to match offers to needs.
7. SEOC will provide facilities management and communications support as needed.
8. No attempts will be made by any person involved in the coordination and implementation of this plan to solicit donations for a specific organization, unless requested by that organization.

B. Specific

1. Pre-Incident Activities: In coordination with AKVOAD and private-sector representatives:
 - a. 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.
 - b. Develop, maintain, and implement a comprehensive volunteer and donations management-training program.
 - c. Encourage resource typing in support of effective volunteer and donations management in the field. Examples include typing of Volunteer/Donations Coordination Teams and volunteer and donations facilities.
 - d. Meet with cooperating agencies such as AKVOAD and other stakeholders to enhance collaboration and information sharing.



- e. Establish and maintain contingency plans for an enhanced level of state support to affected local jurisdictions in a catastrophic and/or multi-jurisdictional incident.
- 2. Response Activities: Affected local governments, in conjunction with their voluntary organization partners, are responsible for implementing plans to ensure the effective management of the flow of volunteers and goods in the affected area. The State provides support through the SEOC or JFO as necessary.
 - a. SEOC provides :
 - (i) Communications between key voluntary agencies, state, and private-sector coordinators
 - (ii) Media relations support
 - (iii) Support activation of volunteer and donations matching software
 - (iv) Possible activation of a state call center
 - b. SEOC activates the VAL and the Volunteer and Donations Task Force under the Mass Care Group to provide 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.
- 3. Demobilization
 - a. Determine disposal of unsuitable and unneeded donations
 - b. Coordinate the transition to recovery operations
- 4. Recovery Activities
 - a. Local government maintains primary responsibility for the coordination of disaster volunteers and donations management. The State will support local government efforts through information sharing and specialized planning to promote recovery activities and to maximize the benefits of volunteer involvement.
 - b. AKVOAD is the primary organization for coordination and collaboration of volunteer services and donations needed for long term recovery. The State will support activities of the AKVOAD to facilitate efficient and expedient recovery efforts.



IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

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

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal Government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #7, Logistics Management and Resource Support.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

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

VII. INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

Information is summarized into status and situation reports and submitted to the SEOC by the State VAL. A number of tools will be used to gather information for the report to help provide a common operating picture at all levels to make effective, consistent, and timely decisions.

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS

- A. Conference calls are the primary coordination mechanism used for partner agencies to communicate volunteer and donations activities.
- B. Protocol for communication will be directed by the State VAL who reports to the SEOC Operations section.



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

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

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

I. PURPOSE

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

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

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

B. Assumptions

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

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

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



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

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Coordinate activation of the MAC Group, if warranted.	DMVA
Administer contracts and service agreements.	SEOC ▪ All State Depts./Agencies
Collect disaster related cost data and furnish cost estimates and projections.	All State Depts./Agencies ▪ Affected Jurisdictions
Document 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
In cooperation with appropriate agencies, develop a financing plan or supplemental appropriation to fund necessary disaster response activities.	SEOC ▪ OMB
Respond to SEOC requests for personnel by mobilizing qualified personnel from other departments.	All State Depts./Agencies
Assist in the personnel hiring process for extra workers needed for disaster tasks.	DOA
Provide disaster accounting services and personnel to support the SEOC.	All State Depts./Agencies

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal Government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #5, Emergency Management and ESF# 7 Logistics Management and Resources Support.

VI. 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, ESF #3, and ESF #14)

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

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

I. PURPOSE

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

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

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

B. Assumptions

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



used to determine the pool of people who will perform the inspections along with logistics of moving and sheltering them. When large-scale assessments are needed, preplanning and early identification of inspectors is key.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Local Government

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

B. State Government

1. If state assistance is requested, the State:
 - a. May conduct preliminary inspections of the damaged area with the local government;
 - b. May provide an Incident Management Team (IMT) to assist local government in response and recovery efforts if warranted;
 - c. May provide an SEOC fact sheet to the Governor's Disaster Policy Cabinet (DPC) so that they may make a recommendation to the governor's office regarding a state disaster;
 - d. Will direct, with Governor's approval or delegation, the appropriate state agencies to provide the necessary assistance and, when situations warrant, obtain qualified structural engineers to perform proper Post Disaster Damage Assessment (PDDA) inspections on critical public infrastructure. Assessment of privately owned utilities and infrastructure are the responsibility of the owning company.
 - e. Conduct a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) by jurisdiction/agency, as needed, to support the declaration process. PDAs will include damage cost estimates by Public Assistance program damage category.
2. Based on the severity of damages and Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) findings, the Governor may formally request federal assistance through FEMA. The SEOC will ensure III.A.1a. b. and c., above are carried out.
 - a. A State incident specific Situation Report will be sent to FEMA Region X to provide an initial life safety assessment of the situation and enable advance preparation for providing any subsequent federal assistance;
 - b. As needed, the State will request federal damage assessment support through FEMA;



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

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

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

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

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

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

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



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ANNEX R: RECOVERY (ESF #14)

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

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: All State Departments/Agencies
Multi-Agency Coordination Group
Affected Jurisdictions
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
U.S. Postal Service
Alaska Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
American Red Cross

I. PURPOSE

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

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

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

B. Assumptions

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



III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Recovery Activities

1. Local actions:

Assess damages, report to SEOC, and anticipate resource needs.

2. State actions:

- a. While local governments are implementing emergency response and initial recovery actions necessary to protect public health and safety, the SEOC will work with state agencies to prepare for the deployment of resources necessary to facilitate recovery.
- b. Operations staff in the SEOC and state agency representatives will contact their counterparts in affected local areas to identify needed and anticipated resources, staging areas, distribution sites, contact persons, and other requirements.
- c. Resource requests exceeding the capability of the State will be forwarded to FEMA and other states via the EMAC system.
- d. Initial planning for recovery before the response phase ends.
- e. Operations staff in the SEOC will be in contact with local authorities to monitor the disaster and coordinate initial recovery activities.
- f. When it becomes apparent the anticipated magnitude of the disaster will exceed the capabilities of the State, the Governor will contact the Regional Administrator of FEMA Region X to request a Presidential Declaration of Emergency or Disaster and activation of the NRF.

3. Federal actions:

- a. Major disasters may require extraordinary steps to provide resources and assistance safely, quickly, and effectively.
- b. Activation of this plan authorizes the mobilization of federal resources necessary to augment state and local emergency response efforts.
- c. If requested, a Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment will be made to gather information for federal disaster assistance.
- d. FEMA liaisons will be established in the SEOC for coordination of information and resource requests.

4. Actions by all levels of government:

- a. Local, state and federal officials will establish priorities. Priority issues of immediate concern may include, but will not be limited to:
 - i. Securing the disaster area, ensuring public safety, and establishing communications;
 - ii. Assessing the unmet needs of those impacted by the disaster and taking steps to meet these needs;



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

B. Long Term Recovery Activities:

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

IV. 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.	DHSS • DOL&WD
Use employment services to identify a potential disaster relief work force and operate the unemployment insurance program.	DOL&WD
Assist communities in assessing the socio-economic impacts and develop remedial plans to continue government services.	DCCED
Provide state grants to communities, as available.	DCCED • DEC



INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE:	
Provide individual assistance and coordinate temporary housing.	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.	DHSS
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE:	
Coordinate applicant briefings and kick off meetings with eligible applicants.	DHS&EM • DHSS • 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

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

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

VI. 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

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

I. PURPOSE

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

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

1. Disasters often produce substantial amounts of debris that far exceed the capability of normal refuse operations. Disaster debris may include materials that are not normally intermingled, are hazardous, or require special disposal.
2. The nature and location of the disaster will determine the quantity and type of debris, the methods of removal and disposal, and the speed and costs of debris operation.
3. In a disaster, local jurisdictions may not have sufficient staff, equipment, or funds for debris removal and disposal.
4. Disaster debris management may include immediate to long-term operations from emergency route clearance, to removal, to disposal.
5. Disaster debris management may require consideration of debris disposal in coordination with community long-range planning and operations on private property.

B. Assumptions

1. A major natural disaster requiring the management, removal, and disposal of debris from public or private properties may occur at any time.
2. The debris generated by a major natural disaster will likely exceed local capabilities for removal and disposal.
3. Disaster debris management often requires significant private contracting.
4. 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.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Local Government

1. The local government(s) affected by the emergency/disaster is responsible for debris clearance, removal, and disposal. State resources may be deployed to support local government debris clearance and disposal operations. When state resources are employed locally, the local government(s) will coordinate access and authorization for state debris operations on public and private property within the jurisdiction. Local jurisdictions will, agree to indemnify in writing state agencies engaged in debris operations against any claims arising from debris operations (e.g., hold harmless agreements).
2. Demolition of private structures requires condemnation by authorized local officials 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, other qualified structural engineers, or the State Fire Marshal may conduct life and structural-safety assessments.

B. State Government

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

C. Federal Government

1. 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.
2. Following a federal disaster declaration, federal financial assistance may be provided to eligible state and local agencies for debris management:
 - a. 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 forces, additional hires, or by contract.



- b. Reimbursement may be available for authorized debris clearance and disposal from a disaster on publicly or privately owned lands or waters. Federal agencies may assist with debris clearance and disposal if the state and affected local government make a request to the FEMA Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and the request is approved. However, federal agencies will not participate in debris clearance and disposal until the affected state or affected local government arranges access and authorization for removal and disposal of such debris, and agrees to indemnify the federal government against any claim arising from such removal.
- c. Demolition of private structures requires approval from FEMA prior to starting work, and agreement by the local government to save and hold the federal government free from damages due to performance of the work as well as condemnation of the private structure by authorized local or state officials.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
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.	DHS&EM/SEOC • DOT/PF •DNR • AKNG
Coordinate clearance and operations during disaster events Coordinate statewide debris management during the response-and-recovery phases of an emergency or disaster in accordance with the <i>Alaska Statewide Debris Management Plan</i> . Identify geographical areas, municipalities, cities, and villages especially vulnerable to a disaster with respect to likely disaster-generated debris. Assist local officials with development and implementation of disaster debris-management plans and other local emergency plans as needed for construction of temporary works designed to protect against or mitigate danger, damage, or loss from a disaster. Coordinate federal, state, local, and tribal disaster assistance and activities regarding disaster debris clearance, management, and disposal. Develop, coordinate, and maintain a prioritized list of critical infrastructure in the state to facilitate establishing priorities for debris removal. Maintain a list of prequalified debris removal, disposal, and monitoring contractors.	DHS&EM/SEOC • DOT/PF
Clear, remove, and transport disaster-related debris from ARRC rights of way, track and track structures, facilities, bridges, and tunnels.	ARRC
Assess state-owned office buildings and facilities for disaster-related damage and file all debris-related claim losses through their Insurance Administration Program. Issue titles, including Abandoned Motor Vehicle Forms, to assist with the disposal of vehicles abandoned as a result of the disaster.	DOA • DOT/PF



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RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
<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>	DEC
<p>Regulate land- and water-use activities regarding debris removal from riparian areas and water bodies, including anadromous streams, designated state refuges, critical habitat areas, and game sanctuaries during emergency situations.</p> <p>Provide oversight to ensure debris-management operations do not affect any species placed on the federal list of endangered and threatened wildlife.</p>	DF&G
<p>Ensure debris-removal employees and contractors use the appropriate protective equipment when required for safety and health; undergo training so they are able to perform their tasks safely; maintain good hygiene to avoid contracting waterborne diseases; and follow the manufacturers' guidelines and safety instructions.</p> <p>Ensure persons engaged in debris removal, or contractor performing, directly supervising, or monitoring asbestos-abatement work, are certified according to AS 18.31.200 and debris-removal contractors who undertake work to abate an asbestos health hazard submit and receive approval of a plan that ensures employees are appropriately certified.</p>	DOL&WD
<p>Conduct debris-management operations in state parks and forests.</p> <p>Establish, maintain and enforce quarantine regulations, including regulatory oversight for the clearance, removal, and disposal of all clean woody debris, as deemed necessary to protect the state agricultural industry from pests.</p> <p>Issue permits for disposal of disaster-related debris through open burning to mitigate the risk of wildfire.</p> <p>Provide regulatory oversight and permitting for the temporary use of state land in support of debris-management operations, which may include permitting cleanup activities, the placement of DMSs, and the use of heavy equipment on state land.</p> <p>Participate in the review of federal, state and local debris-management operations that may affect historic properties (Section 106 of NHPA), such as the demolition of potentially historic properties. In addition, the SHPO must ensure heritages sites, including historic and prehistoric archeological resources or cultural resources, are not damaged or destroyed during debris-management operations.</p> <p>In accordance with Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), coordinate and/or partner with federal agencies to facilitate debris-management strategies when federal and state jurisdictions overlap, such as developing a debris-management strategy within the National Parks System to minimize disruption to recreation and tourism.</p>	DNR
<p>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



V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

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

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

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



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

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Department of Natural Resources
SUPPORTING AGENCIES:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs/ State Emergency Operations Center Alaska National Guard Department of Administration Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development Department of Education and Early Development Department of Environmental Conservation Department of Fish and Game Department of Health and Social Services Department of Labor and Workforce Development Department of Law Department of Public Safety Department of Transportation and Public Facilities Multi-Agency Coordination Group Alaska Information and Analysis Center Affected Jurisdictions 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

I. PURPOSE

This Annex establishes measures needed to protect Alaska's natural resources and environment.

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

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



B. Assumptions

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

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

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

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Activate the DNR EOC and provide liaison to SEOC.	DNR
Serve as lead state agency to manage wildland fire and coordinate all-hazard responses for DNR resources.	DNR
Provide ICS qualified personnel, aircraft, equipment, supplies, and other resources through the resource order system for fire suppression and all-hazard incidents, when appropriate.	DNR
In coordination with affected communities, provide notification to the public about air quality and contamination of drinking water, food resources, and agricultural products.	DNR • DEED • DHSS • DEC
Provide resources to support environmental protection activities.	DNR • DOA • DCCED • DEC • DF&G • DHSS • DOL&WD •



	DLAW • 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 • DHSS
Ensure liaison with federal agencies in areas of mutual interest.	SEOC • DEC • DF&G • DHSS • 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
Coordinate among trained investigators to conduct routine sampling to detect indications of possible attacks and investigate suspicious acute and/or group deaths among animal populations.	DNR • DEC • DF&G • DHSS
Oversee and coordinate the public health aspects of the response.	DHSS • USPHS
Develop surveillance and response plans.	DNR • CAP
Provide advice on the types of federal assistance available.	DNR • DHS&EM
Designate a SEOC co-manager.	DNR
Activate department EOC.	DNR
Provide MAC Group with recommendations on animal and plant quarantine and animal and plant destruction.	DNR • DLAW • USDA
Coordinate activities essential for protection of Alaska's fish and game and human uses of these resources.	DF&G
Provide representatives to local Unified Commands and to local MAC Groups, as needed.	DNR
Provide site security as needed.	DPS • SEOC • Affected Jurisdictions
Support local jurisdictions statewide.	AKNG • DNR
INCENDIARY ATTACK	
Assemble and disseminate intelligence about specific terrorism threats to Alaska and provide it to the JTTF and DHS&EM for dissemination.	DNR • DMVA • AKNG • AKIAC
Coordinate support with the National Interagency Fire Coordination Center, as needed.	DNR
Implement the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan, as needed.	DNR

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal Government for any additional assistance provided by the NRF ESF #4, Public Firefighting, and ESF #11, Agriculture and Natural Resources.



B. For further direction refer to the State of Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

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



ANNEX U: TRANSPORTATION (ESF #1)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

SUPPORTING AGENCIES:

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

I. PURPOSE

This Annex establishes strategies to provide technical advice and evaluation; damage assessment; engineering services, construction management and inspection; and maintenance and repair of essential state-owned transportation infrastructure.

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

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

B. Assumptions

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



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

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. When the SEOC is activated at *Preparedness Level 3* or higher, the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) will provide a liaison to the SEOC as a single point agency representative to obtain key infrastructure-related information; response actions; recovery planning; and where appropriate, emergency management preparedness, prevention, and mitigation capabilities.
- B. Response during emergencies includes the following actions:
 1. Monitor and report the status of and damage to the transportation infrastructure and public facilities;
 2. Provide for operations, maintenance, and restoration of essential transportation infrastructure;
 3. Provide for repair and restoration of essential public facilities;
 4. Identify temporary alternate transportation solutions to be implemented by others when primary systems and routes are unavailable or overwhelmed;
 5. Implement appropriate security measures for protection of transportation infrastructure and public facilities;
 6. Coordinate the issuance of regulatory waivers and exemptions;
 7. Provide for long-term coordination of the restoration and recovery of the affected transportation infrastructure and public facilities; and
 8. Activate emergency task forces, mutual aid agreements, and additional resources to support response and recovery of essential transportation.



IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Provide liaison to the MAC Group when activated and as needed.	DOT&PF
Activate Regional DOT&PF EOC.	DOT&PF
Provide DOT&PF liaison to SEOC.	DOT&PF
Provide for operations, maintenance, and restoration of essential transportation infrastructure.	DOT&PF • ARRC
Provide for repair and restoration of essential public facilities.	DOT&PF
Provide technical assistance to local officials. Coordinate further assistance with USACE.	DOT&PF • USACE
Coordinate and ensure liaison with federal agencies to include DOT, DOE, USACE, Military, and EPA for issuance of regulatory waivers and exemptions.	DOT&PF • DCCED • DEC
Assist DHS&EM in Public Assistance (PA) issues 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 • AKNG • DPS
Oversee long-term restoration and recovery efforts in affect areas.	DOT&PF • SEOC • DF&G • DNR

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

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

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

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



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ANNEX V: CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT (ESF #5)

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

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

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A. Purpose

The Catastrophic Incident Annex to the State EOP describes the strategy for conducting state response to a catastrophic incident. A catastrophic incident, as defined in the National Response Framework (NRF), is any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and government functions. A catastrophic incident involves sustained statewide or regional impacts over a prolonged period of time and a significant interruption to government operations and emergency services that threatens state security. A catastrophic incident would rapidly exceed available resources within the state requiring assistance from outside Alaska that exceed those anticipated in the base State EOP.

B. Scope

This Annex describes the enhanced overall disaster command structure and resource prioritization process employed when a catastrophic incident occurs.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

Normal procedures for emergency response and recovery as described in the base EOP will be expedited and streamlined to address the magnitude of events. Catastrophic Task Forces, as described below, will be established to prioritize, expedite and maximize scarce resources. Assistance from State and Federal entities may be provided outside the normal request process in one or more of the following areas:

1. Mass Evacuations
2. Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
3. Search and Rescue
4. Victim Decontamination
5. Environmental Assessment and Decontamination



6. Public Health and Medical Support
7. Medical Equipment and Supplies
8. Casualty Transportation
9. Public Safety and Security
10. Public Information
11. Critical Infrastructure

B. Assumptions

1. The government of the State of Alaska will continue to function.
2. The SEOC will continue to function.
3. Continuity of Government and Continuity of Operations measures will be implemented as needed.
4. Necessary waivers, authorities, and liability protections will be granted to assure continuity of operations and services, and to expedite disaster response and recovery.
5. A catastrophic incident may rapidly exceed resources normally available to the State and its local jurisdictions, requiring immediate assistance from other states, the federal government, and other sources.
6. The federal government may operate based upon the NRF Catastrophic Incident Annex (NRF-CIA) and Catastrophic Incident Supplement (NRF-CIS) under a presidential disaster declaration or as directed by the Secretary of Homeland Security.
7. Local jurisdictions and the State may have to manage initial emergency response and recovery activities for at least the first 72 hours of an incident using internal capabilities and/or mutual aid agreements, regardless of the size and scope of the incident.
8. Damage to transportation, communications, utility distribution systems, pipelines, chemical and fuel storage, and other infrastructure systems may isolate communities, creating islands within disaster areas. Impacted transportation routes may not be functional extended periods of time.
9. A number of people may self-evacuate impacted areas, while others may choose to remain. Evacuations will be conducted in accordance with existing local and/or state evacuation plans and laws.
10. Damage to residences may require extensive and extended sheltering. Pre-designated shelters may not be available in impacted areas. Temporary sheltering in non-fixed facilities may be required. People may be directed to shelters outside the affected area.
11. The State and local jurisdictions will employ available resources and implement mutual aid agreements as needed. Federal assistance will be requested when resources available to the state are inadequate or exhausted.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Unified Coordination Group

1. In a catastrophic incident, a Unified Coordination Group (UCG) will be established with the following priorities:



- a. Save and sustain life;
- b. Ensure responder health and safety;
- c. Protect public health and safety;
- d. Minimize damage to and protect property;
- e. Provide for basic human needs to include:
 - (i) Food
 - (ii) Water
 - (iii) Emergency medical care and services
 - (iv) Shelter.
- f. Stabilize critical infrastructure and key resources essential to the operation of the economy and the government; and
- g. Create conditions in the affected area that allow reentry, repopulation, long-term recovery, and future hazard mitigation.

B. General

1. Initial State-level incident operations are conducted through the SEOC.
2. FEMA's Region X Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) will organize and deploy a Federal Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT). When the IMAT arrives, a UCG is established consolidating incident-related operational elements of the SEOC, State Catastrophic Task Forces, MAC Group, and IMAT.
3. As soon as practical, the UCG will transition to operations to a Joint State/Federal Field Office (JFO) located near the incident. Once established and operating, the UCG's multi-agency coordination at the JFO replaces the initial state incident response of the SEOC, all-hazards MAC Group, and IMAT.
4. Local resource requests will be submitted initially to the SEOC. In a catastrophic incident, requests may exceed immediately available resources requiring prioritization. In this case, an all-hazards MAC Group will be established to prioritize, de-conflict, and allocate resources. Once a JFO is established, all incident resource requests will be submitted and prioritized at the JFO through the UCG. Represented in the UCG at the JFO, FEMA will coordinate federal assistance in accordance with the NRF via ESFs. The UCG does not assume responsibility for field level operations or command, but provides a structure for coordination and prioritization of state and federal resources to be delivered to operational areas and, field-level Commands.

C. Objectives and Structure of the UCG

1. The principal objectives of the UCG are to:
 - a. Provide leadership for multiple agencies to work together with common objectives for effective management of incident response; and
 - b. Ensure that all decisions are based on mutually agreed-upon objectives, regardless of the number of agencies or jurisdictions involved.
2. The UCG:



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



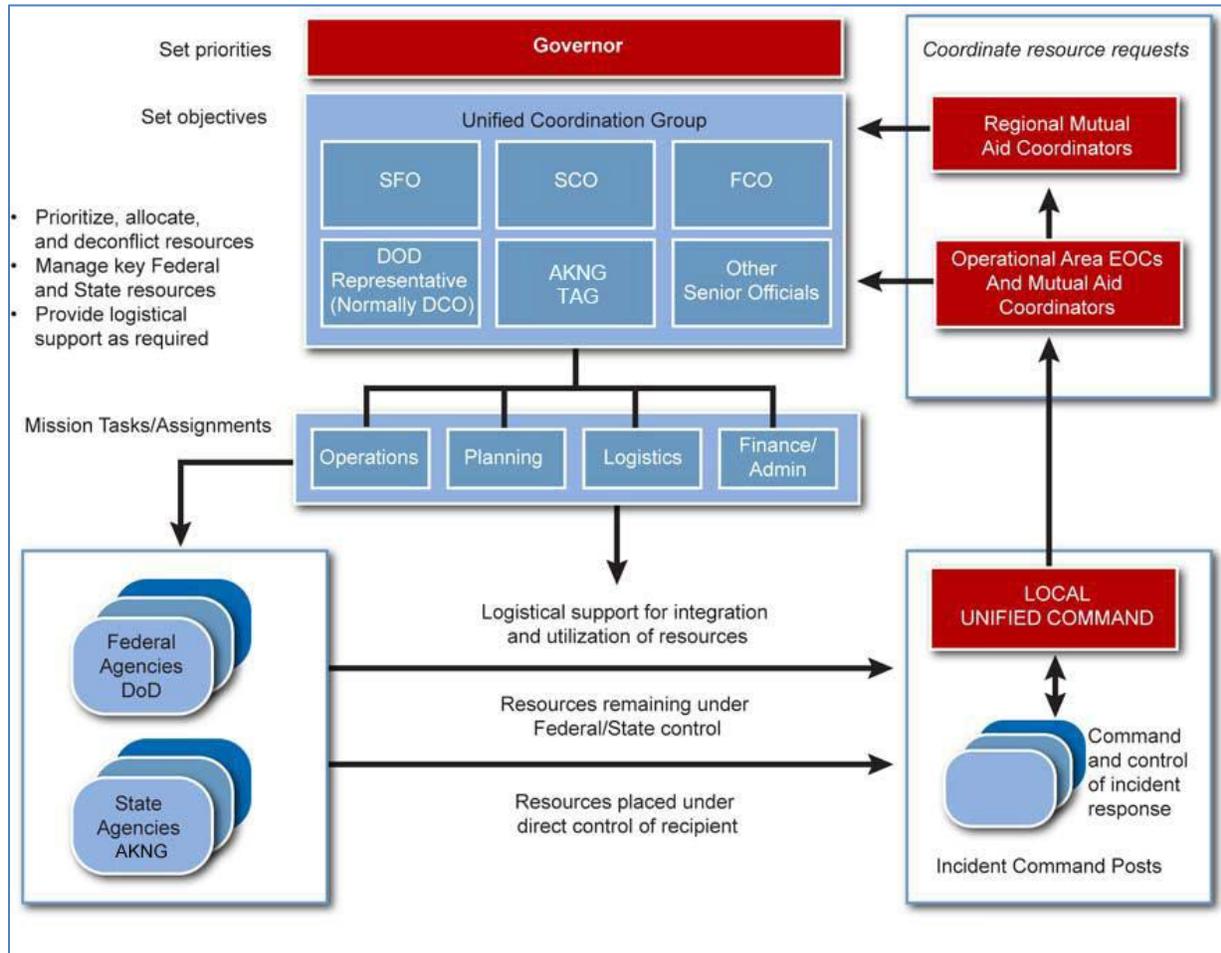


Figure 1. Basic structure and responsibilities of the joint State/Federal organization.

c. Consistency with NIMS ICS Principles.

(i) When established, the Unified Coordination Group directs the joint State/Federal organization initially at the SEOC and subsequently at the JFO. The UCG is organized according to NIMS ICS principles, and is adapted to the specific circumstances of the incident.

(ii) The joint State/Federal operation maintains the integrity of NIMS ensuring State-level functions are integrated into a unified JFO operation.

d. Command and Control Does Not Extend to the Field Level. As stated above, the UCG does not exercise command and control down to the field level unless specific resources must remain under state or federal control (e.g. DOD resources). In these situations field-level unified effort is established with the local Incident Command.

D. Composition of the UCG



1. Initial State response leaders transition into the UCG. Core UCG members may include the following positions, and may be supplemented by other position, based on incident need:
 - a. Senior Federal Official (SFO)
 - b. State Coordinating Officer (SCO)
 - c. Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)
 - d. Director, DHS&EM
 - e. Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO)
 - f. Alaska Adjutant General (AG)
 - g. Representative of the Governor's Office
 - h. Representatives of other state, federal, nongovernmental, and private-sector organizations that have a significant role in providing resources or support in the operation
 - i. When the incident is the result of a terrorist attack or there is a significant public safety component to the response,
 - (i) Senior state law enforcement official *and*
 - (ii) Senior federal law enforcement official
2. The membership of the UCG may change as the incident transitions from response to recovery. Figure 2 illustrates a typical composition of the UCG in a catastrophic event.



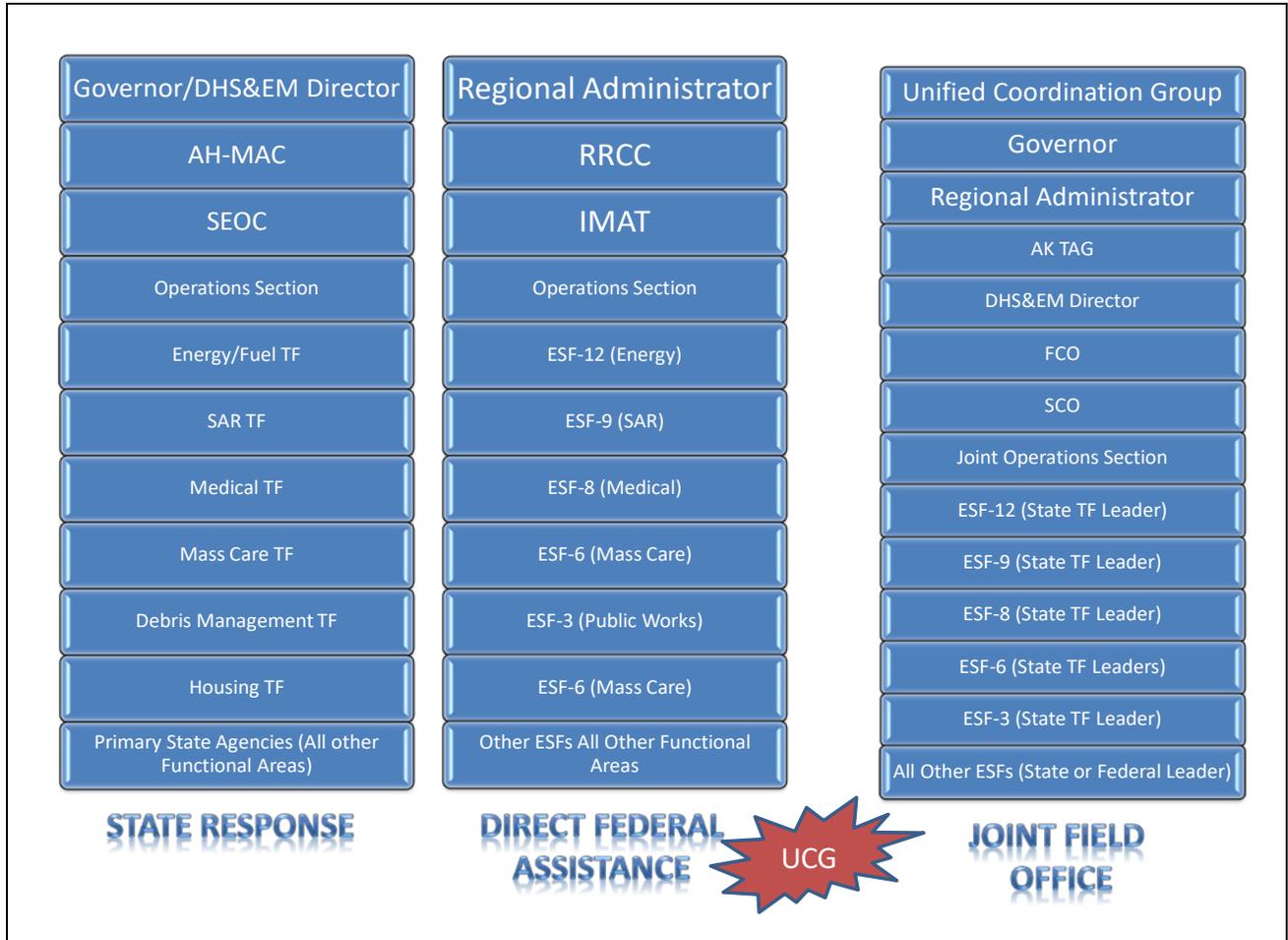


Figure 2. Unified Coordination Group Composition.

E. Sequence for Establishing the UCG and JFO

1. A catastrophic incident in Alaska is likely to be a no-notice incident. When such an incident occurs, DHS&EM will immediately activate the SEOC at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER). Should the JBER SEOC facility be unavailable, one of the pre-designated SEOC Continuity of Operations (COOP) sites or an incident established site will be used for SEOC operations. SEOC Coop Sites and procedures are identified in the DHS&EM and SEOC COOP Plans.
2. At the same time, FEMA will activate its Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) in Bothell, WA, or a RRCC Coop facility if needed. Given a catastrophic incident, FEMA will also activate the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) in Washington, DC. Federal agencies will begin preparations for deploying forward elements to an Alaska JFO in accordance with the NRF.
3. Initially the SEOC establishes an UCG operation which transitions to the JFO once established according to the timeline in Figure 3.



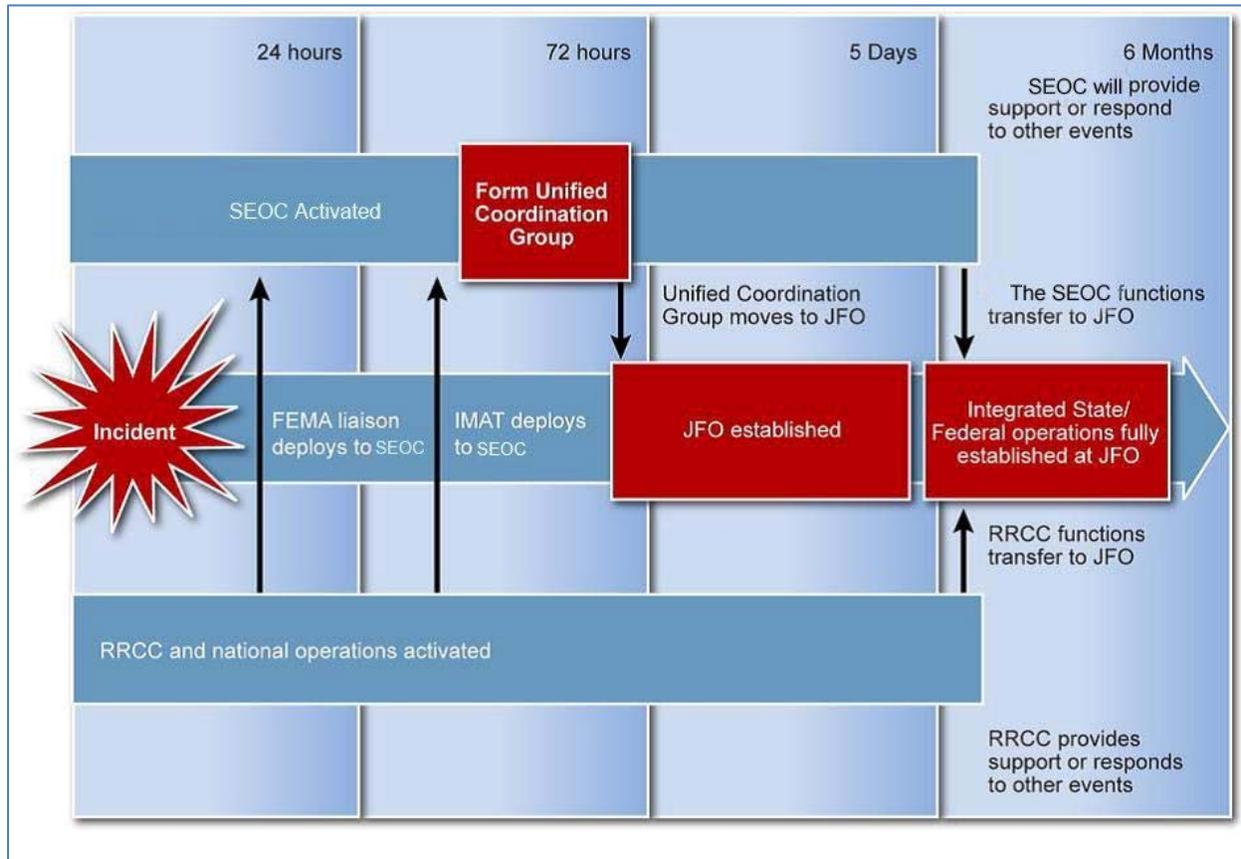


Figure 3. Timeline for establishing the Unified Coordination Group and Joint Field Office

- a. *Deploy FEMA Liaison.* Immediately following the incident, or based on credible intelligence of a developing incident, Alaska based FEMA personnel are called to the SEOC along with designated liaisons from other state, federal, and volunteer/non-profit agencies.
- b. *Establish Initial Operating Facility (first 72 hours).* Immediately following the incident, the focus of joint state/federal operations is the SEOC. FEMA deploys an IMAT to the SEOC to initiate coordination with the State. The appointed FCO and SCO meet at the SEOC and establish the UCG along with other pre-identified or incident specific UCG members.
- c. *Establish JFO (from 72 hours forward).* The State and FEMA establish a JFO as close to the disaster area as practical taking into account logistical and safety constraints. Elements of the UCG including the IMAT, designated State Task Forces, and DHS&EM move to the JFO to begin operational transition.
- d. *Establish All Components of the Unified Coordination Group at the JFO within a Maximum of Five Days.* Within five days, SEOC functions for the affected area are transferred to the JFO, and the JFO becomes the operational center for the joint state/federal response and recovery. The joint state/federal JFO Operations Section establishes additional facilities and deploys field staff as needed for the incident. The SEOC returns to monitoring and responding to

unrelated incidents in the state that are outside of the JFO’s operational purview.

- e. *Transition to Recovery.* The JFO remains the focus of joint state/federal operations, and transitions to a joint recovery operation as response ends, and recovery functions escalate.
- f. *Flexible Timeframes for Evolving Incidents.* Predicted or developing catastrophic incidents follow the same sequence but may have revised timelines.

F. **Interagency Response, Actions, and Activities:** The goal of the UCG is to unify, coordinate and sequence operations at distinct state and federal operations centers.

- 1. Table 1 describes operations centers within the local, state, and federal disaster systems. More detailed descriptions of each organization’s role is found in the State EOP and NRF.

Table 1. Operations Centers for incident management and their locations and functions			
Facility	Operating Entity	Location	Function
Local Emergency Operations Center	Local Jurisdiction Emergency Management Agencies	Throughout Alaska	Coordinates support and resources among cities, county agencies, and special districts within a jurisdictions geographic area.
State Emergency Operations Center	DHS&EM	Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson, Alaska	Coordinates overall state response to incident; provides state-level coordination of mutual aid; coordinates scarce state resources; requests assistance from states and Federal Government.
RRCC	FEMA	Bothell, WA	Serves as FEMA's immediate Operations Center; coordinates federal field response efforts until an FCO assumes operational control; and supports the deployment of an IMAT.
NRCC	FEMA	Washington, DC	Multiagency coordination center for national response and recovery operations; coordinates assignment of national-level resources and teams; provides resources through mission assignments and arrangements with federal agencies.
National Operations Center	DHS	Washington, DC	Facilitates information sharing; coordinates with other federal agencies; and provides situational awareness to senior DHS and the White House.



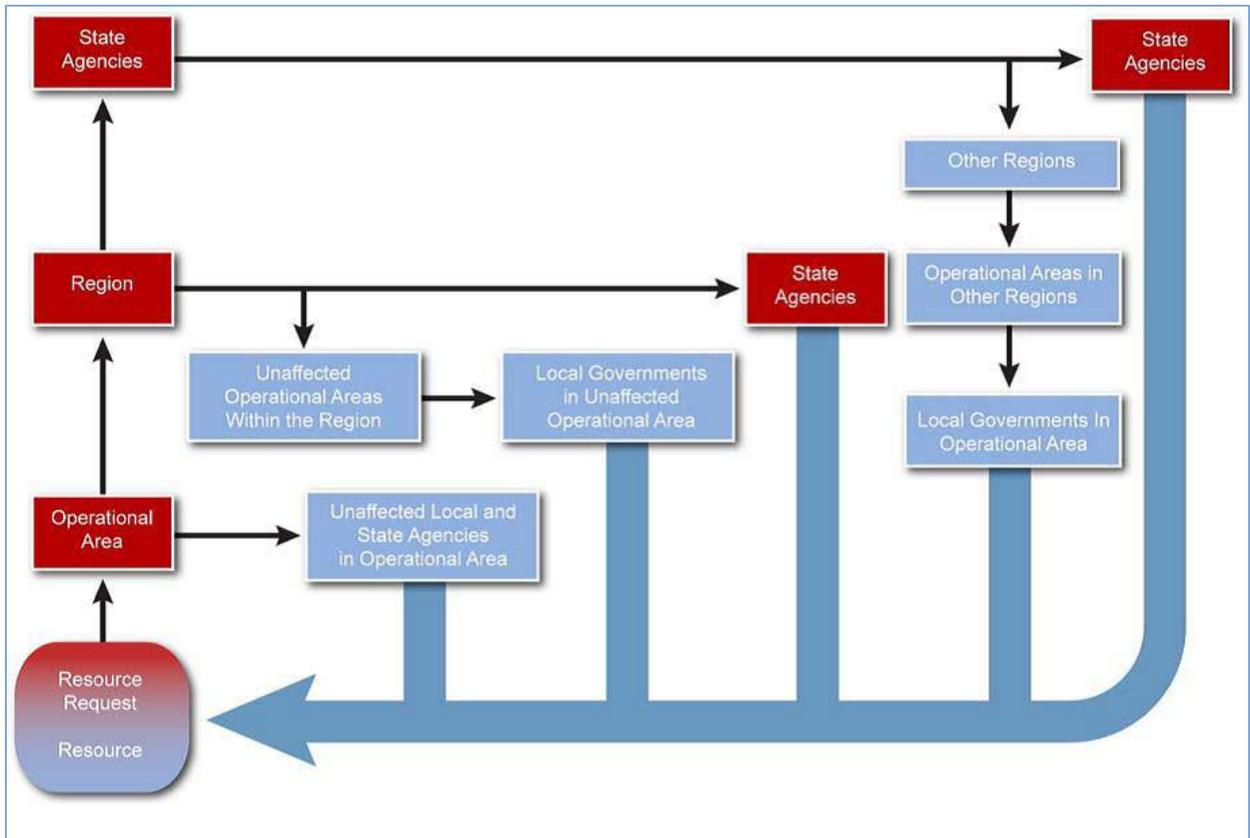


Figure 4. Process for requesting resources under the National Incident Management System.

a. State Systems

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

b. Federal Systems

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



(ii) FEMA deploys an IMAT in anticipation of, or immediately after, an incident. The IMAT initiates coordination with the State, assesses the current state and local capabilities, and coordinates available federal assistance. Working with the RRCC and the IMAT, the NRCC coordinates the activation and deployment of federal teams and commodities, as outlined in the NRF and the Catastrophic Incident Supplement to the NRF. It also activates Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to provide coordination and resources for federal response activities. Other federal agencies may provide resources to support state, local, regional, and tribal government entities. These agencies may respond in one of the following two ways:

1. *Through Mission Assignments from FEMA under the Authority of the Stafford Act.* FEMA may mission assign the DOD or other federal agencies to provide support for response and recovery operations.
2. *Under Specific Authorities.* Agencies may act under their own authorities, including agencies with resources within the affected region. For example, the U.S. Coast Guard may respond immediately to an oil spill under its own authorities.

2. Integration of State and Federal Operations

- a. Once DHS&EM and FEMA agree to the formation of the UCG, the separate functions of the SEOC, State of Alaska Catastrophic Task Forces, and RRCC are incorporated into the UCG structure. To ensure unity of effort while maintaining consistency with NIMS, the JFO becomes the focal point of operations for the State, including functions that would otherwise be performed at the SEOC. These functions include:
 - (i) Maintaining coordination with the operational areas and receiving information and requests for resources from the operational areas;
 - (ii) Coordinating mutual aid requests and the flow of resources through the mutual aid system;
 - (iii) Brokering resource requests among operational areas within the region or among regions;
 - (iv) Tasking state agencies to provide resources in response to local government requests; and
 - (v) Obtaining resources from other states through state-to-state mutual aid and EMAC.
- b. A transition from disaster operations at the SEOC to the JFO is always clearly communicated to all the jurisdictions and agencies involved so communications are maintained.



3. Integration of Resources

- a. A key element of the response to a catastrophic incident is effective deployment of resources in the field. Ideally, all resources, regardless of their source- state, federal, PNEMA, EMAC, private-sector, or non-governmental/volunteer- are integrated into a coordinated response directed by local field-level Incident Command. Deployed state and federal Branch, Division, or Group operations staff support communications, logistics, deployment, and accountability of resources from outside a local jurisdiction.
- b. Some deployed resources are required to remain under the control of the UCG, which is responsible for the integrating them into coordinated field operations with local incident commands. Examples include housing inspectors assessing damages under the Individual and Household Program and DOD and AKOM elements carrying out missions under the control of the Secretary of Defense or the Governor.

4. Incident Action Plan (IAP)

- a. The IAP is the central tool for organizing disaster response and recovery operations. Under the UCG, a joint IAP is produced representing the integration of state and federal resources and unified effort. The IAP planning process produces a set of incident objectives documented in the joint IAP. Operational resources are sourced and deployed to meet those objectives. A truly joint incident action planning process ensure that:
 - (i) Objectives across functional areas do not conflict and
 - (ii) Resources, transportation, and logistics elements are neither double-committed nor duplicated.
- b. UCG objectives are developed considering priorities set by the Governor and jurisdictions involved in the incident. These objectives are documented in the joint IAP and provide the overall instructions for all response and recovery personnel.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. *State Emergency Operations Center*: The SEOC responds to resource requests from local communities, EOCs, Incident Management Teams, or state agencies. Resource priorities for the SEOC are established by the MAC. SEOC deploys operational response personnel, local liaisons, and emergency management assistance as needed. SEOC provides state-level situational reporting, assessment, and information collection.
2. *State of Alaska Catastrophic Task Forces*: In a catastrophic incident, the functional discipline-specific disaster task forces described in the EOP are combined and integrated with the ESF system under the UCG at the JFO. The task forces are comprised of local, state and federal partners organized to address disaster response areas. Task forces are activated as needed and may operate virtually. The six pre-identified task forces are:



- a. *Power and Energy Task Force:* The Power and Energy Task Force collects, evaluates, and shares information on energy system damage. This Task Force provides estimates on the impact of energy system outages within affected areas. This Task Force provides information concerning the energy restoration process, including projected schedules, percent completion of restoration, geographic information on the restoration, and other data. For the purpose of this Task Force, “Energy” includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing, and maintaining energy systems and system components.
 - b. *Disaster Search and Rescue (DSAR) Task Force:* Recognizing that in a catastrophic incident requests for Search and Rescue (SAR) resources may quickly exceed availability, this Task Force Coordinates prioritized deployment of SAR resources.
 - c. *Disaster Housing Task Force:* The Disaster Housing Task Force brings together state, local, and federal officials, disaster housing experts, representatives of advocacy groups, disability support organizations, and others involved in disaster housing. The Task Force identifies disaster housing needs and solutions.
 - d. *Mass Care Task Force:* The Mass Care Task Force brings together State, local, federal, and voluntary agencies to address disaster mass care. This Task Force considers disaster mass care issues including feeding, commodity distribution, sheltering, family reunification, counseling, pets and animals, and health and medical services.
 - e. *Debris Management Task Force:* This Task Force develops the policies and guidance for removal and disposition of disaster debris. This Task Force seeks to minimize threats to the health, safety, and welfare, expedite recovery efforts, and reduce damage to improved public or private property.
 - f. *Medical Task Force:* This Task Force conducts planning and operational coordination for catastrophic mass casualty and medical surge incidents. The Task Force is comprised of volunteer, private, local, state, and federal entities.
3. *Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):* The primary purpose of FEMA is to coordinate the response to a disaster that has occurred in the United States and that overwhelms the resources of local and state authorities.
 4. *Emergency Support Functions (ESFs):* The NRF organizes federal agency disaster response and recovery through 15 ESFs:
 - a. ESF #1 Transportation
 - b. ESF #2 Communications
 - c. ESF #3 Public Works and Engineering
 - d. ESF #4 Firefighting
 - e. ESF #5 Emergency Management
 - f. ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
 - g. ESF #7 Logistics Management and Resource Support
 - h. ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services



- i. ESF #9 Search and Rescue
- j. ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- k. ESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources
- l. ESF #12 Energy
- m. ESF #13 Public Safety and Security
- n. ESF #14 Long-Term Community Recovery
- o. ESF #15 External Affairs

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

Agencies identified in the State EOP are assigned responsibilities according to the EOP, and under the UCG, join appropriate ESFs in the JFO.

RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Activate the SEOC.	DHS&EM
Brief Governor and provide situational information to the Disaster Policy Cabinet.	DMVA
Provide staff and liaisons to SEOC, as warranted.	All State Depts./Agencies ▪ Federal Agencies with Alaska Offices ▪ AKVOAD ▪ AKOM
Activate MAC Group.	DMVA
Provide staff to activated State Catastrophic Task Forces.	SEOC ▪ All State Depts./Agencies
Determine appropriate actions to save lives and protect property.	SEOC
Prepare situation reports and Incident Action Plans.	SEOC
Coordinate disaster emergency operations.	SEOC
Receive and process requests for assistance.	SEOC
Coordinate use of resources.	SEOC ▪ DNR
Activate and deploy Interagency Incident Management Teams to support local jurisdictions, as needed.	SEOC ▪ DNR
Assist Governor in preparing declarations, administrative orders, proclamations, executive orders, and directives.	SEOC ▪ DHS&EM
Issue proclamations, executive orders, and directives to facilitate disaster emergency operations.	Governor
Request federal assistance.	SEOC
Deploy FEMA liaison to SEOC.	FEMA
Deploy IMAT to SEOC to initiate coordination with State.	FEMA
Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and State Coordinating Officer (SCO) establish Unified Coordination Group (UCG), initially located at SEOC.	DHS&EM ▪ FEMA
Coordinate with the FCO and federal ESFs as described in the NRF.	SEOC
Identify and establish JFO.	DHS&EM ▪ FEMA
Establish all components of the UCG at the JFO.	UCG



RESPONSIBILITY / TASK	ORGANIZATION
Continue State Catastrophic Task Forces.	SEOC ▪ All State Depts./Agencies
Monitor and respond to additional concurrent incidents.	SEOC
Liaison with community leaders and special interest groups.	SEOC ▪ All State Depts./Agencies
Enact all available funding and technical assistance, programs, and statutory, regulatory, and licensing authorities to facilitate rapid response and recovery.	All State Depts./Agencies ▪ All Federal Agencies/Depts. ▪ All Other Entities
Coordinate and disseminate emergency public information.	SEOC ▪ All State Depts./Agencies
Provide or arrange escort service for media representatives and VIPs.	SEOC
Transition to a Joint Recovery Operation.	SEOC ▪ All State Depts./Agencies
Provide support as needed.	All State Depts./Agencies ▪ All Federal Agencies/Depts. ▪ All Other Entities

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

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

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

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



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ANNEX W: CYBER INCIDENTS (ESF #2, ESF #12, and ESF #13)

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY:	Department of Administration/Office of Information Technology (OIT)
SUPPORTING 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
FEDERAL AGENCIES:	Department of Homeland Security US-Computer Emergency Readiness Team Multi-State Information Sharing & Analysis Center Department of Defense

I. PURPOSE

This Annex provides guidance to facilitate preparedness and coordinate response and short-term recovery activities by state, borough, local, tribal, and federal agencies from significant events affecting the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information technologies, also known as cyber incidents.

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

1. Cyber security incidents are likely to affect multiple agencies simultaneously and could significantly impair or completely disable critical infrastructure.
2. 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.
3. 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. Alternative means of communication will have to be employed between all jurisdictions and agencies.
4. FEMA's Region X All-Hazards Plan identifies Alaska as catastrophically vulnerable to a cyber-attack.
5. This Annex will be activated by the Incident Commander in the SEOC when determined it is needed and after individual agency resources or third parties have identified and reported the incident to the proper authorities.

B. Assumptions

1. It is the responsibility of each organization/agency to maintain, protect, and restore its own cyber infrastructure.
2. 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.
3. An unreported or unidentified event will at some point require incident identification in addition to the response capability outlined in this Annex.
4. There could be little or no warning of a cyber incident or attack. In case of virus infiltration, the effects may not be felt for months or years after an initial attack. When evidence of an incident is discovered, that information may not be communicated to all agencies due to the sensitivity and/or proprietary nature of the information. Incidents occurring within the private sector may not even be openly communicated.
5. Once an event is recognized, situational awareness and coordination activities will be challenged by disruptions to network and communication systems.
6. A cyber security incident could affect critical infrastructure in the form of disruption of services, theft of funds, or theft of information. These effects could create public panic, loss of public trust, and inability to access goods and services.
7. Should a cyber security incident affect multiple agencies, response capabilities could become overwhelmed. Private sector resources and partners could be relied upon to assist in the response effort. Engaging with the private sector industry may be essential in the mitigation and recovery phases of cyber security incident response as they maintain contact and coordination with industry vendors skilled in response, mitigation, and recovery.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

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.

Large-scale or high-impact cyber incidents may overwhelm government and private-sector resources. Rapid identification, information exchange, investigation, and coordinated response and remediation can reduce damage.

The state government plays a significant role in facilitating inter-governmental (federal, state, local and tribal) and, where appropriate, public-private coordination in response to cyber security incidents. State government responsibilities include:

1. Providing indications and warning of potential incidents and attacks.
2. Information-sharing both inside and outside the government as appropriate, including best practices, investigative information, coordination of incident response and incident mitigation.
3. Analyzing vulnerabilities, exploits, and attack methodologies.



4. Providing advisory and technical assistance.
5. Conducting investigations, forensic analysis, and prosecution.
6. Attributing the source of the attacks.
7. Leading state-level response and recovery efforts.

B. Response Actions

1. During an emergency requiring SEOC activation, the coordinating and supporting agencies listed in this Annex may assign personnel to the SEOC as appropriate and in accordance with the Incident Command System (ICS).
2. The Department of Administration - Office of Information Technology (DOA-OIT) is the agency responsible for implementation of this Annex and will coordinate efforts with the SEOC & private sector to include a Unified Command structure.
3. SEOC and DOA-OIT may assign lead coordinating responsibilities to the appropriate agencies based on the impacts of the cyber incident.
4. Incident risk rating levels, SEOC preparedness levels, and communication activity help shape response actions. See Table 1: State of Alaska Cyber Preparedness Levels for further guidance.

C. Cyber Incident Risk Rating Levels

1. Low (Level 1 of 5) – Normal activity. Typical attacks, probes, malware events against state resources, typically affecting single computers.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Severe (Level 5 of 5) – Disaster declared. Confirmed impact on life/safety, electrical power grid, life support systems, continuity of operations, denial of service, or confirmed breach of confidential information.



Table 1: 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.
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. Fusing situational awareness and common operating pictures by activating the SEOC and other non-federal response mechanisms.
High (4)	All communications coordinated via OIT Network Operations Center, State Security Information Office, and the SEOC.	A state disaster declaration request occurs. Key leadership throughout the state is engaged, the SEOC is activated, and other non-federal response mechanisms occur.
Severe (5)	All communications coordinated through the SEOC and Joint Operations Center, to include federal and private partners.	Response functions are overwhelmed and appropriate designation of authorities, declarations, and request for assistance to federal entities occurs. Exercise of mutual aid agreements and all emergency management response mechanisms are engaged.



IV. 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.	DHS&EM • DOA- OIT • AKIAC
Provide technical liaison to the affected agency for all regulated materials until the incident is stabilized.	DOA- OIT
Activate and staff the SEOC as needed.	DHS&EM
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 DHS&EM. The level of involvement will vary based on the scope of the disaster.	Other State Agencies

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. DOA-OIT leads the State's cyber security efforts in accordance with Alaska Statute 44.21.
- B. Alaska Statute AS 26.23.040 *Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management* states that the mission of the Division is to prepare and maintain the State EOP, determine requirements for necessities in the event of a disaster, and pre-position supplies, materials, and equipment. DHS&EM is the focal point for coordinating the State's effort to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from all natural disasters and terrorist events.
- C. When cyber incident response operations extend beyond a normal day, each liaison officer and the IC shall designate his/her replacement and brief that individual prior to departing the SEOC or Incident Command Post.
- D. DHS&EM will coordinate with the Federal Government for assistance provided by the NRF ESF #2, ESF #12, and ESF #13.



VI. 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
SUPPORTING AGENCIES:	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs/ State Emergency Operations Center Alaska National Guard Department of Corrections Department of Environmental Conservation Department of Health and Social Services Department of Natural Resources Department of Transportation and Public Facilities Multi-Agency Coordination Group Alaska Information Analysis Center Affected Jurisdictions Federal Bureau of Investigation Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives American Red Cross

I. PURPOSE

This Annex will establish guidelines for affected local government(s) to implement special public safety and emergency response measures to maintain law and order, treat injured citizens, and provide security within the threatened or affected area. The intent of such actions is to protect life and property as well as maintain order during terrorism related emergencies.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. 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.

B. Assumptions

1. 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.
2. If an incident is of such magnitude that local government capabilities are not sufficient to cope with the situation, additional support from certain designated state agencies can be requested through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).



3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Not all information regarding the incident will be disseminated to non-law enforcement agencies in a support capacity.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. 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.

B. State Government

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

IV. 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 • DHSS • 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
Designate an SEOC liaison.	DPS • ALCOM
Provide explosive and firearms technical support as needed.	DPS • AKNG • FBI • ATF • ALCOM
Provide representatives to local Unified Commands as needed.	DPS • AKOM
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 • AKNG
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 • DNR • DMVA • AKNG • AKIAC
Assemble intelligence about specific incendiary attacks threats to Alaska and provide them to the appropriate law enforcement agencies.	DPS • DNR • DMVA • AKNG • 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 AKNG 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 DHS&EM for dissemination.	DNR • DMVA • 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 • DHSS
Oversee and coordinate the public health aspects of the response.	DHSS • USPHS
Develop surveillance and response plans.	DNR • CAP
Provide advice on the types of federal assistance available.	DNR • DHS&EM
Designate a SEOC co-manager.	DNR
Activate department EOC.	DNR



Provide MAC Group with recommendations on animal and plant quarantine and animal and plant destruction.	DNR • DLAW • USDA
Coordinate activities essential for protection of Alaska's fish and game and human uses of these resources.	DF&G
Provide representatives to local Unified Commands and to local MAC Groups, as needed.	DNR
Provide site security as needed.	SEOC • DPS • Affected Jurisdictions
Support local jurisdictions statewide.	AKNG • DNR

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Local government is responsible for emergency services activities within its jurisdiction. Disaster emergency operations should be directed using the Incident Command System and Unified Command as appropriate. For information and resource management purposes, requests for outside agency law enforcement assistance by local officials to include National Guard 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.
- B. DHS&EM will coordinate with state agencies and, when needed, with the Federal Government for assistance provided by the NRF ESF #13, Public Safety and Security.
- C. 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.
- D. Upon request from the Governor, the President may invoke federal law to use U.S. military forces to suppress civil disorder resulting from defiance of state authority. In the most serious situations, the combined effort of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies may not prove adequate to maintain public order. In such cases, under the federal statutes providing for the “Enforcement of the Laws to Restore Public Order” (formerly the “Insurrection Act”), the President may use federal military forces to restore order, including through the conduct of law enforcement activities (Chapter 15 of title 10, U.S.C.).

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

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



LEVELS OF PREPAREDNESS

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

State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

General

Criteria for establishing SEOC preparedness levels may include:

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

The SEOC Manager monitors the statewide situation and recommends appropriate preparedness level daily. The decision to go to Level 3 or above normally requires consultation with the 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.

Preparedness Level Descriptions

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

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

Level 2 indicates a heightened sense of awareness. Occurring or forecasted events include a potential or present threat, such as weather or river watch/warning, volcano status changes, multiple wildland fire ignitions, extended search and rescue, or a law enforcement action. Events exceed the routine, but responsible offices are able to manage with additional support from commonly used sources. DHS&EM may field reconnaissance teams and the SEOC may mobilize additional staff. The SEOC continues to evaluate the situation and publish Daily Situation Reports. Unless activated to fill an SEOC position, DHS&EM staff continues to fulfill routine duties.



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

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

Maritime Security Levels (MARSEC)

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

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



MARSEC Level 1 means the level for which minimum appropriate security measures shall be maintained at all times. MARSEC 1 generally applies when HSAS Threat Condition Green, Blue, or Yellow are set.



MARSEC Level 2 means the level for which appropriate additional protective security measures shall be maintained for a period of time as a result of heightened risk of a transportation security incident. MARSEC 2 generally corresponds to HSAS Threat Condition Orange.

MARSEC Level 3 means the level for which further specific protective security measures shall be maintained for a limited period of time when a transportation security incident is probable, imminent, or has occurred, although it may not be possible to identify the specific target. MARSEC 3 generally corresponds to HSAS Threat Condition Red.

World Health Organization (WHO) Phases

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

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

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

Phase 4 is characterized by verified human-to-human transmission of an animal or human-animal influenza reassortant virus able to cause

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

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

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

During the **post-peak period**, pandemic disease levels in most countries with adequate surveillance will have dropped below peak observed levels. The post-peak period signifies that

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



pandemic activity appears to be decreasing. However, it is uncertain if additional waves will occur and countries will need to be prepared for a second wave.

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

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

DoD Force Protection

The Force Protection Conditions (FPCON):

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



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PLANNING PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

Plan Development

Location

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 north of Anchorage, Alaska. The area encompasses 62,000 acres of land. It lies at approximately 61.2725° north latitude and -149.6388° west longitude.



Project Staff

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

Plan Research

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

- Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101: A Guide for All-Hazards Emergency Operations Planning: <http://www.fema.gov/about/divisions/cpg.shtm>
- Alaska All-Hazard Risk Mitigation Plan, prepared by and for DHS&EM, October 2013: <http://ready.alaska.gov/plans/mitigation>
- FEMA Region X All-Hazards Plan: Alaska Response Annex
- Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED) Community Information: <http://commerce.state.ak.us/dnn/dcra/Home.aspx>
- University of Alaska, Fairbanks and Alaska Earthquake Information Center website at: <http://www.aeic.alaska.edu/>
- USGS Earthquake Probability Mapping: <http://eqint.cr.usgs.gov/eqprob/2002/index.php>
- National Tsunami Warning Center, (NOAA): <http://wcatwc.arh.noaa.gov/Tsunami>



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.

Plan Review Cycle

Document	Completed	Next Review
State of Alaska DHS&EM COOP	2014	2018
State of Alaska Multi-Agency Coordinating Operations Handbook	2015	2019
State of Alaska All-Hazards Mitigation Plan	2013	2018
State of Alaska 2016 Emergency Operations Plan	2018 Update	2020 Revision

Alaska Emergency Plans Matrix

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



Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

Monitoring the Plan

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.

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.

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.

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.



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.



AUTHORITIES & REFERENCES

Federal

U.S. Code:

Title 16, Conservation

Chapter 3, Forests; Forest Service; Reforestation; Management

Title 33, Navigation and Navigable Waters

Chapter 40, Oil Pollution

Title 40, Parts 9 and 300

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

Title 42, Public Health and Welfare

Chapter 68, Disaster Relief

Chapter 86, Earthquake Hazards Reduction

Chapter 103, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability

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

Title 50, War and National Defense

Chapter 40, Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction

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

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, 2001.

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 12184: 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>

State

Alaska Statutes:

Title 18, Health, Safety and Housing

Chapter 18.08, Emergency Medical Services

Chapter 18.65, Police Protection

Chapter 18.70, Fire Protection

Chapter 18.76, Alaska Avalanche Warning System

Title 26, Military and Veterans Affairs

Chapter 26.20, Civil Defense

Chapter 26.23, Disasters

Title 41, Public Resources

Chapter 41.15, Forests

Title 46, Water, Air and Environmental Conservation



Chapter 46.03, Environmental Conservation

Chapter 46.08, Oil and Hazardous Substance Releases

Chapter 46.09, Hazardous Substance Release Control

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

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

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

Alaska Administrative Orders (AO):

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

AO #203, dated January 13, 2003, created 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.



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PLANS AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Plans

State

- State of Alaska Administration Plan for State Disaster Public Assistance 2014
- State of Alaska Individual Assistance (IA) Disaster Grant Program Administrative Plan 2014
- The Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases (“Unified Plan”), with Change 3, January 2010:
<http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/plan.htm>
- Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Disaster Response Plan of 2012:
<http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/plan.htm>
- Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan of 2016:
- Alaska Mass Casualty Plan 2015 Department of Health and Social Services:
- State of Alaska Hazard Mitigation Plan of October 2013:
<http://www.ready.alaska.gov/plans/mitigation>
- State of Alaska Behavioral Health Emergency Response Plan, March 2005:
http://dhss.alaska.gov/dbh/Documents/Resources/initiatives/dp/emergency_response_plan.pdf
- The Joint Alaska Federal/State Sub-area Contingency Plans for Response to Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases (“Sub-area Plans”) (There are 10 of these plans in the State of Alaska): <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/plan.htm>

Federal

- National Response Framework, July 2014:
- FEMA Region X Supplement to the National Response Framework
- Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, dated May 1, 1996, establishes an organized and integrated capability for timely, coordinated response by Federal agencies to peace time radiological emergencies: <http://www.fas.org/nuke/guide/usa/doctrine/national/frerp.htm>
- Health and Medical Services Support Plan for the Federal Response to Acts of Chemical/Biological Terrorism, Department of Health and Human Services National Contingency Plan:
- National Incident Management System (NIMS), October 2017:
- National Preparedness System: <https://www.fema.gov/national-preparedness-system>
- National Preparedness Goal: <https://www.fema.gov/national-preparedness-goal>
- National Cyber Incident Response Plan:
http://www.federalnewsradio.com/pdfs/NCIRP_Interim_Version_September_2010.pdf



Supporting Documents

- Florida Mass Fatality Plan 2009
- Florida Emergency Comprehensive Plan
- Florida Recovery Plan
- California Catastrophic Plan
- California Emergency Comprehensive Plan
- Utah Emergency Operations Plan
- State of Washington Emergency Operations Plan
- Idaho Emergency Operations Plan
- Oklahoma Emergency Operations Plan
- Wisconsin Emergency Operations Plan
- State of Alaska All Hazards Mitigation Plan
- State of Alaska Air Coordination Plan
- State of Alaska DHS&EM Continuity of Operations Plan
- State of Alaska Multi-Agency Coordinating Group Manual
- State of Alaska Debris Management Plan
- State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Disaster Response Plan
- State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services Pandemic Response Plan
- State of Alaska Emergency Response Guide for Small Communities
- Alaska Volcano Observatory Volcanic Ash Operations Plan
- Western Alaska Maritime Security Plan



ACRONYMS

ADAG: Alaska Disability Advisory Group

AEA: Alaska Energy Authority

AEIC: Alaska Earthquake Information Center

AICC: Alaska Interagency Coordination Center

AG: Attorney General

AKIAC: Alaska Information and Analysis Center

AKNG: Alaska National Guard

AKRCC: Alaska Air Force Rescue Coordination Center

AKVOAD: Alaska Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

AKWAS: Alaska Warning System

ALCOM: Alaskan Command

ALMR: Alaska Land Mobile Radio

AO: Administrative Order

ARC: American Red Cross

ARES: Amateur Radio Emergency Service

ARRC: Alaska Railroad Corporation

AS: Alaska Statute

ASHNHA: Alaska State Hospital and Nursing Home Association

AST: Alaska State Troopers

AVO: Alaska Volcano Observatory

CAP: Civil Air Patrol

CBRNE: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive

CDC: US Centers for Disease Control

CERT: Community Emergency Response Teams

COG: Continuity of Government

CONOP: Concept of Operations

COOP: Continuity of Operations Planning

DAC: Disaster Assistance Center

DCCED: Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development

DCO: Defense Coordinating Officer



DEC: Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
DEED: Alaska Department of Education and Early Development
DF&G: Alaska Department of Fish and Game
DHS: US Department of Homeland Security
DHSS: Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
DLAW: Alaska Department of Law
DOL&WD: Department of Labor and Workplace Development
DMS: Debris Management Site
DMAT: Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMVA: Alaska Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs
DMVA/AKNG: Alaska National Guard
DMVA/DHS&EM: Alaska Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management
DNR: Alaska Department of Natural Resources
DOA: Alaska Department of Administration
DOC: Alaska Department of Corrections
DOI: US Department of the Interior
DOJ: Department of Justice
DOL: Alaska Department of Labor
DOR: Alaska Department of Revenue
DOT&PF: Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
DPC: Disaster Policy Cabinet
DPS: Alaska Department of Public Safety
DPS/AST: Alaska State Troopers
DSCA: Defense Support of Civil Authorities
EAS: Emergency Alert System
ELT: Emergency Locating Transmitter
EMAC: Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EOC: Emergency Operations Center
EOD: Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EOP: Emergency Operations Plan
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
ERP: Emergency Response Plan



ESF: Emergency Support Function
FAA: Federal Aviation Administration
FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCO: Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency
FLO: Federal Liaison Officer
FPCON: Force Protection Conditions
FREPP: Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
GACC: Geographic Area Coordination Center
GAR: 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
ISAC: Information Sharing and Analysis Center
ISO: Information Security Officer
JFO: Joint Field Office
JIC: Joint Information Center
JOC: Joint Operations Center
JTTF: Joint Terrorism Task Force
LEPC: Local Emergency Planning Committee
LFA: Lead Federal Agency
LHMP: Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
MAC: Multi-Agency Coordination
MARSEC: Maritime Security



MOB: Medical Operations Branch

MOU/MOA: Memorandum of Understanding/Memorandum of Agreement

NAWAS: National Warning System

NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act

NIMS: National Incident Management System

NPD: National Presidential Directive

NRCS: National Resource Conservation Service

NRF: National Response Framework

NWC: National Warning Center

NWS: National Weather Service

OMB: 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

RACES: Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services

RRCC: Regional Response Coordination Center

SAC: Special Agent in Charge (FBI)

SAR: Search and Rescue

SCADA: Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition

SCO: State Coordinating Officer

SDC: State Donation Coordinator

SECURE: State Emergency Communications Using Radio Effectively

SEOC: State Emergency Operations Center

SERC: State Emergency Response Commission

SFO: Senior Federal Official

SHMP: State Hazard Mitigation Plan



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

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

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

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

Emergency Alert System: The Emergency Alert System (EAS) permits federal, state, tribal and local governments to communicate emergency instructions and essential information to the



public during emergencies through commercial and public radio and television broadcast systems. The EAS provides an organized means for public officials to rapidly disseminate emergency information intended to reduce loss of life and property, and to promote rapid recovery in the event of a natural disaster, a manmade disaster, or an attack on the nation.

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

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

Emergency Operations Plan: Document 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 support to the state and coordination is needed before FEMA can establish a presence in Alaska to assume its coordination role under the National Response Framework.

Governor's Authorized Representative: The person named by the Governor in the Federal-State Agreement to execute on behalf of the State all necessary documents for disaster assistance following a Presidential declaration of an emergency or major disaster.

Hazardous Substance: An element or compound which, when it enters into the atmosphere or in or upon the water or surface or subsurface land, 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 Operations Center: The federal interagency operations center responsible for coordinating crisis management/law enforcement operations and Consequence Management Operations during a terrorist threat or incident.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Principal Federal Official: The federal official responsible for directing federal operations in the United States to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents; 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.

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 DHS&EM response to disasters or disaster emergencies.

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

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

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

Terrorism: Any pre-meditated, unlawful act dangerous to human life or public welfare intended to intimidate or coerce civilian populations or governments. It includes kidnappings, hijackings,



shootings, conventional bombings, attacks involving chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons, cyber-attacks, and any number of other forms of malicious violence. Terrorists can be U.S. citizens or foreigners acting in concert with others or on their own, or on behalf of a hostile state.

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

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



