

**State of Alaska
FY2003 Governor's Operating Budget**

**Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
Disaster Planning & Control
BRU/Component Budget Summary**

BRU/Component: Disaster Planning & Control

(There is only one component in this BRU. To reduce duplicate information, we did not print a separate BRU section.)

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Component Mission

The mission of the Division of Emergency Services is to lead, coordinate and support the emergency management system to protect lives and prevent the loss of property from all hazards.

Component Services Provided

This BRU provides the organizational structure for the Division of Emergency Services to accomplish its duties pursuant to AS 26.20, AS 26.23, applicable parts of Title 46 and Administrative Order No. 170.

In response to a natural or technological disaster the primary mission of the Division of Emergency Services is to save lives and protect property. The Division does this through an "all-hazards" approach to disaster management that integrates the available resources of Federal, State, Borough and Municipal governments.

The State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC) is located at the National Guard Armory in Anchorage and operates with a response staff 24 hours a day-365 days a year. It is from here that the Division of Emergency Services (DES) coordinates the resources from the state, federal, local agencies, volunteers organizations, private sector and military.

DES utilizes 5 progressive levels of SECC expansion to anticipate and meet local needs.

The Division of Emergency Services has 5 sections within its organizational structure: Plans/Preparedness; Regional Services; Recovery; Staff Support; Communications Technology, Operations, and Coordination.

Key Players in Emergency Management

LOCAL:

Local emergency management coordinators--activate the local emergency operations center (EOC), coordinate all local disaster response and recovery actions. Responsible for local jurisdiction emergency management planning, training, exercises and mitigation.

STATE:

State of Alaska is divided into three (3) regions for emergency management. Each DES Region has staff that serve as the daily liaison between local emergency management and the DES. In an emergency, a regional staff member has responsibility as the Agency Administrator for the emergency/disaster and for a State Interagency Incident Management Team that might be deployed.

The DES Director coordinates disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities within the State; acts as the State Coordinating Officer/Governors Authorized Representative during a State/Federal Disaster Declaration; and communicates any state needs to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region Ten.

The Commissioner of DMVA Chairs the Governor's Disaster Policy Cabinet (DPC) and Co-chairs the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC).

The Governor authorizes the use of State resources, declares states of emergency and communicates with the President to request a federal disaster declaration if state and local resources are inadequate.

FEDERAL:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Director is responsible for the overall coordination of federal disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities.

The President of the United States declares an area a federal disaster or emergency, which authorizes federal assistance for response and recovery operations.

Successful emergency management in Alaska must provide for the following:

- Education of the public to the hazards we face living in Alaska and to provide training and information on how individuals, families, schools, businesses and communities can prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate for future disasters.
- Training includes delivery, coordination and funding of training for emergency managers, 1st responders, public and elected officials.
- Planning provides all-hazard emergency planning assistance to all political subdivisions in Alaska. Special attention is given to the Local Emergency Planning Districts (LEPD) established by the State Emergency Response Commission and local jurisdictions that provide for full or part time emergency managers. Provides for the development of the Alaska Emergency Management System to provide for multi-agency/jurisdiction response to disasters.
- Partnerships established with other local, state, federal agencies, volunteer organizations, the private sector and the military, which will be called upon in time of disaster to participate in response/recovery operations.

DES meets many disaster preparedness mandates with substantial federal financial and technical assistance from FEMA mainly through the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) agreement. The EMPG is a joint effort by federal and State government to design programs and measure program results. The EMPG has goals that are pre-event and post event. Pre-event consists of mitigation (risk reduction) and preparedness (operational readiness). The post event consists of response (emergency) and recovery operations. The FEMA will provide financial and technical assistance to help the DES obtain the objectives. Performance Partnerships strive to streamline the traditional government grant system by providing increased flexibility in exchange for increased accountability. The EMPG obligates Alaska to meet specified objectives that we identify annually and provides a total 50% of State matching funds for the following activities:

1. Salary and administrative costs for staff to develop and exercise response plans, coordinate other emergency preparedness activities, and report to federal authorities. Implementation of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) which has been federally mandated to replace the old Emergency Broadcast System (EBS). Support of states and communities in development of survivable crisis management systems. Funding to promote emergency management awareness and outreach programs across the State.
2. Salary and administrative costs for nineteen (19) local government emergency management staff to develop and exercise response plans, coordinate other emergency preparedness activities and report their state of readiness to State and Federal authorities. Participating local governments on a 50/50 local/federal match are: Municipality of Anchorage, Fairbanks NSB; Kenai Peninsula Borough, Mat-Su Borough, Kodiak Island Borough, North Slope Borough, Petersburg, Dillingham, Bethel, Kotzebue, Nome, Unalaska, City of Sand Point, Juneau, Sitka, Whittier, Wrangell, Northern Southeast, and City of Ketchikan. The development and implementation of a comprehensive State Emergency Management program for government, private sector, military, non-profit (volunteer) and emergency management personnel on a federal assistance grant (Federal Civil Defense Act and Robert T. Stafford Disaster and Emergency Assistance Act).
3. Coordinate the development and updating of recovery programs such as the Individual and Family Grant (IFG) Program, the Public Assistance (PA) Program, the Temporary Housing (TH) Program and the federal assistance grant (Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act).
4. Hazard mitigation planning and implementation of projects that reduce long-term hazard vulnerability by conducting a state multi-hazard analysis. Development of a State mitigation policy and incentives for developing local mitigation activities/projects, instituting multi-hazard building and land use codes and enforcement of same. Providing federal financial assistance to support statewide comprehensive hazard mitigation programs prior to and following a disaster.
5. Special training in planning for, responding to, and recovering from the consequences of terrorist attacks. Funds are used to develop and/or deliver training and course materials to train state and local officials who may be involved in providing emergency or special assistance to deal with the consequences of a terrorist attack.

DES will also meet many disaster preparedness mandates with substantial federal financial and technical assistance through the other programs not included in the EMPG. The other FY03 programs, descriptions, matching funding formulas and authorities are:

1. Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness funding provides for hazardous materials emergency planning and training with U.S. DOT financial assistance to the grantee under Section 117A of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act. At least 75% of the grant award must be made available to Local Emergency Planning Committees. (49 U.S.C. Section 1815). This activity is 80% federally-funded.
2. Tsunami Hazard Mitigation funding from NOAA to support implementation of the Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Plan. The State is working with local communities on plans to identify evacuation routes in the event of a tsunami. This activity is 100% federally-funded.
3. Weapons of Mass Destruction/Terrorism Equipment: provides for a State Domestic Preparedness Equipment Support program funded from the U.S. Department of Justice (PL 105-119). Funds are provided to the State in a grant to procure personal protective, chemical/biological detection, decontamination and communications equipment for local jurisdictions to enhance the State's first response capabilities in Terrorist events. The program also allows for threat and needs assessments and overall response planning. This funding is provided at a 100% federal grant.
4. The division also receives State funding for its day-to-day operational mission from the Disaster Relief Fund and Oil & Hazardous Response Fund. These funds provide for Core Emergency Preparedness Activities as well as staff activity with Local Emergency Planning Committees on planning, exercising, training and grant management.

Component Goals and Strategies

Develop a statewide-integrated emergency management system to protect the lives and property of Alaskans in time of emergencies and disasters.

Continue to provide communities with a mechanism to assist one another through coordination with the State Emergency Coordination Center

Expand a State of Alaska Emergency Management System (AEMS) that defines the organizational structures for and between state, borough, and local offices for response to emergency and disaster incidents; and coordinates the management of these response resources.

Maintain state capability to form and deploy interagency incident management teams to manage all types of hazards.

Maintain a comprehensive recovery program to acquire and manage all possible federal resources available for disasters.

Continue the work on the Division of Emergency Services (DES) community profile database to develop a statewide resource database structure.

Develop a standard multi-agency/multi-incident logistics system to track all requests for resources.

Increase capacity to prevent or mitigate potential emergencies or disasters.

Key Component Issues for FY2002 – 2003

The need to maintain our 24-hour State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC) that coordinates all State response requests and activities is a high priority as we develop a statewide-integrated emergency management system to protect lives and property. This Multi-agency SECC is providing a focal point for statewide emergency contacts and improves

the overall efficiency of State government. Additional State and Federal agencies need to be part of this effort. Funding for support aspects of the SECC is critical.

The Division continues to respond to the needs of residents in the Mid-Yukon Flood area and Shishmaref erosion. This is the third year in a row that fishing has been poor in the YKN increasing the detrimental effects on the citizens in this area. The State is focusing on coordinating assistance to this area from federal sources.

The Disaster Relief Fund continues to have insufficient reserves to respond to incidents or disasters without borrowing from the General Fund. Capitalization of the fund at an average year's funding amount would avert the administratively cumbersome process now followed.

Major Component Accomplishments in 2001

Disaster Management Activities:

- From July 2000 to July 2001, the Division of Emergency Services (DES) monitored or responded to a total of 94 emergency management events as part of the Alaska Emergency Management System. So far in SFY02, DES has monitored or responded to a total of 20 emergency management events.
- During SFY01 DES representatives responded on-site to the Kake Dam/Water System Failure, North Slope Borough Storm, Shishmaref Mini-Radio Test, Eureka Avalanche, and the Middle Yukon Flood Disaster. A multi-agency Incident Management Team was deployed for the Middle Yukon Flood Disaster and managed the response efforts from Galena for the communities of Nulato and Koyukuk.
- The DES hosted an Emergency Management Symposium at the Hilton Hotel in Anchorage from April 17 to 20. The first day and a half of the conference was devoted to a presentation about school violence at Columbine High School by a Littleton, Colorado team. It was followed by a State Directors Meeting for Emergency Managers, a Local Emergency Planning Association Meeting and a round table discussion on "Are We Prepared." The quarterly State Emergency Response Commission meeting occurred on April 19th.
- Supported the Alaska State Troopers (AST) on several search and rescue (SAR) events primarily as a result of avalanches. Deployed DES equipment and personnel to Eureka to assist the AST with a large avalanche SAR effort.
- DES participated in numerous exercises during SFY01 with our State/Federal/Local partners. Assisted the Corps of Engineers with two exercises dealing with Public Works and Engineering for an earthquake response in the Anchorage area. Participated with the Municipality of Anchorage in two Weapons of Mass Destruction exercises, one dealt with chemical terrorism and other with biological events. Participated in an U.S. Coast Guard/State agency/local communities exercise dealing with cruise ship incidents in SE Alaska. DES helped design and execute the Municipality of Anchorage Hillside Fire Exercise in Spring 2001. DES assisted the U.S. Coast Guard and Federal Aviation Administration in designing and executing the Northern Response III transportation exercise simulating an earthquake in SE Alaska. Canadian emergency management and transportation agencies also participated in this exercise in conjunction with their U.S. counterparts.
- DES provided the Department of Environmental Conservation with data base support and training and also monitored spills throughout Alaska.
- DES briefed several foreign visitor groups on State emergency management procedures, including representatives from the Russian Border Guards (U.S. Coast Guard equivalent), Defense Attaches from many foreign countries and the Russian EMERCON (their FEMA equivalent).
- Joe Allbaugh, Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency spent a few days with the emergency management community in Alaska. He met with DMVA Commissioner Oates, State, Federal and local representatives on June 29th for briefings and tours in the Anchorage area. On June 30th, he took an aerial tour of the large wildland fires in Southcentral and the Interior and stopped for a tour of the Alaska Interagency Coordination

Center in Fairbanks. He also made a stop in Koyukuk to visit a community affected by the recent spring breakup flooding.

- Closed out the recovery programs associated with the Western Alaska Fisheries Disaster in early calendar year 2001. Continued with recovery programs for the Central Gulf Coast Storm of 2000 and other previous disasters. Due to the State Disaster Declaration for the Middle Yukon Flood in late spring 2001, began the preliminary damage assessment, individual assistance and public assistance programs associated with that disaster.

Major Training Events Sponsored by DES:

- “Who’s In Charge Here?” was available to LEPC members statewide.
- Various hazardous materials courses were sponsored by the Division.
- Nominated and sponsored around 20 Alaskans to attend training at the Federal Emergency Management Institute.
- Made significant progress with innovative technical work in the development and use of the internet and web sites for information on training courses. DES made available via our web site and through links, all of the FEMA self-study courses that every emergency management staff person should complete.
- Performed the Annual Training Needs Assessment for Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) which support the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and emergency planning efforts throughout the State.
- Worked with the State Emergency Response Commission coordinator to develop and conduct a quarterly training schedule for the SERC/LEPC meetings.
- Assisted the LEPCs, where possible, with funding and personnel assistance to meet their training needs.
- Assisted the Municipality of Anchorage with their Weapons of Mass Destruction and Hillside Fire exercises.

Mitigation and Earthquake Planning Highlights:

- The DES continues to manage a full and successful agenda, melding our mitigation, earthquake, and tsunami programs.
- DES aggressively supports the Municipality of Anchorage’s (MOA) Building Safety Division’s Post Disaster Damage Assessment Program. The MOA’s PDDA Coordinator conducted eight courses certifying 264 participants as post-disaster building safety inspectors. He also conducted courses in Critical Building and Shelter Survey, Non-Structural Hazard Reduction in Schools, Post Disaster Rapid Evaluation of Educational Facilities, and Wind and Flood Damage Assessment throughout the State. These efforts will have a direct benefit in the State’s ability to respond skillfully and quickly to future disaster assessment needs virtually anywhere within the State.
- Our continued use of the “Quake Cottage” earthquake simulator proves to be an outstanding mitigation tool reaching all audience levels from large communities to remote citizens threatened by earthquakes. We took the Quake Cottage to several activities including the Alaska Emergency Management Symposium, the Valdez Nobody Gets Hurt Week, the Kodiak Crab Festival, the Tanana Valley Fair and several schools. The “Quake Cottage” activities, combined with our conference booths have accounted for the bulk of our public contact through requests for presentations at schools, health fairs, day care centers, community centers, professional offices, oil companies, businesses and military bases throughout the State. Supporting these diverse outreach activities provides mitigation and preparedness information opportunities to a wide spectrum of people. We pass along our messages through conversations, distribution of pamphlets, booklets, brochures and viewing of disaster videos. We also receive and respond to inquiries for earthquake preparedness information and presentations from the DES website.
- The NOAA and State of Alaska sponsored Tsunami Inundation Mapping project on Kodiak Island is nearing completion. The mapping coverage was expanded to five at-risk communities to include the City of Kodiak, the US Coast Guard Station, Women’s Bay, Chiniak and Ouzinkie. We are coordinating with the local officials to help tailor the inundation maps with information vital to their needs. These maps will assist the communities prepare for and mitigate against potential tsunamis. The Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Survey will produce the final

maps for planning and distribution by the local government and emergency management. The Homer and Seldovia mapping project will begin following the completion of the City of Kodiak's inundation mapping project.

- The State's Tsunami Sign Project, funded by NOAA, continues throughout Alaska's coastal communities and has become a vital aspect of a new program sponsored by the National Weather Service (NWS). NWS, in cooperation with DES, has developed the Tsunami Ready Program to improve the safety and well-being of our coastal communities' populations. The program requires communities to have redundant communications capability combined with extensive preparedness measures. Seward has completed all requirements to become the State's first Tsunami Ready Community in late October 2001. Additional communities will be added to the list.

- The Gulf Storm Disaster Fast-Track Hazard Mitigation Grant Program projects for Cordova and Valdez are progressing well. Cordova's relocation is complete with all homes in the Red Zone relocated. Phase IV (conversion into a park for perpetuity) is in the planning stage. Valdez is approximately 40% completed. Valdez was selected as the 2001 Project Impact Community focusing on moving homes out of the Avalanche Blue Zone Hazard Area. The community has matched Project Impact funds sufficiently to move all interested families out of the Blue Zone well away from avalanche danger.

- We were able to make great headway on our State Hazard Mitigation Plan using interns from Texas A & M University. Their progress was so successful we extended the contract for six months to manage coordination with lead agencies having direct input to the plan. The State Hazard Mitigation Plan is approximately 80 percent complete and currently entering the coordination phase. The finalized plan should be ready for the Governor's review and signature by February 2002.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority

Alaska Statutes. Title 26. Military Affairs and Veterans Chapter 23. Disasters

Administrative Order No. 170

AS 29.35.040. Emergency Disaster Powers.

AS 44.33.285. Action By Governor.

AS 46.04.080. Catastrophic Oil Discharges.

AS 46.09.030. Disaster Emergencies.

AS 26.23.071 Alaska State Emergency Response Commission

AS 26.23.073 Emergency planning districts and committees

AS 46.08 Oil and Hazardous Substance Releases

AS 43.55.201 Conservation surcharge on oil - surcharge levied

AS 43.55.300 Additional conservation surcharge on oil - surcharge levied

Key Performance Measures for FY2003

Measure:

Preparedness as measured by the "after-action" reports.

Sec 100(b)(1) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Currently, Alaska is on track with this measure. All incidents during SFY01 and SFY02 have resulted in After Action Reports. These reports have resulted in improvements in our ability to be prepared for response activities, and in internal and external communications. Revisions to procedures and the identification of potential team members from state and federal agencies for future events have also occurred due to After-Action Reports.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Released December 15th
12/18/2001 1:51

FY2003 Governor
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs

Due to no other available comparison, Alaska's benchmark will be to conduct an initial after action review of all SECC activation's within one week of completion of initial response actions. Then if directed by DES management, schedule and conduct a formal review with all participants and publish a written document within 90 days covering what went well and what needs improvement.

Background and Strategies:

The Division of Emergency Services always conducts an after action review of every event that requires expansion of the State Emergency Coordination Center. For the smaller events, the review may consist of a meeting with the key participants to discuss problem areas and processes that worked well. Larger events (normally those which result in a State and/or Federal disaster) involve both an initial conference immediately following the event and a written report outlining the - what went well and what needs improvement.

Measure:

Whether the division closed out disasters within an average of 18 months.
Sec 100(b)(2) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

At the present time the Division is working with FEMA to close the 1995 Southcentral Flood Disaster by December 2001 and 1996 Millers Reach Fire Disaster by April of 2002. The 2000 Central Gulf Coast Storm Disaster will be closed within an estimated 18 months. The Division of Emergency Services is simultaneously working to closeout all existing State Disasters. We anticipate closing five State Disasters by the end of SFY02.

Benchmark Comparisons:

There is no current benchmark for disaster close-outs to use as a comparison; however, the State is currently on track with this Legislative measure for the 2000 Central Gulf Coast Storm Disaster.

Background and Strategies:

Each Disaster will have a different time frame for close-out depending on the size of the disaster and the number of people and communities impacted. The overall objective is to close disasters as soon as possible so the impacted parties will have closure and any remaining funds will be returned to the Federal Government or to the Disaster Relief Fund.

Measure:

The number of persons assisted during actual events.
Sec 100(b)(3) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Through a variety of methods, the Division of Emergency Services assists every citizen throughout the State. The State Emergency Operations Plan covers statewide responses and is applicable to every community, organization or group needing State assistance.

Benchmark Comparisons:

There is no comparison available for this performance measure. Direct assistance to specific individuals will vary from year to year depending on the number of disasters.

Background and Strategies:

The Division works with communities statewide to plan for and respond to many types of threats. The Division also maintains and exercises on a routine basis emergency alert systems that have the capability to reach nearly every citizen. It is very difficult to categorically state that the Division of Emergency Services only assisted those individuals who suffered from a disaster each year or received State funding assistance as a result of a disaster.

Measure:

The state funds expended during actual events.
Sec 100(b)(4) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

A total of \$2,795,720 was expended in State Funds during SFY01 on disasters or events requiring assistance.

In SFY01 \$1,232,809 was expended on active State Disasters; \$12,763 of State funds were expended for events occurring that were not declared disasters but for which assistance was required; \$750,149 in State funds were expended as match for federal disasters that were still active during SFY01; and finally \$800,000 was loaned to communities to purchase bulk fuel (\$759,000 has been repaid.)

Benchmark Comparisons:

There is no benchmark for this measure only a report of State dollars year to year for event responses.

Background and Strategies:

This measure will allow a comparison of State dollars expended year to year in response to events. Over time this may show benefits of local and state mitigation efforts to reduce disaster costs. However, there will always be potential higher costs during years of higher natural or man-made disasters.

Measure:

The number of lives saved or protected.
Sec 100(b)(5) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

As mentioned in the "Measure: Number of persons assisted", through a variety of methods, the Division of Emergency Services assists every citizen throughout the State. The State Emergency Operations Plan covers statewide responses and is applicable to every community, organization or group needing State assistance.

Benchmark Comparisons:

There is no comparison available for this performance measure. It is difficult to determine how many lives the Division saves because the Division is not responsible for the initial emergency response phase of any event. Community level response agencies (police, fire fighters, VPSOs, mayors, city managers, etc) have the responsibility to save lives at the local level. Only when their capabilities are exceeded can the State provide assistance to the communities.

Background and Strategies:

This is a very difficult measure to quantify and report on, as the Division is not in the direct life saving process. Our mission is to work with the communities to assist them in planning and preparing for response, recovery and mitigation actions. The communities are responsible for carrying out actions to provide assistance to their community members.

Measure:

The number of updates to the State Emergency Plan.
Sec 100(b)(6) Ch 90 SLA 2001(HB 250)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) was promulgated in 1994. Although in use and serving the people of Alaska well since then, it needs to be updated/revised to make it more consistent with current emergency management practices, lessons learned from previous State and Federal disasters, reorganization of State Departments and emerging National threats. The Division has made the revision of the State EOP a high priority and will develop a draft revised EOP in SFY02. Coordination of the draft EOP will occur in SFY03 with the appropriate State, Federal, local, private sector and volunteer agency partners.

Benchmark Comparisons:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Capability Assessment for Readiness (CAR) includes detailed guidelines for State Emergency Operations Plans. Alaska is currently on track with this benchmark.

Background and Strategies:

The Division of Emergency Services will need to include lessons learned, where appropriate, from the 94 Fall Flood Disaster, the 95 South Central Storm Disaster, the 96 Miller's Reach Disaster, the Western Alaska Fisheries Disaster, the 2000 Yukon-Kuskokwim-Norton Sound Fishery Disaster, the 2000 Central Gulf Coast Storm and the 2001 Middle Yukon Flood Disaster.

Measure:

Successfully apply Alaska Emergency Management System to two actual or simulated incidents involving State and borough offices including the activation of State Interagency Incident Management Teams.

Alaska's Target & Progress:

DES used AEMS extensively during the Y2K Millennium Turnover and made revisions to the draft guidelines based on that experience. In addition during, SFY 00, AEMS procedures were used during the Cordova Avalanche and Central Gulf Coast Storm Disasters. In SFY 01, DES used AEMS again for the Middle Yukon Flood Disaster and several non-disaster incidents where DES supported other State agencies in their response efforts. Currently in SFY 02, the September 11th Terrorism Event was another significant use of AEMS principles in the State, Federal and local response efforts.

Benchmark Comparisons:

The Draft National Emergency Management Association recommendation for the exercising of state emergency management systems is twice yearly and Alaska is on track with that recommendation.

Background and Strategies:

During SFY 01, DES has revised the AEMS guidelines to reflect inputs and comments from local emergency managers and LEPCs. Further effort has gone into developing the resource ordering/logistics portions of AEMS, but much more work needs to be done.

Measure:

Develop an emergency warning system that is incorporated into the State Emergency Operations Plan with a regular schedule for testing and maintenance of the system.

Alaska's Target & Progress:

Currently Alaska does regularly scheduled testing and maintenance of the Emergency Alert System across the State of Alaska. This system can deliver alert and warning notifications for any event as needed.

Benchmark Comparisons:

The FEMA, State Capability Assessment for Readiness (CAR) identifies benchmarks recommended for all State Emergency management systems. The CAR indicates that all states should have emergency warning addressed in the State Plan with a regular schedule for testing and maintenance of the system. Alaska is currently on track with this benchmark.

Background and Strategies:

The State applies Tsunami Mitigation Funding to improve tsunami warning and preparedness for its number one warning hazard. The program offers tsunami warning signs, tsunami preparedness planning, and outreach presentations at no cost to all at-risk communities in Alaska. Tsunami run-up modeling and mapping is available for selected communities, based on funding availability. The State also collaborates with the West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center to promote the Tsunami-Ready Program, which enhances alert warning capabilities in participating communities.

Measure:

Develop deployment procedures for a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Response Team and identify State agency and local jurisdiction's response resource capabilities.

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The 103rd Civil Support Team (CST) was activated in 2001. This team will form the nucleus of Alaska's response capability to WMD events. The team is fully manned and has most of its individual team member equipment. Its major equipment shortfall is receipt of their mobile laboratory and communications vans. The 103rd CST has developed deployment procedures and is working with the major cities in Alaska on response plans.

The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services state public health laboratories and the Alaska State Police have both upgraded their WMD response capabilities in 2001. The public health laboratories obtained the in-house

capability to test for the most probable biological threats. Previously, any collected threat specimens had to be flown down to the continental United States for analysis. State and city police agencies have coordinated the process for collecting biological threat specimens and transporting them to state laboratories for analysis. In most cases the Anchorage or Fairbanks fire department hazmat teams would respond to credible biological or chemical threats. These hazmat teams are on contract to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation to deploy to any community in Alaska.

Benchmark Comparisons:

The FEMA State Capability Assessment for Readiness (CAR) identifies benchmarks recommended for all State Emergency Management systems. The CAR indicates that all states should have deployment procedures for a WMD Response Team and have adequate resources at the State and local jurisdictions to respond to a WMD incident.

Background and Strategies:

With the increase in domestic terrorist events the federal government has encouraged State's to improve their capabilities to respond and recover from WMD events in the future. The Division of Emergency Services obtained funding for WMD individual protective equipment for first responders using grant funds from the Department of Justice State Domestic Preparedness Equipment grant program.

In 2001, Alaska developed a significant capability to respond to WMD events.

Disaster Planning & Control
Component Financial Summary

All dollars in thousands

	FY2001 Actuals	FY2002 Authorized	FY2003 Governor
Non-Formula Program:			
Component Expenditures:			
71000 Personal Services	2,069.5	2,561.5	2,665.0
72000 Travel	455.1	290.2	290.2
73000 Contractual	548.2	827.5	777.5
74000 Supplies	119.4	71.0	71.0
75000 Equipment	38.3	237.7	237.7
76000 Land/Buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0
77000 Grants, Claims	312.0	542.8	542.8
78000 Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0
Expenditure Totals	3,542.5	4,530.7	4,584.2
Funding Sources:			
1002 Federal Receipts	1,724.0	2,484.2	2,161.5
1003 General Fund Match	472.0	478.9	478.9
1004 General Fund Receipts	0.0	203.0	215.4
1007 Inter-Agency Receipts	799.3	728.1	1,089.2
1053 Investment Loss Trust Fund	4.3	0.0	0.0
1055 Inter-agency/Oil & Hazardous Waste	542.9	499.4	499.4
1061 Capital Improvement Project Receipts	0.0	137.1	139.8
Funding Totals	3,542.5	4,530.7	4,584.2

Estimated Revenue Collections

Description	Master Revenue Account	FY2001 Actuals	FY2002 Authorized	FY2002 Cash Estimate	FY2003 Governor	FY2004 Forecast
Unrestricted Revenues						
None.		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unrestricted Total		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Restricted Revenues						
Federal Receipts	51010	1,724.0	2,484.2	3,126.2	2,161.5	2,161.5
Interagency Receipts	51015	799.3	728.1	1,078.1	1,089.2	1,089.2
Capital Improvement Project Receipts	51200	0.0	137.1	137.1	139.8	139.8
Interagency Recs./Oil & Hazardous Waste	51395	542.9	499.4	499.4	499.4	499.4
Restricted Total		3,066.2	3,848.8	4,840.8	3,889.9	3,889.9
Total Estimated Revenues		3,066.2	3,848.8	4,840.8	3,889.9	3,889.9

Disaster Planning & Control**Proposed Changes in Levels of Service for FY2003**

No service changes anticipated.

**Summary of Component Budget Changes
From FY2002 Authorized to FY2003 Governor**

All dollars in thousands

	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
FY2002 Authorized	681.9	2,484.2	1,364.6	4,530.7
Adjustments which will continue current level of service:				
-Year 3 Labor Costs - Net Change from FY2002	4.6	27.3	21.6	53.5
-Year 3 Labor Cost Fund Source Change	7.8	0.0	-7.8	0.0
-Fund Change to Reflect Direct Disaster Position Funding from Fed Funds Within Disaster Relief Fund	0.0	-350.0	350.0	0.0
FY2003 Governor	694.3	2,161.5	1,728.4	4,584.2

Disaster Planning & Control

Personal Services Information

	Authorized Positions		Personal Services Costs	
	<u>FY2002</u> <u>Authorized</u>	<u>FY2003</u> <u>Governor</u>		
Full-time	46	47	Annual Salaries	2,061,034
Part-time	0	0	COLA	46,088
Nonpermanent	0	0	Premium Pay	35,866
			Annual Benefits	740,463
			<i>Less 7.58% Vacancy Factor</i>	(218,451)
			Lump Sum Premium Pay	0
Totals	46	47	Total Personal Services	2,665,000

Position Classification Summary

Job Class Title	Anchorage	Fairbanks	Juneau	Others	Total
Accountant II	1	0	0	0	1
Accountant III	0	0	1	0	1
Accounting Tech II	1	0	0	0	1
Administrative Clerk II	3	0	0	0	3
Administrative Manager I	1	0	0	0	1
Analyst/Programmer IV	1	0	0	0	1
Comm Eng Assoc I	1	0	0	0	1
Division Director	1	0	0	0	1
Emergency Management Assistant	6	0	0	0	6
Emergency Management Spec	19	0	0	0	19
Emergency Program Manager	5	0	0	0	5
Information Officer II	1	0	0	0	1
Maint Spec Etronics Journey I	1	0	0	0	1
Micro/Network Spec I	1	0	0	0	1
Micro/Network Tech I	1	0	0	0	1
Micro/Network Tech II	2	0	0	0	2
Supply Technician II	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	46	0	1	0	47