

State of
Alaska

Department of Military
and Veterans Affairs

Homeland Security &
Emergency Management



Who's In Charge?

Roles and Responsibilities During a Disaster

Presenters:
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Who's In Charge?





KPB Disaster History

- Severe Storms – 2017, 2012, 2011, 2006, 2003, 2002
- Fires – 2015, 2014, 2009*, 2007, 2005, 2004, 2001.....1996*
- Volcanos – 2009, 2006, 1996, 1992, 1989
- Fuel Spills – 1999
- Flooding – Too numerous

Course Objectives

- Define roles and responsibilities during Disaster
- Understand potential for response partners and the benefits of Mutual Aid agreements
- Review the Disaster Declaration and assistance process
- Understand basic Incident Command System concepts



Who's In Charge?

**Individuals and
Households**

**Private
Sector**

**Nongovernmental
Organizations**

Local Government First Response!



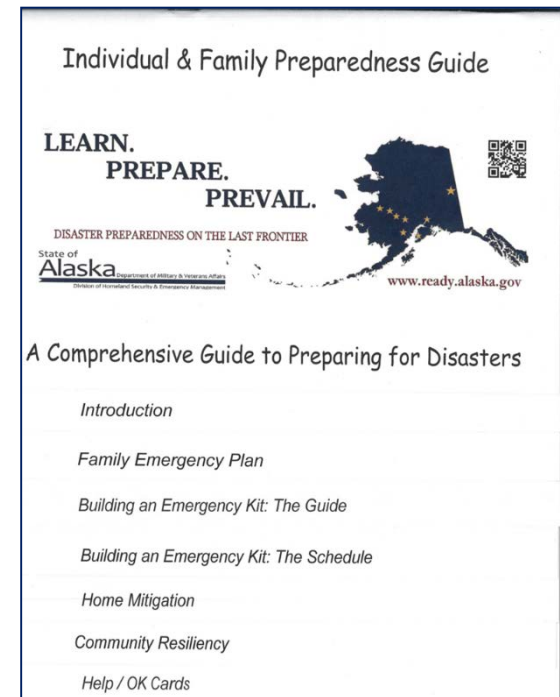
State Government Provides Support



Federal Government Last Resort!

Families form the Foundation

- Fundamental Responsibility to protect yourself and your family
 - Know the Hazards and Risks
 - Purchase Insurance
 - Develop Family Emergency Plan
 - Assemble 7-Day Survival Kit
 - Volunteer to help neighborhood





Private Sector

- Controls much of the critical infrastructure and may be required to assist the response efforts.
- Provides critical goods and services to support response and recovery.



Nongovernmental Organizations

Nongovernmental and voluntary organizations help provide:

- Shelter, emergency supplies, counseling, and other vital services.
- Specialized services that help individuals with special needs.



Local Government Roles

- Controlling hazards
- Managing local resources
- Using mutual aid and assistance agreements
- Developing Incident Action Plans
- Determining needs and shortfalls



Chief Elected or Appointed Officials

A Mayor, City Manager, or borough Mayor/Manager, First Chief, Tribal Administrator are typically the jurisdiction's chief executive officer, and is responsible for ensuring the public safety and welfare of the people of that jurisdiction.



Responsibilities:

- Lead and encourage local leaders to focus on preparedness by participating in planning, training, exercises, and outreach events.
- Support participation in local mitigation efforts within the jurisdiction including, as appropriate, the private sector.
- Understand and implement laws and regulations that support emergency management and response.
- Ensure that local emergency plans are all inclusive
- Encourage residents to participate in volunteer organizations and training courses.
- Prepare for local hazards and coordinate emergency response with:
 - Neighboring Communities
 - Borough Government
 - DHS&EM

(Alaska Statute 26.23.140, local disaster emergency)



Department and Agency Heads

- Prepare your agency for disasters you face
- Collaborate with the emergency manager during development of local emergency plans and provide key response resources.



Department and Agency Heads Responsibilities:

- Participate in the planning process to build specific capabilities (e.g., firefighting, law enforcement, emergency medical services, public works, environmental and natural resources agencies).
- Integrate capabilities into a workable plan to safeguard the community.
- Develop internal policies and procedures to meet response and recovery needs safely.
- Train personnel and participate in interagency training and exercises.
- When an incident occurs, respond according to emergency plans.

Emergency Manager

The local emergency manager has the day-to-day authority and responsibility for overseeing emergency management programs and activities.



Emergency Manager Responsibilities:

- Coordinate the emergency planning process and work cooperatively with other local agencies and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations.
- Develop mutual aid and assistance agreements.
- Develop and execute public awareness and education programs.
- Conduct exercises to test plans and systems and incorporate lessons learned into the jurisdiction's emergency plan.
- Involve the private sector and nongovernmental organizations in planning, training, and exercises.
- Coordinate damage assessments during an incident.
- Advise and inform local officials about emergency management activities during an incident.

Neighbors Helping Neighbors

Mutual aid and assistance agreements:

- Allow neighboring jurisdictions to support one another during an incident.
- Formalize the identification of resources jurisdictions are willing to share during an incident.

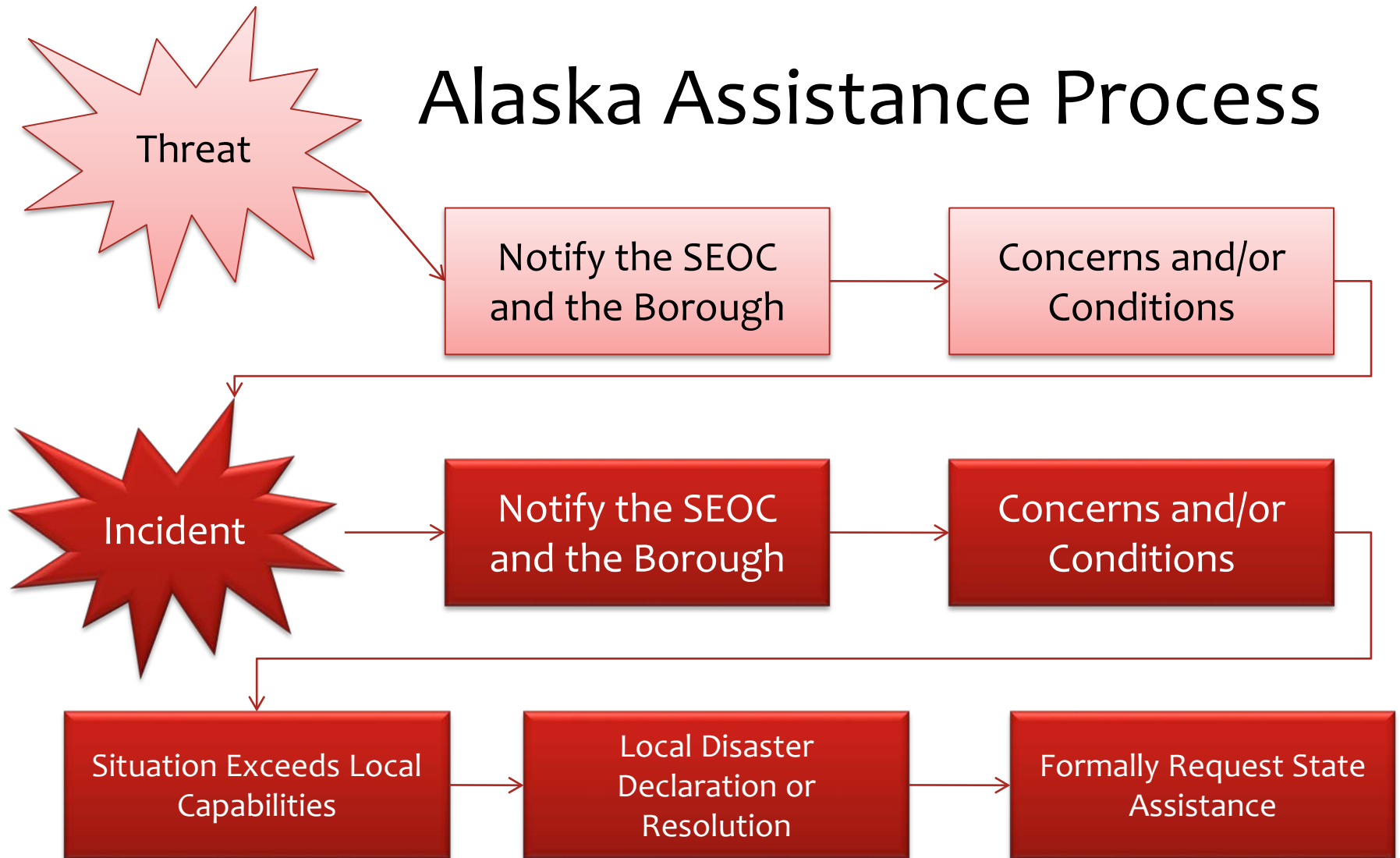


Exceeding Resources

- Local governments will attempt to relieve the suffering of those affected by the event.
- If local capabilities are exceeded, the local chief executive may ask for State assistance and/or a gubernatorial declaration.
- The Governor, in turn, has the option of asking for Federal aid when it appears that the combined resources of local and State agencies will be inadequate.

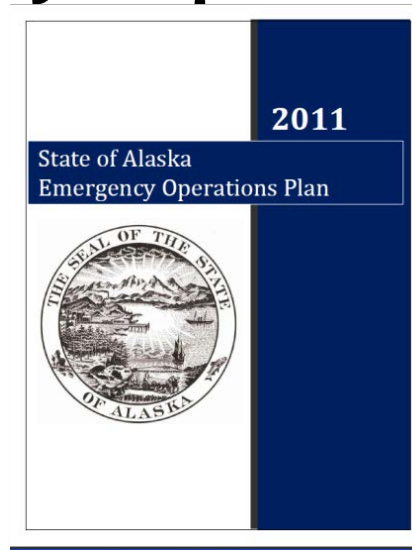


Alaska Assistance Process



State Emergency Operations Plan

- Responsibility for emergency planning and disaster response **lies first with individuals and heads of households**
- Consistent with Alaska's Constitutional policy of maximum self-government



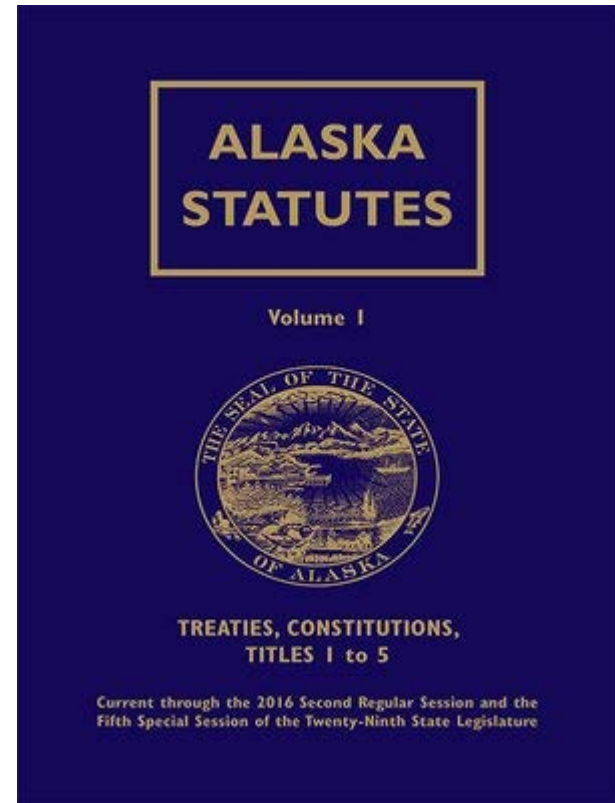
State Emergency Response Plan

When individuals and families cannot respond effectively, local chief executives, as designated in local emergency plans, will take charge of local actions to protect lives, property and resources, and prevent terrorist attacks.



Alaska State Statute

- AS 26.23.060. Local and Inter-jurisdictional Disaster Services
- Key players must be identified in your community
- Roles and authorities must be assigned



State Agency Heads



Role:

- Department and agency heads collaborate with and support the State Emergency Management Director.

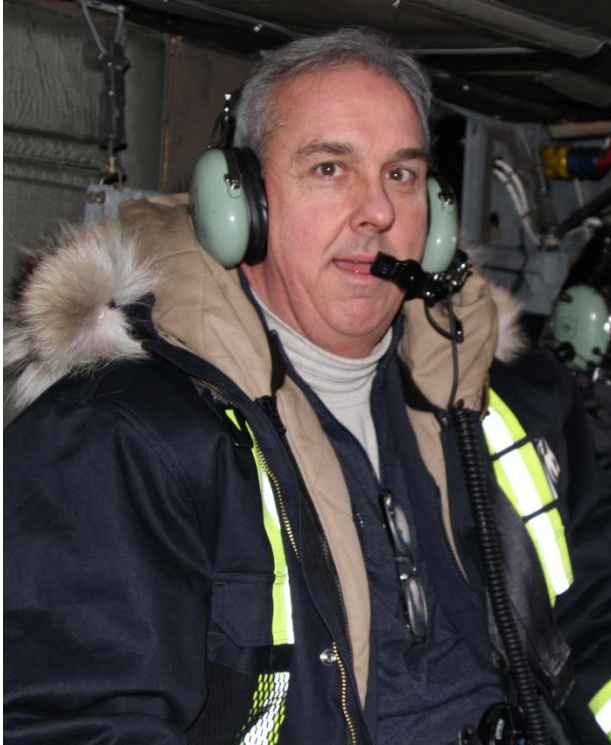
State Agency Heads

Responsibilities:

- Develop, plan, and train to internal policies and procedures to meet response and recovery needs safely.
- Participate in interagency training and exercises to develop and maintain the necessary capabilities.



Director, DHS&EM



Role:

- Oversees the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.
- Serves as counsel to the Governor on homeland security issues and acts as a liaison between the Governor's office and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
- Ensures that the State is prepared to deal with large-scale emergencies.

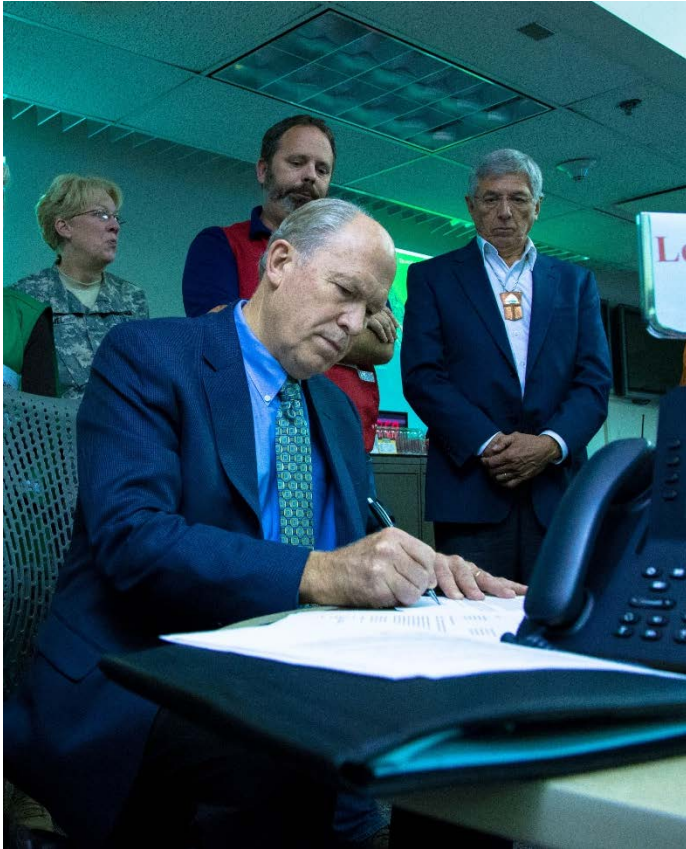
Director, DHS&EM

Responsibilities:

- Ensures that the Division can provide critical services to the State of Alaska to protect lives and property from terrorism and all other hazards and to provide rapid recovery from all disasters.
- Coordinates the State response in any incident.
- Supports local governments as needed or requested and coordinates assistance with other States and/or the Federal Government.
- Chairs a committee comprised of representatives of relevant State agencies.
- Develops prevention, protection, response, and recovery strategies. This also includes preparedness activities associated with these strategies.



Governor



Role:

- Carries the fundamental responsibility to ensure public safety and welfare of the State's citizens.
- Commander-in-Chief of Alaska National Guard

Governor

- Coordinate State resources and provide the strategic guidance needed to prevent, mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents of all types.
- In accordance with State law, may be able to make, amend, or suspend certain orders or regulations associated with response.
- Communicate to the public and help people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of incident.
- Command the State military forces.
- Coordinate assistance from other States through interstate mutual aid and assistance compacts.
- Request Federal assistance if appropriate, when it becomes clear that State capabilities will be insufficient or have been exceeded.



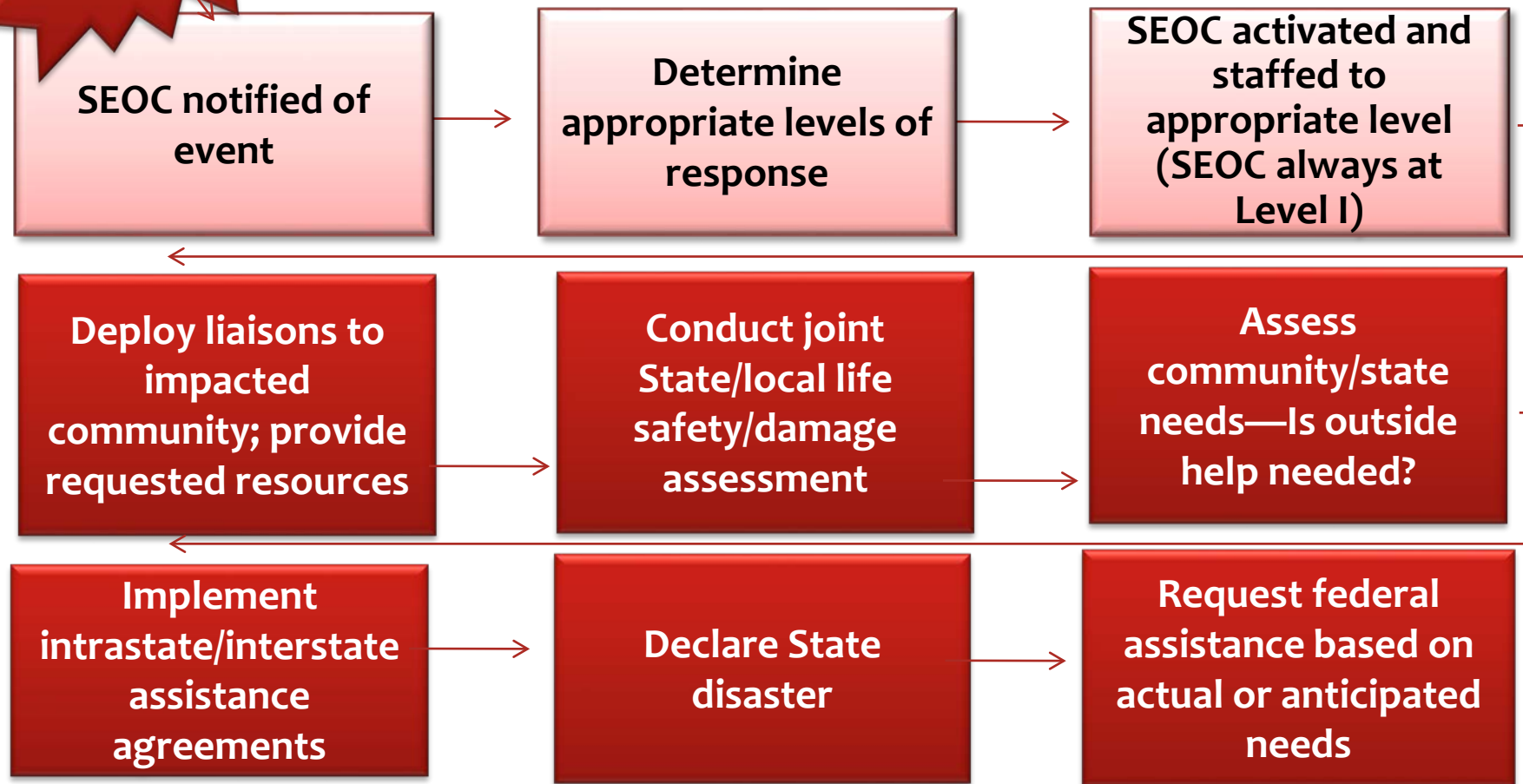
Defense Support of Civil Authorities

- Title 10 U.S.C. authorizes the Secretary of Defense to provide DOD supplies, services, and equipment to persons affected by a public emergency.
- Defense Coordinating Officers serve as the Federal coordination point for DOD assistance.
- National Guard assets remain under the control of the Governor.



Threat,
Event or
Request

Alaska Response Process



State Disaster Declared by the Governor

- If the damages are within the State's capability to handle, it remains a State Disaster only.
- If the damages are beyond the State's capability to handle, the Governor may request Federal Assistance.



Overall Incident Priorities

Initial decisions and objectives are established based on the following priorities:

#1: Life Safety

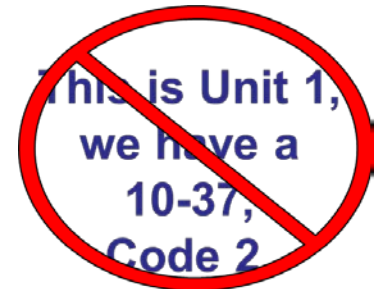
#2: Incident Stabilization

#3: Property/Environmental Conservation



Incident Command System

- Standardized, on-scene, all-hazards incident management concept.
- Provides integrated organizational structure to match the complexities and demands of incidents
- Differs from the day-to-day, administrative organizational structures and positions.
 - Unique ICS position titles and organizational structures are designed to avoid confusion during response.
 - ICS requires the use of common terminology.

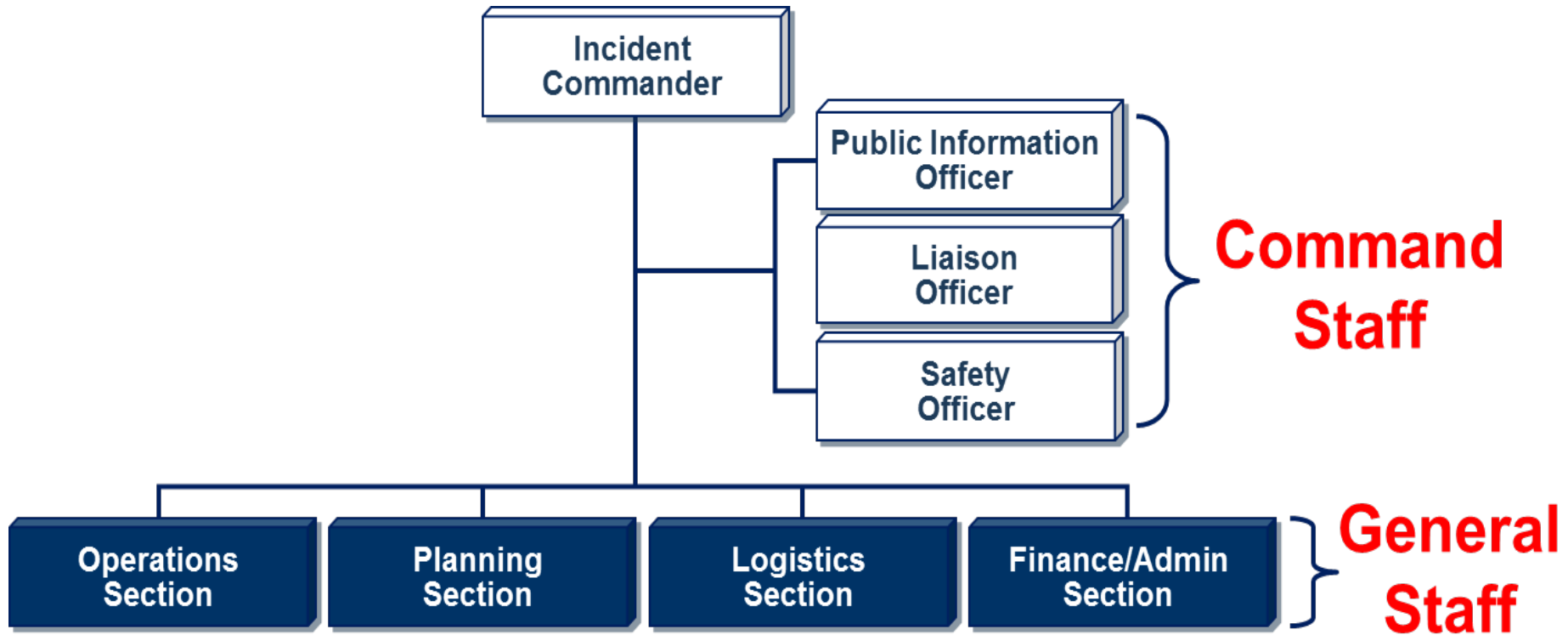


Incident Commander

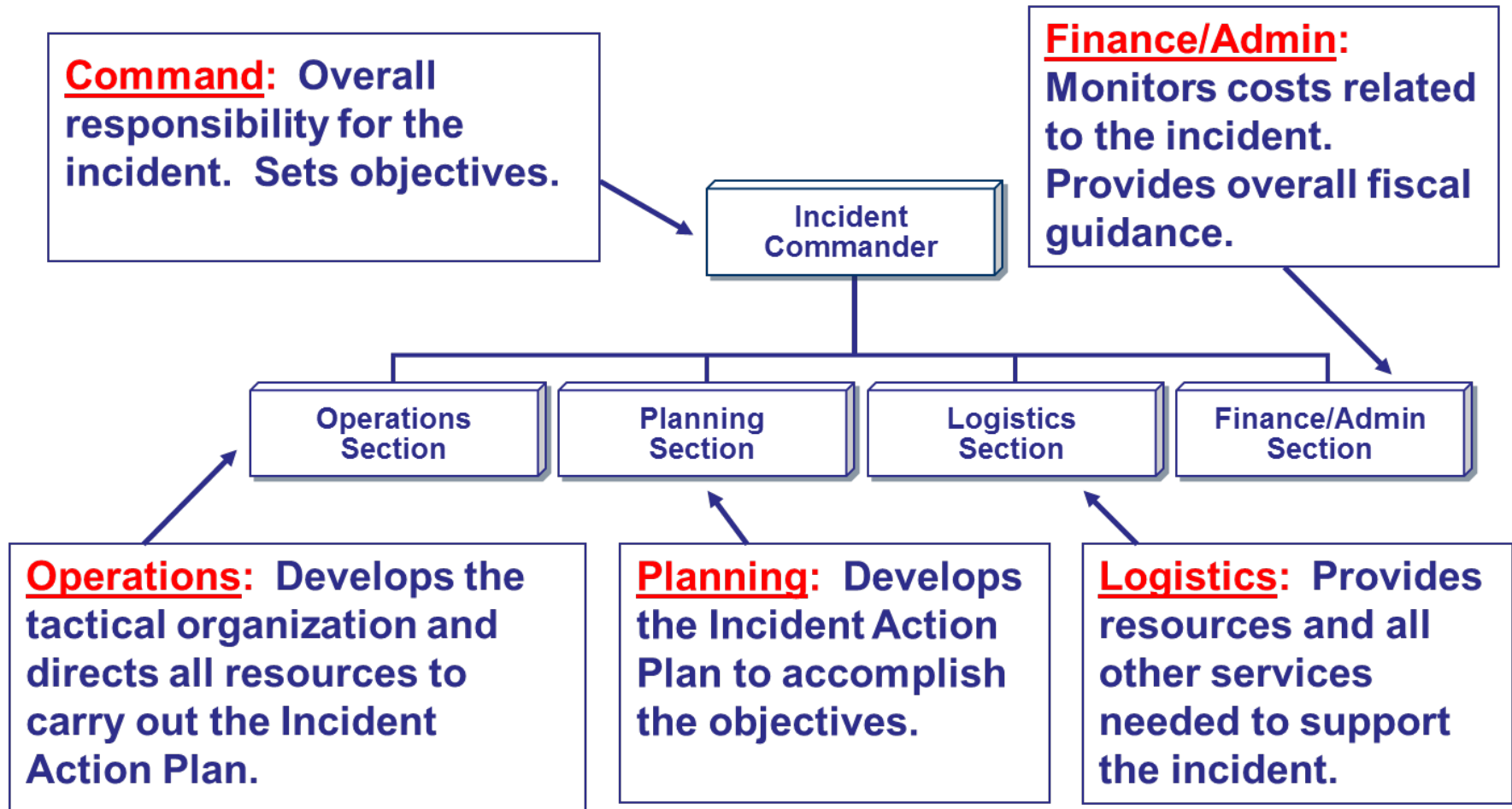
- Upon arriving at an incident, the higher ranking person will either assume command, maintain command as is, or transfer command to a third party.
 - Provides overall leadership and delegates authority
 - Takes policy direction from the Executive/Senior Official.
 - Ensures incident safety
 - Provides information to internal and external stakeholders.
 - Establishes and maintains liaison with other agencies
 - Establishes incident objectives.
 - Directs the development of the Incident Action Plan.

The most qualified person at the scene is designated as the Incident Commander.

ICS Organization



Who Does What?



Managing Public Information

The Public Information Officer (PIO):

- Represents and advises the Incident Command
- Manages on-scene media and public inquiries
- Executives/Senior Officials must coordinate and integrate messages with on-scene PIOs and other agencies
- The Joint Information Center (JIC) is a physical location used to coordinate:
 - Critical emergency information
 - Crisis communications
 - Public affairs functions

After Action Review

- Ensure an after-action review is conducted and answers the following questions:
 - What actually happened?
 - Why did it happen?
 - What did we set out to do?
 - What are we going to do different next time?
 - Are there lessons learned that should be shared?
 - What follow up is needed?
 - Processes
 - Resources
 - Plans



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Thank You!

Hmmmm, Ask me some questions you will!

