

SCOMM

127:12

TONY KNOWLES
GOVERNOR
governor@gov.state.ak.us



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

HB 324
P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001
(907) 465-3500
Fax (907) 465-3532
www.gov.state.ak.us

January 14, 2001

The Honorable Brian Porter
Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Speaker Porter:

Today I am formally transmitting to the Legislature an appropriations bill to implement the recommendations of the administration's Terrorism Disaster Policy Cabinet regarding state security and response capabilities in the aftermath of September 11th. The bill covers costs incurred to date fulfilling immediate requirements such as airport security, as well as increased preparedness and response capabilities for the rest of FY2002 and all of FY2003. This comprehensive bill also funds capital investments for transportation security, emergency response equipment and other high priority recommendations of the cabinet group.

I forwarded a draft of this legislation to you in November with a request for advance hearings to facilitate prompt consideration of the proposal in the beginning weeks of the session. Although those hearings were not held, we made the Terrorism Disaster Policy Cabinet's report and budget detail on their recommendations widely available to legislators and the public via the Internet. As anticipated in my November letter, the final bill has some updates from that earlier version although there are no changes to the basic recommendations for action.

Detecting and responding to threats of terrorism is no longer a theoretical exercise. Like all other states, Alaska must make its own risk assessment and determine the appropriate levels of security and emergency response capabilities to meet our responsibilities to our citizens.

This critical state policy decision requires the best efforts of the administration and the legislature. I pledge the full assistance of my commissioners and others to assisting you in your earliest possible review of these recommendations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Tony Knowles".
Tony Knowles
Governor



Click to Print
this document 

For Immediate Release
Office of the Press Secretary
January 24, 2002

Strengthening Homeland Security

President Bush's budget for fiscal year 2003 -- the federal government's first post-September 11 budget -- almost doubles spending to secure the homeland. The FY 2003 homeland security budget provides substantial increases in areas that require immediate attention: enhancing first responder programs, securing America's borders, combating bioterrorism, strengthening intelligence sharing, improving transportation security and supporting other national defense related initiatives. This significant increase in resources from \$19.5 billion to \$37.7 billion reflects the President's unwavering resolve to achieve a more secure homeland.

First Responders -- America's Frontline Soldiers

Police officers, firefighters, and emergency medical teams are America's front-line soldiers in the event of a terrorist attack. With the right training and equipment, these first responders have the greatest potential to save lives and limit casualties. America's current capabilities for responding to a terrorist attack vary widely across the country. Even the best-prepared States and localities lack adequate resources to respond to the full range of terrorist threats this country faces. Many areas have little or no capability to respond to terrorist attacks using weapons of mass destruction.

Facts About First Responders

- There are over 1 million firefighters in the United States, of which approximately 750,000 are volunteers.
- Local police departments have an estimated 556,000 full-time employees including about 436,000 sworn law enforcement personnel.
- Sheriffs' offices reported about 291,000 full-time employees, including about 186,000 sworn officers.
- There are over 155,000 nationally registered emergency medical technicians.

President Bush proposes to spend \$3.5 billion in fiscal year 2003 to dramatically enhance the homeland security response capabilities of America's first responders -- a greater than 10-fold increase in Federal resources. This initiative will:

- Give the first responder community critically needed funds to purchase equipment, train their personnel, and plan.
- Provide states and localities with the flexibility they require to ensure that the funds are used in the local areas where they are needed most.
- Establish a consolidated, simple, and quick method for dispersing federal assistance to states and localities.
- Foster mutual aid across the nation so that the entire local, state, federal, and volunteer network can operate seamlessly together.
- Create an evaluation process to make sure that all programs are producing results and to direct the allocation of future resources.
- Involve all Americans in programs to make their homes, communities, states, and nation safer and stronger.

The President's First Responder Initiative will be administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) through a streamlined mechanism designed to speed the flow of resources to the States and localities.

These new funds will sustain first responder activities, including:

Planning. Allocates approximately \$105 million to support state and local governments in developing comprehensive plans to prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack.

Equipment. Provides about \$2 billion to allow State and local first responder agencies to purchase a wide range of equipment needed to respond effectively to a terrorist attack, including personal protective equipment, chemical and biological detection systems, and interoperable communications gear.

Training. Allocates approximately \$1.1 billion to train firefighters, police officers, and emergency medical technicians to respond and operate in a chemical or biological environment.

Exercises. Designates about \$245 million to support a coordinated, regular exercise program to improve response capabilities, practice mutual aid, and assess operational improvements and deficiencies.

Strengthening America's first responder community will make our country not only safer, but also stronger. Nearly two million first responders put their lives at risk regularly to save lives and make our country more secure. Hundreds of firefighters, police officers and emergency medical workers gave their lives on September 11 as they worked to save others. The President's First Responder Initiative will help these brave Americans do their jobs better.

Building on existing capabilities at the federal, State, and local level, the First Responder Initiative provides an incentive to develop mutually supportive programs that maximize effective response capability. Through joint planning, clear communication, comprehensive coordination, mutual aid at all levels and increased information sharing, America's first responders can be trained and equipped to save lives in the event of a terrorist attack.

Building first responder capabilities will have immediate and widespread benefit -- making the Nation safer from terrorist attacks and bolstering everyday response capabilities.

Harnessing the power of citizens will help make local communities stronger. Every American can contribute to winning the war on terrorism. The Presidential Task Force on Citizen Preparedness in the War Against Terrorism has outlined ways all citizens can work to make their homes and communities more prepared.

###

Return to this article at:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/01/20020124-2.html>

Click to Print
this document 



[President](#) [News & Policies](#) [Vice President](#) [History & Tours](#) [First Lady](#)
[Cabinet](#) [West Wing](#) [J.P. Office](#) [Blue Room](#) [East Wing](#)
[Your Government](#) [Kids Only](#) [Español](#) [Contact](#) [Privacy Policy](#)

West Wing
connections

Policies in Focus

- America Responds to Terrorism
- Homeland Security
- Economy & Budget
- Education Reform
- Medicare
- Social Security
- More Issues
- En Español

News

- Current News
- Press Briefings
- Proclamations
- Nominations
- Executive Orders
- Radio Addresses
- Discurso Radial (en Español)

Appointments

- Application

Photos



- Photo Essays
- An American Response
- Standing for the Flag

Home > News & Policies > Policies in Focus > Homeland Security

The Office of Homeland Security

LATEST Homeland Security Developments

President Increases Budget for Border Security

President Bush Friday said, "Under this budget, we're spending \$11 billion for controlling of our borders. It is so important for our nation to work with our friends to the north, Canada, and our friend to the south, Mexico, on border initiatives -- that one doesn't tie up commerce but, on the other hand, prevents illegal drugs, terrorists, arms from flowing across our border."

[View](#) [Listen](#) [Fact Sheet: Border Security](#)

President Announces Substantial Increases in Homeland Security Budget

President Bush Thursday told U.S. mayors that the budget for fiscal year 2003 -- the federal government's first post-September 11 budget -- almost doubles spending to secure the homeland.

[View](#) [Listen](#) [Fact Sheet: Strengthening Homeland Security](#)

More Homeland Security News...

OFFICE Homeland Security Information

The Office of Homeland Security
The Office of Homeland Security is coordinating national strategy to strengthen protections against terrorist threats or attacks in the United States.

- Biography of Governor Tom Ridge
- Office Responsibilities
- Office of Homeland Security Executive Order
- New Counter-Terrorism and Cyberspace Security Positions
- What is the Office of Homeland Security?

By the Numbers 1 2 3

The United States has a **7500-mile** land and air border shared with Canada and Mexico and an exclusive economic zone encompassing **3.4 million square miles**.

Each year, more than **500 million people** are admitted into the United States, of which **330 million are non-citizens**.

On land, **11.2 million trucks** and **2.2 million rail cars** cross into the United States, while **7,500 foreign-flag ships** make **51,000 calls** in U.S. ports annually.



The War on Terrorism at Home & Abroad: America



Governor Ridge Speaks at US Conference of Winter Meeting in Washington, DC January 2

BUDGET Homeland Security Priorities

Border Security: Smart Borders 21st Century

America's borders -- land, air or sea -- the boundaries between the United States and the rest of the world. The mass of people and goods across our border drive our economy, but can also serve as a conduit for terrorists, weapons of mass destruction, illegal migrants, contraband and other unlawful commodities. The threats and opportunities of the 21st century demand a new approach to border management. President Bush envisions a border that is grounded on two key principles:

- First, America's air, land, and sea borders must provide a strong barrier for the American people against external threats, most importantly international terrorists but also foreign disease, and other dangers.
- Second, America's border must be highly efficient, posing little or no obstacle to all legitimate trade and travel.

The President's 2003 Budget begins:

There are over **1 million firefighters** in the United States, of which approximately **750,000** are **volunteers**.

Local police departments have an estimated **556,000 full-time employees** including about **436,000 sworn law enforcement personnel**.

Sheriffs' offices reported about **291,000 full-time employees**, including about **186,000 sworn officers**.

There are over **155,000 emergency medical technicians** who are national registered.

Additional Information and Links

- [Questions About Anthrax](#)
- [United States Post Office Precautions](#)
- [Occupational Safety and Health Administration](#)
- [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#)
- [Department of Justice](#)
- [U.S. Postal Service](#)
- [Department of Health and Human Services](#)
- [Center for Disease Control](#)
- [Federal Emergency Management Agency](#)

process of achieving this vision of the future.

More about border security

First Responders - America's Frontline Soldiers

Police officers, firefighters, and emergency medical teams are America's front-line soldiers in the event of a terrorist attack. With the right training and equipment, first responders have the greatest potential to save lives and limit casualties. Even the best-prepared States and localities lack adequate resources to respond to the full range of terrorist threats this country faces. Many areas have little or no capability to respond to terrorist attacks using weapons of mass destruction.

President Bush proposes to spend \$1.5 billion in fiscal year 2003 to dramatically enhance the homeland security response capabilities of America's first responders. This represents a greater than 10-fold increase in Federal resources.

More about Strengthening Homeland Security

[President](#) | [Vice President](#) | [First Lady](#) | [Mrs. Cheney](#) | [News & Policies](#) | [History & Tours](#) | [Kids](#) | [Your Government](#) | [Appointments](#) | [Contact](#) | [Text only](#)

[Accessibility](#) | [Search](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [Help](#)



President *Cheek Office* News & Policies *West Wing* Vice President *VP Office* History & Tours *Blue Room* First Lady *East Wing*
Your Government Kids Only Español Contact Privacy Policy

West Wing connections

Policies in Focus

- America Responds to Terrorism
- Homeland Security
- Economy & Budget
- Education Reform
- Medicare
- Social Security
- More Issues
- En Español

News

- Current News
- Press Briefings
- Proclamations
- Nominations
- Executive Orders
- Radio Addresses
- Discurso Radial

Appointments

- Application

Major Speeches

- Presidential Address 10-7
- Joint Session 9-20
- National Day of Prayer 9-14
- Joint Session 2-27
- Inaugural 1-20

Photos



- Photo Essays
- An American Response
- Standing for the Flag

Home > News & Policies > Policies in Focus > Economy & Budget

President Bush Pushes Economic Security Agenda to Create Jobs and Opportunity for America's Workers

President Bush recently met with his top economic advisors and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan to discuss the economy and ways to ensure the recovery happens sooner rather than later. The President also announced that he will include his economic security package in the 2003 budget.

Economic Growth Is Needed Now To Help Workers:

The Senate Should Pass An Economic Security Plan Immediately: Given the uncertain economic outlook, we need an economic security package to boost growth now and get people back to work. President Bush called on Congress to pass an economic security bill months ago. The House acted quickly but the Senate failed to act, despite support for a bipartisan compromise that a majority of Senators supported. In the meantime, more than 900,000 Americans have lost their jobs. And, without action by the Senate, more than 300,000 workers will not find work this year.

Economic Growth and Job Creation Boost Surpluses — Not Tax Increases: T government is not responsible for budget surpluses. America's workers are the engine of economic growth that create surpluses. A strong economy and more jobs — not tax — are the keys to improving the daily lives of working families and creating budget surpluses for years to come.

The President's Plan for Economic Growth & Worker Relief

The President's Tax Relief Plan Will Help End the Recession Quicker: The President's tax cut was exactly the right medicine at the right time. It became law in May and we began receiving checks in late August — pumping \$40 billion back into the economy supporting consumer spending at a critical time. Had it not been for the September 11 attack, many economists believe our economy would have already recovered.

While Some Blame Tax Cuts for Recession, the Facts Tell a Different Story: The recession began in March, two months before the tax cut even became law, and at least 18 months before workers started receiving rebate checks.



White House photo by [unclear]

President George W. Bush holds the microphone during a town hall meeting in Ontario, CA. The President spoke about and listened to questions concerning the economy, immigration and terrorism.

NEWS Economy & Budget Speeches & Actions

- President Calls on Congress to Pass Economic Security Package
- President Discusses Energy, Economy in W. Virginia
- President: Raising Taxes Would be "Huge Mistake"
- President Discusses Economic Growth at Joint Session
- President Focuses on Jobs in Speech to Michigan

ARCHIVE Economic Growth & Tax Relief / June 2001 Economic Growth & Tax Relief

Democrats and Republicans Came Together Because the Tax Cut Was Needed: Senate Democrats and 41 House Democrats voted for the tax cut bill. They knew that cutting taxes was the right thing to do for America's future economic prosperity.

The War and Recession Drained the Budget Surplus:

While some in Washington have attempted to blame the tax cut for the declining budget surplus, the facts tell a different story:

The Recession Erased Two-Thirds of the Surplus: The recession and declining tax revenues drained roughly two-thirds of the budget surplus between April 2000 and September 11.

Homeland Security and War Spending Used 19% of the Surplus: Immediately after the terrorist attacks, President Bush and Congress rightly passed significant spending increases for the war against terrorism, homeland security, airline security, and emergency response. This necessary spending accounted for approximately 19% of the surplus.

The Tax Cut Only Used 15% of the Surplus: Despite the claims of some in Washington, the tax cut used less than 15% of the surplus.

The events of September 11 weakened an already slowing economy:

- Unemployment rose by almost 1% after September 11.
- The airport and airline industry was entirely shut down, costing thousands of jobs.
- The tourism industry was especially hard-hit, costing even more jobs.
- Wall Street closed for a week, investment dried up, and the markets dropped.
- Anthrax attacks shut down large portions of commercial mail and shipping industries.

Despite the terrorist attacks and the slowing economy, the budget remains effectively in balance: The miniscule shortfall in the budget represents less than 1% of GDP, meaning that the budget is effectively in balance.

While some in Washington use partisan politics as an excuse for inaction, President Bush will continue to work toward a real, effective economic security package for America's workers.

[President](#) | [Vice President](#) | [First Lady](#) | [Mrs. Cheney](#) | [News & Policies](#) | [History & Tours](#) | [Kids](#) | [Your Government](#) | [Appointments](#) | [Contact](#) | [Text only](#)

[Accessibility](#) | [Search](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [Help](#)



Alaska Land Mobile Radio

A Federal, State and Municipal Partnership

ALMR Overview

February 12, 2002



Overview

- ▶ **Partnership and Goals**
- ▶ **History**
- ▶ **Review of Statewide System Design**
- ▶ **System Concepts**
- ▶ **Concept Demonstration Project**
 - ✓ **Scope, Phases, Funding, Timeline**
- ▶ **Open Discussion**



Why do we need ALMR?

- ▶ **Need to Interoperate**
 - Day-to-Day
 - Mutual Aid
 - Task Force
- ▶ **Need to replace aging equipment**
- ▶ **Federal Narrowband Requirements**
- ▶ **Barriers to current interoperability**



ALMR Partnership/ Executive Council Members

- ▶ **Department of Defense (DOD)**
Col. Olsavicky, Director of Communications
- ▶ **State of Alaska**
Del Smith, Deputy Commissioner
- ▶ **Alaska Municipal League**
Doug Robinson, Communications Director
Municipality of Anchorage
- ▶ **Federal Agencies Non - DOD**
Mike Lewis, Communications Manager
U.S. Fish & Wildlife





ALMR Goal

***Create partnerships across
federal, state and local jurisdictions
to build and operate an
interoperable land mobile radio system***

The goal will be achieved through:

- ✓ immediate transition*** *(when system becomes available),*
- ✓ planned migration over time and***
- ✓ integration of existing systems.***



ALMR History

- ▶ 1995: ALMR Executive Council Formed**
- ▶ 1997: MOU Signed to Jointly Plan New System**
- ▶ 1999-2001: Statewide Land Mobile Radio System Design & Analysis Developed**
- ▶ 2001: MOU Renewed to Implement System**
- ▶ 2002: Concept Demonstration Project**



Statewide System Design Basis

- ▶ **Statewide System Design Developed**
- ▶ **System design based on public safety users requirements.**
 - ✓ Input from Agencies/Locals Statewide
 - ✓ Standards Technology Evaluated
 - ✓ Design covers most populated areas - initially
 - ✓ Phased project approach
 - ✓ Shared cost implementation
 - ✓ Shared resources and property
 - ✓ Shared operations and maintenance



System Design & Joint Planning Outcome

- ▶ **Selected APCO P-25 Standard Technology**
 - ✓ Based on users needs
 - ✓ Supports backward capability and future technology trends
- ▶ **Developed ROM Estimate for Implementation**
- ▶ **Concept Demonstration Project to meet functional technical goals and build a business model**
- ▶ **Homeland Security Initiative**

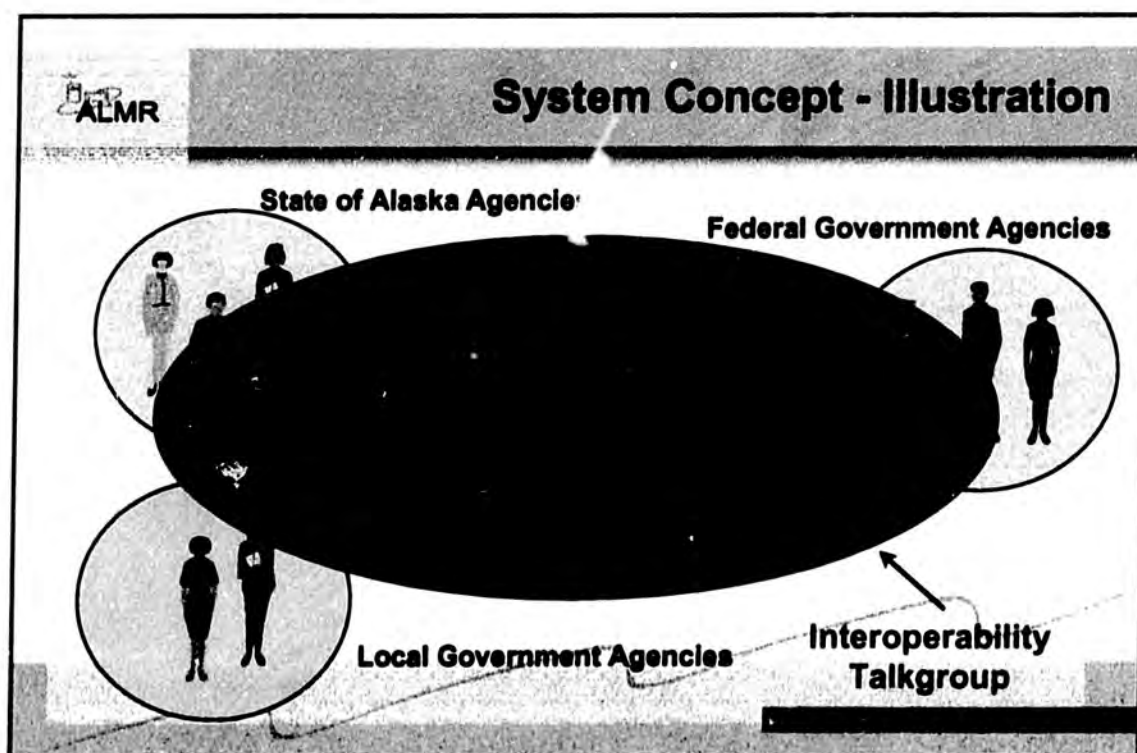


System Concept

- ✓ **Share a common Infrastructure**
- ✓ **Operate a single radio for day-to-day, mutual aid**
- ✓ **Independently operate routine communications**
- ✓ **Capable of switching to pre-defined interoperability channels for disaster response**
- ✓ **Expandable as new users come onto the system**
- ✓ **Support national open standards (APCO P25/TIA-102)**
- ✓ **VHF, Narrowband and Secure**



System Concept - Illustration



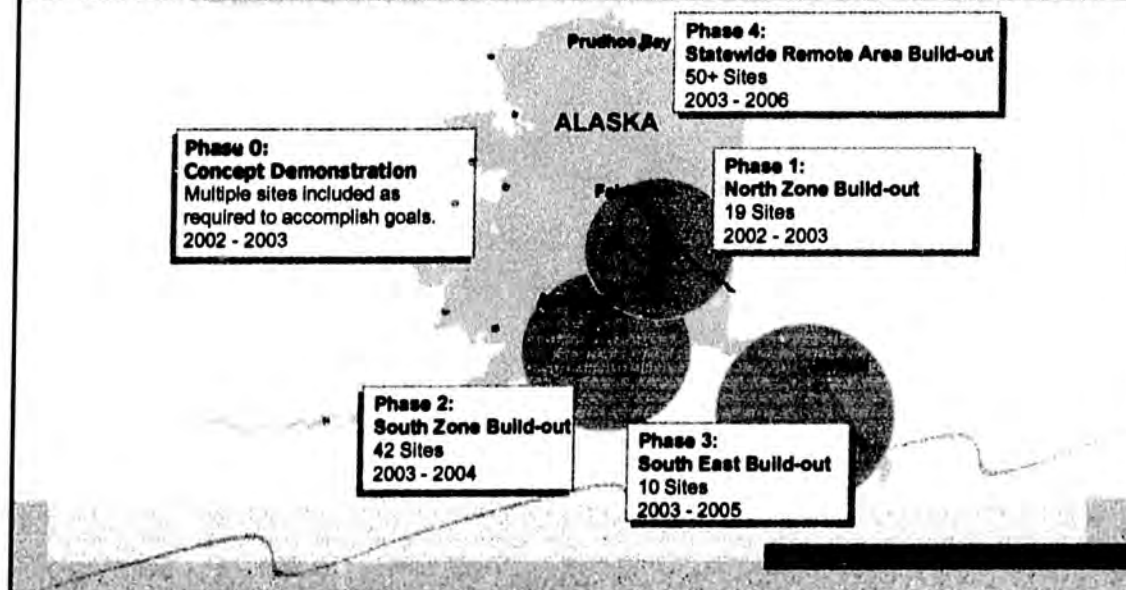


System Benefits to the Users

- ▶ **Security and Safety improved**
- ▶ **On demand and in real time interoperable communications between public safety entities**
- ▶ **Improved System Management & Control for interoperable situations**
- ▶ **Flexible Expansion**
- ▶ **Wide Area Networking**



Project Phases



Statewide Implementation
2002 - 2006



2002 Concept Demonstration Project



Concept Demonstration Business Practices Evaluation

- ▶ Business practice evaluations
 - ✓ Governance
 - ✓ Procurement
 - ✓ ALMR Team organizational structure
 - ✓ Systems maintenance and operations
 - ✓ Frequency management (SIEC)
 - ✓ Cooperative agreements and partnerships
- ▶ Review and streamline all business processes
- ▶ Use full ALMR implementation plan on lessons learned from demonstration activities
- ▶ Move into Phase 1 with "best business practices" in place



Concept Demonstration Technical Scope

► Functionality/Goals

- ✓ Wide area connectivity
- ✓ Airport/MOA Interoperability
- ✓ Remote FAA ANICS Connectivity
- ✓ Anchorage to Juneau performance testing
- ✓ Interoperability with Fairbanks public safety responders
- ✓ Evaluate multiple vendor subscriber equipment
- ✓ Air to ground
- ✓ Maritime, mobile data transmission - 2003

GOAL: System ready for testing late summer



State Funding Summary Project Phases And Estimated Costs

*** D R A F T ***

	Project Phases	Est. Total Costs	Timeframe	Fed/State Split/Match	State's Funding Responsibility		
					Est. Total	Fed. Funds	State Funds
INFRASTRUCTURE	Phase 0: Concept Demonstration (9) Site Buildout	\$5M \$4.5M	2002 2002 - 2003	54 / 46	\$5.0M \$0.00	\$2.7M* \$0.00	\$2.3M \$0.00
	Phase 1: North Zone Buildout	\$12M	2002 - 2003	90 / 10	\$6.8M	\$5.1M*	\$680K
	Phase 2: South Zone Buildout	\$18.7M	2003 - 2004	90 / 10	\$10.6M	\$9.6M*	\$1.0M
	Phase 3: South East Zone Buildout	\$10.2M	2003 - 2005	90 / 10	\$6.3M	\$5.7M	\$630K
	Phase 4: Statewide Remote Area Implementation	\$16.7M	2003 - 2006	90 / 10	\$14.6M	\$13.1M	\$1.5M
	Total Infrastructure Cost	\$67M	—				
	Subscriber Unks	\$64M	2002 - ?		\$12.0M	\$12.0M	
	Total Project Costs	\$181M	—				

* Included in Homeland Security funding request



Funding by Agency

Local Government
\$29,400,000

\$16,075,000
Non-DOD

\$50,775,000
DOD
(\$24M Infrastructure)

\$55,300,000
State
(\$43M Infrastructure)

- State
- DOD
- Non-DOD
- AML

Cost Breakdown
Subscriber Units \$84M
Infrastructure \$67M



Concept Demonstration Timeline

Tasks	2002 / 2003				
	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr
Phase 0					
1. Concept Demonstration Plan Complete	■	■			
2. Outreach and User Workshops		■	■	■	
3. Shared Spectrum Plan Approvals	■	■			
4. Site Preparation	■	■	■		
5. Procure Equipment		■	■	■	
6. System on the air			▲	■	■
7. Functional Goals Testing				▲	■
8. Business Plan/Model Developed		■	■	■	
9. Receive Phase 1 Funding*				■	■
10. Concept Demonstration Project Complete	■	■	■	■	■

* Anticipate Homeland Security Funding



= Major Milestones



= Interim Milestones

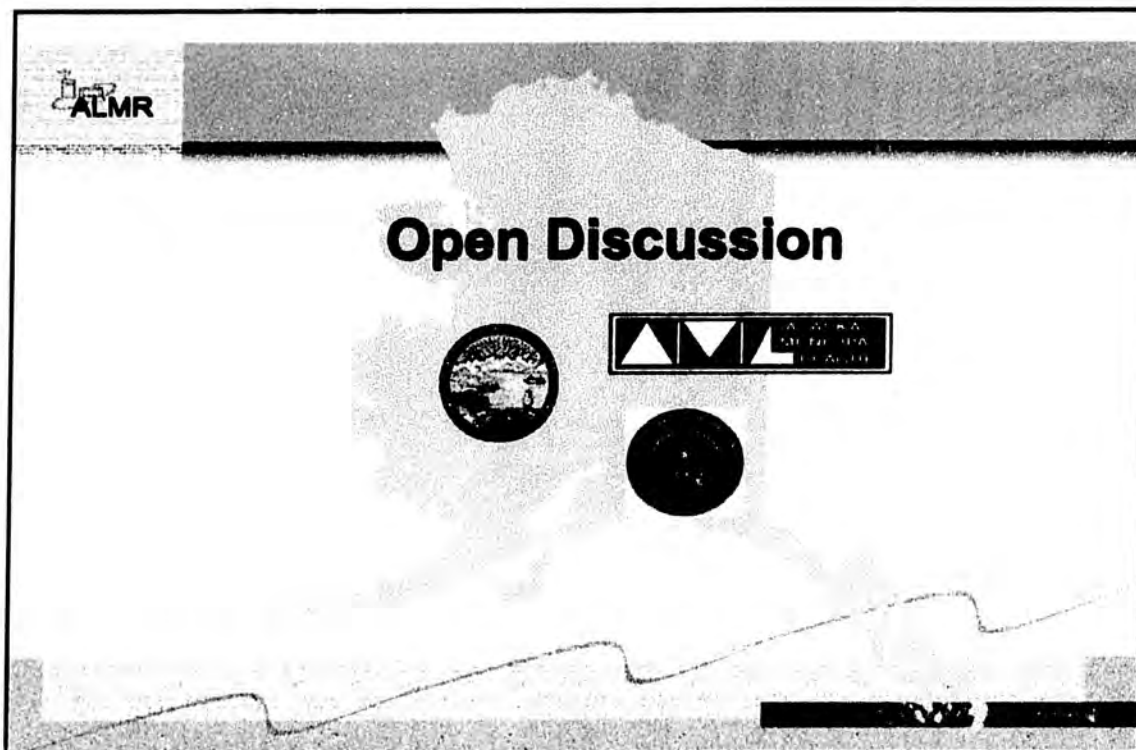


Current Status/Issues

- ▶ **FUNDING**
- ▶ **Procurement**
- ▶ **Governance**
- ▶ **Outreach**
- ▶ **Radio Frequency Spectrum**

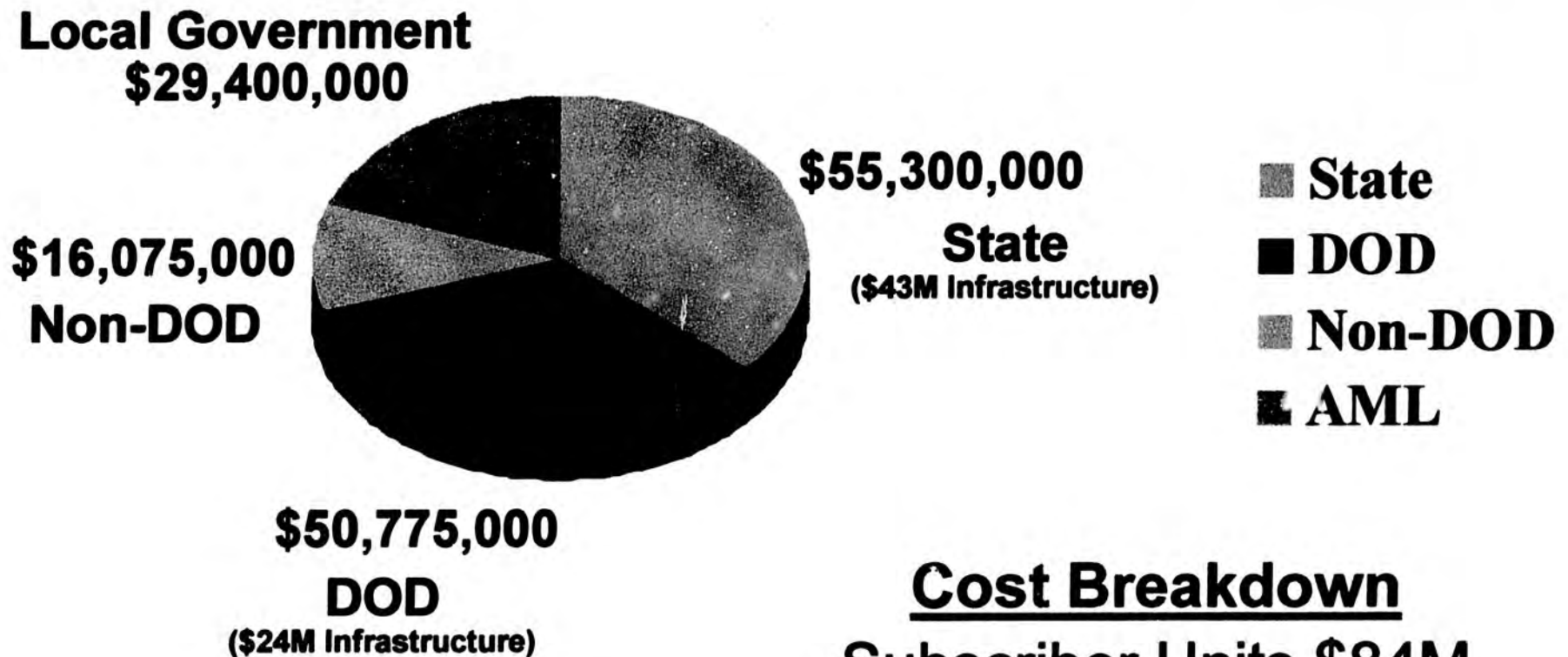


**Closing remarks by Del Smith, Deputy
Commissioner for Public Safety**



ALMR Funding by Agency

Estimated system cost \$151M



Cost Breakdown
Subscriber Units \$84M
Infrastructure \$67M

Alaska Land Mobile Radio
Project Overview: Phased Approach and Estimated Costs
**** DRAFT VERSION 5.0 ****

Statewide LMR Infrastructure Build Out

Phase	Objective	Coverage	Timeframe	Estimated SOA	Estimated DOD	Estimated AAR	Estimated Non-DOD	Total System Cost
Phase 0: Demonstration Pilot	ALMR Project Team has strategically selected multiple sites to implement for the purpose of testing interoperability performance across the state. The goal for the Demonstration Pilot is to have these sites on the air by July 2002 so that interoperable and functional testing can take place throughout the end of 2002. Desired functionality and goals for the Demonstration Pilot are listed below.	Representation of multiple sites statewide as required to accomplish goals	FY 2002 - 2003	5,000,000 ¹			75,000	5,075,000
Part 1: Technical	1. Wide area connectivity 2. Airport/Municipality of Anchorage Interoperability 3. Remote (Rural Alaska) FAA ANICS Connectivity 4. Performance testing Anchorage - Fairbanks to Juneau 5. Fairbanks Interoperability of Public Safety Responders (Police, Fire, Military) 6. Air to ground connectivity 7. Evaluation of multiple vendor subscriber equipment 8. Maritime connectivity (1st Qtr '03) 9. Mobile data transmission over new infrastructure (1st Qtr '03)							
Part 2: Business Model	An implementation plan for full system build out will be developed based on lessons learned and review of the following business practices during the Demonstration Pilot project: - procurement, organization model, systems maintenance and operations, frequency management, cooperative agreements and business process review.							
Concurrent Activity to Demonstration Pilot	Nine northern sites will be implemented through DOD's PACMERS contract and included in \$4.5M is (4) years ops/maintenance - only Birch Hill site will be included in Demonstration Pilot evaluation and is required to be on the air by July 2002 for testing. PACMERS systems maintenance and operations will be evaluated during the business practices review. A desirable outcome would be that systems maintenance and operations across the fully implemented system, no matter what the contract source, will be seamless.	No. of Sites: 9	FY 2002 - 2003		4,500,000			4,500,000
Phase 1: North Zone Build Out	Full implementation of the North Zone. Perform site preparation to R-56 standards, install equipment, train users and implement system. Test and update operating and maintenance procedures.	No. of Sites: 24	FY 2003 - 2004	6,800,000 ²	5,005,000			11,805,000
Phase 2: South Zone Build Out	Full implementation of the South Zone. Perform site preparation to R-56 standards, install equipment, train users and implement system. Test and update operating and maintenance procedures.	No. of Sites: 38	FY 2003 - 2004	10,800,000 ²	8,145,000			18,945,000
Phase 3: South East Build Out	Full implementation of the Southeast Zone. Perform site preparation to R-56 standards, install equipment, train users and implement system. Test and update operating and maintenance procedures.	No. of Sites: 21	FY 2004 - 2005	6,300,000 ³	3,935,000			10,235,000
Phase 4: Statewide Remote Area Implementation (where possible)	Perform site preparation to R-56 standards, install equipment, train users and implement system. Test and update operating and maintenance procedures for stand alone and FAA connected sites.	No. of Sites: 50+	FY 2005 - 2006	14,800,000 ³	2,190,000			16,990,000
Est. Infrastructure Totals				\$43,905,000	\$23,775,000	\$0	\$75,000	\$67,780,000
Subscriber Units	Mobiles, Portables and Desktop Units			\$12,000,000⁴	\$27,000,000	\$29,400,000	\$16,000,000	\$84,400,000
Est. ALMR System Totals				\$55,905,000	\$50,775,000	\$29,400,000	\$91,075,000	\$151,580,000

Estimates were based on March 2001 Land Mobile Radio - System, Design, Analysis plus 15% added for design update and include Equipment and Implementation services only

1 = \$5M Breakdown: \$2.7M included under Homeland Security request/\$2.3M State match already Secured thru CIPs

2 = Phase 1 and 2 totals \$17.4M included under Homeland Security request; Assumes funding based on 90%/10% split (Fed portion \$15.6M/State match \$1.74M)

3 = Phase 3 and 4 totals \$20.9M included under Homeland Security request for information purposes only for FY 2004/2005; Assumes funding based on 90%/10% split (Fed portion \$18.81M/State match \$2.09M)

4 = It is anticipated that the Subscriber Units will be funded through applicable federal grants and programs

DRAFT

DRAFT

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1			Terrorism Disaster Policy Cabinet								
2			Cost Estimates for Highest Priority Recommendations								
3											(all dollars shown in thousands)
4											
5											
6	Admin	Accelerate funding of the Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR) Pilot so it will be ready for testing in Summer 2002	2,700.0			2,700.0		already have state match	2,700.0		State has secured \$2.3M
16	Admin	Implement Phases 1 and 2 of the state's portion of the Alaska Land Mobile Radio System (ALMRS) to provide full infrastructure and backbone on the railbelt and road systems. Coverage will include <u>most</u> active duty military installations, the pipeline corridor south of Livengood, and many of the state's major population centers.	17,400.0			17,400.0		1,740.0	15,660.0		Assumes 90/10% federal/state match Operational costs begin in FY2004
138	FOR INFORMATION ONLY - FY2004 PHASES OF MULTI YEAR EFFORTS										
139	Admin	Implement Phases 3 and 4 of the state portion of the Alaska Land Mobile Radio System (ALMRS): full infrastructure and backbone for Southeast Alaska and rural communities.	20,900.0			20,900.0		2,900.0	18,810.0		Assumes 90/10% federal/state match Operational costs begin in FY2004 or 2005

Potential Funding Sources for ALMR (Primary)

DRAFT 1.0

Source	Unit	Type	Description	Amount	Request Dates	Potential	Comments
U.S. Homeland Security Program(s)	Federal	Grant (anticipated)	Federal funding <i>may</i> be appropriated and provided to help states plan and implement homeland security initiatives. DOJ requested each Governor to submit homeland security plans with associated costs. Governor Knowles submitted a \$100 million plan. Land mobile radio communications for public safety is high on his list of priorities. It is unknown at this point when and in what form Federal funding initiatives will be defined.	Unknown	N/A	Excellent (if created)	Appropriations process may take a long time and there is no guarantee these funds will become available. NGA has lobbied for \$2 billion to help states.
State Homeland Security Appropriations	SoA	Appropriations	Governor Knowles developed a homeland security plan that details \$100 million in needed funding. This plan was presented to the State legislature in tandem with submission the DOJ. Land mobile radio communications is a priority in his plan. It is unclear if any action will take place on this plan due to political issues such as the Governor's limited term and potential federal funding.	\$100 Million requested by Governor	Submitted to legislature November 2001. Awaiting State legislative action and appropriations.	Good (if appropriated)	Legislature may wait for federal appropriations before SoA appropriations are committed.
Denali Commission	SoA	Grant	The Denali Commission offers grants for initiatives targeting underserved populations in rural and tribal areas. Funded initiatives have included fuel storage, telephone service, and other infrastructure projects. Communications interoperability grants have not been funded but it appears there have been no applications for related initiatives. It may be a good source of funding for communications in rural areas, along highways, and in tribal lands. Initiatives must include several cooperating agencies. Cooperation will increase the chance of obtaining funding and improve economies of scale.	A total of \$55-\$86 million is allocated each year for grants. Awards vary significantly.	Apply May 2002	Good	Need MOUs from local, tribal entities and have a rural focus. 2002 application located at http://www.dced.state.ak.us/mra/cpp/pub/Fuapplication.pdf
U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)	Federal	Grant/cooperative agreements	Approximately \$32 billion is available every year from 61 different programs, grants, and cooperative agreements. Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) grants are best suited for Alaska LMR, although communications are not the focus of the funding. The annual grant budget for TEA-21 is \$38 million.	Varies	Requests for information must be sent to DOT prior to applying for funds. These grants are applied for yearly, however the application dates vary.	Fair	A request for information is needed to apply for this funding, which is structured much like a trust fund. LMR staff should coordinate with transportation leaders in Alaska to assemble a combined initiative. Alaska already receives TEA-21 funding. 2002 solicitation can be found at: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/hep10/corbor/2002/intenttoapply2002.html Highway safety plans must be submitted every September 1. Historically, few grants for communications interoperability have been funded, but it may not be impossible to get funding.
State Appropriations	SoA	Appropriations	Typical process used to get capital/major project funding. A bill has to set aside state funds for specific projects, government operations, and initiatives. It is common appropriations to cover a portion of system implementation each year, or provide funds for the operations and maintenance costs	As needed	Submit during legislative session: January to May	Good	Dependent upon Alaskan legislative priorities. Appropriations can be made over several years but may be required to be renewed by vote each year.

Potential Funding Sources for ALMR (Continued)

Source	Unit	Type	Description	Amount	Request Dates	Potential	Comments
Bonds	SoA	Special Funds	Bonds and loans can be taken out using the State of Alaska's good credit rating. This is the most popular way statewide systems are funded. However, it is advisable to have a legislative consultant and legal counsel work on the contract with the bank to ensure payments and interest are within spending limits.	As needed	Submit during legislative session: January to May	Fair	Need to research similar SoA bond projects
Fees, Taxes	SoA	Special Funds	Additional taxes applied to goods purchased or services provided (E.g., motor vehicle fees, phone service/E911, Emergency Service Tax). Monies collected go toward designated projects. For example, the State of Florida raises \$150 million a year for their communication system by adding an additional \$1 fee on every motor vehicle registration. Many states add an additional .15 - .75 cent charge to phone bills (E.g., E911 service fee) specifically for communications. These fees or taxes have typically been used to fund routine operations and maintenance of the system, rather than gathering the needed money to build the system.	Depends on amount approved and goods/service s targeted	Submit during legislative session: January to May	Fair	Dependent upon Alaskan government and public support
Federal Trust Funds (Asset Forfeiture Funds)	Federal	Special Funds	Asset Forfeiture Funds are available through the Department of Justice and Department of the Treasury.	Varies	Submit request for information to begin the application process	Fair	Alaska governmental entities are probably already receiving Asset Forfeiture Funding. ALMR staff should look into who is receiving funds and whether they can be part of the distribution.
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Federal	Grant	FEMA offers emergency grant funds. These funds are typically awarded and disseminated during/after disaster situations. See comment.	Varies - In emergency situations as needed	Awaiting DOJ/AG's Office recommendation	Unknown	
Department of Commerce - NTIA/TOP	Federal	Grant	National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)/Technology Opportunities Program (TOP) is an annual grant program (formerly TIIAP) that provides matching funds for unique technology projects. The focus of the program is on cutting edge technology applications that improve information dissemination and sharing. Subsequent evaluation of the efforts must also be included in the projects. It specifically forbids funding radio communications infrastructure.	Up to \$500k matching funds for a 2-year project	Applications due March, 2002. Awards are made in the fall.	Fair	May be good to concentrate on rural areas/tribal areas focusing on the application of radio technologies rather than the infrastructure.
Private Corporation/ Entity Funding	Public/ Private Partnership	Private Funds	A partnership with a private corporation/entity to share the cost of LMR infrastructure and implementation. Private company/entity should have an interest in security of it's infrastructure/assets (e.g., pipeline) and/or communications access.	Varies	Open	Good	Discuss with Aleyska Pipeline reference joint effort since there is a need to provide communications to protect pipeline interests.

Alaska Land Mobile Radio PROJECT OVERVIEW

December 2001



GOAL To build a reliable and effective Association of Public Communications Officers (APCO) Project 25 Telecommunications Industry Association 102-A Standard communication system capable of providing interoperable wireless voice systems for first responders, mutual aid and emergency and medical response roles ensuring the safety and well-being of all Alaskans.

OBJECTIVE To develop an interoperable trunked radio communication system based on nation standards in which federal, state, local, and military representatives can operate autonomously and transition seamlessly to communicate effectively in emergency mission roles. To upgrade existing technology of land mobile radio systems in order to conserve spectrum resources and reduce participating agency costs.

CONCEPT Federal, state and local governments will work together to:

- assess voice communication needs
- define an appropriate LMR radio system based on user defined requirements, national standards, and current available technology
- implement the ALMR system in a phased approach, sharing the basic infrastructure and costs for the system among federal, state and local government.

PRIORITIES The main priorities will be:

- to develop a national standards voice communication system initially, transitioning as technology becomes available to the complete APCO P25 TIA common standards
- to create a formal, intergovernmental authority to oversee the project
- to ensure the State's digital microwave system remains capable of supporting an effective zoned P25 trunk radio system
- to plan a phased, modular approach for implementation, addressing the highest population areas initially
- to educate the legislature and key policy-makers in state and federal governments in order to gain strong support and adequate funding.

ADOPTED STANDARD

APCO 25 Project Standard/Technology

Standards are required for interoperability and essentially define the overall architecture of the system. The Rockefeller-Morella Act (Public Law 104-113) permits federal agencies to cite standards development in an open environment, under the aegis of an accredited voluntary industry standards organization. The Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) is one of these organizations. Industry standards for Land Mobile Radio for public safety use are prepared under the auspicious of the Association of Public Safety Communications Officials (APCO) and the TIA. This set of standards, known as Project 25 TIA 102 have been selected by the cooperative partnership of the ALMR.

PRIMARY CONTACTS

Julie Stinson, Project Manager, SOA, (907) 748-1985
Tim Woodall, Deputy Project Manager, DOD, (907) 552-8223
Dean Strid, Technical Manager, SOA, (907) 269-5764
Rich Garrett, Deputy Technical Manager, DOD, (907) 384-7838

RATIONALE

The reasons for initiating this project include the need:

- to replace the existing non-interoperable two-way radio communication system with an interoperable system capable of handling communication among federal, state and local governments, and the military complying with a national standards baseline, improving public safety response and safety
- to replace existing equipment that is obsolete and cannot be replaced if or when broken
- to incorporate new FCC regulations regarding digital radio systems
- to incorporate new Federal NTIA regulations calling for narrow band spectrum systems only in the LMR radio service
- for a radio system capable of supporting day-to-day operations of the participating agencies while also seamlessly able to handle emergency situations reliably, efficiently, enhancing safety of responders and the public through interoperability and predefined emergency communications planning and implementation.

ORGANIZATIONAL PROCESS

The organizational process for conducting the project will include:

- a series of joint cooperative agreements between key federal, state and local government leaders to oversee and direct the planning, development and implementation of this project.
- a joint project team, consisting of technical and administrative staff from the participating partnership, to manage all phases of the project.
- user groups of the participating federal, state and local agencies relying on the two-way radio system.

TIMEFRAME

Existing timeframes in place as of today are:

- State assessment was completed and final report delivered in March 2001.
- Federal implementation is scheduled for 1/1/2005 (mandated).
- ALMR Concept Demonstration Project slated for summer of 2002 highlighting system functionality, cooperative partnerships and business practices evaluation.
- Full system implementation, based on original design, will be completed 2006 - 2007.

PROJECT FUNDING

Potential funding sources may include:

- Federal appropriations
- Federal grants, including Dept. of Justice and Dept. of Health and Human Services
- State of Alaska appropriations

IMPLEMENTATION

A Concept Demonstration Project will be implemented throughout 2002. Based on the outcomes from this Demonstration Project the Project Team will develop a statewide ALMR implementation plan using a phased approach. Additional phases will be prioritized based on funding availability and federal narrowband mandates.

ESTIMATED COST

The current estimated cost to plan, design, develop and implement a system of this nature and scope is \$151 million dollars. This cost is based upon a system design and analysis completed in March 2001, and is subject to change as new technology and additional participants join in.

Statewide Implementation
2002 - 2006

- Legend
-
- PHASE 0
 - PHASE 1
 - PHASE 2
 - PHASE 3
 - PHASE 4



**LAND MOBILE RADIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
(A Federal, State and Municipal Partnership)**



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN

**STATE OF ALASKA,
ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ALASKAN COMMAND,
AND FEDERAL EXECUTIVE ASSOCIATION OF ALASKA**

4 April 2001

The purpose of this Executive Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to provide approval for the Land Mobile Radio (LMR) Executive Council to move forward with implementation of a cooperative solution that is responsive to the needs of participating federal, state and municipal agencies for mutual aid, disaster response and crisis management missions as well as day-to-day operations.

The LMR Executive Council is charged with defining, developing and coordinating a migration plan to provide a cost shared LMR communications service encompassing participating federal, state and municipal users within the State of Alaska. The LMR migration plan shall facilitate approved users within the State of Alaska to access and utilize this service, for the primary purpose of improving communications interoperability between participating agencies involved in mutual aid and emergency/medical response roles, and secondarily to improve their mission support capability for day-to-day operations through a cost burden shared infrastructure.

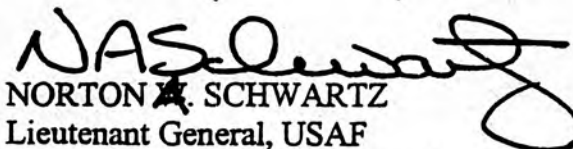
The undersigned parties concur with the decisions, direction and actions taken by the LMR Executive Council and their agents to provide a mutually agreed upon, statewide joint-use interoperable backbone communications infrastructure capability. Further, the undersigned parties are in agreement that the LMR Executive Council will represent within the boundaries of federal, state and municipal law, the undersigned agencies in providing oversight and direction for the implementation and continued development of the mutually agreed upon system design.

This MOU, when signed, represents the cooperation and commitment of the undersigned agencies to participate and engage with the LMR Executive Council to move forward within the constraints of law, funding and the will of each agency to achieve a mutually burden shared

backbone communication infrastructure that is responsive to the needs of the participating federal, state and municipal agencies for mutual aid, disaster response and crisis management missions as well as day-to-day operations.



FRAN ULMER
Lt. Governor
State of Alaska



NORTON A. SCHWARTZ
Lieutenant General, USAF
Commander Alaskan Command



WILLIE THOMAS
President
Alaska Municipal League



JEFFREY B. STASER
President
Federal Executive Association

**FAIRBANKS POLICE**

656 7th Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Phone (907) 459-6500
Fax (907) 452-1588
Email - fpd@dps.fai.state.ak.us



February 8, 2002

Senator Gene Therriault

State Capitol, Room 121
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
907-465-4797
Fax: (907) 465-3884

Re: Alaska Land Mobile Radio Project

Dear Sir:

The City of Fairbanks Police Department has followed the progress of the Alaska Land Mobile Radio Project and we endorse its concept and intent. We request your support on this important project as you hear testimony in your committee.

Once successfully implemented, the project will provide a shared, interoperable emergency communications system that will allow the City of Fairbanks Emergency Response teams to effectively interoperate with Federal and State agencies in the event of a mutual aid situation. Our existing land mobile radio system requires enhancements and currently does not adequately support interoperability between various public safety agencies in the event of emergency situations or natural disaster.

Public safety work depends on effective coordination and communication among disparate public safety agencies. Incidents such as fires, avalanches, natural disasters, search and rescue all test the ability of public safety service organizations to mount a well-coordinated response.

Sharing a common radio infrastructure will improve efficiency and maximize overall Federal, State and Local Government spending in Alaska.

We request your consideration to join us in support of this very important project to protect the well being of all Alaskans.

Regards,

Chief James Welch

City of Fairbanks Police Department

Serving Fairbanks since 1904

Municipality of Anchorage



P.O. Box 196650
Anchorage, Alaska 99519-6650
Telephone: (907) 343-4431
Fax: (907) 343-4499
<http://www.ci.anchorage.ak.us>

George P. Wuerch, Mayor

February 12, 2002

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

The Honorable Tony Knowles
Governor of Alaska
P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001

Dear Governor Knowles:

While I appreciate the work that you and your staff have done on the Terrorism Disaster Policy, I am concerned that the needs of Anchorage, as well as those of the Kenai and Mat-Su Boroughs, are not being adequately addressed.

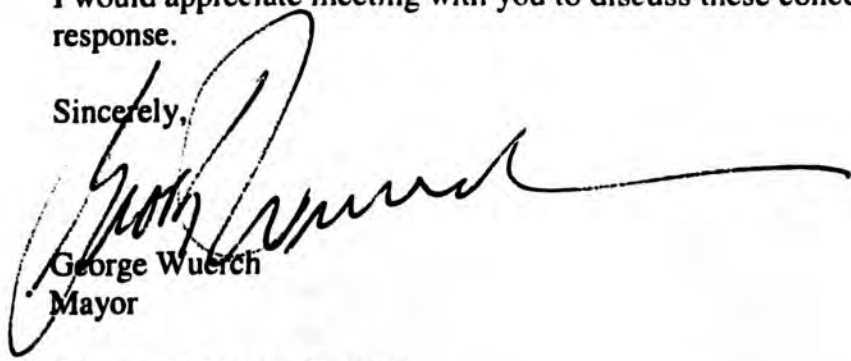
The Municipality spent a great deal of time and energy outlining \$10 million in needs to meet the Weapons of Mass Destruction concerns and yet we can link only a few of these items to the current proposal. Among our concerns are:

- The addition of park rangers to the Chugach State Park to provide full time security to the watersheds when it is entirely more likely that destructive actions will take place along the water lines and facilities.
- It is not clear how adding more than 100 police and village safety officers will reduce bioterrorism threats
- The Land Mobile System Radio System may be unusable in Anchorage because of the narrow band width operation and with current advances in technology, may be out of date before it is operational.

More important in this process is the fact that only \$6.88 million federal bioterrorism funding will be available in FY02. We believe that it makes even more sense to fund the highest and most strategically important areas of the state first.

I would appreciate meeting with you to discuss these concerns and look forward to your response.

Sincerely,


George Wuerch
Mayor

CC. Anchorage Caucus

TONY KNOWLES
GOVERNOR
governor@gov.state.ak.us



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001
(907) 465-3500
Fax (907) 465-3532
www.gov.state.ak.us

February 22, 2002

The Honorable George Wuerch
Mayor of the Municipality of Anchorage
P.O. Box 196650
Anchorage, AK 99519

Dear Mayor Wuerch:

Your letter of February 12 about the state's Homeland Defense proposals, which my Administration presented to the Legislature in November, just reached my office. I understand Major General Phillip Oates, who chairs our Disaster Policy Cabinet, reached you today to correct some of your misunderstandings. I know that he, other commissioners, and their staff have worked closely with many Anchorage officials since September 11 on a wide variety of issues, including the ones mentioned in your letter.

If you have additional questions after discussing the issues with General Oates, we will happily arrange meetings with appropriate commissioners to address them quickly. In the meantime, this letter will give you some quick summary information.

The original request to increase the security of Anchorage's water supply in the Chugach watershed and Eklutna Lake was prompted by the nationwide alerts issued by the federal Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI). The decision to focus on the park was made in consultation with Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility (AWWU) and the Anchorage FBI office. The reason for the state's involvement is because Anchorage's water supply comes almost entirely from the watershed and lake which are located fully within Chugach State Park. The proposed state action did not preclude any additional actions by the Municipality of Anchorage that might be warranted for other elements of the water supply system outside the park. As Natural Resources Commissioner Pat Pourchot has described in recent testimony to the Legislature, the state is awaiting the results of AWWU's current study of overall security requirements before proceeding with the park security proposal.

The federal government and states around the country are putting a very strong emphasis on increasing the capability of first responders to deal with terrorism incidents and the capabilities of public safety personnel for intelligence gathering and analysis. Alaska's statewide first responder and public safety capabilities have not kept pace with population

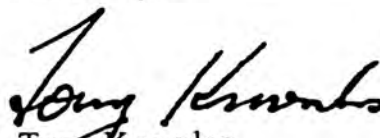
The Honorable George Wuerch
February 22, 2002
Page 2

growth in recent decades or the increased complexity of weapons of mass destruction. While the anthrax and hijacked airplane scares we had in Alaska since September 11 graphically point out the need for increased state public safety and public health capabilities, we are fortunate that meeting those needs will be beneficial not only in the terrorism arena. It will also help us deal with a wide variety of disasters including earthquakes, airline crashes, disease outbreaks, and the like.

Regarding the Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR) project, your statement is inaccurate. We have been working with your staff, including Doug Robinson, the Alaska Municipal League's representative on the ALMR's federal-state-local Executive Council, who participated actively in the selection of the technology and system design. A viable solution for interoperability between the municipality's current system and the statewide ALMR system has been addressed in the system design. The system standard selected during that process allows for both a smooth migration of older systems and the adaptation of new technology as it becomes available.

We look forward to working with you and others in the Municipality of Anchorage on these issues of concern to all Alaskans.

Sincerely,


Tony Knowles
Governor

cc: Anchorage Legislative Caucus
Commissioner Phillip Oates, Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
Commissioner Pat Pourchot, Department of Natural Resources
Commissioner Jim Duncan, Department of Administration
Commissioner Glenn Godfrey, Department of Public Safety

STATE LEGISLATURES

JANUARY 2002

ANNUAL CONFERENCE of STATE LEGISLATURES



STATES RESPOND TO TERRORISM

As America's state legislatures meet in January, many will begin the work of responding on multiple fronts to the threat of terrorism. States' efforts to protect democracy from future attacks—and ideas to make every state safer—are chronicled in the enclosed special briefs. They examine topics such as emergency preparedness, vaccines, electronic surveillance, the loss of tourism, protecting our energy infrastructure, keeping water safe, fighting bio- and chemical terrorism, working to prevent fraud in drivers' licenses and more. As you begin your work in this critical moment in American history, we hope these briefs will give you the information you need to develop the solutions that work for your state. Please visit our Web site, www.ncsl.org for more information on how states and the federal government are responding to terrorism.



PROTECTING DEMOCRACY STATES RESPOND TO TERRORISM



NATIONAL CONFERENCE of STATE LEGISLATURES

JANUARY 2002

Terrorism and the Health Workforce

By Kristine Goodwin

Even before September 11, state legislators were worried about the current state of the health workforce, with shortages reaching crisis levels in certain geographic areas and among certain professions. Already high on legislators' radar screens: shortages among nurses, pharmacists and nurse aides. Add to that an overburdened hospital system—with emergency rooms unable to treat everyone needing care—and the challenge before the public health system is daunting.

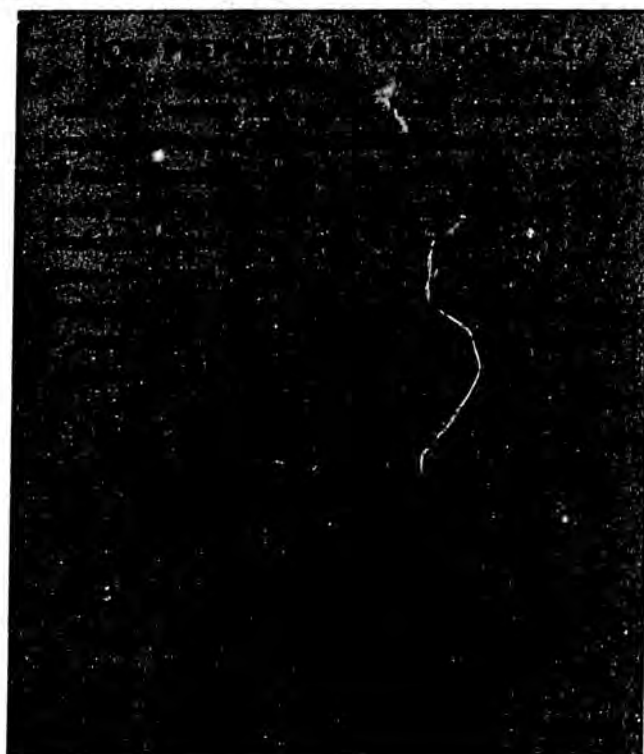
The September 11 attacks and the subsequent anthrax cases beg the question: How would an already stretched-thin workforce and a shaky public health infrastructure respond to a disaster involving mass casualties? A terrorist attack, such as those in New York City and Washington, D.C., requires a skilled and prepared workforce, including epidemiologists, infectious disease experts, and emergency room and critical care personnel. These people work within a broader public health infrastructure that requires epidemiologic surveillance and investigation, laboratory analysis, information and communications systems, and coordination of essential equipment and treatment.

State and Local Actions

Some states and localities already had taken steps to improve their medical readiness, and others have stepped up their efforts since September 11. In addition to education and training activities for emergency providers, state lawmakers are considering ways to bolster their public health infrastructure and improve the coordination of federal, state and local resources. But the price tag for getting states up to speed is high and comes at a time when states are grappling with budget shortfalls.

❖ Lawmakers in Colorado established a committee in 2000 to develop a "public health response to acts of bioterrorism, pandemic influenza, and epidemics caused by novel and highly fatal infectious agents and to provide expert public health advice to the governor in the event of an emergency epidemic." In short, the committee is charged with making difficult decisions about public health and safety in a time of disaster, and advising the governor on issues ranging from quarantining patients to disposal of corpses and infectious waste. The committee also can advise the governor to order physicians and hospitals to transfer or stop admitting patients.

❖ Florida Governor Jeb Bush issued an executive order in October that establishes a Regional Domestic Security Task Force, joining emergency management and public health officials to coordinate domestic security efforts among local, state and federal resources. The governor also ordered the Department of Health to improve its communication capabilities, stockpile necessary pharmaceuticals, and develop and staff a statewide epidemic



National Conference
of State Legislatures

Executive Director
William T. Pound

Denver
1560 Broadway, Suite 700
Denver, Colorado 80202
Phone 303.830.2200
Fax 303.863.8003

Washington D.C.
444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 515
Washington D.C. 20001
Phone 202.624.5400
Fax 202.737.1069



intelligence service, similar to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

- ❖ The West Virginia Virtual Medical Campus—a joint venture involving West Virginia University, Electronic Data Systems and the West Virginia National Guard—will prepare emergency medical technicians, hospital emergency department personnel, and fire and law officials to respond to disasters and terrorist acts. Using a computer system to link with first responders, the virtual campus educates and trains workers. In a terrorist disaster, it would link them to specialists who can provide immediate information about how to protect people in the area.
- ❖ The New Jersey Domestic Security Preparedness Act of 2001 established a state domestic security preparedness planning group and task force. The bill appropriated almost \$9 million for counterterrorism, emergency management and public health activities. The nine-member task force, with help from the planning group, will coordinate and supervise all domestic preparedness.
- ❖ In California, where the governor predicts a \$13 billion shortfall in 2002, some public health and law enforcement groups are backing a quarter-cent sales tax increase to fund preparation for terrorism threats.
- ❖ In Texas, Governor Rick Perry announced the formation of a Task Force on Homeland Security that will involve state legislators, the Texas health commissioner, public safety officials and others. Their mission is to assess the state's ability to respond to threats and to coordinate efforts among federal, state and local sources.

Federal Actions

More than 20 federal agencies have a role in preparing for or responding to the public health and medical consequences of terrorist attacks. Federal agencies have been working closely with states and localities since September 11, providing public health assistance and funding. The Bush administration asked Congress to appropriate \$1.5 billion to prepare against bioterrorist attacks. Of that, \$300 million would be used to prepare state and local hospitals, health departments and laboratories. The Department of Health and Human Services announced the availability of \$35 million in grants for public and not-for-profit entities in Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Washington, D.C. Among the eligible are hospitals, durable medical equipment suppliers and skilled nursing facilities.

The CDC is responsible for detecting, diagnosing, responding to and preventing illnesses caused by bioterrorism. Among its post-September duties are educating health departments and providers about symptoms and treatment, and providing frequent news updates.

Selected References

- National Health Policy Forum. *Preparing for a Bioterrorist Incident: Linking the Public Health and Medical Communities*. Washington, D.C., October 1999.
- U.S. General Accounting Office. *Bioterrorism: Public Health and Medical Preparedness*, GAO-02-141T. Washington, D.C., October 2001.
- Williams, J.M., et al. "Hospital preparedness for weapons of mass destruction incidents: an initial assessment." *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 38, no. 5 (November 2001): 562-565.

Contact for More Information

Kristine Goodwin
NCSL—Denver
(303) 830-2200, ext. 210
kristine.goodwin@ncsl.org



JANUARY 2002

PROTECTING DEMOCRACY **STATES RESPOND TO TERRORISM**



NATIONAL CONFERENCE of STATE LEGISLATURES

Vaccines to Protect Against Terrorism

By Johanna Donlin

The words smallpox and anthrax strike new fears in the hearts of Americans, since the tainted letter incidents this past fall. With bioterrorism in the spotlight, average citizens wonder how they can be protected from biological warfare. At present, the two most publicized vaccines would protect against anthrax and smallpox. Yet the United States has a limited supply of both, and each carries its own controversies.

Anthrax. Anthrax is a bacterium found commonly in soil and livestock, but not so commonly in humans, under normal circumstances. Three human forms of infection are possible—cutaneous, gastrointestinal and inhalation. Direct person-to-person transmission of anthrax is extremely unlikely, if it occurs at all.

Cutaneous, the most common type, usually occurs after skin comes in contact with the bacteria, especially when there is an abrasion or cut in the skin. This type has a reported incubation period from 12 hours to 12 days following exposure. Without treatment, cutaneous anthrax has a 20 percent mortality rate. It is rarely fatal if treated with antibiotics. Gastrointestinal anthrax occurs when a person eats infected meat. It has a suspected incubation period of one to seven days after exposure and an estimated mortality rate of 25 percent to 60 percent, if not treated. Inhalational anthrax is oftentimes fatal unless diagnosed early enough to respond to antibiotics. The inhalation version occurs when a person breathes in a lethal amount of bacteria spores. The incubation period is typically two to three days, but it can last for as long as 43.

An anthrax vaccine, approved by the Food and Drug Administration in 1970, is administered through a six-shot regimen over 18 months. It also requires annual booster shots to remain effective. In 1998, the Department of Defense enforced a mandatory anthrax vaccine program for all military personnel. Currently, the anthrax vaccine is administered only to military personnel who work on special missions in high-risk countries and to staff in anthrax research facilities. The anthrax vaccine may cause irritation around the injection site, but fewer than one in a 100,000 people report a serious allergic reaction.

Smallpox. Smallpox provides a very different kind of threat because it is highly contagious and has a mortality rate of 30 percent. The disease, which cannot be treated with antibiotics, has an incubation period of 12 to 14 days following exposure. Due to an effective vaccine campaign, the last known case of naturally occurring smallpox was in 1977. The World Health Organization declared the world free of smallpox in May 1980. The only known samples of the virus are kept for research at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Institute for Viral Preparations in Russia. The possibility of undisclosed sources of the smallpox virus heightens the concern about bioterrorism.

In the United States, routine vaccinations against smallpox ended in 1972. The level of immunity, if any, among people who were vaccinated before 1972 is uncertain. Therefore, all people are assumed to be susceptible to the disease. Because the smallpox vaccine contains a live virus and administration can result in severe side effects, routine vaccinations would not be broadly recommended unless a confirmed case of smallpox was reported.

Vaccine Supply. The National Pharmaceutical Stockpile has a limited supply of both the anthrax and smallpox vaccines, as well as antibiotics that can treat anthrax cases. The stockpile is designed to re-supply state and local public health

National Conference
of State Legislatures

Executive Director
William T. Pound

Denver
1560 Broadway, Suite 700
Denver, Colorado 80202
Phone 303.830.2200
Fax 303.863.8003

Washington D.C.
444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 315
Washington D.C. 20001
Phone 202.624.5400
Fax 202.737.1069



agencies in the event of a biological or chemical terrorism incident anywhere in the United States. The stockpile has two components—push packages and vendor managed inventory packages. The eight push packages are securely stored and can be sent to an affected area within 12 hours of the federal decision to release them. If more assistance is needed, vendor managed inventory packages are distributed with supplies tailored to address the agent used in an attack.

In recent congressional testimony, Secretary of Health and Human Services Tommy Thompson stated that the national stockpile currently has enough antibiotics to treat 2 million people exposed to inhalation anthrax. That supply will soon be increased to serve 12 million people. The stockpile currently holds an estimated 15 million smallpox vaccine doses. In 2000, the CDC awarded a grant to a vaccine manufacturer to increase the smallpox vaccine amount. Recently, President Bush requested \$509 million from Congress to accelerate the purchase of 300 million doses of the smallpox vaccine.

State Actions

Few states have addressed emergency vaccine supply and distribution through legislation. After participating in a simulated bioterrorism attack in May 2000, Colorado officials identified numerous gaps in the state's emergency response plans. The legislature created the Governor's Expert Emergency Epidemic Response Committee to come up with a plan for prioritizing, allocating, storing, protecting and distributing vaccines and medicines that may be needed in the event of an emergency epidemic. The committee will advise the governor in an emergency regarding the most "reasonable and appropriate measures to reduce or prevent spread of the disease ..." This may include procuring supplies of medicines and vaccines and quarantining people or property.

A 2001 Oregon law directs the health division to develop and adopt an Oregon Vaccine Education and Prioritization Plan. The plan must include guidelines for health workers and others to identify high-risk groups for protection or treatment in the event of a vaccine shortage. It also includes procedures for mobilizing health crews to assist in vaccine distribution and administration. Although the bill was passed in response to the 2000 flu vaccine delay, it also applies to a bioterrorism attack.

Several national organizations—including the National Conference of State Legislatures, the National Governors Association and the National Association of Attorneys General—are working with the Center for Law and the Public's Health at Johns Hopkins and Georgetown universities to review the Model State Emergency Health Powers Act. This draft model legislation addresses state emergency health procedures and includes authority to ration vaccine supplies and compel people to be vaccinated or treated for an infectious disease during a public health emergency. Citizens who refuse necessary vaccinations and are determined to pose a public health threat could be liable for a misdemeanor charge and may be isolated or quarantined.

Selected References

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Use of Anthrax vaccine in the United States: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices." Atlanta, Ga.: MMWR 2000; 49 (No. RR-15).
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Vaccinia (Smallpox) Vaccine: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices." MMWR 2001; 50 (No. RR-10).
- Colo. Rev. Stat. 24-32-2104 (2000)
- Or. Re. Stat 433.001 (2001)
- U. S. Department of Health and Human Services. Press Release, October 23, 2001 <http://www.hhs.gov/news>

Contacts for More Information

Jo Donlin
NCSL—Denver
(303) 830-2200, ext. 130
jo.donlin@ncsl.org

Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention
<http://www.cdc.gov>

National Network for Immunization
Information
<http://www.immunizationinfo.org>



JANUARY 2002

PROTECTING DEMOCRACY **STATES RESPOND TO TERRORISM**



NATIONAL CONFERENCE of STATE LEGISLATURES

State Driver's Licensing: Security Concerns

By Reed F. Morris, James B. Reed and Melissa Savage

Drivers' licenses—now the nation's primary form of accepted identification—have received renewed scrutiny following the terrorist attacks, as a number of states examine ways to improve the application process to eliminate identity theft and fraud.

State Actions

Since September 11, several states have tightened the standards for obtaining a license. Virginia no longer accepts notarized affidavits to prove residency and identity. North Carolina now requires proof of state residency and, as of January 2002, either a Social Security number or taxpayer identification number. New Jersey recently joined California and Wyoming in verifying immigration status with an INS database. The federal government also has taken initial interest in determining where loopholes exist and in tightening the standards for obtaining a driver's license.

Some states had already addressed some of the concerns that came into focus following the attacks: Should people who are in the country illegally be able to get driver's licenses? Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, New Jersey and South Carolina explicitly deny applications for driver's licenses from those who are not lawfully in the country. But more often, the state, while not explicitly requiring lawful presence in the United States in the language of the administrative code or statute, will allow non-U.S. citizens (or, in some cases, non-Canadian citizens) to prove their age and identity through Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) documents. State administrative codes that use this approach either allow INS documentation in general or list specific forms (Florida and Wisconsin). Currently, four states—North Carolina, Tennessee, Utah and Virginia—issue licenses to any resident regardless of their legal status in the United States. Texas passed a law to do the same in 2001, but the bill was vetoed.

Driver's License Fraud. Fraud is a vexing problem that afflicts most licensing agencies. Among the problems are the manufacture of fake licenses and employees who purposefully issue licenses to unqualified people. States are attempting to deter fraudulent activity by improving technology, cracking down on counterfeit licenses and strengthening employee training.

To combat identity theft and other crimes, but still protect privacy, states have wrestled with the need to enhance driver's license validity and verify the identity of those applying. In 2001, before September 11, several states—including Arkansas, Colorado, Mississippi and Oklahoma—had passed laws to strengthen the validity of the driver's license. After September 11, more states—including Florida, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island—are seeking to increase the security of driver's license documents. Twenty-nine states currently use digital images, which help to verify identity when issuing replacement licenses.

Biometrics technology—which employs unique characteristics such as fingerprints, facial structure, voice or the structure of the eye's retina to establish and verify identity—is used in Georgia and West Virginia. California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Texas and West Virginia currently collect fingerprints in the driver's licensing process, although only Georgia uses them to verify identity when issuing replacement licenses.

Other changes under consideration include more frequent design changes for licenses; using magnetic stripes and bar

National Conference
of State Legislatures

Executive Director
William T. Pound

Denver
1560 Broadway, Suite 700
Denver, Colorado 80202
Phone 303.830.2200
Fax 303.863.8003

Washington D.C.
444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 515
Washington D.C. 20001
Phone 202.624.5400
Fax 202.737.1069



codes; increasing penalties for fraud; limiting the number of replacement licenses issued; improving training of motor vehicle agency employees to detect counterfeit documents; prosecuting employees who perpetrate license fraud; and providing monetary incentives for employees who discover fraud. California recently issued a "super secure" license to reduce counterfeiting. It features a hologram, a secondary portrait, a magnetic strip and ink that changes color when viewed from different angles.

License Qualification. To receive a driver's license, an applicant must present certain documents and pass vision and driving tests. Because each state, the District of Colombia and Puerto Rico administer their own licensing systems, further documentation such as proof of the applicant's Social Security number, state residency, and citizenship or immigration status varies.

Currently, most states list dozens of acceptable forms of identification and may even include catchall provisions allowing further forms to be accepted. Within states' lists of acceptable identification, wide variation exists between the specific documents allowed. For proof of birth, Georgia allows a birth certificate; Iowa allows either a U.S. or Canadian birth certificate; and Minnesota requires government-issued birth certificates, including two types of U.S. birth certificates issued abroad by the U.S. Department of State and U.S. embassies. As a secondary form of identification, Missouri allows foreign birth certificates and, if needed, an accompanying affidavit of interpretation. Similar variety exists in the types of passports allowed as identification, with Montana allowing U.S. or Canadian passports and Maryland allowing any valid foreign passport.

Social Security Numbers. Federal welfare law requires states to collect Social Security numbers for drivers applying for licenses in order to improve child support enforcement. Currently, 33 states require driver's license applicants to provide proof of their Social Security numbers. Most states, however, do not require that the number be placed on the license. Some states allow a taxpayer identification number in lieu of a Social Security number.

Federal Actions

Hazmat Licensing. Since potential terrorists in Pennsylvania paid bribes to fraudulently obtain licenses to legally transport hazardous materials, and commercial driver's license fraud has recently occurred in Florida and Illinois, hazardous materials licenses are also a new concern. The recently enacted USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 prohibits states from issuing to or renewing the license of individuals for operation of motor vehicles transporting hazardous materials unless the U.S. Department of Transportation has first determined that the applicant does not pose a security risk. It also requires the Justice Department to perform background checks on people who request a license or renewal to transport hazardous materials.

Many state policymakers are re-examining the use of their driver's licenses as identification documents. The driver's license has long since moved beyond its original purpose of qualifying someone to operate a motor vehicle. As a primary form of accepted identification, it is needed to board an airplane and to undertake many other societal transactions. And, now we are finding, its legitimacy is more critical than ever before.

Contacts for More Information

Jim Reed and Melissa Savage
NCSL—Denver
(303) 830-2200, ext. 197 and 174
jim.reed@ncsl.org
melissa.savage@ncsl.org

Eileen Doherty
NCSL—Washington, D.C.
(202) 624-8687
eileen.doherty@ncsl.org



PROTECTING DEMOCRACY STATES RESPOND TO TERRORISM



NATIONAL CONFERENCE of STATE LEGISLATURES

JANUARY 2002

Children's Mental Health and Terrorism

By Holly Kenny and Leah Oliver

An estimated 10,000 children lost a parent in the September 11 terrorist attacks. Thousands more have been affected—whether through the actual loss of a relative or loved one, graphic media coverage or sensing their parents' grief and uncertainty over the tragedy. Mental health professionals are preparing for a deluge of new patients suffering from anxiety disorder, depression or post-traumatic stress disorder. Often, these are not diagnosable immediately after a trauma, but become evident months or even years later. In addition, children with existing mental health needs face an increased risk of long-term psychological effects.

Even before September 11, Surgeon General David Satcher had identified a "crisis" in children's mental health in the United States—one in 10 children and adolescents suffers from mental illness, yet less than 20 percent receive treatment. Because there is no primary mental health care system for children, treatment and services often are fragmented among several systems: school, juvenile justice, child welfare, primary health, and state and local mental health. Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program cover mental health services for enrolled children who need them, but finding service providers is often a challenge.

Federal Resources for Hardest Hit Areas. Immediately following the attacks, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) coordinated emergency funding for mental health services for those states most immediately affected. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMSHA) Emergency Services and Disaster Relief Branch at HHS coordinated with FEMA to issue crisis counseling grants to states.

On September 13, HHS issued \$1 million to New York City's community mental health centers. A federal \$5 billion Emergency Response Supplemental Appropriations package passed shortly thereafter, and included \$28 million for mental health disaster relief. Of that amount, \$21.2 million supplemented existing mental health and substance abuse systems in disaster areas. On October 1, SAMSHA distributed the remaining \$6.8 million to eight states and the District of Columbia for crisis mental health services as well as additional support for existing mental health and substance abuse systems. A second set of mental health grants—totaling \$20.25 million—was awarded to states on October 30.

In addition, federal grant money was directed to states for special mental health disaster relief.

- ♦ \$23.7 million from the public health and social services emergency fund to six states and the District of Columbia to cover social services for special populations, including children and individuals with developmental disabilities.
- ♦ \$22.7 million from FEMA for Project Liberty to support immediate crisis needs through the New York State Office of Mental Health.

State	Federal Grant	Per Capita
Connecticut	\$ 50,000	\$0.85
Maryland	50,000	0.95
New York	250,000	8
Rhode Island	50,000	0.35
Washington, D.C.	50,000	0.8

National Conference
of State Legislatures

Executive Director
William T. Pound

Denver
1560 Broadway, Suite 700
Denver, Colorado 80202
Phone 303.830.2200
Fax 303.863.8003

Washington D.C.
444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 515
Washington D.C. 20001
Phone 202.624.5400
Fax 202.737.1069



- ♦ \$2 million from FEMA for crisis counseling for victims of the Pentagon attack and their families.
- ♦ \$3.3 million from FEMA for ongoing services provided through the National Institute of Mental Health.

State Actions

States responded quickly to the attacks. In Connecticut, teachers and trained volunteers talked with children and their families about the tragedy. The Connecticut Commission on Children distributed literature on talking with children about death and violence and hosted a forum for parents, children and state leaders. The Department of Children and Families developed a mental health hotline, a new Web site and public service announcements.

The District of Columbia's Department of Mental Health provided crisis debriefings for mental health professionals who prepared teachers to talk with their students. Counselors were stationed in classrooms that lost teachers or students. The department set up two crisis hotlines—one for kids and one for adults—and distributed a flyer, "When Terror Strikes," to community health centers, schools and churches. The city convened a task force to update the crisis response policy and create a response plan.

New Jersey tailored its Traumatic Loss Interventions for Youth Project to fit the needs of young people affected by the terrorism. It coordinated efforts between the school system and the Department of Mental Health. Through these coalitions, trained mental health professionals identify and systematically address issues related to mental health emergencies for young people after trauma.

In New York, federal funding provided support for crisis counseling, education and referral services for people in New York City and surrounding counties. Counselors, coordinating with the state Office of Mental Health and the Department of Education, responded to children's mental health needs. Before the attacks, the office had published "Crisis Counseling Guide to Children and Families in Disaster," which is available on its Web site at: <http://www.omh.state.ny.us/omhweb/emergency/>.

The Virginia Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services collaborated with local community service boards to support first responders and to provide outreach, intervention and crisis counseling to adults and children affected by the tragic events. The boards are publicly funded agencies established by local governments that provide mental health services.

Contacts for More Information

Holly Kenny
NCSL—Washington, D.C.
(202) 624-3579
holly.kenny@ncsl.org

Leah Oliver
NCSL—Denver
(303) 830-2200, ext. 275
leah.oliver@ncsl.org

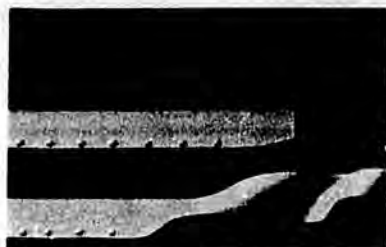
American Academy of Child and
Adolescent Psychiatry
www.aacap.org

American Academy of Pediatrics
www.aap.org

CMHS Emergency Services and
Disaster Relief Branch www.mental-health.org/cmhs/emergencyservices/index.htm

FEMA Information for Children and
Adolescents
www.fema.gov/kids

National Center for Children Exposed
to Violence
www.nccev.org



JANUARY 2002

PROTECTING DEMOCRACY **STATES RESPOND TO TERRORISM**



NATIONAL CONFERENCE of STATE LEGISLATURES

The New Water Worry: Is It Safe?

By Cathy Atkins

Security of water supplies across the country has been beefed up, including patrols by armed guards, since the attacks of September 11. Currently, the most identifiable dam in the country, Hoover Dam, has police barricades set up to check cars driving across it. Commercial traffic, including large recreational vehicles, is prohibited from crossing. Water companies also have increased monitoring and testing water supplies.

Three Potential Threats. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Water has identified three types of threats to drinking water systems: contamination; damage, destruction or sabotage of physical infrastructure; and disruption to computer systems.

It is unlikely the water supply could be contaminated successfully, according to almost every involved agency and organization, including the EPA, the American Water Works Association, the Association of Municipal Water Authorities and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. EPA Administrator Christie Whitman recently termed the possibility "small." Water supply and environmental professionals point out that the existing systems for treating pre-tap drinking water will remove most sources of contamination and are especially effective at removing anthrax. In addition, given the volume of water that would have to be affected, it would take an enormous amount of contaminant, i.e., several tankers full, to compromise a water system.

The possibility of attacks on the physical infrastructure and disruption to computer systems are of much greater concern to federal, state, local and private water professionals. There are more than 70,000 dams and reservoirs in the United States that 61 million people depend upon for water—including the farmers who grow 60 percent of the nation's vegetables, according to a recent report on National Public Radio. Dams also generate enough power to supply 6 million homes.

Much of the nation's water delivery system is computerized, making a cyber attack a threat to the continued delivery of water to homes and businesses. Water system administrators particularly are concerned about state freedom of information act requirements and sunshine laws that require public access to assessments of the strengths and weaknesses of facilities. Water system administrators believe this information could help potential terrorists.

Federal Actions

The EPA established the Water Protection Task Force in October 2001 to ensure that water system protection—including infrastructure—was addressed comprehensively. Dam operators have developed contingency plans, security programs and emergency response plans that last several years. The Bureau of Reclamation, responsible for 500 dams in the western United States, is maintaining a high level of security at its facilities. Congress is considering legislation that would provide more armed people, as well as more law enforcement powers, for the guards at federal dams and reservoirs.

State and Local Actions

State and local governments are reviewing security plans for and tightening security at water facilities as a result of the September 11 attacks. Ninety percent of cities with populations greater than 100,000 have updated or revised their emergency response plans since September 11; 74 percent have increased security around public water supplies, according to the National League of Cities.

National Conference
of State Legislatures

Executive Director
William T. Pound

Denver
1560 Broadway, Suite 700
Denver, Colorado 80202
Phone 303.830.2200
Fax 303.863.8003

Washington D.C.
444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 515
Washington D.C. 20001
Phone 202.624.5400
Fax 202.737.1069



- ❖ The Legislative Coordinating Council in Kansas has appointed six legislators to review security issues.
- ❖ The Florida House Select Committee on Security held its first meeting October 5. Topics discussed included the protection of water resources.
- ❖ Illinois has identified 200 potential targets in Chicago—including the city's water treatment facilities—and increased security efforts at the sites.
- ❖ Vermont Governor Howard Dean has instituted more frequent security checks at public water supplies and a more coordinated response effort to problems reported by state police and emergency management officials.
- ❖ National guard troops are being used in Massachusetts to guard water supplies. The state has sealed commuter roads that cross dams or go close to the water.
- ❖ Utah, in conjunction with the FBI, is using planes and satellites to observe activities at reservoirs.
- ❖ California has increased security levels at dams and aqueducts. In addition, the state Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management is convening meetings with the FBI, the California Department of Water Resources and major California water districts to focus on efforts to improve security. The Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management also has compiled an electronic mail list for all water systems to ensure that any information received from federal and other agencies can be quickly and accurately disseminated.
- ❖ Baltimore, Md., health officials are testing the city's water supply three times a day.
- ❖ Charleston, S.C., water utility workers (and private plumbers laying city pipe) now carry special identification cards.

Selected References

- American Water Works. "AWWA Joins Whitman in Calling Terrorist Threats to Nation's Drinking Water Supply Remote." News Release, Oct. 18, 2001.
- National Public Radio. Morning Edition. "Dam Security," Oct. 18, 2001.
- Paulson, Amanda. "City by city, terror war goes local." Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 25, 2001.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. "Whitman Allays Fears for Water Security; Possibility of Successful Contamination Is Small." Washington, D.C., Press Release, Oct. 22, 2001.

Contacts for More Information

Cathy Atkins, Larry Morandi and Cheryl Runyon
NCSL—Denver
(303) 830-2200, ext. 152, 181 and 252
cathy.atkins@ncsl.org
larry.morandi@ncsl.org
cheryl.runyon@ncsl.org



JANUARY 2002

PROTECTING DEMOCRACY **STATES RESPOND TO TERRORISM**



NATIONAL CONFERENCE of STATE LEGISLATURES

Electronic Surveillance

By Janna Goodwin, Robert D. Boerner and Susan Frederick

Wiretaps ordered by federal and state authorities on cellular telephones, pagers, fax machines and e-mail increased by nearly 20 percent two years ago. Following the tragedies of September 11, support is increasing for giving law enforcement even more power to tap into private communications to thwart further acts of terrorism. State and federal policymakers face the challenge of balancing the need to prevent future crimes by granting more electronic surveillance power against the potential erosion of individual privacy.

State Actions

The federal Wire and Electronic Communications Interception and Interception of Oral Communications Act (formally known as the "Title III" Wiretap Act) allows recording telephone calls and other electronic communications with the consent of at least one party to the call. Of the 48 states that have laws addressing electronic surveillance, most have followed the "one party consent" standard. At least 16 states, however, require "two-party" (or "all-party") consent. It is illegal in all 50 states to record a conversation to which you are not a party, do not have consent to tape and could not naturally overhear (eavesdropping), with certain exceptions for law enforcement agencies or officials.

Most state wiretapping laws regulate the use of electronic recording equipment. A majority of states prohibit the use of eavesdropping or intercepting devices—such as pen registers that record numbers dialed on a telephone—and track and trace instruments that capture telephone numbers of incoming callers. At least 21 states have laws outlawing the use of hidden cameras or video-recorders in private places. Audio portions of videotapes are treated under the same state surveillance laws.

Fourteen state laws specifically apply to cellular and cordless calls. The federal Electronic Communications Privacy Act was amended in 1986 and 1994 to expand the definition of electronic communications to include cellular and cordless telephone conversations. Under the law, those conversations can be recorded with the consent of one party. States deal with computer and electronic communications in a similar manner.

Law Enforcement. Most state laws have specific provisions on wiretapping and eavesdropping by law enforcement officials. They can tap into a telephone where there is "probable cause" to believe unlawful activity is being conducted by obtaining a court order. Unlawful activity must involve specified felonies, such as murder, solicitation to commit murder, kidnapping, offenses involving bombings, and conspiracy to commit any of these crimes. The court order must limit the surveillance to communications related to the unlawful activity and to a specific amount of time, usually 30 days.

Some state laws vary in how officials can obtain taps. In Connecticut, for example, law enforcement must apply for taps to a panel of judges, who must agree unanimously that there is probable cause and make certain no more than 35 orders have been issued by all panels in the past year. Pennsylvania has perhaps the most stringent restrictions. Surveillance is prohibited in the state without consent of all parties, even for law enforcement agencies, with the exception of endangerment to a police officer.

The Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures of property. The U.S. Supreme Court established in *Katz vs. United States* that the Fourth Amendment not only governs the seizure of tangible



items, but also extends to the interception and recording of oral statements. The difficulty for both state and federal courts lies in determining what expectations of privacy are constitutionally "justifiable." Several court cases make it clear that states can regulate surveillance by 1) requiring probable cause as to person, crime, conversation and place or facility of communication; and 2) limiting the duration of surveillance. State and federal litigation in this area is likely to continue.

Federal Actions

In the wake of the September 11 attacks, Congress passed legislation that significantly broadens the scope of federal electronic surveillance laws. The USA PATRIOT Act adds terrorism, computer fraud and abuse to the list of offenses for obtaining Title III wiretaps. The law also permits roving wiretaps under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 in the same way they are permitted under Title III wiretaps. Intelligence information obtained from wiretaps may be shared with law enforcement, intelligence, immigration or national security personnel. Recipients can use the information only in the conduct of their duties and are subject to the limitations in current law regarding unauthorized disclosure of wiretap information.

The act also expands the use of traditional pen register or trap and trace devices (that capture the telephone numbers of incoming callers) so that they apply not only to telephones, but also to Internet communications as long as they exclude "content." These devices now may also be used without having to show that the telephone covered was used in communications with someone involved in terrorism or intelligence activities that may violate criminal laws. Multijurisdictional warrants may be obtained for wiretapping, making it easier to track criminals across international borders.

The USA PATRIOT Act also allows federal officials to obtain a wiretapping order that allows them to follow a suspect to any telephone the person uses. Previous law permitted wiretaps only on specified telephone lines. The act also permits people to sue if the federal government discloses information gained through surveillance and wiretapping powers. Because most state electronic surveillance laws are modeled on federal acts, state legislators now may need to consider whether to amend their own state laws to include these additional provisions.

Selected References

- Menden, Kristina. "Federal and State Statutory Limitations on the Interception of Telecommunications." Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Research Memorandum, March 20, 1997.
The Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press. "Can We Tape?" Arlington, Va., 2000.
<http://www.rcfp.org/taping/index.html>.

Contacts for More Information

Janna Goodwin and Robert D. Boerner
NCSL—Denver
(303) 830-2200, ext. 153 and 238
janna.goodwin@ncsl.org
bob.boerner@ncsl.org

Susan Frederick
NCSL—Washington, D.C.
(202) 624-3566
susan.frederick@ncsl.org



PROTECTING DEMOCRACY **STATES RESPOND TO TERRORISM**



NATIONAL CONFERENCE of STATE LEGISLATURES

JANUARY 2002

States Take Action to Bolster Travel Industry

By Monica Kearns and Mandy Rafool

Shaky state economies were causing worry even before the September 11 terrorist attacks, and since that time state revenues have taken a turn for the worse. Travel and tourism, the third largest retail industry in the United States, has been hit particularly hard by recent events. Airlines alone announced more than 80,000 layoffs in the weeks following the attacks. In response to declining plane sales, Boeing also announced massive layoffs, leaving a large economic dent in Washington state. Other states deeply affected are those that rely on convention and tourism business, such as Nevada and Louisiana. Nevada lost the revenue from more than 78,000 visitors when hundreds of autumn conventions were cancelled. Louisiana's tourism officials say the industry has lost about \$150 million since September 11.

State Actions

The Travel Industry Association of America reports that total airline passenger miles are expected to drop 39 percent in the fourth quarter of 2001. In response, states are focusing on ways to help boost tourism efforts.

The Hawaiian economy relies heavily on tourism, particularly from California and Japan. In 1999, domestic and international visitor spending in the state totaled \$14.5 billion. The Hawaii Legislature convened a special session October 22 to consider various economic stabilization measures. An emergency tourism measure passed that will channel \$10 million in new money to tourism promotion. The state already had authorized \$5 million. Another \$5 million is expected from private sources, bringing the tourism promotion total to \$20 million.

TOP 10 STATES BY DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVELER SPENDING FOR 2000 (in billions)

California	\$71.4
New York	\$36.3
Illinois	\$22.1
New Jersey	\$15.1
Hawaii	\$14.5

TOP 10 STATES BY TRAVELER SPENDING FOR 2000 (in billions)

Illinois	\$61.1
Florida	\$59.8
Texas	\$32.2
Virginia	\$22.9
Louisiana	\$16.8

National Conference
of State Legislatures

Executive Director
William T. Pound

Denver
1560 Broadway, Suite 700
Denver, Colorado 80202
Phone 303.830.2200
Fax 303.863.8003

Washington D.C.
444 North Capital Street, NW, Suite 515
Washington D.C. 20001
Phone 202.624.5400
Fax 202.737.1069



Florida—another state that is particularly dependent on tourism—first had sharks, then terrorists and now anthrax to frighten away visitors. In the Tampa Bay area alone, the drop in tourism that followed the terrorist attacks will cost 5,000 jobs and millions in lost revenue in the local economy, according to a new University of South Florida report. Statewide, the forecast is anything but sunny. Hotel occupancy statewide sank 40 percent during the four weeks ending October 17, and attendance at major attractions was down 20 percent, according to the state tourism agency, Visit Florida. This drop translates into approximately a \$364 million loss for the state's lodging industry compared with the same four weeks last year. In response, the state tourism agency has launched a new tourism recovery plan and has dedicated its \$2 million risk response fund to additional advertising aimed primarily at Floridians and people in nearby southeastern states.

To boost sagging state revenues and lure tourists to the Catskills region, the New York Legislature passed a bill in late October authorizing a significant expansion in legalized gambling. Even some lawmakers who generally are opposed to gaming reluctantly approved the bill in an attempt to find new revenue. The measure authorizes additional Indian casinos, participation in a multistate lottery and installation of gaming machines at horse racing tracks. This new gambling activity could generate about \$1 billion in state revenues within three or four years.

In several cases, policymakers and businesses are encouraging residents to travel within the state. After all, more than 75 percent of travel in the United States is by automobile and RV. The North Carolina tourism division has a new \$3 million marketing campaign to encourage in-state tourism. The South Carolina tourism agency has a similar campaign funded by a \$2 million state loan. In Minnesota, the state office of tourism and the state's hospitality industry joined forces to host a travel fair in early November at the Mall of America in Bloomington. The goal of the fair was to encourage near-term travel throughout the state and alert consumers about special travel deals.

Contacts for More Information

Mandy Rafool
NCSL—Denver
(303) 830-2200, ext. 161
mandy.rafool@ncsl.org

Travel Industry Association of America
(202) 408-8422
www.tia.org



JANUARY 2002

PROTECTING DEMOCRACY **STATES RESPOND TO TERRORISM**



NATIONAL CONFERENCE of STATE LEGISLATURES

Terrorism in State Criminal Codes

By Blake Harrison

Immediately following the recent terrorist attacks on the United States, state legislators began reviewing anti-terrorism laws in their criminal codes. Comprehensive initiatives have been passed that make terrorism and support of terrorism state crimes with harsh punishment, including the death penalty. States also have increased the penalties for falsely reporting terrorist threats or causing others to believe they have been exposed to a deadly agent. These measures are emerging as states are in the process of establishing task forces on terrorism to help coordinate homeland security.

State Actions

Death Penalty. In the 38 states with capital punishment, 11 impose a death sentence for first-degree murder. The remaining 27 states make murder in conjunction with at least one aggravating factor a possible capital offense, and most states have aggravating factors that are likely to cover terrorist acts. Aircraft hijacking or piracy is a capital crime in Georgia and Mississippi. Thirteen states—Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota and Utah—specify acts such as the use of explosives or a weapon of mass destruction as aggravating circumstances that may elicit a death sentence. Other aggravating circumstances found in state death penalty laws that could apply to terrorist acts include: knowingly creating a great risk of death to more than one person; contemplating murder as part of a common scheme, operation or course of conduct that would result in the death of more than one person; and committing a murder that was especially heinous, atrocious or cruel.

New York recently passed legislation that amends the death penalty law to include a person who commits murder in furtherance of a terrorist act. Similar legislation is pending in Iowa and Wisconsin, two states that currently do not have the death penalty.

New Crimes. Vulnerability to terrorism has sparked interest in eliminating potential gaps in criminal codes. Efforts have centered on creating specific statutory crimes for terrorist acts and providing appropriate penalties for making false threats or creating fear.

New York enacted a law that provides criminal penalties for committing terrorism, soliciting or providing support for an act of terrorism, making terroristic threats and hindering prosecution of terrorism. Michigan enacted a law that provides penalties for knowingly committing an act that causes another individual to believe he or she has been exposed to a harmful biological substance or device, chemical substance, or radioactive material or device. A North Carolina bill would specifically criminalize the manufacture, possession, storage, transportation, delivery or acquisition of certain weapons of mass destruction.

Other measures focusing on terrorism have been introduced in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Utah. They attempt to criminalize different acts that pertain to terrorism or increase penalties for existing laws. These issues are likely to be seen in other crime legislation as state legislatures convene 2002 sessions.

Federal Actions

The U.S. attorney general has directed every U.S. attorney's office to establish a task force with representatives from federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to share information with one another on suspected terrorists and

National Conference
of State Legislatures

Executive Director
William T. Pound

Denver
1560 Broadway, Suite 700
Denver, Colorado 80202
Phone 303.830.2200
Fax 303.863.8003

Washington D.C.
444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 515
Washington D.C. 20001
Phone 202.624.5400
Fax 202.737.1069



monitor any local terrorist networks. The FBI also is sharing its intelligence information through a group of about 30 regional terrorism task forces.

Governors and state legislatures also are evaluating their preparedness against terrorism and establishing groups to deal with terrorist threats. The New Jersey Legislature has appropriated \$8.9 million for the creation of a domestic security preparedness planning group. Other states are forming similar task forces through the expansion of health and safety departments. These groups, generally created through executive order, are designed to evaluate and respond to terrorist threats.

Contacts for More Information

Blake Harrison
NCSL—Denver
(303) 830-2200, ext. 326
blake.harrison@ncsl.org

Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism
Department of State
(202) 647-4000
<http://www.state.gov/www/global/terrorism/>



JANUARY 2002

PROTECTING DEMOCRACY **STATES RESPOND TO TERRORISM**



NATIONAL CONFERENCE of STATE LEGISLATURES

The Public Health Role in Fighting Terrorism

By Ann Dietrich, L. Cheryl Runyon and Martha King

The nation's fears that terrorists might use anthrax, smallpox, or chemical, nuclear and radiological weapons have splashed public health issues across headlines with stark new urgency. Lawmakers face the challenge of ensuring that their state's public health system and laws are up-to-date and can serve the public well in the event of another terrorist attack. These are the same public health laws that help states guard against naturally occurring threats, such as influenza, measles, West Nile virus, Hantavirus, toxic substance spills, and natural disasters such as hurricanes, fires and floods.

Public health systems help prevent disease and injury, protect against environmental hazards, promote healthy behaviors, respond to disasters, and help ensure access to health services. These systems were built to counter naturally occurring events. But the additional threats posed by deliberate actions to unleash infectious or other deadly agents on unsuspecting populations are now very real.

An effective public health system includes strong state and local health departments, highly trained professionals, sophisticated disease monitoring and reporting systems, up-to-date laboratories, electronic information systems to communicate rapidly with other emergency responders, resources to treat victims (such as adequate medicines and vaccines), and tools to prevent the spread of disease (such as the ability to isolate contagious or contaminated people).

But according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), most state and local public health agencies are not fully prepared to serve as the first line of defense against terrorism and other public health threats. Many systems lack some of the key components identified as necessary to respond adequately to natural or man-made threats.

State Actions

Many states have public health laws that predate modern threats and civil rights advances. For example, Massachusetts Senator Richard Moore notes that his state's quarantine law still carries a 1940s-era fine of \$10 per violation. Many state laws give broad authority for emergency powers without specifying important details. Emergency health powers in some cases have been revised on a piecemeal basis over the decades, embedding provisions in different sections of statutes, and may be inconsistent or ambiguous.

A number of legislatures and state agencies are beginning to look at the capacity of their state systems. In 2000, Colorado enacted legislation that creates an emergency epidemic response committee to advise the governor about reasonable and appropriate measures to reduce or prevent the spread of a disease, agent or toxin, and to protect the public health. The committee will develop a supplement to the state's disaster plan, which will outline the public health responses to acts of bioterrorism, pandemic influenza and epidemics caused by novel and highly fatal infectious agents.



Federal Actions

The Public Health Improvement Act of 2000 is the first federal program aimed at helping the nation's state and local

National Conference
of State Legislatures

Executive Director
William T. Pound

Denver
1560 Broadway, Suite 700
Denver, Colorado 80202
Phone 303.830.2200
Fax 303.863.8003

Washington D.C.
444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 515
Washington D.C. 20001
Phone 202.624.5400
Fax 202.737.1069



health departments respond to health threats like drug resistant diseases and terrorist attacks. The act authorizes grants to state and local health departments to update laboratories, improve electronic information networks and emergency response systems, and train staff. It also establishes public health standards for states to measure their performance.

Also, in an effort to help states examine their own public health emergency preparedness, CDC requested legal experts at the Center for Law and the Public's Health (at Johns Hopkins and Georgetown universities) to draft a model state emergency health powers act. The draft act is under review by several national organizations, including the National Association of Attorneys General, the National Governors Association and NCSL, as of December 2001. The final product—whether it is proposed as a model act or a checklist to consider—is intended to help states review their own statutes for key elements to prepare them for possible terrorist attacks or other public health emergencies.

The draft act would give the governor the power to declare an emergency in the event of a public health threat caused by acts of terrorism (chemical, biological, radiological or mass trauma) or a communicable disease that threatens the community. The act proposes that the governor consult with an appointed commission that is charged with developing a state preparedness plan. During a declared emergency, the act would allow the governor to use all available state government resources, suspend laws that hinder a response, direct actions of state personnel (including militia) and work with other states to coordinate aid.

The proposed emergency response measures include broad powers to control both people and property in extraordinary emergency situations. For example, the draft would allow compulsory medical examinations and vaccinations, and would require people to be quarantined, or face a penalty. The public health agency also would control health care facilities, materials, food, medicines, transportation, and other property and services as necessary "to reasonably respond to the emergency." Although the draft act contains certain provisions to protect civil liberties, some critics claim the proposed emergency powers go too far and that the act's language is too vague.

Colorado Representative John Witwer says that such legislation will have serious consequences and should be crafted carefully. "It needs to be thought out beforehand and issues settled," he advises. "Stakeholder input must be part of legislation, as these are the people who will implement it. There will not be time during a disaster to settle issues."

NCSL has formed a working group of legislators and legislative legal staff to advise the authors of the draft model act on its potential usefulness and appropriateness for states.

NCSL is also publishing a *Legislator's Guide to Public Health*, which will be available in January 2002. It addresses a full range of public health issues, including state readiness to respond to both natural and man-made threats to the public's health.

Contacts for More Information

Cheryl Runyon and Lisa Speissegger
NCSL—Denver
(303) 830-2200, ext. 252 and 199
cheryl.runyon@ncsl.org
lisa.speissegger@ncsl.org



JANUARY 2002

PROTECTING DEMOCRACY **STATES RESPOND TO TERRORISM**



NATIONAL CONFERENCE of STATE LEGISLATURES

Emergency Stretches Police Thin

By L. Cheryl Runyon and Heather Morton

The thin blue line has been stretched thinner in response to the call to protect citizens from terrorists following the September 11 attacks. Cities, counties and states are responding, but additional law enforcement officers and equipment will be needed.

Police departments across the nation have been assigned additional duties—from patrolling airports to responding to hazardous materials calls—since the terrorist attacks. “Our bomb squad has responded to more calls than I ever remember seeing,” says Los Angeles Police Lieutenant Horace Frank. Many large police departments have had to shuffle jobs, assign mandatory overtime and increase recruiting efforts. Overtime, however, is a quick fix that cuts into city budgets. And cities with high costs of living have had difficulty hiring and retaining police officers anyway: The average annual salary for a rookie cop is \$32,000.

In addition to the police, more than 55,000 National Guard and reserve members have been called to active duty to support homeland defense. National Guard and reservists provide air defense, airport and port security, military police, engineering and intelligence support. To boost airport security, the Federal Aviation Administration asked for deployment of approximately 7,000 National Guard troops throughout the nation’s 422 commercial airports. National Guard members were trained in airport security techniques, including passenger and baggage screening, conflict management and handling of deadly materials. In addition, National Guard members are protecting the U.S. Capitol, temporarily relieving the 1,295-officer Capitol police force. The National Guard are stationed on streets around the Capitol complex to inspect trucks and direct traffic.

To add to the strain on local police forces, many of the activated troops hold full-time positions as law enforcement officers, border patrol agents, prison guards and medical personnel. Among its 414 sworn officers, for example, the Montgomery, Ala., police department has 74 military personnel. Of the total 528 Colorado State Patrol staff, 52 are members of the military reserves. In Texas, 763 prison system employees serve in the National Guard or reserves.

With the large number of guardsmen and reservists activated, questions have arisen regarding their health benefits and salaries. When called to active duty, employers are not required to pay their regular salaries because guardsmen and reservists are paid by the federal government. However, National Guard and reserve members may have financial difficulties because of the difference between active military pay and their civilian salaries. Companies and state governments are reviewing their military leave policies to determine how to address the pay difference.

State Actions

Several states are addressing these emergency response concerns. The Louisiana Legislature enacted HB 9, which will supplement the compensation paid to those peace officers and firefighters called to active duty in the U.S. armed services.

New York Governor George Pataki announced a program to recruit retired state police officers to fill in where needed. The level of interest has been high among the 255 eligible officers who retired since the end of 1998; estimates are that one-third may return.

National Conference
of State Legislatures

Executive Director
William T. Pound

Denver
1560 Broadway, Suite 700
Denver, Colorado 80202
Phone 303.830.2200
Fax 303.863.8003

Washington D.C.
444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 515
Washington D.C. 20001
Phone 202.624.5400
Fax 202.737.1069



North Carolina Governor Mike Easley is requesting a \$1.9 million appropriation and authority from the legislature to borrow up to \$20 million from the state rainy day fund for new anti-terrorism jobs, training and equipment. This will include six urban search and rescue teams, backup facilities for critical state functions, and the development of a state health alert network for rapid communication among the state's health departments, hospitals and pharmacies. Representative David Redwine, co-chair of the appropriations committee, envisions the creation of a team of doctors and mobile laboratories that can be dispatched anywhere in the state.

Minnesota has received \$3.9 million in federal grants for equipment to respond to terrorist attacks. The state Department of Public Safety has conducted more than 120 anti-terrorism training sessions for emergency responders.

Ohio is considering bills that would help national guard members and reservists by exempting military income from state income taxes and adjusting the compensation difference between military and state employee salaries.

Federal Actions

To ease financial burdens on activated guardsmen and reservists, the federal government invoked The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, which requires Federal Housing Authority-approved lenders to reduce interest rates on mortgage loans for one year. The act also gives eligible military personnel more protection from foreclosures on mortgage loans and more protection against eviction for renters.

Selected References

FEMA Public Affairs. "FEMA Director Announces State Capability Assessment for Terrorism and Weapons of Mass Destruction," Release No. 01-229, Oct. 25, 2001.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (SSCRA), 50A U.S.C. 501-593.

Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA), Pub. L. 103-353, codified in 38 U.S.C. 4301-4333.

Contacts for More Information

Cheryl Runyon and Heather Morton
NCSL—Denver
(303) 830-2200, ext. 252 and 216
cheryl.runyon@ncsl.org
heather.morton@ncsl.org

National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve
<http://www.esgr.org>

National Guard Bureau
<http://www.ngb.dtic.mil/index.shtml>

Office of the Secretary of Defense, Reserve Affairs
<http://www.defenselink.mil/ra/>



JANUARY 2002

PROTECTING DEMOCRACY **STATES RESPOND TO TERRORISM**



NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES

Safeguarding the Nation's Energy

By Matthew Brown

The nation's energy system of power plants, power lines, gas pipelines and power facilities is uncomfortably exposed to terrorist threats. The scope of the threat is great, but lawmakers can take steps to reduce the risks.

The bulk of the nation's energy infrastructure has some level of risk. The question that legislators and industry need to address is: What risks are unacceptable? The country relies on thousands of miles of pipelines and power lines and a multitude of facilities, such as compressor stations on gas pipelines or substations for electricity transmission and distribution. Protecting each mile of these facilities would be impossible and impractical. Disruptions to small distribution pipelines or power lines might qualify as acceptable risks because the effects would be limited and repairs could be easily made. Attacks on some other facilities such as large power generators, major pipelines and transmission lines, or fuel storage facilities may qualify as unacceptable risks.

Information Systems. Information systems control much of the electric power and many of the pipelines. A National Security Agency mock attack on systems that control the power grid in the late 1990s found that a cyber attack could bring down the grid. As a result, the industry and federal government have been working to reduce the vulnerability of the grid to cyber attack. But Internet-based control systems are still vulnerable, and the nation continues to rely heavily on them. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, for instance, established an Internet-based system through which owners can sell access to the transmission grid to power generators.

Large Power Generation Stations. Power generating stations could also be a target for attack. The effects would multiply in situations where plants are located near cities. Two types of power plants deserve special attention: dams and nuclear facilities.

Policymakers and industry representatives have recognized that a security breach at a nuclear power plant poses dangers not only to the reliability of the energy system, but also to the safety of large regions. As a result, many nuclear plants are built to sustain a direct hit from a small airplane. They are not built to sustain the force of a large plane. Nor are they impervious to direct attacks from hostile groups. Although protected by well-trained, armed guards, Nuclear Regulatory Commission simulated attacks found some security shortcomings.

Unlike nuclear facilities, which are constructed and operated with the threat of an attack in mind, dams are built to withstand and direct forces that result from the movement of water—not from explosives. A breach to a dam not only would disrupt the electricity system for a region, but would pose dangers for downstream populations.

Power Transmission Lines. The vast majority of power lines fall into the category of an acceptable risk. Even if one power line went down, power could be shipped over other lines while that one was repaired. Utilities regularly deal with weather-related disruptions on their power system. What has become clear, however, is that certain congested power lines are critical—not only to the operation of the power grid, but also to its security. A prominent example is Path 15, which carries power between northern and southern California. The scarcity of energy in California's system during 2000 and parts of 2001 highlighted the inadequacy of this transmission line and also how critical it is to the system.

National Conference
of State Legislatures

Executive Director
William T. Pound

Denver
1560 Broadway, Suite 700
Denver, Colorado 80202
Phone 303.830.2200
Fax 303.863.8003

Washington D.C.
444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 515
Washington D.C. 20001
Phone 202.624.5400
Fax 202.737.1069



Gas Pipelines. California alone consumes close to 6 billion cubic feet of natural gas each day—much of it imported from out-of-state sources. The Northeast relies on natural gas for home heating and its electric generating plants. More than 90 percent of the new power plants proposed in this country rely on natural gas. Although much of the gas pipeline is underground, those elements above-ground are vulnerable.

Oil Refineries and Pipelines. Like power plant regulations, rules governing oil processing and pipeline infrastructure focus on mitigating environmental problems, not defending against terrorist attack. Oil refineries in the United States are probably not well prepared to defend against such an attack. And many of these facilities are concentrated in just a few states. Texas, Alaska, California and Louisiana house not only the refineries, but also pipelines and storage.

Policy Issues. There is a range of security threats to the nation's energy infrastructure. Certain parts of the infrastructure are both more vulnerable to attack and more important to defend. State policymakers may want to:

- ❖ Develop or update a plan that defines ways to respond to an energy emergency. Many states have plans, but some are in need of updating.
- ❖ Ensure that there is a plan for communication among law enforcement and industry.
- ❖ Recognize that enhanced security costs money. Some—particularly regulated—industries may ask for assistance in terms of either tax relief or rate hikes.
- ❖ Build a system that incorporates a reasonable level of redundancy. For instance, if a pipeline is breached, the product can be moved through another line while the breach is fixed.
- ❖ Move to a less vulnerable infrastructure. Some states now have policies that encourage small scale generation that does not rely heavily on transmission of either gas through pipelines or electricity through transmission lines from large central station facilities. However, such systems—known as distributed resources—often have a higher up-front cost than would the existing system.

Contact for More Information

Matthew Brown
NCSL—Denver
(303) 830-2200, ext. 183
matthew.brown@ncsl.org

BIOTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING SUMMARY

Public Health Preparedness & Response Program: Administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) **Alaska's total FFY 02 Award \$6.9 million**

Purpose: To be used to upgrade state and local public health agencies preparedness for and response to bioterrorism, other outbreaks of infectious disease, and public health threats and emergencies, upgrade infectious disease surveillance and investigation, enhance the readiness of hospital systems to deal with large numbers of casualties, expand public health laboratory and communications capacities, improve connectivity between hospitals, and city, local and state health departments to enhance disease reporting, and provide appropriate training for all involved. The following are the Focus Areas, each with activities including critical benchmarks that must be achieved: (1) Preparedness Planning and Readiness Assessment; (2) Surveillance and Epidemiology Capacity; (3) Laboratory Capacity-Biologic Agents; (4) Health Alert Network/Communications and Information Technology; (5) Communication Health Risks and Health Information Dissemination; (6) Education and Training. **Amount available to Alaska-\$6.40 million-20% immediately 80% after plan approved-no later than June 30.**

Summary: To develop comprehensive, coordinated bioterrorism preparedness plans at the state and local level, and across many different agencies (federal, state, tribal, local) that are involved, an advisory committee will be established. Representation from the following groups will work together to develop the work plan that must be submitted by April 15, 2002 to receive the remaining 80% of the funding allocated for Alaska. (a) State and local health departments and governments; (b) emergency management agencies; (c) emergency medical services; (d) the Office of Rural Health; (e) law enforcement, fire, emergency rescue workers, and occupational health workers; (f) other healthcare providers including university, academic, medical, and public health; (g) community health centers; (h) Red Cross and other volunteers organizations; (i) hospital community (including Veterans Affairs and military hospitals); and (j) tribal health organizations.

Hospital Preparedness Program: Administered by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA).

Purpose: To be used to upgrade the preparedness of the Nation's hospitals and health care system to respond to bioterrorist events. Such an upgrade will allow the health care system to become more prepared to deal with nonterrorist epidemics as well, such as outbreaks of rare diseases. A prime focus area will be identification and implementation of bioterrorism preparedness plans and protocols for hospitals and other participating health care entities. **Amount available to Alaska-\$492.8.**

Summary: In order to improve the capacity of the Nation's hospitals, emergency departments, State and local health departments and other components of the health care system to respond to bioterrorist attacks as well as to large scale epidemics. Funds will be used to facilitate State and regional planning with local hospitals, emergency medical services (EMS) systems, and other health care facilities that will lead to implementation of programs to improve their preparedness to work together to combat biological terrorist attacks, as well as other outbreaks of infectious disease.



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

JAN 31 2002

Dear Governor :

I am writing in follow-up to my letter of January 11, 2002 to advise you of comprehensive financial resources that your State will be receiving in support of State and local public health measures to strengthen the nation against the threat of biological weapons. Because the threat of further bioterrorist attacks and other public health emergencies are all too real, the needs for preparedness at State and local levels are substantial. These resources will be made available to you as rapidly as possible.

The Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002 and the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002, signed by the President three weeks ago, provide more than a billion dollars to foster State and local preparedness. These funds are intended to upgrade infectious disease surveillance and investigation, enhance the readiness of hospital systems to deal with large numbers of casualties and expand public health laboratory and communications systems capacities. The funds represent vital investments in our nation's public health and hospital preparedness, and it is essential that you utilize them fully for the purposes designated.

A portion of the funds will be available immediately so that preparedness measures may be accelerated with the least possible delay. To facilitate this, the funds will be made available through Cooperative Agreements with State Health Departments, to be awarded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Health Resources and Services Administration, and through contracts with cities for the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) initiative.

The allocation for your State via Cooperative Agreements is made up of two parts. The first part is for the support of State and local public health departments. Each State will receive a base amount of \$5,000,000. In addition, your State will receive funding based on your share of the Nation's population. This funding is intended to defend against bioterrorism related events and to deal with other public health emergencies throughout your State. The second part, for regional hospital planning and preparedness, will be based on a formula similar to that described above. Your State Health Director will receive separate application materials related to this program. In addition, your State may contain one or more cities previously identified as part of the MMRS but which have never received funding, or which received partial funding in FY01. Priority for use of the MMRS funds will emphasize regional preparedness planning, including provisions for hospital care should large numbers of casualties occur. The amounts allocated for your State and the agency responsible for transfer of funds are shown in Enclosure 1.

Twenty percent of the total allocation is available for immediate expenditure, with up to half of this amount allowed for planning, development of your implementation plan and addressing critical benchmarks. Provision will be made for the remaining eighty percent to be released as soon as your implementation plans for addressing the program guidance and critical benchmarks are approved by the Department. (See Enclosure 2 for details of the critical benchmarks.)

The formal notices about the grant awards and associated program guidance for use in developing your implementation plans will be sent directly to your State Health Director no later than February 15. Your State's implementation plans should be reviewed and submitted by your office. I would note that the Congressional reports accompanying the appropriations bills emphasize the importance of careful monitoring of the use of these funds and accountability for achievements under this program to assure that the investments are being made where they are most needed.

Until such time as your implementation plan is received and approved for the full expenditure of funds, immediate steps should be taken to assure that progress is made to address the critical benchmarks. These benchmarks are essential to ensuring States' preparedness in the coming months. In particular, I would urge that there is 24-hour per day, 7-day per week accessibility of State and local health departments for reporting possible cases of disease, for the receipt and distribution, if necessary, of large quantities of antibiotics and vaccines, and to begin plans for accommodating, if necessary, at least 500 acutely ill patients in each municipal area.

HHS will be prepared to receive implementation plans as early as March 15, 2002. Your State's implementation plans should be submitted no later than April 15, 2002. We will complete our review of each plan within thirty days of receipt. Instructions for submitting the implementation plans will be addressed in the grant guidance being sent to your State Health Director. Should there be a need for technical assistance in preparing your implementation plans, your designated officials may call Andrea Wooddall, Bioterrorism and Preparedness Response Program, CDC, at (404) 639-6495, Richard Niska, M.D., Director of the Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program, HRSA, at (301) 443-4996, or James F. Sabatino at the Office of Emergency Preparedness at (301) 443-3102.

I look forward to a sustained and productive partnership with all the States as we strive to strengthen security and preparedness within our communities.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Tommy G. Thompson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Tommy" being more prominent.

Tommy G. Thompson

Enclosures

**Enclosure 1
State-City-Territory Allocations**

Page 1 of 2

State	CDC First Bioterrorism Allocation (20%)	CDC Second Bioterrorism Allocation (80%)	CDC Bioterrorism Total	HRSA Hospital First Allocation (20%)	HRSA Hospital Second Bioterrorism Allocation (80%)	HRSA Hospital Total	Grand Total
Alabama	\$2,948,935	\$11,787,741	\$14,734,677	\$388,797	\$1,555,190	\$1,943,987	\$16,678,664
Alaska	\$1,274,470	\$5,097,880	\$6,372,351	\$97,762	\$391,048	\$488,811	\$6,861,161
Arizona	\$3,248,185	\$12,984,739	\$16,230,924	\$440,872	\$1,763,488	\$2,204,358	\$18,435,282
Arkansas	\$2,170,411	\$8,681,846	\$10,852,257	\$253,670	\$1,014,680	\$1,268,350	\$12,120,407
California	\$11,876,338	\$47,905,353	\$59,881,694	\$1,980,056	\$7,840,223	\$9,800,279	\$69,681,973
Los Angeles (county)	\$4,852,830	\$19,410,520	\$24,263,350	\$720,418	\$2,881,873	\$3,602,291	\$27,865,241
Colorado	\$2,883,087	\$11,532,349	\$14,415,436	\$377,687	\$1,510,747	\$1,888,434	\$16,303,870
Connecticut	\$2,490,952	\$9,983,810	\$12,464,762	\$309,449	\$1,237,797	\$1,547,246	\$14,002,008
Delaware	\$1,343,039	\$5,372,237	\$6,715,206	\$109,898	\$438,791	\$548,689	\$7,263,784
DC	\$2,250,447	\$9,001,787	\$11,252,234	\$143,582	\$574,327	\$717,908	\$11,970,142
Florida	\$7,997,087	\$31,988,267	\$39,985,334	\$1,267,800	\$5,070,399	\$6,337,999	\$46,323,333
Georgia	\$4,584,020	\$18,338,079	\$22,922,099	\$673,676	\$2,694,704	\$3,368,370	\$26,288,478
Hawaii	\$1,530,410	\$6,121,638	\$7,652,048	\$142,300	\$569,198	\$711,498	\$8,363,546
Idaho	\$1,556,481	\$6,285,985	\$7,832,456	\$148,578	\$594,314	\$742,892	\$8,575,348
Illinois	\$7,295,665	\$29,182,742	\$36,478,427	\$1,146,548	\$4,582,194	\$5,727,742	\$42,206,170
Chicago	\$2,267,872	\$9,071,490	\$11,339,362	\$270,630	\$1,082,519	\$1,353,149	\$12,692,511
Indiana	\$3,682,029	\$14,648,118	\$18,330,147	\$513,235	\$2,052,940	\$2,566,175	\$20,896,322
Iowa	\$2,281,141	\$9,124,565	\$11,405,707	\$272,939	\$1,091,755	\$1,364,694	\$12,770,400
Kansas	\$2,178,986	\$8,707,945	\$10,886,932	\$254,814	\$1,019,257	\$1,274,071	\$12,159,002
Kentucky	\$2,789,482	\$11,077,927	\$13,847,409	\$357,918	\$1,431,871	\$1,789,589	\$15,636,998
Louisiana	\$2,956,513	\$11,828,050	\$14,782,563	\$390,484	\$1,561,856	\$1,952,320	\$16,734,883
Maine	\$1,558,160	\$6,232,839	\$7,790,799	\$147,129	\$588,514	\$735,643	\$8,526,442
Maryland	\$3,318,796	\$13,275,182	\$16,593,978	\$453,807	\$1,814,028	\$2,267,535	\$18,861,512
Massachusetts	\$3,779,627	\$15,118,510	\$18,898,137	\$533,899	\$2,134,796	\$2,668,495	\$21,566,632
Michigan	\$5,351,038	\$21,404,158	\$26,755,197	\$807,149	\$3,228,598	\$4,035,747	\$30,790,944
Minnesota	\$3,153,742	\$12,614,969	\$15,768,711	\$424,785	\$1,698,140	\$2,122,925	\$17,891,637
Mississippi	\$2,246,388	\$8,981,552	\$11,226,940	\$286,717	\$1,088,899	\$1,375,616	\$12,602,556
Missouri	\$3,449,577	\$13,798,308	\$17,247,885	\$478,285	\$1,805,080	\$2,283,325	\$19,531,210
Montana	\$1,394,980	\$5,579,920	\$6,974,900	\$118,733	\$474,831	\$593,564	\$7,568,463
Nebraska	\$1,749,189	\$6,998,766	\$8,745,945	\$180,371	\$721,483	\$901,853	\$9,647,798
Nevada	\$1,874,835	\$7,499,339	\$9,374,173	\$202,235	\$808,940	\$1,011,175	\$10,385,348
New Hampshire	\$1,541,026	\$6,164,103	\$7,705,129	\$144,147	\$578,588	\$722,735	\$8,427,863
New Jersey	\$4,883,793	\$19,735,171	\$24,618,964	\$891,038	\$3,542,394	\$4,433,432	\$29,052,396
New Mexico	\$1,796,376	\$7,185,505	\$8,981,881	\$188,582	\$754,326	\$942,908	\$9,924,789
New York	\$5,801,856	\$23,207,425	\$29,009,281	\$885,599	\$3,542,394	\$4,427,993	\$33,437,274
New York City	\$4,506,015	\$18,024,080	\$22,530,075	\$660,102	\$2,640,407	\$3,300,509	\$25,830,584
North Carolina	\$4,523,980	\$18,095,920	\$22,619,900	\$683,228	\$2,852,912	\$3,536,140	\$26,156,040

Enclosure 1
State-City-Territory Allocations

Page 2 of 2

State	CDC First Bioterrorism Allocation (20%)	CDC Second Bioterrorism Allocation (80%)	CDC Bioterrorism Total	HRSA Hospital First Allocation (20%)	HRSA Hospital Second Bioterrorism Allocation (80%)	HRSA Hospital Total	Grand Total
North Dakota	\$1,281,154	\$5,124,818	\$6,406,772	\$98,925	\$395,701	\$494,626	\$6,900,399
Ohio	\$5,970,392	\$23,881,567	\$29,851,959	\$914,928	\$3,659,708	\$4,574,632	\$34,426,591
Oklahoma	\$2,510,892	\$10,042,770	\$12,553,662	\$312,884	\$1,251,537	\$1,564,421	\$14,117,883
Oregon	\$2,497,885	\$9,991,538	\$12,489,423	\$310,656	\$1,242,622	\$1,553,278	\$14,042,700
Pennsylvania	\$6,378,831	\$25,508,528	\$31,883,157	\$985,819	\$3,942,474	\$4,928,093	\$36,811,250
Rhode Island	\$1,458,953	\$5,835,811	\$7,294,764	\$129,865	\$519,480	\$649,325	\$7,944,089
South Carolina	\$2,756,454	\$11,025,817	\$13,782,271	\$355,851	\$1,422,803	\$1,778,254	\$15,560,525
South Dakota	\$1,330,470	\$5,321,879	\$6,652,349	\$107,507	\$430,028	\$537,535	\$7,189,884
Tennessee	\$3,490,762	\$13,983,048	\$17,453,808	\$483,432	\$1,933,727	\$2,417,159	\$19,870,967
Texas	\$10,128,903	\$40,515,612	\$50,644,515	\$1,638,573	\$6,554,282	\$8,192,854	\$58,837,379
Utah	\$1,977,879	\$7,910,715	\$9,888,394	\$220,132	\$880,526	\$1,100,658	\$10,989,052
Vermont	\$1,288,544	\$5,066,175	\$6,332,719	\$98,383	\$385,531	\$481,914	\$6,814,633
Virginia	\$4,098,986	\$16,395,883	\$20,494,829	\$589,289	\$2,357,075	\$2,946,344	\$23,441,173
Washington	\$3,580,439	\$14,321,758	\$17,902,197	\$499,037	\$1,996,148	\$2,495,186	\$20,397,383
West Virginia	\$1,791,891	\$7,166,764	\$8,958,655	\$187,767	\$751,067	\$938,833	\$9,897,288
Wisconsin	\$3,348,211	\$13,392,843	\$16,741,054	\$458,626	\$1,834,503	\$2,293,128	\$19,034,182
Wyoming	\$1,218,177	\$4,884,709	\$6,080,886	\$87,610	\$350,473	\$438,081	\$6,518,977
Puerto Rico	\$2,667,405	\$10,669,820	\$13,337,026	\$340,155	\$1,380,619	\$1,700,774	\$15,037,799
Totals	\$182,999,997	\$731,999,996	\$914,999,993	\$24,900,004	\$99,800,001	\$124,500,005	\$1,039,499,998

Territory	CDC First Bioterrorism Allocation (20%)	CDC Second Bioterrorism Allocation (80%)	CDC Bioterrorism Total	HRSA Hospital First Allocation	HRSA Hospital Second Bioterrorism Allocation	HRSA Hospital Total	Grand Total
Guam	\$ 150,000	\$ 353,982	\$ 503,982	\$ 30,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 653,982
N. Mariana Islands	\$ 150,000	\$ 198,343	\$ 348,343	\$ 30,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 498,343
American Samoa	\$ 150,000	\$ 475,995	\$ 625,995	\$ 30,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 775,995
USVI	\$ 150,000	\$ 324,877	\$ 474,877	\$ 30,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 624,877
	\$ 600,000	\$ 1,353,177	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 480,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 2,553,177

Enclosure 2
Critical Benchmarks for Bioterrorism Preparedness Planning

1. Designate a Senior Public Health Official within the State health department, to serve as Executive Director of the State Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Program and a Coordinator for hospital preparedness planning.

2. Establish an advisory committee to include representatives from (included but not limited to):

- State and local health departments and government;
- Emergency Management Agencies;
- Emergency Medical Services;
- Office of Rural Health;
- Police, fire department and emergency rescue workers and occupational health workers;
- Other health care providers, including university, academic medical and public health;
- Community health centers;
- Red Cross and other voluntary organizations; and
- The hospital community (to include Veterans Affairs and military hospitals).

3. Prepare a time line for the development of a state-wide plan for preparedness and response for a bioterrorist event, infectious disease outbreak, or other public health emergency.

4. Prepare a time line for the development of regional plans for bio-preparedness and response for a bioterrorist event, infectious disease outbreak, or other public health emergency.

5. Prepare a time line for assessment of emergency preparedness and response capabilities related to bioterrorism, other outbreaks of infectious disease and other public health emergencies with a view to facilitating planning and setting implementation priorities.

6. Establish a hospital bio-preparedness planning committee, (affiliated with the state-wide bioterrorism advisory committee) whose composition includes representation from (but not limited to):

- Emergency Medical Services;
- Emergency Management Agencies;
- Office of Rural Health;
- State hospital associations;
- Veterans Affairs and military hospitals;
- Primary care associations.

7. Develop a time line for implementation of regional hospital plans that would accomodate in an emergency at least 500 patients.
8. Assess statutes, regulations, and ordinances within the state that provide for credentialing, licensure, and delegation of authority for executing emergency public health measures.
9. Develop a plan and identify personnel to be trained to receive and distribute critical stockpile items and manage a mass distribution of vaccine and/or antibiotics on a 24 hours a day, 7 days a week basis.
10. Develop a plan to receive and evaluate urgent disease reports from all parts of the jurisdiction on a 24 hour a day, 7 days a week basis.
11. Assess epidemiologic capacity with provision for at least one epidemiologist for each Metropolitan Statistical Area with a population greater than 500,000.
12. Develop a plan to improve working relationships and communication between Level A (clinical) laboratories and Level B/C laboratories, (i.e. Laboratory Response Network laboratories) as well as other public health officials.
13. Develop a plan that ensures that 90 percent of the population are covered by the Health Alert Network.
14. Develop a plan for communication systems that provides for a 24/7 flow of critical health information between hospital emergency departments, State and local health officials, and law enforcement.
15. Develop a plan to enhance risk communication and information dissemination to educate the public regarding exposure risks and effective public response.
16. Assess training needs with special emphasis on emergency department personnel, infectious disease specialists, public health staff, and other health care providers.



- Location of EHS
-  Primary overland transport of EHSs
- Local or Regional Level A Entry Capability (does not include facility-specific capability)
 - or
- Fairbanks NSB
Anchorage Fire Dept
- **FY02-03 Homeland Security Level A Teams (Phases 1 & 2)**
 - **FY04 Homeland Security Level A Teams (Phase 3)**
- Other Homeland Scty Initiatives**
- 3 Response Vehicles
 - 3 Hazmat Decon Eqpt Pkgs
 - 3 Decon Trailers
 - 3 Flyaway Decon Kits
- (Assets to be located in Juneau, Anchorage, and Fairbanks)

Seafood & Food Safety Laboratory

State of Alaska
Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Health

We're running out of time to pursue the most cost-effective solution. The State's Food Safety Laboratory must be replaced. Studies previously funded by the Legislature show that a state-owned facility is the most cost effective replacement solution – some 56% less than leasing.

What's needed

Passage of CSHB 51 (FIN), amended as outlined below, is needed to sell the Certificates of Participation to fund the construction.

Proceeds from sale of certificates	\$11,350,000
Investment income	\$110,000
General fund (nonbondable)	\$245,800
Total construction cost	\$11,705,800

Total cost =
\$11,425,800 Limit from last year's capital budget
\$ 280,000 BioSafety Level 3
\$11,705,800

BioSafety Level Three

This indicates a laboratory area with special ventilation to allow for the testing of particularly virulent strains of bacteria, such as botulism, cyclospora, and anthrax.

As part of the negotiations last year to reduce the construction costs of the new lab, we suggested delaying installation of the upgraded ventilation. However, in light of recent events, we do not believe delay is prudent.

Intentional tampering of food and water has long been an environmental health concern. The first successful bioterrorism attack in modern U.S. history involved the intentional contamination of restaurant salad bars that left 751 people ill. The goal was to affect the outcome of a local election.

Alaska is not immune from these types of threats. In 1998, a person threatened to contaminate the primary source of drinking water for the Municipality of Anchorage. And just this year, several totes of halibut were likely intentionally contaminated with a strong oxidizing agent. The investigation is continuing. In addition, requests for laboratory investigations into possibly tampered food have dramatically increased since 9/11.

The addition of the BioSafety level three ventilation, which increases the total cost of the laboratory by just \$280,000, will establish investigatory capacity for biological threats that not too long ago seemed remote.

Previous Appropriations

In FY98, the Legislature appropriated \$145.7 to evaluate the best option for replacing the Seafood & Food Safety Lab. The private consultant reported that a state-owned facility was the most cost-effective option.

In FY01, the Legislature appropriated \$240.0 to do preliminary design work in order to come up with a reasonable cost estimate for constructing the new state-owned facility.

In FY02, the Legislature appropriated \$1,300.0 to complete the design of the new facility on a parcel of state-owned land near Boniface and Tudor, next door to the Public Health Lab. This design work is well under-way.

Total State Investment to date: \$1,685.7



Images of the current lab.

What The Seafood And Food Safety Lab Does

- ☞ Conducts product and water sampling required by the National Shellfish Sanitation Program (NSSP) so that bivalve shellfish can be commercially marketed.
- ☞ Routinely tests commercial bivalve shellfish for marine toxins responsible for paralytic shellfish poisoning and domoic acid poisoning.
- ☞ Evaluates and randomly samples finfish for parasites and chemical and bacterial contaminants.
- ☞ Conducts on-site evaluations and certifies drinking water laboratories and water system operators for bacteriological monitoring as required by SDWA.
- ☞ Works with commercial food industry to develop safe, ready-to-eat, shelf-stable food products by working with them to make sure the water activity, water phase salt, and salt moisture of their products are within acceptable levels.
- ☞ Evaluates raw and finished dairy products for bacterial contamination, antibiotics, butter fat content, and effectiveness of pasteurization.
- ☞ Investigates, tests, and provides emergency response to complaints of food or water contamination including intentional tampering.
- ☞ Performs animal testing to maintain USDA brucellosis- and TB-free certification, which is required for interstate and international shipment of cattle.
- ☞ Tests for equine infectious anemia in horses intended for interstate shipment or that will be entered in state fairs or other special events.

How This Lab Differs From The Public Health Lab

The Seafood and Food Safety Lab and the Public Health Lab are two sides of the same coin. They work together to protect the health of Alaskans but each provides different services using different equipment or different test methodologies.

The Seafood and Food Safety Lab conducts surveillance and monitoring of Alaska's public food supplies to ensure their safety. Each year, the Seafood and Food Safety Lab conducts about 9,000 routine tests on a variety of food products from shellfish to milk to finished food products like smoked fish. Pathogens tested include: paralytic shellfish poison, Domoic acid, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, *Listeria*, *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), and *Staphylococcus* to name a few. The Seafood and Food Safety Lab also certifies any laboratory that wishes to monitor public water supplies for pathogens by ensuring the laboratory has the capacity to properly conduct the required tests.

Routine tasks undertaken by the Public Health Lab include detection of viruses, bacteria, yeasts, protozoans and other endo- and ecto- parasites in clinical (human) samples. Examples include sexually transmitted diseases, bacterial influenza, tuberculosis, and pertussis.

During an outbreak of human illness associated with food or water, the labs work together to determine the nature and the source of the outbreak, each using its own special talents and skills. Locating these two complementary but different laboratories close together will enhance their ability to coordinate these important yet basic public health protection efforts.



STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 110020
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0020
PHONE: (907) 465-4660
FAX: (907) 465-3008

February 28, 2002

The Honorable Dave Donley
The Honorable Pete Kelly
The Honorable Eldon Mulder
The Honorable Bill Williams
The Honorable Mike Chenault
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Committee Chairs:

We inadvertently neglected to delete a Department of Administration capital request for the Alaska Land Mobile Radio Demonstration project in yesterday's transmittal of amendments for the Governor's Homeland Security appropriation bill. I'm attaching a revised spreadsheet with that one additional amendment noted on line 7 in the far right column with "AMD Feb 27" along with the deleted capital project description.

If you have any questions, please call me (465-4660) or Joan Brown (465-4681).

Sincerely,



for Annalee McConnell
Director

Attachments

cc: David Teal, Legislative Finance

**DELETED: Alaska Land Mobile Radio Demonstration
Program**

**FY2002 Request: \$0
Reference No: 36628**

**AP/AL: Appropriation
Category: Health/Safety
Location: Statewide
Election District: Statewide
Estimated Project Dates: 03/01/2002 - 06/30/2003**

**Project Type: Equipment
Contact: Dan Spencer
Contact Phone: (907)465-5655**

Brief Summary and Statement of Need:

The current year funding request is being deleted as the most current time schedule for the project shows that department has sufficient project funding appropriated for the Demonstration Project.

This funding will allow the State to use federal funds to prepare and test an Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR) demonstration project.

Funding:

	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	Total
Fed Rcpts							\$0
Total:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

☐ State Match Required ☐ One-Time Project ☒ Phased Project ☐ On-Going Project
0% = Minimum State Match % Required ☐ Amendment ☐ Mental Health Bill

Operating & Maintenance Costs:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Staff</u>
Total Operating Impact:	0	0
One-Time Startup Costs:	0	
Additional Estimated Annual O&M:	0	0

Prior Funding History / Additional Information:

This project received funding of \$485.0 GF in FY1998 and \$850.0 of Information Services Funds (ISF) and \$350.0 of Federal Authorization in FY2001. In FY2002 the project received \$14,893.7 of Federal Authorization, \$539.9 of ISF Funds, and \$120.0 of GF.

**DELETED: Alaska Land Mobile Radio Demonstration
Program**

**FY2002 Request: \$0
Reference No: 36628**

This funding will allow the Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR) pilot program to be ready for testing in July, 2002. A pilot, or demonstration, project is needed early in the ALMR program to identify issues likely to arise during implementation of the new communications system. A single emergency may require simultaneous response by a large number of different organizations, such as troopers, haz-mat teams, other state agencies, airport operations, federal agencies, local governments, non-profit emergency services, and more.

The ALMR project involves the process of converting Federal, State, and local emergency communications systems to technology that allow all agencies responding to an emergency to communicate with each other despite having different communications systems. This functional interoperability, which does not currently exist in Alaska and many or most other states is critical for dealing with all types of emergencies and disasters, including acts of terrorism.

In every disaster response over the past few years, after action reviews reveal that the lack of interoperable communications is always at the top of significant issues. Emergency responders from different response units are frequently unable to communicate by radio even when they are only a few yards apart. The ALMR system would virtually eliminate this long-standing problem. Completion of ALMRS will significantly improve the State's ability to respond to all disasters, including WMD events.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6	Admin & Health & Social	Develop and disseminate building evacuation procedures for people with disabilities				depts will do within budgets					
7	Admin	Accelerate funding of the Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR) Demonstration project so it will be ready for testing in July, 2002				0.0	already have state match				AMD FEB 27: project deleted - original funding request of 2,700.0 Fed. Department has sufficient federal authorization. Assumes 90/10% federal/state match CIP Ref. No. 36628
8	Admin	Acquire the services of a Disaster Recovery (DR) expert and to help conduct a DR planning process			500.0	500.0		500.0			
9	Admin	Analyst/Programmer for changes to drivers license system (ALVIN)			113.0	113.0		113.0			
10	Admin	Conduct an enterprise-wide information technology (IT) security planning process	500.0			500.0		500.0			CIP Ref. No. 36629
11	Admin	Add security equipment identified in the IT security plan	500.0			500.0		500.0			Very rough estimate CIP Ref. No. 36630
12	Admin	Establish redundancy between state enterprise mail servers in Anchorage and Juneau	400.0			400.0		400.0			CIP Ref. No. 36631
13	Admin	Hire a state information technology security manager		60.0	120.0	180.0		180.0			
14	Admin	Identify telecommunications sites that require added security	100.0			100.0		100.0			Capital costs will depend on results of site survey CIP Ref. No. 36632
15	Admin	Correct any deficiencies in security at high priority communication sites	2,000.0			2,000.0		1,000.0	1,000.0	Private Costs est. 1,000.0	Estimate assumes 50 sites @ 60.0 each; potential 1/3 each GF, Fed, & private CIP Ref. No. 36633
16	Admin	Implement Phases 1 and 2 of the state's portion of the Alaska Land Mobile Radio System (ALMRS) to provide full infrastructure and backbone on the railbelt and road systems. Coverage will include all active duty military installations, the pipeline corridor and many of the state's major population centers.	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0		AMD FEB 27: project deleted - original funding 15,660.0 Fed, 1,740.0 GF, will be requested as FY2004 project after successful demonstration project Assumes 90/10% federal/state match Operational costs begin in FY2004 CIP Ref. No. 36634

	A	B	C	D	F	H	I	J	
4	One-Time								
5	On-Going								
18	Admin	Meet with all key telecomm providers to insure their disaster recovery plans are adequate for state needs	to be determined			0.0			Unknown whether state will need additional protections
19	Admin	Review all state public/private information policies in each department to see if changes are needed for security purposes			do within existing budgets				May require legislation
20	Admin	Increased costs for Insurance such as Casualty, Aviation, Marine, Property, etc.			1,202.0	1,202.0	1,202.0		Various departments affected
21	Admin	Assess on-going need for Risk of War Insurance, impact on bond ratings, etc. and purchase policies if needed			cost to be determined	0.0	cost to be determined	cost to be determined	Various departments affected, some costs would be borne by Int'l Airports
22	Admin Total		7,500.0	60.0	1,935.0	1,935.0	1,795.0	1,700.0	0.0
23									
24	Environ Cons	Construct the new DEC Environmental Health Laboratory for food safety, seafood, and water testing	Bond Bill for 11.5M	no debt in FY02	no debt in FY03	0.0	none in FY02 or 03		Requires legislation to authorize Certificates of Participation
25	Environ Cons	Increase DEC emergency alert status to 24 hours per day with six additional response corps staff	100.0	250.0	600.0	950.0	950.0		CIP Ref. No. 36540
26	Environ Cons	Decontamination Equipment for People Exposed to Hazardous Materials	300.0			300.0	90.0	210.0	Could be funded by local or federal government CIP Ref. No. 36541
27	Environ Cons	Pre-position decontamination foam and trailers in six cities to serve regions throughout the state and obtain six fly-a-way decontamination sets	528.0			528.0	264.0	264.0	CIP Ref. No. 36542
28	Environ Cons	Provide Vulnerability Assessments for Public Drinking Water Systems	180.0			180.0		180.0	CIP Ref. No. 36539
29	Environ Cons Total		1,108.0	250.0	600.0	1,958.0	1,304.0	454.0	0.0
30									
31	Health & Social	Add a computer network specialist/program analyst to support Medical Examiner and Anchorage Public Health Lab		25.0	60.0	85.0		85.0	AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal
32	Health & Social	Add Public Health Lab equipment and mouse colonies for diagnosing botulism	110.0			110.0		110.0	CIP Ref. No. 36373
33	Health & Social	Add two microbiologists for the State Public Health Lab to handle additional testing requirements			191.3	191.3		191.3	AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal
34	Health & Social	Add two microcomputer techs to support state Public Health Centers		35.2	115.0	150.2		150.2	AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal

		B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
4											
5											
35	Health & Social	Bioterrorism coordinator and support staff and training travel			134.0	134.0			134.0		AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal
36	Health & Social	Buy regional hospital decontamination systems for Juneau and Fairbanks and provide necessary training	60.0			60.0			60.0		AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal CIP Ref. No. 36381
37	Health & Social	Buy test kits and lab medium to handle surge testing requirements at the Public Health Lab		100.0	200.0	300.0		200.0	100.0		AMD FEB 27: partial fund switch from general funds to federal
38	Health & Social	Central Vaccine Depot	126.5			126.5			126.5		CIP Ref. No. 35727
39	Health & Social	Complete the Health Alert Network/Public Health Alert Systems	213.0			213.0			213.0		CIP Ref. No. 36383
40	Health & Social	Create a Medical Crisis Action Team (MCAT) with four physicians on standby to provide medical response recommendations			30.0	30.0			30.0		AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal
41	Health & Social	Develop a secure Internet communication system for physicians, nurse practitioners and physician assistants throughout the state				dept will do w/in budget					
42	Health & Social	Develop the state plan for using the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile and do a feasibility study for a pharmaceutical cache in Alaska	75.0			75.0			75.0		AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal CIP Ref. No. 36384
43	Health & Social	Do a feasibility study for a Biosafety Level III lab facility at the Fairbanks Public Health Lab to provide in-state redundant capability	100.0			100.0			100.0		Study will include estimate of cost of construction CIP Ref. No. 36385
44	Health & Social	Engage a contractor to develop bioterrorism drills and exercises	60.0			60.0			60.0		AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal CIP Ref. No. 36386
45	Health & Social	Epidemiologist and nurse epidemiologist, and training travel			258.0	258.0			258.0		AMD Feb 27: fund switch from general funds to federal
46	Health & Social	Establish a medical plan for transportation of mass casualty victims (including many trauma and burn victims) and backhauling medical personnel, supplies and blood	20.0			20.0			20.0		AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal CIP Ref. No. 36387
47	Health & Social	Field EMS Operations Upgrade: Training for regional EMS centers			330.0	330.0		330.0			
48	Health & Social	Hire a Health Alert Network telecommunications planner		23.9	87.1	111.0			111.0		AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal
49	Health & Social	Hire a pharmacist to manage the state pharmaceutical cache			104.8	104.8			104.8		AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal
50	Health & Social	Hire an analyst/programmer and data entry clerk to support the Health Alert Network		34.9	122.6	157.5			157.5		AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
4											
5											
51	Health & Social	On-going bioterrorism response capacity including training, travel to training, lab supplies, and salary/overtime costs/vacancy reduction			608.0	608.0			608.0		AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal
52	Health & Social	Produce public service announcements that tell the public how to react to specific WMD events	do within existing budget			0.0		0.0			
53	Health & Social	Provide Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment (START) Triage kits for EMS service providers statewide	20.0			20.0			20.0		AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal \$70.00 per kit CIP Ref. No. 36438
54	Health & Social	Public Health (240.0) and Epidemiology (450.0) increases needed to address bioterrorism cases			690.0	690.0			690.0		AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal
55	Health & Social	Public Health nursing positions			450.0	450.0			450.0		AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal
56	Health & Social	Train public health, hospital staff and EMS first responders in the First Class email system		do within existing budget		0.0		0.0			
57											
58											
59	Military & Vets	24-hour State Emergency Coordination Center additional support			100.0	100.0		100.0			
60	Military & Vets	Acquire the Mobile Analytical Laboratory and Unified Command Suite for 103d CST(WMD) -- federally funded; awaiting delivery				already federally funded			already funded		
61	Military & Vets	Add three emergency management specialists in the Division of Emergency Services to focus entirely on WMD planning, training and exercises			213.0	213.0		213.0			AMD Feb 27: Deleted FY02 request of 110.8
62	Military & Vets	Build a state-of-the-art facility for the 103d CST (WMD) -- federally funded but not yet under construction				already federally funded			already funded		
63	Military & Vets	Develop a comprehensive emergency communications annex to the state Emergency Operations Procedures (EOP)	do within existing budget			0.0		0.0			
64	Military & Vets	Develop a robust WMD exercise program for all levels of government and the private and volunteer sectors			125.0	125.0		125.0			AMD Feb 27: Deleted FY02 request of 125.0
65	Military & Vets	Develop a small community Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Annex to the Community Model Disaster Response Plan	do within existing budget			0.0		0.0			
66	Military & Vets	Weapons of Mass Destruction Plans: Develop a state plan for detection of and response to biological terrorism; Establish WMD plans and procedures annexes for jurisdictions without them	275.0			275.0		275.0			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
4											
5											
67	Military & Vets	Develop specific emergency contact procedures for key individuals in every executive branch agency				no add'l funds needed		0.0			
68	Military & Vets	Establish a Homeland Security Office within the department to implement the recommendations		431.2	885.0	1,316.2		1,316.2			
69	Military & Vets	State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC): Establish a mobile SECC that can be moved out of harms way and used as an alternate local Emergency Operations Center for communities on the road system; Reconfigure and expand available workstations at the SECC for increased operational efficiency	1,415.0			1,415.0		215.0	1,200.0		CIP Ref. No. 36553
70	Military & Vets	Establish notification procedures and evacuation plans so each state office is ready for immediate action in hazardous situations				depts to do w/in budgets		0.0			
71	Military & Vets	National Guard coordination in rural areas			200.0	200.0		200.0			
72	Military & Vets	Weapons of Mass Destruction Training: Provide WMD training for the following: Incident management training to local emergency managers, first responders and DEC primary responders; Response training for 1,200 law enforcement personnel statewide; Awareness training for 200 hospital, school, public works employees, and local elected officials; Response training for 60-100 initial survey assessing personnel and to 25 response staff in DEC and DHSS.	845.0			845.0		845.0			CIP Ref. No. 36551
73	Military & Vets	Hazardous Materials Response Teams: Provide training, trucks and equipment for 2 new Level A HAZMAT teams in Valdez and in Juneau to service Southeast; Provide Alaska specific detection, identification and safety equipment for 103d CST(WMD); and Provide WMD advanced level training for the Fairbanks HAZMAT team	1,040.0			1,040.0		575.0	465.0		CIP Ref. No. 36554
74	Military & Vets	Secure trauma equipment and medical formulary for the 103d Civilian Support Team for Weapons of Mass Destruction (CST-WMD) -- federally funded; awaiting delivery.				already federally funded			already funded		

		B	C	D	F	H	I	J	
4									
5									
75	Military & Vets	Blood delivery, State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC) staff assistance at New York, Disaster Policy Cabinet telecommunication and legal costs, and temporary SECC coordination position	124.8		124.8	124.8			AMD Feb 27: increased from 119.1 CIP Ref. No. 36639
76	Military & Vets	Grants to Local Emergency Planning Committees to develop all hazards emergency plans		200.0	200.0	200.0			
77	Military & Vets	US Dept. of Justice community grant program for specialized equipment for first responders to terrorist events	769.0		769.0		769.0		AMD Feb 27: New request
78									
79									
80	Natural Res	Add Park Rangers to provide full-time security of the watershed in Chugach State Park		117.6	124.0	241.6	241.6		
81	Natural Res	Add 20 part-time highly trained, specialized firefighters at urban areas around the state		305.0	400.0	705.0	705.0		
82	Natural Res	Emergency Fire Fighter and Structure Fire Fighter Training	300.0		300.0	300.0			CIP Ref. No. 35741
83	Natural Res	Emergency Communications Equipment for Fire Fighters	400.0		400.0	400.0			CIP Ref. No. 35743
84	Natural Res	Fire Equipment Replacement and Maintenance	400.0		400.0	400.0			CIP Ref. No. 35742
85									
86									
87	Public Safety	Add 17 state troopers to handle increased security requirements statewide	294.4	1,608.8	2,252.4	4,155.6	4,128.2	27.4	SDPR Includes housing in Cantwell for 2 troopers CIP Ref. No. 36544
88	Public Safety	Add 2 state troopers and two civilians for additional analysis and field surveillance capability		242.5	387.6	630.1	630.1		
89	Public Safety	Add 2 troopers to increase security in the Valdez area		187.6	260.0	447.6	447.6		
90	Public Safety	Homeland Security Supplemental Costs	135.0		135.0	135.0			Unexpected costs for prisoner transportation, anti-terrorism training, weapons of mass destruction supplies and equipment CIP Ref. No. 36637
91	Public Safety	Temporary checkpoint at Yukon River Bridge	321.2		321.2	321.2			Costs includes 109.0 for State Defense Force in DMVA CIP Ref. No. 36547

		B	C	D	F	H	I	J	
4									
5									
92	Public Safety	Add 6 troopers and 1 civilian for a permanent post south of the Yukon River Bridge on the Dalton Highway	1,071.2	619.8	932.7	2,623.7	2,534.1		89.6 SDPR Includes housing and office (current checkpoint and housing established on a temporary basis) CIP Ref. No. 36545
93	Public Safety	Add 6 state troopers for ground patrols along the pipeline	419.6	586.0	849.6	1,855.2	1,827.8		27.4 SDPR Includes housing for 2 troopers. CIP Ref. No. 36546
94	Public Safety	Add 29 troopers and 20 civilians in FY03 to handle increased security requirements statewide			6,185.0	6,185.0	6,185.0		
95	Public Safety	Add 4 troopers in FY03 for increased field surveillance and analysis capability			660.0	660.0	660.0		Four troopers for increased field surveillance
96	Public Safety	Add 6 constables and support for regional hub areas			802.4	802.4	802.4		
97	Public Safety	Add 20 VPSOs and associated support			1,651.9	1,651.9	1,651.9		
98	Public Safety	Continue to practice and expand TAPS defense drills through joint annual training with the State Troopers & FBI		64.9	64.9	129.8	129.8		Annual Training
99	Public Safety	Provide four border crossings with access to criminal information (APSIN and NCIC)	72.0	57.6	57.6	187.2	187.2		Installation, Computers, Line Costs CIP Ref. No. 36549 CIP Ref. No. 36543
100	Public Safety	Provide modified Level B HazMat suits for 480 State and local law enforcement personnel (Phase 1 of 3)	432.0			432.0		432.0	
101	Public Safety	Public safety information system (APSIN) programming and data charges, recruitment for additional troopers, support for Lab Services and Search and Rescue, risk management and vehicle costs			460.4	460.4	460.4		
102	Public Safety	Purchase computer hardware and software for an expanded intelligence system to allow law enforcement agencies to receive, store, analyze and disseminate information		200.0	60.0	260.0	260.0		FY2002 purchase of equipment; FY2003 annual line costs
103									
104									
105	Transportation	Marine Highway Stabilization and Marine Vessel Operations: Add a Low Earth Orbital communication system	See Note	101.4	174.0	275.4			275.4 Annual operating costs, capital costs incurred by provider. Marine Highway Funds
106	Transportation	Central Region Highways and Aviation: Contract municipal law enforcement officers for rural airports to meet FAA's mandatory 15 minute response time		59.0	70.0	129.0	129.0		AMD Feb 27: decrease of 1,724.3 (735.3 FY02 and 989.0 FY03) from 1,853.3 based on information received from local law enforcement agencies - added 1PFT

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
4											
5											
107	Transportation	Northern Region Highways and Aviation: Contract municipal law enforcement officers for rural airports to meet FAA's mandatory 15 minute response time		88.1	70.0	158.1		158.1			AMD Feb 27: decrease of 1,437.9 (595.9 FY02 and 842.0 FY03) from 1,596.0 based on information received from local law enforcement agencies - added 1 PFT
108	Transportation	Southeast Region Highways and Aviation: Contract municipal law enforcement officers for rural airports to meet FAA's mandatory 15 minute response time		195.3	88.0	283.3		283.3			AMD Feb 27: decrease of 750.9 (247.9 FY02 and 503.0 FY03) from 1,034.2 based on information received from local law enforcement agencies - added 1 PFT
109	Transportation	Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport Blast Assessment and Explosives Deflection Devices: Conduct engineering blast assessment at Anc airport, strengthen perimeter windows (glass) and construct deflection devices in lieu of 300' parking setback	3,000.0			3,000.0			2,812.5	187.5	AMD Feb 27: Increase federal receipts by 937.5 from 1,875.0 federal funds, and Internat'l Airport Rev Funds by 62.5 from 125.0 CIP Ref. No. 36525
110	Transportation	Bridge Disaster Replacement Plans and Equipment. Develop plans for replacement of priority bridges; purchase and stockpile moveable, temporary bridge spans in Fairbanks	3,500.0			3,500.0		316.0	3,184.0		Federal Highway Funds CIP Ref. No. 36526
111	Transportation	Transportation Management and Security: Establish a Transportation Security Office within DOT/PF		111.0	400.0	511.0		511.0			AMD Feb 27: decrease FY02 by 163.9 from 274.9 based on April hire
112	Transportation	Statewide Design and Engineering Services: Establish a transportation security training program		37.5	150.0	187.5				187.5	AMD Feb 27: decrease FY02 by 112.5 from 150.0 based on April training start. CIP Receipts
113	Transportation	Explosives and Hazardous Materials Transport Security Measures: Evaluate transportation operators' inventory and increase security measures for explosives, ammunition, hazardous materials	0.0			0.0		0.0		private costs unknown	350.0 GF request withdrawn.
114	Transportation	Measurement Standards and Commercial Vehicle Enforcement: Expand Fox weigh station hours to 24/7		62.1	140.8	202.9		202.9			2 1/2 positions only.
115	Transportation	Have DOT/PF maintenance personnel check key bridges on a daily basis and block access to roads under bridges				dept to do w/in budget					May have training costs
116	Transportation	Help communities complete port security plans for all ports that host cruise ships				0.0					Would be funded by local port or possibly with federal funds

		B	C	D	F	H	I	J	
4									
5									
117	Transportation	Statewide Administrative Services: Improve personnel security (background checks) for commercial driver's license operators and selected DOT/PF positions		35.0	35.0	70.0	70.0		Draft legislation prepared.
118	Transportation	Fairbanks Airport Safety: Establish temporary gates and check points at Fairbanks airport		71.4	52.0	123.4		123.4	Able to reduce the number of guards and hours of operation. Internat'l Airport Rev Funds Federal funding possible
119	Transportation	Increase inspections and random checks of Security Identification Display Area (SIDA) authorized vehicles at Anc and Fbx airports		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	Request deleted.
120	Transportation	Anchorage Airport Safety: Increase presence and visibility of law enforcement officers at Anc airport		320.0	553.0	873.0		873.0	Split by component and amounts revised. Internat'l Airport Rev Funds Possible FAA reimbursement
121	Transportation	Fairbanks Airport Operations: Increase presence and visibility of law enforcement officers at Anc and Fbx airports		66.6	247.0	313.6		313.6	Split by component and amounts revised. Internat'l Airport Rev Funds
122	Transportation	Fairbanks Airport Safety: Increase presence and visibility of law enforcement officers at Fbx airport		222.6	341.7	564.3		564.3	Split by component and amounts revised. Internat'l Airport Rev Funds
123	Transportation	Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport Blast Assessment Explosives Deflection Devices: Modify existing and new terminal structural configuration and baggage conveyor systems to accomodate new FAA explosive detection devices	18,375.0			18,375.0	17,226.6	1,148.4	AMD Feb 27: Title & scope change, revised estimates based on latest information from FAA. Increased by 14 million, federal receipts by 13,125.0 from 4,101.6, and Internat'l Airport Rev Funds by 875.0 from 273.4 CIP Ref. No. 36528

		B	C	D	F	H	I	J	
4									
5									
124	Transportation	Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport Security Access Control Systems: Install state-of-the-art access control systems, traffic control barriers, and purchase police vehicle at Anc airport	12,851.0		12,851.0		12,047.8	803.2	AMD Feb 27: Reduced by 1,649.0 from 13,593.8 federal receipts, 906.2 Internat'l Airport Rev Funds Includes access control and proximity cards, perimeter gates, fencing, surveillance system. CIP Ref. No. 36529
125	Transportation	Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport Communication Equipment: Provide handheld communication equipment for expanded use of National Guard soldiers at airports when not needed at security screening points	200.0		200.0		187.5	12.5	Internat'l Airport Rev Funds CIP Ref. No. 36621
126	Transportation	Fairbanks International Airport Communication Equipment: Provide handheld communication equipment for expanded use of National Guard soldiers at airports when not needed at security screening points	50.0		50.0		46.9	3.1	Internat'l Airport Rev Funds CIP Ref. No. 36622
127	Transportation	Rural Airports Communication Equipment: Provide handheld communication equipment for expanded use of National Guard soldiers at airports when not needed at security screening points	34.0		34.0	2.1	31.9		Internat'l Airport Rev Funds CIP Ref. No. 36530
128	Transportation	Security and Emergency Access Routes in Anchorage: Revise traffic patterns for enhanced security and emergency routing at the Port of Anchorage Access and access/egress from Elmendorf AFB and Ft. Richardson onto the Glenn Highway.	106.7		106.7	106.7			AMD Feb 27: Scope change, increase of 76.7 from 30.0 CIP Ref. No. 36531
129	Transportation	Alaska Marine Highway System Security: Conduct a detailed security study and risk analysis of Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS) operations	75.0		75.0	6.8	68.2		Implementation costs to be determined in study. CIP Ref. No. 36532
130	Transportation	Marine Highway Stabilization and Marine Vessel Operations: Purchase short-term War Risk Insurance for AMHS and analyze need for longer term insurance		331.1	496.7	827.8		827.8	Based on FY02 actuals and prorated for FY03. Already purchased for remainder of FY02. Marine Highway Funds

		B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
4											
5											
131	Transportation	Anchorage Airport Administration: Purchase short-term War Risk Insurance for Anc airports and analyze need for longer term insurance		318.3	477.5	795.8				795.8	Based on FY02 actuals and prorated for FY03. Already purchased for FY02. Internat'l Airport Rev Fund
132	Transportation	Fairbanks Airport Administration: Purchase short-term War Risk Insurance for Fbx airports and analyze need for longer term insurance		77.1	115.7	192.8				192.8	Based on FY02 actuals and prorated for FY03. Already purchased for FY02. Internat'l Airport Rev Fund
133	Transportation	Central Region Highways and Aviation: Purchase short-term War Risk Insurance for rural airports and analyze need for longer term insurance		40.0	60.0	100.0		100.0			Based on FY02 actuals and prorated for FY03. Already purchased for FY02.
134	Transportation	Northern Region Highways and Aviation: Purchase short-term War Risk Insurance for rural airports and analyze need for longer term insurance		40.4	60.6	101.0		101.0			Based on FY02 actuals and prorated for FY03. Already purchased for FY02.
135	Transportation	Southeast Region Highways and Aviation: Purchase short-term War Risk Insurance for rural airports and analyze need for longer term insurance		4.4	6.6	11.0		11.0			Based on FY02 actuals and prorated for FY03. Already purchased for FY02.
136	Transportation	Respond immediately to unauthorized vehicles at curbside and restricted areas at Anc and Fbx airports		0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	Request deleted.
137	Transportation	Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport Security Access Fingerprinting Equipment and Training: Review access control and employee training at Anc airport	100.0			100.0			100.0		CIP Ref. No. 36533
138	Transportation	Fairbanks International Airport Security Access Fingerprinting Equipment and Training: Review access control and employee training at Fbx airport	50.0			50.0			50.0		CIP Ref. No. 36623
139	Transportation	Rural Airport Security Access Fingerprinting Equipment and Training: Review access control and employee training at rural airports	180.0			180.0			180.0		AMD Feb 27: Reduced number of units to 2 per Region Reduced by 670.0 from 850.0 CIP Ref. No. 36624
140	Transportation	International Airport Terminal Security: Review and modify Anc and Fbx airport terminal configurations to meet security requirements	540.0			540.0			506.2	33.8	AMD Feb 27: Cost estimate reduced by 1,480.0 from 1,893.8 federal receipts, 128.2 Internat'l Airport Rev Funds CIP Ref. No. 36534

		B	C	D	F	H	I	J	
4									
5									
141	Transportation	Anchorage Airport Facilities: Security door maintenance at Anc airport			0.0			0.0	AMD Feb 27: Deleted 235.0 International Airport Rev Funds Combined with project on Line 143
142	Transportation	Anchorage Airport Contract Security and Facilities: Contract for security patrols of airport perimeter, parking garages, terminal, and checkpoints. Also provide security door maintenance at Anc airport.		1,081.0	1,081.0			1,081.0	AMD Feb 27: New Request Internat'l Airport Rev Funds
143	Transportation	Anchorage Airport Safety: K-9 Bomb dog program		120.0	120.0			120.0	Related to increase presence and visibility of law enforcement and bomb detection needs. Internat'l Airport Rev Funds
144	Transportation	Fairbanks International Airport Security Access Control: Install lock/key system for passenger terminal, new security badging system, and construct guard shelters	170.0		170.0		159.4	10.6	Related to security access control. CIP Ref. No. 36620 Internat'l Airport Rev Funds
145	Transportation	Central Region Hwys & Aviation: Federal requirement for airport operators and aircraft operators to conduct fingerprint-based criminal history record checks on individuals with unescorted access authority to the Security Identification Display Area of an airport, and badge those with access to the Airport Operations Area.		22.0	22.0	44.0	44.0		Per 14 CFR Parts 107 and 108 GF/PR
146	Transportation	Northern Region Hwys & Aviation: Federal requirement for airport operators and aircraft operators to conduct fingerprint-based criminal history record checks on individuals with unescorted access authority to the Security Identification Display Area of an airport, and badge those with access to the Airport Operations Area.		20.5	15.0	35.5	35.5		Per 14 CFR Parts 107 and 108 GF/PR
147	Transportation	Southeast Region Hwys & Aviation: Federal requirement for airport operators and aircraft operators to conduct fingerprint-based criminal history record checks on individuals with unescorted access authority to the Security Identification Display Area of an airport, and badge those with access to the Airport Operations Area.		15.2	15.2	30.4	30.4		Per 14 CFR Parts 107 and 108 GF/PR

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
4											
5											
148	Transportation	Northern Region Hwys & Aviation: Due to the proximity of the Valdez Airport to the terminal of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline a security program was developed and implemented to improve security of the airport. Install new perimeter fence gates to prevent inadvertent entry and install traffic barriers to restrict parking. Develop and implement a security program, identical to other rural state airports.		97.3	0.0	97.3		97.3			AMD Feb 27: New request State determination that Security program mandatory.
149	Transportation	Fairbanks Airport Safety: Federal requirement for airport operators and aircraft operators to conduct fingerprint-based criminal history record checks on individuals with unescorted access authority to the Security Identification Display Area of an airport.		21.7	7.8	29.5				29.5	Per 14 CFR Parts 107 and 108 Internat'l Airport Rev Fund
150	Transportation	Anchorage Airport Safety: Federal requirement for airport operators and aircraft operators to conduct fingerprint-based criminal history record checks on individuals with unescorted access authority to the Security Identification Display Area of an airport.		404.0	168.0	572.0				572.0	AMD Feb 27: Increased by 200.0 (125.0 FY02 and 75.0 FY03) from 372.0 Internat'l Airport Rev Fund Per 14 CFR Parts 107 and 108
151											
152											
153											
154											
155											
156	Grand Total		54,238.4	8,144.5	28,425.6	90,808.5		37,533.6	44,975.3	8,299.6	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
4											
5											
157											
158											
159		ALASKA RAILROAD									
160	AK Railroad	Install remote fuel rack monitoring	250.0			250.0			250.0		
161	AK Railroad	Install security cameras at Whittier and Seward docks	500.0			500.0			500.0		
162	AK Railroad	Operational Support - Provide background investigations on new employees and contractors. Photo ID system for ARRC employees. Train employees in security awareness. Provide additional Special Agent and Investigative assistance support		125.0	250.0	375.0			375.0		
163	AK Railroad	Conduct a detailed security assessment	150.0			150.0			150.0		
164											
165											
166		WILL SEEK FAA WAIVERS, AS APPROPRIATE									
167	Transportation	Add rural airport security and operational personnel		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0			Federally mandated - waivers requested and approved. Potential GF savings of \$9,667.0 for FY02/03.
168	Transportation	Conduct engineering blast assessment of deflection devices at rural airports in lieu of 300' parking setback	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0		Federally mandated - waivers requested and approved. Potential GF savings of \$850.0 for one-time item.
169	Transportation	Install rural airport perimeter fencing and automated gates with access control if no federal waiver received	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0		Federally mandated - waivers requested and denied. Potential costs of \$1,235.0 GF and \$11,115.0 will be included in Federal Aviation Program funding request.
170	Transportation	Install rural airport traffic barriers and blast deflection devices if no federal waiver received	0.0			0.0		0.0	0.0		Federally mandated - waivers requested and approved. Potential GF savings of \$1,500.0 GF for one-time item.
171	Transportation	Establish rural airport automated lock and key control systems if no federal waiver received	300.0			300.0		30.0	270.0		
172											
173											

Special Committee on Military & Veteran Affairs
Representative Mike Chenault, Chair

Representative Bev Masek
Representative Lisa Murkowski
Representative Joe Green
Representative Pete Kott
Representative Sharon Cissna
Representative Joe Hayes

Representative Mike Chenault
Alaska State Capitol, Room 432
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Phone 907-465-3779
Fax 907-465-2833
Email Representative_
Mike.Chenault@legis.state.ak.us

Special Committee on Military & Veteran Affairs
Representative Mike Chenault, Chair

MEMORANDUM

Date: March 20, 2002
To: Suzi Lowell, Chief Clerk
From: Representative Mike Chenault, Chair 
Subject: Schedule for MLV Meetings

The Special Committee on Military & Veteran's Affairs for Thursday, March 21 has been CANCELED due to finance meetings.

MLV Committee Meeting Schedule

DATE: Tuesday March 26, 2002
=+ HB 324 – Homeland Security Appropriations
=+ HB 371- AK Veterans' Memorial Endowment Fund
Bills previously heard and held

DATE: Thursday, March 28, 2002
No meeting scheduled

DATE: Tuesday, April 2, 2002
+Confirmation of Governor's appointments
Alaska Air National Guard-Brigadier General
Colonel Jim Robinson- Fort Richardson
Colonel Tim Scott- Eielson Air Force Base
Colonel Gene Ramsey—Kulis ANG Base
Space and Missile Defense- Brigadier General
Colonel Jim Welch- Anchorage
Bills previously heard

If you have any questions, please contact Marie Riley Military & Veterans Affairs committee aide at #2811.

	A	B	C	D	F	H	I	J	
	Dept	Description	One-Time FY02-03	On-Going FY02 FY03	Total Cost	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Funding Notes
51	Health & Social	On-going bioterrorism response capacity including training, travel to training, lab supplies, and salary/overtime costs/vacancy reduction		608.0	608.0		608.0		AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal
52	Health & Social	Produce public service announcements that tell the public how to react to specific WMD events	do within existing budget		0.0	0.0			
53	Health & Social	Provide Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment (START) Triage kits for EMS service providers statewide	20.0		20.0		20.0		AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal \$70.00 per kit CIP Ref. No. 36438
54	Health & Social	Public Health (240.0) and Epidemiology (450.0) increases needed to address bioterrorism cases		690.0	690.0		690.0		AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal
55	Health & Social	Public Health nursing positions		450.0	450.0		450.0		AMD FEB 27: fund switch from general funds to federal
56	Health & Social	Train public health, hospital staff and EMS first responders in the First Class email system		do within existing budget	0.0	0.0			
57	Health & Social	Total	784.5	219.0	3,380.8	530.0	3,854.3	0.0	
58									
59	Military & Vets	24-hour State Emergency Coordination Center additional support		100.0	100.0	100.0			
60	Military & Vets	Acquire the Mobile Analytical Laboratory and Unified Command Suite for 103d CST(WMD) - federally funded; awaiting delivery			already federally funded		already funded		
61	Military & Vets	Add three emergency management specialists in the Division of Emergency Services to focus entirely on WMD planning, training and exercises		213.0	213.0	213.0			AMD Feb 27: Deleted FY02 request of 110.8
62	Military & Vets	Build a state-of-the-art facility for the 103d CST (WMD) - federally funded but not yet under construction			already federally funded		already funded		
63	Military & Vets	Develop a comprehensive emergency communications annex to the state Emergency Operations Procedures (EOP)	do within existing budget		0.0	0.0			
64	Military & Vets	Develop a robust WMD exercise program for all levels of government and the private and volunteer sectors		125.0	125.0	125.0			AMD Feb 27: Deleted FY02 request of 125.0
65	Military & Vets	Develop a small community Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Annex to the Community Model Disaster Response Plan	do within existing budget		0.0	0.0			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	
4	Dept	Description	One-Time FY02-03	On-Going FY02 FY03	Total Cost	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Funding Notes	
66	Military & Vets	Weapons of Mass Destruction Plans: Develop a state plan for detection of and response to biological terrorism; Establish WMD plans and procedures annexes for jurisdictions without them	275.0		275.0	275.0				
67	Military & Vets	Develop specific emergency contact procedures for key individuals in every executive branch agency			no add'l funds needed	0.0				
68	Military & Vets	Establish a Homeland Security Office within the department to implement the recommendations		431.2	885.0	1,316.2	1,316.2			
69	Military & Vets	State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC): Establish a mobile SECC that can be moved out of harms way and used as an alternate local Emergency Operations Center for communities on the road system; Reconfigure and expand available workstations at the SECC for increased operational efficiency	1,415.0		1,415.0	215.0	1,200.0		CIP Ref. No. 36553	
70	Military & Vets	Establish notification procedures and evacuation plans so each state office is ready for immediate action in hazardous situations			depts to do w/in budgets	0.0				
71	Military & Vets	National Guard coordination in rural areas			200.0	200.0	200.0			
72	Military & Vets	Weapons of Mass Destruction Training: Provide WMD training for the following: Incident management training to local emergency managers, first responders and DEC primary responders; Response training for 1,200 law enforcement personnel statewide; Awareness training for 200 hospital, school, public works employees, and local elected officials; Response training for 60-100 initial survey assessing personnel and to 25 response staff in DEC and DHSS.	845.0		845.0	845.0			CIP Ref. No. 36551	
73	Military & Vets	Hazardous Materials Response Teams: Provide training, trucks and equipment for 2 new Level A HAZMAT teams in Valdez and in Juneau to service Southeast; Provide Alaska specific detection, identification and safety equipment for 103d CST(WMD); and Provide WMD advanced level training for the Fairbanks HAZMAT team	1,040.0		1,040.0	575.0	465.0		CIP Ref. No. 36554	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
4	Informa	AS OF 2-27-02									
5	Dept	Description	One-Time FY02-03	On-Going FY02-03	Total Cost	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Funding Notes		
74	Military & Vets	Secure trauma equipment and medical formulary for the 103d Civilian Support Team for Weapons of Mass Destruction (CST-WMD) – federally funded; awaiting delivery.			already federally funded		already funded				
75	Military & Vets	Blood delivery, State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC) staff assistance at New York, Disaster Policy Cabinet telecommunication and legal costs, and temporary SECC coordination position	124.8		124.8	124.8			AMD Feb 27: increased from 119.1 CIP Ref. No. 36639		
76	Military & Vets	Grants to Local Emergency Planning Committees to develop all hazards emergency plans		200.0	200.0	200.0					
77	Military & Vets	US Dept. of Justice community grant program for specialized equipment for first responders to terrorist events	769.0		769.0		769.0		AMD Feb 27: New request		
78	Military & Vets Total		4,468.8	431.2	1,723.0	6,623.0	4,189.0	2,434.0	0.0		
79											
80	Natural Res	Add Park Rangers to provide full-time security of the watershed in Chugach State Park		117.6	124.0	241.6					
81	Natural Res	Add 20 part-time highly trained, specialized firefighters at urban areas around the state		305.0	400.0	705.0					
82	Natural Res	Emergency Fire Fighter and Structure Fire Fighter Training	300.0		300.0	300.0			CIP Ref. No. 35741		
83	Natural Res	Emergency Communications Equipment for Fire Fighters	400.0		400.0	400.0			CIP Ref. No. 35743		
84	Natural Res	Fire Equipment Replacement and Maintenance	400.0		400.0	400.0			CIP Ref. No. 35742		
85	Natural Res Total		1,100.0	422.6	524.0	2,046.6	2,046.6	0.0	0.0		
86											
87	Public Safety	Add 17 state troopers to handle increased security requirements statewide	294.4	1,608.8	2,252.4	4,128.2		27.4	SDPR Includes housing in Cantwell for 2 troopers CIP Ref. No. 36544		
88	Public Safety	Add 2 state troopers and two civilians for additional analysis and field surveillance capability		242.5	387.6	630.1					
89	Public Safety	Add 2 troopers to increase security in the Valdez area		187.6	260.0	447.6					
90	Public Safety	Homeland Security Supplemental Costs	135.0		135.0	135.0			Unexpected costs for prisoner transportation, anti-terrorism training, weapons of mass destruction supplies and equipment CIP Ref. No. 36637		

TONY KNOWLES
GOVERNOR
governor@gov.state.ak.us



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

January 14, 2001

HB 324
P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001
(907) 465-3500
Fax (907) 465-3532
www.gov.state.ak.us

The Honorable Brian Porter
Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Speaker Porter:

Today I am formally transmitting to the Legislature an appropriations bill to implement the recommendations of the administration's Terrorism Disaster Policy Cabinet regarding state security and response capabilities in the aftermath of September 11th. The bill covers costs incurred to date fulfilling immediate requirements such as airport security, as well as increased preparedness and response capabilities for the rest of FY2002 and all of FY2003. This comprehensive bill also funds capital investments for transportation security, emergency response equipment and other high priority recommendations of the cabinet group.

I forwarded a draft of this legislation to you in November with a request for advance hearings to facilitate prompt consideration of the proposal in the beginning weeks of the session. Although those hearings were not held, we made the Terrorism Disaster Policy Cabinet's report and budget detail on their recommendations widely available to legislators and the public via the Internet. As anticipated in my November letter, the final bill has some updates from that earlier version although there are no changes to the basic recommendations for action.

Detecting and responding to threats of terrorism is no longer a theoretical exercise. Like all other states, Alaska must make its own risk assessment and determine the appropriate levels of security and emergency response capabilities to meet our responsibilities to our citizens.

This critical state policy decision requires the best efforts of the administration and the legislature. I pledge the full assistance of my commissioners and others to assisting you in your earliest possible review of these recommendations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Tony Knowles".
Tony Knowles
Governor

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred to Committee: January 16, 2002

FURTHER REFERRALS: State Affairs
Finance

Date of Committee Action: 4-18-02

The HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS Committee considered: **HB 324**

HOUSE BILL NO. 324

HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS

"An Act making supplemental and other appropriations for homeland security; and providing for an effective date."

Recommends it be replaced with CS HB324 (MLV) ☐ Same Title ☐ New Title
For Senate Bills with new title: ☐ Technical Title ☐ New Title: HCR _____

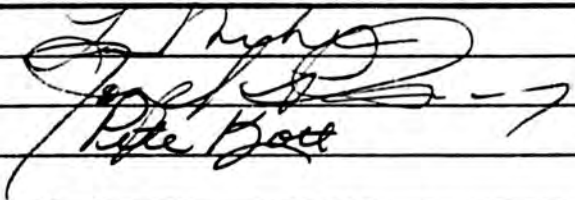
☐ attach amendments

[] add new referral to Committee

Letter of Intent **Committee**

**List of
Abbrev.
for
Depts.:**
ADM
CED
COR
CRT
EED
DEC
DFG
GOV
HSS
LAA
LAW
LWF
MVA
DNR
DPS
REV
DOT
UA

[illegible][illegible]

Signing with recommendations		Printed Last Name	DP	DNP	NR	AM
		Murkowski			✓	
		Green	✓			
		Kott			✓	
Chair:		Chennault	✓			
Chair:						

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 324(MLV)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Offered: 4/19/02

Referred: State Affairs, Finance

Funding Information:	General Fund	\$ 3,483,400
	Other Funds	55,298,400
	Total	\$ 58,781,800

Sponsor(s): HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act making supplemental and other appropriations for homeland security; and**
2 **providing for an effective date."**

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 *** Section 1. FINDINGS.** (a) The tragic events of September 11, 2001, require attention to
5 preparedness against terrorism at all levels of government.

6 (b) It is doubtful that the State of Alaska will have the wealth to meet all
7 responsibilities for protection of its citizens from terrorism. It is important to strengthen
8 existing programs while improving local and state capabilities for emergency response. It is
9 impossible to completely prepare for every emergency in every locale in the state.

10 (c) The state's anti-terrorism preparedness and response should be consistent with the
11 following guidelines:

12 (1) strengthening existing programs, especially those that protect and save
13 lives;

14 (2) improving capabilities for responding to emergencies;

- 1 (3) identifying and protecting assets of national and statewide importance;
 2 (4) maintaining continuity of government operations at all levels;
 3 (5) reinforcing first responder capabilities;
 4 (6) using deployable resources to augment response in areas with inadequate
 5 response capabilities;
 6 (7) maintaining an appropriate balance between security needs and individual
 7 freedom, while fiercely protecting the right of privacy of the citizens of the state; and
 8 (8) sharing costs at all levels, state and local and public and private, while
 9 appropriating funds with due diligence.

10 * **Sec. 2. OPERATING BUDGET ITEMS.** (a) The following appropriations are made to
 11 the following agencies and public corporation from the fund sources indicated to improve
 12 homeland security for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2002, and June 30, 2003:

	APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	OTHER
DEPARTMENT	ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS
15 (1) Public Safety	1,110,400	966,000	144,400
16 (2) Transportation and Public Facilities	3,619,400		3,619,400
17 (3) Alaska Railroad Corporation	1,275,000		1,275,000

18 (b) The appropriations made in (a) of this section are from the following sources:

FUNDING SOURCE	AMOUNT
19 Federal receipts	\$1,275,000
20 General fund receipts	966,000
21 International Airports Revenue Fund	3,619,400
22 Statutory designated program receipts	144,400

24 * **Sec. 3. CAPITAL BUDGET ITEMS.** (a) The following appropriations are made to the
 25 following agencies for one-time capital expenditures and capital projects and grants to
 26 improve homeland security from the fund sources indicated, and lapse under AS 37.25.020:

	APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	OTHER
DEPARTMENT	ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS
29 (1) Administration	19,360,000		19,360,000
30 (2) Environmental Conservation	654,000		654,000
31 (3) Health and Social Services	549,500		549,500

1	(4) Military and Veterans' Affairs	3,181,200	1,516,200	1,665,000
2	(5) Natural Resources	705,000	705,000	
3	(6) Public Safety	608,200	176,200	432,000
4	(7) Transportation and Public Facilities	27,719,100	120,000	27,599,100

5 (b) The appropriations made in (a) of this section are from the following sources:

6	FUNDING SOURCE	AMOUNT
7	Federal receipts	\$48,802,600
8	General fund match	176,200
9	General fund receipts	2,341,200
10	International Airports Revenue Fund	1,457,000

11 * Sec. 4. (a) The following sets out the funding by agency for the appropriations made in
12 secs. 2 and 3 of this Act:

13	Department of Administration	\$19,360,000
14	Department of Environmental Conservation	654,000
15	Department of Health and Social Services	549,500
16	Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs	3,181,200
17	Department of Natural Resources	705,000
18	Department of Public Safety	1,718,600
19	Department of Transportation and Public Facilities	31,338,500
20	Alaska Railroad Corporation	1,275,000

21 (b) The following summarizes the funding sources for the appropriations made in
22 secs. 2 and 3 of this Act:

23	FUNDING SOURCE	AMOUNT
24	Federal receipts	\$50,077,600
25	General fund match	176,200
26	General fund receipts	3,307,200
27	International Airports Revenue Fund	5,076,400
28	Statutory designated program receipts	144,400

29 * Sec. 5. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

Legislative Intent

CS for HB 324 (MLV)

The intent of Committee Substitute for House Bill 324 "An Act making supplemental and other appropriations for homeland security; and providing for an effective date" is as follows;

It should be clear that appropriations as outlined in the above reference bill be spent only in the manner as the Terrorism Disaster Policy Cabinet recommended in their report dated 1-14-02 delivered with the bill at the time of filing.

Should it become necessary for a court of law to determine allocations this is the standard to which each department should be held.

Sub Committee 4/18/02

Information current as of 1-14-02

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
			Terrorism Disaster Policy Cabinet							
2			Cost Estimates for Highest Priority Recommendations							
3										(all dollars shown in thousands)
4			One-Time	On-Going			General	Federal	Other	Funding
5	Dept.	Description	FY02-FY03	FY02-FY03	Cost		Funds	Funds	Funds	Notes
6	Admin & Health & Social	Develop and disseminate building evacuation procedures for people with disabilities			depts will do within budgets					
7	Admin	Accelerate funding of the Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR) Pilot so it will be ready for testing in July, 2002	2,700.0		2,700.0	already have state match	2,700.0			Assumes 90/10% federal/state match CIP Ref. No. 36628
8	Admin	Acquire the services of a Disaster Recovery (DR) expert and to help conduct a DR planning process		500.0	500.0	500.0				
9	Admin	Analyst/Programmer for changes to drivers license system (ALVIN)		113.0	113.0	113.0				
10	Admin	Conduct an enterprise-wide information technology (IT) security planning process	500.0		500.0	500.0				CIP Ref. No. 36629
11	Admin	Add security equipment identified in the IT security plan	500.0		500.0	500.0				Very rough estimate CIP Ref. No. 36630
12	Admin	Establish redundancy between state enterprise mail servers in Anchorage and Juneau	400.0		400.0	400.0				CIP Ref. No. 36631
13	Admin	Hire a state information technology security manager		60.0	120.0	180.0	180.0			
14	Admin	Identify telecommunications sites that require added security	100.0		100.0	100.0				Capital costs will depend on results of site survey CIP Ref. No. 36632
15	Admin	Correct any deficiencies in security at high priority communication sites	2,000.0		2,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	Private Costs est. 1,000.0		Estimate assumes 50 sites @ 60.0 each; potential 1/3 each GF, Fed, & private CIP Ref. No. 36633
16	Admin	Implement Phases 1 and 2 of the state's portion of the Alaska Land Mobile Radio System (ALMRS) to provide full infrastructure and backbone on the railbelt and road systems. Coverage will include all active duty military installations, the pipeline corridor and many of the state's major population centers.	17,400.0		17,400.0	1,740.0	15,660.0			Assumes 90/10% federal/state match Operational costs begin in FY2004 CIP Ref. No. 36634
17	Admin	Implement security measures to protect criminal history (APSIN) data and conform to NCIC security policies	1,300.0		1,300.0	1,300.0				CIP Ref. No. 36635
18	Admin	Meet with all key telecomm providers to insure their disaster recovery plans are adequate for state needs	to be determined		0.0					Unknown whether state will need additional protections

Information current as of 1-14-02

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
19	Admin	Review all state public/private information policies in each department to see if changes are needed for security purposes				do within existing budgets				May require legislation
20	Admin	Increased costs for insurance such as Casualty, Aviation, Marine, Property, etc.			1,202.0	1,202.0	1,202.0			Various departments affected
21	Admin	Assess on-going need for Risk of War insurance, impact on bond ratings, etc. and purchase policies if needed			cost to be determined	0.0	cost to be determined		cost to be determined	Various departments affected, some costs would be borne by Intnt'l Airports
22	Admin Total		24,900.0	1,560.0	1,935.0	7,261.50	17,635.0	19,160.0	0.0	
23										
24	Environ Cons	Construct the new DEC Environmental Health Laboratory for food safety, seafood, and water testing	Bond Bill for 11.5M	no debt in FY02	no debt in FY03	0.0	none in FY02 or 03			UPDATED: bondable amount revised -- Requires legislation to authorize Certificates of Participation
25	Environ Cons	Increase DEC emergency alert status to 24 hours per day with six additional response corps staff	100.0	250.0	600.0	950.0	950.0			CIP Ref. No. 36540
26	Environ Cons	Decontamination Equipment for People Exposed to Hazardous Materials	300.0			300.0	90.0	210.0		UPDATED: Project Description revised -- Could be funded by local or federal government CIP Ref. No. 36541
27	Environ Cons	Pre-position decontamination foam and trailers in six cities to serve regions throughout the state and obtain six fly-a-way decontamination sets	528.0			528.0	264.0	264.0		CIP Ref. No. 36542
28	Environ Cons	Provide Vulnerability Assessments for Public Drinking Water Systems	180.0			180.0		180.0		UPDATED: Project Description revised CIP Ref. No. 36539
29	Environ Cons Total		1,108.0	250.0	600.0	1,958.0	1,304.0	654.0	0.0	
30										
31	Health & Social	Add a computer network specialist/program analyst to support Medical Examiner and Anchorage Public Health Lab		25.0	60.0	85.0	85.0			
32	Health & Social	Add Public Health Lab equipment and mouse colonies for diagnosing botulism	110.0			110.0		110.0		CIP Ref. No. 36373
33	Health & Social	Add two microbiologists for the State Public Health Lab to handle additional testing requirements			191.3	191.3	191.3			UPDATED: reallocation between fiscal years
34	Health & Social	Add two microcomputer techs to support state Public Health Centers		35.2	115.0	150.2	150.2			UPDATED: reallocation between fiscal years
35	Health & Social	Bioterrorism coordinator and support staff and training travel			134.0	134.0	134.0			
	Health & Social	Buy regional hospital decontamination	60.0			60.0	60.0			CIP Ref. No. 36381

					300.0	300.0		
		Large testing requirements state Public Health Lab						
38	Health & Social	Deriva Vaccine Depot	126.5		126.5	126.5		CIP Ref. No. 35727
39	Health & Social	Complete the Health Alert Network/Public Health Alert Systems	213.0		213.0	213.0		CIP Ref. No. 36383
40	Health & Social	Create a Medical Crisis Action Team (MCAT) with four physicians on standby to provide medical response recommendations		30.0	30.0	30.0		UPDATED: reallocation between fiscal years
41	Health & Social	Develop a secure Internet communication system for physicians, nurse practitioners and physician assistants throughout the state			dept will do w/in budget			
42	Health & Social	Develop the state plan for using the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile and do a feasibility study for a pharmaceutical cache in Alaska	75.0		75.0	75.0		CIP Ref. No. 36384
43	Health & Social	Do a feasibility study for a Biosafety Level III lab facility at the Fairbanks Public Health Lab to provide in-state redundant capability	100.0		100.0	100.0		Study will include estimate of cost of construction CIP Ref. No. 36385
44	Health & Social	Engage a contractor to develop bioterrorism drills and exercises	60.0		60.0	60.0		CIP Ref. No. 36386
45	Health & Social	Epidemiologist and nurse epidemiologist, and training travel		258.0	258.0	258.0		
46	Health & Social	Establish a medical plan for transportation of mass casualty victims (including many trauma and burn victims) and backhauling medical personnel, supplies and blood	20.0		20.0	20.0		CIP Ref. No. 36387
47	Health & Social	Field EMS Operations Upgrade: Training for regional EMS centers		330.0	330.0	330.0		
48	Health & Social	Hire a Health Alert Network telecommunications planner		23.9	87.1	111.0	111.0	UPDATED: reallocation between fiscal years
49	Health & Social	Hire a pharmacist to manage the state pharmaceutical cache			104.8	104.8	104.8	UPDATED: reallocation between fiscal years
50	Health & Social	Hire an analyst/programmer and data entry clerk to support the Health Alert Network		34.9	122.6	157.5	157.5	UPDATED: reallocation between fiscal years
51	Health & Social	On-going bioterrorism response capacity including training, travel to training, lab supplies and salary/overtime costs: vacancy reduction		608.0	608.0	608.0		
52	Health & Social	Produce public service announcements that tell the public how to react to specific WMD events	do within existing budget		0.0	0.0		
53	Health & Social	Provide Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment (START) Triage kits for EMS service providers statewide	20.0		20.0	20.0		at \$70.00 per kit CIP Ref. No. 36438

Information current as of 1-14-02

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
54	Health & Social	Public Health and Epidemiology increases needed to address bioterrorism cases			690.0	690.0	690.0			
55	Health & Social	Public Health nursing positions			450.0	450.0	450.0			
56	Health & Social	Train public health, hospital staff and EMS first responders in the First Class email system		dept to do w/in budget		0.0	0.0			
57	Health & Social Total		784.5	1219.0	1,380.0	1,380.0	1,380.0	549.5	0.0	
58										
59	Military & Vets	24-hour State Emergency Coordination Center additional support			100.0	100.0	100.0			
60	Military & Vets	Acquire the Mobile Analytical Laboratory and Unified Command Suite for 103d CST(WMD) -- federally funded; awaiting delivery				already federally funded		already funded		
61	Military & Vets	Add three emergency management specialists in the Division of Emergency Services to focus entirely on WMD planning, training and exercises		110.8	213.0	323.8	323.8			UPDATED: FY02 amount includes 12.0 previously shown under One-time FY02-03 column
62	Military & Vets	Build a state-of-the-art facility for the 103d CST (WMD) -- federally funded but not yet under construction				already federally funded		already funded		
63	Military & Vets	Develop a comprehensive emergency communications annex to the state Emergency Operations Procedures (EOP)	do within existing budget			0.0	0.0			
64	Military & Vets	Develop a robust WMD exercise program for all levels of government and the private and volunteer sectors		125.0	125.0	250.0	250.0			
65	Military & Vets	Develop a small community Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Annex to the Community Model Disaster Response Plan	do within existing budget			0.0	0.0			
66	Military & Vets	Weapons of Mass Destruction Plans: Develop a state plan for detection of and response to biological terrorism; Establish WMD plans and procedures annexes for jurisdictions without them	275.0			275.0	275.0			UPDATED: Combined Lines 66 and 72 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet CIP Ref. No. 36552
67	Military & Vets	Develop a WMD Annex to the State Emergency Operations Plan	do within existing budget			0.0	0.0			
68	Military & Vets	Develop specific emergency contact procedures for key individuals in every executive branch agency				no add'l funds needed	0.0			
69	Military & Vets	Establish a Homeland Security Office within the department to implement the recommendations		431.2	885.0	1,316.2	1,316.2			UPDATED: FY02 amount includes 43.7 previously shown under One-time FY02-03 column

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
70	Military & Vets	State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC); Establish a mobile SECC that can be moved out of harms way and used as an alternate local Emergency Operations Center for communities on the road system; Reconfigure and expand available workstations at the SECC for increased operational efficiency	1,415.0			1,415.0	215.0	1,200.0		UPDATED: Combined Lines 70, 81, and 84 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet CIP Ref. No. 36553
71	Military & Vets	Establish notification procedures and evacuation plans so each state office is ready for immediate action in hazardous situations				depts to do w/in budgets	0.0			
72	Military & Vets	National Guard coordination in rural areas			200.0	200.0	200.0			
73	Military & Vets	Weapons of Mass Destruction Training: Provide WMD training for the following: Incident management training to local emergency managers, first responders and DEC primary responders; Response training for 1,200 law enforcement personnel statewide; Awareness training for 200 hospital, school, public works employees, and local elected officials; Response training for 60-100 initial survey assessing personnel and to 25 response staff in DEC and DHSS.	845.0			845.0	845.0			UPDATED: Combined Lines 75, 79, 80, and 82 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet; Fund source change for 515.0 from Federal Receipts to GF CIP Ref. No. 36551
74	Military & Vets	Hazardous Materials Response Teams: Provide training, trucks and equipment for 2 new Level A HAZMAT teams in Valdez and in Juneau to service Southeast; Provide Alaska specific detection, identification and safety equipment for 103d CST(WMD); and Provide WMD advanced level training for the Fairbanks HAZMAT team	1,040.0			1,040.0	575.0	465.0		UPDATED: Combined Lines 74, 76, 77, and 78 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet CIP Ref. No. 36554
75	Military & Vets	Secure trauma equipment and medical formulary for the 103d Civilian Support Team for Weapons of Mass Destruction (CST-WMD) - federally funded; awaiting delivery.				already federally funded		already funded		
76	Military & Vets	Blood delivery, State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC) staff assistance at New York, Disaster Policy Cabinet telecommunication and legal costs, and temporary SECC coordination position	119.1			119.1	119.1			UPDATED: Increased by 11.1 GF to cover Disaster Policy Cabinet telecommunication and legal costs CIP Ref. No. 36639

Information Current as of 1-14-02

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
77	Military & Vets	Grants to Local Emergency Planning Committees to develop all hazards emergency plans			200.0	200.0	200.0			NEW REQUEST
78	Military & Vets Total		3,694.1	667.0	1,723.0	6,084.1	4,419.1	965.0	0.0	
79										
80	Natural Res	Add Park Rangers to provide full-time security of the watershed in Chugach State Park		117.6	124.0	241.6	241.6			UPDATED: Added 117.6 for FY02; FY03 decreased from 200.0
81	Natural Res	Add 20 part-time highly trained, specialized firefighters at urban areas around the state		305.0	400.0	705.0	705.0			UPDATED: FY02 decreased from 400.0 due to partial year funding
82	Natural Res	Emergency Fire Fighter and Structure Fire Fighter Training	300.0			300.0	300.0			CIP Ref. No. 35741
83	Natural Res	Emergency Communications Equipment for Fire Fighters	400.0			400.0	400.0			CIP Ref. No. 35743
84	Natural Res	Fire Equipment Replacement and Maintenance	400.0			400.0	400.0			NEW REQUEST CIP Ref. No. 35742
85	Natural Res Total		1,100.0	422.6	524.0	2,046.6	2,046.6	0.0	0.0	
86										
87	Public Safety	Add 17 state troopers to handle increased security requirements statewide	294.4	1,608.8	2,252.4	4,155.6	4,128.2		27.4	UPDATED: Calculated for 4 months in FY02 SDPR Includes housing in Cantwell for 2 troopers CIP Ref. No. 36544
88	Public Safety	Add 2 state troopers and two civilians for additional analysis and field surveillance capability		242.5	387.6	630.1	630.1			UPDATED: 2 troopers and 2 civilians for 4 months in FY02
89	Public Safety	Add 2 troopers to increase security in the Valdez area		187.6	260.0	447.6	447.6			UPDATED: Calculated for 4 months in FY02
90	Public Safety	Homeland Security Supplemental Costs	135.0			135.0	135.0			NEW REQUEST: Unexpected costs for prisoner transportation, anti-terrorism training, weapons of mass destruction supplies and equipment CIP Ref. No. 36637
91	Public Safety	Temporary checkpoint at Yukon River Bridge	321.2			321.2				UPDATED: Costs updated - includes 109.0 for State Defense Force in DMVA CIP Ref. No. 36547
	Public Safety	Add 6 troopers and 1 civilian for a permanent post south of the Yukon River Bridge on the Dalton Highway	1,071.2	619.8	932.7	2,623.7	2,534.1		89.6	UPDATED: Positions calculated for 4 months in FY02 SDPR Includes housing and office (current checkpoint and housing established on a temporary basis) CIP Ref. No. 36545

176.2

2,534.1

Information Current as of 1-14-02

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
93	Public Safety	Add 6 state troopers for ground patrols along the pipeline	419.6	586.0	849.6	1,855.2		1,827.8		27.4	UPDATED: Positions calculated for 4 months in FY02. Includes housing for 2 troopers. SDPR CIP Ref. No. 36546
94	Public Safety	Add 29 troopers and 20 civilians in FY03 to handle increased security requirements statewide			6,185.0	6,185.0		6,185.0			
95	Public Safety	Add 4 troopers in FY03 for increased field surveillance and analysis capability			660.0	660.0		660.0			Four troopers for increased field surveillance
96	Public Safety	Add 6 constables and support for regional hub areas			802.4	802.4		802.4			
97	Public Safety	Add 20 VPSOs and associated support			1,651.9	1,651.9		1,651.9			
98	Public Safety	Continue to practice and expand TAPS defense drills through joint annual training with the State Troopers & FBI		64.9	64.9	129.8		129.8			Annual Training
99	Public Safety	Provide four border crossings with access to criminal information (APSIN and NCIC)	72.0	57.6	57.6	187.2		187.2			Installation, Computers, Line Costs CIP Ref. No. 36549 CIP Ref. No. 36543
100	Public Safety	Provide modified Level B HazMat suits for 480 State and local law enforcement personnel (Phase 1 of 3)	432.0			432.0			432.0		
101	Public Safety	Public safety information system (APSIN) programming and data charges, recruitment for additional troopers, support for Lab Services and Search and Rescue, risk management and vehicle costs			460.4	460.4		460.4			UPDATED: Reduced by non-realizable federal funds - includes 1 position for Lab
102	Public Safety	Purchase computer hardware and software for an expanded intelligence system to allow law enforcement agencies to receive, store, analyze and disseminate information		200.0	60.0	260.0		260.0			FY2002 purchase of equipment; FY2003 annual line costs
103	Public Safety Total		2,745.4	3,567.2	14,624.6	20,937.1		20,360.7		432.0	144.4
104											
105	Transportation	Marine Highway Stabilization and Marine Vessel Operations: Add a Low Earth Orbital communication system	See Note	101.4	174.0	275.4				275.4	Annual operating costs, capital its incurred by provider. marine Highway Funds
106	Transportation	Central Region Highways and Aviation: Add municipal law enforcement officers for rural airports to meet FAA's mandatory 15 minute response time		794.3	1,059.0	1,853.3		1,853.3			UPDATED: increase based on information received from local law enforcement agencies. Line 112 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.
107	Transportation	Northern Region Highways and Aviation: Add municipal law enforcement officers for rural airports to meet FAA's mandatory 15 minute response time		684.0	912.0	1,596.0		1,596.0			UPDATED: increase based on information received from local law enforcement agencies. Line 112 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
108	Transportation	Southeast Region Highways and Aviation: Add municipal law enforcement officers for rural airports to meet FAA's mandatory 15 minute response time		443.2	591.0	1,034.2		1,034.2			UPDATED: increase based on information received from local law enforcement agencies. Line 112 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.
109	Transportation	Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport Blast Assessment and Explosives Deflection Devices: Conduct engineering blast assessment at Anc airport and construct deflection devices in lieu of 300' parking setback	2,000.0			2,000.0			1,875.0	125.0	UPDATED: Reduced request. Internal Airport Rev Funds Federal funding possible. Line 113 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. CIP Ref. No. 36525
110	Transportation	Bridge Disaster Replacement Plans and Equipment. Develop plans for replacement of priority bridges; purchase and stockpile moveable, temporary bridge spans in Fairbanks	3,500.0			3,500.0		316.0	3,184.0		Federal Highway Funds CIP Ref. No. 36526
111	Transportation	Transportation Management and Security: Establish a Transportation Security Office within DOT/PF		274.9	400.0	674.9		674.9			
112	Transportation	Statewide Design and Engineering Services: Establish a transportation security training program		150.0	150.0	300.0				300.0	UPDATED: Fund source change from federal to CIP receipts. Line 116 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.
113	Transportation	Explosives and Hazardous Materials Transport Security Measures: Evaluate transportation operators' inventory and increase security measures for explosives, ammunition, hazardous materials	0.0			0.0		0.0		private costs unknown	UPDATED: 350.0 GF request withdrawn. Line 117 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.
114	Transportation	Measurement Standards and Commercial Vehicle Enforcement: Expand Fox weigh station hours to 24/7		62.1	140.8	202.9		202.9			UPDATED: 2 1/2 positions only. Line 118 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.
115	Transportation	Have DOT/PF maintenance personnel check key bridges on a daily basis and block access to roads under bridges				dept to do w/in budget					May have training costs
116	Transportation	Help communities complete port security plans for all ports that host cruise ships				0.0					Would be funded by local port or possibly with federal funds
117	Transportation	Statewide Administrative Services: Improve personnel security (background checks) for commercial driver's license operators and selected DOT/PF positions		35.0	35.0	70.0		70.0			May require legislation
118	Transportation	Fairbanks Airport Safety: Establish temporary gates and check points at Fairbanks airport		71.4	52.0	123.4				123.4	UPDATED: Able to reduce the number of guards and hours of operation. Line 122 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. Internal Airport Rev Funds Federal funding possible

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
119	Transportation	Increase inspections and random checks of Security Identification Display Area (SIDA) authorized vehicles at Anc and Fbx airports		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	UPDATED: Request deleted. Line 123 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.
120	Transportation	Anchorage Airport Safety: Increase presence and visibility of law enforcement officers at Anc and Fbx airports		320.0	553.0	873.0			873.0	UPDATED: Line 124 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet split by component and amounts revised. Internal'l Airport Rev Funds
121	Transportation	Fairbanks Airport Operations: Increase presence and visibility of law enforcement officers at Anc and Fbx airports		66.6	247.0	313.6			313.6	UPDATED: Line 124 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet split by component and amounts revised. Internal'l Airport Rev Funds
122	Transportation	Fairbanks Airport Safety: Increase presence and visibility of law enforcement officers at Anc and Fbx airports		222.6	341.7	564.3			564.3	UPDATED: Line 124 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet split by component and amounts revised. Internal'l Airport Rev Funds
123	Transportation	Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport Explosives Detection Equipment: Install additional baggage explosive detection machines at Anc airport	4,375.0			4,375.0		4,101.6	273.4	UPDATED: Internal'l Airport Rev Funds Federal funding possible. Line 125 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. CIP Ref. No. 36528
124	Transportation	Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport Security Access Control Systems: Install state-of-the-art access control systems at Anc airport	14,500.0			14,500.0		13,593.8	906.2	UPDATED: Includes access control and proximity cards, perimeter gates, fencing, surveillance system. Internal'l Airport Rev Funds Federal funding possible. Line 126 on the 11-16-01 spreadsheet. CIP Ref. No. 36529
125	Transportation	Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport Communication Equipment: Provide handheld communication equipment for expanded use of National Guard soldiers at airports when not needed at security screening points	200.0			200.0		187.5	12.5	UPDATED: Includes Anc and Fbx airports in addition to rural airports. Federal funding possible. Line 127 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. Internal'l Airport Rev Funds CIP Ref. No. 36621
	Transportation	Fairbanks International Airport Communication Equipment: Provide handheld communication equipment for expanded use of National Guard soldiers at airports when not needed at security screening points	50.0			50.0		46.9	3.1	UPDATED: Includes Anc and Fbx airports in addition to rural airports. Federal funding possible. Line 127 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. Internal'l Airport Rev Funds CIP Ref. No. 36622

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
127	Transportation	Rural Airports Communication Equipment: Provide handheld communication equipment for expanded use of National Guard soldiers at airports when not needed at security screening points	34.0			34.0	2.1	31.9		UPDATED: Includes Anc and Fbx airports in addition to rural airports. Federal funding possible. Line 127 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. CIP Ref. No. 36530
128	Transportation	Port of Anchorage Access Road Security: Provide increased security at the Port of Anchorage Access Road	30.0			30.0	30.0			CIP Ref. No. 36531
129	Transportation	Alaska Marine Highway System Security: Conduct a detailed security study and risk analysis of Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS) operations	75.0			75.0	6.8	68.2		UPDATED: Fund source change. Implementation costs to be determined in study. Line 129 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. CIP Ref. No. 36532
130	Transportation	Marine Highway Stabilization and Marine Vessel Operations: Purchase short-term War Risk Insurance for AMHS and analyze need for longer term insurance		331.1	496.7	827.8			827.8	UPDATED: Based on FY02 actuals and prorated for FY03. Already purchased for remainder of FY2002. Line 130 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. Marine Highway Funds
131	Transportation	Anchorage Airport Administration: Purchase short-term War Risk Insurance for Anc and Fbx airports and analyze need for longer term insurance		318.3	477.5	795.8			795.8	UPDATED: Based on FY02 actuals and prorated for FY03. Already purchased for FY2002. Line 131 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. Internal Airport Rev Fund
132	Transportation	Fairbanks Airport Administration: Purchase short-term War Risk Insurance for Anc and Fbx airports and analyze need for longer term insurance		77.1	115.7	192.8			192.8	UPDATED: Based on FY02 actuals and prorated for FY03. Already purchased for FY2002. Line 131 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. Internal Airport Rev Fund
133	Transportation	Central Region Highways and Aviation: Purchase short-term War Risk Insurance for rural airports and analyze need for longer term insurance		40.0	60.0	100.0	100.0			UPDATED: Based on FY02 actuals and prorated for FY03. Already purchased for FY2002. Line 131 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.
134	Transportation	Northern Region Highways and Aviation: Purchase short-term War Risk Insurance for rural airports and analyze need for longer term insurance		40.4	60.6	101.0	101.0			UPDATED: Based on FY02 actuals and prorated for FY03. Already purchased for FY2002. Line 131 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
135	Transportation	Southeast Region Highways and Aviation: Purchase short-term War Risk Insurance for rural airports and analyze need for longer term insurance		4.4	6.6	11.0	11.0			UPDATED: Based on FY02 actuals and prorated for FY03. Already purchased for FY2002. Line 131 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.
136	Transportation	Respond immediately to unauthorized vehicles at curbside and restricted areas at Anc and Fbx airports		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	UPDATED: Request deleted. Line 133 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.
137	Transportation	Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport Security Access Fingerprinting Equipment and Training: Review access control and employee training at Anc, Fbx and rural airports	100.0			100.0		100.0		UPDATED: Includes fingerprinting for security identification display area for Anc, Fbx and rural airports. Line 134 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. CIP Ref. No. 36533
138	Transportation	Fairbanks International Airport Security Access Fingerprinting Equipment and Training: Review access control and employee training at Anc, Fbx and rural airports	50.0			50.0		50.0		UPDATED: Includes fingerprinting for security identification display area for Anc, Fbx and rural airports. Line 134 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. CIP Ref. No. 36623
139	Transportation	Rural Airport Security Access Fingerprinting Equipment and Training: Review access control and employee training at Anc, Fbx and rural airports	850.0			850.0		850.0		UPDATED: Includes fingerprinting for security identification display area for Anc, Fbx and rural airports. Line 134 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. CIP Ref. No. 36624
140	Transportation	International Airport Terminal Security: Review and modify Anc and Fbx airport terminal configurations to meet security requirements	2,020.0			2,020.0		1,893.8	126.2	UPDATED: Cost estimate reduced. Line 135 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. Internal Airport Rev Funds CIP Ref. No. 36534
141	Transportation	Anchorage Airport Facilities: Security door maintenance at Anc airport			235.0	235.0			235.0	NEW REQUEST: related to access control system capital budget request Internal Airport Rev Funds
142	Transportation	Anchorage Airport Safety: K-9 Bomb dog program			120.0	120.0	100		120.0	NEW REQUEST: related to increased presence and visibility of law enforcement and bomb detection needs Internal Airport Rev Funds
143	Transportation	Fairbanks International Airport Security Access Control: Install lock/key system for passenger terminal, new security badging system, and construct guard shelters	170.0			170.0		159.4	10.6	UPDATED: Related to security access control. Line 126 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. CIP Ref. No. 36620 Internal Airport Rev Funds

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
144	Transportation	Central Region Hwys & Aviation: Federal requirement for airport operators and aircraft operators to conduct fingerprint-based criminal history record checks on individuals with unescorted access authority to the Security Identification Display Area of an airport, and badge those with access to the Airport Operations Area.		22.0	22.0	44.0				NEW REQUEST: per 14 CFR Parts 107 and 108, as revised 11/14/01 and amended 12/06/01 GF/PR
145	Transportation	Northern Region Hwys & Aviation: Federal requirement for airport operators and aircraft operators to conduct fingerprint-based criminal history record checks on individuals with unescorted access authority to the Security Identification Display Area of an airport, and badge those with access to the Airport Operations Area.		20.5	15.0	35.5				NEW REQUEST: per 14 CFR Parts 107 and 108, as revised 11/14/01 and amended 12/06/01 GF/PR
146	Transportation	Southeast Region Hwys & Aviation: Federal requirement for airport operators and aircraft operators to conduct fingerprint-based criminal history record checks on individuals with unescorted access authority to the Security Identification Display Area of an airport, and badge those with access to the Airport Operations Area.		15.2	15.2	30.4	30.4			NEW REQUEST: per 14 CFR Parts 107 and 108, as revised 11/14/01 and amended 12/06/01 GF/PR
147	Transportation	Fairbanks Airport Safety: Federal requirement for airport operators and aircraft operators to conduct fingerprint-based criminal history record checks on individuals with unescorted access authority to the Security Identification Display Area of an airport.		21.7	7.8	29.5			29.5	NEW REQUEST: per 14 CFR Parts 107 and 108, as revised 11/14/01 and amended 12/06/01 Internal'l Airport Rev Fund
148	Transportation	Anchorage Airport Safety: Federal requirement for airport operators and aircraft operators to conduct fingerprint-based criminal history record checks on individuals with unescorted access authority to the Security Identification Display Area of an airport.		279.0	93.0	372.0			372.0	NEW REQUEST: per 14 CFR Parts 107 and 108, as revised 11/14/01 and amended 12/06/01 Internal'l Airport Rev Fund
149	Transportation Total		27,954.0	3,395.2	6,380.6	38,729.8	6,408.4	2,614.2	6,776.6	
150										
151	Marine Hwy Stabilization	General Funds deposit into the Marine Highway System Fund		432.5	670.7	1,103.2	1,103.2			NEW REQUEST
152										
153										
154	Grand Total		62,286.0	10,013.5	29,838.6	102,138.1	46,711.5	48,802.6	6,624.0	
155										

Municipality of Anchorage



P.O. Box 196650
Anchorage, Alaska 99519-6650
Telephone: (907) 848-4488
Fax: (907) 848-4110
<http://www.ci.anchorage.ak.us>

George P. Wuerch, Mayor

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

March 29, 2001

Colonel Sue Ann Olsavicky, Department of Defense, Alaska
Del Smith, Deputy Commissioner, Alaska Department of Public Safety
Michael Lewis, President, Federal Executive Association
Douglas Robinson, Alaska Municipal League
Alaska Land Mobile Radio Executive Council

Re: Municipality of Anchorage Land Mobile Radio Migration Plan

Dear Councilmen:

The purpose of this letter is to clarify our Land Mobile Radio Migration Plan, developed and approved in 1999, to the members of the Alaska Land Mobile Radio Executive Council. The Municipality of Anchorage is planning to replace our land mobile radio systems in 2006. The system replacement is five years away and we feel it is premature for us to commit to a particular vendor, technology or frequency band at this time. We prefer to evaluate all options available to us in the coming years and purchase the system that best meets the needs for the Municipality of Anchorage's public safety and emergency response requirements.

Our plan, by no means, should be construed as a lack of support for the Alaska Land Mobile Radio Project. We are in support of the project and have been actively involved since 1997. We are committed to having communications interoperability for mutual aid, emergency response and crisis management with the federal, state, and other local agencies that will utilize the Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR) System. We are also committed to participate in the ALMR system design, deployment, operations and maintenance of the interoperable backbone communications infrastructure.

During our evaluation process, we will determine the best course of action for the Municipality of Anchorage. At the present time, we believe our best course of action is to purchase a narrow band digital radio system using a different frequency band (800Mhz) than the ALMR system that will use the VHF frequency band. The systems can interface with each other through the main system controller and provide seamless

communications within our jurisdiction. If Anchorage is called upon to provide mutual aid or emergency response outside it's jurisdiction, we will be prepared for that, as well. When the ALMR system becomes operational in Anchorage, we intend on purchasing the necessary VHF mobiles and portables for our emergency services operations.

We are not ruling out total migration to the ALMR system. If, through your cooperative process, all current issues, such as funding shortfalls, manpower impacts, frequency approvals, system maintenance, administrative control and having a dedicated project management technical staff have been resolved, the Municipality of Anchorage will seriously consider utilizing the ALMR for day to day public safety operations.

Please feel free to contact me at 343-4433 if you have questions.

Sincerely,



Harry J. Kieling
Municipal Manager

Municipality of Anchorage



P.O. Box 196650
Anchorage, Alaska 99519-6650
Telephone: (907) 843-4481
Fax: (907) 843-4499
<http://www.ci.anchorage.ak.us>

George P. Wuerch, Mayor

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

March 19, 2002

Lieutenant General Norton A. Schwartz
Alaskan Command Commander
9480 Pease Ave., Suite 101
Elmendorf AFB, Alaska 99506-2100

Dear General Schwartz:

Thank you for your letter of February 27, 2002, regarding the Alaska Land Mobile Radio System (ALMRS). On February 12, 2002, I wrote Governor Knowles regarding Homeland Security funding issues wherein the ALMRS was mentioned briefly (copy attached).

While some may have thought my letter signaled a new or different concern, the Municipality of Anchorage (MOA) has been expressing these concerns in a consistent manner regarding ALMRS interoperability and costs since 1997. My administration reiterated the MOA position in a March 29, 2001, letter from Municipal Manager Harry Kieling to the Alaska Land Mobile Radio Executive Council (copy attached).

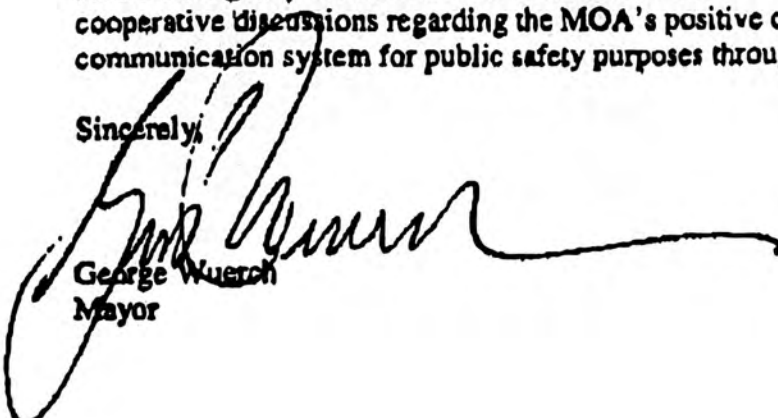
Rather than repeating Manager Kieling's letter from last year, I want to amplify our position regarding one matter. While I understand a "gateway" or "patch" solution can address the interoperability issues in Anchorage, we must still determine initial and recurring costs, maintenance requirements and the procedures to ensure that this level of system integration is effective throughout the Anchorage area.

Nonetheless, if the state and federal government fully implement ALMRS, at a minimum, the MOA will be prepared for mutual aid responses through the advance purchase of VHF portable radios and base units that are ALMRS compliant. While it's true that the MOA participated fully in the development of the ALMRS through the Alaska Municipal League, our concerns about the ALMRS/Anchorage interface has been long-standing. Mr. Kieling's March 29, 2001, letter issued before the signing of the latest project protocols (to which the MOA isn't a signatory) was intended to clarify the MOA's position for future guidance.

Lieutenant General Norton A. Schwartz
Alaskan Command Commander
Page 2

The MOA continues to participate in the statewide planning process for ALMRS. While our approach toward the project is one of cooperation and mutual support, our position remains the same regarding evaluation of the ALMRS capabilities against the MOA's future emergency communication needs and costs. We look forward to continued cooperative discussions regarding the MOA's positive contribution to a seamless radio communication system for public safety purposes throughout Alaska.

Sincerely,



George Wuerch
Mayor

cc: Maj Gen Phil Oates
Sen. Rick Halford
Rep. Brian Porter
Rep. Eldon Mulder
Rep. Mike Chennault

Municipality of Anchorage



P.O. Box 196550
Anchorage, Alaska 99519-6650
Telephone: (907) 843-4431
Fax: (907) 343-4499
<http://www.ci.anchorage.ak.us>

George P. Wuerch, Mayor

February 12, 2002

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

The Honorable Tony Knowles
Governor of Alaska
P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001

Dear Governor Knowles:

While I appreciate the work that you and your staff have done on the Terrorism Disaster Policy, I am concerned that the needs of Anchorage, as well as those of the Kenai and Mat-Su Boroughs, are not being adequately addressed.

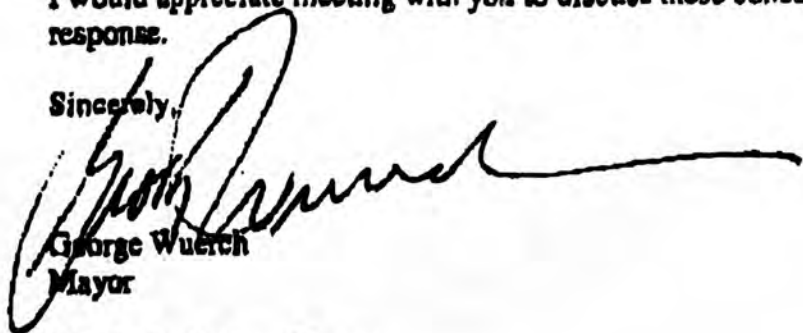
The Municipality spent a great deal of time and energy outlining \$10 million in needs to meet the Weapons of Mass Destruction concerns and yet we can link only a few of these items to the current proposal. Among our concerns are:

- The addition of park rangers to the Chugach State Park to provide full time security to the watersheds when it is entirely more likely that destructive actions will take place along the water lines and facilities.
- It is not clear how adding more than 100 police and village safety officers will reduce bioterrorism threats
- The Land Mobile System Radio System may be unusable in Anchorage because of the narrow band width operation and with current advances in technology, may be out of date before it is operational.

More important in this process is the fact that only \$6.88 million federal bioterrorism funding will be available in FY02. We believe that it makes even more sense to fund the highest and most strategically important areas of the state first.

I would appreciate meeting with you to discuss these concerns and look forward to your response.

Sincerely,


George Wuerch
Mayor

CC. Anchorage Caucus

DRAFT



SPONSORS APPROVAL:

*** HONORING ***

*** ALASKA AIR NATIONAL GUARD
* GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY ***

The members of the Twenty-second Alaska State Legislature join in celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Alaska Air National Guard. It is with genuine appreciation that we acknowledge the exceptional dedication, patriotism, and integrity that these men and women exhibit while serving Alaska and our nation.

Some 50 years ago, sixteen men armed with a dream and a single World War II T-6G Texan trainer, came together and formed the 8144th Air Base Squadron - the nucleus of the Alaska Air National Guard. Later, they became the 144th Fighter-Bomber Squadron from February 1953 until July 1957.

In 1955, the year the Eastern Bloc countries came together to form the Warsaw Pact, the Squadron moved into its new home. The base was subsequently named in honor of First Lieutenant Albert Kulis, an Air Guard pilot who had lost his life only a short time before. Within months, the unit underwent another transformation. F-86 Sabre jets replaced the older F-80 Shooting Stars, and the unit was rechristened the 144th Fighter Interceptor Squadron.

The new era, like those before it, would be short. A national policy shift changed the focus of the Air Guard from air combat to airlift. The 144th saw its sleek fighters replaced with the lumbering C-47 "Gooney Birds" and eventually the C-123J Providers. The Alaska Air received its first C-130 Hercules in 1975. With newer Hercules aircraft to follow from the factory, the unit continues its service to Alaska and our nation.

The Alaska Air Guard added two additional flying units - the 168th Air Refueling Wing at Eielson Air Force Base in 1986 and the 210th Rescue Squadron in 1990 at Kulis ANG Base. The Air Guard is headquartered at Camp Denali and operates the Rescue Coordination Center there. The Regional Air Operations Center, at Elmendorf AFB is in the second year of takeover operations by the Alaska Air Guard. The Air Guard's 206th Combat Communications Squadron is also located at Elmendorf AFB. The Alaska Air Guard is at the very front end of taking on the Space mission at Clear Air Force Station.

The Air Guard employs over 2,200 Alaskans on a full and part-time basis. They're annually responsible for rescuing nearly 100 of their fellow citizens. They continue to deploy and serve in virtually all of the world's hotspots. Today, the dreams and aspirations of the original 16 Guardsmen live on.

The Twenty-second Alaska State Legislature recognizes committed, innovative quality people devoted to assisting and protecting our families, communities, Alaska and our nation. It is with great pride that we salute their accomplishments and join in celebrating the Golden Anniversary of the Alaska Air National Guard.



**BRIAN PORTER
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE**

**RICK HALFORD
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE**

Date:

**MIKE CHENAULT
PRIME SPONSOR**

Cosponsors: Representatives Masack, Murkowski, Kott, Green, Cisano, Hayes,



DRAFT

Alaska Air National Guard Golden Anniversary Commemoration

The members of the Twenty-second Alaska State Legislature join in celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Alaska Air National Guard. It is with genuine appreciation that we acknowledge the exceptional dedication, patriotism, and integrity that these men and women exhibit while serving Alaska and our nation.

Some 50 years ago, sixteen men armed with a dream and a single World War II T-6G Texan trainer, came together and formed the 8144th Air Base Squadron - the nucleus of the Alaska Air National Guard. Later, they became the 144th Fighter-Bomber Squadron from February 1953 until July 1957.

In 1955, the year the Eastern Bloc countries came together to form the Warsaw Pact, the Squadron moved into its new home. The base was subsequently named in honor of First Lieutenant Albert Kulis, an Air Guard pilot who had lost his life only a short time before. Within months, the unit underwent another transformation. F-86 Sabre jets replaced the older F-80 Shooting Stars, and the unit was re-christened the 144th Fighter Interceptor Squadron.

The new era, like those before it, would be short. A national policy shift changed the focus of the Air Guard from air combat to airlift. The 144th saw its sleek fighters replaced with the lumbering C-47 "Gooney Birds" and eventually the C-123J Providers. The Alaska Air received its first C-130 Hercules in 1975. With newer Hercules aircraft to follow from the factory, the unit continues its service to Alaska and our nation.

The Alaska Air Guard added two additional flying units - the 168th Air Refueling Wing at Eielson Air Force Base in 1986 and the 210th Rescue Squadron in 1990 at Kulis ANG Base. The Air Guard is headquartered at Camp Denali and operates the Rescue Coordination Center there. The Regional Air Operations Center, at Elmendorf AFB is in the second year of takeover operations by the Alaska Air Guard. The Air Guard's 206th Combat Communications Squadron is also located at Elmendorf AFB. The Alaska Air Guard is at the very front end of taking on the Space mission at Clear Air Force Station.

The Air Guard employs over 2,200 Alaskans on a full and part-time basis. They're annually responsible for rescuing nearly 100 of their fellow citizens. They continue to deploy and serve in virtually all of the world's hotspots. Today, the dreams and aspirations of the original 16 Guardsmen live on.

The 22nd Alaska State Legislature recognizes committed, innovative quality people devoted to assisting and protecting our families, communities, Alaska and our nation. It is with great pride that we salute their accomplishments and join in celebrating the Golden Anniversary of the Alaska Air National Guard.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Joint agency project funding of \$151M will be required for full implementation of the ALMR project. The State of Alaska and DOD are currently the main funding providers for the ALMR system infrastructure. An overview of the funding requirements are listed below and based on a needs assessment that was performed in 2000 - 2001 and a System Design Analysis (SDA) document delivered in March of 2001.

PROJECT PHASES AND ESTIMATED COSTS

Phase	Estimated Cost	Timeline
Phase 0: Concept Demonstration Project	\$5M	2002
Pacific Mobile Emergency Radio System (PACMERS) Buildout	\$4.5M	2002 - 2003
Phase 1: North Zone Buildout	\$12M	2002 - 2003
Phase 2: South Zone Buildout	\$18.6M	2003 - 2004
Phase 3: South East Zone Buildout	\$10.2M	2003 - 2005
Phase 4: Statewide Remote Area Implementation	\$16.7M	2003 - 2006
Subscriber Units	\$84M	2002 - ?
Estimated Totals	\$151M	

PROJECT GOVERNANCE & OVERSIGHT

The Alaska LMR Executive Council (ALMR-ESC) was formed to assess, assemble, and consolidate communications requirements that support daily operations disaster relief and crisis management. Further, its responsibility is to develop a combined ALMR migration plan that is responsive to the needs of the Department of Defense, other federal, state and local governments for disaster response/crisis management and day to day use.

The ALMR-ESC consists of one member from the Department of Defense, Alaskan Command, State of Alaska, the Federal Executive Association of Alaska, and the Alaska Municipal League. They are:

Col. SueAnn Olsavicky, Director of Communications, DOD
 Del Smith, Deputy Commissioner DPS, SOA
 Mike Lewis, Telecommunications Manager, FEA/USFW
 Doug Robinson, Communications Manager, AML/MOA

Version 2.1, January 2002

ALMR SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION PHASED APPROACH

Phase 0: Concept Demonstration Project

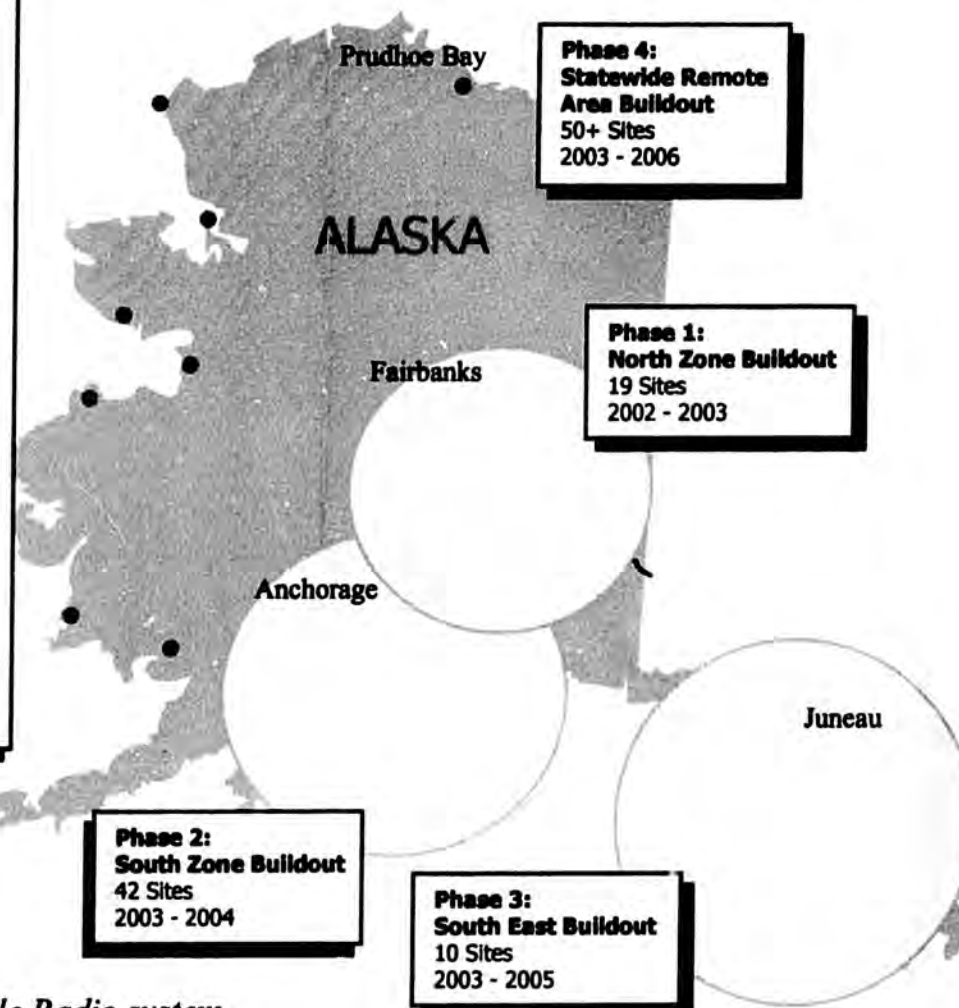
Multiple sites will be included as required to accomplish the Demonstration Project goals.

Goals include:

- Demo Project on the air July 2002
- Systems testing through end of 2002
- Business model evaluation completed

Functionality Tested:

1. Wide area connectivity
2. Airport/MOA Interoperability
3. Remote FAA ANICS connectivity
4. Performance testing - ANC, FBX, JNU
5. Fairbanks Interoperability of Public Safety Responders (Police, Fire, Military)
6. Air to ground connectivity
7. Evaluation of multiple vendor subscriber equipment
8. Maritime connectivity (1st Qtr '03)
9. Mobile data transmission over new infrastructure (1st Qtr '03)



Alaska Land Mobile Radio system infrastructure will be based on:

- ▶ PROJECT 25 TIA 102 Standards
- ▶ Digital, Secure, VHF, Narrowband
- ▶ Trunked Radio System

ALMR PROJECT OVERVIEW

Background

Life threatening incidents such as wild fires, avalanches and more recently, acts of terrorism, test the ability of public safety organizations to mount a well coordinated response. In the past years, natural disasters have occurred in the state that were not easily addressed, due in part to the lack of interoperable radio communication systems between responding federal, state and local public safety agencies. Public safety requires reliable coordination and communication among these agencies. Given the aging communications systems in place today, effective coordination and communications is not guaranteed.

The goal of the ALMR project is to build a cost shared P25 TIA 102 trunked land mobile radio communications system. This system will provide each agency autonomous day to day communications as well as the ability to transition seamlessly to a full featured interoperable system for public safety responders. This project will enhance the ability for each agency to respond to day to day, mutual aid and emergency/medical incidents more effectively. Further, the ability to support mutual Homeland Defense Initiatives, natural and man made disasters will be greatly enhanced. Sharing of a common radio infrastructure will eliminate duplications of capital investment projects reducing total radio communications cost for each participating agency.

Project Objectives

- Create a cooperative partnership across federal, state and local jurisdictions.
- Build and operate a secured interoperable trunked radio system.
- Enhance personnel safety and operational capabilities.
- Plan a phased implementation - Highway system, Southeast Alaska and Kodiak, Rural areas.
- Cost share infrastructure cost among the federal, state and local governments.
- Educate the legislature and key policy-makers in state and federal governments in order to gain strong support and adequate funding.

ALMR Stakeholders (Listing subject to change)

State of Alaska

Department of Administration
Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED)
Department of Corrections
Department of Education and Development (DEED)
Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
Department of Fish and Game (DF&G)
Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS)
Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Department of Public Safety (DPS)
Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF)
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA)
Department of Revenue
Alaska Railroad
Alaska Court System
University of Alaska
Office of the Governor

Alaska Municipal League

Municipality of Anchorage
Matanuska-Susitna Borough
City of Wasilla
City of Palmer
Kenai Peninsula Borough
City of Homer
City of Kenai
City of Seldovia
City of Hope
City of Seward
Moose Pass Fire/EMS
Ninilchik Ambulance
Anchor Point
Nikiski
Ketchikan

U.S. Federal Agencies

Department of the Air Force
Department of the Interior
Department of Transportation
Department of Commerce

City of Soldotna
Whittier
Bear Creek Fire
Fairbanks Borough
Chena Fire and Rescue
North Star Fire
Salcha Rescue
Steese Fire
City of Fairbanks
Delta Junction
Tok
Nenana
Tri-Valley Cantwell
City of Northpole
Juneau

Department of the Army
Department of Justice
Department of the Treasury
Department of Agriculture

For more information contact:

Project Managers

Julie Stinson, 907.748.1985 Tim Woodall, 907.552.8223

Technical Managers

Dean Strid, 907.269.5764 Rich Garrett, 907.384.7838

"Our commitment is to provide a wireless, cost effective public safety interoperable communications system for all of Alaska"
-- ALMR Executive Council



Alaska Land Mobile Radio Project

Working together to build a public safety radio communication system that will benefit all Alaskans.

