

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 2000-2006 86/2

11635 HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

OVERVIEW
DEPT. OF
MILITARY
AFFAIRS,
DISASTER
PREPAREDNESS
PROGRAM,
1/9/06



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House State Affairs
Committee name

Committee on Disaster preparedness program dated Jan 10, 2006
Bill/Subject

Use of consensus/agreement to preclude discussion, violate intent (Federal AND STATE Agreements).

AS 26.30.025. Creation and duties of the alaska division of homeland security and emergency management.
(9) other planning, prevention, preparedness, response and mitigation measures designed to eliminate or reduce the threat or affect of an attack and

Matanuska Susitna Borough only uses consensus/agreement in implementing zoning uses, or in planning (Planning Dept). Failure to give appeals, or to allow questions, or debate, negate disaster preparedness
I am asking for a review of MSB Practices

Signed:

Testifier

DANA L. OLSON

Representing (Optional)

HC -35 Box 5439

Address

WASILLA, AK 99654

Phone number

Wk 376-9780 (3-12pm) Off Tues & Wed

Gen. Craig Campbell

Dave Lieberstok







DNR + Homeland Security





*Flooding most frequent
+ ↑ \$ amount*

Authorities & Statutory Guidance

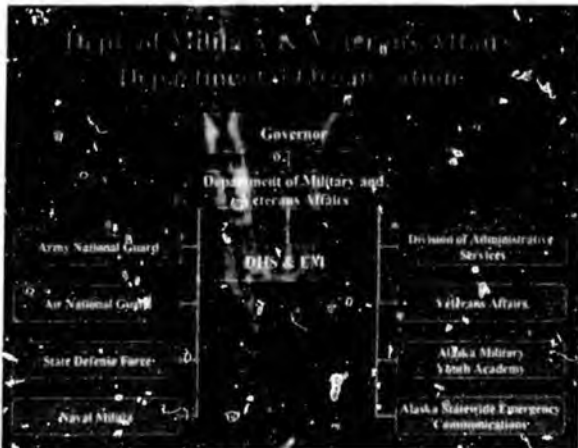
- State:
 - AS 26 and AS 26A
 - Government Administration Code
 - State Emergency Response Plan
 - State Homeland Security Strategy
- Federal:
 - Continuity Act and 64 CFR
 - Federal Law Enforcement Disaster Assistance
 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III
 - National Response Plan
 - National Incident Management System
 - Homeland Security Presidential Directives
 - National Homeland Security Strategy



**Division Of Homeland Security
& Emergency Management**

Mission

to protect lives and property from terrorism and all other hazards and provide rapid recovery from all disaster events





**Summary of DHS & EM Initiatives
Since January 2003**

- State Mitigation/Prevention Plan
- Revised State of Alaska Response Plan
- Locally Owned/Operated Model Plan (partnership with ANCH) (Community of Localities Government Planning)
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact
- Emergency Management Accreditation Program
- Homeland Security Advisory System/Threat Levels
- Security Vulnerability Assessment
- Alaska Partnership for Infrastructure Protection
- Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council of Alaska
- Three Year Response Program
- Alaska South-Southern Emergency Citizen Corps
- Public Safety/Emergency Training





What is an All Hazard Mitigation Plan? (DMA 2000)

- A standard of the local governing body, who follows the process for identifying hazards, risks, and other factors to a mitigation to include prioritization and measurement of the development identified projects.
- State of Alaska Plan Promulgated on October 21, 2004
- DMA 2000 requires local governments as a condition of receiving Federal mitigation funds to have a FEMA approved community adopted mitigation plan.

AK-prepared.com




Post Disaster Mitigation

- 2000 Avalanche Disaster - \$2.6M
 100% of the cost of the project eliminated 12 houses from the hazard zone in a mountainous area in Alaska.
- 2002 Interior Flood, Severe Storm, & Earthquake Disasters - \$8.5M
 100% of the cost of the project eliminated 10 houses from the hazard zone in Alaska.
- 2002 Earthquake Disaster - \$1.5M
 100% of the cost of the project eliminated 10 houses from the hazard zone in Alaska.
- 2002 Earthquake Disaster - \$1.5M
 100% of the cost of the project eliminated 10 houses from the hazard zone in Alaska.



Post Disaster Mitigation

- 2002 Contaminated...
- 2003 Windstorm Disaster: \$22 K
- 2004 Severe Winter Storm Disaster: \$345 K



Vulnerability Assessment Process

- Prioritize critical infrastructure
- Determine vulnerabilities
- Plan to reduce vulnerabilities
- Identify critical infrastructure
- Prioritize protective measures
- Identify potential collateral hazards
- Develop tailored disaster response plans



Security Vulnerability Assessment Team Composition

(Admin Order 203)

The team consists of one person from each of these departments:

- Administration
- Environmental Conservation
- Health and Social Services
- Military and Veterans Affairs
- Public Safety
- Transportation and Public Facilities

52 - 10 Homeland Security



Alaska Partnership for Infrastructure Protection (APIP)

- Provide and coordinate infrastructure protection information to the Joint Terrorism Advisory Council of Alaska (JTAC)
- Functions, planning, and operational
- Information from industry sector teams
- Cooperation local, state, federal and private sector agencies and companies
- Co-Chaired by: AICQAI and DHS&EM
- Long term goal - to have the private sector assume the leadership role



Hazard Warning (AS 26.23.040)

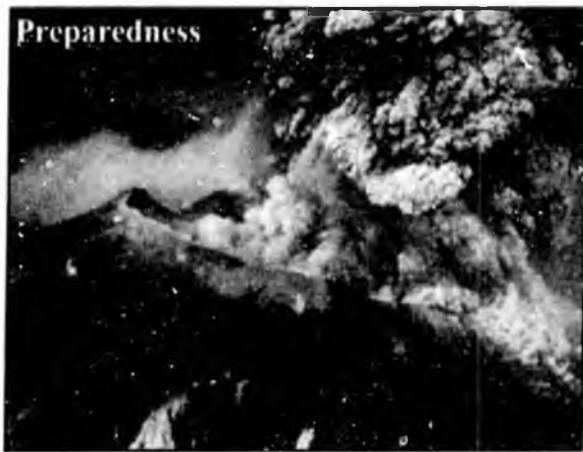
- Natural hazard warnings
 - Tsunami
 - Coastal sea storms
 - Iceberg threats
 - Cold and hot zones
- Intelligence dissemination
- Threat level changes
- DASH/SHRP

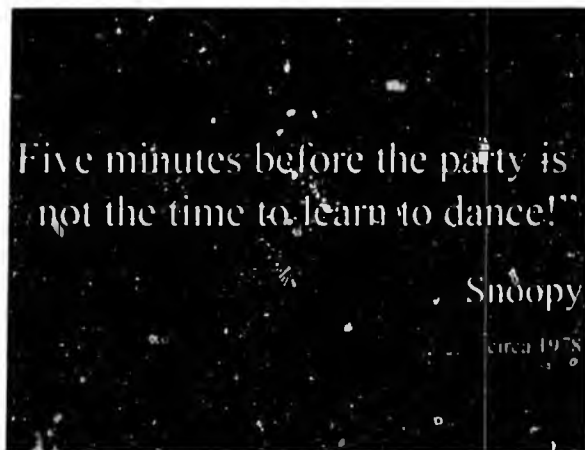


Intelligence Dissemination (as required)

- Governor's Office
- Industry groups (sectors)
- Selected companies/organization
- Selected jurisdictions of all jurisdictions
- State and/or Federal agencies
- Dept of Homeland Security
- Joint Terrorism Task Force
- FBI
- US Coast Guard









Planning Entities and Relationships

- Individuals and Families
- Federal Government
 - Boromely Communities
 - LEPCs
 - Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs)
 - Citizen Corps Councils
 - State (Primo's Associates)
 - Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
 - Division of Public Health
- Dept. of Environmental Conservation
- Dept. of Public Safety
- Dept. of Natural Resources
- Dept. of Transportation
- Public Facilities
- State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)
- All Hazard Plan Review Committee

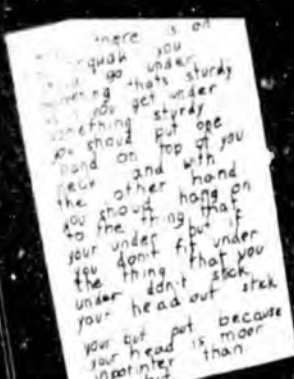


Planning Entities and Relationships

- Federal
 - Regional Interagency Steering Committee (RISC)
- Combined
 - Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council of Alaska (ATAC)
 - Media Advisory Group
 - Joint Coordination Group (JCG)
 - Alaska Partnership for Infrastructure Protection (APIP)

It's a good policy.....

Citizens are advised to be prepared to be on their own for 7 days




There is an earthquake you should get under something sturdy you should put one hand on top of you and with the other hand on the other hand on you should hang on to the thing that you under fit under you don't fit under the thing that you under don't stick your head out stick your but put because your head is more important than but



Local Government Responsibilities

(AS 26.23.060)

- Develop policies and coordination of responses
- Develop and exercise local emergency plans to protect "jurisdiction"
- Plan for protecting its populations
- Monitor facilities and assist in measures
- Warn the public and recommend protective measures
- Ask for assistance from the State when necessary
- Participate in damage assessment and recovery actions



Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs)

(AS 26.23.073)


LEPCs develop ABHA and Emergency Plan for their jurisdiction

Increase the public awareness and knowledge of hazardous chemicals present in their community and the release of these chemicals into the environment

LEPCs support jurisdiction in exercising their plans

Alaska has twenty active LEPCs

Issue: Oil Response Fund allocation to LEPCs



Citizen Corps Program

(Federal Program with DHS Grants)

The mission of Citizen Corps is to harness the power of every individual through education, training, and volunteer service to make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to respond to the threat of terrorism, and public health issues and disasters of all kinds.

Federal Program with funding to train volunteers to assist local responders

Eight local borough tribal councils serving 292,071 (63% of total state population) Citizen Corps Communities

Anchorage	Barrow (Gwich'jin)
Cordova	Juneau
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Kobuk
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Shungnak
Valdez	

Three communities completed the Citizen Corps concept. They are: Alyeska, Westchester, and Whittier.



State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)

(AS 26.23.071)
(U.S.C. 41001 - 41005)

The SERC exists to insure State, Federal and local emergency planning and preparedness is established, integrated and mutually supporting.

- Federal mandate under CERCLA Title III (Community Right to Know - CRTK)
- Haz Mat inventory reporting
- Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs)
- Integrated State, Federal & Local All Hazard Planning



Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council of Alaska (ATAA)

The ATAA is an inter-agency group that provides integrated operational awareness and intelligence information to enable coordinated local, state, and Federal efforts to prevent or mitigate the effects of national hazards bearing a terrorist-like impact.

Executive Committee Membership:

- Commander, U.S. Army Alaska
- Special Agent in Charge, FBI
- Chief of Police, Municipality of Anchorage
- Transportation Security Administration
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement
- DHS/Alaska
- Coast Guard, DMVA
- Comptroller, DPS
- Commander, ALCOM
- Commander, 1st Coast Guard District



Small Community Model Plan

(AS 26.23.040)

New Program initiated in 2005

Developed via inter-agency committees with regulations 56.23.040

Partnership with Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium

Consists of types of infrastructure:

- Public Buildings
- City or Town
- Fuel Storage
- Airport
- Medical Clinic, etc.



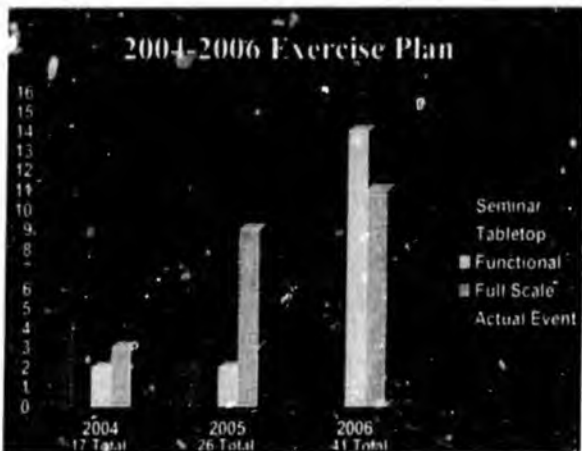


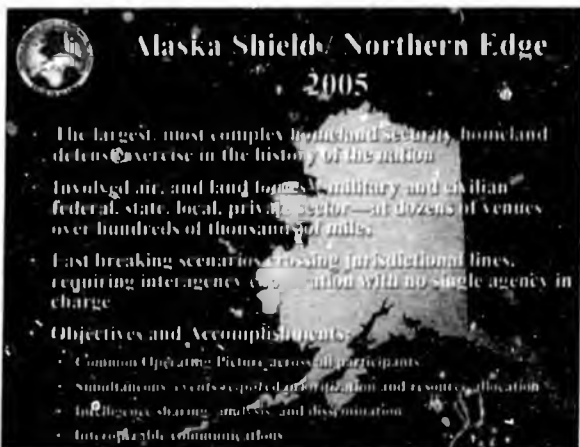




**Three Year Exercise Plan
2004-2006**

The State of Alaska's Three-Year Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Plan will enhance the ability of the State and local governments to prevent and respond to terrorism and/or natural hazards.





**Alaska Shields/ Northern Edge
2005**

- The largest, most complex homeland security, homeland defense exercise in the history of the nation.
- Involved air and land forces, military and civilian federal, state, local, private sector—in dozens of venues over hundreds of thousands of miles.
- Fast-breaking scenarios crossing jurisdictional lines, requiring inter-agency cooperation with no single agency in charge.

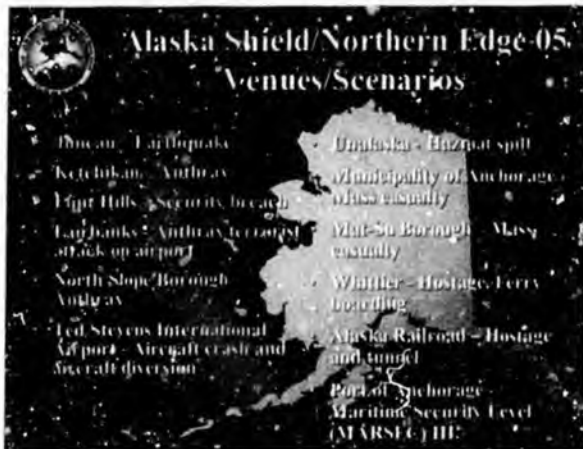
Objectives and Accomplishments:

- Common Operating Picture across all participants
- Simultaneous events requiring coordination and resource allocation
- Intelligence sharing, analysis, and dissemination
- Interoperable communications



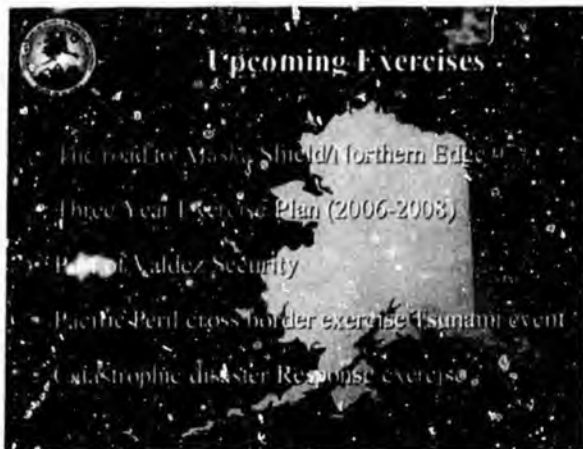
**Alaska Shield/Northern Edge 05
Major Participants**

- Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
- Alaska National Guard
- Alaska State Defense Force
- Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services
- Department of Public Safety
- Alaska State Troopers
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Transportation
- Alaska Marine Highway System
- Ted Stevens International Airport
- Many other Federal participants



**Alaska Shield/Northern Edge 05
Venues/Scenarios**

- Duncan - Fairbanks
- Ketchikan - Anthrax
- Fair Hills - Security breach
- Fairbanks - Anthrax terrorist attack on airport
- North Slope Borough - Anthrax
- Ted Stevens International Airport - Aircraft crash and aircraft diversion
- Unalaska - Hazard spill
- Municipality of Anchorage - Mass casualty
- Mat-Su Borough - Mass casualty
- Whittier - Hostage, Ferry boarding
- Alaska Railroad - Hostage and tunnel
- Port of Anchorage - Maritime Security Level (MARSEC) III



**Alaska Shield/Northern Edge 05
Upcoming Exercises**


- The road to Alaska Shield/Northern Edge 05
- Three Year Exercise Plan (2006-2008)
- Port of Valdez Security
- Pacific Pearl cross border exercise (tsunami event)
- Catastrophic disaster Response exercise





*State Emergency
Coordination Center
(SECC)
(907.233.010)*

- High Capability
- Warn communities
- Coordinate mutual disaster response
- Duty Officer on call after hours
- Handle Alaska Situation
- Daily Situation Report

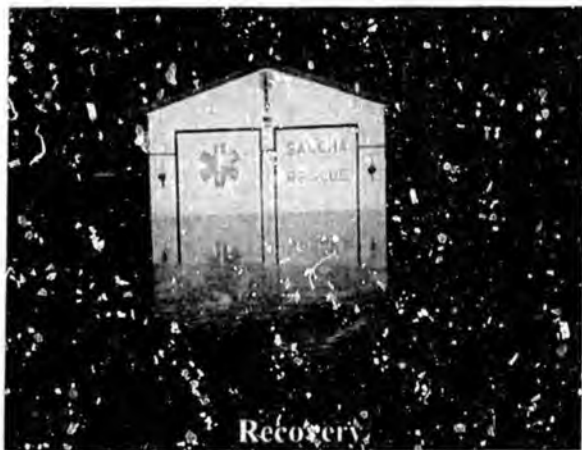


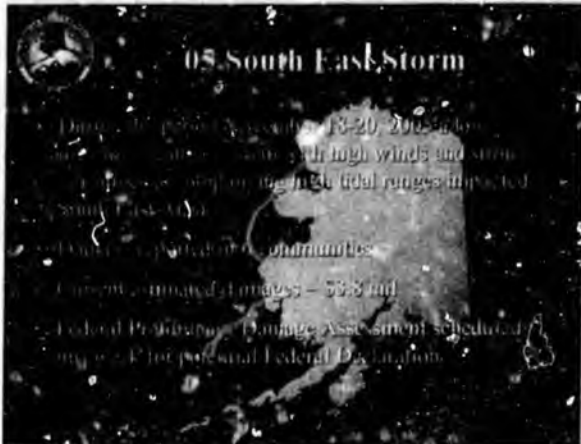
Local Government Response
(AS 26.33.001)

*As stated in the State Emergency Response Plan:
Local officials direct local disaster response operations. The State, when asked to assist, does not intend to direct and control local response operations unless asked to do so. Similarly Federal assistance is intended to support State and local efforts, not to be a substitute for them.*









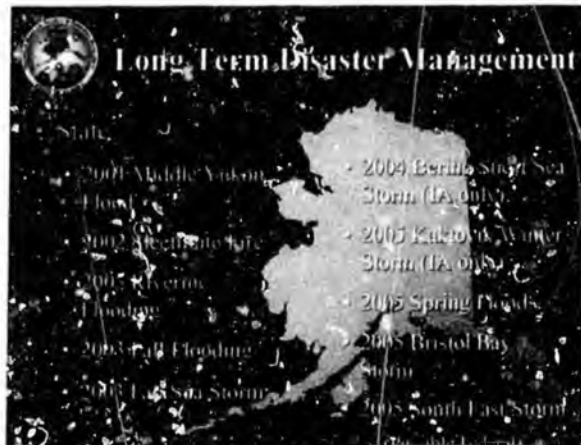
05 South East Storm

- Damage Assessment: 13-20, 2005 - 40% of the state's population with high winds and strong currents, 50% of the high tidal ranges impacted by South East Storm
- 100,000+ people affected communities
- Current estimated damages - \$3.8 billion
- Federal Program: Damage Assessment scheduled in 2007 for potential Federal Declaration



Recovery Programs
(AS 26.23.090)

- Individual Assistance
- State: 100,000 Federal: 127,200 per family
- Public Assistance
- Temporary Housing
- Disaster Rental
- Emergency Protective Measures
- Emergency Operations
- Federal Post-Disaster Mitigation



Long Term Disaster Management

- State:
 - 2001 Middle Yukon Flood
 - 2002 Sitka Statewide
 - 2003 Ketchikan Flood
 - 2003 Kachemak Bay Flooding
 - 2004 Lake Superior Storm
- 2004 Berlin Strait Sea Storm (IA only)
 - 2005 Kaktovik Winter Storm (IA only)
 - 2005 Spring Floods
 - 2005 Bristol Bay Storm
 - 2005 South East Storm



Long Term Disaster Management

- 2002 Hurricane Kaituma
- 2002 Denali Earthquake
- 2002 Kenai Peninsula Borough Floods
- 2002 South Central Wildfires
- 2002 Interior Wildfires
- 2002 Bering Storm Sea Storm
- 2002 Kaktovik Winter Storm
- 2002 West Coast Storm



DHS & EM Partnerships

• Communities - Boroughs	• Alaska Command
• Local Emergency Planning Committees	• Office of the U.S. Attorney
• Native Corporations	• Department of the Interior
• Business Industries	• U.S. Coast Guard
• Utility Companies	• Department of Homeland Security
• Alaska National Guard	• Federal Bureau of Investigation
• Other Alaska Agencies	• Environmental Protection Agency
• Federal Emergency Management Agency	• Emergency Management Assistance Compact
• American Red Cross	• And many others
• Volunteer Organizations	



DHS & EM Professional Associations

- Alaska Municipal League
- Alaska Seismic Safety Council
- Alaska Fire Chiefs Association
- Alaska Fire Officers Association
- National Emergency Management Association
- National Governors Association
- American Society of Industrial Security
- Emergency Management Accreditation Program
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact
- Pacific Northwest Economic Region
- Western States Seismic Policy Council
- Western Region Emergency Management Advisory Council
- National State Hazard Mitigation Officer Association



OVERVIEW

DEPT. OF

PUBLIC

SAFETY,

1/10/06

Fire Cause per Location for 2005

PROVIDED BY -
DPS on 1/10/06

Muni of Anchorage - McHugh Creek - Arson/suicide - 1 death
Muni of Anchorage - Anchorage - Careless Smoking - 1 death -
No working sprinkler system in hotel

Fairbanks/North Star - Fairbanks - Flammables too close to combustible
material - Space heaters too close to bedding - 1 death - No Smoke Alarms

Mat-Su Borough - Wasilla - Arson/homicide - 1 death
Mat-Su Borough - Houston - Vehicle Crash - 1 death
Mat-Su Borough - Willow - Complete destruction of home - cause
undetermined at this time - 1 death

Bethel district - Napaskiak - Arson/homicide - 1 death
Bethel district - Bethel - Inappropriate use of candle - 1 death - Smoke alarm
worked, but victim went back in to fire area.
Bethel district - Bethel - Careless Cooking - 1 death - No Smoke Alarms
Bethel district - Bethel - Arson/homicide - 1 death
Bethel district - Bethel - Arson/suicide - 1 death

Valdez/Cordova - Copper Center - Improperly installed wood stove with
possible chimney fire - 3 deaths - No Smoke Alarms
Valdez/Cordova - Cape Yakataga - No fire response - 1 death - fire
completely destroyed structure - cause unknown

Prince of Wales - Metlakatla - Arson/suicide - 1 death, 1 severe injury -
father was burned while trying to rescue son

Southeast Fairbanks district - Salcha - Misuse of fuel - 1 death - Using
flammable liquid to start wood stove fire

Dillingham district - Dillingham - Careless Smoking - 1 death - Smoke
Alarm did not operate

Denali Borough - Cantwell - Improperly installed equipment - 1 death -
Victim was living in a home built RV - heating system installed incorrectly

North Slope Borough - Point Hope - Vehicle Crash - 1 death

*
18 EVENTS
20 DEATHS

Louie Flora

From: Milli Martin [millimom@xyz.net]
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2006 3:30 PM
To: Rep. Paul Seaton
Subject: State Affairs teleconference Tues. a.m.

Dear Representative Seaton and members of the House State Affairs Committee,

On Jnaury 1st, two very beloved members of the Homer and Anchor Point Community met an untimely, unnecessary and tragic death at the hands of a speeding vehicle driven by someone who had lost their license due to past speeding violations.

Some months ago a young man from Anchor Point was also involved in a terrible head on collision on this same stretch of road, that resulted in the death of two more innocent people. When police went to serve additional charges, they found this person at Wildwood. He had been arrested, again, on drunk driving charges.

Maybe the State of Alaska needs additional laws, my conversations with law enforcement indicates what is desperately needed is to adequately fund the and District Attorney's and the Troopers, so maybe we can get a handle on this kind of horror. They indicated that DA is so overwhelmed, they do not have the time to properly prosecute crimes as they occur, and many are just excused for that reason. Added to this the skeleton crews for our State Troopers and it is no wonder they cannot adequately patrol the hundreds of miles of road that they are charged with patrolling. A friend of mine drove back from Anchorage on the 2nd, and said she saw one Trooper on the whole drive!

I hope your committee will consider the funding needed to make our roads safer.

Please share this memo with others members.

Thank you,

Milli Martin
P.O. Box 2652
Homer, AK 99603
907-235-6652

Department of Public Safety



House State Affairs Committee

Overview

January 10, 2006



Department of Public Safety is comprised of the following:

- Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (ABC)
- Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA)
- Alaska Police Standards Council (APSC)
- State Crime Lab
- Statewide Information Services
- Records and Identification
- Sex Offender Registration (SOR)
- Concealed Carry Permits *what is amount of permits now law changed*
- Security Guard and Process Server Licensing
- State Fire Marshal
- Alaska State Troopers (AST)
- Alaska Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement (ABWE)
- Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement (ABADE)
- Alaska Bureau of Investigation (ABI)



Division of Fire Prevention

Fire Fatalities for 2005

wildfire Terrain

- QUICK SUMMARY -
18 Fires / 20 Deaths

- *Cause of Death*

Undetermined: 2	Smoking: 2	Vehicle Crash: 2
Equip. Malfunction: 4	Misuse of Fuel: 1	Arson: 6
Combustibles too close: 2	Unattended Cooking: 1	

- *Location of Death (By Census Districts/Boroughs)*

Muni of Anchorage: 2	FB-North StarBoro: 1	Valdez/Cordova: 4
Mat-Su Borough: 3	Bethel: 5	Dillingham: 1
Prince of Wales: 1	SE Fairbanks: 1	Denali Borough: 1
North Slope Borough: 1		



Division of Fire Prevention

Project Code Red Activity

<http://www.dps.state.ak.us/fire/asp/pcr.asp>

- QUICK SUMMARY -

- 99 Villages funded to date from inception
- 72 Delivered and training completed
- 7 Delivered and training completed in FY06
- 6 Scheduled for Spring 2006
- Goal of 25 delivered and completed for FY06



Division of Fire Prevention Project Code Red Trailer's



These photo's were taken in Atka, Alaska. Each community is equipped with two trailers. Trailer #1 typically carries a Tri-Max 30 compressed air foam fire fighting system, (4) twenty pound dry chemical extinguishers, and two Tri-Max 3 foam extinguishers. Trailer #2 depicted here, has a Honda fire pump, suction hose, and a fire fighting hose.



Division of Statewide Services

- QUICK SUMMARY -

Criminal Records and ID Bureau

- **Live Scan (Fingerprint Instrument) replacement update:**
--Procurement in progress

Information Services

- **APSIN: Re-design complete – Phased development and migration effort underway**

Crime Lab

- **New DNA High Capacity Analyzer: Procured July 2005**
- **Number of DNA Hits: (92) since December 2004**
- **Power of DNA:** --Linked Alaskan to unsolved California homicide of 1989
--Linked Alaska theft to a Florida convicted offender
--Linked Massachusetts sex assault to an Alaska convicted offender
- **NIBIN (National Integrated Ballistic Information Network)**
--Online: August 24, 2004 --IBIS (Integrated Ballistic ID System)
- **New lab vs. expand existing lab: Needs/Consideration**

How many Tests 7,000

1,500 left



Division of Statewide Services

- Quick Summary -

Alaska Concealed Handgun Permits

- Number of active permits: 19,987
- Trend: Decline in permits issued (FY04 Legislation)
- Reciprocity with 29 states

Sex Offender Registration

- Sex Offenders on the website: 4,127
- Trends: --New Registrations per year: 252
--Updated Registrations per month: 680
- Challenges-Out of state offenders:
--Required registration --Duration of registration --Tolling issues
- National Registry roll out: Active on 12/27/05

*2007
not compliant*



Division of Alaska State Troopers

CORE MISSIONS

- Statewide Drug and Alcohol Enforcement
- Statewide Criminal Investigative Services
- Rural Public Safety Services
- Wildlife Law Enforcement
- Highway Safety
- Law Enforcement Training

*Shrink pool
applicants*



Division of Alaska State Troopers

CHALLENGES

- Patrol Case Load – Urban:
 - Meeting service demands of a growing constituency
- Recruitment & Retention:
 - Challenges are a national trend
 - Competition with other agencies for limited applicant pool
 - Lack of adequate housing or office facilities in villages
- Vacancies: **Currently 42 positions statewide**
 - Vacancy factor: **(15)** - Net vacancies: **(27)**
- Court Service Officers (CSO) Hires:
 - FY06 (4) new positions funded – Positions filled 1/3/06





Division of Alaska State Troopers

ABI & ABADE

- QUICK SUMMARY -

- Alaska Bureau of Investigation (ABI):
 - Three years running – all homicides solved
 - Success in linking various cases to other crimes
 - Cold case success (9 arrests or cases pending with DA)
- Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement:
 - Percentage of alcohol and drug seizures-upward trend
 - Number of meth labs are decreasing
 - Seeking US Postal Service 'cross designation'

*How much
Meth import*

How can we help



Division of Alaska State Troopers

Village Public Safety Officer Program

- QUICK SUMMARY -

- Positions: 59.5 State funded
--Filled: 47.5 --Vacant: 12
- Positions: 10 Federally funded
--Filled: 0
- Turnover Rate: FY05 = 44.07%
- Academy 2006: 22\Scheduled, 18\Started, 10\Remain
- Wage Increase: Beginning FY05, adjusted VPSO scale to eliminate disparity of pay throughout regions. Resulted in base pay increase from \$13.99/hr. to \$15.05/hr.

? full time 40 hr
or ?



Division of Alaska State Troopers

ABWE

- QUICK SUMMARY -

- Alaska Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement (ABWE):

- New Pilot Development and Advanced Training

- Tok Post vacant for months – now filled

- St. Mary's Post vacant over 2 years – Will be filled on 3/1/06

- Special enforcement programs-DUI, CIOT, SOR, ABC, Warrants, Prisoner transport, SAR Cases, DV orders, Robbery investigation

- Results of DUI 'Blitz' during Holiday: Dec. 23, 2005 – Jan. 2, 2006

- ^ABWE Overall: (5) DUI Arrests and (50) Citations issued

- (8) ABWE MatSu Troopers received training on Jan. 4, 2006 from ABC Inspector on inspecting alcohol facilities. Other training to follow.

*the officer is
the pilot single
officer missin?*

*citations
not arrested?*



Division of Alaska State Troopers

Highway Traffic Enforcement

- QUICK SUMMARY -

- **DUI Team:**

- Began operating on November 16, 2003 (Palmer based)
- Events worked 2005: (10)** Includes – Girdwood, Seward, Paxson, Anderson, Talkeetna, Fairbanks, Delta Junction, and Palmer
- FY07 Additional **(3)** Trooper DUI Team to be stationed in Fairbanks
- Total DUI's for 2005: (386)**
- Total citations for 2005: (1,666)**

- **Alaska Highway Fatalities – Trends: Downward**

- Alcohol Related Fatal Accidents:** Dropped from **(38)** in 1994 to **(23)** in 2005*
- Total Fatal Crashes:** Dropped from **(70)** in 1994 to **(65)** in 2005*
- Non-seatbelt Use in Fatal Accidents:**

Dropped from **(48)** in 1994 to **(23)** in 2005*

*Preliminary data provided by Alaska DOT/PF Highway Safety Office



Division of Alaska State Troopers

Statewide Training

- QUICK SUMMARY -

- In-service Training:
 - Developed in-service training for municipal police
 - Focused on high risk – low frequency situations
 - Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Training
 - Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) training
 - Expanded training for first line supervisors and commanders

**OVERVIEW
DEPT. OF
PUBLIC
SAFETY, DIV. OF
CORRECTIONS**

1/13/05

Sec. 11.56.825. Unlawful possession or use of ►►traffic◄◄ preemption ►►device◄◄.

(a) A person commits the crime of unlawful possession or use of a ►►traffic◄◄ preemption ►►device◄◄ if the person possesses or uses a ►►traffic◄◄ preemption ►►device◄◄ and that person is not, at the time of the possession or use, operating an emergency vehicle.

(b) This section does not apply to

(1) an employee of the state or a municipality who, at the time of the possession or use of a ►►traffic◄◄ preemption ►►device◄◄, is authorized to install, repair, or maintain ►►traffic◄◄ preemption devices and only uses a ►►device◄◄ in the process of installing, repairing, and maintaining the devices; or

(2) a person operating a motor vehicle involved in highway maintenance or public transit that has been authorized by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities or by the municipal assembly or council, as appropriate, to possess or use a ►►traffic◄◄ preemption ►►device◄◄.

(c) In this section,

(1) "emergency vehicle" means a police, fire, or emergency medical service vehicle that only uses a ►►traffic◄◄ preemption ►►device◄◄ when responding to a fire or other emergency or when transporting a patient to a hospital or clinic or for transfer to another emergency vehicle;

(2) "►►traffic◄◄ preemption ►►device◄◄" means a system that uses infrared light or other technology on a motor vehicle to transmit a ►►signal◄◄ to a receiver connected to a ►►traffic◄◄ light or other ►►traffic◄◄ control ►►device◄◄ for the purpose of giving the vehicle transmitting the ►►signal◄◄ the right-of-way by changing the ►►traffic◄◄ light or control ►►device◄◄.

(d) Unlawful possession or use of a ►►traffic◄◄ preemption ►►device◄◄ is a class A misdemeanor.

Louie Flora

From: Cliff Stone [cliff_stone@dps.state.ak.us]
Sent: Thursday, January 27, 2005 2:30 PM
To: Rep. Berta Gardner
Cc: Rep. Paul Seator; Heather Bradner; Louie Flora; Chris W Beheim
Subject: CODIS/DNA question in STA of 1-13-05

Rep. Gardner...

In the House State Affairs overview from the Dept. of Public Safety, you had a question regarding CODIS - the [Combined DNA Index System] and what the response time was once a DNA sample from Alaska goes into CODIS.

In the June 2003 issue of the Dept. of Public Safety's magazine: "The Quarterly," an article was published entitled- *Alaska's Crime Fighting Databases a Big Hit*. I do not have that in electronic form, but I will stop by your office this week and deliver a copy to you. In this article, Mr. Chris Beheim-the Crime Lab supervisor, presents a quick synopsis of what CODIS is and how it works. Here first, is a cut and paste from Mr. Beheim speaking to the cost of DNA-- I present this because it lends some credible and related information to this entire discussion.

"The National Institute of Justice is currently paying a private laboratory in Utah \$32.50 per sample to test Alaska's backlog of convicted offender samples. The total award is \$231,425.00. The vendor will be providing data from these samples at a rate of 1,000 per month beginning next month. We had previously paid a private vendor in Texas \$25 and later \$40 per sample for convicted offender testing using a different federal grant. The company said they lost money at the \$25 rate.

The State began collecting samples from convicted offenders in 1996. As there was no fiscal note to pay for convicted offender DNA testing, we have been largely dependent upon federal grants to pay for outsourcing.

We obtained our first grant for convicted offender testing in 2001 and approximately 3,000 samples were outsourced. When this grant ran out, we had to wait for a new federal convicted offender backlog reduction program to pay for testing. New funding finally came through late last year and samples are now being sent out again for testing. We have samples that were collected in 2002 that are just now being tested.

The cost for outsourcing crime scene DNA samples to a private vendor is much higher. Cellmark, one of the best known private DNA testing laboratories in the nation, is currently charging \$1,095 per sample. They offer rush testing for an additional \$1,000 per sample for a one week turnaround and an additional \$600 per sample for a three week turnaround. Expert witness fees for court testimony is \$2,000 a day plus expenses."

To answer your specific question concerning the turn around time for a DNA sample becomes a little more complicated.

Of course, most of us have seen the new hit TV shows centering around forensics and how quick they get results. According to Mr. Beheim... this isn't reality! Basically, once a week samples are uploaded to the national system (CODIS), which by the way is FBI supported. No names... just file numbers.

Before they are returned - the time lapse could be two weeks or more. It depends on several factors... of which Mr. Beheim would be glad to go into more detail with you. His number in Anchorage is: 907-269-5743.

Please let me know if I can provide you with any additional materials or contacts in this regards. You may also want to pull up HB 49 from the 23rd Legislature. This bill passed into law... rewrote some of the state statutes regarding DNA and testing thereof.

Best regards ~ cliff

--
Cliff Stone

Spec.Asst/Leg.Liaison to the Commissioner
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Mailstop 1200

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Rep. Gruenberg...

In the House State Affairs committee overview for the Dept. of Public Safety, you had a couple related questions regarding "traffic pre-emption devices." I apologize for not getting back sooner, but I wanted to be sure I had flushed out this response fully. Basically your questions boiled down to - how we can keep these devices out of the hands of individuals who would use them nefariously and does state owned vehicles have enough funding for such devices.

This topic area is probably more within the realm of DOT/PF. Nona Wilson is the legislative liaison with DOT. You may want to contact her if you have a specific concern about DOT furnishing their heavy equipment with these devices.

The deputy state fire marshall - Bill Bettac responded in the following fashion:

"We have had no feedback on this item from the fire service, in general. Of course, we do not have the authority to enforce nor do all "fire" equipment throughout the State need the devices. I would have to say within most communities with only one stop light or a few stop lights or no stop lights, they do not want or need them.

Another concept also that sometimes becomes lost in this issue is that Standards and Codes already exist that control emergency response such as; the National Fire Protection Association Standards and 13 AAC 02.517, Authorized and other emergency vehicles. They do not go away when using Traffic Pre-emption Devices:

13 AAC 02.517

(c) A person driving a vehicle displaying a flashing blue light meeting the requirements of 13 AAC 04.100 when responding to, but not upon returning from, an emergency, may, if not otherwise prohibited by a municipality, without undue danger to the safety of other persons or property

(1) park or stand the vehicle in violation of a traffic regulation or ordinance or near the scene of the fire to which he responded;

(2) except as provided in (f) of this section, exceed the maximum speed limit if he does not unreasonably endanger life or property, slows at each intersection, and exercises care under the circumstances; and

(3) disregard regulations or ordinances governing direction, movement or turning in a specified direction if he does so at a speed less than the maximum speed limit for that location.

(f) The provisions of this section do not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle or a vehicle displaying a flashing blue light from the duty to drive with regard for the safety of all persons, nor do the provisions of this section allow the driver of a vehicle displaying a flashing blue light to proceed past a stop sign or red signal without first stopping."

Let me know if this indeed answers your concerns or if I can be of any further assistance on this matter.

Best regards ~cliff

--

Cliff Stone

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Rep. Gatto...

In the House State Affairs overview from the Dept. of Public Safety, you also had a question in regards to clearing school teachers faster through the finger printing process. The topic of electronic fingerprinting also enter the discussion in committee at some point. Ms. Kathryn Monfreda, the chief of Criminal Records and ID Bureau has provided a very thorough overview. What follows is a cut and paste from her. I little long, but I think you'll agree that this information will help all of us understand the process a little better.

"The Fingerprint Process

The Records & Identification Bureau (R&I) is responsible for processing the fingerprints of over 23,000 applicants to a variety of positions. These requests are generally for employment purposes, although some submissions are for other purposes (international adoption, for example). Currently, we maintain a database of over 570 'clients' who have submitted requests to R&I for fingerprint based background checks. Of these, approximately 300 entities are currently submitting fingerprint based requests for criminal justice information. Each entity is either authorized or required to submit fingerprints to us for a specific statutory purpose, and the information they may receive from the criminal history repository depends on the entity's authority to receive that information.

Some entities require a state of Alaska criminal history check only, some request both a state and national (FBI) background check. In order to receive a national background check, the US Attorney General's office must have approved a specific state or federal statute that authorizes these checks.

When a client first requests fingerprint based background checks, Records staff must verify the client's authority to receive that information. Once that has been established, we assign a 'client number', which is used to track each submitting entity's transactions and ensure the appropriate tracking of revenue and the release of state and national criminal history information.

Fingerprint cards received in R&I are audited for completeness and accuracy of the information pertaining to the applicant, as well as the appropriate submission of payment. (Non-state government agencies generally must submit cash or checks, state agencies generally establish Reimbursable Services Agreements with R&I.) Each applicant is checked through the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) to obtain their appropriate State ID number (SID), and to determine if fingerprints have been previously submitted to the repository for that individual. The revenue and descriptive information is entered into our tracking system (called CARDS), and the fingerprints are forwarded to the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Unit for technical processing.

Once received in AFIS, technical staff either 1) verifies the identity of the applicant by comparing the fingerprints submitted to those on file or 2) scans the fingerprints into the

AFIS system for a technical search. If that search results in locating a matching fingerprint, an investigation is required to determine if two records must be merged or if the applicant is now or has previously supplied different identifying information. This is a labor intensive process and results in the delay of processing of that applicant's request. If no matching fingerprints are identified as a result of the search, a record is established in the AFIS data base. Information in our CARDS system is updated to reflect the completion of AFIS processing, and the fingerprint cards are returned to the Records Unit for further processing.

Once returned to the Records Unit, APSIN is updated as appropriate with identifying information (addresses, height, weight, hair color) as appropriate, and the appropriate background check response if produced. These results are sent to the submitting entity, and, if appropriate, a second fingerprint card (which is submitted with the initial request) is sent to the FBI.

The FBI scans the fingerprint card, conducts a technical search of the fingerprints and electronically sends us the results. This information is downloaded into our CARDS system, and a national fingerprint based background check result letter is produced.

Factors impacting processing time

As indicated above, the Records & Identification Bureau strives to complete the process as efficiently and accurately as possible. Several factors have caused (usually temporary) delays in processing time, including:

1) Inefficient establishment of Reimbursable Services Agreements at the beginning of each fiscal year. These agreements must be in place in order for us to account for revenue transfers. We work with each state agency near the end of each fiscal year, however, processing of these agreements generally take at least one month. For example, the RSA for teacher certification was not received for our signature until August 5, 2004. Other state agencies, such as H&SS (Child Care Program) did not provide us with the appropriate paperwork until much later (9-27-04). The Division of Insurance did not establish an RSA for their applicants until November 9, 2004.

2) Staffing shortages. Historically, the Records Unit has had a significant turnover rate. This is an entry level position (four positions were recently reclassified from Administrative Clerk II to Administrative Clerk III.) The work completed by these positions requires absolute accuracy, as the consequences of error are significant for the state, the applicant, and the employer. While we have become quite adept at hiring excellent employees, this fact has not gone unnoticed, and many of our employees are quickly offered promotions to other state positions.

3) Increased workload without comparable increase in staffing. Requests for fingerprint based background checks has increased by over 100% in the last 9 years, and nearly 50% in the last 5 years. Staffing in the Records Office has not increased in that time frame, although some responsibilities have been reassigned to other sections within the Bureau.

Plan to reduce turnaround time

For the last several years, we have been working to reduce the turnaround time on the processing of applicant fingerprints, and have been, for the most part, successful. Periodic spikes in workload, unexpected staffing shortages and equipment failures occasionally cause a slower turnaround time.

Long range plans to improve efficiency include:

- 1) Implementation of 'card scan'. We are currently testing a program that will allow our Admin Clerks to scan fingerprint cards, complete the data entry, and process the fingerprint cards with limited redundant data entry or operator intervention. This will reduce typing errors, and will result in less card handling through the process.
- 2) Electronic transmittal of scanned fingerprint cards to the FBI. In conjunction with the card scan process in R&I, once state fingerprint processing has completed, we will have the capability to transmit the electronic image of the fingerprints and the demographic data directly to the FBI. This will reduce the current 2 week processing time to approximately 24 hours.
- 3) Ability to receive electronic fingerprint records from our clients. Currently, we do not accept electronic fingerprint records from our clients. The implementation of the card scan system at some of our larger customers (like Teacher Certification) is a potential solution to reducing the turnaround time. It is possible that some agencies will wish to consider the purchase of card scan or live scan systems. We have requested funds this year to replace our existing live scan systems (currently, all statewide live scan systems are housed at jails-except for one live scan in place at the Anchorage courthouse, which is used to fingerprint people being arraigned on criminal charges). If sufficient funding is granted, we intend to explore the possibility of installing live scans at some of our most active customers' sites.

Regarding your other questions:

- 1) Who fingerprints the teachers? There are several public businesses statewide (and nationwide) that roll the fingerprints. Some of these businesses have purchased live scan machines, most continue to use ink.
- 2) Are teachers treated differently through the process. No, we process fingerprints on a 'first in-first out' basis. It would be very difficult to say that, for example, it is more important to process a teacher's application before we process a foster parent's. However, I truly believe that once we are able to begin using our card scan system, we will see a permanent and dramatic reduction in processing time for all applicants."

Please let me know if you have further questions.

Best ~ cliff

Cliff Stone

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Rep. Gatto...

In the House State Affairs overview from the Dept. of Public Safety, you had a question regarding the cost of performing a DNA analysis. What follows is a cut and paste from Chris Beheim, the Crime Lab supervisor to answer your question. If you should have any followup questions on this topic, please don't hesitate to contact me.

The National Institute of Justice is currently paying a private laboratory in Utah \$32.50 per sample to test Alaska's backlog of convicted offender samples. The total award is \$231,425.00. The vendor will be providing data from these samples at a rate of 1,000 per month beginning next month. We had previously paid a private vendor in Texas \$25 and later \$40 per sample for convicted offender testing using a different federal grant. The company said they lost money at the \$25 rate.

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Best regards ~cliff

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Mission + Measures how incorporate

- ✓ State fire marshal
- ✓ Still promotion residential
sprinkler system
- ✓ 80-90% of fires



House State Affairs

January 13, 2005

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY IS COMPRISED OF:

- Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (ABC)
- Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA)
- Alaska Police Standards Council (APSC)
- State Crime Lab
- Statewide Information Services
- Records and Identification
- Sex Offender Registration
- Concealed Carry Permits
- Security Guard and Process Server Licensing
- State Fire Marshal
- Alaska State Troopers
- Alaska Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement (ABWE)
- Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement (ABADE)
- Alaska Bureau of Investigation (ABI)

CORE MISSIONS

• WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT

- 2004 Contacts, Warnings and Citations - statistics consistent with 2003.

- ABWE troopers successfully augmented patrol with Arrests, Sex Offenders Registered and Civil Process - ABWE mission.

- FV Hunter Investigation

- 58 criminal counts on multiple defendants

- \$145,000 in fines, loss of fishing privileges to vessel monitoring system for life.

STATEWIDE TRAINING

- Overall increase in quality of Graduates

- Higher GPA's upon graduation

- 90% of graduates meeting Fit for Duty pin physical requirement

- Additional Corporal on staff to better facilitate training needs for municipal police departments, VPSO, and troopers

Statewide DV and Sexual Assault investigation training (FY03 and FY04)

- 1358 Law Enforcement professionals trained, 40 Police Departments, 6 professionals representing support agencies (advocacy groups, Tribal Courts)

CORE M

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

- Federally Funded DUI Team
- Alcohol related Vehicle Fatalities down from 40% to 37% (2003)
- Federally Funded Visual Information Specialist
PIO with a focus on the highway safety media
- 2003 IACP Runner-up on the Law Enforcement Challenge
- 2004 IACP Winner of the Law Enforcement Challenge





Division of Fire Prevention

**Our Mission: Prevent Loss of Life
& Property from Fire & Explosion**

Core Services:

- Public Fire Safety & Prevention Education**
- Building Plan Review**
- Building & Fire Code Management**
- Fire & Life Safety Inspections**
- Fire Service Training**
- Fire Investigations of Major Fire Incidents**

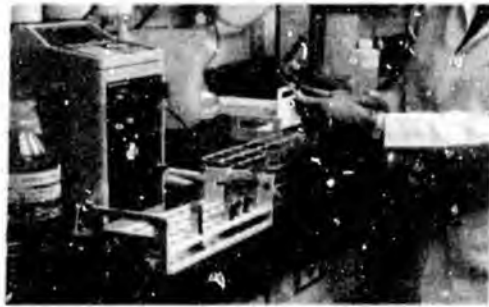
Significant Accomplishments:

- **First Time in the History of the State:**
 - No Child Fire Deaths in 2004
 - Overall Fire Deaths below the National Average in 2003
- **Project Code Red:**
 - Provided Basic Fire Protection/Prevention Training to 30 Rural Alaskan Communities in 2004
 - 56 Rural Communities Completed since Program Inception in 2002
- **FEMA Special Fire Prevention Grant:**
 - Equipped 850 Alaskan Homes in 16 Targeted Communities with Fire Safety Devices.
 - Devices include: Smoke & CO Alarms, Surge Protectors, Fire Extinguishers & Much More

Celebrating the Division's 50th Anniversary



Statewide Services



- Statewide Information Services (APSIN)
 - APSIN is available to 2,909 users in 21 federal, 242 state, and 37 municipal agencies.
- Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory
- Criminal Records and Identification Bureau
 - Alaska Automated Fingerprint Information System (AAFIS)
 - Sex Offender Registration
 - Permits & Licensing



DSS Activity 2004

- 4630 New Convicted Offender DNA Samples Received in calendar year 2004.
 - 3500 Convicted offender samples sent to a contract lab for analysis
 - 958 Convicted offender samples returned from the contract lab
 - State crime lab reports 7 “hits” from this batch of 958 samples aiding eight different investigations (4 burglaries and 3 sexual assaults)



DSS Activity 2004

- Laboratory linked 4 sexual assault cases together using DNA and helped to identify and convict a serial rapist.
- Human torso was identified through Parent DNA - 1st in the Nation - Multi jurisdictional hit in the National Missing Persons Database
- UAA sexual assault case - DNA cleared a suspect, and through a convicted offender sample, helped to convict the real criminal



DSS Activity 2004

- 55,061 Fingerprint Cards Submitted to Records and Identification (Civil and Criminal)
- 287 New Sex Offenders Registered

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Legislative Overview



Presented To
24th Alaska State Legislature

STATE OF ALASKA

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS *Office of the Commissioner*

P.O. Box 112000
Juneau, AK 99811-2000
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Department Mission: *To Protect the Public by Incarcerating and Supervising Offenders*

To Accomplish its Mission, the Department will:

- *Hold Offenders Accountable for their Crimes*
- *Respect the Rights of Victims of Crime*
- *Provide Offenders with Opportunities for Reform in an Environment that is Safe, Fair and Secure*
- *Provide Training to Staff so they may Serve as Positive Role Models to Offenders, while Ensuring Officer Safety*

The Department of Corrections (DOC) will work to reduce the number of future victims and reduce crimes committed by offenders under their supervision through a three-pronged proactive strategy of providing opportunity, encouragement and referrals.

Opportunity: Provide a safe, fair and secure institutional environment that provides opportunities for the offender's personal change, growth and participation through education, work, treatment, restitution, spiritual services, cultural programs and other group activities.

Encouragement: Department staff will encourage offenders to seek personal change by serving as positive role models, offering support and encouragement and treating offenders with respect.

Referrals: Department staff will direct offenders to a variety of community and professional services, including education, treatment, job training, counseling and support groups, housing assistance, and other services.

DOC will work to partner more closely with law enforcement agencies, treatment providers, non-profits, community and local service providers, Native and Village Corporations and other local, state and federal agencies to support the development of a broad-based and comprehensive referral system to provide opportunities for offender reformation.

As budgets continue to be strained, the Department's mission of protecting the public will be paramount - decisions regarding funding for Department services, including programs, treatment, officer safety and training, victim notification and security operations will be dictated by the Department's core mission: to protect the public.

Legislative Overview

I. Mission of the Department

The mission of the Department of Corrections is 'to protect the public by incarcerating and supervising offenders.

II. Institutions

Institution Counts

The Division of Institutions housing contracts

Community Jails

Population Trends

III. Probation and Parole

Probation and parole offices locations

Emphasis on officer safety and offender supervision at workplaces and residences

Absconder Website

IV. Offender Programs

Medical Services

Mental Health Services 30-357

50% ↑ in psychotropic

Substance Abuse Treatment

Education Programs

Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programs

Youth Offender Program 

Chaplaincy Program

Sex Offender Assessment

Re-Entry Grants

Southcentral Foundation MOU

Cook Inlet Tribal Council

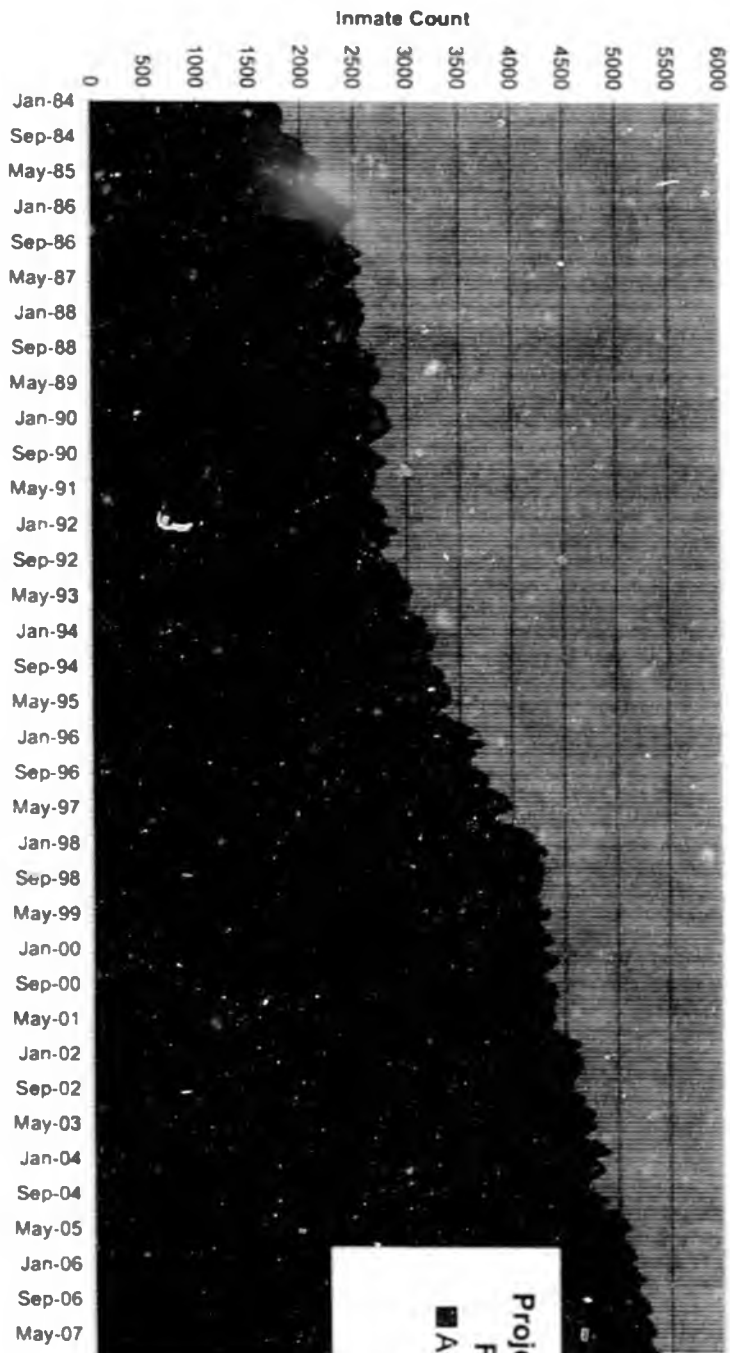
Social Security

Veterans Administration

Prisoner Work Programs

V. DNA Testing

VI. Recruitment/Retention



Total Inmate Population Statistics

Projected 01/05
Forward
Actual Count

	416	104	403	211	233	58	170	85	78	214	176	112	486	255	113	92	Emer Cap		3206
	388	102	397	200	225	52	164	82	78	207	176	112	466	249	112	88	Max Cap		3098
Day	ACCE	AMCC	ACCW	FCC	HMCC	KCC	LOCC	MSPT	MOCC	PCC Med	PCC Min	PT Mac	SCCC	WCC	WPT	YKCC	Emer Cap	Totals	%
1	401	102			205				70	209	172	97		230			3206	3187	99%
2		102			203				70	206	170	97		230	113		3206	3191	100%
3		97	403		213				72	209	168	96		232	111		3206	3189	99%
4	387	104			219				71	200	174	99		232			3206	3178	99%
5	402	104			217				71	199	175	99		231			3206	3204	100%
6	403	104			215				71	201	175	98		235			3206	3231	101%
7	414				216				71	196	176	97		236			3206	3233	101%
8	414	100			213				71	187	176	94		235			3206	3236	101%
9		102			215				70	181	176	94	485	238			3206	3223	101%
10		103			213				70	190	176	94	486	238			3206	3236	101%
11	410	104			220				70	205	176	93	486	236			3206	3222	100%
12																	3206	0	0%
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Avg	410	102.46	409.73	234.36	213.55	67.727	182.82	84.636	70.638	198.73	174	96.455	488.73	233.91	116.73	115.36	3206	3212	100%
10 dy	0	0	8	11	0	46	16	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	800			
30/90	38	37	66	55	49	85	87	81	0	15	0	2	18	0	53	90			

Community Residential Program Treatment Beds								1/11/05	
							Safe		
	G.H.S.	Clitheroe	Akela	RCADA	YKHC	Harbor	MenBq		
Total Contract Beds								1/22/04	
	2	13	5	4	1	1	1	Allotted	27
Institutional Beds									
Beds Assigned		11	5	3	1	1		Allotted	21
Furlough	0	0	5	0	3	0	0		14
Confined Med	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Restitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Unsentenced	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
3rd Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total Filled	0	6	5	0	3	0	0	Filled	14
Field Beds									
Beds Assigned	2	2		1			1	Allotted	6
Probation	1	2	0	4	4	0	0		12
Parole	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		2
Total Filled	1	5	0	4	4	0	0	Filled	14
JAIL ALTERNATIVE SERVICES									
Jail Alt. Serv.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total	0
TOTAL TREATMENT BEDS									
Total Filled	1	11	5	4	7	0	0	Total Filled	28