

Small Community Response Plan (SCERP)

Emergency



WE ALL PLAN

WE ANTICIPATE WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN THE
FUTURE.



PREPARE

<https://ready.alaska.gov/Plans/SCERP>



ONCE PLAN IS DEVELOPED, PRACTICE


SCERP Tool Kit was developed to:

- ▶ Assist small communities have a conversation about emergency preparedness and planning.
- ▶ Help put together a planning team to complete SCERP
- ▶ Assist with identifying community response leaders
- ▶ Identify community evacuation routes and sheltering locations
- ▶ Identify and discuss local community response capabilities
- ▶ Identify for the community local and statewide partners emergency response.

These conversations aren't always the easiest to have and response positions seem too intimidating to fill.

Most communities have difficulty identifying people to staff key positions.

Position	Responsibility
Incident Commander	Manages people and resources responding to the incident.
Incident Liaison	Coordinates with community and outside organizations involved in the incident.
Public Information Officer	Provides information to the public and media regarding the event in accordance with the IC.
Safety Officer	Assures safety issues are mitigated, announced, and addressed.
Planning Section Chief	Gathers and analyses incident information; conducts Planning Meetings and prepares Incident Action Plans (IAP).
Operations Section Chief	Responsible for incident tactical operations – actions, personnel, resources, and staging areas.
Logistics Section Chief	Obtains requested incident facilities, services, and materials.
Admin Section Chief	Tracks costs and manages incident finances and personnel issues.
Evacuation Specialist	Develops plan to shelter in place or move individuals to a safe location.
Shelter Coordinator	Sets up, operates, and closes shelter(s) and/or coordinates shelter activities.
Security Specialist	Keeps unauthorized personnel from physically accessing resources, buildings, or confidential information.
Medical Specialist	Provides and/or coordinates emergency health care services.

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- ▶ Each position is important in community response
 - ▶ It assists a community have a more organized response
 - ▶ This information helpful for your community but also for state, federal and tribal response partners.

Who should be on your communities planning team?

- ▶ City Government
- ▶ Tribal Government
- ▶ Native Corporation
- ▶ Local ANICA/AVEC Staff, Utilities and community fuel distributor
- ▶ Health Clinic Staff
- ▶ School Point of Contact
- ▶ Law Enforcement (VPO/VPSO/PD), Fire/Ambulance
- ▶ IGAP/Environmental Technicians
- ▶ Interested members of the community

Our communities are resilient

- ▶ Our communities are self lead and capable
- ▶ Planning and Preparedness has always been in our nature, we do this daily
- ▶ Identifying people to fulfill a role in your communities emergency response is intimidating
- ▶ Across Alaska, most incident command positions are filled by city government staff, the mayor or staff from a utilities department. Each community is different.

Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), also known as SARA Title III.

AND

Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) was enacted by Congress as the national legislation on community safety.

This law is designed to help local communities:

- Protect the public
- Ensure safety
- Protect the environment from chemical hazards
- Law imposes reporting requirements for federal, state, local governments, tribes and “industry” that may store hazardous chemicals that meet a threshold for reporting.
- Created to reduce the likelihood of disasters related to the environmental hazards posed by the storage and handling of toxic chemicals.

Reportable hazardous substances and a list of chemicals and quantities can be found on the EPA List of Lists:

https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-12/List_of_Lists_Compiled_December%202022.pdf

If these are stored in your community, they must be reported every year to the Alaska Division of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). These are called Tier II reports. Reports are accepted January 1- March 1.

Additional information on Tier II reporting can be found at:

<https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/prevention-preparedness/tier-ii-reporting/#access-1>

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)

- ▶ The Governor of each state or leader of each tribe has designated a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) that is responsible for implementing the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) provisions within its state or tribe.

SERC Responsibilities include

- ▶ Designating local emergency planning districts;
- ▶ Appointing a Local or Tribal Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC or TEPC) for each district;
- ▶ Reviewing local emergency response plans;
- ▶ Supervising the activities of the LEPC or TEPC; and
- ▶ Establishing procedures for receiving and processing public requests for information collected under EPCRA.

SERC in Alaska

- ▶ Alaska Statutes 26.23.071 and 26.23.073 establish the requirement for a SERC and LEPC. It also outlines the responsibilities of each of these organizations.
- ▶ Established in the State of Alaska - Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs.
- ▶ SERC Board consists of commissioners from:

Commerce	Community & Economic Development	Environmental Conservation	Fish and Game
Health and Social Services	Labor	Natural Resources	Public Safety
Transportation and Public Facilities	Adjutant General DMVA	LEPC – Rural	LEPC –Rural
LEPC – Urban	LEPC – Urban	US Dept of Defense – Alaska Command ex-officio	FEMA ex-officio
US EPA ex-officio	US Coast Guard, ex-officio		

SERC's establish Local Emergency Planning Districts

- ▶ In Alaska, we have 21 Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs).
- ▶ The boundaries of LEPC's/LEPD were created using the REAA boundaries in Alaska.
- ▶ Similar to SERC's, LEPC's are composed of representatives from:

Elected Officials	Law Enforcement	Civil Defense	Firefighting
First aid	Health	Local environmental	Hospital
Transportation	Broadcast and print media	Community groups	Owners/Operators of facilities subject to SARA Title III regulations

Alaska Fall Sea Storm Preparedness

- ▶ Each year the western coast of Alaska experiences moderate to severe fall sea storms. These storms are “spin offs” from Japan’s hurricane season.
- ▶ The severity of these storms vary every year.
- ▶ What I’ve learned in emergency preparedness, our communities are aware and expect these to occur.
- ▶ Over time, the concept of preparedness has changed from word of mouth to organized preparedness, planning and response
- ▶ It is a necessity, not only for each of our communities but for our state, federal and tribal partners.

What communities can do

- ▶ Host a pre-storm meeting with partners
 - ▶ Review local incident command (IC) structure. Identify alternates to fulfil IC roles.
 - ▶ Review SCERP or Emergency Operations Plan.
 - ▶ Track storm progress. *Fall storm weather mapping available through NOAA Radio fax surface maps
 - ▶ Conduct a tabletop exercises or talk through a simulated response from the beginning of the storm, address things that may happen during the storm to completion

If a community does not have a SCERP

- ▶ Its not too late to put together a planning group
- ▶ Involve the city and tribal government, native corporation, health clinic, local school, VPO/VPSO, fuel distributor, utilities (power & water)
- ▶ Review the SCERP planning tool kit.
- ▶ Complete the easiest parts: local contact sheets pages 10-12. Portions of pages 5-8. Fill in those blanks.
- ▶ We all know our local clinic staff see patients daily, provide them their part of the SCERP, page 9.
- ▶ Coordinate with the city office to host a planning meeting with: tribal government, native corporation, health clinic, VPO/VPSO, local utilities (power & water), local school
- ▶ Remember, this is your community.