

# GOVERNOR TRANSITION BOOK

## WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<a href="#"><u>Agency and Location</u></a>	2
<a href="#"><u>Web Site References</u></a>	2
<a href="#"><u>Agency Contact</u></a>	2
<a href="#"><u>Agency Responsibilities</u></a>	3
<a href="#"><u>Organization Description</u></a>	6
<a href="#"><u>Organization Chart</u></a>	7
<a href="#"><u>Budget by Source and Program</u></a>	8
<a href="#"><u>Major Issue: Activation of the National Guard Legislation</u></a>	10
<a href="#"><u>Major Issue: Enhanced 911 System Upgrade</u></a>	11
<a href="#"><u>Major Issue: Army National Guard Stationing</u></a>	12
<a href="#"><u>Major Issue: Homeland Security Funding</u></a>	13

## **Washington Military Department**

Building 1 (Mail Stop TA-20)  
Camp Murray, Tacoma, Washington 98430

### **Director**

Major General Timothy J. Lowenberg  
(253) 512-8201 or 24-hour contact (253) 279-2040  
timothy.lowenberg@mil.wa.gov

### **Web sites:**

Emergency Management Division – <http://emd.wa.gov> (links to Homeland Security information and Statewide Strategic Plan by clicking on the “Homeland Security” button at the top of the page)

Washington National Guard – <http://www.washingtonguard.com> (links to the Department Strategic Plan)

Direct Link to the Department Strategic Plan –  
<http://mil.wa.gov/hls/Documents/Strategic%20Plan%202004%20Final%20w%20sig.pdf>

Direct Link to the Statewide Homeland Security Strategic Plan –  
<http://emd.wa.gov/3-map/a-p/hlssp/wa-st-hlssp-04.pdf>

### **Contact Name:**

Joe Huden, Special Assistant to the Director  
(253) 512-8108  
Email: [joe.huden@mil.wa.gov](mailto:joe.huden@mil.wa.gov)

## **Agency Responsibilities:**

- Department Level (External Impact):
  - State Military Active Duty
    - The Washington National Guard performs state active duty missions under the provisions of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.08.040. The Governor can order the National Guard to active state service when an event such as a natural or manmade disaster occurs or when there is an imminent threat to public health and safety.
  - Public Information
    - During emergencies, National Guard activations, and life-threatening events, public information activities provide critical information of public importance. Carries out public information requirements of the state's continuity of government plan.
  - Homeland Security
    - The state focal point for activities related to Homeland Security among state and local agencies and private sector organizations. Administers grants from various governmental agencies to support prevention, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from terrorist events. The National Guard executes Homeland Security missions in coordination with the United States Northern Command.
- Department Level (Internal Impact):
  - Security Services
    - Provides personnel and equipment for force protection for all staff, facilities and equipment security statewide. This program is a key component of the agency's anti-terrorism plan. Responsible for protection of state officials while at Camp Murray during times of emergency.
  - Human Resources
    - Provides overall policy and human resource direction for state and federal issues that impact the Department's operations and mission. This program operates as separate state, federal and military functions that collaboratively administer comprehensive programs.
  - Information Technology
    - Provides information technology and telecommunications services to both state functions and federal functions (Army and Air National Guard) including network administration, information assurance and customer support.
  - Financial Services
    - Provides state services in budgeting, accounting, procurements, risk management and contracting. Provides federal services through the United States Property and Fiscal Officer, an agent of the National

Guard Bureau, for federal equipment, fiscal operations and federal real estate.

- National Guard (Army and Air Force):
  - Military Readiness (State and Federal)
    - Maintains trained and equipped military members and units available for state emergencies and federal missions. National Guard members can serve in three capacities: 1) State Active Duty, called by the Governor, paid by the state; 2) Active Federal Service under Title 32, United States Code, paid by federal funds but under state control; and 3) Active Federal Service under Title 10, United States Code, at the call of the President normally for service outside the United States.
  - Facility Operations and Maintenance
    - Two divisions are responsible for facility operations and maintenance. The Air National Guard is responsible for Air National Guard facilities only. The Army National Guard is responsible for all Army National Guard, Emergency Management, and state Department facilities. These facilities are located in 37 communities, comprise over 3.1 million square feet of floor space, and are used by over 8,000 guard members and agency employees.
  - Facility Planning
    - Provides facility planning and capital budget development services for all Department activities in support of agency requirements for the Army National Guard, Emergency Management, and other department areas.
  - Environmental Management
    - Ensures the agency meets its statutory obligations for compliance with federal, state, and local regulations and mitigate impacts to natural, cultural, and human resources through aggressive resource protection programs.
  - Real Property Management
    - Provides support in developing sound real property policy and management practices for the real property assets (real estate including land and facilities) owned and operated by the Department.
- Emergency Management (EMD):
  - Alert and Warning
    - The Alert and Warning Center operates 24-hours and is an integral part of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), which is responsible for coordinating the State's response to disasters and meeting resource requirements that exceed local jurisdictions' capabilities.

- Disaster Recovery
  - EMD is the focal point for recovery activities following a major disaster, coordinating all disaster recovery programs implemented by state agencies. Currently operates a disaster field office in Lacey as a result of the Nisqually earthquake of 2001. The field office is scheduled to conclude operations in 2007.
- Hazard Mitigation
  - Encourages communities to enhance their disaster resistance through the development of hazard mitigation plans, structural and non-structural mitigation projects, and the development of public-private partnerships to strengthen community commitment to hazard mitigation.
- Education Programs
  - Educates residents, local jurisdictions, state agencies, schools and the private sector on emergency and disaster preparedness. This activity also supports the education and professional leadership development of members of the Army and Air National Guard.
- Emergency Preparedness Exercises
  - Provides training and exercise support to local governments, state agencies, volunteer organizations, and private enterprise designed to test all phases of emergency management and homeland security.
- Emergency Management Training
  - Provides training and education to local governments, state agencies, and volunteer organizations in emergency management disciplines, recovery operations, terrorism, hazardous materials, and natural hazards.
- Enhanced 911 Program
  - Works with counties and communications companies to ensure universal access to the 911 system at all times. Assistance to counties includes: technical, database, financial, operations, training, administration, accessibility, contingency planning, wireless telephone interface, and public education.

## **Organizational Structure and Chart:**

The Washington Military Department is organized into four functional areas:

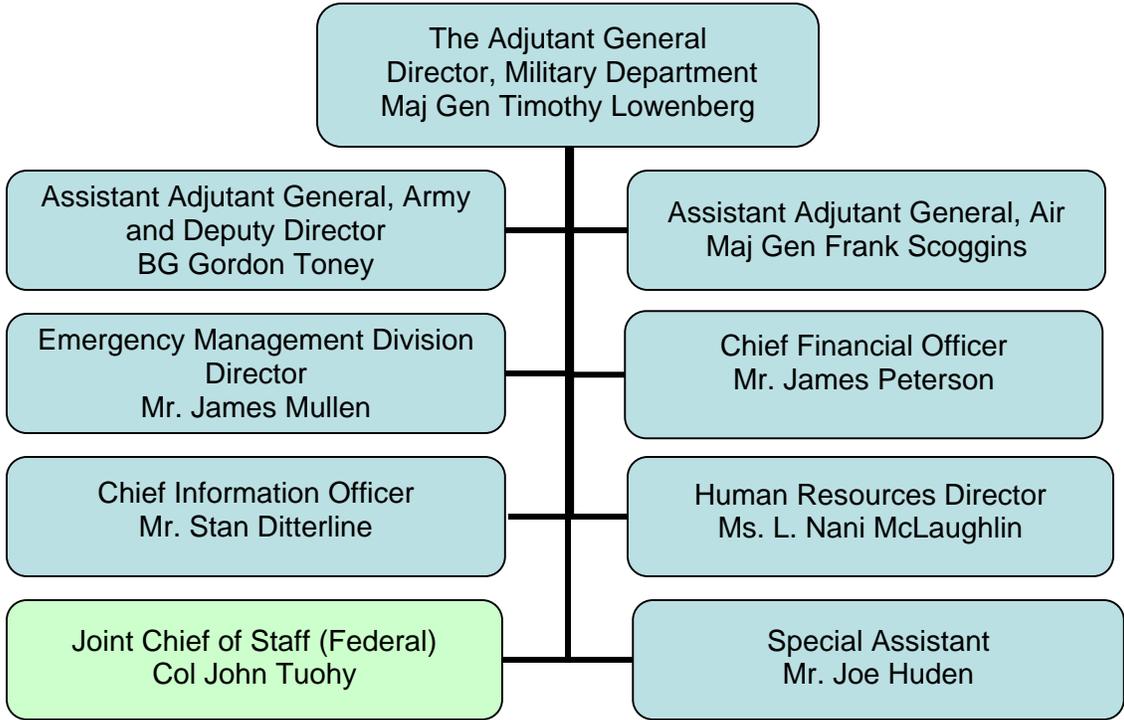
***The Office of the Director (Office of The Adjutant General)*** includes the functions of Department policy, public information, legal services, strategic planning, homeland security, policy-level interface with executive and legislative branches of state, local, federal and foreign governments and command of all Air and Army National Guard forces, including the Joint Forces Headquarters of the Washington National Guard and subordinate units such as the 10<sup>th</sup> Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team and military support to civil authorities. It also includes the Human Resources, Financial Services and Information Technology offices that manage the Department's human resources; finance, accounting and budget; risk management; contracting; procurement; consolidated mail; telecommunications and information technology functions.

***The Army National Guard*** includes command of these major organizations: The 81<sup>st</sup> Brigade Combat Team, 66<sup>th</sup> Aviation Brigade, 96<sup>th</sup> Troop Command and 205<sup>th</sup> Training Regiment. These organizations are comprised of 5,700 members operating from military facilities in thirty-seven (37) communities statewide. This division also includes support functions in areas such as capital construction, real property, facilities operations, maintenance and environmental protection.

***The Air National Guard*** includes command of these major organizations: The 141<sup>st</sup> Air Refueling Wing, Western Air Defense Sector, 252<sup>nd</sup> Combat Communications Group and a Support Services Detachment. These organizations are comprised of 2,500 members operating from military facilities in seven (7) communities statewide. This division includes support functions in areas such as real property, facilities operations, maintenance and environmental protection.

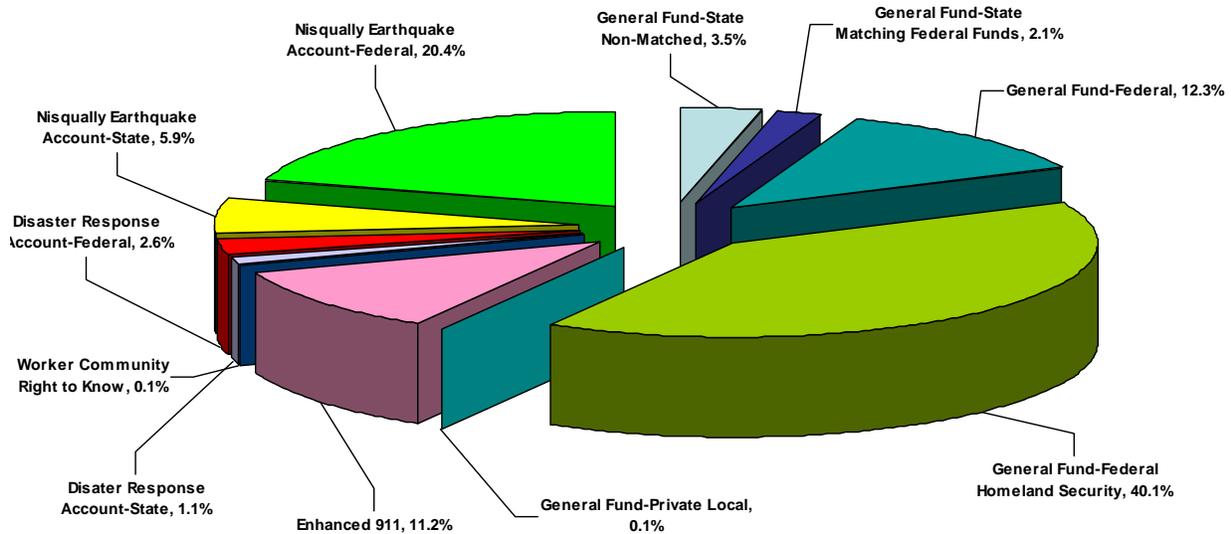
***The Emergency Management Division*** includes the units of Preparedness; Mitigation, Analysis and Plans; Enhanced 911; and Response and Recovery. It is comprised of 79 permanent and 29 project and temporary employees with its primary facility located at Camp Murray, a satellite office in Pasco and a Recovery Field Office in Lacey.

**Washington Military Department  
Executive Management Team**



**Budget by Source and Program:**

# Military Department Operating Budget 2003-2005



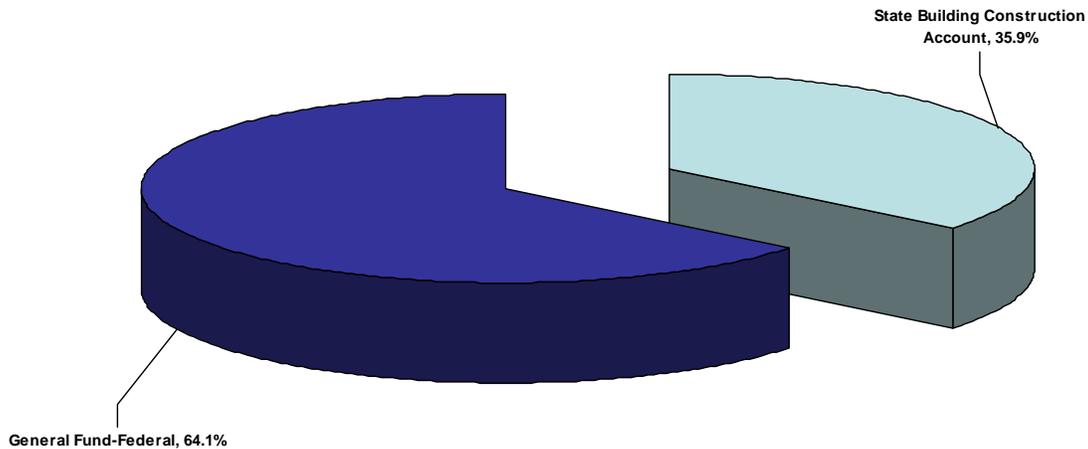
## Military Department 2003-2005 Operating Budget

Fund Source	Total
General Fund-State Non-Matched	\$ 10,642,176
General Fund-State Matching Federal Funds	\$ 6,522,624
General Fund-Federal	\$ 37,444,600
General Fund-Federal Homeland Security	\$ 124,138,668
General Fund-Private/Local	\$ 375,700
Enhanced 911	\$ 33,971,000
Worker/Community Right-to-Know	\$ 293,800
Disaster Response Account-State	\$ 3,387,000
Disaster Response Account-Federal	\$ 7,857,000
Nisqually Earthquake Account-State	\$ 17,878,400
Nisqually Earthquake Account-Federal	\$ 62,121,000
	<b>\$ 304,631,968</b>

## HOMELAND SECURITY GRANTS MILITARY DEPARTMENT

	<b>Award</b>
State Homeland Security Grant Program III (FFY04)	\$ 33,408,000
Law Enforcement Terrorism Protection Program (FFY04)	\$ 9,913,000
Citizen Corps Program (FFY04)	\$ 694,000
Urban Area Security Initiative III (FFY04)	\$ 17,213,842
Urban Area Security Initiative II (FFY03-Supp)	\$ 18,186,668
State Homeland Security Grant Program II (FFY03-Supp)	\$ 29,917,000
State Homeland Security Grant Program I (FFY03)	\$ 11,294,000
CERT/Citizen Corps (FFY02-Supp)	\$ 418,543
DOJ State Domestic Preparedness Grant (FFY02)	\$ 6,276,000
Department of Justice Equipment Grant (FFY00 & 01)	\$ 2,993,000
	<b>\$ 130,314,053</b>

## Military Department Capital Budget 2003-2005



<b>Military Department Capital Budget</b>	
State Building Construction Account	\$ 15,377,906
General Fund-Federal	\$ 27,467,150
	<b>\$ 42,845,056</b>

## **Major Issue #1: Legislation re: Activation of the National Guard**

- What is the issue? RCW 38.08.040 authorizes the Governor to activate the National Guard only when a disaster or emergency has already occurred or is “imminent”, and in other limited circumstances. It does not expressly authorize planning, training or otherwise preparing for such purposes, although in practice the statute has been interpreted as implying authority for essential training. The statute does not, however, authorize the governor to activate the Guard to plan for or prepare for catastrophic emergencies or to take prudent steps to insure a situation does not become a clear and present threat to public health or safety.
- What is the urgency? The problem is generally the National Guard can only be used, as RCW 38.08.040 is currently written, if a disaster has already occurred or is imminent. Current law does not permit the Governor to activate the Guard or any individual Guard members to assist, plan, train or exercise with other state or local agencies to prevent disasters or emergencies from occurring or from escalating to life threatening proportions.
- Why is it significant? In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, Congress created the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) through which funds have been extended to state and local governments to defend against, deter, dissuade, mitigate and recover from the consequences of domestic acts of terrorism. The Washington National Guard is an eligible recipient of such funds and has a great deal of expertise that could be used to elevate the level of preparedness of other state and local agencies. Modification of Title 38 RCW will allow the Governor to utilize the National Guard for specific homeland security purposes.
- Who are the key players and stakeholders? All state, local, and tribal governments as well as private sector entities requiring National Guard expertise to plan or prepare for homeland security activities, as determined by the Governor.
- What is the status now and timeline for resolution? Legislation is being requested by Governor Locke to expand the purposes of RCW 38.040 to allow for proactive planning and training, primarily for Homeland Security purposes. Anticipating legislative approval and enactment in the 2005 session.
- Staff contacts: Joe Huden, [joe.huden@mil.wa.gov](mailto:joe.huden@mil.wa.gov), (253) 512-8108.

## **Major Issue #2: Enhanced 911 System Upgrade**

- What is the issue? The existing Enhanced 911 system architecture is nearly 30 years old. Although modified to handle wireless calls and to improve transmission speeds, this legacy system is negatively impacted by new publicly available telecommunications technologies. The reliability and universal availability of 911 service is compromised by fast evolving changes in telecommunications equipment and practices.
- What is the urgency? The critical nature of 911 services dictates a move to newer, more robust system components before any major failures occur. Existing systems must be upgraded to improve resilience against outages and to migrate to new technologies with the change being accomplished in a manner that makes the transition transparent to 911 callers.
- Why is it significant? 911 service is the most trusted of public services. Knowingly permitting service levels to be compromised is not an option. Telecommunications network evolution and new service types such as Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) as the emerging preferred technology for voice transmission compromise 911 availability or are simply not compatible with the aging Enhanced 911 system.
- Who are the key players and stakeholders? All Washington residents who might use the 911 emergency systems and the county and local jurisdiction Public Service Answering Points who answer and direct response to 911 calls are the key stakeholders. The telephone companies who provide enhanced 911 call management are key players due to their commitment to 911 service management, but all telecommunications providers, regardless of their technology base, are players to the degree that their customers expect to be able to dial 911 and have Enhanced 911 service.
- What is the status now and timeline for resolution? Contracting for major statewide E911 network upgrades is underway with completion scheduled for the second quarter of 2005. Network vulnerability analysis and mitigation steps will be worked in conjunction with these system upgrades. Addressing new consumer technologies such as VoIP requires extensive standards development before accommodating network modifications can be implemented. An active consumer education campaign to assure those purchasing the services recognize the 911 dialing limitations of the product can mitigate the impacts until technological solutions are available. The state E911 Program is actively involved with both national 911 standards efforts and with 911 consumer education.
- Staff contacts: Bob Oenning, [b.oenning@emd.wa.gov](mailto:b.oenning@emd.wa.gov), (253) 512-7011.

### **Major Issue #3: Army National Guard Stationing**

- What is the issue? The Army National Guard has thirty-eight readiness centers (armories) statewide over half of which are more than fifty-years old. Only five are new enough to meet current training and equipment storage requirements. In 2003, the legislature provided funding to OFM to work with the Military Department to commission a Stationing and Facilities Study of the Army National Guard Readiness Centers. This study was concluded in June 2004. A recommended divestiture, investment, reinvestment and rehabilitation strategy was the focal point of this study. Legislation is required to set up a dedicated fund to capture the money from divestiture and to reinvest and carry out the courses of action outlined in the strategic stationing plan.
- What is the urgency? Many of the facilities need major rehabilitation or replacement and are rapidly becoming less than adequately functional. We have a roadmap to quickly begin the corrective process once the dedicated fund is established and capital dollars become available through the federal and state capital budgets.
- Why is it significant? Army National Guard readiness centers are community based and can be made available for both emergency and non-emergency community purposes. The condition of many of these readiness centers is so poor that safety concerns are a significant detractor from using them for community purposes. Improving these readiness centers, divesting others and building new centers will improve community availability as well as modernizing them for current and future missions of the Army National Guard to include homeland security, disaster response and military and first responder readiness and staging.
- Who are the key players and stakeholders? The Office of Financial Management, legislative capital construction committees, communities, first responders, Army National Guard soldiers and state, local and federal agencies that rely on adequately equipped and properly training Army National Guard forces.
- What is the status now and timeline for resolution? A dedicated fund is not currently authorized; legislation is needed in 2005 to establish this fund so the study and plan implementation can begin by summer 2005.
- Staff contacts:  
Brigadier General Gordon Toney, [gordon.toney@mil.wa.gov](mailto:gordon.toney@mil.wa.gov), (253) 512-8202, and  
Jim Peterson, CFO, [jim.peterson@mil.wa.gov](mailto:jim.peterson@mil.wa.gov), (253) 512-8115

## **Major Issue #4: Homeland Security Funding**

- What is the issue? The State of Washington has received more than \$130 million in homeland security funding since Federal Fiscal Year 2000. In Federal Fiscal Year 2004 over \$60 million was received. The 2004 grant required an 80% pass through to local jurisdictions. We developed a nine region structure in 2002 to assist in meeting the short timeline from grant award to obligation of funds to local jurisdictions. The 2004 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) consisted of three components: The State Homeland Security Program (SHSGP); the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP); and the Citizen Corps Grant Program. The Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Grant is designated for the City of Seattle and the contiguous counties (King County, Pierce County and Snohomish County) with Seattle the primary recipient of those funds. There is controversy regarding the potential allocation of 2005 HSGP funding as we anticipate less money for overall statewide purposes.
- What is the urgency? In 2005 the State Homeland Security Grant Program is anticipated to be less than what was received in 2004 due to a shift in focus to the higher threat urban areas. This could result in less funds for statewide homeland security purposes and more funds for the Seattle urban area. The net result may be a slight reduction in the overall grant award to Washington. Final determination of our grant award will probably occur after the election.
- Why is it significant? Congress is considering a number of bills to begin to limit state homeland security funding to only high threat areas. Until an actual formula is developed we will not know the potential long term impact. We do anticipate as early as Federal Fiscal Year 2006 there may be a state/local match requirement for federal homeland security funds. Using the 2004 allocation as an example the state/local match could be as much as \$15 million to receive \$45 million in federal funding.
- Who are the key players and stakeholders? Statewide first responders, elected officials, tribal leaders, the City of Seattle, city and county emergency managers and State Agencies.
- What is the status now and timeline for resolution? We should know by the end of November 2004 what the grant allocation will be for the 2005 programs. A final determination of the allocation strategy may be required prior to inauguration.
- Staff contacts:  
Joe Huden, [joe.huden@mil.wa.gov](mailto:joe.huden@mil.wa.gov), (253) 512-8108, and  
Jim Mullen, EMD Director, [j.mullen@emd.wa.gov](mailto:j.mullen@emd.wa.gov), (253) 512-7001