

GOVERNOR TRANSITION BOOK TIER 2

WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Agency Identification	2
Organization and Budget	3
Authorizing Environment and Environmental Scan	8
Strategic Plan Highlights	12
SWOT Analysis	14
Emergent Issue: Potential for Natural Disaster	16
Emergent Issue: Potential for Manmade or Terrorist Event	17
Emergent Issue: National Guard return from Iraq	18
Legislative Proposals	19
Attachment 1: Domestic Security Infrastructure	21
Attachment 2: Systems Approach to Domestic Security	22

WASHINGTON MILITARY DEPARTMENT

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

Director

Major General Timothy J. Lowenberg
Bldg 1, Camp Murray
(253) 512-8201 – 24-hour contact (253) 279-2040

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://www.washingtonguard.com/DOWNLOAD/Strategic%20Plan%202004%20Final.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

Regional Offices:

Emergency Management Division: Satellite office in Pasco; recovery field office (Nisqually Earthquake) Lacey

Washington Army National Guard Readiness Centers (Armories): Anacortes, Bellingham, Everett, Snohomish, Poulsbo, Redmond, Bremerton, Port Orchard, Seattle, Kent, Tacoma, Puyallup, Buckley, *Shelton, Olympia, Fort Lewis, Montesano, Centralia, Longview, Vancouver, *Camas, *Okanogan, Wenatchee, Ephrata, Moses Lake, Ellensburg, Yakima, Toppenish, Grandview, Pasco, Walla Walla, *Port Angeles, *Colville, Pullman, Spokane and Camp Murray

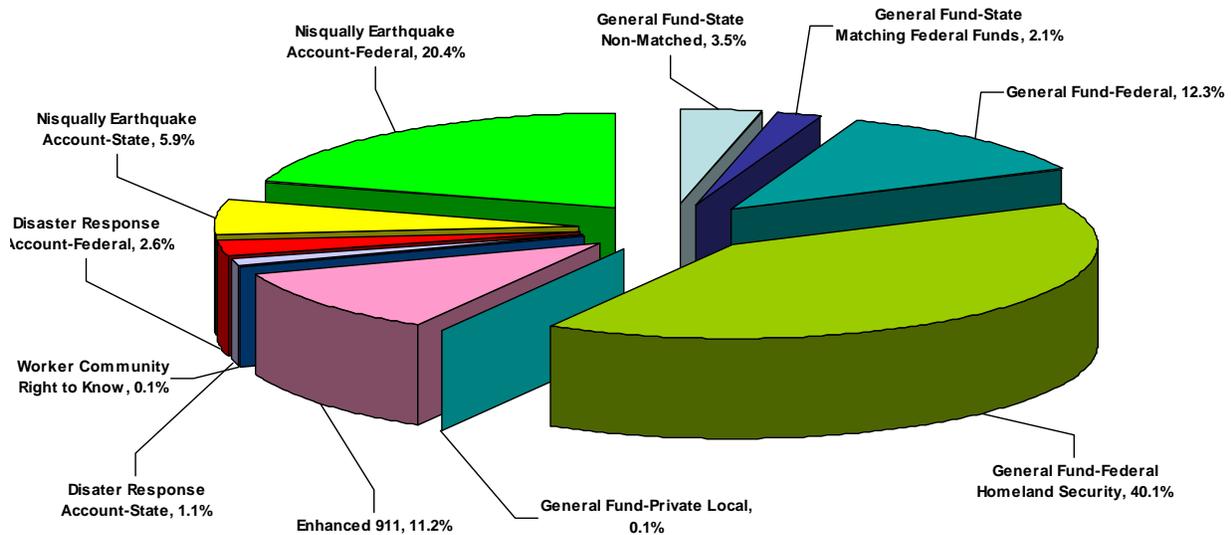
* Note: These facilities remain in the Department’s real property inventory; however, because they no longer meet federal readiness requirements we cannot station Army National Guard units or soldiers at these facilities. The Department is seeking legislative authority this session to divest these and other outdated properties and place the proceeds into a dedicated fund for strategic replacement and modernization of the Department’s training and readiness facilities.

Washington Air National Guard Bases/Stations: Bellingham, Everett, Seattle, McChord AFB, Cheney, Spokane International Airport, Fairchild AFB and Camp Murray

ORGANIZATION AND BUDGET:

Budget Summary

Military Department Operating Budget 2003-2005

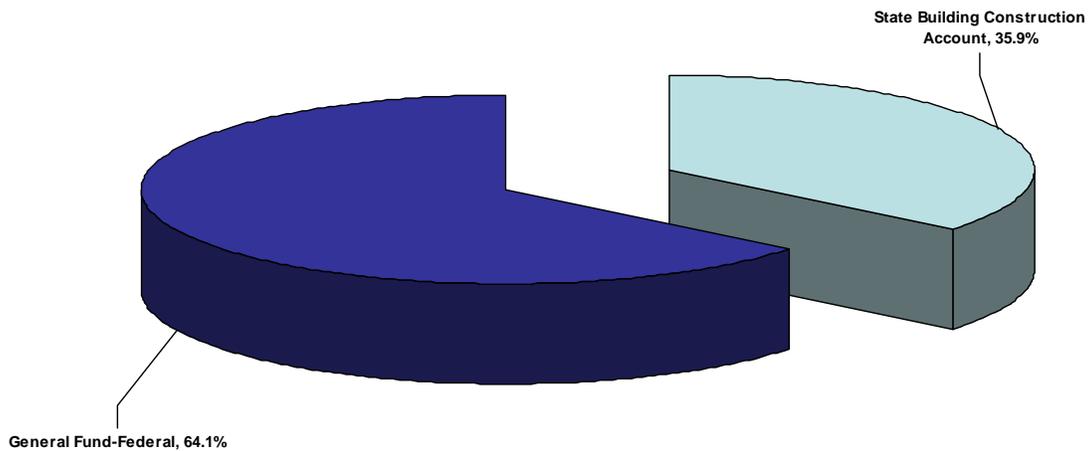


Military Department 2003-2005 Operating Budget

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
	\$ 304,631,968

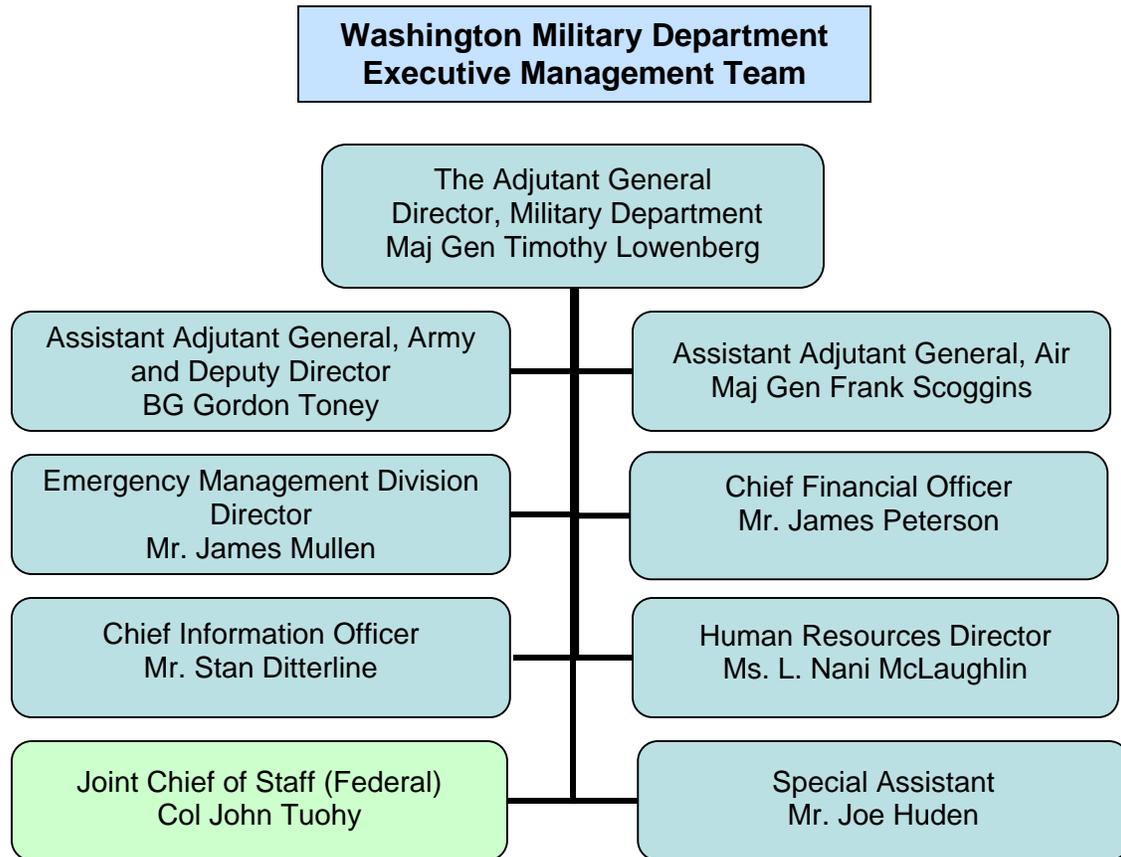
* Note: 80% of this amount must be passed thru to local government.

Military Department Capital Budget 2003-2005



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

Organizational Chart:



State Exempt Employee Executive Management Team Biographical Sketches

Major General Timothy J. Lowenberg (The Adjutant General and Director)

General Lowenberg is The Adjutant General, State of Washington, Director, Washington Military Department and Chair of Homeland Security for the Adjutants General Association of the United States (AGAUS). Commissioned by the Air Force in 1968, he earned a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from the University of Iowa in 1968 and a Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) from the University's College of Law in 1971. A distinguished active duty career and subsequent Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard Judge Advocate service preceded his appointment as the Washington Military Department's Assistant Adjutant General – Air from April 1989 through December 1993. He was appointed ANG Assistant to The Judge Advocate General of the Air Force in January 1994, a position he held until September 1999. In this Pentagon assignment, he was responsible for worldwide Air Force civil affairs missions, including support for multi-national operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Africa, South America and Southeast Asia. Governor Gary Locke appointed General Lowenberg as The Adjutant General in September 1999. He commands more than 8,700 members of the Washington National Guard and has direct responsibility for emergency management for the State of Washington. As a recognized expert in Homeland Security and the role of the National Guard in this vital mission, General Lowenberg has testified before Congressional committees, consulted with national defense and homeland security officials and served as a subject matter expert at numerous national and

international conferences and symposia. As the Governor's Homeland Security Advisor, he is the primary point of contact for the State of Washington with the Department of Homeland Security.

Brigadier General Gordon D. Toney (Assistant Adjutant General, Army and Deputy Director)

BG Toney serves as the Assistant Adjutant General—Army, Commander of the Washington Army National Guard and Deputy Director of the Washington Military Department. He was commissioned in 1975 from the United States Military Academy at West Point. He has a Masters Degree from the University of Southern California in systems management and is a graduate of the United States Army Command and General Staff College and Army War College. In addition to Airborne and Ranger training, BG Toney is a master Army aviator. Over the past 29 years he has served consecutively in a variety of active army, and active/full-time National Guard command and staff positions—primarily in armor and aviation units. He has served in his current position since September of 2002, commanding the more than 6,200 members of the Washington Army National Guard. BG Toney is responsible for the stationing, training, equipping and overall readiness of Washington Army National Guard units.

Major General George F. (Frank) Scoggins, Jr. (Assistant Adjutant General, Air)

MGen Frank Scoggins serves in two capacities. He serves as the Assistant Adjutant General for Air for the state of Washington where he is responsible for the readiness of all Air National Guard units and nearly 2,500 members stationed in this state. He is also on the staff of Pacific Air Forces as the Air National Guard Assistant. His responsibilities there include decision making authority for the air defense of Hawaii, and he serves as the direct liaison between the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and the Commander of the Pacific Air Forces. MGen Scoggins earned a Bachelor of Science degree from Kansas State University. He is a career fighter pilot with over 4,500 hours flown in numerous fighter aircraft. His assignments include one year of service in Vietnam and three years as an instructor in the United States Air Force Fighter Weapons School. He has commanded an F-16 unit and a flight test center.

Mr. James A. Mullen (Emergency Management Division Director)

Jim Mullen assumed the responsibilities of the Director of the Emergency Management Division effective July 21, 2004. Prior to his appointment to the Emergency Management Division, in July, 2004, Mr. Mullen served as Director of Emergency Management for the City of Seattle, appointed in September 1992. Seattle Emergency Management received a number of national awards and other recognition during his tenure for community mitigation, community preparedness and disaster response planning. Most recently he received a commendation from the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM) for "outstanding contribution to Emergency Management" and as an "outstanding representative of our discipline". He holds A B.A. and M. Ed .degrees from Western Washington University.

Ms. L. Nani McLaughlin (Human Resource Director)

L. Nani McLaughlin was appointed as the Human Resource Director for the Washington Military Department in August 1998. She earned a Bachelors Degree from Saint Martin's College, Olympia, Washington, in 1974. Her distinguished career of nearly 30 years in State Human Resource management also includes extensive experience with the Departments of Personnel, Social and Health Services, Transportation and Corrections. As the Department's Change Agent, a past Board Member of the International Personnel Management Association (Puget Sound Chapter), management team member for Collation Bargaining, and member of the HR2005 Performance Management Concept Team, she is a recognized expert in both current State Civil Service practices and legislatively mandated Civil Service Reform initiative processes.

Mr. James A. Peterson (Finance Director)

Jim Peterson is currently the Finance Director and Chief Financial Officer for the Washington Military Department. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Economics and a Master's Degree in Public Administration both from the University of Washington. In the private sector, he has held the positions of President and CEO of a statewide health plan and President of Management Strategies Consulting. Other public sector positions have included Assistant Secretary for the Medical Assistance Administration and State Medicaid Director at DSHS and as the Senior Budget Advisor to Governor Gardner at OFM for all health and human service programs and agencies. Jim served in the Airborne Infantry in Vietnam and spent nearly four years in the U.S. Army. He has guest lectured at the University of Washington, Seattle Pacific University and Saint Martin's College. He has served on numerous advisory boards and executive committees.

Mr. Stanley R. Ditterline (Chief Information Officer)

Stan Ditterline is the Chief Information Officer for the Washington Military Department. He earned a Master of Science Degree in Systems Management in 1975 while serving in the Air Force. He entered into State service in 1976 and has managed statewide projects including Vanilla and Year 2000 projects. As Year 2000 Project Manager, Stan spoke on behalf of the State of Washington at national conferences and on National Public Radio. In 1999, Stan received the Governor's Award for Service and Quality Improvement as a member of the Portfolio Management Team. Stan is a sponsor and steering committee member of the Project Management Framework project team establishing a nationally recognized and state adopted framework for project management. Mr. Ditterline is responsible for establishing the strategic direction and deployment of information technology within the Military Department.

Mr. Harold J. (Joe) Huden (Special Assistant)

Joe Huden was appointed as the Special Assistant to the Director, Washington Military Department on October 16, 2001. As the Special Assistant he is primarily responsible for advising the director on issues regarding homeland security and strategic planning. Mr. Huden is a retired Air Force colonel with assignments as Chief of Recruiting and Retention for the Air National Guard, Chief of Staff for the Washington Air National Guard, and varying assignments as an executive officer and personnel officer within the Air National Guard locally and nationally. Mr. Huden has a Bachelor of Arts degree in business from City University and has graduate work in management. He has attended Washington State University, Everett Community College and various military schools including the Squadron Officers School, Air Command and Staff College and the Air War College.

AUTHORIZING ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

Major Statutory Authorities

Washington's organized militia is authorized under the provisions of the U.S. Constitution, Amendment II; the State Constitution, Article X; Title 32 United States Code; and Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Title 38 through 38.48. Washington's Emergency Management program is authorized under RCW 38.52 and 38.54.

Major Partner, Supplier and Customer Groups

The Department's customer profile includes two primary groups. The external customer group focuses on emergency management functions and the National Guard. Many external customers establish a "just in time" relationship with our Department in defined circumstances. The internal customer group focuses on our state and federal employees.

The major external partners include (but are not limited to):

*** State Agencies:**

- Office of Financial Management (OFM)
- Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
- Department of Ecology (DOE)
- Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW)
- Washington State Patrol (WSP)
- Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC)
- Department of Health (DOH)
- Department of Agriculture (DOA)
- Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS)
- Department of Information Services (DIS)
- Office of the Attorney General (AG)
- Department of Transportation (WSDOT)
- Department of Labor and Industries (L&I)
- Department of Revenue (DOR)
- Department of Personnel (DOP)
- Employment Security Department (ESD)
- Department of General Administration (GA)

*** Federal Agencies/Offices:**

- US Department of Homeland Security
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- United States Coast Guard
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Department of Defense
- United States Army
- United States Air Force
- Department of Justice
- United States Attorney's Office
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Department of Energy
- Border Patrol (Customs and Border Protection)

- Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement
 - US Secret Service
 - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 - National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 - Transportation Security Administration
- * Local Government:
- Cities and Counties
 - Schools
 - Power, water, sewer and other special service districts
 - Emergency first responders (fire, health, police, sheriff, E911, emergency managers)
 - Search and Rescue
 - Emergency Medical Services
 - Public Health
 - Tribal Nations
- * Organizations and Associations:
- Fire Protection Bureau
 - Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs
 - Washington Association of Building Officials
 - Washington Association of County Officials
 - Association of Hospitals
 - Association of Public Safety Communications Officials
 - Association of Washington Cities
 - Fire Protection Policy Board
 - National Emergency Number Association
 - WA Fire Commissioners Association
 - WA Independent Telephone Association
 - WA State Ambulance Association
 - Washington State Emergency Management Association
 - Washington Association of Counties
 - Washington Association of Fire Chiefs
 - State Council of Fire Fighters
 - State Council of Police Officers
 - Cascadia Region Earthquake Workgroup
 - Washington Public Ports Association
 - Association of Washington Business
 - National Governors Association
- * Private Industry:
- Qwest Communications
 - Verizon
 - VoiceStream Wireless
 - Energy Northwest Columbia Generating Station
 - Washington Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
 - Association of Washington Business
 - Pacific Northwest Economic Region

Statutory and ad-hoc committees integrate these partnerships into our planning, exercising and operations.

In addition to the specific partner arrangements described above, we are involved in many national organizations that foster a collaborative network of professionals. These groups include the Adjutants General Association of the United States (AGAUS), the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA), the National Emergency Number Association (NENA), the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS), and the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS). The Department has a number of individuals who are recognized leaders in these national organizations.

Evolving programs and partnerships provide drug demand reduction training and potential youth and young adult education programs that interface with and support traditional education systems. The Department is currently exploring a number of model programs with the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Department is an active member of the state Enterprise Active Directory Steering Committee, which, under the guidance of the Customer Advisory Board (CAB), has led the way to create the Enterprise Active Directory Forest to share network resources among state agencies and departments. The Enterprise Active Directory Forest provides a common environment within which agencies can jointly share resources, create effective joint solutions for common problems and take advantage of economies of scale.

The following agencies comprise the production and pre-production Enterprise Active Directory: DIS, DOL, DOP, DRS, DSHS, ESD, GA, HCA, LNI, DFI, DOH, MIL, OFM, and WSP.

The Department is also an active member of the State Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC), which is a standing committee of the state Information Services Board (ISB). The ISB ensures proper management and coordination of the state's investments in radio communications and licensed spectrum allocation.

The internal customers, our employees, are our most valuable resource. Our dedicated staff provide essential services to our intra-agency operations and to our external customers. Trends in customer satisfaction all point toward the high caliber of the employees we attract and retain as members of our team.

Recap of External Environmental Scan

Customer expectations continue to grow, as do our own expectations of sustained superior performance. Our public safety and emergency response missions do not leave room for failure. Regardless of the challenges we face, we must maintain a constant state of readiness for all state and federal missions.

The public perceives the Military Department to be a responsive, highly trained and professional organization. Citizens rely on the Military Department to provide disaster preparedness, response and recovery leadership before, during and after any emergency. As we carry out the critical missions of the Department, we continually look for efficiencies and opportunities to deliver cost-effective services to all of our public and private sector stakeholders. The primary activities through which we interface with state, federal, tribal local government, and private sector partners are in the areas of emergency management and homeland security.

These relationships are enhanced through mature processes that are tested and evaluated on a continuous basis.

For example, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and our Department collaborate almost daily to improve our readiness and response to a dizzying array of emergency scenarios. The Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program with the Umatilla Chemical Depot (14% of our nation's chemical warheads stored in a north-central Oregon depot within the ingestion plume of south-central Washington residents) and our nuclear surety program with the Trident Submarine Base in Kitsap County are other examples of integrated activities that are continuously strengthened through multi-agency and multi-state drills and exercises.

Homeland security initiatives require broad involvement of all state agencies, tribal and local governments, and other federal and private sector stakeholders. These initiatives generally involve activities pertaining to grant funding and information sharing. The state domestic security infrastructure creates a process-oriented approach involving stakeholders from a multitude of government and private sector entities (See attachments 1 and 2).

The Washington Military Department operates and manages the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Through the EOC, we have a relationship with most major federal agencies and all state agencies, tribal nations and local governments. These unique relationships require constant interaction with agency liaisons as well as emergency management entities throughout the state. Interconnected emergency and disaster activities require continual testing and exercising to ensure a seamless systems approach to all hazard responses.

The Enhanced 911 section within the Department's Emergency Management Division oversees system implementation and provides technical assistance and statewide management of E911 funding. The Department works closely with local jurisdictions and with the statewide E911 Advisory Committee.

Homeland security is another critical program in which we partner with all state agencies through policy development, strategic planning and the administration of federal grants that flow through the Military Department. This relationship also extends to tribal nations and local governments as a result of our administration of federal grants and the deliverable activities associated with those grants.

The Military Department mission is unique in state government. It requires a seamless relationship with all levels of government throughout the state. When disasters strike, the Military Department has the state lead and must work with other federal, state and local agencies to protect the lives and property of Washington citizens and businesses.

STRATEGIC PLAN HIGHLIGHTS

Agency Mission

The Washington Military Department is a constitutionally based organization with an uncompromising dedication to safeguarding the citizens, property, environment and economy of our state and region and defending American interests through execution of the National Military Strategy and the National Strategy for Homeland Security.

Major Goals and Objectives

1. Strategic Theme: Efficiency

Goal: Maximize efficiencies through the implementation of process improvements and organizational change.

Objectives:

- * Achieve efficient and effective use of allocated resources and minimize risk.
- * Improve and coordinate information technology to support Department efficiency, timeliness and accuracy.
- * Review our current Department practices for technological and process improvements.
- * Improve the efficiency of state and federal military mobilization and demobilization processes.
- * Maximize the utilization of our capital facilities.

2. Strategic Theme: Preparedness

Goal: Provide leadership in emergency preparedness and in assuring a constant state of readiness for military missions at home and abroad.

Objectives:

- * Team with local, tribal, state, multi-jurisdictional, regional, federal and international partners to achieve a higher state of readiness for natural and man-made threats.
- * Maintain comprehensive and collaborative readiness and emergency response and recovery plans.
- * Maintain a ready and relevant military and civilian response force.
- * Pursue relevant re-missioning and modernization opportunities for military force structure.

3. Strategic Theme: Education

Goal: Provide awareness, education and training opportunities for citizens, businesses, other governmental agencies and our members/employees.

Objectives:

- * Maximize the use of technology and opportunities for shared usage facilities and programs to enhance educational opportunities.

- * Assess members and employees' performance, and provide feedback and training programs to enhance skills.
- * Provide public information and training opportunities to assure the state is prepared for all natural and man-made threats/hazards.
- * Educate the public about National Defense and Homeland Security strategies.
- * Utilize leadership skills inherent in the Department to provide education and mentoring opportunities for the youth of our state.

4. Strategic Theme: Public Safety and Security

Goal: Maximize safety and security of our communities.

Objectives:

- * Improve emergency communications.
- * Maximize homeland security funding to local jurisdictions.
- * Establish comprehensive and collaborative state homeland security plans.
- * Enhance inter-state and intra-state emergency preparedness.

5. Strategic Theme: Organizational Excellence

GOAL: Our employees efficiently and effectively achieve results through mission focus, positive leadership, innovation, and outstanding customer service.

Objectives:

- * Demonstrate that employees and military members are our most important resource.
- * Deliver high quality services and products.
- * Evaluate services from the customers' perspective.
- * Develop Department policies and procedures that enhance our mission and business operations.
- * Develop a diverse workforce that is representative of our community.

SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths

Our strengths are in planning, exercising, training, mitigation and successfully deploying our civilian and military personnel in response to all natural and man-made hazards. Combining National Guard, emergency management and homeland security programs and resources in a single agency has created an efficient and unusually effective department. The collaboration with our stakeholders, customers and partners creates strong relationships that are indispensable in an emergency situation. The Washington Military Department has been a benchmark department for many other states and territories. We are a recognized leader in emergency management, enhanced 911, National Guard and homeland security matters as evidenced by national association leadership positions held by many department personnel. In comparing our performance with that of similar states, our strategies and performance measures are consistently rated as the best or among the best in the nation. We are aggressively executing a creative but disciplined course of change that will enable us to better meet our public safety and security responsibilities. The Washington National Guard has provided ready units and, since September 11, 2001, has deployed more than 5,000 Guard soldiers and airmen in the global war on terrorism.

Weaknesses

Inadequate funding for essential public safety and security needs continues to hamper greater performance in a number of areas. Funding limitations are a reality that all agencies face, but recovery from future natural or man-made disasters could heighten the impact of already limited funding levels. The federal demand on the National Guard is also a challenge. A continued high state of mobilization and international deployments could impact our ability to attract and retain National Guard members, which could eventually affect our ability to respond to state emergencies. The National Guard has activated and mobilized more soldiers and airmen in 2003/2004 than in all the wars and conflicts since World War II combined, yet we are still currently able to meet all state obligations. An increased federal (Title 10) mobilization of our forces could dramatically reduce the number of soldiers and airmen available for responding to state emergencies. Obstacles to meeting our objectives are primarily tied to funding commitments and the possibility of intervening national and international events that are beyond our control.

Opportunities

In a fiscally constrained environment, we are leveraging federal resources as much as possible to maximize our state's ability to plan, exercise and prepare for large-scale disasters and emergencies. As the role of the Department is defined in our state and federal homeland security strategies, especially within the National Guard, there will be opportunities to leverage federal funding for the state and emergency responders in our cities, counties and tribal nations. Continuous improvement in communication among state and federal agencies, local and tribal governments, and private sector partners will enhance our preparedness for all emergencies, large and small. Expansion of our network of intra-state mutual aid agreements and working with other states will strengthen our ability to meet any challenge. We can also extend scarce resources by leveraging technology solutions that create fiscal and operational efficiencies. We can also diminish the need for bond monies, by enacting legislative authorization for a dedicated account from which the proceeds of Military Department real property divestitures can be reinvested in modernization and recapitalization of outdated National Guard readiness centers.

Threats

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 created a fundamentally new and unprecedented domestic threat environment and correspondingly increased the expectations of all citizens for government service providers. The Military Department is ready to respond to any emergency, whether man-made or natural in origin. If another terrorist attack occurs and if it is closer to our home, the state's response will be directly tested. Planning and exercising for such threats is preparing us for what many consider an inevitable future attack or large-scale natural disaster. If, at that time, our own National Guard forces are depleted by continued international deployments we can augment our remaining forces with National Guard personnel from other states under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). EMAC has been used for state-to-state National Guard assistance, including response to the Space Shuttle disaster and, more recently, support for Florida and other states impacted by the 2004 hurricane season.

Emergent or Hot Issues:

Issue #1: Potential for Natural Disaster

- Over the next 90 days there is a likelihood of natural disasters from winter storms, floods, landslides or other natural hazards.
- Information regarding actions required of the Governor during disasters and emergencies is available in the Emergency Preparedness and Domestic Security transition materials.
- The Department has also tentatively arranged for a DOJ mobile training team to meet with the Governor and the Governor's senior advisors in January 2005 to discuss the state's preparedness for dealing with large-scale emergencies. A cabinet-level tabletop exercise is also recommended for March 2005.
- An analysis of current potential natural hazards is available at: <http://emd.wa.gov/3-map/a-p/hiva/update-analysis/update-analysis.pdf>
- Staff contacts: Gary Herschberger, g.herschberger@emd.wa.gov, (253) 512-7052.

Issue #2: Potential for man-made or terrorist event.

- The Secretary of the US Department of Homeland Security has issued warnings from a broad base of intelligence that al-Qaeda remains committed to carrying out an attack or a series of attacks in the United States. Recent, credible intelligence information indicates al-Qaeda has the intent and has apparently prepared to carry out major attacks that would inflict major casualties and create economic, political and psychological damage in the United States in the hope of disrupting our political processes. The following points have been extracted from that information.
- “Al-Qaeda has not been reluctant to articulate that intent and that threat. Osama bin Laden and Ayman Zawahiri have issued several public statements last fall, threatening to carry out those attacks. And numerous al-Qaeda spokespersons have said that these plans are underway and are near completion.”
- “There are strong indications that al-Qaeda will continue to try to revisit past targets, those that they were able to attack, as well as those that they were unable to attack.”
- “In addition, there is intelligence that indicates that they are looking at various transportations systems as in Madrid.”
- “In particular, looking at some past al-Qaeda plans, as well as their capabilities and their attacks overseas, we're concerned about Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices -- VBIEDs, truck bombs -- and similar types of vehicle borne explosives, given al-Qaeda's long history of successful attacks overseas. These types of means of attack can be used to go against different types of infrastructure targets, such as tunnels, bridges, other types of targets that would lend themselves to that type of targeting.”
- “Al-Qaeda has remained very interested in aviation attacks. We know that it is a consistent focus of their efforts, as we saw in 9/11. But since 9/11, and despite the numerous security enhancements that have been made, al-Qaeda continues to pursue capabilities that can use aircraft, either as a weapon or to target.”
- As of mid October 2004, however, federal intelligence agencies advise there are no known imminent threats to citizens or infrastructure in Washington State. We remain watchful, however, and prepared to implement prevention strategies along with our federal, state and local law enforcement partners.
- Potential for cyber attack on infrastructure and other critical systems remains significant. There has been a 600% increase in reported cyber attacks since 2000, according to the U.S. Computer Emergency Response Team.
- Briefings can be arranged at any time by contacting the Military Department at the number below.

Staff contacts: Joe Huden, joe.huden@mil.wa.gov, (253) 512-8108.

Issue #3: National Guard return from Iraq

- The largest deployment of Washington National Guard soldiers since World War II is currently scheduled to conclude in March 2005 with the return from Iraq of more than 3,000 soldiers of the 81st Brigade Combat Team.
- As the date and preparations for return of the 81st BCT are finalized, we will keep the Governor's Chief of Staff informed of arrangements for a welcome home ceremony.
- The Governor will be requested to preside over the ceremony along with The Adjutant General and the Commanding General of I Corps from Fort Lewis.
- Staff contacts:

Brigadier General Gordon Toney, gordon.toney@mil.wa.gov,

(253) 512-8202.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Proposal #1: An Act Relating to Activation of the National Guard

(1) Amendment to RCW 38.08.040:

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. Although it does not expressly authorize training for such purposes, the statute has been interpreted as implying such authority. However, the statute does not authorize the governor to activate the Guard to otherwise plan, train 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.

In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, Congress created a federal 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. The problem is that generally the National Guard can only be used, as RCW 38.08.040 is currently written, if an attack has already occurred or is imminent. Current law does not otherwise permit the Governor to activate the Guard or any individual Guard members to assist, plan, train or exercise with other state or local agencies.

The Military Department proposes amending RCW Title 38 as little as possible. To that end, we recommend amending two existing provisions rather than proposing an entirely new section. The proposed amendment of RCW 38.08.040 authorizes the governor to activate the Guard for preventive and administrative purposes as well as reacting to specific emergencies that are imminent or have already occurred.

(2) Amendment to RCW 38.24.010:

The proposed amendment to RCW 38.24.010 (the State Active Duty emergency funding provision) would (1) correct inconsistencies between that statute and RCW 38.08.040, and (2) clarify that payments made pursuant to RCW 38.24.010 for National Guard activations would not be available for planning, training, exercises and other administrative duties that can be reasonably anticipated and funded in advance and are not of an emergent nature.

Proposal #2: An Act Relating To Military Department Accounts

(1) Additions to RCW 38.40, Miscellaneous Provisions:

The proposed additions would create two dedicated accounts as follows:

Capital Account - Currently, state law does not allow the Military Department to retain monies from divestiture of Department real property and reapply such funds to modernization and recapitalization of our aging military training facilities. The Department requests establishment of a dedicated capital account for such purposes. The requested divestiture and reinvestment authority would allow the Department to modernize its capital facilities with greatly reduced reliance on bond funds in the State Capital Construction Account.

The Office of Financial Management recently contracted for a legislatively directed study to evaluate the number and locations of Army National Guard readiness centers needed throughout the state to meet the operational needs of assigned military units. The study included a detailed assessment of the conditions and useful life of all existing facilities and resulted in three alternate strategic capital plans, each of which recommends disposing of (divesting) some existing facilities and building new facilities where required. The study concludes that the plan could be greatly expedited if the Military Department could utilize monies received from the disposition of property and re-invest the funds into new facilities rather than requiring bond funds from the State Capital Construction Account.

Establishing authority to reinvest divestiture revenues in support of a Comprehensive Stationing and Facilities Plan represents a key opportunity for the State and its Military Department. The ability to reinvest divestiture revenue would provide the Department with seed money to leverage federal funding matches for new construction and thereby expedite the implementation of the comprehensive plan. The Military Department currently has five facilities in its inventory that could be divested if revenue received were captured in a dedicated account. As proposed by the Department, the account would be subject to the appropriation and allotment procedures specified in RCW chapter 43.88.

Rental-Lease Account - The Military Department requests establishment of an account to capture monies received from the rental and/or lease of state-owned Military Department property. These funds are currently deposited into the State General Fund and appropriation is provided to the Military Department under Appropriation 500, Type 7, Private/Local.

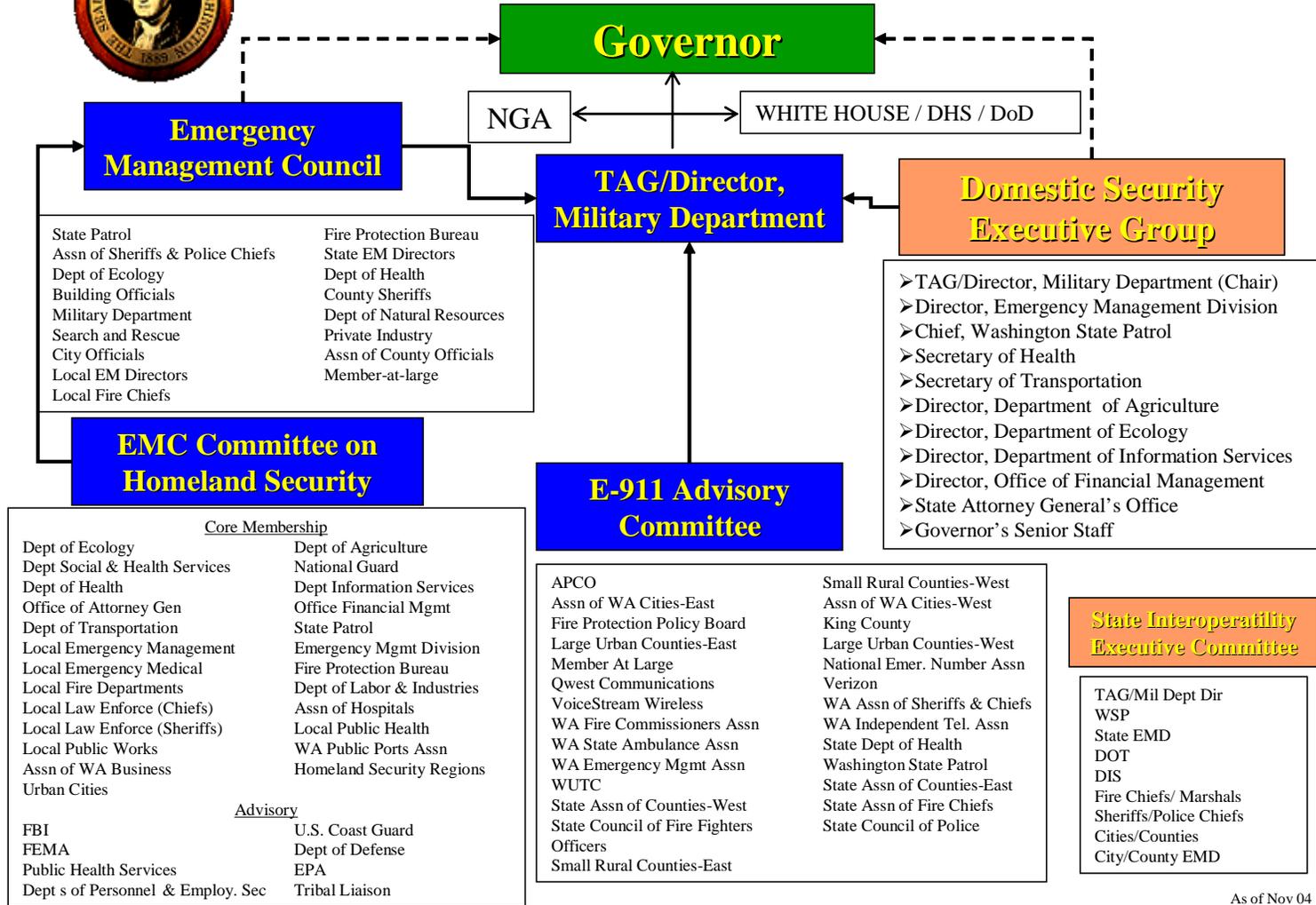
The Military Department frequently rents state owned armories for various civic purposes and charges a nominal fee for use. Currently, this revenue is paid into the state-general fund and appropriated to the Military Department each biennium. The establishment of a dedicated account will serve two purposes: (1) funds will be held in a more appropriate manner consistent with budget and accounting rules, and (2) fund balances will remain in a dedicated account rather than potentially being lost at the end of a biennium.

(2) Amendment to RCW 38.20.010:

The proposed amendment to RCW 38.20.010 would (1) correct inconsistencies between that statute and the addition to RCW 38.40 creating the rental lease account, and (2) correct the inconsistency between that statute and the long standing practice of rental lease funds being reinvested into facilities.



Washington State Domestic Security Infrastructure



As of Nov 04

Washington State Domestic Security Infrastructure

- A System of Systems Approach -

