



Emergency Management in Iowa

October 24, 2024

JUST WHAT IS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT??

WHAT THE PUBLIC THINKS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT IS DURING A DISASTER!



WHAT THE PUBLIC THINKS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT IS WHEN ALL IS CALM!



WHAT EMERGENCY MANAGERS THINK EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT IS!



WHAT EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT REALLY IS!

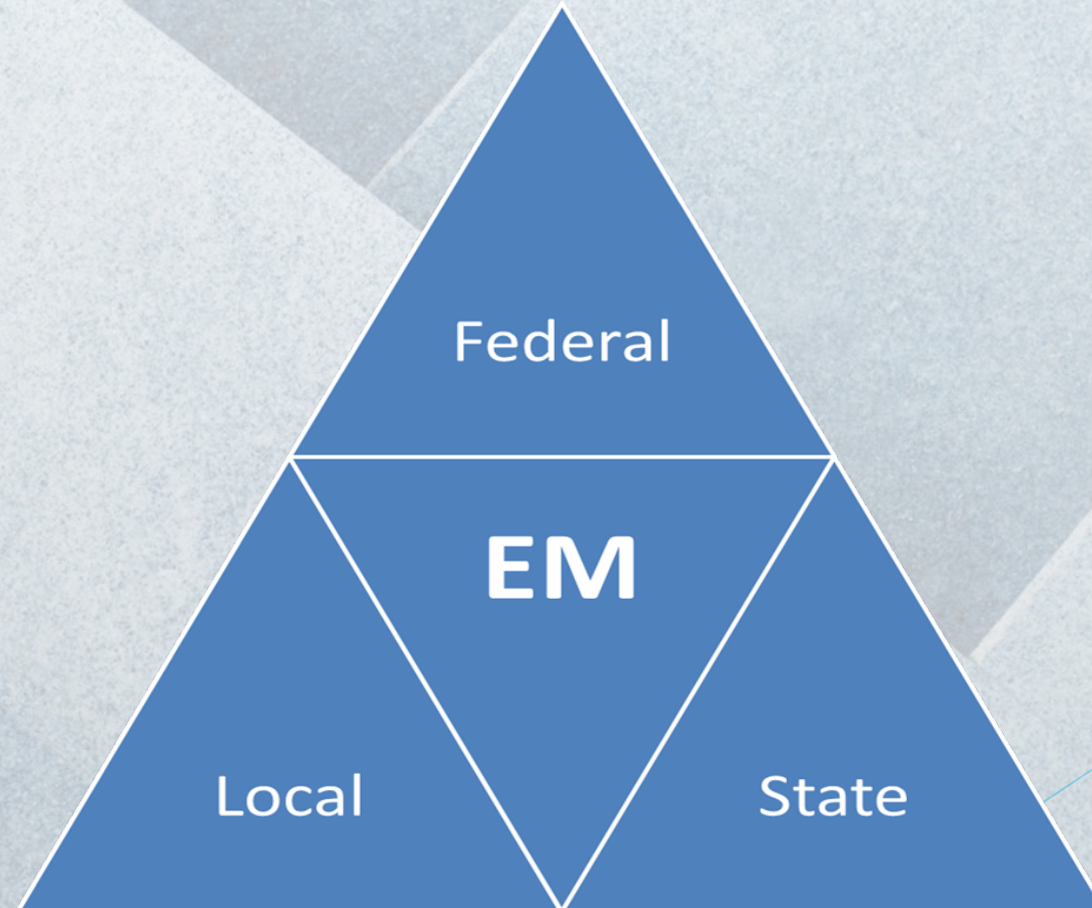


WHAT IS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT IN IOWA?



WHAT IS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT IN IOWA?

Legal definition found in Iowa Code 29C - more on that in the next couple of slides.



Commission Structure

Iowa Code 29C.9

29C.9 Local emergency management commissions.

2. The commission shall be composed of a member of the board of supervisors, the sheriff, and the mayor from each city within the county. A commission member may designate an alternate to represent the designated entity. For any activity relating to section 29C.17, subsection 2, or chapter 24, participation shall only be by a commission member or a designated alternate that is an elected official from the same designated entity.

Emergency Management Funding

Iowa Code 29C.17

29C.17 Local emergency management fund.

2. For purposes consistent with this chapter, the local emergency management agency's approved budget shall be funded by one or any combination of the following options, as determined by the commission:
 - a. A countywide special levy pursuant to section 331.424, subsection 1.
 - b. Per capita allocation funded from city and county general funds or by a combination of city and county special levies which may be apportioned among the member jurisdictions.
 - c. An allocation computed as each jurisdiction's relative share of the total assessed valuation within the county.
 - d. A voluntary share allocation.
 - e. Other funding sources allowed by law.

WHO IS THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR?

Iowa Code 29C.10

1. The commission shall appoint an emergency management coordinator who shall serve at the pleasure of the commission, shall be responsible for the development of the comprehensive emergency plan, shall coordinate emergency planning activities, and shall provide technical assistance to political subdivisions comprising the commission.

WHO IS THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR?

Iowa Code 29C.10

2. When an emergency or disaster occurs, the emergency management coordinator shall provide coordination and assistance to the governing officials of the political subdivisions comprising the commission.

Iowa Code 29c.9 - 12, 15 – 17, and 22

Administrative Code (605)

Chapter 7

Local Emergency Management

605 - 7.1(29c) These rules are intended to establish standards for emergency management and to provide local emergency management commissions with the criteria to assess and measure their capability to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies or disasters.

605 - 7.3(2) Local Commission Bylaws

605 - 7.3(3) Commission business

605 - 7.3(4) Minimum duties and responsibilities

605 - 7.4(29c) Local Emergency Management Coordinator



- Iowa Law
 - Iowa Code
 - Iowa Acts and Passed Legislation
 - Constitution
 - Proposed Constitutional Amendment
 - Related Information
 - Iowa Administrative Rules
 - Learn How Rules Work
 - Rule Writer Tool Kit
 - Rules Management System (RMS)
 - Administrative Rules Review
 - Committee (ARRC)
 - Research & Tracking Resources
 - Iowa Court Rules
 - Chamber Rules
 - Executive Orders
 - Hyperlink Legal Downloads
 - Order Legal Publications
 - Official and Unofficial Editions
 - Document Authentication

Disclaimer

Iowa Law & Rules

Overview

The Iowa Code contains all permanent laws that are passed by the Iowa General Assembly and signed by the Governor. The Iowa Administrative Code contains all administrative rules adopted by Iowa's state agencies. When a law is passed, the Iowa Administrative Code often needs to be updated to include the administrative rules adopted to effectively implement or administer that law. An example would be the passage of a bill by the General Assembly that allows voting at satellite voting stations. The bill is then signed into law by the Governor. The bill would contain amended sections of the Iowa Code. The Iowa Administrative Code would then also have to be amended to include administrative rules adopted by the State Commissioner of Elections (i.e., the Secretary of State) to prescribe how the law will be implemented by county commissioners of elections.

Iowa Constitution

The [Iowa Constitution](#) is the written instrument embodying the fundamental principles of law of a state or nation, outlining the powers and duties of the government and guaranteeing certain rights to the people. Codified and original copies of the Iowa Constitution are published as part of the Iowa Code.

Iowa Statutory Law (Iowa Code and Iowa Acts)

There are two principle legal publications that include Iowa statutory law, the [Iowa Code](#), and the [Iowa Acts](#). The Iowa Code contains all the general and permanent statutory laws of the State of Iowa. The updated, electronic version of the Iowa Code is published annually, in late autumn, on the General Assembly's website and is available as a download. The print version is published every two years prior to the start of a new General Assembly. The Iowa Acts is a compilation of all measures enacted by the General Assembly during a year, and sometimes referred to as Session Laws. The electronic and print versions are published every year in the autumn.

Iowa Administrative Rules (Iowa Administrative Code, Iowa Administrative Bulletin, and Supplement)

There are two principal legal publications that include Iowa administrative rules, the [Iowa Administrative Code](#), and the [Iowa Administrative Bulletin](#). The Iowa Administrative Code contains the adopted administrative rules of state agencies and is published in full on the General Assembly's website. The Iowa Administrative Bulletin contains the text of all proposed and adopted changes to the Iowa Administrative Code and is published biweekly on the General Assembly's website. A third legal publication is the Supplement to the Iowa Administrative Code, which is a compilation of replacement chapters to the Iowa Administrative Code based on recently adopted amendments, and is only published biweekly on the General Assembly's website concurrently with the Iowa Administrative Bulletin.

Iowa Code

Quick Search

Iowa Acts

Quick Search

General Assembly: 90 (2023 Extra GA)

Chapter

Iowa Administrative Code

Quick Search

Rulemaking Document

Quick Search

ARC

[Search Legislative Documents](#)

Local Emergency Management Partners

- Firefighters and Law Enforcement
- EMS Providers and Public Works
- Public Health and Medical Examiners
- Schools and Industry
- Civic Groups and Volunteers
- And more!

Other Emergency Management partners Include:

- Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management
- Iowa Department of Public Health
- National Guard
- FEMA
- American Red Cross
(and other disaster service non-profit organizations)
- National Weather Service

Disaster Process

- 1) Understanding the Disaster Process in Iowa -
- 2) What resources are available and how do we request those resources?

Disaster Process

The Local Emergency Manager's process:

- Cooperation among entities & agencies.
- Local Declarations
 - ❖ Activation of local MOU/28e Agreements
- County Declarations
 - ❖ Activation of County resources

Disaster Process

The Local Emergency Manager's process:

- State Declarations
 - ❖ Local Officials may not directly approach State/Federal government for declarations
- Federal Declarations
 - ❖ Requested from the Governor
- Presidential Disaster Declaration made

Disaster Process

Presidential Disaster Declaration made

Resources from the federal government are available in the form of FEMA, Small Business Administration, etc.

This may be \$\$\$ or loans!!

PA and IA assistance

Disaster Process

How do we request resources?

- a. Call the HSEMD Duty Officer, or
- b. Utilize WebEOC
- c. Phone a friend (fellow EMA)

Available Resources (beyond local/regional):

State Specialty Teams

- DMAT (Disaster Medical Assistance Team)
- Search and Rescue Team
- Incident Management Team
- Iowa National Guard
- Department of Transportation

Disaster Process

When the disaster decreases in scale, resources are demobilized in reverse order - and the paperwork really begins!!

Disasters start and end at the local level!

Emergency Responses

Severe Weather:

Hailstorm in
Eldora



Emergency Responses

Severe Weather:

Tornado in
Parkersburg



Emergency Responses

Flooding:

Receding
flood waters
in Waverly



Emergency Responses HAZMAT/Transportation:

48,000-pound
Sulfuric Acid rolover
– Bremer County



Emergency Responses

Domestic Terrorism:

Courthouse
violence exercise
– Chickasaw
County



Emergency Responses

Mass Casualty:

Boy Scout Camp
Mass casualty
exercise



Emergency Responses

Missing Persons:



Missing person
exercise

What is Emergency Management Doing for You?

Your local emergency management agency is involved in:

- Planning with partner agencies,
- Training,
- Exercising, and
- Hazard Mitigation planning including:
 - ✓ Individual entities, and
 - ✓ Multi-Jurisdictional partners

WHAT IS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DOING FOR YOU?

Emergency Management also works with citizens to enhance their preparedness and response/recovery efforts through VOADs (Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters) such as:

- CERT and
- Recovery Organizations





**WE WEAR
MANY HATS.**



Laurie Graham



Emergency Management in Iowa

Questions??

October 24, 2024



Emergency Management in Iowa

Thank you!

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October 24, 2024



AHLERS COONEY
ATTORNEYS

Legal Responsibilities & Authorities of Senior Officials in a Disaster

Kristine Stone
November 1, 2024



Overview

Ahlers & Cooney

For over 135 years,
Ahlers & Cooney has represented
municipalities, educational
institutions, and private entities.

Government Law Practice Area
We have the knowledge and expertise
to advise clients on issues from
the typical to the unusual.

www.ahlerslaw.com

Disclaimer

Please note that this presentation is intended for informational and educational purposes and to provide general statements from federal law, state law, and agency guidance. Federal and state law may differ on particularized areas and this outline does not include all legal considerations. Each situation varies based on the individualized facts and the law is constantly evolving.

Please consult with your attorney for specific legal information, advice, or individualized inquiries.

Natural Disaster Statistics – U.S.

1980-1989	1990-1999	2023
33 billion-dollar disasters in the United States	57 billion-dollar disasters in the United States	28 billion-dollar disasters
3.3 events per year on average	5.7 events per year on average	

* National Centers for Environmental Information

Natural Disaster Statistics – Iowa

1980-1989	1990-1999	2023
8 billion-dollar disasters in Iowa	6 billion-dollar disasters in Iowa	8 billion-dollar disasters in Iowa

* National Centers for Environmental Information



2018 Marshalltown tornado;
photo by Joel LeWarne; *The Gazette*

2020 derecho; photo by Joseph
Cress/*Iowa City Press Citizen*



Emergency/Disaster Declarations



Can be made by the President

Can be made by the Governor

Can be made by the Mayor

Can be made by any combination of the above

Q & A

How many of you have had an emergency / disaster declaration affect your community in the last three years?



Disaster Response – Iowa Law

State Code

- Ch. 29C – Emergency Management and Security
- Ch. 28E – Mutual Aid by Contract
- 372.14(2) – Mayor’s authority
- 384.103(2) – Emergency Procurement
- 670.4(1)(k) – Emergency Response Immunity

City Code?

Chapter 29C Emergency Management and Security

Establishes the department of homeland security and emergency management at state level

Authorizes the establishment of local organizations for emergency management

Purpose: to provide for the common defense and to protect the public peace, health and safety, and to preserve the lives and property of the people of the state

Chapter 29C

Confers upon the governor and upon the executive heads or governing bodies of the political subdivisions of the state the emergency powers provided in this chapter

Provides for the rendering of mutual aid among the political subdivisions of the state

29C.9 Local Emergency Management Commissions

The county boards of supervisors, city councils, and the sheriff in each county shall cooperate with the department to establish a commission to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

The commission shall be composed of a member of the board of supervisors, the sheriff, and the mayor from each city within the county. A commission member may designate an alternate to represent the designated entity.

For the purposes of this chapter, a commission is a municipality as defined in section 670.1 (separate legal entity).

Local Emergency Management Commissions

The commission shall develop a comprehensive emergency plan.

The commission shall encourage local officials to support and participate in exercise programs which test proposed or established jurisdictional emergency plans and capabilities.

During emergencies, the county and all cities involved shall fully cooperate with the emergency management agency to provide assistance in order to coordinate emergency management activities including gathering of damage assessment data required by state and federal authorities for the purposes of emergency declarations and disaster assistance.

Local Emergency Management Commissions

Commissions can enter into agreements pursuant to chapter 28E for the joint coordination and administration of emergency management services throughout the multicounty area.



29C.10 Emergency Management Coordinator

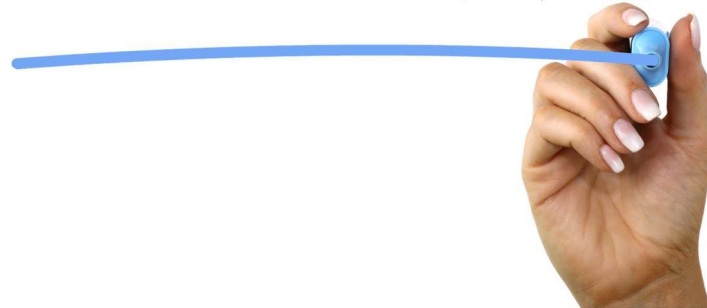
Commission shall appoint an emergency management coordinator to be responsible for the development of the comprehensive emergency plan, coordinating emergency planning activities, and providing technical assistance to political subdivisions comprising the commission

The emergency management coordinator shall provide coordination and assistance to the governing officials of the political subdivisions comprising the commission during an emergency or disaster.

Cooperation

The commission and its members shall cooperate with the President of the United States and the heads of the armed forces and other appropriate federal, state, and local officers and agencies and with the officers and agencies of adjoining states in matters pertaining to comprehensive emergency management for political subdivisions comprising the commission.

COOPERATE



Q & A

How many of you / your staff have participated in a local EMC training exercise in the last three years?



29C.22 Statewide Mutual Aid Compact

Adopted in 2002

Became operative July 1, 2009

All emergency management commissions, counties, cities, townships, and other political subdivisions of the state are members in the compact **UNLESS** they have acted to withdraw from the compact by ordinance or resolution of the respective governing body.

Statewide Mutual Aid Compact

Purpose is to provide for mutual assistance between the participating governments entering into this compact in managing any emergency or disaster that is declared in accordance with a comprehensive emergency plan or by the governor, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, community disorder, insurgency, terrorism, or enemy attack

Statewide Mutual Aid Compact

The compact is triggered subsequent to a declaration of a state of emergency or disaster by the governor or by competent authority of the participating government that is to receive assistance ...and shall continue so long as the state of emergency or disaster remains in effect, or loaned resources remain in the receiving jurisdiction, whichever is longer.

Statewide Mutual Aid Compact

Any participating government requested to render mutual aid shall take the necessary action to provide and make available the resources covered by this compact in accordance with the terms of the compact.

However, it is understood that the participating government rendering aid may withhold resources to the extent necessary to provide reasonable protection for the participating government.

Statewide Mutual Aid Compact

Each participating government shall afford to the emergency forces of any other participating government, while operating within its jurisdictional limits under the terms and conditions of this compact, the same powers, except that of arrest unless specifically authorized by the receiving participating government, duties, rights, and privileges as are afforded forces of the participating government in which the emergency forces are performing emergency services.

Emergency forces shall continue under the command and control of their regular leaders, but the organizational units shall come under the operational control of the emergency services authorities of the participating government receiving assistance.

Statewide Mutual Aid Compact

Officers or employees of a participating government rendering aid in another participating government jurisdiction pursuant to this compact shall be considered agents of the requesting participating government for tort liability and immunity purposes and a participating government or its officers or employees rendering aid in another jurisdiction pursuant to this compact shall not be liable on account of any act or omission in good faith on the part of the forces while so engaged or on account of the maintenance or use of any equipment or supplies in connection with the aid.

Good faith in this article shall not include willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness.

Statewide Mutual Aid Compact

Any participating government rendering aid shall be reimbursed by the participating government receiving the emergency aid for any loss or damage to or expense incurred in the operation of any equipment and the provision of any service in answering a request for aid and for the costs incurred in connection with the requests.

However, an aiding political subdivision may assume in whole or in part the loss, damage, expense, or other cost, or may loan the equipment or donate the services to the receiving participating government without charge or cost, and any two or more participating governments may enter into supplementary agreements establishing a different allocation of costs among the participating governments.

Chapter 28E Mutual Aid by Contract

Permits state and local governments in Iowa to make efficient use of their powers by enabling them to provide joint services and facilities with other agencies and to cooperate in other ways of mutual advantage.

Any public agency of this state may enter into an agreement with one or more public or private agencies for joint or cooperative action pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, including the creation of a separate entity to carry out the purpose of the agreement.

Appropriate action by ordinance, resolution or otherwise pursuant to law of the governing bodies involved shall be necessary before any such agreement may enter into force.

28E Agreements

Must be filed with Secretary of State

Mandatory terms:

- Duration
- Must identify whether a separate legal entity is being created
- Purpose
- How it will be funded (who pays for what)
- How it will terminate and how any property will be disposed of upon termination
- Any other necessary and proper matters

28E Agreements

Can be used to fill in any gaps in disaster response provided by your local EMC

Can address liability/compensation between two governments during disaster response

The Mayor's Authority



Iowa Code sec. 372.14(2)

The mayor may take command of the police and govern the city by proclamation, upon making a determination that a time of emergency or public danger exists

Within the city limits, the mayor has all the powers conferred upon the sheriff to suppress disorders

Mayor Pro Tem

When the mayor is absent or unable to act, the mayor pro tem shall perform the mayor's duties, except that the mayor pro tem may not appoint, employ, or discharge officers or employees without the approval of the council.

Official actions of the mayor pro tem when the mayor is absent or unable to act are legal and binding to the same extent as if done by the mayor.

The Mayor's Authority

- Can be further clarified by city code
- City code should state that violation of an emergency proclamation is a civil infraction or simple misdemeanor

“The violation of a proclamation of emergency, a subsequent proclamation exercising emergency powers, a rule or order, which proclamation, rule or order is issued pursuant to this chapter, or the violation of any order or directive given by a peace officer or designated emergency services personnel pursuant to authority resulting from this chapter is a misdemeanor and punishable as provided in this code of ordinances.”

Proclamation



A formal public announcement made by the government

- Black's Law Dictionary (12th ed. 2024)

Looks similar to a resolution

Will need to be pushed out to the public promptly

Defensible Proclamations

Whereas language should identify the facts demonstrating the need for the proclamation

Authority for the proclamation should be identified (372.14, 29C, city code, or something else?)

Be specific regarding the temporary conditions to be enforced, be as narrow as possible

Identify duration, if for a limited period of time

If no duration identified, proclamation should be suspended once no longer needed

Examples

During COVID 19

- Prohibited large gatherings on public property
- Closed city buildings to the public
- Authorized virtual meetings of city council, boards, and commissions

Litigation Over COVID Restrictions

Riley Drive Entertainment I, Inc. v. Reynolds

- Operators of bars and taverns brought action against Governor, seeking declaratory relief and injunction that would block Governor's public-health order, made in response to COVID-19 pandemic, requiring temporary closure of such businesses
- Applied for a temporary injunction while lawsuit pending
- Injunction denied

Litigation

The requirements of section 135.144(3) [Public Health Emergency Statute] that the Proclamation be “reasonable” and “necessary” do not mean that the Proclamation is the best policy, that it is logically conveyed with appropriate data or that it is necessary in the strictest sense.

It simply means that there is some connection between the Proclamation's restrictions and the disaster it is trying to address. The elected official should be given the opportunity to balance risk and benefits across an entire community or state. The Proclamation satisfies this requirement

Q & A

Who has issued a disaster / emergency proclamation within the last three years?

During COVID times?



Emergency Procurement

26.2

- Definition of “public improvement” excludes emergency work or repair or maintenance work performed by employees of a governmental entity.



Emergency Procurement

384.103(2)

- When emergency repair of a public improvement is necessary and the delay of advertising and a public letting might cause serious loss or injury to the city, the chief officer or official of the governing body of the city or the governing body shall make a finding of the necessity to institute emergency proceedings under this section, and shall procure a certificate from a competent licensed professional engineer or licensed architect, certifying that emergency repairs are necessary.
- In that event, the chief officer or official of the governing body or the governing body may accept, enter into, and make payment under a contract for emergency repairs without holding a public hearing and advertising for bids, and the provisions of chapter 26 do not apply.

Emergency Procurement

City purchasing policy should include language providing an exception in case of emergency

Can also be addressed by proclamation of the Mayor, on a case-by-case basis, if not addressed by policy

670.4(1)(k) Emergency Response Immunity

As to any of the following claims, a municipality shall be liable only to the extent liability may be imposed by the express statute dealing with such claims and, in the absence of such express statute, the municipality shall be immune from liability:

A claim based upon or arising out of an act or omission of a municipality in connection with an emergency response including but not limited to acts or omissions in connection with emergency response communications services.

Emergency Response Immunity

Will not shield willful, wanton, and reckless misconduct

An emergency is commonly defined as an unforeseen combination of circumstances or the resulting state that calls for immediate action, or an urgent need for assistance or relief.

It is the occurrence and continuation of an emergency response, rather than just an emergency, that extends the city's immunity from liability.

Takeaways

- Actively participate in local emergency management commission
 - Understand who is responsible for what
 - Know what the emergency response plans say
- Consider adopting 28E(s) to supplement existing emergency response plans – where are gaps?
- Does your city code address emergencies?
- Does your purchasing policy address emergencies?
- Do you have a plan on how to communicate with your residents and staff regarding emergencies?

Q & A

Share good examples of emergency response



Q & A



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Executive Overview of
**the National Incident
Management System
and the Incident
Command System
(NIMS & ICS)**



Presenter
Rob Green
Cedar Falls Mayor (2020-24)

20 Year Coast Guardsman

Civil Air Patrol Major
& Black Hawk County Squadron Commander

rgreen@cap.gov



My assumptions today:

- 1. You have no formal background in emergency management.**
- 2. You may have some experience in responding to a major incident in your city**
- 3. You want to know how the principles of NIMS / ICS work, so you can better do your part.**
- 4. You don't want this training to take all day!**

What should you be able to do?

- 1. Explain the principles and basic structure** of the Incident Command System (ICS).
- 2. Describe the NIMS management characteristics** that are the foundation of the ICS.
- 3. Describe the ICS functional areas** and the roles of the Incident Commander and Command Staff.
- 4. Describe the General Staff roles** within ICS.

#1 – Explain the Principles & Basic Structure of ICS



ICS is a STANDARDIZED approach for incident management that:

- Is used for **all kinds** of incidents by **all types** of organizations and at **all levels** of government.
- Can be used for **emergencies AND planned events**.
- Enables **coordinated response** among various jurisdictions.
- Establishes **common processes** for incident-level **planning** and **resource management**.
- Allows for the **integration of resources** (facilities, equipment, personnel) in a **common organizational structure**.

ICS is one of the **three components** of the National Incident Management System



Why is ICS useful?

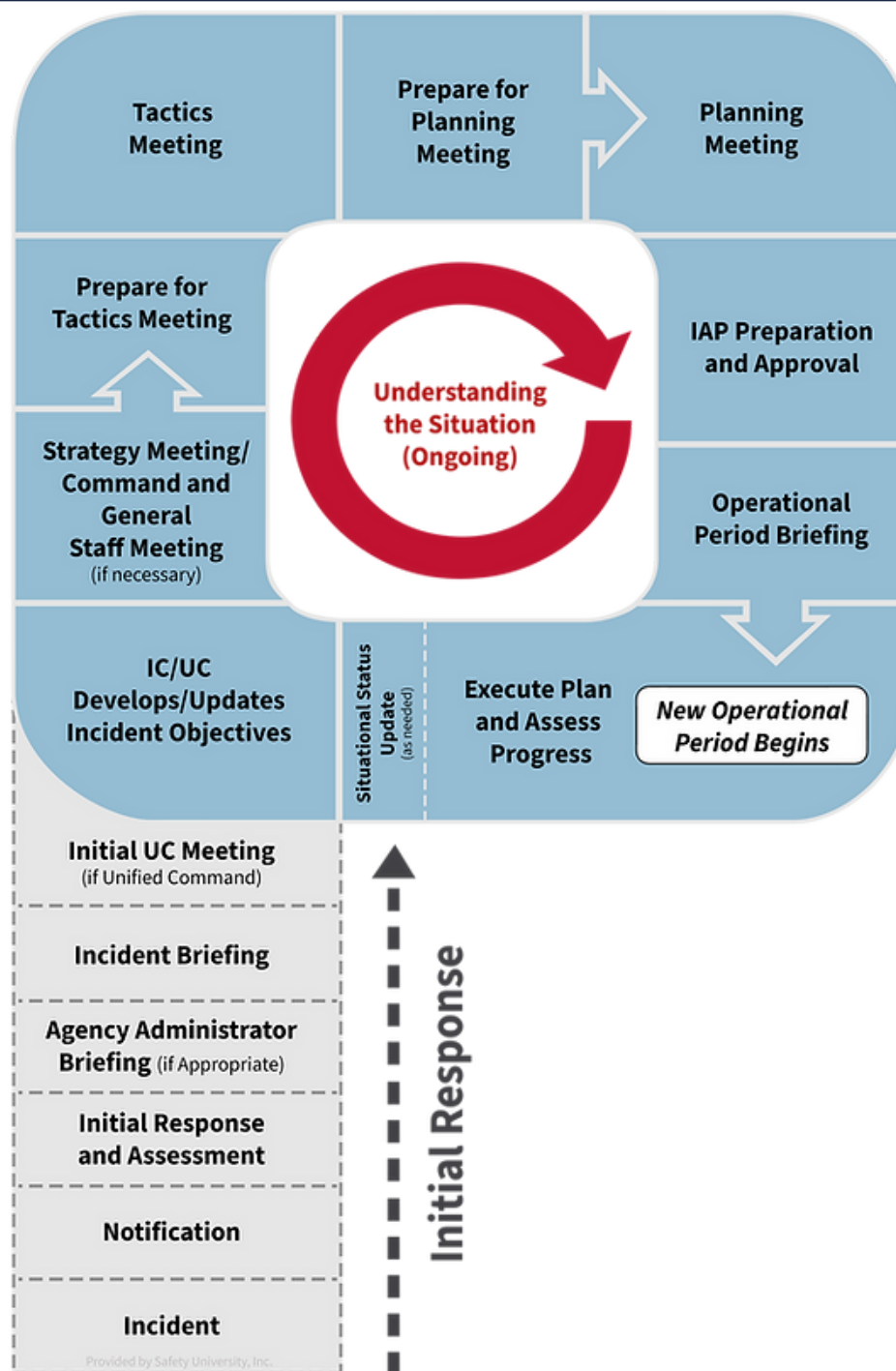
- It clarifies **chain of command** and **supervision responsibilities** to improve accountability.
- It leverages **interoperable communications systems** and **plain language** (no jargon) to improve communications.
- It provides an orderly, systematic **planning process**.
- It has a common, flexible, predesigned **management structure**.
- It fosters **cooperation** between diverse disciplines and agencies.

The result...

- **Safety** of participants and community stakeholders.
- Achievement of **objectives**.
- Efficient use of **resources**.



THE PLANNING P



Operational Planning Cycle (Loop of the P)

- **Structured Process:** The Planning P ensures that emergency response actions are based on a structured, organized approach. It prevents hasty decision-making and ensures that all aspects of the incident are considered.
- **Flexibility:** The cycle allows for continuous adjustment. As conditions change or new information becomes available, the plan can be updated during subsequent cycles.
- **Coordination and Communication:** The various meetings and briefings ensure that all responding agencies and teams are on the same page. Clear communication is key to avoiding confusion and improving coordination.

#2 – Describe the National Incident Management System (NIMS)





NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

1. Common Terminology
2. Modular Organization
3. Management by Objectives
4. Incident Action Planning
5. Manageable Span of Control
6. Incident Facilities and Locations
7. Comprehensive Resource Mgmt
8. Integrated Communications
9. Establishment and Transfer of Command
10. Unified Command
11. Chain of Command / Unity of Command
12. Accountability
13. Dispatch/Deployment
14. Information & Intelligence Management

NIMS: Common Terminology

- **Purpose:** To ensure that all personnel, regardless of their agency or organization, use standardized terms and language.
- **Importance:** This prevents confusion and miscommunication, particularly when multiple agencies or jurisdictions are involved.
- **Examples:** Standardization of job titles, resource descriptions, and organizational functions.

NIMS: Modular Organization

- **Purpose:** To allow the incident management structure to expand or contract based on the size and complexity of the incident.
- **Importance:** This ensures that the response is flexible and scalable, from small local incidents to large multi-agency responses.
- **Examples:** A small incident may only require an Incident Commander, while larger incidents might require the addition of Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration sections.

NIMS: Management by Objectives

- **Purpose:** To provide a clear focus for the response by setting specific, measurable objectives.
- **Importance:** Objectives guide all response activities and ensure that resources are used efficiently.
- **Examples:** Incident goals could include rescuing individuals, containing a wildfire, or restoring power.

NIMS: Incident Action Planning

- **Purpose:** To ensure that operations are conducted in a coordinated and structured manner.
- **Importance:** Written Incident Action Plans (IAPs) provide a formal method for documenting and communicating objectives, strategies, and resource assignments.
- **Examples:** An IAP might detail the operational period's goals, personnel assignments, and safety measures.

NIMS: Manageable Span of Control

- **Purpose:** To maintain effective supervision and control of incident personnel.
- **Importance:** This ensures that supervisors can effectively oversee their assigned personnel, typically maintaining a ratio of 1 supervisor for every 3-7 subordinates.
- **Examples:** In a large-scale disaster, a single supervisor could manage a small team, while additional supervisors might be added for larger teams.

NIMS: Incident Facilities & Locations

- **Purpose:** To establish specific locations for incident operations and resource management.
- **Importance:** Designated facilities help ensure coordination and efficient use of resources.
- **Examples:** Incident Command Posts (ICP), Emergency Operations Center (EOC), staging areas, emergency shelters, and base camps.



The City of Miami
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

- **Supports the on-scene response**
- **Coordinates with external organizations**
- **Securing of additional resources**

City of Lock Haven



Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group (or Executive Management Team)

- Establishing incident management policies and priorities
- Facilitating logistical support and resource tracking
- Making informed resource allocation decisions
- Maintaining a common operating picture
- Obtaining legal approvals as needed

NIMS: Comprehensive Resource Mgmt

- **Purpose:** To effectively track, allocate, and manage resources during an incident.
- **Importance:** Proper resource management helps ensure that the right personnel and equipment are available when needed and reduces duplication or waste.
- **Examples:** Maintaining accurate records of personnel, equipment, and supplies and using a resource tracking system.

NIMS: Integrated Communications

- **Purpose:** To establish a common communication plan and interoperable communication systems across all involved organizations.
- **Importance:** Ensures that all responders can communicate effectively, which is critical to coordinating actions and ensuring safety.
- **Examples:** Radio communication networks, standardized protocols, and clear information-sharing channels.

NIMS: Establishment / Transfer of Command

- **Purpose:** To ensure that incident management is clearly defined and maintained throughout the response.
- **Importance:** Establishing clear command authority ensures accountability, and transferring command ensures continuity when necessary.
- **Examples:** A fire chief assuming command at the start of an incident and transferring it to a federal incident commander when the response scales up.

NIMS: Chain of Command / Unity of Command

- **Purpose:** To maintain a clear line of authority and ensure that every individual reports to only one supervisor.
- **Importance:** Unity of command avoids confusion, ensures accountability, and promotes clear, focused directives.
- **Examples:** Firefighters report to a division supervisor, who reports to the Operations Chief, ensuring no one receives conflicting instructions.

NIMS: Unified Command

- **Purpose:** To allow multiple agencies or jurisdictions to work together within a single, coordinated management structure.
- **Importance:** This helps avoid conflicts between different agencies by ensuring a unified set of objectives and strategies.
- **Examples:** A wildfire response might involve federal, state, and local agencies, all coordinating through a unified command structure.

NIMS: Accountability

- **Purpose:** To ensure that all personnel involved in the incident are properly accounted for, both in terms of safety and resource management.
- **Importance:** Maintaining accountability ensures that responders remain safe and that resources are tracked and used effectively.
- **Examples:** Using check-in/check-out procedures, tracking resource use, and maintaining accurate personnel rosters.

NIMS: Dispatch / Deployment

- **Purpose:** To ensure that resources are deployed only when requested and in a coordinated manner.
- **Importance:** Uncontrolled or unrequested resources can create confusion and interfere with incident management.
- **Examples:** Only sending specialized teams or equipment once requested by the Incident Commander to ensure that they are needed and can be properly integrated.

NIMS: Info & Intelligence Management

- **Purpose:** To establish a system for gathering, analyzing, and sharing incident-related information and intelligence.
- **Importance:** Accurate and timely information is essential for making effective operational decisions and managing the incident safely.
- **Examples:** Gathering weather data, assessing hazards, monitoring social media, or conducting reconnaissance.

NIMS END RESULT

Incident Response that is

ORGANIZED

EFFICIENT

ADAPTABLE

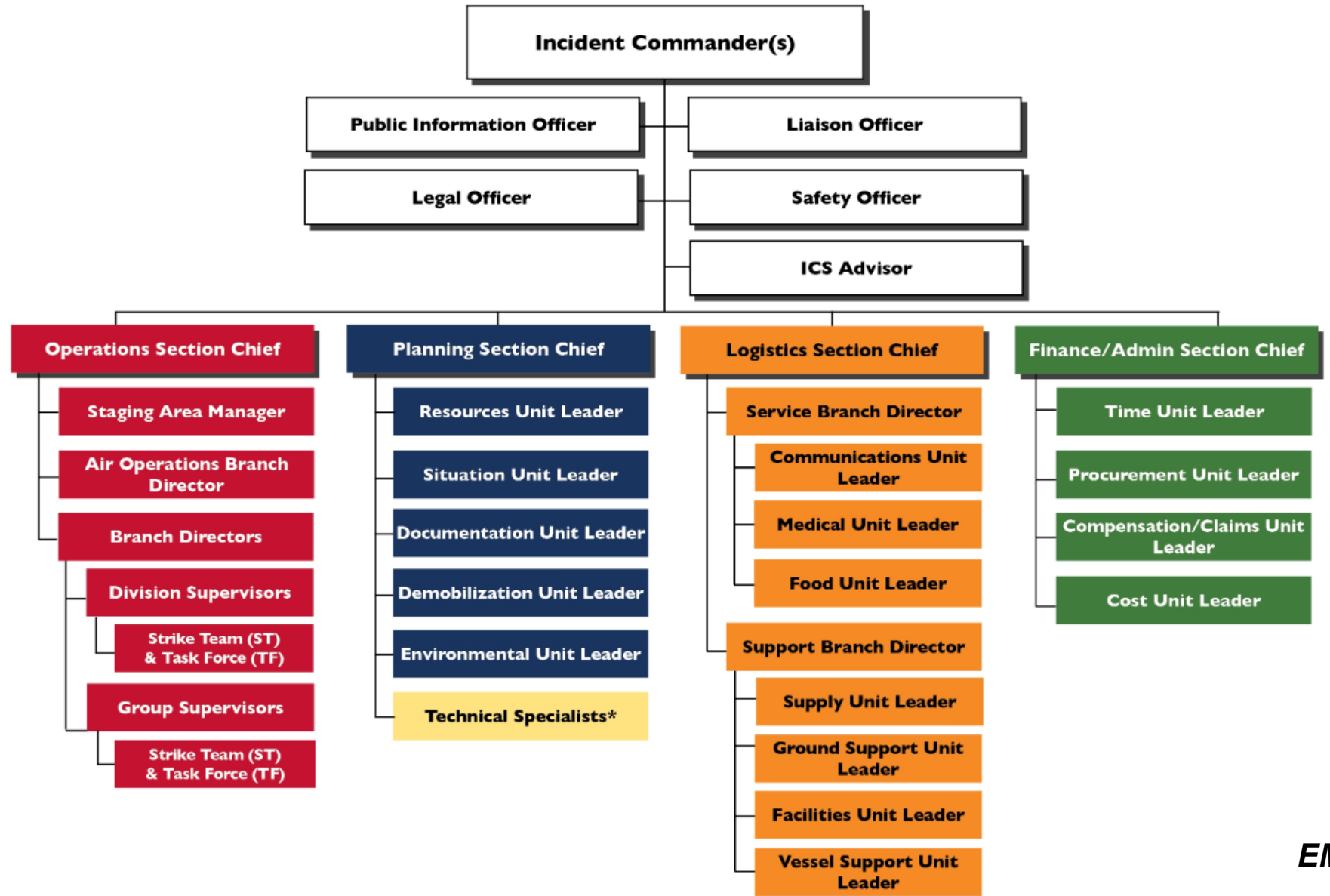
#3 – Describe the ICS Functional Areas

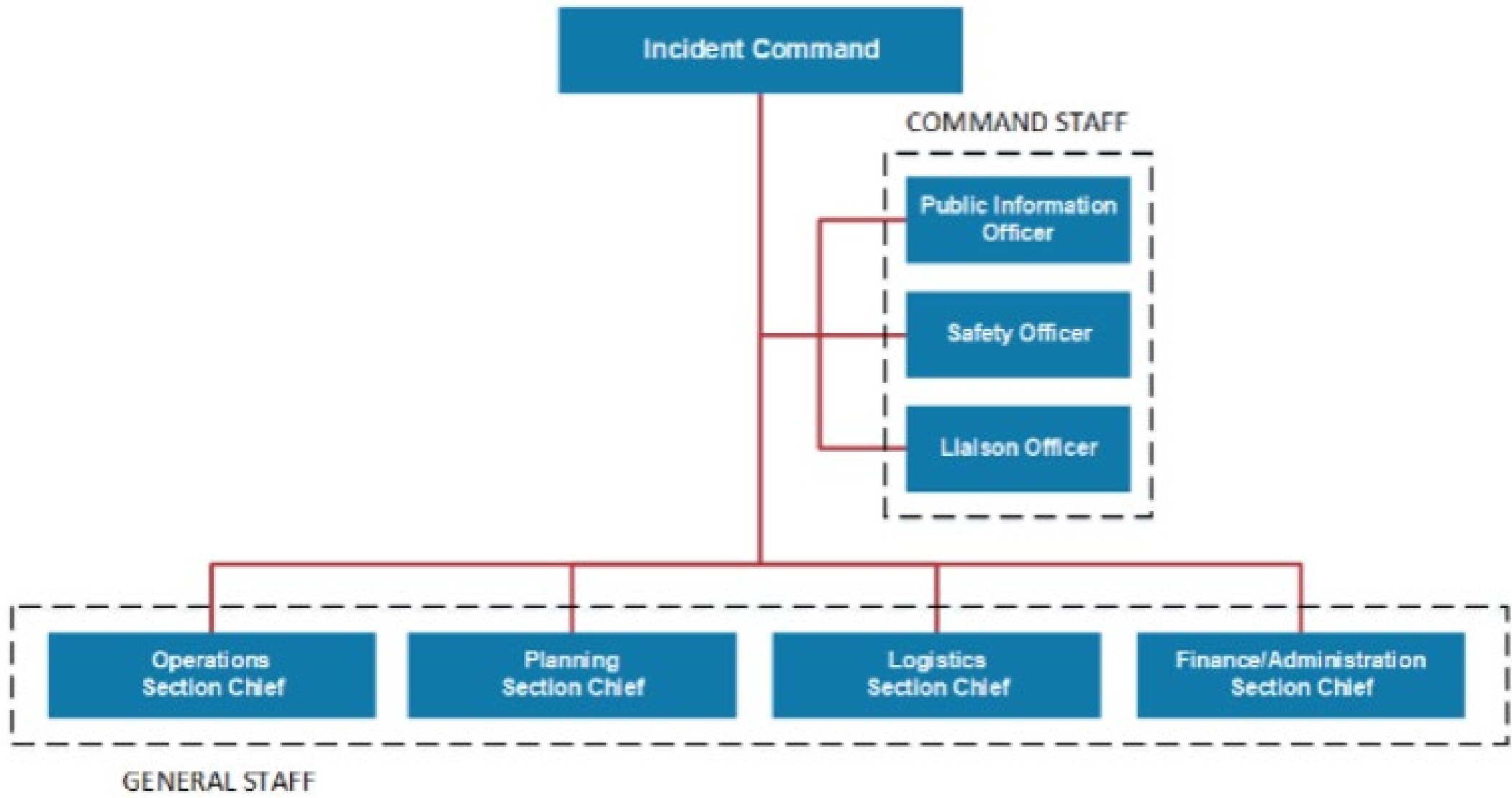


What we'll cover...

1. The five major **functional areas** of ICS.
2. The role of the **Incident Commander** (IC).
3. The **selection of & transfer of command** between IC's.
4. The **position titles** associated with the Command Staff.
5. The **actual roles** of the Command Staff.
6. How **incident command & incident coordination** differ.

INCIDENT COMMAND





ICS Command Staff

- **Public Information Officer**, who interfaces with the public and media and/or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.
- **Safety Officer**, who monitors incident operations and advises the Incident Commander on all matters relating to safety, including the health and safety of incident management personnel.
- **Liaison Officer**, who serves as the Incident Commander's point of contact for representatives of governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private-sector organizations.

Command and Coordination

- **Direct tactical response** to **save lives, stabilize the incident, and protect property and the environment.**
- **Incident support** through **resource acquisition, information gathering, & interagency coordination.**
- **Policy guidance** and **senior level decision making.**
- **Outreach** and **communication** with the **media and public** to keep them informed about the incident.

Joint Information Centers (JIC)

- May be established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities
- Serves as the central point of contact for all news media—when possible, public information officers from all participating agencies should co-locate at the JIC

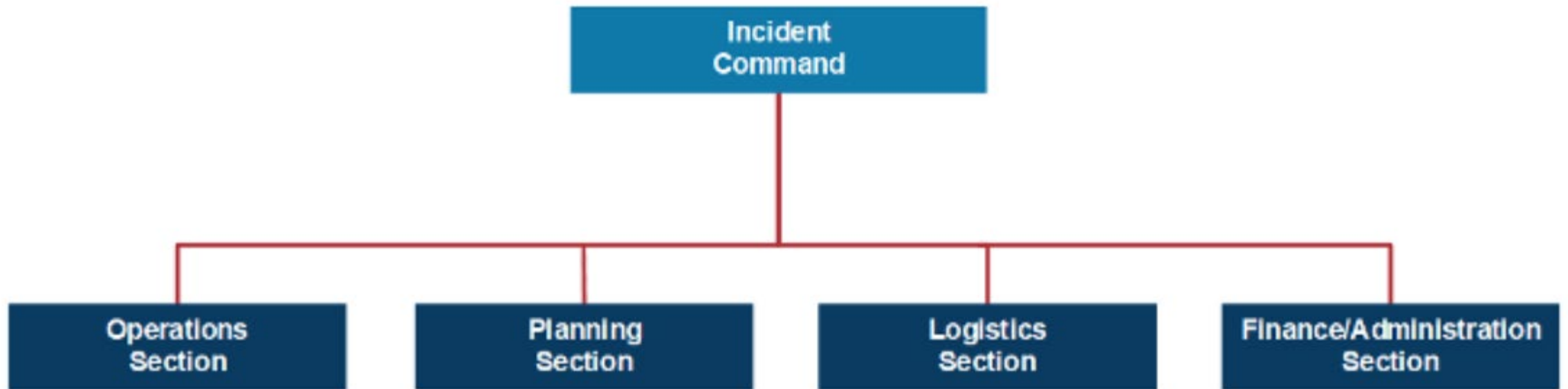
Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Groups

- Executives meeting to provide **policy guidance** and **senior-level direction** for the incident.
- Usually officially named something else:
 - *Executive Management Team*
 - *Emergency Management Council*
 - *Etc. Etc.*
- **Above** and **separate from** the IC and EOC, often includes the mayor, city manager, department heads.

#4 – Describe the General Staff Roles



ICS: The General Staff



General Staff – Operations Section

- Implement strategies and developing tactics to carry out the incident objectives.
- Direct the management of all tactical activities on behalf of the Incident Commander.
- Support the development of the Incident Action Plan to ensure it accurately reflects current operations.
- Organize, assign, and supervise tactical response resources.

General Staff – Planning Section

- Prepare and document Incident Action Plans
- Manage information and maintaining situational awareness for the incident
- Track resources assigned to the incident
- Maintain incident documentation
- Develop plans for demobilization

General Staff – Logistics Section

- Order, obtain, maintain, and account for essential personnel, equipment, and supplies.
- Provide communication planning and resources.
- Set up food services for responders.
- Set up and maintain incident facilities.
- Provide support transportation.
- Provide medical services to incident personnel.

General Staff – Finance/Admin Section

- Contract negotiation and monitoring
- Timekeeping
- Cost analysis
- Compensation for injury or damage to property
- Documentation for reimbursement (e.g., under mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements)

**...and that's your
Introduction to
NIMS / ICS!**

What's Next ?

- <https://training.fema.gov> (or just Google "IS-100.C")
- Take the Interactive Web Based Course.
- Register for a **FEMA SID**
- Take the **final exam** online
- Pass with a **75%** or above

The screenshot shows the FEMA Emergency Management Institute website. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links for "EMI Courses & Schedule", "EMI Students & Instructors", "Apply", "Programs & Activities", "Independent Study", and "Contact Us". The main content area features a "Climate Adaptation and Hazard Mitigation Certificate Program" announcement. Below this, the "IS-100.C: Introduction to the Incident Command System, ICS 100" course page is displayed. The course title is circled in red. To the right of the course title is a search bar with the text "Enter Keyword(s) or Course Code" and a "Search IS" button. Below the course title, there are links for "Course Date" (6/25/2018) and "Course Overview". The "Course Overview" section describes the course and lists collaborating organizations: National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG), U.S. Department of Agriculture, and United States Fire Administration's National Fire Programs Branch. The "Course Objectives" section lists four goals: explain ICS principles, describe NIMS characteristics, describe ICS functional areas, and identify NIMS characteristics. On the right side of the page, there are three sections: "TAKE THIS COURSE" with a link to the "Interactive Web Based Course", "CLASSROOM MATERIALS" with a link to "Download Classroom Materials", and "TAKE FINAL EXAM" with a note that a FEMA SID is required and a link to "Take Final Exam Online". The "TAKE FINAL EXAM" section is also circled in red.

Emergency Management Institute



FEMA

This Certificate of Achievement is to acknowledge that

ROBERT M GREEN

has reaffirmed a dedication to serve in times of crisis through continued professional development and completion of the independent study course:

IS-00100.c

Introduction to Incident Command System, ICS-100

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Stern", written over a horizontal line.

Issued this 3rd Day of October, 2020



0.2 IACET CEU

Jeffrey D. Stern, Ph.D.
Superintendent
Emergency Management Institute
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Receive
your **PDF**
certificate
immediately
via e-mail



JOC 101

Orientation to the Joint Operations Cell

1 NOV 24



Agenda



- Joint Staff Mission Statement
- Joint Staff Task Org
- JOC Role in DSCA Response
- Emergency Support Functions
- NGIA Mission Types
- Alert Notification Process
- National Guard Response Force
- Guard Emergency Situational Awareness Contact (GESAC)
- Response Constraints
- POCs



Joint Staff Mission Statement

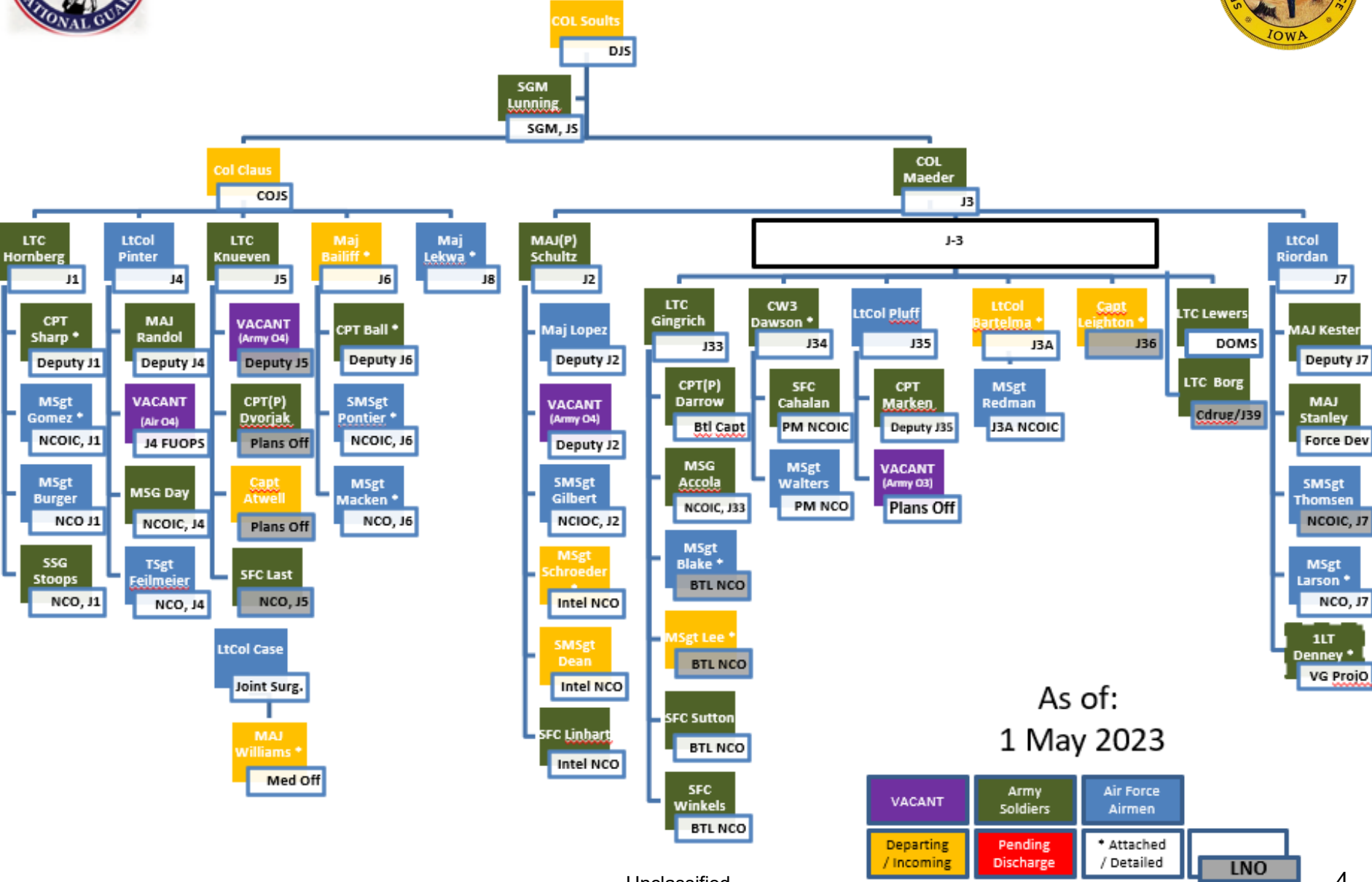


Mission: On order, Joint Task Force – Iowa (JTF-IA) provides National Guard Civil Support (NGCS) in response to a declared state of emergency in order to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage within the State of Iowa as directed by the IGOV and TAG.

TY25 Focus: The Joint Staff conducts planning, training, and interagency coordination, culminating with a command post exercise in order to prepare for and respond to domestic emergencies in the State of Iowa.



Joint Staff Task Organization



As of:
1 May 2023

VACANT	Army Soldiers	Air Force Airmen	
Departing / Incoming	Pending Discharge	* Attached / Detailed	LNO



Defense Support to Civil Authorities Our Role



Foster strategic partnerships and continually provide integration





Emergency Support Functions

DOT

ESF 1
Transportation

ICN

ESF 2
Communications

DOT/
DNR

ESF 3
Public Works and
Engineering

DNR

ESF 4
Firefighting

HSEMD

ESF 5
Emergency
Management

HHS

ESF 6
Mass Care

HSEMD

ESF 7
Logistics

HHS

ESF 8
Public Health and
Medical Services

DPS

ESF 9
Search and
Rescue

DNR

ESF 10
Oil and Hazardous
Materials

DNR/
DALS

ESF 11
Agriculture and
Natural Resources

IUB/
DALS

ESF 12
Energy

DPS

ESF 13
Public Safety

HSEMD

ESF 14
Business
Infrastructure

IGOV/
HSEMD

ESF 15
External
Affairs

IANG is supporting agency for 6 ESFs



ESF to IANG CONPLAN Crosswalk



ESF

Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Supporting Tasks

Requirements

Traffic Control Operations
Distribution of materials / goods

General purpose forces
Security forces
Long-haul vehicles

Support public works and
Engineering capabilities

SAR / EVAC
Debris clean-up teams

Support public health emergency or
disaster related operations
Deploy military field hospitals,
ambulances and medical support

Mass care
Medical professionals
Ambulances
Medical equipment

Deploy air assets to support SAR
Deploy personnel and equipment as
requested through HSED

Rotary wing aircraft
HOIST
Air Medical Teams

Transportation and distribution
of personnel, equipment and supplies
Advise on HAZMAT response actions
Assess and provide CBRNE technical
assistance to local incident CDR

CBRNE response
Transportation

Traffic Control Operations
Provide security for agency partners
Secure businesses and residents
Perform other approved LE activities

General purpose forces
Security forces

With IGOV request and TAG approval

Iowa National Guard

IANG CONPLAN

IANG Units

2 – Flood
3 – Nuclear Power Plant
8 – Civil Disturbances
9 – CBRNE

2/34 IBCT Battalions 186 MP CO
1168 TC CO 1133 TC CO
2168 TC CO 334 BSB

11 – Tornado
2 – Flood
1 – Winter Storms

2/34 IBCT Battalions CDJMTC
224 BEB (2 x EN CO)
132 CES
185 CES

1 – Winter Storms
5 – Pandemic
6 – Foreign Animal Disease
9 – CBRNE

209 MCAS C CO, 334 BSB
294 MCAS 1/171 AVN
134 MCGA ANG Med CO

1 – Winter Storms
2 – Flood
6 – Foreign Animal Disease
11 – Tornado

A/1-376 AV *132 WG (with
C/2-211 AV SECDEF approval)
C/2-147 AV D / 224 BEB
TF1

3 – Nuclear Power Plant
9 – CBRNE

71 CST 334 BSB
1168 TC CO B/1-171 AV
2168 TC CO
1133 TC CO

7 – COOP
8 – Civil Disturbance
10 – Cyber

2/34 IBCT Battalions
132 SF 186 MP CO
NGRF 168 COS
JISCC



Common IANG Mission Types





IANG Special Capabilities



A
R
M
Y



Rotary-Wing (UH-60 Blackhawk)

1

Task & Purpose

Rapidly respond to events within the State of Iowa and to provide aerial capabilities to support civil authorities in restoring normal conditions to affected areas.

Supports ESFs: 1, 4, and 9

Personnel: 4 IAARNG Soldiers

Equipment:

Two Configurations; UH-60M, UH-60A/L

Bambi Bucket (Mission Dependent)

Sling-load Sets (9,000 lbs) (Mission Dependent)

Hoist (Mission Dependent)

Litters (Mission Dependent)

Concept of the Operation (CONOP)

The UH-60 is designed to support lift operations, aerial search & rescue, MEDEVAC, observations and surveillance, and fire suppression. Different mission sets require different sets of equipment. Aircraft limited by need to refuel either at IAARNG Aviation Facilities or local airports with fuel. Aircrews are limited to 8 hours of flight time (6 NVG) and 12 hour total duty time, followed by a rest period of no less than 8 hours.



Estimated Cost Per Day

Personnel: \$1,571
Equipment: \$6,744
Lodging: \$872
Per Diem: \$112

Total:
\$9,299

J
O
I
N
T

UNCLASSIFIED / FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



Civil Support Team (WMD)

Task & Purpose

The purpose of the Civil Support Team is to support civil authorities during incidents that involve the use or threatened use of biological, chemical, radiological, or toxic/poisonous chemicals in order to protect life and property.

Supports ESFs 8, 10

Concept of the Operation (CONOP)

The CST can deploy within an hour. They provide support to civil authorities at domestic chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRN) incident sites by: identifying CBRN agents and substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with requests for additional support from National Guard or Department of Defense assets in order to mitigate the hazard.

Personnel: 22 (18 Army, 4 Air)

Equipment:

1 Heavy Duty Pickup for Command and Advances Echelon (ADVON) with Modeling Suite (GSA)

1 Operations Truck (Heavy Duty Pickup, GSA)

1 Logistics/Decontamination Truck (Heavy Duty Puck-up, GSA) and 1 Trailer with necessary equipment

2 Survey Section Trucks (Heavy Duty Pickup, GSA) and 1 trailer with necessary equipment for CBRN detection and monitoring

1 Analytical Laboratory Suite (ALS) truck-mounted laboratory (GS)

1 Medical Response Vehicle (MRV) (GSA)

Unified Command Suite (UCS) with Interoperable Communications (GSA)



Estimated Cost Per Day

Personnel: \$6,490
Equipment: \$825
Lodging: \$2,100
Per Diem: \$1,300

Total:
\$10,715



IANG Special Capabilities



A
R
M
Y



Water Purification & Bulk Water Assets

Task & Purpose

Conduct water purification operations for IANG assets.

Supports ESF: 7

Concept of the Operation (CONOP)

Team designed to provide water purification operations for IANG assets responding within the State of Iowa. Team employs all responsibilities of conducting water purification operations.

7

Personnel: 6 IAARNG Soldiers

Equipment:

Lightweight Water Purification System (LWPS) – 8 OH

Tactical Water Purification System (TWPS) – 9 OH

Water Buffalo (400 gal) – 61 OH

Camel II (800 gal) – 7 OH

Hippo (2,000 gal) – 20 OH

Forward Area Water Point Supply System (FAWPSS) (6x500 gal) – 8 OH



Estimated Cost Per Day

Personnel: \$1,500
Equipment: \$570
Lodging: \$580
Per Diem: \$360

Total:
\$3,010

A
I
R



Mass Decontamination

Task & Purpose

Feeding Capacity: Capable of feeding up to 1,000 people in less than 90 minutes.

Rapidly deployable to any emergency – built for loading onto a C-130 and pulling by a standard heavy-duty pickup

Supports ESF: 6

Concept of the Operation (CONOP)

The Disaster Relief Mobile Kitchen Trailer is designed to support the first responder's primary mission – reacting quickly to contingency disasters. Food cooked and served rapidly to the needy and hungry is morale-boosting and a key logistical component of any first response

6

Personnel: 5 IAANG Airmen

Equipment: Lightweight Inflatable Decontamination System (LIDS)



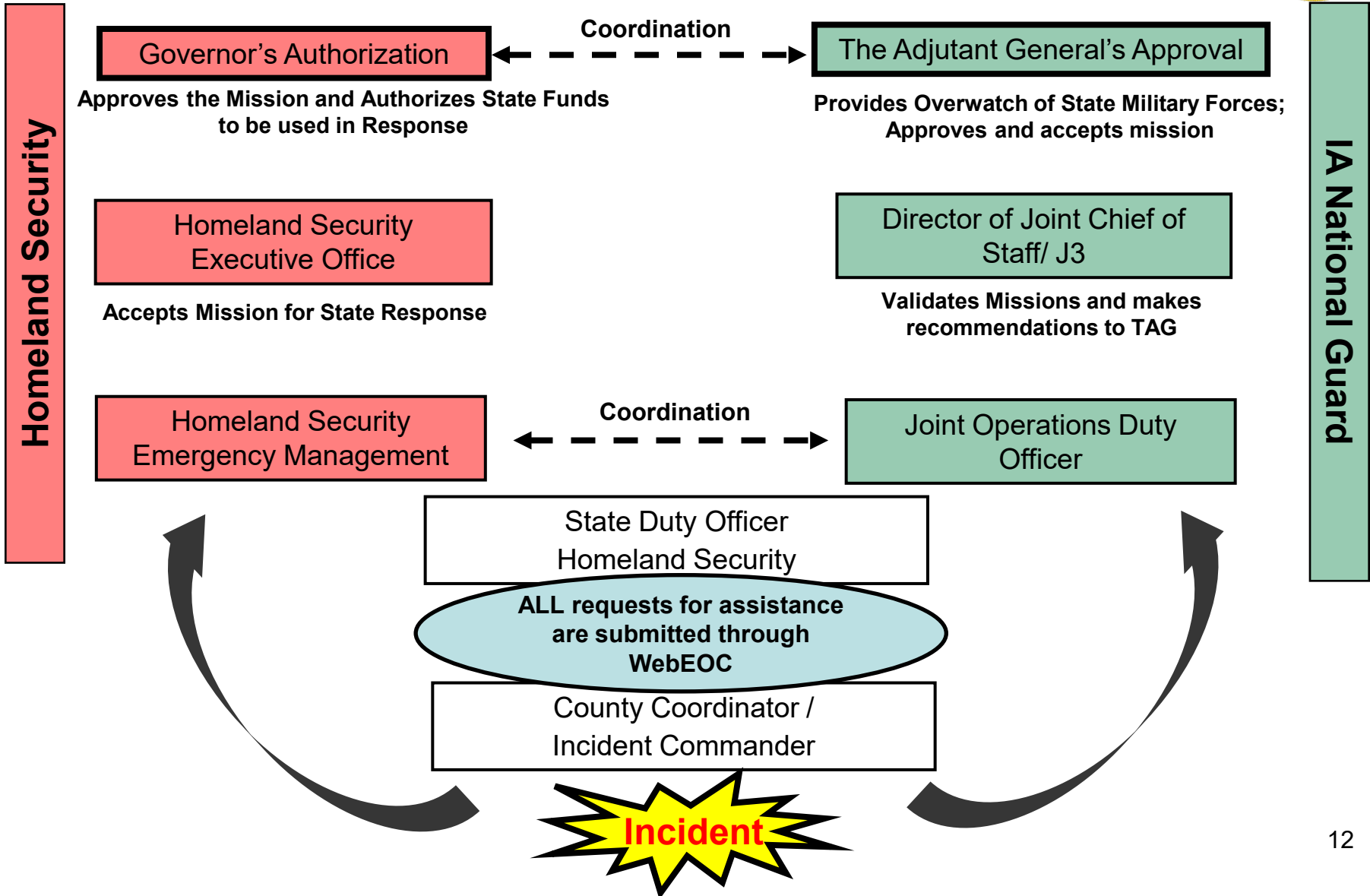
Estimated Cost Per Day

Personnel: \$
Equipment: \$
Lodging: \$
Per Diem:

Total:
\$



Alert Notification Chart





WebEOC



How do counties coordinate and request resources?

- Each county has an Emergency Management Agency (EMA) coordinator who is responsible for emergency management programming for all residents and communities in the county.
- The EMA addresses all risks that threaten the health, safety and welfare of the community.
- When an emergency occurs the EMA Coordinator works directly with Iowa Homeland Security Emergency Management Department (IHSEMD) and the ESF Primary Lead Coordinator to request all resources through the WebEOC portal.



Emergency Planning and Preparedness



Planning

Operational Planning Teams (OPT) are held to develop and refine Concept Plans (CONPLAN) and Operations Plans (OPLAN)

OPLAN All Hazards

CONPLAN

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 – Winter Storms | 6 – Foreign Animal Disease |
| 2 – Flood | 7 – COOP |
| 3 – Nuclear Power Plant | 8 – Civil Disturbance |
| 4 – JRSOI | 9 – CBRNE |
| 5 – Pandemic and Disease | 10 – Cyber |

Preparedness

Doctrine review and training with partners (FEMA, HSEMD, NORTHCOM)



Apportionment Plan



TF West
 Sioux City
 7 Army armories
 1 Air Wing
 Total: 2083 pax

185 Sqdns (Sioux City)
 1-113 CAV (Sioux City)
 1-168 IN (Council Bluffs)



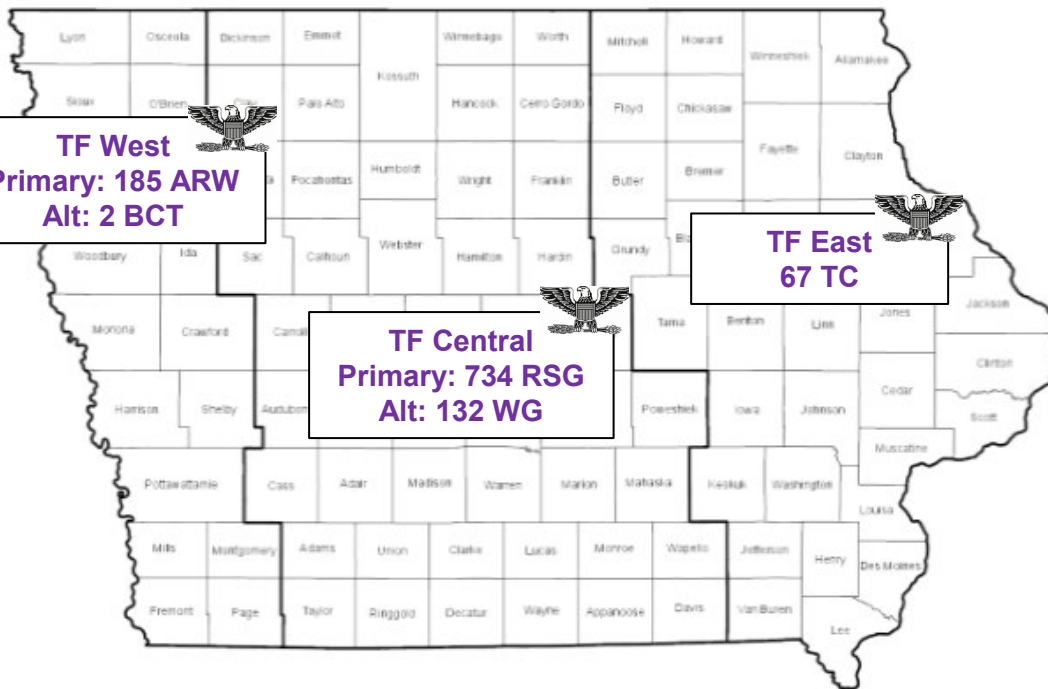
TF Central
 Des Moines
 16 Army armories
 2 Air Wing/armory
 Total: 4804 pax

1-194 FA (Ft Dodge)
 133 Test Sqdn (Ft Dodge)
 185 CSSB (DSM)
 1034 CSSB (DSM)
 132 Sqdns (DSM)
 248 ASB (Boone)



TF East
 Iowa City
 15 Army armories
 Total: 2746 pax

1-133 IN (Waterloo)
 334 BSB (Cedar Rapids)
 224 BEB (Davenport)
 109 MED BN (IA City)



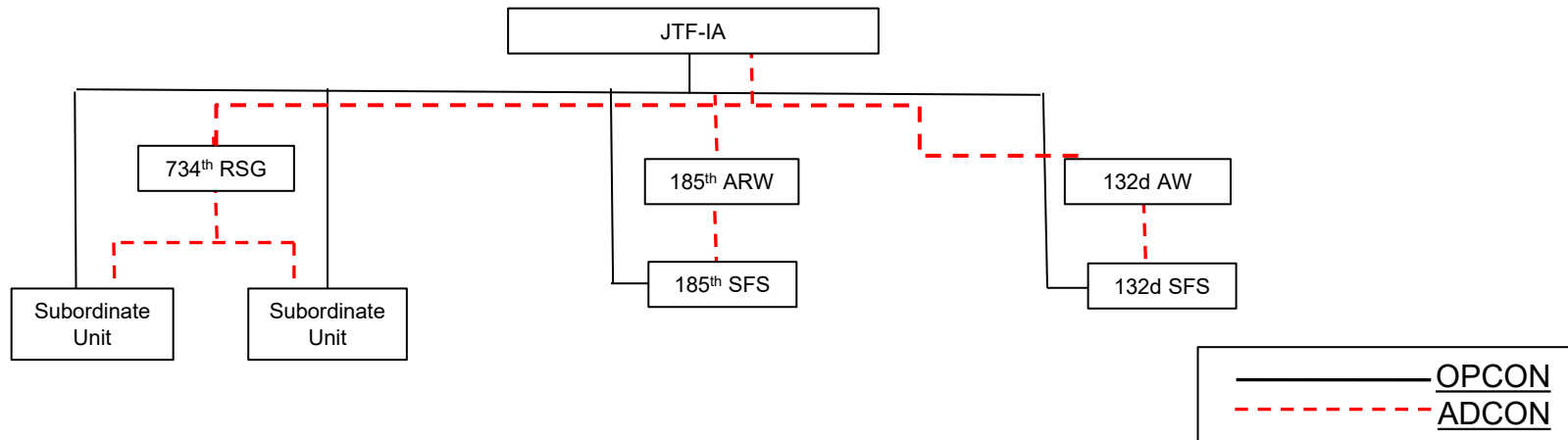


National Guard Response Force



PHASE 1: TRAIN	PHASE 2: STAGE		PHASE 3: EXECUTION		PHASE 4: CONSOLIDATE	
MSC			T O A	JOC (OPCON)	T O A	MSC
				MSC (ADCON)		

NGRF Command Structure





NGRF Mission Essential Tasks



1. MET: CS 30.3.8 Maintain Coordination with Civil Authorities

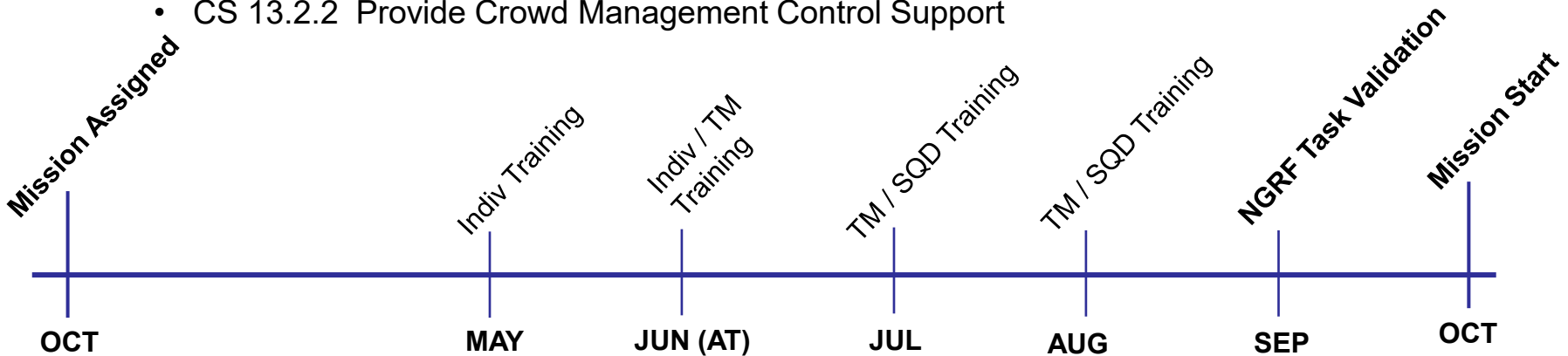
Supporting Tasks:

- CS 30.6.2 Manage Means of Communication Operations Information
- CS 30.3.7 Assess and Report Preparedness

2. MET: CS 30.3.3 Direct Civil Support Operations

Supporting Tasks:

- CS 13.1.1 Provide Facility Security Operations
- CS 13.1.2 Provide Point/Site Security Operations
- CS 13.1.3 Provide Area Security Support
- CS 13.1.4 Provide Emergency Responder Protection
- CS 13.1.5 Provide Quick Reaction Support
- CS 13.1.6 Provide Rapid Reaction Force
- CS 13.2.1 Provide Public Safety Support
- CS 13.2.2 Provide Crowd Management Control Support





Iowa National Guard Emergency Situational Awareness Contact (GESAC)



Mission

Assist in the collection of information necessary for good decision-making regarding potential or arising emergencies that may impact critical infrastructure or loss of life within the county assigned.

Commander's Intent

GESACs will be a respected and trusted component of the county teams while ensuring they quickly and accurately gather information needed by NGIA leadership to accurately anticipate emergency requests.

- Retired NGIA member
- Assigned to one or more counties
- Initial eyes and ears of the NGIA in the local community
- Provide critical information to JTF-IA
- Enhance NGIA's responsiveness and effectiveness
- Willing to mobilize on SAD to report to county EM or perform other liaison duties during a natural disaster



GESAC Functions



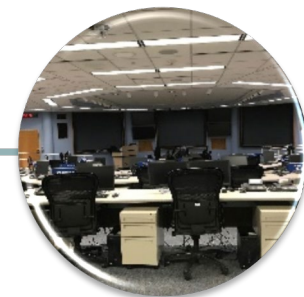
Three Basic Functions



Identify
Critical
Infrastructure



Monitor



Report



GESAC Readiness by County

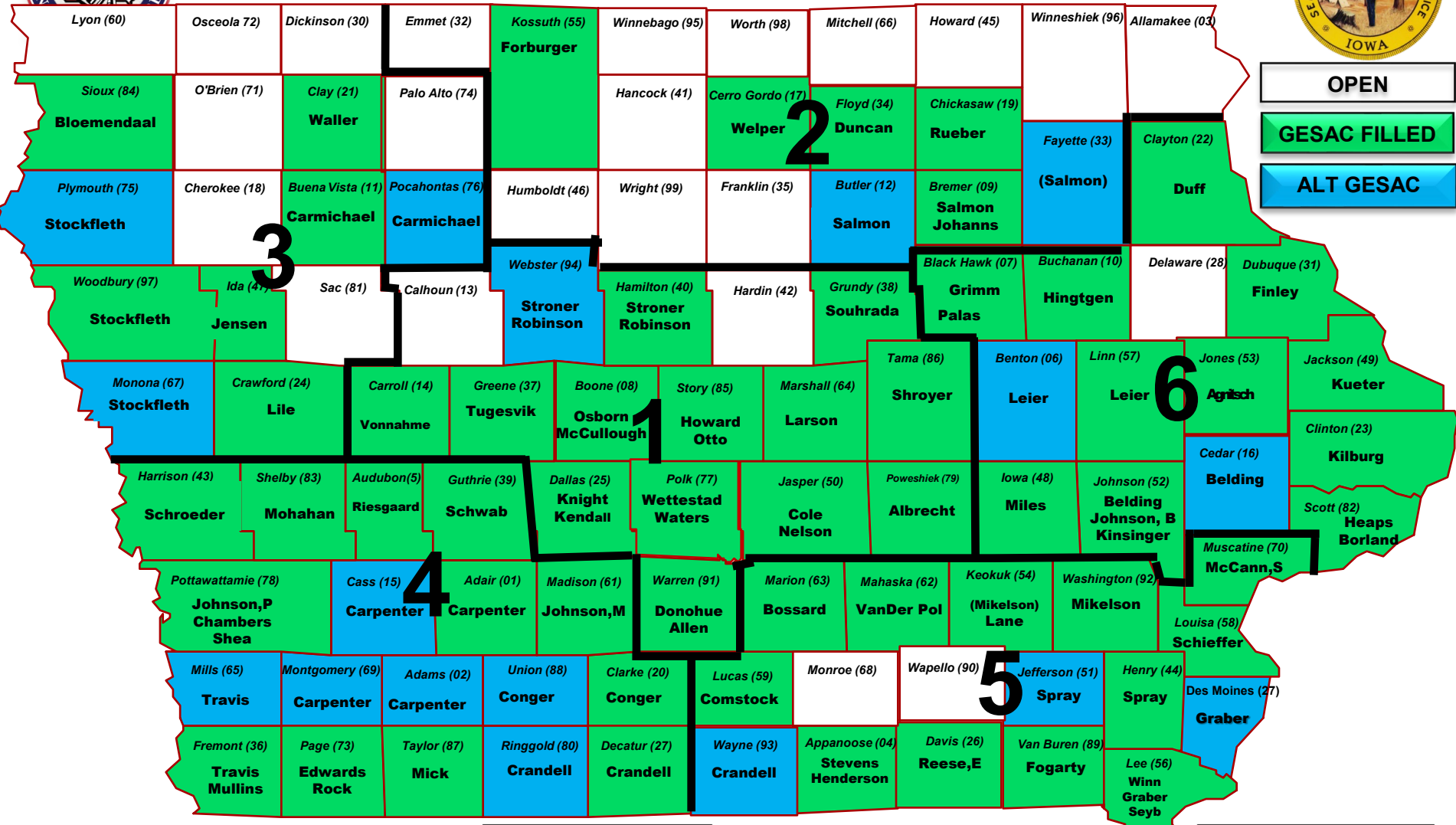
TOTAL NUMBER OF GESACS – **81 in 77 Counties**



OPEN

GESAC FILLED

ALT GESAC

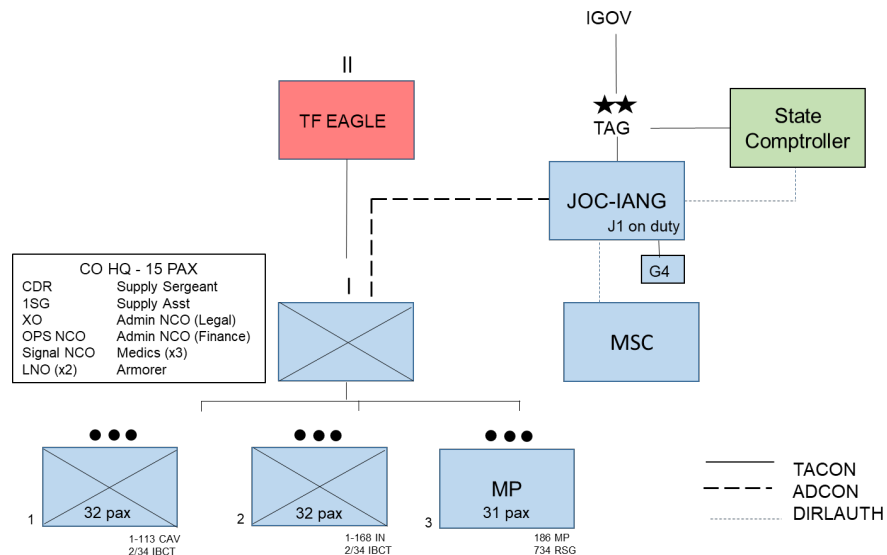
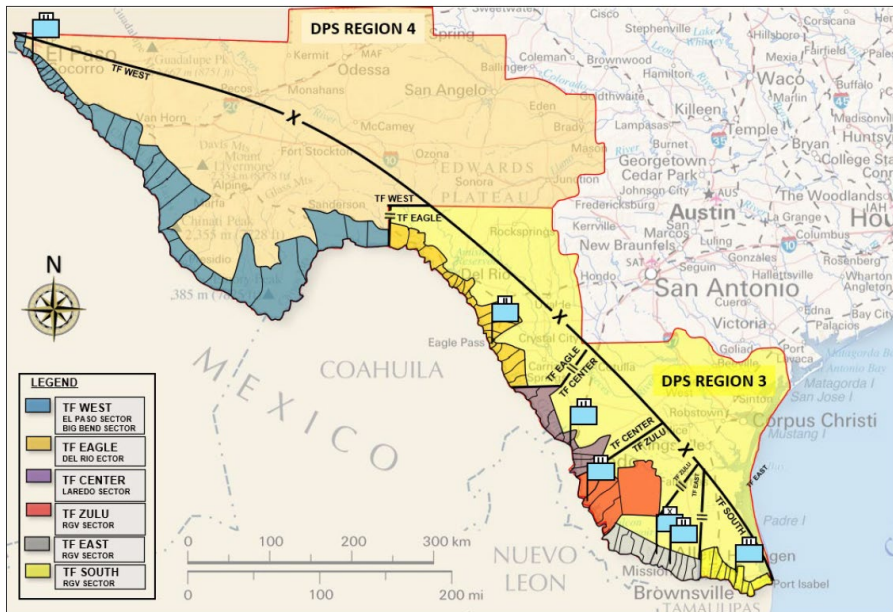


REGION 1 21 GESACS	REGION 2 6 GESACS	REGION 3 6 GESACS	REGION 4 16 GESACS	REGION 5 16 GESACS	REGION 6 15 GESACS
------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------

Contact LTC (Ret) Jeff Erickson or 1SG (Ret) Gary Waters



Iowa National Guard Support to Civil Authorities Operation Lone Star



Mission: TF Rio Bravo deploys ISO TF LONE STAR to secure the TF EAGLE sector of the Southwest Border IOT support Texas Military Department security objectives.







- 110 pax TF from 3 separate BNs: 1-113 CAV, 1-168 IN, 186 MP
- 1-31 AUG 23 (Mission dates 3-29 AUG)
- IANG augments Texas NG to observe migrant border crossings and report to Customs and Border Patrol (CBP)



Iowa National Guard Support to Civil Authorities

Vigilant Guard 23

Hazards / Threats

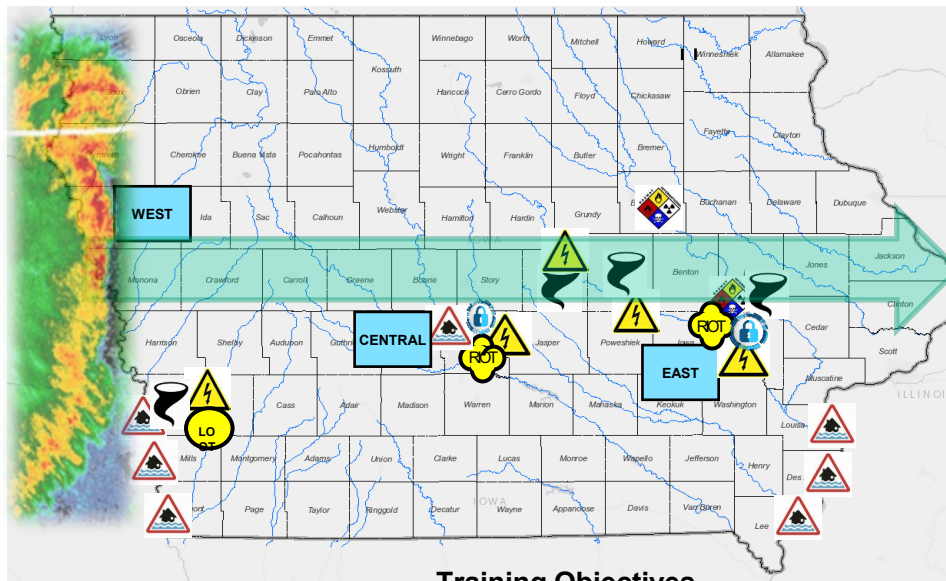
-  **Floods:** Missouri, Des Moines, Iowa/Cedar and Mississippi River basins
-  **Wind Events:** Tornadoes, derecho
-  **HAZMAT:** Industrial HAZMAT, RAD
-  **Energy:** Power outages statewide
-  **Civil Disturbance:** Rioting and looting
-  **Cyber:** Attacks on critical infrastructure

Participating Inter-Agency Partners

State Agency:
IA Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division (HSEMD)

County Agencies:
Pottawattamie County EMA
Linn County EMA
Johnson County EMA
Marshall County EMA
Black Hawk County EMA

Private Sector Businesses:
Iowa Utilities Board
Alliant Energy
Mid-American Energy



Training Objectives

- Establish Joint Task Force – Iowa (JTF-IA) and maintain situational awareness
- Validate process to activate, deploy, and sustain NGRF and CST
- Conduct crisis action planning and orders production
- Provide C2 for deployed forces
- Exercise apportionment plan and command relationships
- Validate the EMAC process between IANG and HSEMD
- Perform JRSOI and manage transition from SAD to 502(f)2
- Test and operate statewide communications PACE plan



Response Constraints



- We cannot respond and be on scene within minutes like a quick reaction force or SWAT
- It could take 48-72 hrs or longer to be fully activated in the area of responsibility based on the size and capability of force required
- We cannot respond or provide resources without approval of IGOV and TAG (IGOV is paying the bill)
- We must stay within the scope of the WebEOC Task (for fiscal responsibility and auditing)



IANG JOC POCs



Director Joint Staff: COL Mark Kappelmann
mark.g.kappelmann.mil@army.mil

Chief of Joint Staff: Col Greg Bartelma
gregory.bartelma@us.af.mil

J3 Operations: COL Rodney Chitty
rodney.a.chitty.mil@army.mil

Director of Military Support (DOMS): LTC Kerri Lewers
kerri.c.lewers.mil@army.mil