

CHAPTER 1 ORGANIZATION

[Prior to 4/18/90, Public Defense Department(650), Ch 5]
[Prior to 5/12/93, Disaster Services Division(607), Ch 1]

605—1.1(29C) Description. The emergency management division is a division within the department of public defense.

1.1(1) Executive director. The adjutant general, as executive director of the department of public defense and under the direction and control of the governor, shall have supervisory direction and control of the emergency management division and shall be responsible to the governor for the carrying out of the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 29C. In the event of disaster beyond local control, the adjutant general may assume direct operational control over all or any part of the emergency management functions within this state.

1.1(2) Administrator. The emergency management division shall be under the management of an administrator appointed by the governor. The administrator shall be vested with the authority to administer emergency management affairs in this state and shall be responsible for preparing and executing the emergency management programs of this state subject to the direction of the adjutant general. The administrator, upon the direction of the governor and supervisory control of the director of the department of public defense, shall: prepare a comprehensive plan and emergency management program for the disaster preparedness, response, mitigation, recovery, emergency operations, and emergency resource management of this state; make such studies and surveys of the industries, resources and facilities in this state as may be necessary to ascertain the capabilities of the state for disaster recovery, disaster planning and operations, and emergency resource management, and to plan for the most efficient emergency use thereof; provide technical assistance to any local emergency management commission or joint commission requiring such assistance in the development of an emergency management program; implement planning and training for emergency response teams as mandated by the federal government under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986; the administrator, with the approval of the governor and upon recommendation of the adjutant general, may employ a deputy administrator and such technical, clerical, stenographic and other personnel and make such expenditures within the appropriation or from other funds made available to the department of public defense for purposes of emergency management, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of Iowa Code chapters 29C and 30.

605—1.2(29C) Definitions. The following definitions are applicable to emergency management division:

“*Administrator*” means the administrator of the emergency management division of the department of public defense.

“*Comprehensive cooperative agreements*” means the key instrument for determining whether a state or a local commission or joint commission will be granted eligibility to participate in Federal Emergency Management Agency assistance programs. It describes projected program activities to be accomplished during the next federal fiscal year, the number of staff and amount of funds needed to carry out these activities.

“*Comprehensive countywide emergency operations plan*” means documents which describe the actions to be taken in the event of an extraordinary emergency by county and city government resources, quasi-government agencies, and private organizations which have countywide emergency operations capabilities. The plan is multihazard in scope (covers a variety of disasters) and provides for coordinated response. It references authority, assigns functional responsibilities, provides for direction and control, and the effective use of resources.

“*Disaster*” means man-made or natural occurrences, such as fire, flood, drought, earthquake, tornado, windstorm, hazardous substance or nuclear power plant accident or incident, which threaten the

public peace, health and safety of the people or which damage or destroy public or private property. The term includes enemy attack, sabotage, or other hostile action.

“*Division*” means the emergency management division of the department of public defense.

“*Emergency*” means a sudden, generally unexpected occurrence or set of circumstances demanding immediate action to protect life or property. Such actions are normally handled in a routine manner by law enforcement, fire protection, public works, utilities, and health-medical services.

“*Emergency management*” means preparations for, operations during, and recovery from natural or man-made disasters. These actions are broad in scope and include, but are not limited to: disaster plans, mitigation, preparedness, response, warning, emergency operations, training, exercising, research, rehabilitation, and recovery.

“*Emergency management assistance funds*” means federal funds utilized to pay up to 50 percent of the salaries, benefits, travel, and office expenses incurred in the administration of the state and local emergency management program.

“*Extraordinary emergency*” means an emergency which requires the use of resources (personnel, equipment, facilities) and operational procedures beyond those normally available in the affected jurisdiction(s). An extraordinary emergency always requires direction and coordination of response.

“*Joint commissions*” means two or more local emergency management commissions may act as a joint commission for the joint coordination and administration of emergency management.

“*Local commission*” means the local emergency management commission.

“*Mitigation*” refers to activities that either prevent emergencies or disasters from happening or at least reduce the damaging impact if they cannot be prevented. Examples of mitigation activities are building codes, disaster insurance incentives, land use management, litigation, monitoring or inspection, public education, research, risk mapping, safety codes, statutes and ordinances, and tax incentives.

“*Preparedness*” means planning how to respond in a coordinated manner when an emergency or disaster occurs and working to increase available resources to respond effectively. Preparing people to respond appropriately within a system of management when disasters occur saves lives and reduces property damage. Examples of preparedness activities are continuity of government, plans and ordinances, emergency broadcast system, emergency communications, emergency operations centers, emergency operations plans, emergency public information materials, exercise of plans and systems, hazard analysis, mutual aid agreements, resource management, training response personnel including political leaders and governmental managers, and warning systems.

“*Recovery*” is the process of returning the community to predisaster condition. Short-term recovery returns essential services to minimum operating standards. Long-term recovery continues until the public and private infrastructure is restored. Examples of recovery activity are crisis counseling, damage assessment, debris clearance, decontamination, disaster application centers, disaster insurance payments, disaster loans and grants, disaster unemployment assistance, public information, temporary housing, and reconstruction.

“*Response activities*” are those actions taken to immediately confront the source or presented effects of the emergency or disaster event. The responders aid in the determination of the magnitude of the event or its potential for escalation. If appropriate, the emergency operations center is activated. Examples of response activity are emergency broadcast system activation, emergency instructions to the public, emergency medical assistance, emergency plan implementation, manning the emergency operations center, public official alerting, reception and care, shelter and evacuation, search and rescue, resource mobilization, and warning system activation.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 29C.

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