

CHAPTER 29C

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY

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29C.1 Statement of policy.

Because of existing and increasing possibility of the occurrence of disasters, and in order to insure that preparations of this state will be adequate to deal with such disasters, and 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, it is the policy of this state:

1. To establish a homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public defense and to authorize the establishment of local organizations for emergency management in the political subdivisions of the state.

2. To confer 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.

3. To provide for the rendering of mutual aid among the political subdivisions of the state and with other states and to co-operate with the federal government with respect to the carrying out of emergency management functions.

[C62, §28A.3; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.3; C77, 79, 81, §29C.1]

92 Acts, ch 1139, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157

29C.2 Definitions.

1. “*Disaster*” means man-made and 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 and destroy public or private property. The term includes attack, sabotage, or other hostile action from within or without the state.

2. “*Homeland security*” means the detection, prevention, preemption, deterrence of, and protection from attacks targeted at state territory, population, and infrastructure.

3. “*Local emergency management agency*” means a countywide joint county-municipal public agency organized to administer this chapter under the authority of the local emergency management commission.

4. “*Public disorder*” means such substantial interference with the public peace as to constitute a significant threat to the health and safety of the people or a significant threat to public or private property. The term includes insurrection, rioting, looting, and persistent violent civil disobedience.

[C77, 79, 81, §29C.2; 81 Acts, ch 32, §1]

92 Acts, ch 1139, §2; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §20, 21, 28

[P] Emergency care or assistance rendered during disasters, see §613.17

29C.3 Proclamation of state of public disorder by governor.

1. The governor may, after finding a state of public disorder exists, proclaim a state of public disorder emergency. This proclamation shall be in writing, indicate the area affected and the facts upon which it is based, be signed by the governor, and be filed with the secretary of state.

2. Notice of a proclamation of a state of public disorder emergency shall be given by the secretary of state by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected, by broadcast through radio and television serving the area affected, and by posting signs at conspicuous places within this area. The exercise of the special powers by the governor under this section shall not be precluded by the lack of giving notice if the giving of notice has been diligently attempted. All orders and rules promulgated under the proclamation shall be given public notice by the governor in the area affected.

3. A state of public disorder emergency shall continue for ten days, unless sooner terminated by the governor. The general assembly may, by concurrent resolution, rescind a proclamation of a state of public disorder emergency. If the general assembly is not in session, the legislative council may, by a majority vote, rescind this proclamation. Rescission shall be effective upon filing of the concurrent resolution or resolution of the legislative council with the secretary of state.

4. The governor may, during the existence of a state of public disorder emergency, prohibit:

a. Any person being in a public place during the hours declared by the governor to be a period of curfew if this period does not exceed twelve hours in any one day and if its area of its application is specifically designated.

b. Public gatherings of a designated number of persons within a designated area.

c. The manufacture, use, possession, or transportation of any device or object designed to explode or produce uncontained combustion.

d. The possession of any flammable or explosive liquids or materials in a glass or uncapped container, except in connection with normal operation of motor vehicles or normal home and commercial use.

e. The possession of firearms or any other deadly weapon by a person other than at that person's place of residence or business, except by law enforcement officers.

f. The sale, purchase, or dispensing of alcoholic beverages.

g. The sale, purchase, or dispensing of such other commodities as are designated by the governor.

h. The use of certain streets or highways by the public.

i. Such other activities as the governor reasonably believes should be prohibited to help maintain life, health, property, or the public peace.

[C77, 79, 81, §29C.3]

29C.4 Judicial protections.

The supreme court shall promulgate rules for emergency proceedings to be effective upon the declaration of a state of public disorder emergency in order that the constitutional rights of all persons taken into custody shall be adequately protected.

[C77, 79, 81, §29C.4]

29C.5 Homeland security and emergency management division.

A homeland security and emergency management division is created within the department of public defense. The homeland security and emergency management division shall be responsible for the administration of emergency planning matters, including emergency resource planning in this state, cooperation with, support of, funding for, and tasking of the civil air patrol for missions not qualifying for federal mission status as described in section 29A.3A in accordance with operational and funding criteria developed with the

adjutant general and coordinated with the civil air patrol, homeland security activities, and coordination of available services in the event of a disaster.

[C62, §28A.1; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.1; C77, 79, 81, §29C.5]

92 Acts, ch 1139, §3; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §22, 28; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157; 2005 Acts, ch 119, §4

[P] See §29.3

29C.6 Proclamation of disaster emergency by governor.

In exercising the governor's powers and duties under this chapter and to effect the policy and purpose, the governor may:

1. After finding a disaster exists or is threatened, proclaim a state of disaster emergency. This proclamation shall be in writing, indicate the area affected and the facts upon which it is based, be signed by the governor, and be filed with the secretary of state. If the state of disaster emergency specifically constitutes a public health disaster as defined in section 135.140, the written proclamation shall include a statement to that effect. A state of disaster emergency shall continue for thirty days, unless sooner terminated or extended in writing by the governor. The general assembly may, by concurrent resolution, rescind this proclamation. If the general assembly is not in session, the legislative council may, by majority vote, rescind this proclamation. Recision shall be effective upon filing of the concurrent resolution or resolution of the legislative council with the secretary of state. A proclamation of disaster emergency shall activate the disaster response and recovery aspect of the state, local, and interjurisdictional disaster emergency plans applicable to the political subdivision or area in question and be authority for the deployment and use of any forces to which the plan applies, and for use or distribution of any supplies, equipment, and materials and facilities assembled, stockpiled, or arranged to be made available.

2. When, at the request of the governor, the president of the United States has declared a major disaster to exist in this state, enter into purchase, lease, or other arrangements with any agency of the United States for temporary housing units to be occupied by disaster victims and to make such units available to any political subdivision of the state, to assist any political subdivision of this state which is the locus of temporary housing for disaster victims, to acquire sites necessary for such temporary housing and to do all things required to prepare such sites to receive and utilize temporary housing units, by advancing or lending funds available to the governor from any appropriation made by the legislature or from any other source, allocating funds made available by any agency, public or private, or becoming a copartner with the political subdivision for the execution and performance of any temporary housing for disaster victims project. Any political subdivision of this state is expressly authorized to acquire, temporarily or permanently, by purchase, lease, or otherwise, sites required for installation of temporary housing units for disaster victims, and to enter into whatever arrangements are necessary to prepare or equip such sites to utilize the housing units. The governor may temporarily suspend or modify, for not to exceed sixty days, any public health, safety, zoning, transportation, or other requirement of law or regulation within this state when by proclamation, the governor deems such suspension or modification essential to provide temporary housing for disaster victims.

3. When the president of the United States has declared a major disaster to exist in the state and upon the governor's determination that a local government of the state will suffer a substantial loss of tax and other revenues from a major disaster and has demonstrated a need for financial assistance to perform its governmental functions, apply to the federal government, on behalf of the local government for a loan, receive and disburse the proceeds of any approved loan to any applicant local government, determine the amount needed by any applicant local government to restore or resume its governmental functions, and certify the same to the federal government; however, no application amount shall exceed twenty-five percent of the annual operating budget of the applicant for the fiscal year in which the major disaster occurs. The governor may recommend to the federal government, based upon the governor's review, the cancellation of all or any part or repayment when, in the first three full fiscal year period following the major disaster, the revenues of the local government are

insufficient to meet its operating expenses, including additional disaster-related expenses of a municipal operation character.

4. When a disaster emergency is proclaimed, notwithstanding any other provision of law, through the use of state agencies or the use of any of the political subdivisions of the state, clear or remove from publicly or privately owned land or water, debris and wreckage which may threaten public health or safety or public or private property. The governor may accept funds from the federal government and utilize such funds to make grants to any local government for the purpose of removing debris or wreckage from publicly or privately owned land or water. Authority shall not be exercised by the governor unless the affected local government, corporation, organization or individual shall first present an additional authorization for removal of such debris or wreckage from public and private property and, in the case of removal of debris or wreckage from private property, such corporation, organization or individual shall first agree to hold harmless the state or local government against any claim arising from such removal. When the governor provides for clearance of debris or wreckage, employees of the designated state agencies or individuals appointed by the state may enter upon private land or waters and perform any tasks necessary to the removal or clearance operation. Any state employee or agent complying with orders of the governor and performing duties pursuant to such orders under this chapter shall be considered to be acting within the scope of employment within the meaning specified in chapter 669.

5. When the president of the United States has declared a major disaster to exist in the state and upon the governor's determination that financial assistance is essential to meet disaster-related necessary expenses or serious needs of individuals or families adversely affected by a major disaster that cannot be otherwise adequately met from other means of assistance, accept a grant by the federal government to fund such financial assistance, subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed upon the grant and enter into an agreement with the federal government pledging the state to participate in the funding of the financial assistance authorized in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent thereof, and, if state funds are not otherwise available to the governor, accept an advance of the state share from the federal government to be repaid when the state is able to do so.

6. Suspend the provisions of any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for conduct of state business, or the orders or rules, of any state agency, if strict compliance with the provisions of any statute, order or rule would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency by stating in a proclamation such reasons. Upon the request of a local governing body, the governor may also suspend statutes limiting local governments in their ability to provide services to aid disaster victims.

7. On behalf of this state, enter into mutual aid arrangements with other states and to coordinate mutual aid plans between political subdivisions of this state.

8. Delegate any administrative authority vested in the governor under this chapter and provide for the subdelegation of any such authority.

9. Cooperate with the president of the United States and the heads of the armed forces, the emergency management agencies of the United States and other appropriate federal officers and agencies and with the officers and agencies of other states in matters pertaining to emergency management of the state and nation.

10. Utilize all available resources of the state government as reasonably necessary to cope with the disaster emergency and of each political subdivision of the state.

11. Transfer the direction, personnel, or functions of state departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency management.

12. Subject to any applicable requirements for compensation, commandeer or utilize any private property if the governor finds this necessary to cope with the disaster emergency.

13. Direct the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the state if the governor deems this action necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response, or recovery.

14. Prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connection with evacuation.

15. Control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises in such area.

16. Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, firearms, explosives, and combustibles.

17. *a.* When the president of the United States has declared a major disaster to exist in the state and upon the governor's determination that financial assistance is essential to meet disaster-related necessary expenses or serious needs of local and state government adversely affected by a major disaster that cannot be otherwise adequately met from other means of assistance, accept a grant by the federal government to fund the financial assistance, subject to terms and conditions imposed upon the grant, and enter into an agreement with the federal government pledging the state to participate in the funding of the financial assistance authorized to local government and eligible private nonprofit agencies in an amount not to exceed ten percent of the total eligible expenses, with the applicant providing the balance of any participation amount. If financial assistance is granted by the federal government for state disaster-related expenses or serious needs, the state shall participate in the funding of the financial assistance authorized in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the total eligible expenses. If financial assistance is granted by the federal government for hazard mitigation, the state may participate in the funding of the financial assistance authorized to a local government in an amount not to exceed ten percent of the eligible expenses, with the applicant providing the balance of any participation amount. If financial assistance is granted by the federal government for state-related hazard mitigation, the state may participate in the funding of the financial assistance authorized, not to exceed fifty percent of the total eligible expenses. If state funds are not otherwise available to the governor, an advance of the state share may be accepted from the federal government to be repaid when the state is able to do so.

b. State participation in funding financial assistance under paragraph "a" is contingent upon the local government having on file a state-approved, comprehensive, countywide emergency operations plan which meets the standards adopted pursuant to section 29C.9, subsection 8.

[C62, §28A.3; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.3; C77, 79, 81, §29C.6; 81 Acts, ch 32, §2]

85 Acts, ch 53, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1139, §4; 99 Acts, ch 86, §3, 4; 2003 Acts, ch 33, §7, 11

[P] Emergency care or assistance rendered during disasters, see §613.17

29C.7 Powers and duties of adjutant general.

The adjutant general, as the director of the department of public defense and under the direction and control of the governor, shall have supervisory direction and control of the homeland security and emergency management division and shall be responsible to the governor for the carrying out of the provisions of this chapter. 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.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.3; C77, 79, 81, §29C.7]

92 Acts, ch 1139, §5; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157

29C.8 Powers and duties of administrator.

1. The homeland security and emergency management division shall be under the management of an administrator appointed by the governor.

2. The administrator shall be vested with the authority to administer emergency management and homeland security affairs in this state and shall be responsible for preparing and executing the emergency management and homeland security programs of this state subject to the direction of the adjutant general.

3. The administrator, upon the direction of the governor and supervisory control of the director of the department of public defense, shall:

a. Prepare a comprehensive plan and emergency management program for homeland security, disaster preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation, emergency operation, and emergency resource management of this state. The plan and program shall be integrated into and coordinated with the homeland security and emergency plans of the federal

government and of other states to the fullest possible extent and coordinate the preparation of plans and programs for emergency management of the political subdivisions and various state departments of this state. The plans shall be integrated into and coordinated with a comprehensive state homeland security and emergency program for this state as coordinated by the administrator of the homeland security and emergency management division to the fullest possible extent.

b. Make such studies and surveys of the industries, resources, and facilities in this state as may be necessary to ascertain the vulnerabilities of critical state infrastructure and assets to attack and 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.

c. Provide technical assistance to any local emergency commission or joint commission requiring the assistance in the development of an emergency management or homeland security program.

d. 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, 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.

e. Prepare a critical asset protection plan that contains an inventory of infrastructure, facilities, systems, other critical assets, and symbolic landmarks; an assessment of the criticality, vulnerability, and level of threat to the assets; and information pertaining to the mobilization, deployment, and tactical operations involved in responding to or protecting the assets.

f. Approve and support the development and ongoing operations of homeland security and emergency response teams to be deployed as a resource to supplement and enhance disrupted or overburdened local emergency and disaster operations and deployed as available to provide assistance to other states pursuant to the interstate emergency management assistance compact described in section 29C.21. The following shall apply to homeland security and emergency response teams:

(1) A member of a homeland security and emergency response team acting under this section upon the directive of the administrator or pursuant to a governor's disaster proclamation as provided in section 29C.6 shall be considered an employee of the state for purposes of section 29C.21 and chapter 669 and shall be afforded protection as an employee of the state under section 669.21. Disability, workers' compensation, and death benefits for team members working under the authority of the administrator or pursuant to the provisions of section 29C.6 shall be paid by the state in a manner consistent with the provisions of chapter 85, 410, or 411 as appropriate, depending on the status of the member, provided that the member is registered with the homeland security and emergency management division as a member of an approved team and is participating as a team member in a response or recovery operation initiated by the administrator or governor pursuant to this section or in a training or exercise activity approved by the administrator.

(2) Each approved homeland security and emergency management response team shall establish standards for team membership, shall provide the division with a listing of all team members, and shall update the list each time a member is removed from or added to the team. Individuals so identified as team members shall be considered to be registered as team members for purposes of subparagraph (1).

(3) Upon notification of a compensable loss to a member of a homeland security and emergency management response team, the department of administrative services shall process the claim and seek funding from the executive council for those costs associated with covered benefits.

g. Implement and support the national incident management system as established by the United States department of homeland security to be used by state agencies and local and tribal governments to facilitate efficient and effective assistance to those affected by emergencies and disasters.

4. 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 administer this chapter.

5. The homeland security and emergency management division may charge fees for the repair, calibration, or maintenance of radiological detection equipment and may expend funds in addition to funds budgeted for the servicing of the radiological detection equipment. The division shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A providing for the establishment and collection of fees for radiological detection equipment repair, calibration, or maintenance services and for entering into agreements with other public and private entities to provide the services. Fees collected for repair, calibration, or maintenance services shall be treated as repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2 and shall be used for the operation of the division's radiological maintenance facility or radiation incident response training.

[C62, §28A.4, 28A.5; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.4, 29C.5; C77, 79, 81, §29C.8]

88 Acts, ch 1190, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1139, §6 – 8; 99 Acts, ch 86, §2; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §23, 24, 28; 2002 Acts, ch 1117, §54, 56; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §104, 157; 2005 Acts, ch 119, §5; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §62

29C.8A Emergency response fund created.

1. An emergency response fund is created in the state treasury. The first one hundred thousand dollars received annually by the treasurer of state for the civil penalties and fines imposed by the court pursuant to sections 455B.146, 455B.191, 455B.386, 455B.417, 455B.454, 455B.466, and 455B.477 shall be deposited in the waste volume reduction and recycling fund created in section 455D.15. The next hundred thousand dollars shall be deposited in the emergency response fund and any additional moneys shall be deposited in the household hazardous waste account. All moneys received annually by the treasurer of the state for the fines imposed by sections 716B.2, 716B.3, and 716B.4 shall also be deposited in the emergency response fund.

2. The emergency response fund shall be administered by the homeland security and emergency management division to carry out planning and training for the emergency response teams.

88 Acts, ch 1190, §2; 90 Acts, ch 1260, §21; 92 Acts, ch 1139, §9; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157

29C.9 Local emergency management commissions.

1. The county boards of supervisors, city councils, and school district boards of directors in each county shall cooperate with the homeland security and emergency management division of the department of public defense to establish a local emergency management commission to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

2. The commission shall be composed of a member of the board of supervisors or its appointed representative, the sheriff or the sheriff's representative, and the mayor or the mayor's representative from each city within the county. The commission members shall be the operations liaison officers between their jurisdiction and the commission.

3. The name used by the commission shall be (county name) county emergency management commission. The name used by the office of the commission shall be (county name) county emergency management agency.

4. For the purposes of this chapter, the commission or joint commission is a municipality as defined in section 670.1.

5. The commission shall model its bylaws and conduct its business according to the guidelines provided in the state division's administrative rules.

6. The commission shall determine the mission of its agency and program and provide direction for the delivery of the emergency management services of planning, administration, coordination, training, and support for local governments and their departments. The commission shall coordinate its services in the event of a disaster. The commission may also provide joint emergency response communications services through an agreement entered into under chapter 28E.

7. The commission shall delegate to the emergency management coordinator the authority to fulfill the commission duties as described in the division's administrative

rules. Each commission shall appoint a county emergency management coordinator who shall meet the qualifications specified in the administrative rules by the administrator of the homeland security and emergency management division. Additional emergency management personnel may be appointed at the discretion of the commission.

8. The commission shall develop, adopt, and submit for approval by local governments within the county, a comprehensive countywide emergency operations plan which meets standards adopted by the division in accordance with chapter 17A. If an approved comprehensive countywide emergency operations plan has not been prepared according to established standards and the administrator of the homeland security and emergency management division finds that satisfactory progress is not being made toward the completion of the plan, or if the administrator finds that a local emergency management commission has failed to appoint a qualified emergency management coordinator as provided in this chapter, the administrator shall notify the governing bodies of the counties and cities affected by the failure and the governing bodies shall not appropriate any moneys to the local emergency management fund until the disaster plan is prepared and approved or a qualified emergency management coordinator is appointed. If the administrator finds that a city or a county has appointed an unqualified emergency management coordinator, the administrator shall notify the governing body of the city or county citing the qualifications which are not met and the governing body shall not approve the payment of the salary or expenses of the unqualified emergency management coordinator.

9. 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 when lives are threatened and extensive damage has occurred to property, 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.

10. Two or more commissions may, upon review by the state administrator and with the approval of their respective boards of supervisors and cities, enter into agreements pursuant to chapter 28E for the joint coordination and administration of emergency management services throughout the multicounty area.

[C62, §28A.7; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.7; C77, 79, 81, §29C.9]

83 Acts, ch 123, §40, 209; 92 Acts, ch 1139, §10; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157; 2007 Acts, ch 149, §1

29C.10 Emergency management coordinator.

1. The commission or joint commission shall appoint an emergency management coordinator who shall serve at the pleasure of the commission and shall be responsible for the development of the countywide emergency operations plan, coordination of emergency planning activities and provide technical assistance to political subdivisions throughout the county.

2. When an emergency or disaster occurs, the emergency management coordinator shall provide coordination and assistance to the governing officials of the municipalities and the county.

3. The mayors and the board of supervisors 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 a city or county.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.7; C77, 79, 81, §29C.10]

92 Acts, ch 1139, §11

29C.11 Local mutual aid arrangements.

1. The emergency management coordinator for each emergency management agency shall, in collaboration with other public and private agencies within this state, develop mutual aid arrangements for reciprocal disaster services and recovery aid and assistance in case of disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted. The arrangements shall be consistent

with the homeland security and emergency management division plan and program, and in time of emergency each local emergency management agency shall render assistance in accordance with the provisions of the mutual aid arrangements.

2. The emergency management coordinator of each local emergency management agency may, subject to the approval of the governor, enter into mutual aid arrangements with emergency management agencies or organizations in other states for reciprocal emergency services and recovery aid and assistance in case of disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted.

[C77, 79, 81, §29C.11]

92 Acts, ch 1139, §12; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157

29C.12 Use of existing facilities.

In carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the governor and the director of the department of public defense, and the executive officers or governing boards of political subdivisions of the state shall utilize, to the maximum extent practicable, the services, equipment, supplies and facilities of existing departments, officers, and agencies of the state and of political subdivisions at their respective levels of responsibility.

[C62, §28A.8; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.8; C77, 79, 81, §29C.12]

29C.12A Participation in funding disaster recovery facility.

All state government departments and agencies may participate in sharing the cost of the design, construction, and operation of a disaster recovery facility located in the STARC armory at Camp Dodge. State departments and agencies may use funds from any source, including but not limited to user fees and appropriations for operational or capital purposes, to participate in the facility.

91 Acts, ch 263, §36

29C.13 Funds by grants or gifts.

1. If the federal government or any agency or officer of the federal government offers to the state or through the state to any political subdivision of the state, services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds by way of gift, grant, or loan, for purposes of emergency management, the governor or the political subdivision, acting with the consent of the governor and through its executive officer or governing body, may authorize any officer of the state or of the political subdivision to receive the services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds on behalf of the state or the political subdivision, and subject to the terms of the offer and rules of the agency making the offer.

2. If any person offers to the state or to any political subdivision of the state, services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds by way of gift, grant, or loan, for purposes of emergency management, the governor or executive officer of the political subdivision may accept the offer and, upon acceptance, the governor of the state or executive officer or governing body of the political subdivision may authorize any officer of the state or of the political subdivision to receive such services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds on behalf of the state or the political subdivision, and subject to the terms of the offer.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.9; C77, 79, 81, §29C.13]

92 Acts, ch 1139, §13

29C.14 Director of the department of administrative services to issue warrants.

The director of the department of administrative services shall draw warrants on the treasurer of state for the purposes specified in this chapter, upon duly itemized and verified vouchers that have been approved by the administrator of the homeland security and emergency management division.

[C62, §28A.9; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.10; C77, 79, 81, §29C.14]

92 Acts, ch 1139, §14; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157

29C.15 Tax-exempt purchases.

All purchases under the provisions of this chapter shall be exempt from the taxes imposed by sections 423.2 and 423.5.

[C62, §28A.10; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.11; C77, 79, 81, §29C.15]

2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §156, 205

29C.16 Political activity prohibited.

1. A person employed by any organization for emergency management established under this chapter shall not:

a. During working hours or when performing official duties or when using public equipment or at any time on public property, take part in any way in soliciting any contribution for any political party or any person seeking political office. The provisions of this section do not preclude any employee from holding any nonpartisan elective office for which no pay is received or any office for which only token pay is received.

b. Seek or attempt to use any political endorsement in connection with any appointment to a position created under this chapter.

c. Use any official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the results thereof.

2. Any employee of an organization for emergency management shall not become a candidate for any partisan elective office.

[C62, §28A.11; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.12; C77, 79, 81, §29C.16]

92 Acts, ch 1139, §15

29C.17 Local emergency management fund.

1. A local emergency management fund is created in the office of the county treasurer. Revenues provided and collected shall be deposited in the fund. An unencumbered balance in the fund shall not revert to county general revenues. Any reimbursement, matching funds, moneys received from sale of property, or moneys obtained from any source in connection with the county emergency management program shall be deposited in the local emergency management fund. The commission shall be the fiscal authority and the chairperson or vice chairperson of the commission is the certifying official.

2. For the purposes consistent with this chapter, the county emergency management agency's approved budget may be funded by one or any combination of the following options:

a. A countywide special levy approved by the board of supervisors.

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.

3. A political subdivision may appropriate additional funds for the purpose of supporting commission expenses relating to special or unique matters extending beyond the resources of the agency.

4. Expenditures from the local emergency management fund shall be made on warrants drawn by the county auditor, supported by claims and vouchers signed by the emergency management coordinator or chairperson of the commission.

5. Subject to chapter 24, the commission shall adopt, certify, and submit a budget, on or before February 28 of each year, to the county board of supervisors and the cities for the ensuing fiscal year which will include an itemized list of the number of emergency management personnel, their salaries and cost of personnel benefits, travel and transportation costs, fixed costs of operation, and all other anticipated emergency management expenses. The salaries and compensation of agency personnel coming under the merit system as determined by the commission will include salary schedules for classes in which the salary of a class is based on merit qualifications for the positions.

[C62, §28A.12; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.13; C77, 79, 81, §29C.17]

92 Acts, ch 1139, §16

29C.18 Enforcement duties.

1. Every organization for emergency management established pursuant to this chapter and its officers shall execute and enforce the orders or rules made by the governor, or under the governor's authority and the orders or rules made by subordinate organizations and not contrary or inconsistent with the orders or rules of the governor.

2. A peace officer, when in full and distinctive uniform or displaying a badge or other insignia of authority, may arrest without a warrant any person violating or attempting to violate in such officer's presence any order or rule, made pursuant to this chapter. This authority shall be limited to those rules which affect the public generally.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.15; C77, 79, 81, §29C.18]

92 Acts, ch 1139, §17

29C.19 Rules and order exempted.

Any order issued or rule promulgated by a state agency during a declared disaster emergency and pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be exempt from being issued or promulgated as provided in chapter 17A.

[C77, 79, 81, §29C.19]

29C.20 Contingent fund — disaster aid.

1. a. A contingent fund is created in the state treasury for the use of the executive council which may be expended for the following purposes:

(1) Paying the expenses of suppressing an insurrection or riot, actual or threatened, when state aid has been rendered by order of the governor.

(2) Repairing, rebuilding, or restoring state property injured, destroyed, or lost by fire, storm, theft, or unavoidable cause.

(3) Repairing, rebuilding, or restoring state property that is fiberoptic cable and that is injured or destroyed by a wild animal.

(4) Purchasing a police service dog for the department of corrections when such a dog is injured or destroyed.

(5) Paying the expenses incurred by and claims of a homeland security and emergency response team when acting under the authority of section 29C.8 and public health response teams when acting under the provisions of section 135.143.

(6) (a) Aiding any governmental subdivision in an area declared by the governor to be a disaster area due to natural disasters or to expenditures necessitated by the governmental subdivision toward averting or lessening the impact of the potential disaster, where the effect of the disaster or action on the governmental subdivision is the immediate financial inability to meet the continuing requirements of local government.

(b) Upon application by a governmental subdivision in such an area, accompanied by a showing of obligations and expenditures necessitated by an actual or potential disaster in a form and with further information the executive council requires, the aid may be made in the discretion of the executive council and, if made, shall be in the nature of a loan up to a limit of seventy-five percent of the showing of obligations and expenditures. The loan, without interest, shall be repaid by the maximum annual emergency levy authorized by section 24.6, or by the appropriate levy authorized for a governmental subdivision not covered by section 24.6. The aggregate total of loans shall not exceed one million dollars during a fiscal year. A loan shall not be for an obligation or expenditure occurring more than two years previous to the application.

b. When a state department or agency requests that moneys from the contingent fund be expended to repair, rebuild, or restore state property injured, destroyed, or lost by fire, storm, theft, or unavoidable cause, or to repair, rebuild, or restore state property that is fiberoptic cable and that is injured or destroyed by a wild animal, or to purchase a police service dog for the department of corrections when such a dog is injured or destroyed, or for payment of the expenses incurred by and claims of a homeland security and emergency response team when acting under the authority of section 29C.8, the executive council shall consider the original source of the funds for acquisition of the property before authorizing the expenditure. If the original source was other than the general fund of the state, the department or agency

shall be directed to utilize moneys from the original source if possible. The executive council shall not authorize the repairing, rebuilding, or restoring of the property from the disaster aid contingent fund if it determines that moneys from the original source are available to finance the project.

2. The proceeds of such loan shall be applied toward the payment of costs and obligations necessitated by such actual or potential disaster and the reimbursement of local funds from which such expenditures have been made. Any such project for repair, rebuilding or restoration of state property for which no specific appropriation has been made, shall, before work is begun, be subject to approval or rejection by the executive council.

3. If the president of the United States, at the request of the governor, has declared a major disaster to exist in this state, the executive council may make financial grants to meet disaster-related necessary expenses, serious needs, or hazard mitigation projects of local governments and eligible private nonprofit agencies adversely affected by the major disaster if those expenses or needs cannot otherwise be met from other means of assistance. The amount of the grant shall not exceed ten percent of the total eligible expenses and is conditional upon the federal government providing at least seventy-five percent for public assistance grants and at least fifty percent for hazard mitigation grants of the eligible expenses.

4. If the president, at the request of the governor, has declared a major disaster to exist in this state, the executive council may make financial grants to meet disaster-related necessary expenses or serious needs of individuals or families adversely affected by a major disaster which cannot otherwise adequately be met from other means of assistance. The amount of a financial grant shall not exceed the maximum federal authorization in the aggregate to an individual or family in any single major disaster declared by the president. All grants authorized to individuals and families will be subject to the federal government providing no less than seventy-five percent of each grant and the declaration of a major disaster in the state by the president of the United States.

5. If the president, at the request of the governor, has declared a major disaster to exist in this state, the executive council may lease or purchase sites and develop such sites to accommodate temporary housing units for disaster victims.

6. For the purposes of this section, “*governmental subdivision*” means any political subdivision of this state.

[C73, §120; C97, §170; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §286; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, §19.7; C77, 79, 81, §29C.20]

85 Acts, ch 53, §2; 85 Acts, ch 195, §6; 89 Acts, ch 315, § 27; 92 Acts, ch 1139, §18; 97 Acts, ch 210, §19; 2003 Acts, ch 155, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §105; 2005 Acts, ch 89, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §63, 64

29C.20A Disaster aid individual assistance grant fund.

1. A disaster aid individual assistance grant fund is created in the state treasury for the use of the executive council. Moneys in the fund may be expended following the governor’s proclamation of a state of disaster emergency. The executive council may make financial grants to meet disaster-related expenses or serious needs of individuals or families adversely affected by a disaster which cannot otherwise be met by other means of financial assistance. The aggregate total of grants awarded shall not be more than one million dollars during a fiscal year. However, within the same fiscal year, additional funds may be specifically authorized by the executive council to meet additional needs.

2. The grant funds shall be administered by the department of human services. The department shall adopt rules to create the Iowa disaster aid individual assistance grant program. The rules shall specify the eligibility of applicants and eligible items for grant funding. The executive council shall use grant funds to reimburse the department of human services for its actual expenses associated with the administration of the grants.

3. To be eligible for a grant, an applicant shall have an annual household income that is less than two hundred percent of the federal poverty level based on the number of people in the applicant’s household as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services. The amount of

a grant for a household shall not exceed five thousand dollars. Expenses eligible for grant funding shall be limited to personal property, home repair, food assistance, and temporary housing assistance. An applicant for a grant shall sign an affidavit committing to refund any part of the grant that is duplicated by any other assistance, such as but not limited to insurance or assistance from community development groups, charities, the small business administration, and the federal emergency management agency.

4. A recipient of grant funding shall receive reimbursement for expenses upon presenting a receipt for an eligible expense or shall receive a voucher through a voucher system developed by the department of human services and administered locally within the designated disaster area. A voucher system shall ensure sufficient data collection to discourage and prevent fraud. The department shall consult with long-term disaster recovery committees and disaster recovery case management committees in developing a voucher system.

5. The homeland security and emergency management division shall submit an annual report, by January 1 of each year, to the legislative fiscal committee and the general assembly's standing committees on government oversight concerning the activities of the grant program in the previous fiscal year.

2007 Acts, ch 145, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1078, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 86, §3; 2010 Acts, ch 1150, §1

[T] NEW subsection 4 and former subsection 4 renumbered as 5

29C.20B Disaster case management.

1. The rebuild Iowa office shall work with the department of human services and nonprofit, voluntary, and faith-based organizations active in disaster recovery and response in coordination with the homeland security and emergency management division to establish a statewide system of disaster case management to be activated following the governor's proclamation of a disaster emergency or the declaration of a major disaster by the president of the United States for individual assistance purposes. Under the system, the department of human services shall coordinate case management services locally through local committees as established in each local emergency management commission's emergency plan. Beginning July 1, 2011, the department of human services shall assume the duties of the rebuild Iowa office under this subsection.

2. The department of human services, in conjunction with the rebuild Iowa office, the homeland security and emergency management division, and an Iowa representative to the national voluntary organizations active in disaster, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to create coordination mechanisms and standards for the establishment and implementation of a statewide system of disaster case management which shall include at least all of the following:

- a. Disaster case management standards.
- b. Disaster case management policies.
- c. Reporting requirements.
- d. Eligibility criteria.
- e. Coordination mechanisms necessary to carry out the services provided.
- f. Develop formal working relationships with agencies and create interagency agreements for those considered to provide disaster case management services.
- g. Coordination of all available services for individuals from multiple agencies.

2010 Acts, ch 1096, §1

[T] NEW section

29C.21 Emergency management assistance compact.

The interstate emergency management assistance compact is entered into with all other states which enter into the compact in substantially the following form:

1. Article I — Purpose and authorities.

a. This compact is made and entered into by and between the participating member states which enact this compact, hereinafter called party states. For the purposes of this agreement, the term "states" is taken to mean the several states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and all United States territorial possessions.

b. The purpose of this compact is to provide for mutual assistance between the states entering into this compact in managing any emergency or disaster that is duly declared by the governor of the affected state, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, civil emergency aspects of resource shortages, community disorders, insurgency, or enemy attack.

c. This compact shall also provide for mutual cooperation in emergency-related exercises, testing, or other training activities using equipment and personnel simulating performance of any aspect of the giving and receiving of aid by party states or subdivisions of party states during emergencies, such actions occurring outside actual declared emergency periods. Mutual assistance in this compact may include the use of the states' national guard forces, either in accordance with the national guard mutual assistance compact or by mutual agreement between states.

2. *Article II — General implementation.*

a. Each party state entering into this compact recognizes many emergencies transcend political jurisdictional boundaries and that intergovernmental coordination is essential in managing these and other emergencies under this compact. Each state further recognizes that there will be emergencies which require immediate access and present procedures to apply outside resources to make a prompt and effective response to such an emergency. This is because few, if any, individual states have all the resources they may need in all types of emergencies or the capability of delivering resources to areas where emergencies exist.

b. The prompt, full, and effective utilization of resources of the participating states, including any resources on hand or available from the federal government or any other source, that are essential to the safety, care, and welfare of the people in the event of any emergency or disaster declared by a party state, shall be the underlying principle on which all articles of this compact shall be understood.

c. On behalf of the governor of each state participating in the compact, the legally designated state official who is assigned responsibility for emergency management will be responsible for formulation of the appropriate interstate mutual aid plans and procedures necessary to implement this compact.

3. *Article III — Party state responsibilities.*

a. It shall be the responsibility of each party state to formulate procedural plans and programs for interstate cooperation in the performance of the responsibilities listed in this article. In formulating such plans, and in carrying them out, the party states, insofar as practical, shall:

(1) Review individual state hazards analyses and, to the extent reasonably possible, determine all those potential emergencies the party states might jointly suffer, whether due to natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, emergency aspects of resource shortages, civil disorders, insurgency, or enemy attack.

(2) Review party states' individual emergency plans and develop a plan which will determine the mechanism for the interstate management and provision of assistance concerning any potential emergency.

(3) Develop interstate procedures to fill any identified gaps and to resolve any identified inconsistencies or overlaps in existing or developed plans.

(4) Assist in warning communities adjacent to or crossing the state boundaries.

(5) Protect and assure uninterrupted delivery of services, medicines, water, food, energy and fuel, search and rescue, and critical lifeline equipment, services, and resources, both human and material.

(6) Inventory and set procedures for the interstate loan and delivery of human and material resources, together with procedures for reimbursement or forgiveness.

(7) Provide, to the extent authorized by law, for temporary suspension of any statutes or ordinances that restrict the implementation of the above responsibilities.

b. The authorized representative of a party state may request assistance of another party state by contacting the authorized representative of that state. The provisions of this agreement shall only apply to requests for assistance made by and to authorized representatives. Requests may be verbal or in writing. If verbal, the request shall be

confirmed in writing within thirty days of the verbal request. Requests shall provide all of the following:

(1) A description of the emergency service function for which assistance is needed, such as but not limited to fire services, law enforcement, emergency medical, transportation, communications, public works and engineering, building inspection, planning and information assistance, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, and search and rescue.

(2) The amount and type of personnel, equipment, materials and supplies needed, and a reasonable estimate of the length of time they will be needed.

(3) The specific place and time for staging of the assisting party's response and a point of contact at that location.

c. There shall be frequent consultation between state officials who have assigned emergency management responsibilities and other appropriate representatives of the party states with affected jurisdictions and the United States government, with free exchange of information, plans, and resource records relating to emergency capabilities.

4. *Article IV — Limitations.* Any party state requested to render mutual aid or conduct exercises and training for mutual aid shall take such action as is necessary to provide and make available the resources covered by this compact in accordance with the terms hereof, provided that it is understood that the state rendering aid may withhold resources to the extent necessary to provide reasonable protection for such state. Each party state shall afford to the emergency forces of any party state, while operating within its state limits under the terms and conditions of this compact, the same powers, except that of arrest unless specifically authorized by the receiving state, duties, rights, and privileges as are afforded forces of the state in which they are performing emergency services. Emergency forces will continue under the command and control of their regular leaders, but the organizational units will come under the operational control of the emergency services authorities of the state receiving assistance. These conditions may be activated, as needed, only subsequent to a declaration of a state of emergency or disaster by the governor of the party state that is to receive assistance or commencement of exercises or training for mutual aid and shall continue so long as the exercises or training for mutual aid are in progress, the state of emergency or disaster remains in effect, or loaned resources remain in the receiving state, whichever is longer.

5. *Article V — Licenses and permits.* Whenever any person holds a license, certificate, or other permit issued by any state party to the compact evidencing the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical, or other skills, and when such assistance is requested by the receiving party state, such person shall be deemed licensed, certified, or permitted by the state requesting assistance to render aid involving such skill to meet a declared emergency or disaster, subject to such limitations and conditions as the governor of the requesting state may prescribe by executive order or otherwise.

6. *Article VI — Liability.* Officers or employees of a party state rendering aid in another state pursuant to this compact shall be considered agents of the requesting state for tort liability and immunity purposes; and no party state or its officers or employees rendering aid in another state pursuant to this compact shall be liable on account of any act or omission in good faith on the part of such forces while so engaged or on account of the maintenance or use of any equipment or supplies in connection therewith. Good faith in this article shall not include willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness.

7. *Article VII — Supplementary agreements.* Inasmuch as it is probable that the pattern and detail of the machinery for mutual aid among two or more states may differ from that among the states that are party hereto, this instrument contains elements of a broad base common to all states, and nothing herein contained shall preclude any state from entering into supplementary agreements with another state or affect any other agreements already in force between states. Supplementary agreements may comprehend, but shall not be limited to, provisions for evacuation and reception of injured and other persons and the exchange of medical, fire, police, public utility, reconnaissance, welfare, transportation and communications personnel, and equipment and supplies.

8. *Article VIII — Compensation.* Each party state shall provide for the payment of

compensation and death benefits to injured members of the emergency forces of that state and representatives of deceased members of such forces in case such members sustain injuries or are killed while rendering aid pursuant to this compact, in the same manner and on the same terms as if the injury or death were sustained within their own state.

9. *Article IX — Reimbursement.* Any party state rendering aid in another state pursuant to this compact shall be reimbursed by the party state receiving such 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 such requests; provided that any aiding party state may assume in whole or in part such loss, damage, expense, or other cost, or may loan such equipment or donate such services to the receiving party state without charge or cost; and provided further, that any two or more party states may enter into supplementary agreements establishing a different allocation of costs among those states. Article VIII expenses shall not be reimbursable under this provision.

10. *Article X — Evacuation.* Plans for the orderly evacuation and interstate reception of portions of the civilian population as the result of any emergency or disaster of sufficient proportions to so warrant, shall be worked out and maintained between the party states and the emergency management or services directors of the various jurisdictions where any type of incident requiring evacuations might occur. Such plans shall be put into effect by request of the state from which evacuees come and shall include the manner of transporting such evacuees, the number of evacuees to be received in different areas, the manner in which food, clothing, housing, and medical care will be provided, the registration of the evacuees, the providing of facilities for the notification of relatives or friends, and the forwarding of such evacuees to other areas or the bringing in of additional materials, supplies, and all other relevant factors. Such plans shall provide that the party state receiving evacuees and the party state from which the evacuees come shall mutually agree as to reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred in receiving and caring for such evacuees, for expenditures for transportation, food, clothing, medicines and medical care, and like items. Such expenditures shall be reimbursed as agreed by the party state from which the evacuees come. After the termination of the emergency or disaster, the party state from which the evacuees come shall assume the responsibility for the ultimate support of repatriation of such evacuees.

11. *Article XI — Implementation.*

a. This compact shall become operative immediately upon its enactment into law by any two states; thereafter, this compact shall become effective as to any other state upon its enactment by such state.

b. Any party state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same, but no such withdrawal shall take effect until thirty days after the governor of the withdrawing state has given notice in writing of such withdrawal to the governors of all other party states. Such action shall not relieve the withdrawing state from obligations assumed hereunder prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

c. Duly authenticated copies of this compact and of such supplementary agreements as may be entered into shall, at the time of their approval, be deposited with each of the party states and with the federal emergency management agency and other appropriate agencies of the United States government.

12. *Article XII — Validity.* This compact shall be construed to effectuate the purposes stated in article I hereof. If any provision of this compact is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

13. *Article XIII — Additional provisions.* Nothing in this compact shall authorize or permit the use of military force by the national guard of a state at any place outside that state in any emergency for which the president is authorized by law to call into federal service the militia, or for any purpose for which the use of the army or the air force would in the absence of express statutory authorization be prohibited under 18 U.S.C. § 1385.

[C62, §28A.3; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.3; C77, 79, 81, §29C.21]

97 Acts, ch 129, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

29C.22 Statewide mutual aid compact.

This statewide mutual aid compact is entered into with all other emergency management commissions established pursuant to section 29C.9, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions that enter into this compact in substantially the following form:

1. *Article I — Purpose and authorities.*

a. This compact is made and entered into by and between the participating emergency management commissions established pursuant to section 29C.9, counties, cities, and political subdivisions which enact this compact. For the purposes of this agreement, the term “*participating governments*” means emergency management commissions, counties, cities, townships, and other political subdivisions of the state which have not, through ordinance or resolution of the governing body, acted to withdraw from this compact. The inclusion of emergency management commissions in the term “*participating governments*” shall not convey taxing authority or other legal authority to emergency management commissions that is not otherwise granted in this chapter.

b. The purpose of this compact 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 countywide comprehensive emergency operations plan or by the governor, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, community disorder, insurgency, terrorism, or enemy attack.

c. This compact shall also provide for mutual cooperation in emergency-related exercises, testing, or other training activities using equipment and personnel simulating performance of any aspect of the giving and receiving of aid by participating governments during emergencies, such actions occurring outside actual declared emergency periods.

2. *Article II — General implementation.*

a. Each participating government entering into this compact recognizes many emergencies transcend political jurisdictional boundaries and that intergovernmental coordination is essential in managing these and other emergencies under this compact. Each participating government further recognizes that there will be emergencies which require immediate access and present procedures to apply outside resources to make a prompt and effective response to the emergency. This is because few, if any, individual governments have all the resources they may need in all types of emergencies or the capability of delivering resources to areas where emergencies exist.

b. The prompt, full, and effective use of resources of the participating governments, including any resources on hand or available from any source, that are essential to the safety, care, and welfare of the people in the event of any emergency or disaster declared by the governor or any participating government, shall be the underlying principle on which all articles of this compact shall be understood.

c. On behalf of the participating government in the compact, the legally designated official who is assigned responsibility for emergency management will be responsible for formulation of the appropriate intrastate mutual aid plans and procedures necessary to implement this compact.

3. *Article III — Participating government responsibilities.*

a. It shall be the responsibility of each participating government to formulate procedural plans and programs for intrastate cooperation in the performance of the responsibilities listed in this article. In formulating the plans, and in carrying them out, the participating governments, insofar as practical, shall:

(1) Review individual hazards analyses and, to the extent reasonably possible, determine all those potential emergencies the participating governments might jointly suffer, whether due to natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, civil disorders, insurgency, terrorism, or enemy attack.

(2) Review the participating governments’ individual emergency plans and develop a plan that will determine the mechanism for the intrastate management and provision of assistance concerning any potential emergency.

(3) Develop intrastate procedures to fill any identified gaps and to resolve any identified inconsistencies or overlaps in existing or developed plans.

(4) Assist in warning communities adjacent to or crossing the participating governments' boundaries.

(5) Protect and ensure uninterrupted delivery of services, medicines, water, food, energy and fuel, search and rescue, and critical lifeline equipment, services, and resources, both human and material.

(6) Inventory and set procedures for the intrastate loan and delivery of human and material resources, together with procedures for reimbursement or forgiveness.

(7) Provide, to the extent authorized by law, for temporary suspension of any ordinances that restrict the implementation of the above responsibilities.

b. The authorized representative of a participating government may request assistance of another participating government by contacting the authorized representative of that participating government. The provisions of this compact shall only apply to requests for assistance made by and to authorized representatives. Requests may be verbal or in writing. If verbal, the request shall be confirmed in writing within thirty days of the verbal request. Requests shall provide all of the following:

(1) A description of the emergency service function for which assistance is needed, such as but not limited to fire services, law enforcement, emergency medical, transportation, communications, public works and engineering, building inspection, planning and information assistance, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, and search and rescue.

(2) The amount and type of personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies needed, and a reasonable estimate of the length of time that the personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies will be needed.

(3) The specific place and time for staging of the assisting participating government's response and a point of contact at that location.

c. The authorized representative of a participating government may initiate a request by contacting the homeland security and emergency management division of the state department of public defense. When a request is received by the division, the division shall directly contact other participating governments to coordinate the provision of mutual aid.

d. Frequent consultation shall occur between officials who have been assigned emergency management responsibilities and other appropriate representatives of the participating governments with affected jurisdictions and state government, with free exchange of information, plans, and resource records relating to emergency capabilities.

e. For purposes of this subsection, "*authorized representative of a participating government*" means a mayor or the mayor's designee, a member of the county board of supervisors or a representative of the board, or an emergency management coordinator or the coordinator's designee.

4. *Article IV — Limitations.* Any participating government requested to render mutual aid or conduct exercises and training for 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. 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. These conditions may be activated, as needed, only 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, or commencement of exercises or training for mutual aid, and shall continue so long as the exercises or training for mutual aid are in progress, the state of emergency or disaster remains in effect, or loaned resources remain in the receiving jurisdiction, whichever is longer.

5. *Article V — Licenses and permits.* If a person holds a license, certificate, or other permit issued by any participating government to this compact evidencing the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical, or other skills, and when the assistance is requested by another participating government, the person shall be deemed licensed, certified, or permitted by the participating government requesting assistance to render aid involving the skill to meet a declared emergency or disaster, subject to the limitations and conditions as the governor may prescribe by executive order or otherwise.

6. *Article VI — Liability.* 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.

7. *Article VII — Supplementary agreements.* Because it is probable that the pattern and detail of the machinery for mutual aid among two or more participating governments may differ from that among other participating governments, this compact contains elements of a broad base common to all political subdivisions, and this compact shall not preclude any political subdivision from entering into supplementary agreements with another political subdivision or affect any other agreements already in force between political subdivisions. Supplementary agreements may include, but shall not be limited to, provisions for evacuation and reception of injured and other persons and the exchange of medical, fire, police, public utility, reconnaissance, welfare, transportation and communications personnel, and equipment and supplies.

8. *Article VIII — Workers' compensation.* Each participating government shall provide for the payment of workers' compensation and death benefits to injured members of the emergency forces of that participating government and representatives of deceased members of the emergency forces in case the members sustain injuries or are killed while rendering aid pursuant to this compact, in the same manner and on the same terms as if the injury or death were sustained within their own jurisdiction.

9. *Article IX — Reimbursement.* Any participating government rendering aid in another jurisdiction pursuant to this compact 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. Article VIII expenses shall not be reimbursable under this provision.

10. *Article X — Evacuation and sheltering.* Plans for the orderly evacuation and reception of portions of the civilian population as the result of any emergency or disaster shall be worked out and maintained between the participating governments and the emergency management or services directors of the various jurisdictions where any type of incident requiring evacuations might occur. The plans shall be put into effect by request of the participating government from which evacuees come and shall include the manner of transporting the evacuees, the number of evacuees to be received in different areas, the manner in which food, clothing, housing, and medical care will be provided, the registration of the evacuees, the providing of facilities for the notification of relatives or friends, and the forwarding of the evacuees to other areas or the bringing in of additional materials, supplies, and all other relevant factors. The plans shall provide that the participating government receiving evacuees and the participating government from which the evacuees come shall mutually agree as to reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred in receiving and caring for the evacuees, for expenditures for transportation, food, clothing, medicines and medical care, and like items. The expenditures shall be reimbursed as agreed by the

participating government from which the evacuees come. After the termination of the emergency or disaster, the participating government from which the evacuees come shall assume the responsibility for the ultimate support of repatriation of such evacuees.

11. *Article XI — Implementation.*

a. This compact shall become operative July 1, 2009.

b. Any participating government may withdraw from this compact by adopting an ordinance or resolution repealing the same, but a withdrawal shall not take effect until thirty days after the governing body of the withdrawing participating government has given notice in writing of the withdrawal to the administrator of the homeland security and emergency management division who shall notify all other participating governments. The action shall not relieve the withdrawing political subdivision from obligations assumed under this compact prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

c. Duly authenticated copies of this compact and any supplementary agreements as may be entered into shall be deposited, at the time of their approval, with the administrator of the homeland security and emergency management division who shall notify all participating governments and other appropriate agencies of state government.

12. *Article XII — Validity.* This compact shall be construed to effectuate the purposes stated in article I. If any provision of this compact is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability of the compact to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of this compact and the applicability of this compact to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected.

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §55, 56; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 67, §1 – 4