

# Siouxland Sub-Area Contingency Plan (SACP) Development and Deployment

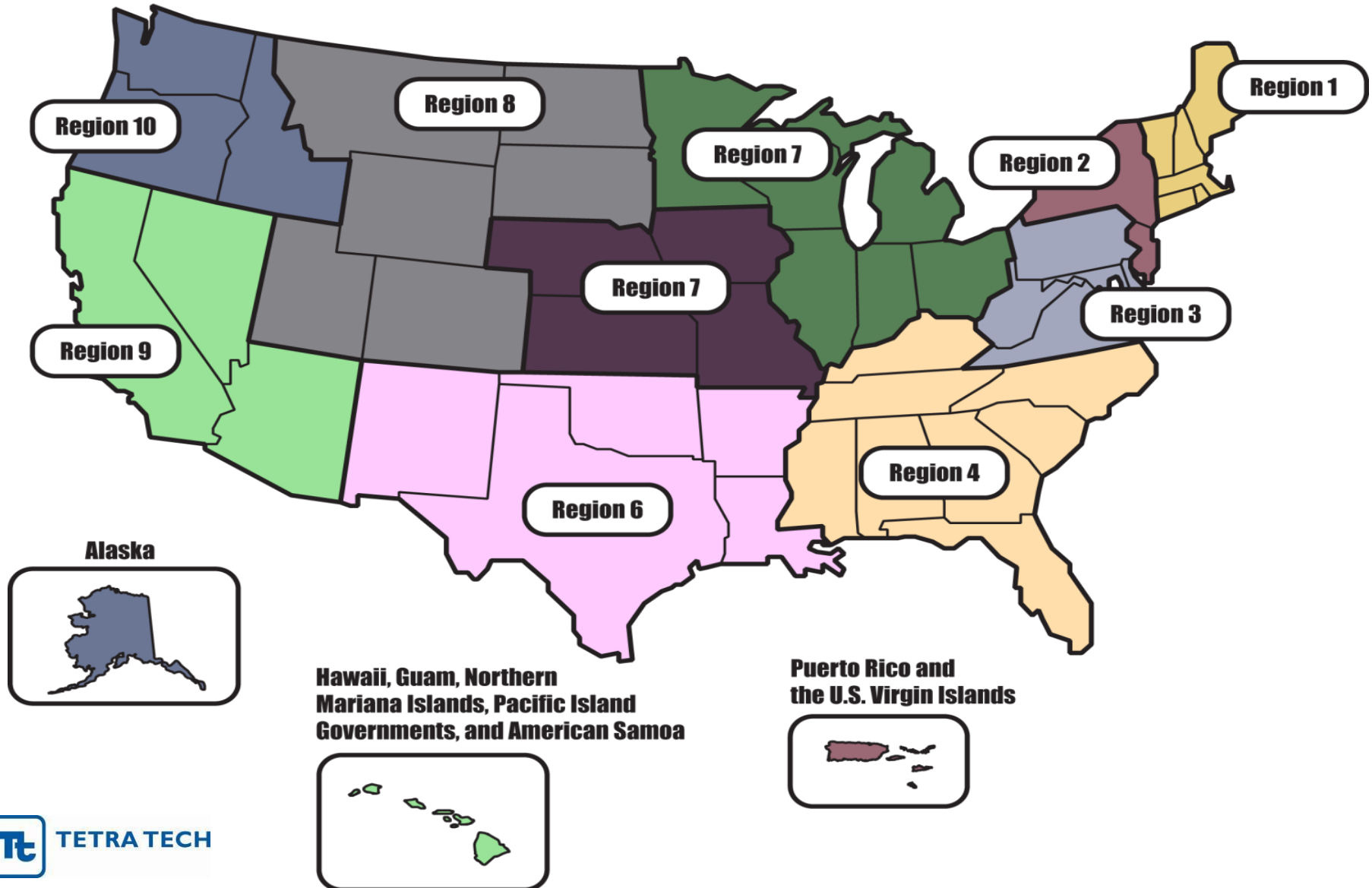


# Welcoming Comments

# What's are EPA Areas or Sub-Areas (SA)?

- Counties and their respective agencies surrounding a sensitive area/environment
- SAs and Area Plans specifically mandated by Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)
- Area Committees' planning and activities extend to all-hazards response efforts
  - Oil spills, hazmat releases, natural disasters, share common elements
- EPA is lead for inland areas.

# 10 Federal Regions



# Region 7 Sub-Areas

- Central Kansas
- Central Nebraska
- Omaha-Council Bluffs
- Quad Cities
- St. Louis
- *Siouxland*
- Southeast Missouri



# Siouxland Sub-Area



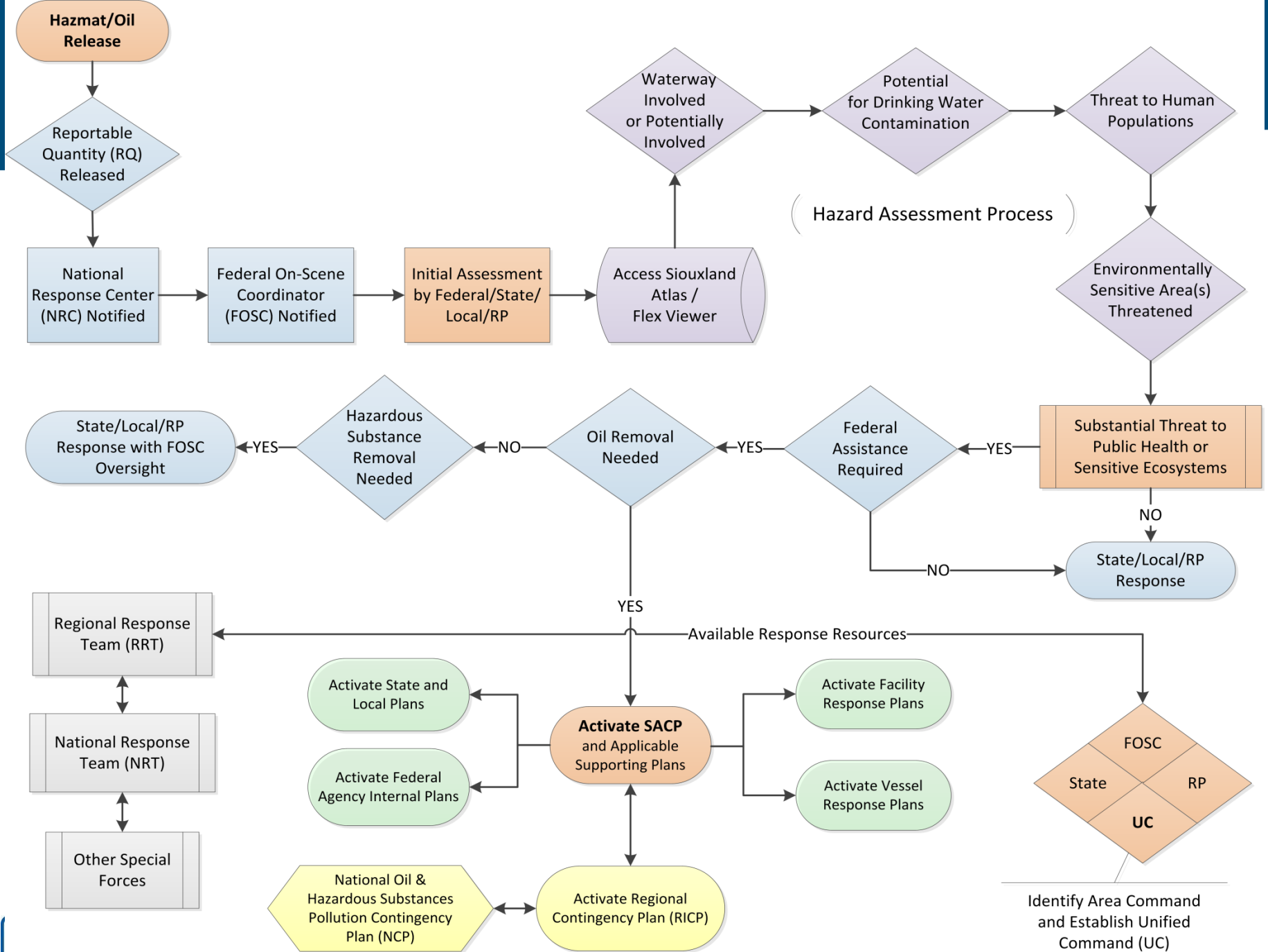
# What's an Area Contingency Plans (ACP)

- Siouxland Sub-Area Contingency Plan (SACP)
- Primarily intended for use by EPA responders
  - On-site Coordinators (OSC)
  - Superfund Technical Assessment & Response Team (START)
  - Regional Response Team (RRT)
- However, ACPs are reference documents for use by all agencies during environmental response (to a defined geographic area)

# What's in an ACP?

- Relationship to other contingency plans
- Roles and authorities of government
- Point-of-contact information
- Notification protocols
- Access to Funding / Removal Costs
  - Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF)
    - Federal (8<sup>th</sup> USCG)
    - State (Governor – President, \$250K)
  - CERCLA Reimbursement (EPA, \$25K)  
(Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)

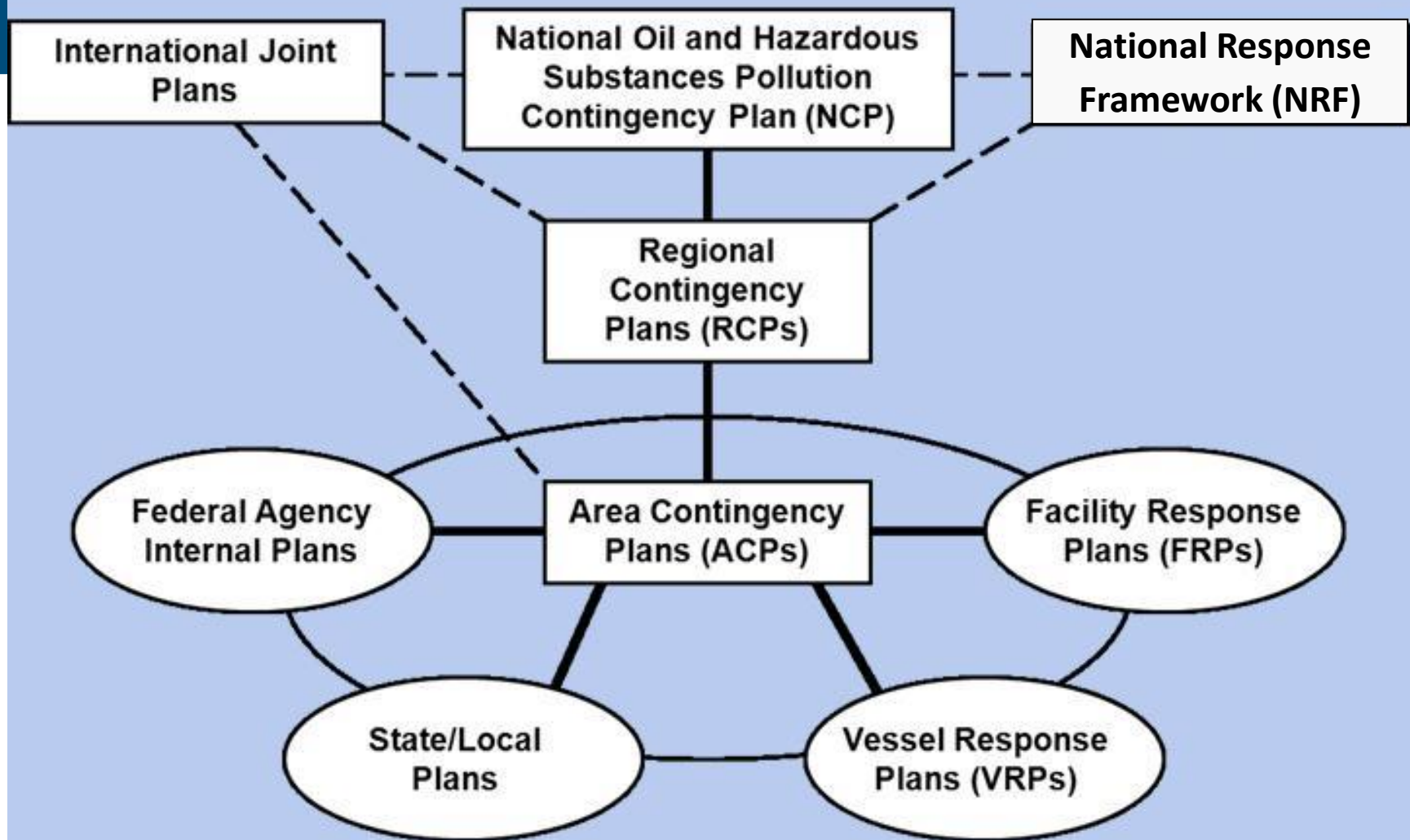




Notes: SACP – Siouxland Sub-area Contingency Plan

RP – Responsible Party

## Relationship of Plans



- Plans of the National Response System (NRS)
- - - Points of coordination with the NRS
- Plans integrated with the ACP

# What's in an ACP? (continued)

- Memoranda of Agreement
- Site Safety Requirements
- Areas at high risk of incidents
- Sensitive Species and Sensitive Habitats
- Response protocols
  - IC and local command
  - Coordination (IC, RP, FOSC, SOSC)
  - Contractor oversight
  - Public information
  - Incident termination

# What's in an ACP? (continued)

- Procedures for Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA)
  - Natural resource trustees calculate costs
  - Department of Interior regulations apply
  - 4-phase procedure
- Technical and operational support available to FOSC

(Next slide)

# What's in an ACP? (continued)

- **USCG National Strike Force**
- **National Strike Force Coord. Center**
- **Public Information Assist Team**
- **EPA Environmental Response Team**
- **CBRN Conseq. Man. Advisory Team**
- **US Navy Supervisor of Salvage**
- **EPA Radiological ERT**
- **USCG District Response Group**
- **USCG National Pol. Funds Center**
- **NOAA**
  - **Scientific Support Coordinators**
  - **National Weather Service**
- **Department of the Interior**
- **US Army Corps of Engineers**
- **Contractors**
- **Regional Response Team and AC**
- **National Park Service**
- **Natural Resource Trustees**
  - **State NRTs**
  - **Tribal NRTs**
  - **Federal NRTs**
- **USDA**
- **Department of Commerce**
- **DOD**
- **DOE**
- **DOI**
- **State Historic Preservation Officers**
- **Tribal Historic Preservation Officers**

# FOSC Responsibilities

- Investigate, assess, and classify the spill/discharge
- Implement ICS/NIMS
- Notify R7 RRT, state(s) and NRC, if major
- Monitor the spill
- Direct federal resources
- Point of contact between federal resources and RPs, state responders, and locals.



# FOSC Responsibilities (continued)

- Determine if RP is doing clean up properly:
  - Applying resources listed in RP's plan
  - Removal is effective
  - Done in accordance with regulations, including NCP
  - Can provide resources to RPs w/o deeming their response improper
- Assume full authority over the cleanup under certain circumstances

# FOSC Responsibilities (continued)

- Make prompt notification to trustees of affected natural resources
- Activate federal response using the appropriate trust fund(s)
- Ensure development of Fish and Wildlife Sensitive Environments Plan
- Coordinate with the affected state(s) to determine if the removal is complete.

# State Responsibilities

- Make notifications according to state plans and SACP
- Implement ICS/NIMS
- Activate emergency plans and EOC
- Provide technical assistance to locals
- Coordinate requests from state agencies
- Liaise with federal and local agencies
- Activate/deploy Emergency Response Unit (ERU) or similar resource
- Provide State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC).

# Local Responsibilities

- Implement ICS/NIMS
- Make notifications according to local plans and SACP
- Secure the scene, if crime
- Traffic and crowd control
- Public works assistance to divert spill
- Hazmat Response Team
- Activate emergency plans and EOC
- Coordinate w/ Iowa HSEMD

# RP Responsibilities

- Implement ICS/NIMS
- Make notifications according to facility plans (and SACP)
- Coordinate with local public safety agencies, SOSC, and FOSC
- Provide and manage private resources
- Provide liaison to Unified Command, and other ICS operations as requested
- Pay for clean-up and restoration

# What's NOT in an ACP?

- Tactical decision-making
- Mitigation/response procedures
- Response operations for specific facilities or sources
- Response operations for specific oils/hazmats
- Jurisdiction-specific emergency plans, procedures, or protocols



# What's NOT in the Siouland SACP, But Should Be?

- Resources
  - General Capabilities, Personnel, Equipment, Laboratories, Volunteer Resources, Resource Contact Information
- Hazard and Vulnerability Analysis  
(Vulnerability X Probability = Risk)
- Geographic Response Plans
  - Response strategies
  - Protection strategies

**BREAK for 10**

# Incident Action Planning

# Incident Management and Action Planning

Would you tell me which way  
I ought to go from here?

- asked Alice

That depends a good deal on  
where you want to get,

- said the Cat

I really don't care where,

- replied Alice

Then it doesn't much matter  
which way you go,

- said the Cat.



**Lewis Carroll**, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865), novelist and poet (1832-1898).

# Incident Action Plan Training

- Course is an adaptation of our ICS position-specific training.
- It is awareness only as no certificates will be provided
- Focus on the Incident Action Plan (IAP) process.
- A common training need.

“Let our advance worrying become advance thinking and planning.

Winston Churchill

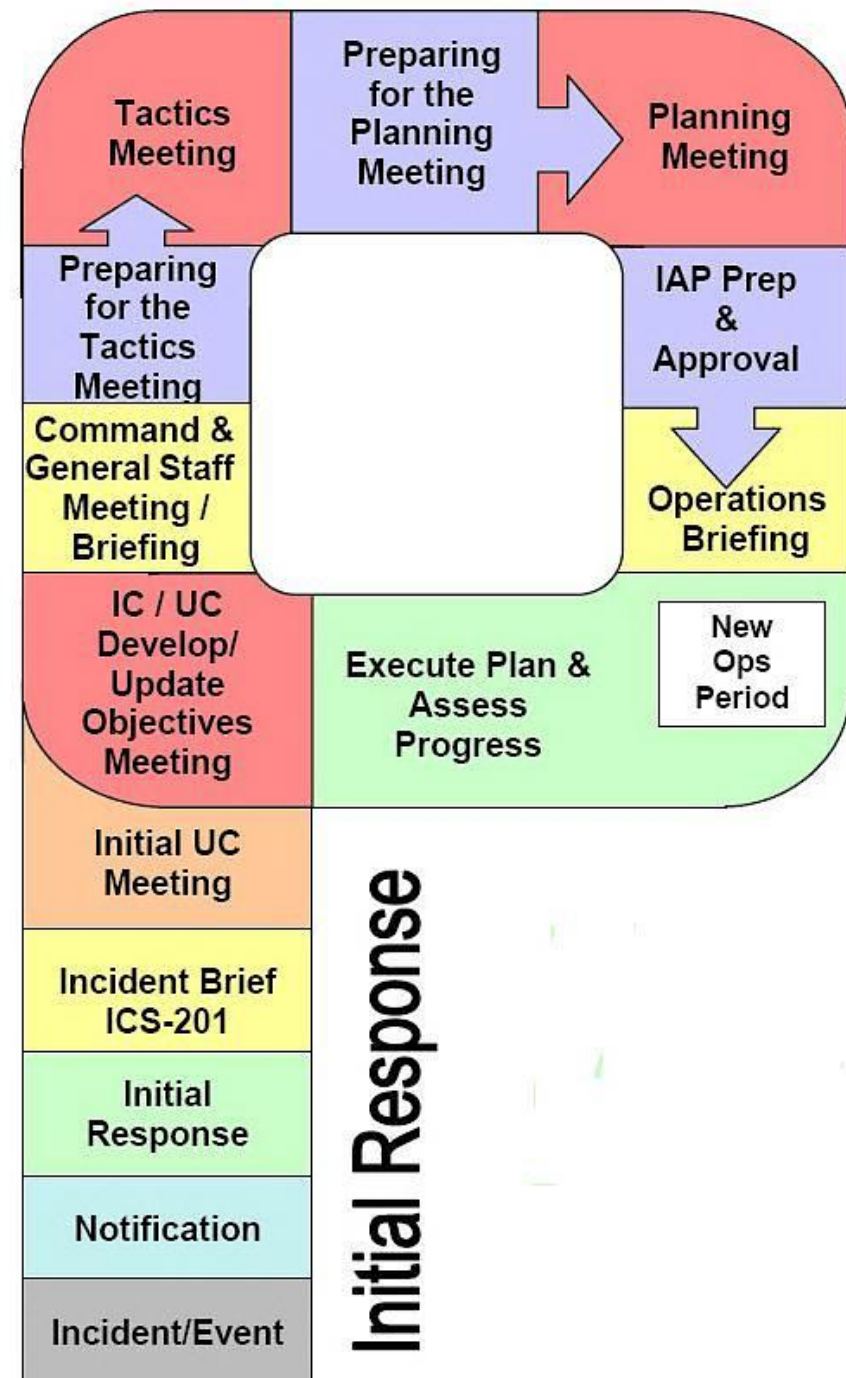
# Purpose of the IAP

- Provides operational direction for incident personnel (who, what, when, where, how)
- Provides sequence of events to meet objectives
- Communications tool
- Formal chronological diary
- Allows response partners to provide support
- Safety of personnel
- Effectiveness of response operations.



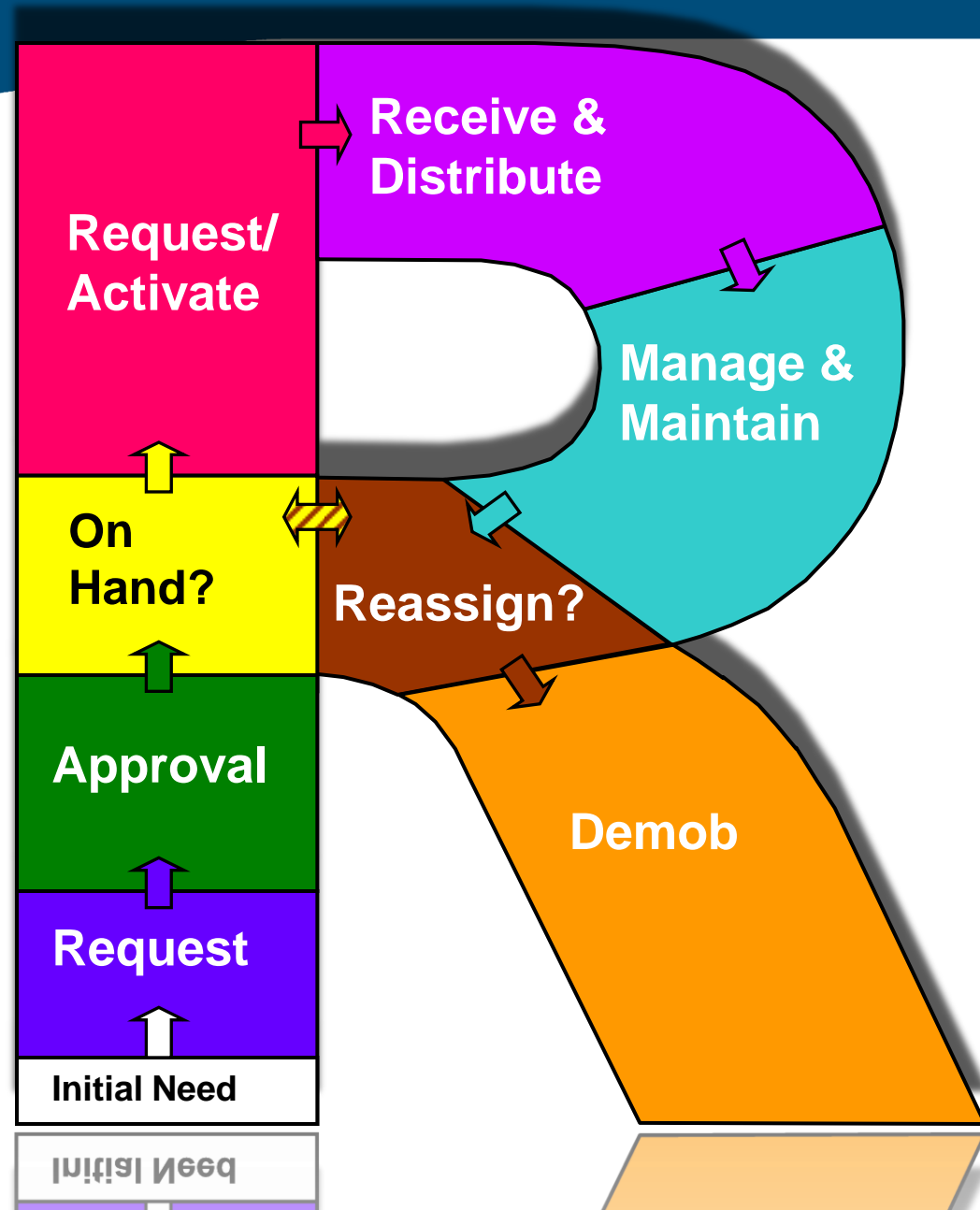
# Planning “P”

The Planning “P” is an excellent tool to guide you through the first stages of an incident and continually followed through incident completion.



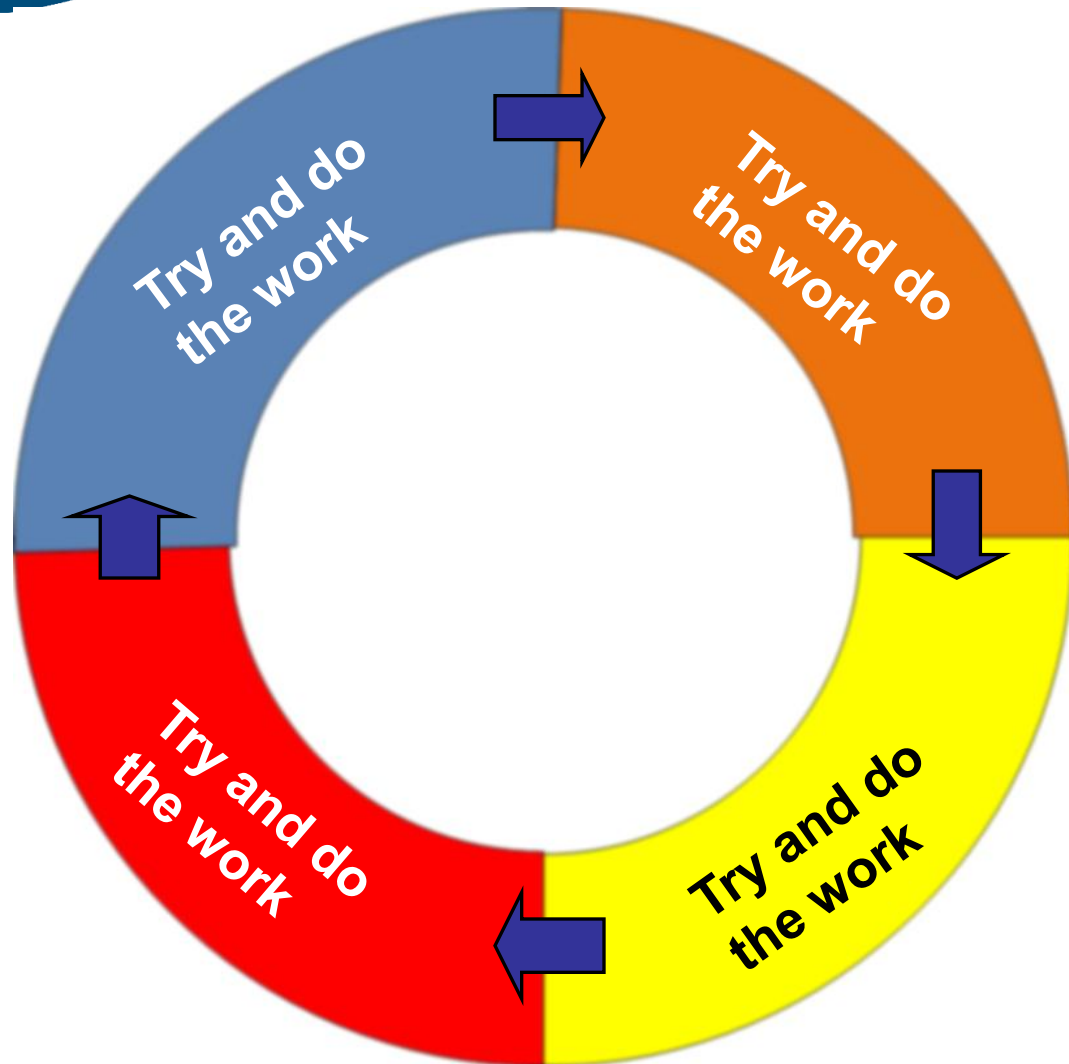
# Logistics Resource "R"

The Resource "R" is supported by effective planning to guide and support operations.



# Operational “O”

Without planning,  
you're just going in  
circles.



# Module 1 – ICS and General Planning

- Identify the “planning” responsibilities of the Command & General Staff
- Examine the formula to develop an Incident Action Plan.

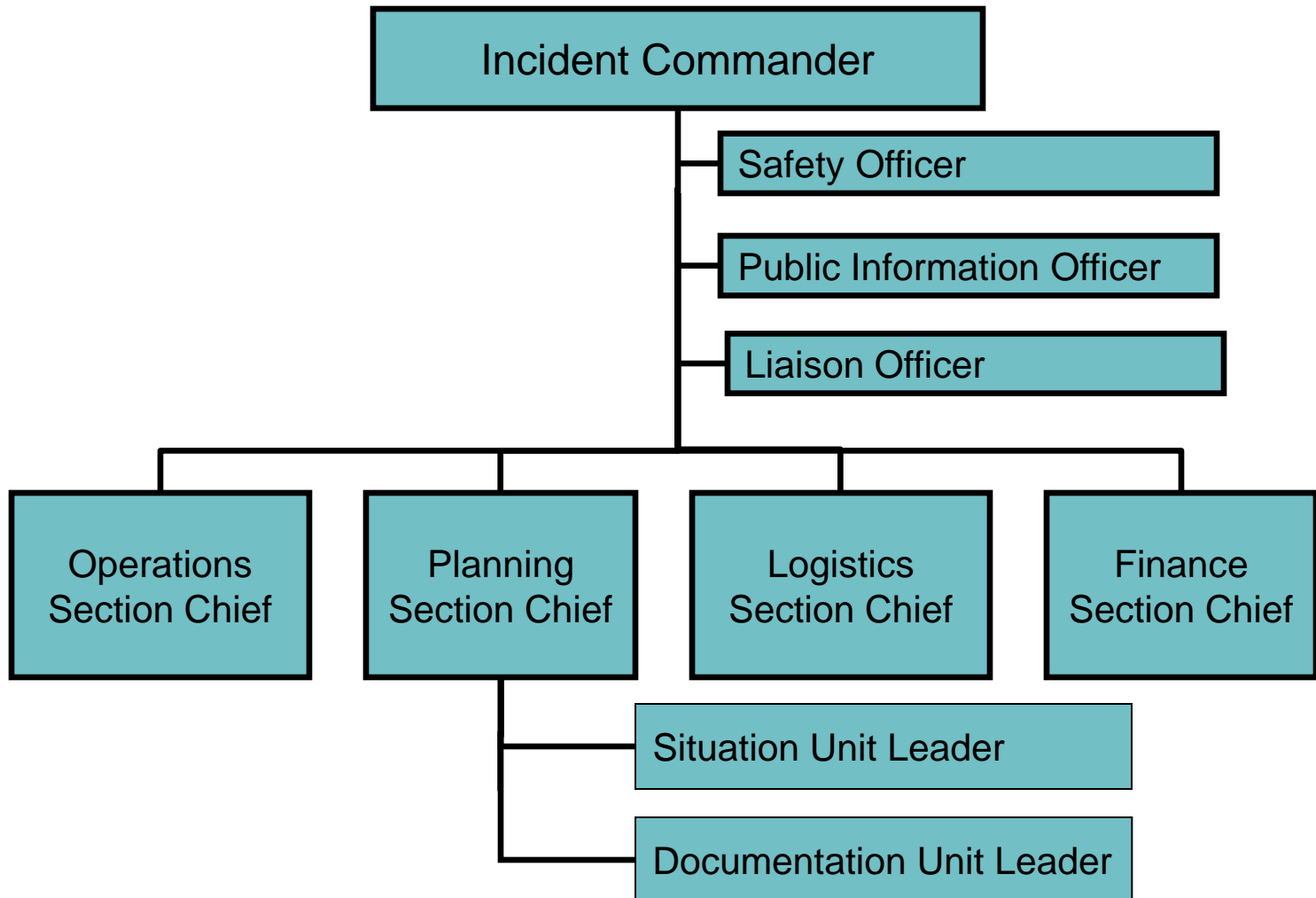


# Incident Management

## **Incident Command System (ICS)**

- Use common terminology
- Management by objectives
- Comprehensive resource management
- Integrate communications
- Establish/transfer command
- Accountability

# Incident Management



# Seven Position Descriptions

## Incident Commander (IC)

- Responsible for overall incident management
- Determines incident objectives
- Performs all duties not assigned to others.

# Seven Position Descriptions

## Command Staff

- Public Information Officer (PIO)
  - Develop and release information about the incident to the press and the public
- Safety Officer (SO)
  - Develop and recommend measures for ensuring personnel safety, assess unsafe situations
- Liaison Officer (LNO)
  - Point of contact for assisting and cooperating agencies, maintains contact list of same



# Seven Position Descriptions

## **Operations Section Chief (OSC)**

- Responsible for development of tactics and management of all operations directly applicable to the primary mission
- Activates and supervises operational elements in execution of the IAP
- Requests and (ultimately) releases resources from the operational theater.

# Seven Position Descriptions

## Planning Section Chief (PSC)

- Oversees all incident-related data gathering and analysis regarding incident operations and assigned resources
- Conducts Planning Meetings
- Responsible for preparation of the Incident Action Plan.

# Seven Position Descriptions

## **Situation Unit Leader (SITL)**

- Responsible for collecting, processing, and organizing incident information relating to the growth, mitigation, or intelligence activities taking place at the incident
- Prepare future projections of the incident growth, maps, and intelligence information.

# Seven Position Descriptions

## **Documentation Unit Leader (DOCL)**

- Maintains accurate and complete incident files, including a complete record of major steps taken to resolve the incident
- Provides duplication services
- Maintains and stores incident files for legal, analytical and historical purposes
- Compiles and publishes the IAP.

# Seven Position Descriptions

## **Logistics Section Chief (LSC)**

- Responsible for providing facilities, services, and materials in support of the incident response
- Includes all facilities, food, water, vehicles, fuel, and medical care for responders.

# Seven Position Descriptions

## **Finance Section Chief (FSC)**

- Responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident response
- Secure funding source(s) according to appropriations and authorities
- Maintains and provides current costs and cost projections for the incident.

# Emergency Planning is,

Where uncomfortable officials,  
meet in unaccustomed  
surroundings, to play unfamiliar  
roles, making unpopular  
decisions, based on  
inadequate information, in  
much too little time!



# Student Activity

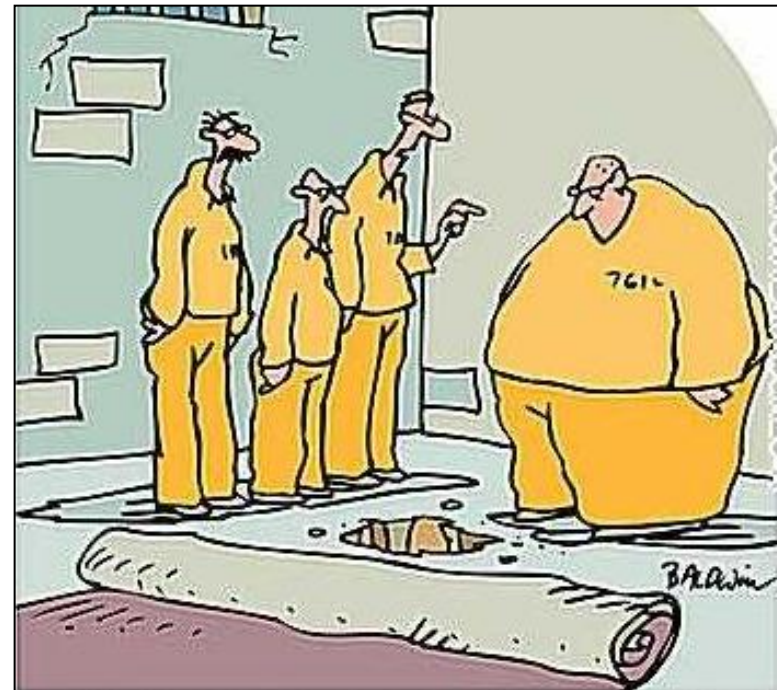
- What is the advantage of an Incident Action Plan?
- Who develops the Incident Action Plan?



- Break for Call / Video

# Five Primary Planning Phases

- Understand the situation
- Establish Incident Objectives and Strategy
- Develop the Plan
- Prepare and Disseminate the Plan
- Execute, Evaluate, and Revise the Plan.



"You never helped us dig, so you go last."

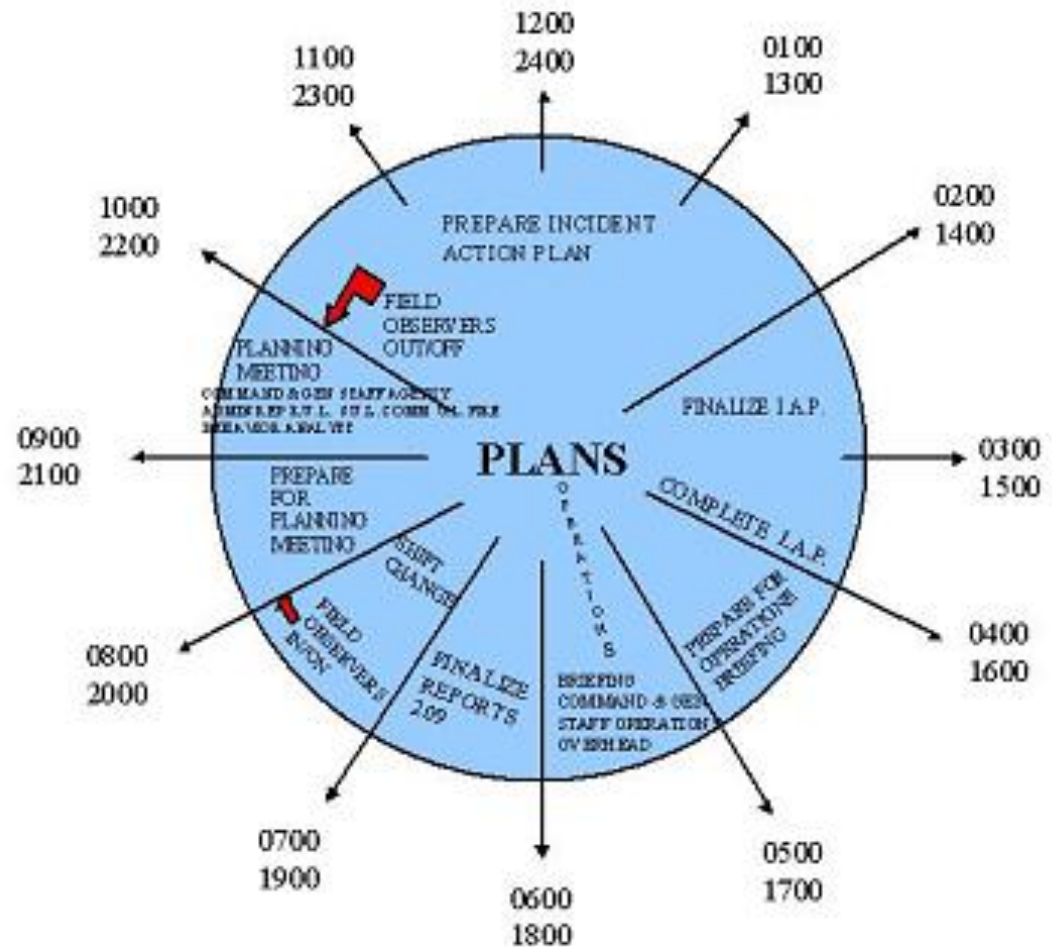
# 1st - Understanding the Situation

- Take the following steps before the initial planning meeting
  1. Get a copy of the **ICS-201**
  2. Evaluate the current situation and decide if the current planning cycle is adequate
  3. Advise IC and OSC of any suggested revisions to the current plan
  4. Establish a planning cycle (Step 2 in first OP).

# Planning Cycle

IAPs generally cover 12 hours, initially.

Operational  
Periods can be  
lengthened as the  
incident stabilizes.



## 2<sup>nd</sup> - Establishing Objectives & Strategy

- Determine Planning Meeting attendees (PSC)
- Establish the location and time for the Planning Meeting (PSC)
- When requested, participate in the Objectives Meeting (IC/UC)
- Participate in the Tactics Meeting (OSC/IC).

# Incident Objectives

## S.M.A.R.T.

**S** P E C I F I C

**M** E A S U R E A B L E

**A** C H I E V E A B L E

**R** E A L I S T I C

**T** I M E - B O U N D

## 2<sup>nd</sup> - Establishing Objectives & Strategy (cont.)

- Ensure planning boards, forms, maps, are available
- Notify necessary support staff about the meeting and their assignments
- Ensure that a current situation and resource briefing will be available for the meeting.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> - Establishing Objectives & Strategy (cont.)

- Obtain an estimate of resource availability for use in the Planning Meeting.
- Obtain necessary agency policy, legal, or fiscal constraints for use in the Planning Meeting.

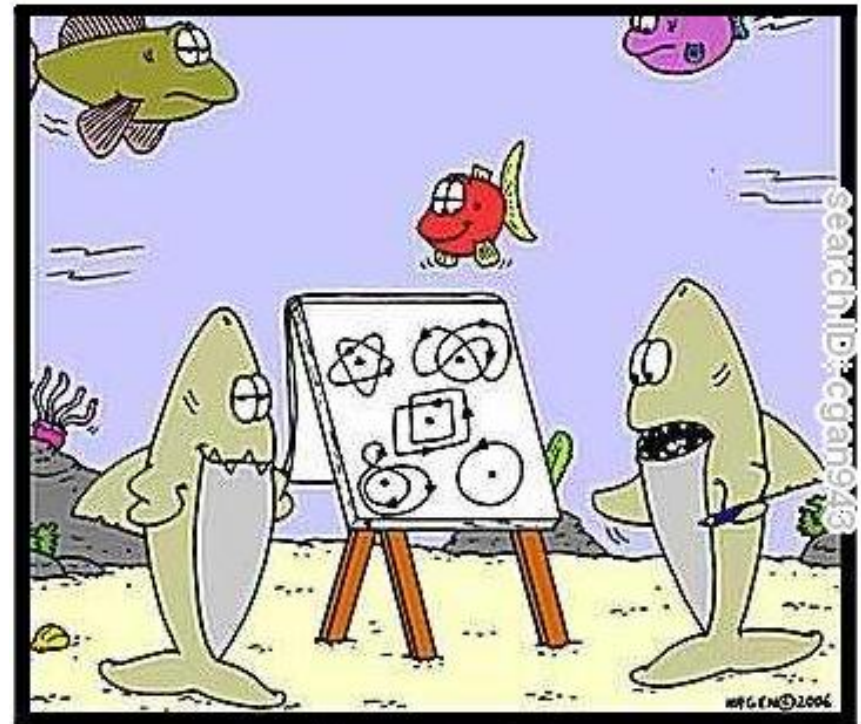


# Incident Objectives & Strategy

- **Incident Objectives:** Guidance statements and important outcomes - a future state to be achieved.
  - Based on **realistic expectations** of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed.
  - **Achievable and measurable**, yet flexible to allow for tactical alternatives.
- **Strategy:** Establishes a general plan or direction for accomplishing the incident objectives.

# Tactics

**Tactics:** Deploying and directing resources on an incident to accomplish incident strategy and objectives.



Yes you're right:  
Circling the prey might be the simplest...

# Example from Animal Disease Emergency Exercise (2011).

## Objective

Establish stop movement within a 10-mile radius of the suspected case within 8 hours.

## Strategy

Initiate Stop Movement surrounding the Becker Farm and possible other affected farms while awaiting testing results.

## Tactic

- Task Force 1, composed of 2 Sheriffs Units, a City Public Works Department lift-gate truck, two road barriers, and an animal health tech, will close County Road 17 North at MM 37.
- Task Force 2, composed of 3 State Police units, a County Public Works Department lift-gate truck, five road barriers and a DVM, will close Highway 9 East at MM 45.

# Alternative Strategies

## The Planning Section

Chief may be requested to develop alternatives to proposed strategies, or to develop new strategies to replace an approach that is not working.



# Considerations of Initial or Alternative Strategies

- Mission/Responsibilities/Policies
- Safety considerations
- Characteristics and circumstances surrounding the incident, e.g. disease agent, initiating event, locale, etc.
- Environmental concerns
- Property, infrastructure, public health, economic and natural resources to be protected
- Liability

# Considerations of Initial or Alternative Strategies

- Availability and cost of resources (contractors)
- Cost recovery
- Current and predicted environmental conditions (weather)
- Available alternatives
- Regulatory restrictions
- Political constraints/restraints
- Others?

# Hazmat/Oil Spill Incident

**Question:** What are some incident objectives that may be developed to respond a large oil/hazmat spill?

- Objective: Think no matter what, this needs to happen, or not happen. What's the worst case scenario?
  - Think about the basics – life, property, and environment– go from there.
- Strategy: Actions (and sometimes inactions) that support your objective.
  - Requires knowledge of the incident type/hazard.
- Tactics: Describes how responders will do something.
  - Requires operational experience involving the incident type/hazard – resource driven.

# 3<sup>rd</sup> - Develop the Plan

## **Conduct the Planning Meeting**

- Give a briefing on situation resources and incident potential (Command and General Staff)
- Set/Review established objectives (IC/UC)
- Determine operation lines, establish Branches. Division boundaries, determine Group assignments (OSC).
- Specify tactics for each Division/Group
- Specify resources needed by Division/Group



## 3rd - Develop the Plan (cont.)

- Specify operations facilities and reporting locations
- Develop resource orders
- Consider communications (205-COML), medical (206-SO), and traffic plan (PSC) requirements.

## 4<sup>th</sup> - Prepare/Disseminate the Plan

- Set the deadline for completing IAP attachments. Review and approve for completeness
- Determine number of copies needed
- Distribute Plan
- Participate in Ops Briefing.

# Make Sure You...

- Identify **WHO** is responsible to develop which IAP components
- Identify and communicate **WHEN** they are due
- Identify **WHO** should receive the completed components
- **YOU** should review each component for accuracy and clarity



# Make Sure You...

- Assemble and then complete another final review of the completed IAP
- Obtain the Incident Commander's approval of the plan
- Arrange for duplication
- Determine the number of IAP's needed.



# 4th - Prepare/Disseminate the Plan (cont.)

## CHECKLIST PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY

1. Briefing on situation and resource status :  
PSC
2. Set/review incident objectives: IC
3. Plot control lines, establish Branch and Division boundaries, identify Group assignments: OSC
4. Specify tactics for each Division/Group: OSC
5. Specify safety mitigation measures for identified hazards in Divisions/Groups: SOF

# 4th - Prepare/Disseminate the Plan (cont.)

## CHECKLIST PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY

6. Specify resources needed: OSC, PSC
7. Specify Operations facilities and reporting locations – Plot on map: OSC, PSC, LSC
8. Develop resource and personnel order: LSC
9. Consider Communications, Medical, and Traffic Plan Requirements: PSC, LSC
10. Finalize, approve and implement Incident Action Plan: PSC, IC, OSC

# IAP Recipients

- Filled positions on **ICS 203** (Organization Assignment List)
- Positions on ICS Form **204** (Assignment List)
- Bulletin boards
- Facilities outside incident base (camps, staging areas, rehab, etc.)
- Military needs
- Outside world
  - (1) Dispatchers
  - (2) Agency Administrators
  - (3) HQ/EOC/MACC
- Extra copies
  - (1) Complete IAP
  - (2) IAP map only

# 5<sup>th</sup> - Execute and Evaluate

## **Prepare for next Operational Period**

- Review updated reports from Section Chiefs. Branch Directors, and Unit Leaders
- Get up to date status reports on level of achievement
- Assist with implementing alternative strategies and tactics if needed



## 5<sup>th</sup> - Execute and Evaluate (cont.)

- Monitor progress of implementing the IAP
  - Measure/ensure progress against stated objectives
- Maintain Situation and Resource status
- Debrief resources coming on shift
- Maintain interaction with Command and General Staff.

# What developments could require a change?

- Incident expands beyond projections
- Expense will exceed approval
- Resources or material not available
- New opportunity to change approach
- Change in political climate
- Name some others...

# Module 2 – Incident Action Plan Content

- Review and understand the components of an Incident Action Plan

# Components of the IAP - ICS Forms

- ICS 201, Incident Briefing
- ICS 202, Incident Objectives
- ICS 203, Organization Assignment List
- ICS 204, Assignment List
- ICS 205, Incident Communications Plan
- ICS 206, Medical Plan
- ICS 207, Organizational Chart
- ICS 209, Incident Status Summary
- ICS 210, Status Change Card
- ICS 211, Check-In List
- ICS 213, General Message
- ICS 213RR, Resource Request
- ICS 214, Unit/Activity Log
- ICS 215, Operational Planning Worksheet
- ICS 215a, Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis
- ICS 223 H&S Message

# Additional Components of the IAP

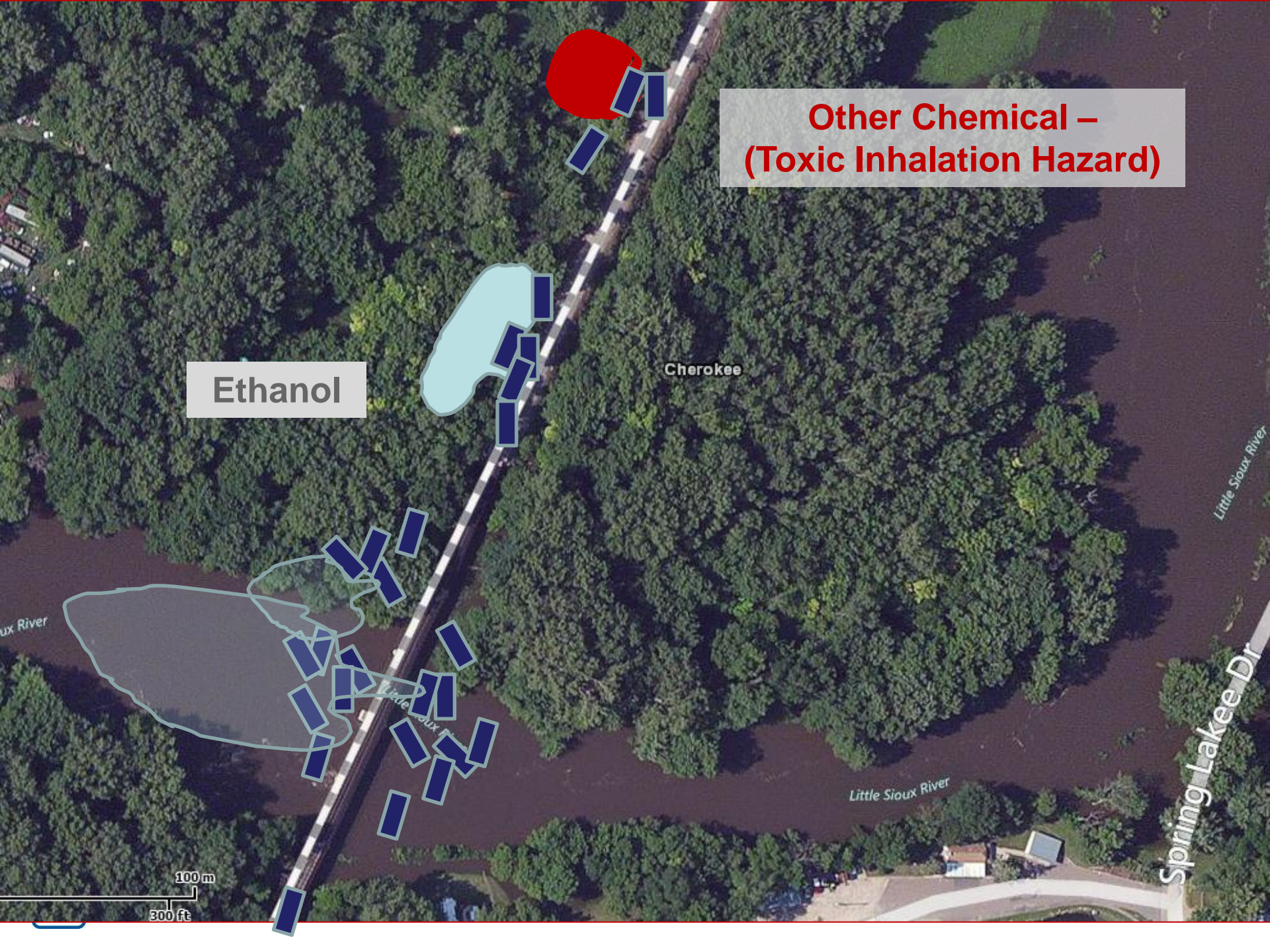
- Predictions / assessments/ analyses
- Weather Forecast
- Expanded Safety Message
- Human Resource Message
- ICS Form 214 Unit Log
- Other blank forms as needed

# Student Activity - Hazmat/Oil Spill Incident

**Question:** What are some incident objectives that may be developed to respond a large oil/hazmat spill?

- Objective: Think no matter what, this needs to happen, or not happen. What's the worst case scenario?
  - Think about the basics – life, property, and environment – and go from there.
- Strategy: Actions (and sometimes inactions) that support your objective.
  - Requires knowledge of the incident type/hazard.
- Tactics: Describes how responders will do something.
  - Requires operational experience involving the incident type/hazard – resource driven.





**Other Chemical –  
(Toxic Inhalation Hazard)**

**Ethanol**

Cherokee

Little Sioux River

Little Sioux River

Spring Lakee Dr

100 m  
300 ft

# Essential IAP ICS Forms

## Cover page, plus:

- 201
- 202
- 203
- 204
- 209

[Siouxland 2013\FE  
Docs\Guidance\ics\\_forms\\_2010.pdf](#)

[Redact - IAP.docx](#)

<https://gis.tetrattech.com/viewers/29/>



# Module 3 – Planning Meeting

- Situation/resource status (PSC/OSC)
- Safety issues (SO)
- Set/confirm incident objectives (IC)
- Plot control lines & Division boundaries (OSC)
- Specify tactics for each Division/Group (OSC)
- Specify resources needed for each Division/Group (OSC/PSC)
- Specify facilities and reporting locations (OSCPSC/LSC)
- Develop resource order (LSC)
- Communications/medical/transportation plans (LSC/PSC)
- Provide financial update (FSC)
- Discuss interagency liaison issues (LO)
- Discuss information issues (PIO)
- Finalize/approve/implement plan (IC/All)

# Common IAP Challenges & Pitfalls

- Challenges

- Unfamiliar w/ ICS forms
- Lack of intelligence (may have data and information)
- Lack of common operating picture (COP)
- Lack of operational & technical knowledge
- Understaffed/Overstaffed

- Common Pitfalls

- Trying to do too much with too little
- “DUMB” objectives
- “Paralysis from Analysis”
- No time frame for submitting and compiling IAP components.
- Reactive posture.

# Questions/Discussion/Other Ideas

