

# IOWA DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY & EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Annual Report  
SFY 2017



Mark J. Schouten  
Director

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## A Message from the Director

I am pleased to present the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD) Annual Report and Performance Measures for state fiscal year (SFY) 2017.

During SFY 2017, HSEMD coordinated the response to several severe weather incidents. Thirteen disaster proclamations were issued by the governor to provide assistance to communities impacted by flooding, tornadoes, and severe storms. Three of these severe weather incidents rose to the level of a Presidential Disaster Declaration. In addition to providing communities with needed response resources, HSEMD also assisted in their recovery. During this fiscal year, the Department continued recovery work for disasters dating back several years, ensuring that more than \$1 billion of disaster funding was delivered to impacted public and nonprofit entities across the state.



**Mark Schouten**

In SFY 2017 HSEMD provided statewide impact through its many projects and initiatives. From the upgrade of Iowa's 911 network to improve the performance of that vital safety system and provide citizens with the ability to text 911 in emergencies, to leveraging drone technology to enhance emergency response and recovery, to educating the public about the importance of reporting suspicious activity in partnership with the federal government's "If You See Something, Say Something,<sup>TM</sup>" campaign, HSEMD has worked to increase the safety and security of citizens throughout the state.

At the end of this report you will find the Department's performance measures for the past fiscal year. As you will see, HSEMD has continued to support our many partners and strengthen our department and state through our commitment to excellence in homeland security and emergency management.

I urge you to learn more about HSEMD on our department's website, [www.homelandsecurity.iowa.gov](http://www.homelandsecurity.iowa.gov).

Sincerely,

**Mark J. Schouten**  
Director

# HSEMD Mission, Vision and Authorities

## HSEMD Mission

The mission of HSEMD is to lead, coordinate, and support homeland security and emergency management functions in order to establish sustainable communities and ensure economic opportunity for Iowa and its citizens.

## HSEMD Vision

HSEMD’s vision is a state that is prepared, with coordinated capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to and recover from all hazards.

## HSEMD Authorities

Iowa Code § 29C, establishes the responsibilities of the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. These responsibilities ensure the state is adequately prepared for disasters through administration, preparation, and execution of emergency management and homeland security programs.

HSEMD is also charged with supporting local entities as they plan and implement mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery strategies. HSEMD provides technical assistance, training, exercise facilitation, communications, and other support necessary for establishing and maintaining local capabilities. HSEMD is the coordinating entity that ensures consistency and compliance with numerous federal and state legal requirements and regulations.



# HSEMD Overview

## Department History

The Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management has seen many changes since its inception in 1965 when Governor Harold Hughes created the State Civil Defense Agency, with 10 staff members who focused on the threat of nuclear war. In the 1970s, the agency became the Office of Disaster Services to reflect its focus on management of naturally-caused emergencies and disasters. The 1980s saw the office expand its focus from fallout shelters and natural disasters to an all-hazards approach that included radiological and hazardous materials incidents.

In 1992, the office became the Emergency Management Division of the Iowa Department of Public Defense. The focus of the Division became one of protecting people and property from the effects of all types of disasters, and to speeding the recovery from disasters whenever they occurred.

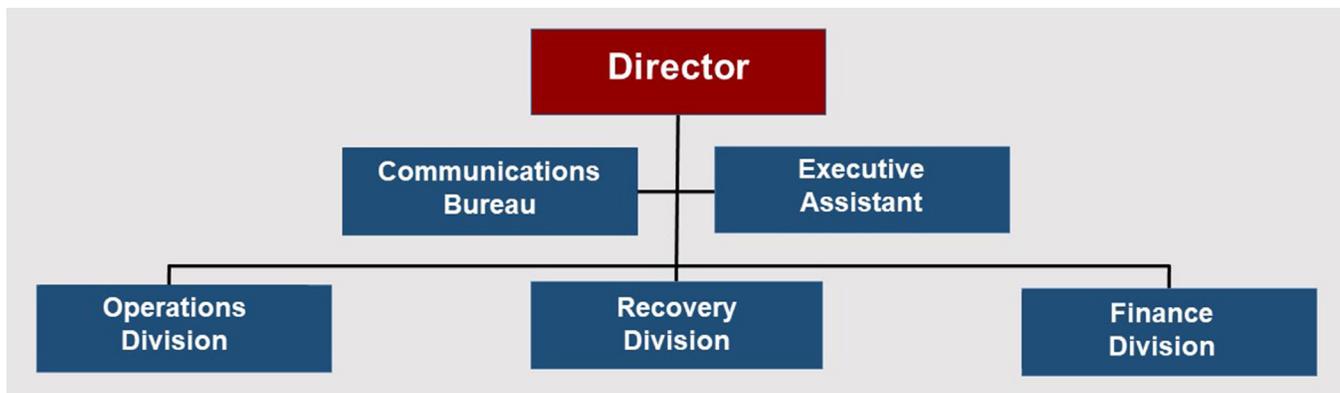
The 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States redefined Iowa's emergency management focus. Following Sept. 11, 2001, homeland security responsibilities were integrated into the duties and responsibilities of the Emergency Management Division, and in 2003 the Division's name was formally changed to Homeland Security and Emer-

gency Management to reflect its new duties. In July 2013, HSEMD became a stand-alone department after being approved by the Legislature and signed into law by Gov. Terry Branstad.

## Department Structure

The Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management is the coordinating body for homeland security and emergency management activities across the state. The department is led by Director Mark Schouten, and is comprised of three divisions, a communications bureau, and an executive assistant.

*Operations Division: Joyce Flinn, Administrator*  
The Operations Division coordinates the State of Iowa response to disasters and emergencies. The Division maintains and oversees the readiness of the State Emergency Operations Center at Camp Dodge in Johnston and staffs the department's 24/7 duty officer program. Other responsibilities of the Operations Division include resource and volunteer management, radiological planning, capabilities assessment and strategic planning, communications, 911, critical infrastructure protection and information sharing, special response teams, state-wide mass notification and emergency messaging, and geographic information systems (GIS) activities.



# HSEMD Overview

The Operations Division also is responsible for local and state comprehensive emergency plan development and support, training coordination and support, exercise coordination and support, Iowa State Capitol Complex planning, continuity planning, and agriculture planning.

*Recovery Division: Pat Hall, Administrator*

The Recovery Division focuses on short- and long-term recovery from disasters and emergencies. The Recovery Division administers the federal Public Assistance Program and various hazard mitigation programs, oversees disaster recovery operations, and manages disaster grants.

*Finance Division: Angela Chen, Administrator*

The Finance Division focuses on nondisaster grants management, budgeting, and accounting services. In addition, this division provides human resources services to the entire department.

*Communications Bureau: John Benson, Bureau Chief*

The Communications Bureau provides public information support, including website and social media management, publication writing and design, speech writing and presentation development, public awareness campaign development, and media relations. This bureau also interfaces with the Iowa General Assembly and Iowa's congressional delegation.

## Structure of Homeland Security and Emergency Management in Iowa

The structure of homeland security and emergency management in Iowa begins with the governor, who holds the responsibility for protecting Iowa's citizens. The governor appoints the Iowa homeland security advisor and the director of the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. Currently the HSEMD director also serves as the governor's homeland security advisor.

The HSEMD director relies on State- and local-level advisory bodies, executive-level State policy makers, State and local agency points of contact, local first responders, regional representatives, and other community organizations and representative bodies, for information to assist in shaping policy and making decisions.

The Homeland Security Advisory Committee (HSAC) is one advisory body convened by the HSEMD director. The HSAC provides guidance and input on important decisions related to implementation of homeland security and emergency management efforts in Iowa. HSAC membership includes representatives from the following organizations:

- City of Davenport Fire Department
- Des Moines County Emergency Management
- District Court (Linn County)
- Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
- Iowa Department of Education
- Iowa Department of Human Services
- Iowa National Guard
- Iowa Department of Public Health
- Iowa Department of Public Safety
- Iowa Department of Transportation
- Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council
- Iowa Drug Policy Advisory Council
- Iowa Emergency Management Association
- Iowa National Guard
- Iowa Peace Officers Association
- Iowa State Geographic Information Council
- Iowa State Sheriffs and Deputies Association
- Iowa Statewide Interoperable Communications System Board
- Office of the Chief Information Officer
- Quad Cities Area Maritime Security Committee
- Safeguard Iowa Partnership
- State Court Officials
- Statewide Citizen Corps

# HSEMD SFY 2017 Disaster Response and Recovery

## Disaster Response

Disasters touch the lives of many Iowans. When disasters strike, the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management is prepared to provide assistance to local emergency managers. HSEMD’s response activities range from full activation of the State Emergency Operations Center at the Joint Forces Headquarters in Johnston, where the Department and other government and private sector partners coordinate State and local response efforts, to monitoring of local incidents by the Department’s duty officers.

Because nearly all disasters start locally, county emergency management coordinators and agencies have a vital role in preparation for, response to, and recovery from disasters, both natural and human-caused. The county emergency management coordinator facilitates local government and volunteer response operations such as sandbagging, traffic and access control, resource management, cleanup efforts, and sheltering for citizens affected by the disaster. County emergency management agencies are the backbone of the state’s

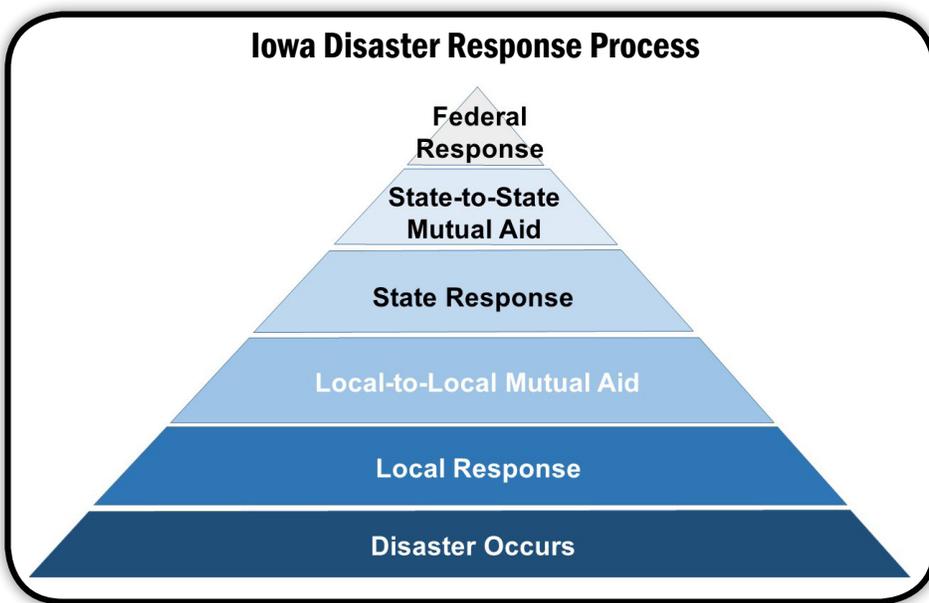
emergency management system. They act on behalf of their local emergency management commission and provide coordination of local resources as well as work in partnership with HSEMD to ensure the emergency management and response communities have adequately planned and are well equipped, trained, and exercised.

When a community’s ability to respond to a disaster exceeds its capabilities, the county emergency management coordinator may request assistance through the Iowa Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC), an intrastate mutual aid agreement. IMAC provides the mechanism for political subdivisions and emergency management commissions to share resources with one another during a disaster that has been declared either by the local jurisdiction or the governor.

If local mutual aid is not sufficient, the county emergency management coordinator will work with local officials and HSEMD to request a Governor’s Proclamation of Disaster Emergency. A Governor’s Proclamation of Disaster Emergency enables State resources to be used. State resources may include equipment, personnel, technical guidance, supplies, and assistance in the form of debris

removal, traffic control, levee patrol, security, and transportation. HSEMD coordinates the State’s response activities, including interaction with federal government, non-profit, faith-based, volunteer, and private-sector partners.

During SFY 2017, the governor issued 13 disaster emergency proclamations that allowed State resources to be used to respond to and recover from severe weather.



# HSEMD SFY 2017 Disaster Response and Recovery

The proclamations also activated the Iowa Individual Disaster Assistance Grant Program and the Iowa Disaster Case Management Program for residents in impacted counties. The Individual Assistance Program provides grants of up to \$5,000 for households with incomes of up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level to be used for home or car repairs, replacement of clothing or food, and for the expense of temporary housing. More than \$52,000 was provided to 23 recipients through this program during this fiscal year. Disaster Case Management provides guidance, advice, and referrals in obtaining services and resources. It was used in 12 counties in SFY 2017 and assisted more than 300 disaster-impacted families.

When a disaster or incident goes beyond the capabilities of state government, the governor may request outside assistance from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. If the impacts of the disaster are beyond the state's capability to recover, a Presidential Disaster Declaration may be requested. If granted, this declaration provides financial assistance to eligible applicants. Iowa has received 21 Presidential Disaster Declarations since 2008.

During SFY 2017 Iowa received three Presidential Disaster Declarations. A Sept. 29, 2016, declaration covered severe storms, straight-line winds, and flooding that occurred in August. Allamakee, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, and Winneshiek counties were included in the declaration. Severe storms in late September and early October 2016 resulted in a declaration on Oct. 31 that included Allamakee, Benton, Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Delaware, Des Moines, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Howard, Linn, Mitchell, Winneshiek and Wright counties. A Presidential Disaster Declaration was issued in August 2017 for flooding and severe weather in July in



**September 2016 flooding in northern Iowa. Photo by Iowa National Guard.**

Allamakee, Bremer, Buchanan, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette and Mitchell counties.

The Presidential Disaster Declarations made funding available for these counties through the Public Assistance Program. This program provides funding for public entities and select nonprofit organizations for emergency work and the repair or replacement of disaster-damaged facilities. The declaration also included funding to conduct hazard mitigation activities for the entire state to prevent or reduce long-term risk to life and property from natural hazards.

Since 2013, HSEMD has significantly expanded the state's disaster response capability by pre-positioning vital equipment. At the end of SFY 2017, 65 pumps were staged and ready to be deployed at locations throughout the state. The pumps are pivotal tools for fighting floods, so proximity to disaster areas enables local emergency management to more quickly respond. In addition to the pumps, HSEMD has prepositioned 17 generators through-

# HSEMD SFY 2017 Disaster Response and Recovery

out Iowa to increase the accessibility and allow for timely deployment of these resources during times of disaster.

A crucial component in the response to and recovery from any disaster is volunteers. The Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council (IDHRC) helps to provide organization and identification of volunteers before a disaster occurs. Once identified, these volunteers are able to provide needed assistance in response and recovery efforts. The IDHRC is comprised of faith-based and voluntary agency representatives as well as representatives from key government agencies. HSEMD developed the council at the request of local emergency management coordinators to identify and address the unmet needs of Iowa's citizens impacted by disasters. In addition, group members assist with the coordination of volunteers and donations during activation of the State Emergency Operations Center as requested, and continue to promote cooperation among all volunteer and faith-based organizations. The IDHRC plays a key role during disasters by coordinating and providing volunteers to assist Iowans throughout the state. The IDHRC also assists citizens impacted by disaster who have unmet needs.

HSEMD administers the federal Citizen Corps grant program that provides funding for communities that want to identify and train disaster volunteers. Citizen Corps program activities vary from county to county, but include providing trained volunteers to work as call center operators, volunteer radio operators, emergency operations center support, shelter support, and weather spotters. Employees at the Iowa State Capitol Complex have been trained and provided kits that contain first aid and response equipment.

The Department's disaster response activities sometimes extend beyond state boundaries.



**September 2016 flooding in northern Iowa. Photo by Iowa National Guard.**

HSEMD works with other states to provide resources through the national Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). Since Iowa became a member of EMAC in 1997, it has deployed many State and local government resources to other states. Iowa has also received a variety of resources from member states throughout the nation, including during the response to the 2008 Parkersburg tornado, Missouri River flooding in 2011, and during Iowa's avian influenza outbreak in 2015.

HSEMD is actively engaged in the administration of EMAC at the national and regional levels. Operations Division Administrator Joyce Flinn remains on the EMAC Executive Task Force to provide historic knowledge and expertise for review and development of educational materials. A member of the Operations Division staff is currently the EMAC lead state representative for FEMA Region VII, coordinating with the other Region VII states of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri and reporting

# HSEMD SFY 2017 Disaster Response and Recovery

on activities during monthly EMAC Executive Task Force calls.

Several HSEMD employees assisted with response and recovery efforts for fall 2017 hurricanes Irma and Maria. Staff were deployed to FEMA’s National Response Center in Washington, D.C., to serve as a liaison for EMAC, and to Puerto Rico to assist in recovery activities. HSEMD also provided assistance to the U.S. Virgin Islands by coordinating its requests for assistance through EMAC.

## Disaster Recovery

HSEMD oversees recovery efforts following a disaster, including working with federal agencies to obtain and deliver assistance made available with a Presidential Disaster Declaration. The Department oversees and is involved in recovery projects from beginning to end—from notification of eligible applicants to project completion, and satisfying State and federal requirements.

During SFY 2017, HSEMD began recovery work for the three Presidential Disaster Declarations granted during that period while continuing recovery work for disasters dating back to 2008. It will take several years to complete all work associated with these open disasters.

The majority of counties in Iowa have been declared under at least one Presidential Disaster Declaration since 2008, with many counties being declared multiple times. It is anticipated a total of \$2.3 billion in disaster recovery funding for these disasters will be delivered to the state, with \$1.8 billion in funding is being used to repair and rebuild damaged infrastructure. An additional \$494 million is being used to put in place measures to mitigate future impacts from Iowa’s hazards.

Projects for these disasters that fall under the federal Public Assistance Program include repair to public buildings and utilities, debris removal, emergency protective measures such as sandbagging and search and rescue, repair to roads and bridges and water control facilities, and rebuilding parks and recreation areas. Some major recovery projects HSEMD has provided oversight for include extensive infrastructure damage from the 2008 flooding at the University of Iowa and in Cedar Rapids.

Hazard Mitigation Program projects for these open disasters, designed to reduce or eliminate disaster-caused damage or loss, include property acquisitions, infrastructure projects, and tornado safe room construction. Since 2008 more than \$460 million has been spent on hazard mitigation projects throughout the state of Iowa. The Hazard Mitigation Program has focused its efforts on three primary areas: acquisition and relocation of structures in flood hazard areas; tornado safe rooms in schools, community centers, and other public facilities; and the hardening of rural electrical infrastructure to better withstand ice, snow, and wind storms.



**Recovery work on Hancher Auditorium at the University of Iowa, which sustained severe damage during flooding in 2008.**

# HSEMD SFY 2017 Highlights

Emergency management is a local, State, and federal partnership. Each level of government has its own responsibilities, yet are interconnected, supporting the other levels to ensure the best outcomes when emergencies and disasters occur.

HSEMD works in close partnership with its local emergency management partners in each county. A great many of the Department's projects and initiatives have been developed to provide local emergency management agencies with tools and resources to help them meet the needs of their citizens. Whether it is a system that enables local, State, and other responders to share information and request resources during a disaster, teams that provide statewide search and rescue or hazardous materials response capabilities, or a statewide emergency notification system, HSEMD provides resources that can be customized to fit the needs of each jurisdiction and its citizens.

## Alert Iowa

Alert Iowa is one example of a statewide system that provides local, individualized benefit. HSEMD launched Alert Iowa, a statewide emergency notification system, in October 2014. At the close of SFY 2017, 87 counties were using the system to provide emergency notifications to residents. HSEMD began working with state government departments in SFY 2016 to bring them onto the system. Currently, 28 State of Iowa departments use Alert Iowa for employee notification of emergencies.

Citizens who sign up for Alert Iowa are able to choose the types of alerts they receive, such as for severe weather, 911 outages, or city-specific alerts. Residents may receive alerts via landline and wireless phone, text messaging, email, FAX, TTY/TDD, and social media. Photo, video, audio, and links may be included in the alerts to help recipients better understand the situation or where to get additional information. In addition, Alert Iowa uti-

lizes the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) to send imminent emergency and public safety messages through the Emergency Alert System, NOAA Weather Radio, and the Wireless Emergency Alerts system. Using IPAWS for state and local alerts is another method to ensure the most urgent information is delivered to as many Iowans as possible when an emergency is happening and requires the public to take immediate action.

During SFY 2017, the Alert Iowa system issued 2.9 million individual notifications on a number of subjects, including severe weather and road closures.

Efforts to launch a statewide mass notification and emergency messaging system began in 2013 with a survey that showed 53 of Iowa's 99 counties were annually expending \$600,000 for individual messaging systems. At that time, 31 counties did not have a messaging system, and 15 used a free system.

Research conducted by the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management showed that a statewide system could operate for less than the total cost local agencies were paying, while at the same time making emergency notification available to counties where it was not being used.

## Cybersecurity

In Iowa many cybersecurity efforts have been, and continue to be, made at all levels of government and the private sector. HSEMD has continued to be involved in State of Iowa cybersecurity efforts, awarding over \$3.6 million in federal funding since 2009 in support of the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

In December 2015 the governor issued an executive order that directed executive branch agencies to work together to develop the State of Iowa Cybersecurity Strategy. HSEMD worked with the Office of the Chief Information Officer, the Department of

# HSEMD SFY 2017 Highlights

Public Safety, the Iowa Communications Network, and the Iowa National Guard on this strategy, which was delivered to the governor in July 2016.

The State of Iowa Cybersecurity Strategy details the steps state government needs to take to increase its resilience to cyberattacks. The strategy primarily focuses on lifeline critical infrastructure sectors, such as energy, transportation, communication, and State government as it relates to the protection of digital government services and citizens.

In a cyber incident, HSEMD will serve in a coordinating role, as it does for other types of disasters. While there will be some special considerations for a cyberattack that we don't encounter in response to other hazards, our state's multihazard emergency response plan will guide response to a cyber incident as it would to any emergency.

HSEMD has continued to be involved in an effort to assist local and state agencies in increasing the security of their networks. Through a program sponsored by HSEMD and Iowa's chief information security officer, a device is installed on the agency's network to monitor for vulnerabilities and risk. Reports indicate there has been a significant reduction in vulnerability since the program began in 2010. Currently 45 state agencies, 47 counties, five cities, and 16 school districts participate in the program.

## Exercise, Training and Planning

Exercise, training, and planning are the foundation of Iowa's emergency preparedness efforts. HSEMD's Planning, Training and Exercise Program has a goal to better prepare partners at all levels to respond to disasters. The program takes a strategic approach to preparedness planning and utilizes an all-hazards approach.

HSEMD conducts, participates in, and supports many exercises each year. Department staff partic-

ipate in a wide variety of radiological, natural hazard, and terrorism exercises involving local, State, and federal response to emergencies.

The Department is responsible for the implementation of Iowa's comprehensive exercise program. HSEMD staff develop and conduct exercises and provide technical exercise and evaluation assistance to state agencies and local jurisdictions. In SFY 2017, more than 200 homeland security and emergency management exercises were conducted by the State and by local entities. These exercises covered a variety of topics relating to the response to natural and human-caused disasters and were designed to test the ability of participants to respond to a variety of incidents, use equipment, and test skills learned through planning and training.

Training is another important component of HSEMD's preparedness efforts. The Department has worked with its many partners in the delivery of courses to thousands of responders at all levels of government and throughout the state. In SFY 2017 more than 18,000 participants were involved in courses that covered many topics, including preparedness for faith communities, emergency operations center functions, and basic public information officer training, all of which prepared responders to deal with a wide array of hazards.

The third component of disaster preparedness is planning. HSEMD is required by Iowa law to prepare a comprehensive plan for homeland security, disaster response, recovery, mitigation, and emergency resource management for the state.

The Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan is comprised of four separate plans for emergency response, hazard mitigation, disaster recovery, and critical asset protection. HSEMD continuously updates these plans to ensure they remain timely and relevant for Iowa's hazards. The Department also works with

# HSEMD SFY 2017 Highlights

county emergency management officials, who are required to develop local emergency plans.

Iowa has an Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan that has been approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Approval of the plan ensures the State of Iowa's eligibility to apply for federal disaster assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program dollars. The purpose of hazard mitigation planning is to identify policies and actions that can be implemented over the long term to reduce risk and future losses of life, property, and economic injury. Iowa's plan is an interagency plan that integrates local and state planning efforts through the State Hazard Mitigation Team. The plan includes a statewide hazard analysis and a risk assessment of all natural and human-caused hazards that may affect the state. This information is used to develop statewide hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and measures that are implemented through state and local jurisdictions to address priority hazards.

## HUD Disaster Resilience Grant

Through the National Disaster Resilience Competition, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) awarded the State of Iowa \$96.9 million to conduct a program to help its communities recover from prior disasters and improve their ability to recover more quickly from future disasters. The award came after a two-phase competition, during which several State and local agencies collaborated to create a program called the Iowa Watershed Approach (IWA).

Implemented in 2016, the IWA will accomplish six goals, including reducing flood risk, improving water quality, increasing resilience, engaging stakeholders, improving quality of life and health, and developing a program that can be replicated throughout the Midwest and the nation.

The agencies involved in the development of the HUD grant application were the office of the governor, Iowa Economic Development Authority, Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa Flood Center at the University of Iowa, Iowa Water Center at Iowa State University, and the City of Dubuque.

The Iowa Economic Development Authority is administering the grant award. HSEMD is providing technical assistance and planning expertise. Department staff will be developing datasets to help assess potential flood risk to infrastructure, critical facilities, and vulnerable populations. In addition, HSEMD is producing watershed-based loss avoidance studies that examine the benefits of structural and nonstructural practices in the most impacted and distressed areas, along with strategies and recommendations for the sustainability of the IWA.

Other agencies involved in implementation of the IWA include the Iowa Flood Center, which, along with the City of Dubuque, is using its technical expertise and stakeholder connections to lead technical and programmatic implementation.

The IWA will be consistent with other statewide programs in Iowa to reduce flooding and improve water quality. These programs include the Iowa Flood Mitigation Program, which has awarded funding to 10 communities to increase flood protection and prevention, and the Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy, which will lead to a measurable reduction of nutrients in our waterways.

## Flood Mitigation Board

Nearly \$600 million in tax increment financing has been approved for flood mitigation projects by the Iowa Flood Mitigation Board. The board, created in

# HSEMD SFY 2017 Highlights

2012, was charged with developing a flood mitigation program for Iowa that allows certain governmental entities to submit flood mitigation projects to the board for review and possible approval for funding from sales tax increments. The application period for funding closed Jan. 1, 2016. The board continues to work with the communities that were awarded funding through review of project status reports and making adjustments if necessary.

The board itself is comprised of four members from the public, five members from state agencies, as well as four ex officio members from the General Assembly and one ex officio member from the Iowa Department of Revenue. HSEMD Director Mark Schouten serves as the board chair.

Ten Iowa communities have been awarded funding for flood mitigation projects after their applications were approved by the Iowa Flood Mitigation Board. The communities' tax increment funding projects have been approved for the following amounts:

- Burlington \$26,200,000
- Cedar Falls \$6,625,000
- Cedar Rapids \$269,411,016
- Coralville \$9,769,000
- Council Bluffs, \$57,000,000
- Des Moines and Metropolitan Wastewater Reclamation Authority \$111,100,273



**Work on the City of Dubuque's Bee Branch flood mitigation project.**

- Dubuque \$98,494,178
- Iowa City \$8,497,249
- Storm Lake \$4,083,060
- Waverly \$5,647,004

The total tax increment amount approved by the board is \$596,826,780. With the contribution of State and federal funding, the total cost for the projects will exceed \$1.3 billion. HSEMD projects the savings from avoided damage to exceed \$6 billion over the design life of the projects.

## Public Preparedness

An important component of emergency preparedness is making certain that citizens are ready to take care of themselves during emergencies. HSEMD's *Ready Iowa!* project focuses on providing tools to Iowans so they may be more prepared to protect and care for themselves and their families during disasters and emergencies. A website, [www.beready.iowa.gov](http://www.beready.iowa.gov), provides information on Iowa's hazards and how to prepare for them.

HSEMD promotes emergency preparedness during several public awareness campaigns each year. Preparedness Month, held in September, is an opportunity to encourage citizens to be more prepared for any type of emergency or disaster. Each spring, HSEMD, along with the National Weather Service and local emergency management agencies, participates in Severe Weather Awareness Week activities to promote understanding of, and preparation for, Iowa's severe weather. The Department also partners with the National Weather Service to promote Winter Weather Awareness Day each fall and Heat Awareness Day in June. In April, HSEMD and the Iowa 911 Communications Council promote the importance of 911 as part of Iowa's 911 Education Month. HSEMD promotes hazardous materials awareness, along with the Iowa Depart-

# HSEMD SFY 2017 Highlights

ment of Natural Resources, during Hazardous Materials Awareness Week in January.

During SFY 2017 HSEMD worked with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Iowa Department of Public Safety, and local emergency management agencies to promote the “If You See Something, Say Something,<sup>TM</sup>” campaign, which is designed to educate Americans on when and how to report suspicious activity that could be related to terrorist activities. HSEMD coordinated the development and delivery of radio public service announcements that aired statewide throughout the past fiscal year.

Again in SFY 2017 HSEMD offered to schools a program to teach students how to be prepared for emergencies and disasters. *Ready Iowa Student* combines a turn-key preparedness curriculum with a starter emergency kit for fifth-grade students. In SFY 2015, HSEMD launched the *Ready Iowa Student* program and provided each participating student with a starter kit that included a flashlight and first aid kit, items that are frequently found in emergency supply kits. More than 2,700 students from 52 schools participated that first year. Since that time, an additional 5,300 students have participated in the program.

## Next Generation 911/GIS

Iowa is one of the first states to complete a statewide upgrade of its legacy wireless 911 network to support the use of Next Generation 911 (NG911) emergency services, an Internet Protocol (IP)-based system. This system allows for seamless and automatic rerouting and transfer of wireless 911 calls in the case of an outage, maintenance, or a public safety answering point (PSAP) that is overwhelmed due to high call volume.

With this network upgrade HSEMD and its public safety partners have given Iowans the ability to reach 911 via text. Text-to-911 is a statewide sys-

tem that allows cell phone users to send text messages in an emergency. Using Text-to-911 could be helpful for those who are deaf, hard of hearing, have a speech disability, or if making a voice call to 911 might be dangerous or not possible. As of October 2017, 94 counties had call centers capable of receiving text messages.

HSEMD has undertaken an ongoing geographical information system (GIS) project working with local jurisdictions to update their master street address guide, road center lines, and site structure address points in order to have a seamless, statewide GIS data set. This data is the foundation of Next Generation call routing, location validation, and emergency response. HSEMD had previously contracted for the statewide aggregation portal, but recognized that ensuring the data was up to date and accurate is a critical local responsibility. With recent legislation, HSEMD has begun providing local GIS grants of up to \$15,000 per PSAP for this data creation, remediation, and maintenance.

As part of this GIS project, HSEMD has nearly completed a multiyear aerial photography project to acquire statewide imagery. This imagery is used by PSAPs for their own dispatching needs, or by those who may be dispatching emergency personnel into unfamiliar locations due to mutual aid or a multijurisdictional response. Previously, jurisdictions could acquire this imagery on their own at significant expense, and the data was often not shareable. While the primary purpose of this imagery is to support the transition to NG911, there are several ancillary benefits that allow others to leverage the data. HSEMD has partnered with the Iowa Department of Transportation and the Iowa State University Geographic Information Systems Support & Research Facility to make the imagery easily assessable and freely available to the public. The imagery is currently being utilized by several State agencies including the Department of Revenue, Department of Natural Resources, Department of

# HSEMD SFY 2017 Highlights

Transportation, Economic Development Authority, Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, and the Office of the Chief Information Officer. Additionally, there are a number of county and local governments that are actively using the imagery service. The imagery supports a variety of projects within each of these entities.

Throughout the past number of legislative sessions, the Iowa General Assembly has expressed interest in cost-saving measures within the 911 program. To that end, in 2017 Senate File (SF) 500 tasked HSEMD with developing a plan to identify the process required to combine the wireline 911 network with the wireless Next Generation 911 network. SF 500 also called for HSEMD to develop a plan for PSAPs to share technological equipment for virtual consolidation of call-processing equipment. For both aspects of this directive, HSEMD has identified the steps required, worked with vendors to develop a design, identified potential cost savings, and suggested amendments to Iowa Code § 34A to allow the implementation of the plan. The consolidation plan can be viewed in full at [www.homelandsecurity.iowa.gov/programs/E\\_911.html](http://www.homelandsecurity.iowa.gov/programs/E_911.html).

## Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

A rapidly expanding area in emergency management is the use of unmanned aerial vehicles, or drones. Drones have been used by local responders and emergency management agencies across the state for a number of purposes ranging from the use of thermal imaging cameras attached to drones to locate missing persons, to viewing disaster-damaged infrastructure in order to make emergency repairs. HSEMD has purchased three drones with cameras to be used by Iowa's Urban Search and Rescue Team. They will



be used by the team in a variety of ways, including for search and rescue operations, disaster and emergency response, disaster damage assessment, deployment to hazmat scenes, and to supplement local responder efforts. HSEMD is developing training to help meet the emerging needs at the local emergency management level and to assist with obtaining pilot certification for operators.

## Radiological Emergency Preparedness

Four nuclear power plants operate in or near Iowa's borders. Iowa's only nuclear power plant is the NextEra Energy-Duane Arnold Energy Center at Palo. Bordering nuclear plants are the Quad Cities Nuclear Station near Cordova, Ill., the Fort Calhoun Nuclear Power Station near Fort Calhoun, Neb., and the Cooper Nuclear Station near Brownsville, Neb. Regulatory guidance from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Federal Emergency Management Agency directs state and local authorities to develop, implement and maintain plans and procedures to preclude the exposure of the public to harmful radionuclides.

HSEMD's Radiological Emergency Preparedness program ensures that emergency preparedness, planning, training, and exercise activities associated with the nuclear power facilities in or around Iowa meet or exceed standards and regulations set by the federal government for the protection of the citizens of the state. Nuclear power plants are required by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to support local and state preparedness activity and are required to hold full-scale exercises that involve state agencies every other year.

In SFY 2017, HSEMD participated in three full-scale exercises for nuclear power plants, which tested planning for and response to a radiological emergency. HSEMD also participated in multiple drills and table-top exercises with all four power plants.

# HSEMD Funding

Funding for HSEMD comes from State appropriations, the Executive Council, federal disaster and nondisaster funds, and the private sector. In SFY 2017 HSEMD had revenues totaling \$108,754,072. Of this total, \$2,169,142 was from State appropriations, \$67,980,257 from federal grants, \$9,718,650 from the Executive Council and \$28,886,02 from other sources.

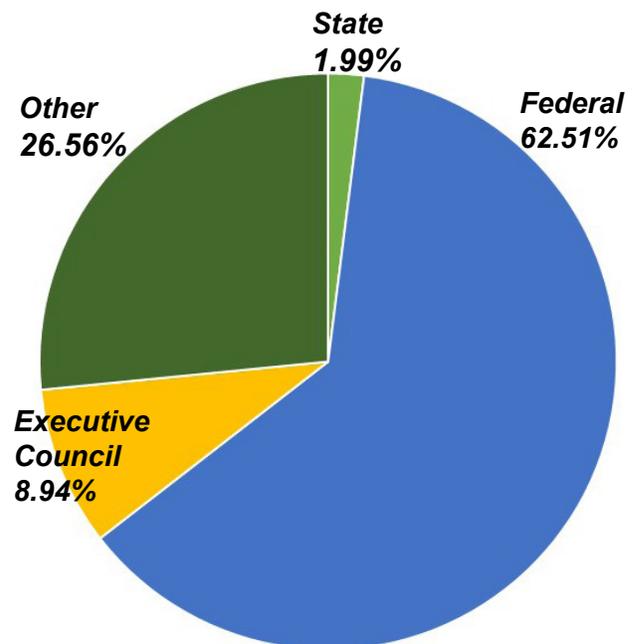
State appropriations accounted for 1.99 percent of revenues, while 62.51 percent came from federal disaster and nondisaster grants, 8.94 percent from the Executive Council for the State share of disaster assistance costs, and 26.56 percent from other sources, such as nuclear power plants and the Technology Reinvestment Fund. HSEMD passed through \$89,046,736, or 81.88 percent, of federal, private and State funding to fund local emergency management and recovery activities.

Funding was used by HSEMD for a wide range of projects, including:

- Facilitating and conducting exercises
- First responder training
- State and local response, recovery, and hazard mitigation planning
- Management of grants passed through to local governments for personnel, planning, exercise, and training costs
- Coordination of the State’s critical asset protection planning and infrastructure protection efforts
- Information and intelligence sharing with public and private partners
- Implementation of Alert Iowa, the statewide emergency notification system

- Public outreach to promote individual and family preparedness
- Staffing and readiness of the State Emergency Operations Center
- Responding to disasters
- Recovering from disasters
- Oversight and administration of the Radiological Emergency Preparedness program
- Oversight and administration of the state 911 program

**SFY 2017 Funding**

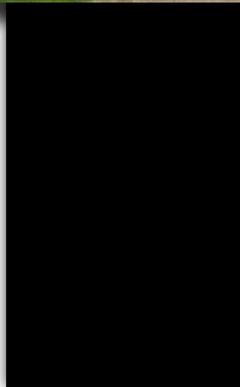


# Final Thoughts

Thank you for taking time to read HSEMD's annual report and learn about a few of our department's highlights and accomplishments for SFY 2017.

The Department has continued into SFY 2018 many of the projects included in this report, most notably the development of Iowa's capability to use unmanned aerial vehicles for emergencies and the deployment of the Next Generation 911 network. We will have much progress on these, and new activities, to highlight in next year's HSEMD annual report.

Because this report provides information on only a portion of HSEMD's programs and initiatives, we urge anyone seeking additional information to visit HSEMD's website at [www.homelandsecurity.iowa.gov](http://www.homelandsecurity.iowa.gov), or to call us at 515.725.3231. You can also follow us on Twitter (@IowaHSEMD) and on Facebook. For information on emergency preparedness, visit the *Ready Iowa* website, [www.beready.iowa.gov](http://www.beready.iowa.gov), where you will find downloadable brochures, emergency plans, and checklists.



# HSEMD Performance Plan Results SFY 2017

**Name of Agency:** Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD)

**Agency Mission:** Lead, coordinate and support homeland security and emergency management functions in order to establish sustainable communities and ensure economic opportunities for Iowa and its citizens.

**Core Function:** Emergency Management, Domestic Security, Public Health Disaster Preparedness

Performance Measure (Outcome)	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of sustainable local governments	88%	89%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. Actual performance increased for 10th straight year. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD
2. Percent of State of Iowa government that is sustainable	90%	97%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. Actual performance increased for 10th straight year. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD

**Service, Product or Activity:** Emergency Planning

Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of jurisdictions with response plans meeting standards	100%	98%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. Two counties did not complete required planning effort within the fiscal year. Staff is actively engaged with the counties to ensure completion. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD
2. Percent of jurisdictions with recovery plans meeting standards	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD
4. Percent of jurisdictions with DMA-2000 plans	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD

# HSEMD Performance Plan Results SFY 2017

<b>Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Training</b>			
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Performance Target</b>	<b>Performance Actual</b>	<b>Performance Comments &amp; Analysis</b>
1. Percent HSEMD State employees trained to standards	90%	99%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent of county homeland security and emergency management coordinators trained to standards	75%	70%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. Several new coordinators came on board this fiscal year and they are in the process of completing their required training. Additionally the time frame for completion has been shrunk from five years to two years.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
3. Number of responders trained – HSEMD	14,000	13,955	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. Actual result was within 45 of goal. Goal will remain unchanged.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
<b>Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Exercises</b>			
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Performance Target</b>	<b>Performance Actual</b>	<b>Performance Comments &amp; Analysis</b>
1. Percent State government emergency exercises completed as required	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent of local government emergency exercises completed	95%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
<b>Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Readiness</b>			
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Performance Target</b>	<b>Performance Actual</b>	<b>Performance Comments &amp; Analysis</b>
1. Percent readiness level of SEOC facility	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent of forward command post facilities maintained at readiness level	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
3. Percent of Iowa counties participating in Iowa Mutual Aid Compact	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
4. Percent of Iowa municipalities participating in Iowa Mutual Aid Compact	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>

# HSEMD Performance Plan Results SFY 2016

<b>Service, Product or Activity: Disaster Recovery</b>			
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Performance Target</b>	<b>Performance Actual</b>	<b>Performance Comments &amp; Analysis</b>
1. Percent of funded Public Assistance projects completed	95%	95%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent of submitted hazard mitigation projects	82%	87%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
<b>Service, Product or Activity: Communications</b>			
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Performance Target</b>	<b>Performance Actual</b>	<b>Performance Comments &amp; Analysis</b>
1. Percent public safety answering points with wireless phase II	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent providers providing 911 wireless phase II services	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
3. Percent of local jurisdictions with interoperable communications capabilities for first responders	75%	75%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met due to usage of LEA mutual aid frequencies. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
4. Percent of Iowa first responder agencies with access to the Fusion Center's information system	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety</i>
<b>Service, Product or Activity: Homeland Security</b>			
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Performance Target</b>	<b>Performance Actual</b>	<b>Performance Comments &amp; Analysis</b>
1. Percent of three-year Iowa Homeland Security Strategy projects funded and initiated	92%	92%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent of local jurisdictions compliant with the National Incident Management System	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>

