

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY & EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Annual Report
SFY 2018



V. Joyce Flinn
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 2018.

HSEMD is responsible for coordinating State of Iowa resources to assist communities during disasters. However, our work does not stop there. The Department continues to work with communities to navigate the disaster recovery process and to put in place measures to eliminate or lessen the effects of future disasters.

Preparedness of our citizens is an important component of the preparedness of our state, and HSEMD reaches out to Iowans to encourage and educate them on how they and their families can be better prepared for emergencies and disasters. We also help to ensure our state's responders and communities are prepared through training, exercise, and planning to help prepare them for all types of hazards. In addition, we have developed statewide response teams that may be used for the benefit of all Iowans to assist in disaster operations and supplement overburdened local emergency and disaster operations.

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.

Sincerely,

V. Joyce Flinn
Director



Joyce Flinn

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 Chapter 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 charged with supporting local entities as they plan and implement mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery strategies. The Department 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. The Department also is responsible for overseeing and implementing Iowa’s homeland security activities.



HSEMD Overview

Department History

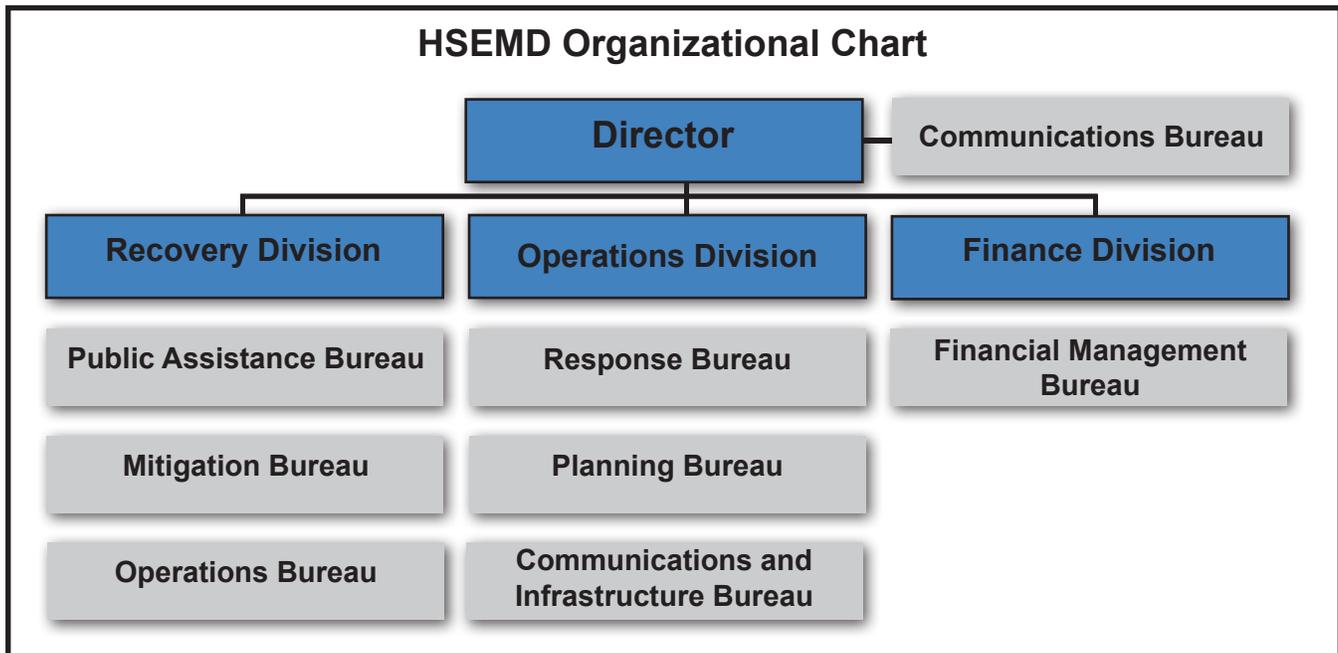
The Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management has seen many changes since its inception in 1965 when Governor Harold Hughes created the State Civil Defense Agency, with 10 staff members who focused on the threat of nuclear war. In the 1970s, the agency became the Office of Disaster 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 re-defined 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 Emergency 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 Joyce Flinn, and is comprised of three divisions and a communications bureau.



HSEMD Overview

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. 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.

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: Dennis Harper, 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, procurement, 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 encompasses a variety of organizations and disciplines, including local emergency management, public health, public safety, information technology, courts, military, voluntary agencies, and private sector business.

Preparedness

HSEMD is involved in numerous programs and initiatives to benefit Iowa's citizens, communities, businesses, and governments. In this report we will highlight a few of our activities as they relate to the emergency management cycle, which consists of preparedness, response, mitigation, and recovery. With the advent of homeland security, detection and prevention are often included as a fifth phase, which we will highlight as well.

The preparedness phase of emergency management requires HSEMD to ensure the Department, our State and local government partners, and the citizens of Iowa are prepared for disasters.

Planning, Training, and Exercise

Planning, training, and exercise 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 is required by Iowa law to prepare a comprehensive plan for disaster response, recovery, and mitigation, along with plans for homeland security 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.

Iowa is one of only 17 states and territories that has an Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan that has been approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Approval of the plan ensures the

State of Iowa's eligibility to apply for federal disaster assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program dollars, both of which are crucial to funding projects to reduce or eliminate hazards and avoid disaster-caused damage and associated costs. 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 of the state's hazards. This information is used to develop statewide hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and measures for use by State and local jurisdictions to address priority hazards.

Partnerships are key to successful planning. HSEMD assists county emergency management agencies by reviewing local emergency plans for compliance with State and federal rules and regulations. The Department also engages with other State agency planning efforts, including with the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship for animal disease response, and the Iowa Department of Education for school safety planning.

HSEMD has engaged public- and private-sector holders of our state's critical infrastructure to plan and exercise for catastrophic events. These lifeline infrastructure systems, whether physical or virtual, are considered so vital that their incapacitation or destruction would render a catastrophic blow to government and the private sector. HSEMD has hosted two table-top exercises focusing on critical infrastructure with more than 200 participants from the public and private sectors. As a result, those involved gained increased awareness of these catastrophic hazards and their effects and an understanding of the impact this type of event could have on communities and businesses. This awareness

Preparedness

and understanding is imperative as asset holders plan for these hazards.

HSEMD conducts, participates in, and supports many exercises each year. In addition to critical infrastructure exercises, Department staff participate, and assist, in planning radiological, natural hazard, and terrorism exercises involving local, State, private sector, and federal response to emergencies.

The Department has worked with its many partners to deliver courses to responders throughout the state. In SFY 2018, nearly 2,000 participants took in-person classes, while more than 13,000 independent study courses were taken on a variety of topics, including emergency operations center functions and public information officer training to prepare responders for a wide array of hazards.

HSEMD partnered with Des Moines Area Community College, the Iowa Emergency Management Association, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Emergency Management Institute (EMI) to bring National Emergency Management Basic Academy training to emergency management professionals and first responders from Iowa and nearby states. This important training, which covers the fundamentals of emergency management for those new to the discipline, is comprised of five courses totaling 152 hours of instruction. The course is normally a resident course taught at EMI in Emmitsburg, Maryland, and usually requires students to travel there. Through the efforts of HSEMD and its partners, students from Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Colorado have been able to complete this crucial training close to home.

Citizen Preparedness

Citizen preparedness is an important component of Iowa's overall preparedness. Each year,

HSEMD public information staff conduct awareness campaigns to educate Iowans on the hazards that impact our state and how to prepare for them. These campaigns provide information on general emergency preparedness and how to prepare for specific hazards. HSEMD's public awareness initiatives also focus on educating citizens about 911 and how to use it. Social media is an important tool to provide information to large segments of the public to encourage them to be more prepared for emergencies and disasters and to amplify messages during public awareness campaigns.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness

Three nuclear power plants currently operate in or near Iowa's borders, with NextEra Energy-Duane Arnold Energy Center at Palo being the only one located in the state. 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 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 2018 HSEMD participated in one full-scale nuclear power plant exercise, which tested planning for and response to a radiological emergency. HSEMD also participates in multiple drills and table-top exercises with the power plants.

Response

During the response phase of emergency management, the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management serves as a coordination point for the deployment of State resources. When disasters strike, HSEMD is prepared to provide assistance to local emergency management. 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 on-call 24/7 duty officers.

Disaster Response Process

Because 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

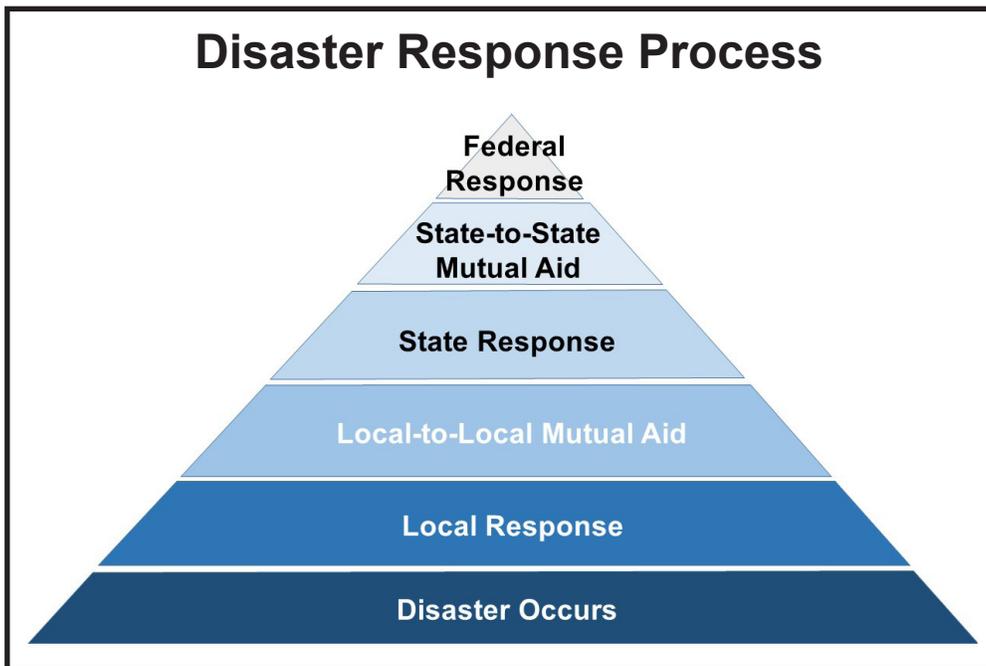
facilitates local government and volunteer response operations such as sandbagging, traffic and access control, resource management, cleanup efforts, and sheltering for citizens affected by the disaster.

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 for a response.

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 enables State resources to be used at no cost to local jurisdictions. State resources may include



Response

equipment, personnel, technical guidance, supplies, and assistance in the form of debris removal, traffic control, levee patrol, security, and transportation.

During SFY 2018, the governor issued 11 proclamations of disaster emergency that allowed State resources to be used to respond to and recover from severe weather in multiple counties.

The proclamations also activated the Iowa Individual Assistance Grant Program for residents in impacted counties. This 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. The program is administered by the Iowa Department of Human Services, which provided nearly \$324,000 of Individual Assistance funding to citizens impacted by disaster during SFY 2018 (excluding the flooding and severe weather event June 6-July 2, 2018).

When a disaster or incident goes beyond the capabilities of State government, the governor may request response resources from FEMA and/or 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 can provide financial assistance to eligible applicants.

The Department's disaster response activities sometimes extend beyond state boundaries. HSEMD works with other states to provide resources through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). Since Iowa became a member of EMAC in 1997, it has deployed many State and local government resources. Several



Gov. Kim Reynolds and Lt. Gov. Adam Gregg are briefed by BNSF Railway officials on the train derailment near Doon, Iowa, during June 2018 flooding. Photo: Joyce Flinn

HSEMD employees assisted with response and recovery efforts for the fall 2017 hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria. Staff were deployed to FEMA's National Response Coordination Center in Washington, D.C. to serve as liaisons 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. Iowa has 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.

State Response Teams

HSEMD has worked with government and the private sector to develop state response teams that may be used for the benefit of all Iowans. These teams are deployed as a resource to supplement and enhance disrupted and overburdened local emergency and

Response

disaster operations. HSEMD does not directly operate any of these teams. Rather, the State has put into place several memorandums of understanding that enable the Department to contract with the teams to respond if a need arises. Iowa's state response teams specialize in a number of areas, including bomb disposal, incident management, disaster debris clearance, search and rescue, tactical response to high-risk situations, and weapons of mass destruction.

Iowa's Urban Search and Rescue Team, Iowa Task Force One (IA-TF1) comprised of the Sioux City and Cedar Rapids fire departments, along with fire and rescue professionals from across Iowa, has the capabilities to locate and rescue victims in confined spaces, perform swift water rescues, and conduct wide area searches. Local entities have called upon IA-TF1 many times to assist in searches for missing persons, including the April 2018 search for a missing LaPorte City teenager and the January 2017 recovery of a teenager from the Boyer River in Denison following a car crash. The team has also pro-

vided search and rescue capabilities for tornadoes, structure collapses, and a cave rescue.

Iowa's Incident Management Team (IMT) is a cadre of multiagency, multijurisdictional professionals activated to support incident management at large or complex incidents, disasters, or special events. The IMT provides support to local officials who become overwhelmed during a long-duration event and serves in a support function, filling in for fatigued personnel and providing technical advice. Iowa's IMT has been a valuable asset for local partners in support of search and rescue operations, disaster response, and line-of-duty funeral planning. The IMT has also been deployed through interstate mutual aid for wildfires in Colorado.

Pre-Positioned Equipment

Over the past few years, HSEMD has improved the state's disaster response capability by pre-position-



Iowa's Urban Search & Rescue team participating in the search for car crash victim near Denison. Photo: Council Bluffs Nonpareil

Response

ing vital equipment. At the end of SFY 2018, 67 pumps, which are pivotal tools for fighting floods, were staged and ready to be deployed at locations throughout the state. During the spring/summer 2018 flooding, the pumps were widely utilized, and their proximity to impacted areas enabled local emergency management to respond more quickly. In addition to the pumps, HSEMD has pre-positioned 17 generators throughout Iowa to increase the accessibility and timely deployment of these resources during times of disaster. The Department keeps a stock of sandbags and portable flood barriers that are immediately available for use by local jurisdictions.

Volunteers

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 disaster events. 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 funding that is used to carry out federal Citizen Corps projects for communities that want to identify and train disaster volunteers. Citizen Corps program activities vary, but include providing trained volunteers to work as call center operators, volunteer radio operators, emergency operations center support, and emergency shelter support.

HSEMD also furthers the Citizen Corps mission through training and equipping of employees at the Iowa State Capitol Complex to provide first aid and other emergency response activities.

Social Media

HSEMD public information staff use social media and other technology to widely disseminate and receive information during disasters and emergencies and on a day-to-day basis.

Social media is an especially vital tool during disaster response. HSEMD public information staff utilize social media to monitor social media platforms to gather local information to provide situational awareness to Department staff who are monitoring emerging emergency situations. This information helps HSEMD operations staff to better understand local conditions and the type and extent of damage that has occurred to public and private property.

HSEMD also utilizes social media to disseminate information to the public during the response to a disaster. Messages distributed through social media provide valuable information on current conditions and instruction to the public on protective actions they can or should be taking.

Recovery

During the recovery phase of emergency management, HSEMD activities focus on obtaining and delivering assistance to impacted communities and citizens.

HSEMD works 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 identification and notification of eligible applicants to project completion, while satisfying State and federal requirements.

Presidential Disaster Declarations

During SFY 2018 Iowa received one Presidential Disaster Declaration. An Aug. 27, 2017, declaration covered severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds, and flooding that occurred in July 2017. Allamakee, Bremer, Buchanan, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, and Mitchell counties were included in the declaration.



Train derailed during June 2018 flooding near Doon, Iowa. Photo: Joyce Flinn

Flooding and severe weather from June 6 to July 2, 2018, received a Presidential Disaster Declaration after the close of the state fiscal year.

The Presidential Disaster Declaration made funding available for the included counties through the federal 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.

During SFY 2018, HSEMD began recovery work for the Presidential Disaster Declaration that was granted in August 2017. In addition, at the end of the state fiscal year Department staff had begun the process of assessing damage from severe weather and flooding that began June 6 and extended to July 2, 2018, and for which a Presidential Disaster Declaration was declared in August.

At the close of SFY 2018, Iowa had received 11 Presidential Disaster Declarations since 2013. It is anticipated a total of \$182 million in federal disaster recovery assistance will be delivered to the state for these disasters to repair and rebuild damaged infrastructure and to put in place measures to mitigate future impacts from Iowa’s hazards. Work has been completed in three of these disasters.

Projects for these disasters that fall under the federal Public Assistance Program include repair to public buildings and utilities, debris removal, emergen-

Recovery

cy 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.

Recovery begins immediately after, and sometimes during, response to a disaster. HSEMD staff work closely with local officials to determine the extent and amount of damage. If damage is sufficient, the governor may request federal assistance through a Presidential Disaster Declaration. HSEMD also works with other State and federal entities to secure recovery assistance, including the Iowa Individual Assistance Grant Program, Iowa Disaster

Case Management Program, and loans through the Small Business Administration.

Damage Assessment

In SFY 2018 HSEMD began using an electronic damage assessment tool to increase real-time situational awareness during disasters and to speed up the damage assessment process. The tool, which is GIS based, provides HSEMD and local emergency managers the ability to quickly upload information on impacted properties, including damage cost estimates and photos. This information provides an initial assessment and must be completed in order to request an official assessment of damage by FEMA, which is part of the process for requesting federal disaster assistance.

Presidential Disaster Declarations 2013-2018

May 6, 2013 Severe Winter Storm (April 9-11, 2013)

May 31, 2013 Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Flooding (April 17-30, 2013)

July 2, 2013 Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Flooding (May 19-June 14, 2013)

July 31, 2013 Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Flooding (June 21-28, 2013)

July 14, 2014 Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds, Flooding (June 3-4, 2014)

July 24, 2014 Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds, Flooding (June 14-23, 2014)

Aug. 5, 2014 Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds, Flooding (June 26-July 7, 2014)

July 31, 2015 Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds, Flooding (June 20-25, 2015)

Sept. 29, 2016 Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Flooding (Aug. 23-27, 2016)

Oct. 31, 2016 Severe Storms, Flooding (Sept. 21-Oct. 3, 2016)

Aug. 27, 2017 Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds, Flooding (July 19-23, 2017)

Mitigation

During the mitigation phase of emergency management, HSEMD focuses on activities to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects. Hazard mitigation activities are dedicated to breaking the cycle of damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage.

Hazard Mitigation Projects

Hazard mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects.

Since 2008 more than \$466 million has been spent on hazard mitigation projects throughout the state of Iowa. The Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs have focused efforts on three primary areas: acquisition and relocation of structures in flood hazard areas; construction of tornado safe rooms in schools, community centers, and other public facilities; and hardening or rural electrical infrastructure to better withstand ice, snow, and wind storms.

The Department's property acquisition projects have paid off in millions of dollars in avoided loss from subsequent flooding. Over the past 20 years, 4,585 properties have been permanently removed from the floodplain and 40 infrastructure projects, such as bridges and water treatment plants, have been improved to provide permanent protection from anticipated damage. Since 2006, these projects resulted in more than \$670 million in avoided loss from subsequent flooding, and more than 12,000 avoided damage incidents to properties.

Iowa's tornado safe room initiative has resulted in the installation of 68 safe rooms in communities across the state. These safe rooms are built to withstand wind speeds of up to 250 mph and associated debris impacts. Of the 68 safe rooms, 43 are installed in schools, with the remainder in public places, such as community centers and parks. Since 2007, more than 4,500 miles of rural electric infrastructure has been retrofitted, upgraded, or buried underground as part of Iowa's hazard mitigation efforts.

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 2012, was charged with developing a flood mitiga-



Tornado safe room constructed at the camp ground on the Iowa State Fair Grounds.

Mitigation

tion 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 Iowa General Assembly and one ex officio member from the Iowa Department of Revenue. The HSEMD director 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
- Dubuque \$98,494,178
- Iowa City \$8,497,249
- Storm Lake \$4,083,060
- Waverly \$5,647,004
- 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

Iowa Watershed Approach

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 Iowa Economic Development Authority is administering the grant award. HSEMD is providing technical assistance and planning expertise. Department staff are 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.

The IWA is consistent with other statewide programs in Iowa to reduce flooding and improve water quality. These programs include the Iowa Flood Mitigation Program and the Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy, which is designed to lead to measurable reduction of nutrients in our waterways.

Prevention and Detection/Technology

With the addition of homeland security into the emergency management field, a fifth piece of the emergency management cycle is prevention and detection.

Infrastructure Protection

HSEMD's Threat Information and Infrastructure Protection Program (TIIPP) was created following publication of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan in 2006. With this plan, the federal government placed new emphasis on infrastructure protection as one of the core focus areas of homeland security. Since its creation, the TIIPP has been HSEMD's interface with the public and private sectors for infrastructure protection, asset protection, and information sharing. The TIIPP fulfills a broader homeland security role within Iowa's intelligence fusion system, connecting threat information to protection planning and emergency preparedness programs.

As part of its mission, the TIIPP performs assessments on the state's critical infrastructure lifeline sectors, including energy, water, transportation, and communications. An attack on components on these sectors could have widespread and grave consequences, and the assessments provide holders of these assets with information on a facility's physical and operational security and its resilience to attacks and natural hazards. Data from these assessments is used for planning and response purposes at the State and local levels.

The TIIPP has also performed assessments for private nonprofit religious facilities, schools, and a number of other critical infrastructure facilities.



Suspicious Activity Reporting

During SFY 2018, the Department deployed a campaign to promote "If You See Something, Say Something,®" a national initiative to educate citizens on the importance of reporting suspicious activity. HSEMD partnered with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Iowa Department of Public Safety, Iowa Emergency Management Association, Safeguard Iowa Partnership, Iowa State Sheriffs and Deputies Association, Iowa Police Chiefs Association, and the Iowa School Safety alliance to develop and deliver messages to the public, businesses, and schools. The "If You See Something, Say Something,®" message was also delivered via radio public service announcements and social media platforms to reach a wide audience. This effort received \$211,000 from the Homeland Security Grant Program to fund campaign activities, which extend through December 2018.

Technology

In order to most effectively carry out its many duties, HSEMD must leverage available technology. From its administration of the state's 911 program, to implementation of a statewide emergency notification system, the Department utilizes, and sometimes creates, technological tools to improve the delivery of our services.

Technology

Next Generation 911/GIS

Iowa was one of the first states to upgrade to a Next Generation 911 network, called an Emergency Services IP Network (ESInet). 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. This network has been in place for nearly eight years but currently only transports wireless 911 calls.

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 system 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.



HSEMD has completed a multiyear aerial photography project to acquire statewide imagery which can be used by PSAPs for their own dispatching needs, or 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.

Additionally, 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. While HSEMD had previously contracted for the statewide aggregation portal, 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 \$12,000 per PSAP. Local jurisdictions are rewarded with grant funds once the quality of their data meets certain accuracy benchmarks.

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 2018 House File (HF) 2254 tasked HSEMD with implementing its consolidation plan, which consisted of two components. First, the merging of wire line 911 traffic onto the ESInet and second the creation of a technological environment in which PSAPs could share call processing equipment across the state. Call processing equipment has historically been housed individually by PSAPs, but due to technological advances, can now be shared by remote access to host equipment managed by HSEMD. Both of these projects are well underway and HSEMD has been coordinating and helping private sector partners implement these cost-saving measures for the State.

Technology/Funding

Alert Iowa

HSEMD launched Alert Iowa, a state-wide emergency notification system, in October 2014. At the close of SFY 2018, 88 counties were using the system to provide emergency notifications to residents. HSEMD began working with State government departments in SFY2016 to bring them onto the system. Currently 31 State of Iowa departments use Alert Iowa to notify employees 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- or regional-specific incidents. Residents in participating counties 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. Citizens are able to sign up to receive and manage their alerts on their county's registration page and may sign up to receive alerts in multiple counties.

Alert Iowa utilizes FEMA's Integrated Public Alert and Warning Systems (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 2018, the Alert Iowa system issued 2.7 million notifications via text and 1.1 million voice messages on a number of subjects, including severe weather and road closures. In June 2018, Alert Iowa was used to send alerts to residents in several counties to warn them their drinking water from the Southern Iowa Rural Water Association may have been contaminated. Residents were also provided safety instructions and other important information.

Alert Iowa was also used in July 2017 and 2018 during the Register's Annual Great Bike Ride Across Iowa (RAGBRAI), the annual seven-day bicycle ride across the state. The participants who signed up for Alert Iowa were able to receive severe weather and other types of alerts as they traversed the state from the western border to the eastern border.

Funding

Funding for HSEMD comes from State appropriations, the Executive Council, federal disaster and nondisaster funds, and the private sector. In SFY 2018, HSEMD had revenues totaling \$99,969,939. Of this total, \$2,127,927 was from State appropriations, \$52,220,413 from federal grants, \$12,871,789 from the Executive Council and \$32,749,810 from other sources.

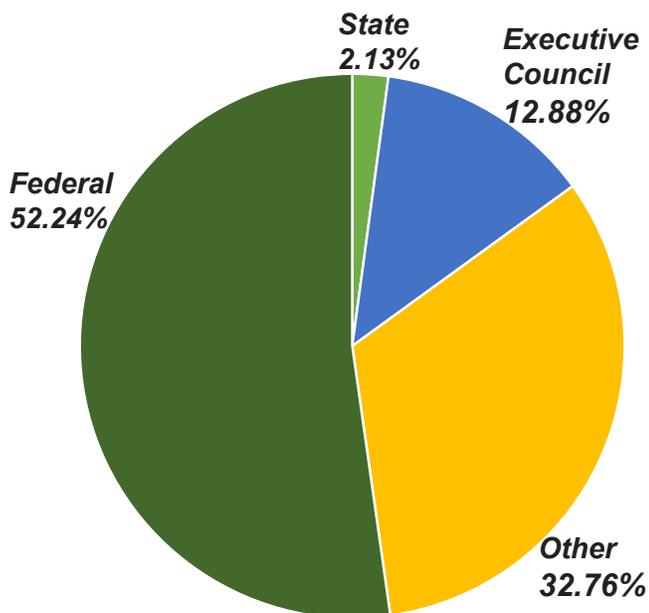
State appropriations accounted for 2.13 percent of revenues, while 52.24 percent came from federal disaster and nondisaster grants, 12.88 percent from the Executive Council for the State share of disaster assistance costs, and 32.76 percent from other sources, such as nuclear power plants and the Technology Reinvestment Fund. HSEMD passed through \$86,946,905, or 86.97 percent, of federal, private, and State funding to local governments, other State agencies, and nonprofit entities.

Funding

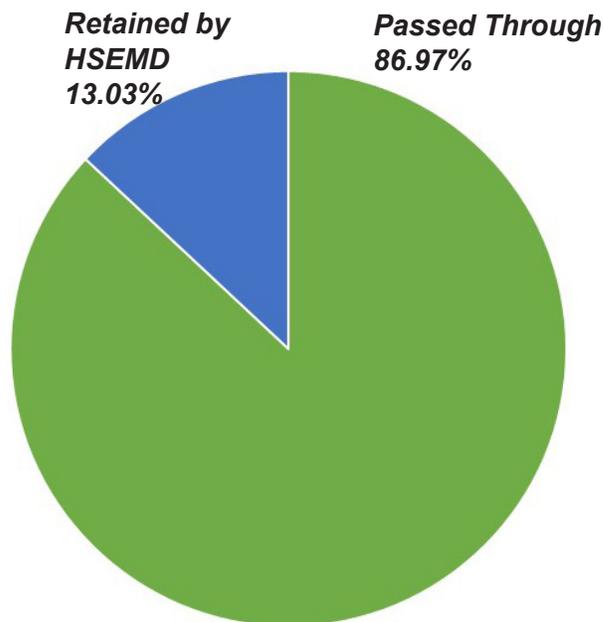
Funding was used by HSEMD for a wide range of projects, including:

- 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
- Public outreach to promote individual and family preparedness
- Staffing and readiness of the State Emergency Operations Center
- Disaster response and recovery
- Oversight and administration of the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program
- Oversight and administration of the state 911 program

SFY 2018 Revenues



SFY 2018 Pass Through



HSEMD Performance Plan Results SFY 2018

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	87%	90.79%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. Actual performance increased for 11th straight year. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD
2. Percent of State of Iowa government that is sustainable	92%	94.92%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. Actual performance increased for 11th 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%	99%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. One county did not complete required planning effort within the fiscal year. Staff is actively engaged with the county to ensure completion. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD
2. Percent of jurisdictions with recovery plans meeting standards	100%	99%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. One county did not complete required planning effort within the fiscal year. Staff is actively engaged with the county to ensure completion. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD
4. Percent of jurisdictions with DMA-2000 plans	100%	80%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. DMA compliance is only required for jurisdictions that will be applying for federal mitigation funds. Jurisdictions will bring their plan to full compliance when applying for those funds. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD

HSEMD Performance Plan Results SFY 2018

Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Training			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent HSEMD State employees trained to standards	100%	98%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent of county homeland security and emergency management coordinators trained to standards	85%	85%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
3. Number of responders trained – HSEMD	14,000	15,369	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Exercises			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
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	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Readiness			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
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 2018

Service, Product or Activity: Disaster Recovery			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of funded Public Assistance projects completed	75%	60%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. Projects from 2008 disaster closed this SFY. If these projects were included Performance Actual would have been 94%. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent of submitted hazard mitigation projects	50%	51%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
Service, Product or Activity: Communications			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
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	80%	80%	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>
Service, Product or Activity: Homeland Security			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of three-year Iowa Homeland Security Strategy projects funded and initiated	50%	55%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. <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>