

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY & EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Annual Report
SFY 2014



Mark J. Schouten
Director

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Table of Contents

Message from the Director	4
Mission, Vision and Authorities	5
HSEMD Overview	6
Department History	6
Department Structure.....	6
Structure of Homeland Security and Emergency Management in Iowa.....	7
Disaster Response and Recovery	8
Response.....	8
Recovery.....	10
SFY 2014 Highlights	12
Alert Iowa	12
Cybersecurity	12
Flood Mitigation Board	12
Exercise, Training and Planning.....	13
Next Generation 911/GIS	14
School Security	15
Radiological Emergency Preparedness.....	16
Public Awareness.....	16
HSEMD Funding	17
HSEMD Performance Plan Results	18
Final Thoughts	21

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 SFY 2014.

This report is our first as a department. On July 1, 2013, HSEMD was converted from a division of the Iowa Department of Public Defense to a stand-alone department. We felt department status would clarify the lines of command within state government during disasters. Through legislation passed by the Iowa General Assembly and signed by Governor Branstad, Iowa law now echoes how state agencies really function during a disaster.

The past year was one of challenges and accomplishments. As the state fiscal year began in July 2013, the state had just experienced four disasters that spring for which HSEMD had coordinated the State's response. Recovery work for those, and disasters dating back to 2007, continued into SFY 2014. During the spring of 2014, HSEMD led the response to three additional disasters, after which the Department began efforts to assist impacted entities and communities recover. At the close of the fiscal year, HSEMD was overseeing the recovery activities for 15 disasters. It is anticipated nearly \$2 billion in recovery funding for those disasters will be delivered to the state.

HSEMD focused on several projects during SFY 2014 that had a statewide impact. From building the foundation of a statewide emergency notification system, to improving the security of information technology infrastructure in schools and state and local agencies, to upgrading our state's E-911 network, HSEMD has worked to increase the safety and security of citizens throughout Iowa.

You will also find in this report 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 a continued commitment to excellence.

I urge you to learn more about HSEMD on our department's website, www.homelandsecurity.iowa.gov.

Sincerely,

Mark J. Schouten
Director



Mark Schouten

HSEMD Mission, Vision and Authorities

HSEMD Mission

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

A state prepared, with coordinated capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to and recover from all hazards.

HSEMD Authorities

Code of Iowa, Chapter 29C, establishes the responsibilities of the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management which are to 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. 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 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, property, and the environment from the effects of all types of disasters, and to speeding the recovery from disasters whenever they occurred.

The terrorist attacks in 2001 redefined the state's emergency management focus. Following Sept. 11, 2001, homeland security responsibilities were in-

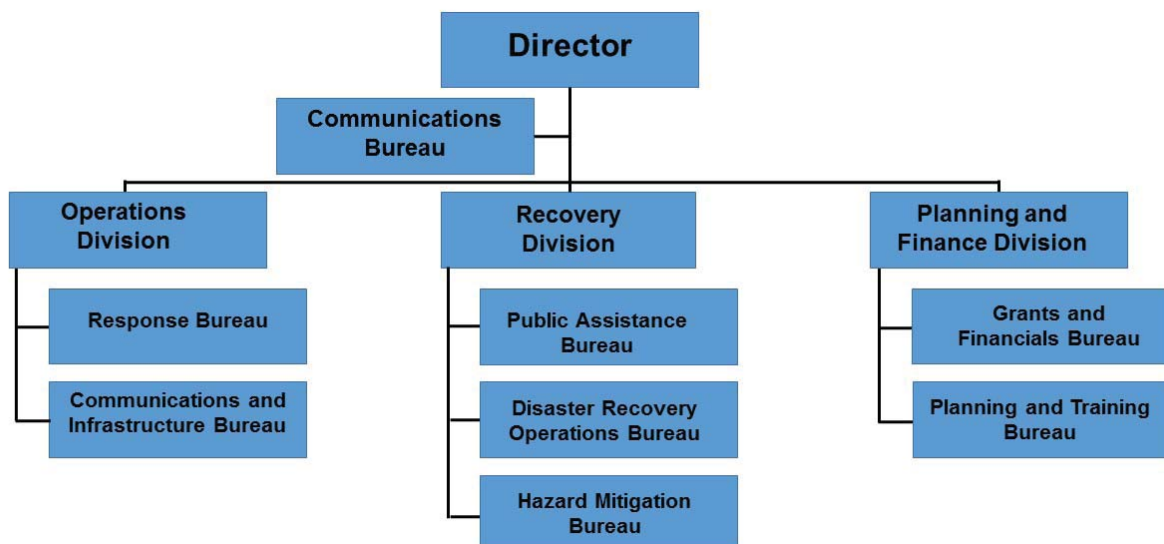
tegrated into the duties and responsibilities of the Emergency Management Division and in 2003, the Division's name was formally changed to Homeland Security and Emergency Management to reflect its new duties and responsibilities.

In July 2013, HSEMD became a stand-alone department after being a division of the Iowa Department of Public Defense for many years.

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 focuses on first-line agency response to disasters and emergencies. Operations houses the department's 24 X 7 duty officer program, resource and volunteer management ac-



HSEMD Overview

tivities, radiological planning, capabilities assessment and strategic planning, exercise coordination and support, communications, E-911, critical infrastructure protection and information sharing, special teams, statewide mass notification and emergency messaging, and geographic information systems (GIS) activities.

Recovery Division: Pat Hall, Administrator
The Recovery Division focuses on short- and long-term recovery for disasters and emergencies. Recovery houses the Public Assistance program, disaster recovery operations, disaster grant management, and administers hazard mitigation programs.

Planning and Finance Division: Angela Chen, Administrator

The Planning and Finance Division focuses on general planning and non-disaster grants. Planning and Finance houses local and state plan development and support, training support, administration of the State Emergency Response Commission, Iowa State Capitol Complex planning, continuity planning, agriculture planning, and non-disaster grant management and accounting services.

Communications Bureau: John Benson, Bureau Chief
The Communications Bureau provides public information support, website and social media management, publication writing and design, speech writing and presentation development, public awareness campaign development and media relations and interfaces with the Iowa General Assembly.

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 an 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:

- Iowa 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 Court System
- Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council
- Iowa Drug Policy Advisory Council
- Iowa Emergency Management Association
- Iowa Statewide Interoperable Communications System Board
- Quad Cities Area Maritime Security Committee
- Safeguard Iowa Partnership
- Local Emergency Management

HSEMD SFY 2014 Disaster Response and Recovery

Disaster Response

Disasters have touched 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 and recovery efforts, to monitoring of local incidents by the Department's duty officers.

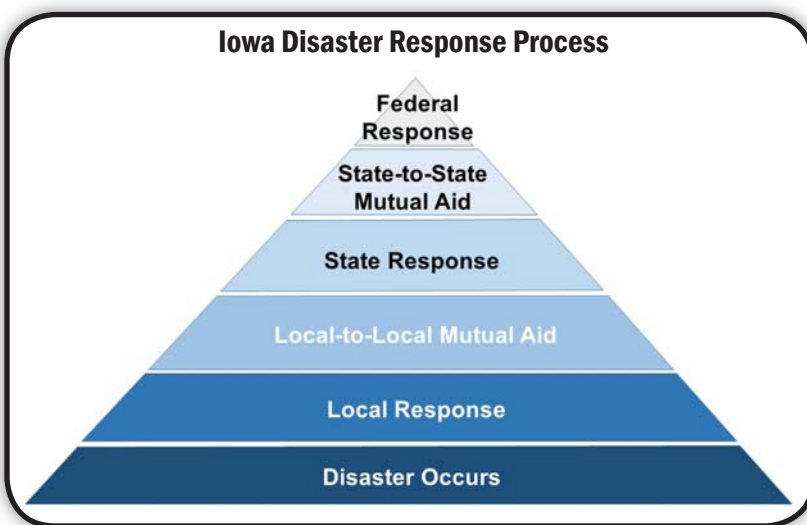
Because disasters start locally, county emergency management coordinators and agencies have a vital role in preparation for, response to, and recovery from disasters, both natural and human-caused. The county emergency management coordinator facilitates local government and volunteer response operations 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.

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, an intra-state mutual aid agreement that 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 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.

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 can provide financial assistance to eligible applicants.



HSEMD SFY 2014 Disaster Response and Recovery

During SFY 2014, Iowa received Presidential Disaster Declarations for three severe weather incidents:

June 3-4, 2014, severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds and flooding in Adams, Clarke, Decatur, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie, Ringgold, Taylor and Wayne counties. Federal assistance: Public Assistance (funding for emergency work and repair or replacement of disaster-damaged public facilities) and Hazard Mitigation (funding for actions to prevent or reduce long-term risk to life and property from natural hazards).



June 2014 flooding, Akron, Iowa.

June 14-23, 2014, severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds and flooding in Allamakee, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Butler, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clayton, Dickinson, Emmet, Fayette, Franklin, Hancock, Humboldt, Ida, Kossuth, Lyon, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Sac, Sioux, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Woodbury and Wright counties. Federal assistance: Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation, and Small Business Administration loans for homeowners and businesses.

June 26-July 7, 2014, severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds and flooding in Audubon, Black Hawk, Butler, Cedar, Crawford, Des Moines, Grundy, Hamilton, Hardin, Ida, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Lee, Linn, Mahaska, Muscatine, Poweshiek, Shelby, Tama and Washington counties. Federal assistance: Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation, and Small Business Administration loans for homeowners and businesses.

Following these disasters, the State Individual Assistance Program was made available to residents in impacted counties. This program provided 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.

Over the past few years, HSEMD has improved the state's disaster response capability by prepositioning vital equipment throughout the state. At the end of SFY 2014, 19 pumps were 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 throughout Iowa to increase the speed and accessibility 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) encourages 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 from throughout the state as well as representatives from key government agencies. HSEMD de-

HSEMD SFY 2014 Disaster Response and Recovery

veloped 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 played a key role during all of the disasters that occurred during SFY 2014 by coordinating and providing volunteers to assist Iowans throughout the state. The IDHRC also assists citizens impacted by disaster who have unmet needs.

In March 2013, HSEMD Operations Division Administrator Joyce Flinn was named chair of the Executive Task Force for the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). During her year in this position, she oversaw work on national policies that impacted EMAC member states. Along with Flinn's service as the chair of the Executive Task Force, Iowa served as the National Coordinating State, overseeing EMAC response and recovery operations. EMAC is administered by the National Emergency Management Association and facilitates the sharing of resources among member states impacted by catastrophic disasters.

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. HSEMD oversees and is involved in recovery projects from beginning to end—from notification of eligible applicants to completing final paperwork and satisfying state and federal requirements once the project is complete.



Flood barriers erected at the Memorial Union on the University of Iowa campus in May 2013.

In SFY 2014 HSEMD began or continued recovery work on four disasters that were granted Presidential Disaster Declarations in the spring and summer of 2013.

April 9-11, 2013, severe winter storm in Dickinson, Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola and Sioux counties. Federal assistance: Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation.

April 17-30, 2013, severe storms, straight-line winds and flooding in Appanoose, Cedar, Clinton, Davis, Decatur, Des Moines, Iowa, Jefferson, Johnson, Keokuk, Lee, Lucas, Marion, Monroe, Muscatine, Ringgold, Van Buren, Wapello, Warren and Wayne counties. Federal assistance: Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation and Small Business Administration loans for private, nonprofit organizations.

May 19-June 15, 2013, severe storms, tornadoes and flooding in Appanoose, Benton, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Butler, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clayton, Crawford, Davis, Delaware, Des Moines, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Greene, Grundy, Hardin, Henry, Howard, Ida, Iowa, Jasper, Johnson, Jones,

HSEMD SFY 2014 Disaster Response and Recovery

Keokuk, Lee, Linn, Louisa, Lyon, Mahaska, Marshall, Mitchell, Monona, Monroe, O'Brien, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Poweshiek, Sac, Sioux, Story, Tama, Wapello, Webster, Winnebago, Worth and Wright counties. Federal assistance: Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation.

June 21-28, 2013, severe storms, tornadoes and flooding in Allamakee, Audubon, Benton, Buchanan, Butler, Cedar, Clayton, Delaware, Grundy, Howard, Jones and Winneshiek counties. Federal assistance: Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation and Small Business Administration loans for private, nonprofit organizations.

The State Individual Assistance Program was made available to residents in these disaster-impacted counties.

At the close of SFY 2014, HSEMD's Recovery Division was overseeing the delivery of funding through the Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation programs for 15 disasters dating back to 2008. 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 nearly \$2 billion in disaster recovery funding for these disasters will be delivered to the state.

Projects for these open 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.

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. It is estimated it will take five to six years to complete all work associated with these 15 open disasters.

HSEMD shared staff expertise with the State of Colorado in February 2014 through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. Three members of the Recovery Division's Public Assistance Bureau deployed to Colorado to assist in its recovery from severe storms, flooding, landslides and mudslides. During this deployment, HSEMD staff provided training on the federal Public Assistance Program to the Colorado Office of Emergency Management and guided applicants through the rebuilding process.



Damage to a bridge in rural Story County during the May-June 2013 flooding.

HSEMD SFY 2014 Highlights

Alert Iowa

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. HSEMD issued a request for information (RFI) to determine how the system would be developed and operated and how much it would cost.

Based on the results of the RFI, HSEMD asked for \$400,000 in its funding request to Governor Branstad for the State Fiscal Year 2015 budget. The funding was appropriated by the Iowa General Assembly and signed into law by the Governor on May 30, 2014, after which time a request for proposal was issued to build a statewide notification system that would provide local control of how and when to disseminate safety messages to residents.

Residents in counties where Alert Iowa will be used will be able to choose the types of alerts they receive, such as for severe weather, 911 outages or winter storms. Alerts can be sent to residents 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 go to get additional information. In ad-

dition, Alert Iowa utilizes 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 will be 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.

Please note: The statewide emergency notification system, Alert Iowa, was launched in October 2014. As of December 2014, 61 counties had signed up to use the Alert Iowa system.

Cybersecurity

Local and state agencies have been able to increase the security of their networks through a program sponsored by HSEMD and Iowa's chief information security officer. For a cost of \$5,000, a device is installed on the agency's network to monitor for vulnerabilities and risk. Reports indicate a 50 percent reduction in vulnerability since the program began in 2010. Currently 45 state agencies, 43 counties, five cities and 16 school districts participate and more than 35,000 systems are monitored on a weekly basis. Work has begun to establish a cybersecurity task force to plan against a large-scale cyber event in the state. HSEMD will be working with the state's Information Security Office, Iowa National Guard, Iowa Fusion Center and Iowa Communications Network on this project.

Flood Mitigation Board

In SFY 2014, eight Iowa communities were awarded funding for flood mitigation projects after they were approved by the Iowa Flood Mitigation Board.

HSEMD SFY 2014 Highlights

The communities' tax increment funding projects were approved for the following amounts:

- Cedar Falls \$6,625,000
- Cedar Rapids \$263,773,493
- Council Bluffs, \$57,000,000
- Coralville \$9,769,000
- Dubuque \$98,494,178
- Iowa City \$8,497,249
- Storm Lake \$4,083,060
- Waverly \$5,647,004

The Iowa Flood Mitigation Board was created by the Iowa General Assembly and signed into law (Iowa Code, Chapter 418) by Governor Branstad in 2012. The board is charged with creating a flood mitigation program for Iowa. This program will allow certain governmental entities to submit flood mitigation projects to the board for review and possible approval for funding. The funding will come from either sales tax increments or funds appropriated by the General Assembly. The application period for this funding is open through Jan. 1, 2016.

The board itself is composed of four members from the public, five members from state agencies, as well as four ex-officio members from the General Assembly. HSEMD Director Mark Schouten serves as the board chair.

Exercise, Training and Planning

Exercise, training and planning are the foundation of Iowa's emergency preparedness efforts. HSEMD conducts, participates in and/or supports many exercises each year. Department staff participates in a wide variety of radiological, natural hazard, and terrorism exercises involving local, state, and federal response to emergencies. The Department helps coordinate the State agency Exercise Group (SEG), which represents a variety of state agencies

and federal partners that have active involvement in emergency exercises. The group meets monthly to discuss upcoming exercises and provides a forum to build collaboration and prevent duplication of effort. The SEG has had significant success in combining multiple exercise requirements into common exercises that involve multiple agencies.

The Department also provides technical assistance to county emergency management agencies and homeland security regions, as well as other partners in the non-profit and private sectors. HSEMD staff works with county and regional representatives to provide guidance and assistance during exercise development, conduct and evaluation.



During an Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Team exercise at Camp Dodge, USAR Chief Dan Dall shows HSEMD Director Mark Schouten rescue equipment that can be deployed for use during an emergency.

HSEMD is responsible for the implementation of the Iowa Comprehensive Exercise Program. Planning and Training Bureau staff develops and con-

HSEMD SFY 2014 Highlights

ducts exercises and provides technical exercise and evaluation assistance to state agencies and local jurisdictions. In SFY 2014, 436 homeland security and emergency management exercises were conducted by the State and local entities. More than 12,000 participants were involved in these exercises that covered a variety of topics including response to natural and human-caused disasters.

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 2014 more than 15,000 participants were involved in courses that covered many topics, including management of donations and volunteers, emergency planning for schools, preparedness for and response to bombing incidents, and cyber security, 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 state 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 to the hazards faced by Iowans. The Department also works with county emergency management officials, who are required to develop local emergency plans. Annually, HSEMD planners review more than 400 plans.

Iowa's Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan 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 in the state of Iowa. States must submit their standard hazard mitigation plans for approval every five years. Iowa's plan is an inter-agency 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 implemented through state and local jurisdictions to address priority hazards. This plan completed its five year review cycle and was approved by FEMA in 2013.

Next Generation 911/GIS

Iowa was one of the first states to complete a statewide upgrade of its legacy wireless E911 network to support the use of Next Generation 911 (NG911) emergency services, an Internet Protocol (IP)-based system. Upgrade of the network was the first phase of a project that will eventually allow citizens to contact 911 using text, video and picture messaging. HSEMD is now working with the state's 115 public safety answering points (PSAPs) as they upgrade their call-taking equipment and with wireless service providers so they are able to

Iowa was one of the first states to complete an upgrade of its E911 network to support NG911 services.

HSEMD SFY 2014 Highlights

utilize this technology and make it available to the public.

Developing and maintaining the various components of a fully operational NG911 system is ongoing. During SFY 2014, \$3.1 million was expended for network improvements and PSAP equipment upgrades in addition to the \$2.5 million in network and annual maintenance costs. A great many Iowans use communication devices that offer text, video and picture messaging capabilities and it is important that citizens be able to utilize this technology as a tool to increase their safety.

GIS (geographic information systems) technology provides the data backbone of the NG911 network and is essential for call routing, call handling, call delivery, location validation and emergency response. Sharing GIS data with more than 100 different data owners is necessary for a successful statewide NG911 system.

HSEMD is working with both the 911 community and key state departments to coordinate the sharing and use of GIS data for other important projects. Through working with agencies such as the Iowa Department of Transportation, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and Army Corps of Engineers to leverage existing data sources, the goal is to make data available for day-to-day use as well as during emergencies and disaster response. During SFY 2014, these capabilities were used during flooding incidents to produce more accurate flood inundation maps, which resulted in more effective notification to impacted communities.

School Security

HSEMD encourages planning and preparing for all hazards, and that includes hazards that can threaten students, faculty and staff in our schools. The

Department brought together public safety and education entities to discuss how we could work together to increase the safety of our schools. That group, the Iowa School Safety Coalition, has developed resources for schools, including a planning guide, a flip chart that serves as a quick reference to facilitate quick response actions, and a self-assessment of current plans, procedures and safety measures.



Copies of the **Iowa School Safety Flip Chart** guide have been distributed to school administrators, nurses, emergency management coordinators and first responders and the materials are available on the HSEMD website at www.homelandsecurity.iowa.gov.

HSEMD has also conducted site visits to many schools to evaluate current emergency plans and identify ways to strengthen them, and to discuss physical security of facilities and ways it can be improved. During those visits, HSEMD discusses ways to improve the safety and security at a specific school as well as provide an assessment of other steps that can be taken. HSEMD has conducted several site visits and stands ready to work with additional schools as requested.

HSEMD continues its work with the Iowa School Safety Coalition, which is comprised of representatives of HSEMD, the Iowa State Fire Marshal, Iowa Division of Intelligence and Fusion Center, Iowa Department of Education, Iowa Emergency Management Association, Des Moines Police De-

HSEMD SFY 2014 Highlights

partment, Iowa State Education Association, Iowa Association of School Boards, School Administrators of Iowa, American Institute of Architects-Iowa Chapter, and EMC Insurance Companies. During SFY 2014, the group promoted Iowa's first School Safety Week with a proclamation signed by Governor Branstad. The Coalition meets regularly to discuss current school security issues and needs. At the Iowa School Safety Coalition's website, www.iowaschoolsafety.org, bulletins on topics such as access control, evaluation, lockdown and reunification are available as a resource for schools.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness

Four nuclear power plants operate in or on the borders of Iowa. Iowa's only nuclear power station 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 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 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 U.S. 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 2014, HSEMD participated in full-scale exercises and rehearsals for two of the nuclear power plants in or on the borders of the

state, including one exercise to test plans and response to a hostile action based (HAB) incident. Iowa was the first of the four states in FEMA Region VII to conduct an evaluated HAB exercise. HSEMD also participated in multiple drills and table-top exercises with all four plants.

Public Awareness

An important component of emergency preparedness is making certain 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, provides information on Iowa's hazards and how to prepare for them.

HSEMD promotes emergency preparedness during several public awareness campaigns each year. Family 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, 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. In April, HSEMD and the Iowa E-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 Department of Natural Resources, during Hazardous Materials Awareness Week in January. Other HSEMD public education efforts include development of educational materials, and a newsletter that highlights the Department's efforts and activities.

HSEMD Funding

Funding for HSEMD comes from state appropriations, the Executive Council, federal disaster and non-disaster funds, and the private sector.

In SFY 2014, HSEMD had revenues totaling \$326,250,464. Of this, \$2,205,924 was from state appropriations, \$278,403,234 was from federal grants, \$27,694,767 from the Executive Council and \$17,946,537 was from other sources.

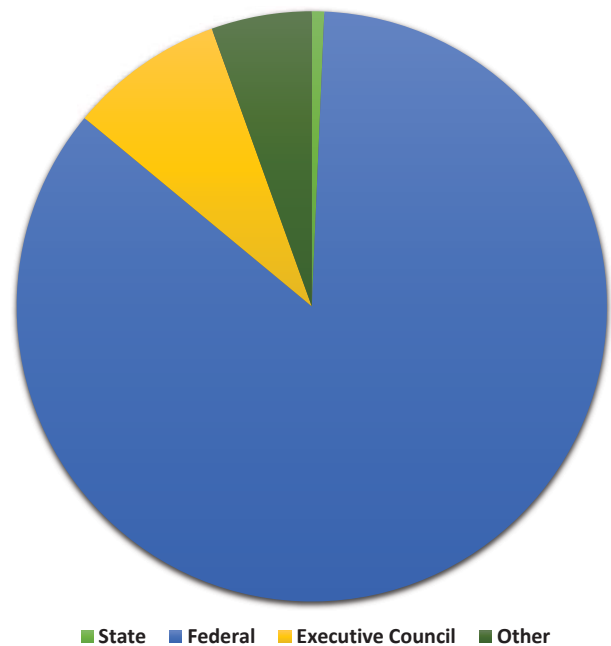
State appropriations accounted for .68 percent of revenues, while 85.33 percent came from federal disaster and non-disaster grants, 8.49 percent from the Executive Council for the state share of disaster assistance costs, and 5.50 percent from other sources, such as nuclear power plants. HSEMD passed through \$309,717,946, or 94.93 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;
- Development and 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 to ensure state and local governments are able to effectively respond to radiological incidents at four nuclear power plants in and adjacent to Iowa;
- Oversight and administration of the state E-911 program.

SFY 2014 Funding



HSEMD Performance Plan Results SFY 2014

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	80%	77.5%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. Actual performance increased for seventh straight year. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD
2. Percent of State Government that is Sustainable	85%	81.6%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. Actual performance increased for seventh 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 w/ Response Plans Meeting Standards	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD
2. Percent of Jurisdictions w/ Recovery Plans Meeting Standards	100%	94%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. A more aggressive standard was used this year. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD
4. Percent of Jurisdictions with DMA-2000 Plans	90%	84%	What Occurred: Performance standard not met. Starting January 2009 the state started the process of combining mitigation plans into a county wide plan. Currently there are over 530 plans that meet this standard but in future years this will be reduced to a single county plan. Performance increased by 20% during the year. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD

HSEMD Performance Plan Results SFY 2014

Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Training			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent HSEMD State Employees Trained to Standards	75%	70%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. However, the Department saw a 19 percent increase in this standard. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent of County Homeland Security & Emergency Management Coordinators Trained to Standards	85%	80%	What Occurred: Performance Standard was not met. A considerable number of new coordinators started at the local level. They have begun the process of meeting their training requirements. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
3. Number of Responders Trained – HSEMD	8,000	15,010	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Exercises			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent State 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	92%	94%	What Occurred: Performance standard exceeded. <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 2014

Service, Product or Activity: Disaster Recovery			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of Funded Public Assistance Projects Completed	65%	84%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent of Submitted Hazard Mitigation Projects	70%	57%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. A significant number of projects await FEMA closeout. <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 w/Wireless Phase II	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent Providers Providing E911 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	65%	65%	What Occurred: 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	90%	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 Homeland Security Initiatives Implemented	25%	25%	What Occurred: Standard was met. A decrease in federal funding has led to the delay in implementing identified initiatives. <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>

Final Thoughts

We appreciate you taking the time to read HSEMD's annual report and learn about a few of the department's highlights and accomplishments for 2014.

The Department continued into SFY 2015 many of the projects included in this report, most notably the Alert Iowa statewide emergency notification system, increasing the security of many of our state's cyber systems and continuing the deployment of Iowa's 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, or to call us at 515.725.3231.

