

# IOWA DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY & EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Annual Report  
SFY 2016



Mark J. Schouten  
Director

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# A Message from the Director

I am pleased to present the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD) Annual Report and Performance Measures for state fiscal year (SFY) 2016.

During SFY 2016, HSEMD coordinated the response to several small disasters and began recovery work on a disaster that received a Presidential Disaster Declaration in July 2015. The Department also continued into SFY 2016 recovery work for disasters dating back several years.

In addition to our disaster response and recovery activities, HSEMD focused on several projects during SFY 2016 that have had a state-wide impact. From expanding the statewide emergency notification system, to improving the State's cybersecurity capabilities, to upgrading our state's E-911 network, HSEMD has worked to increase the safety and security of citizens throughout Iowa.



**Mark Schouten**

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.

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

Sincerely,

**Mark J. Schouten**  
Director

# HSEMD Mission, Vision and Authorities

## HSEMD Mission

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

Iowa Code 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 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 Emer-

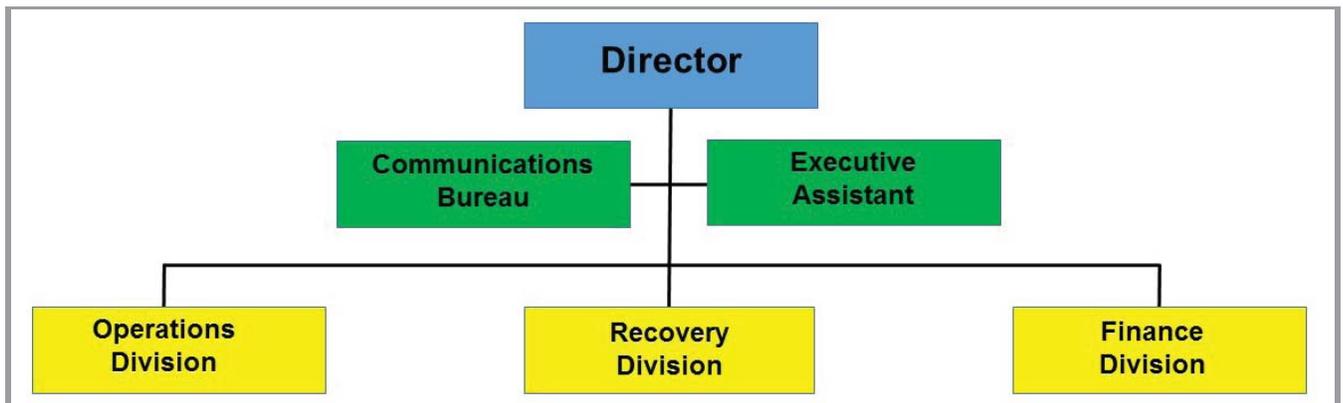
gency Management to reflect its new duties and responsibilities.

In July 2013, HSEMD became a stand-alone department after being approved by the Legislature and signed into law by Gov. Terry Branstad.

## Department Structure

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

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



# HSEMD Overview

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

*Finance Division: Angela Chen, Administrator*  
The Finance Division focuses on non-disaster grants management, budgeting, and accounting services. In addition, this division provides human resources services to the entire department.

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

## Structure of Homeland Security and Emergency Management in Iowa

The structure of homeland security and emergency management in Iowa begins with the governor, who holds the responsibility for protecting Iowa's

citizens. The governor appoints the Iowa homeland security advisor and the director of the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. Currently the HSEMD director also serves as the governor's homeland security advisor.

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

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

- Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
- Iowa Department of Education
- Iowa Department of Human Services
- Iowa National Guard
- Iowa Department of Public Health
- Iowa Department of Public Safety
- Iowa Department of Transportation
- Iowa 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 2016 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 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 man-

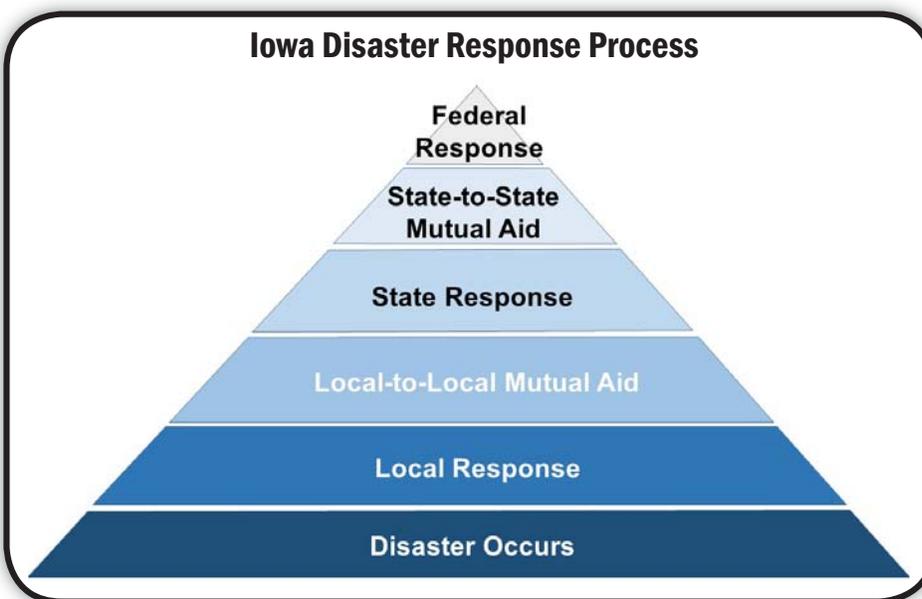
agement system. They act on behalf of their local emergency management commission and provide coordination of local resources as well as work in partnership with HSEMD to ensure the emergency management and response communities have adequately planned and are well equipped, trained, and exercised.

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

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

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

During SFY 2016, Governor Branstad issued eight Disaster Emergency Proclamations. With the exception of a state-wide overweight suspension for harvest, these proclamations impacted 26 counties.



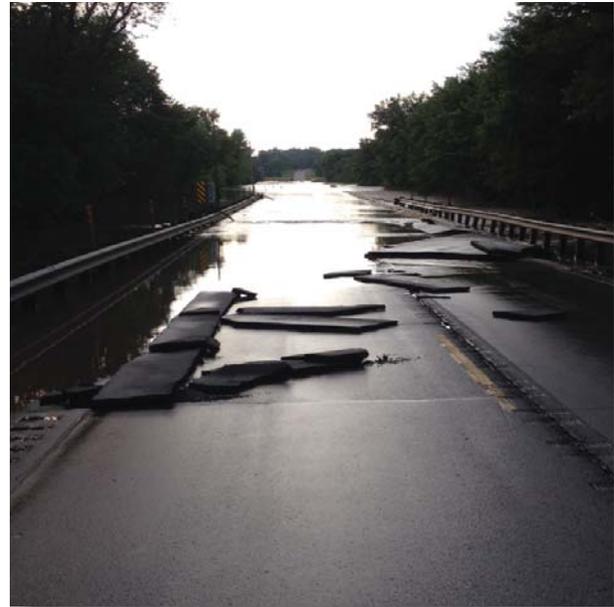
# HSEMD SFY 2016 Disaster Response and Recovery

In three of the governor's proclamations, the State Individual Assistance Program was made available to 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.

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. Iowa has received 24 Presidential Disaster Declarations since 2007.

During SFY 2016 Iowa received one Presidential Disaster Declaration for a disaster that occurred June 20-25, 2015, and produced severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds and flooding. Nineteen counties were included in the declaration: Allamakee, Appanoose, Butler, Clayton, Dallas, Davis, Des Moines, Guthrie, Howard, Jefferson, Lee, Lucas, Marion, Mitchell, Monroe, Warren, Wayne, Winnebago and Wright. The Presidential Disaster Declaration made available funding for these counties through the Public Assistance Program. The Public Assistance Program provides funding for public entities and select non-profits 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.

Over the past few years, HSEMD has improved the state's disaster response capability by prepositioning vital equipment. At the end of SFY 2016,



**June 2015 flooding near Knoxville, Iowa.**

32 pumps were staged and ready to be deployed at locations throughout the state. The pumps are pivotal tools for fighting floods, so proximity to disaster areas enables local emergency management to more quickly respond. In addition to the pumps, HSEMD has prepositioned 17 generators throughout Iowa to increase the accessibility and timely deployment of these resources during times of disaster.

A crucial component in the response to and recovery from any disaster is volunteers. The Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council (IDHRC) helps to provide organization and identification of volunteers before a disaster occurs. Once identified, these volunteers are able to provide needed assistance in response and recovery efforts. The IDHRC is comprised of faith-based and voluntary agency representatives as well as representatives from key government agencies. HSEMD developed the council at the request of local emergency management coordinators to identify and address the unmet needs of Iowa's citizens impacted by disaster events. In addition, group members assist with the

# HSEMD SFY 2016 Disaster Response and Recovery

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 all of the state's disasters by coordinating and providing volunteers to assist Iowans throughout the state. The IDHRC also assists citizens impacted by disaster who have unmet needs.

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

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

HSEMD is actively engaged in the administration of EMAC at the national and regional level. Operations Division Administrator Joyce Flinn remains on the EMAC Executive Task Force to provide historic knowledge and expertise for review and



**June 2015 flooding of the Middle River near the town of Casey.**

development of educational materials. A member of the Operations Division staff is currently the EMAC lead state representative for FEMA Region VII, coordinating with the other Region VII states of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri and reporting on activities during monthly EMAC Executive Task Force calls.

## Disaster Recovery

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

During SFY 2016, HSEMD began recovery work for the June 20-25, 2015, disaster while continuing

# HSEMD SFY 2016 Disaster Response and Recovery

recovery work for 17 disasters dating back to 2007 for flooding, severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds and winter storms. It will take several years to complete all work associated with these open disasters. More than \$250 million in state and federal funding went out the door to our sub-grantees in SFY 2016.

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 \$2.3 billion in disaster recovery funding for these disasters will be delivered to the state. Projects funded by Presidential Disaster Declarations repair and rebuild damaged infrastructure and put in place measures to mitigate future impacts from Iowa's hazards.

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. Some major recovery projects HSEMD has provided oversight for include extensive infrastructure damage at the University of Iowa and in Cedar Rapids.

Hazard Mitigation Program projects for these open disasters, designed to reduce or eliminate disaster-caused damage or loss, include property acquisitions, infrastructure projects and tornado safe room construction. Since 1990 nearly \$530 million has been spent on hazard mitigation projects in Iowa. The Hazard Mitigation Program has focused its efforts on three primary areas: acquisition

and relocation of structures in flood hazard areas; tornado safe rooms in schools, community centers and other public facilities; and the hardening of rural electrical infrastructure to better withstand ice, snow and wind storms.

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



**Left: The outside of the Palo Community Center safe room, constructed with Hazard Mitigation Program funds.**



**Above: The interior of the Palo Community Center safe room, which is also used as a gym for community events.**

# HSEMD SFY 2016 Highlights

## Alert Iowa

HSEMD launched the statewide emergency notification system, Alert Iowa, in October 2014. At the close of SFY 2016, 85 counties



were using the system to provide emergency notifications to residents. HSEMD also began working with state government departments in SFY 2016 to bring them onto the system. Departments will use Alert Iowa for employee notification of emergencies and other types of notifications.

Citizens who sign up for Alert Iowa are able to choose the types of alerts they receive, such as for severe weather, 911 outages or city-specific alerts. Residents may receive alerts via landline and wireless phone, text messaging, email, FAX, TTY/TDD, and social media. Photo, video, audio and links may be included in the alerts to help recipients better understand the situation or where to get additional information. In addition, Alert Iowa 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 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 2016, the Alert Iowa system issued 3.6 million individual notifications on a number of subjects, including severe weather and road closures. During the 2015 avian influenza outbreak, the system was used to reach out to owners of backyard poultry flocks near infected facilities and provide them with information and instruction.

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 asked for \$400,000 in its funding request to Governor Branstad for the SFY 2015 budget. The funding was appropriated by the Iowa General Assembly and signed into law by the governor on May 30, 2014.

## Cybersecurity

In Iowa many cybersecurity efforts have been, and continue to be, made at all levels of government and the private sector. HSEMD has continued to be involved in State of Iowa cybersecurity efforts.

In December 2015 the governor issued an executive order that directed executive branch agencies to work together to develop the State of Iowa Cybersecurity Strategy. HSEMD worked with the Office of the Chief Information Officer, the Department of Public Safety, the Iowa Communications Network, and the Iowa National Guard on this strategy, which was delivered to the governor in July 2016.

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

# HSEMD SFY 2016 Highlights

and state government as it relates to the protection of digital government services and citizens.

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

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

## Exercise, Training and Planning

Exercise, training and planning are the foundation of Iowa's emergency preparedness efforts. HSEMD conducts, participates in, and supports many exercises each year. Department staff participate in a wide variety of radiological, natural hazard, and terrorism exercises involving local, state, and federal response to emergencies.

The Department is responsible for the implementation of the Iowa Comprehensive Exercise Program. HSEMD staff develop and conduct exercises and provide technical exercise and evaluation assistance to state agencies and local juris-

dictions. In SFY 2016, 195 homeland security and emergency management exercises were conducted by the State and by local entities. More than 12,000 participants were involved in these exercises that covered response to many types of 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 2016 more than 15,000 participants were involved in courses that covered many topics, including response to snow emergencies, emergency shelter planning for people with special needs, social media for natural disaster response and recovery, and response to incidents involving crude oil transported by rail, 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



**First responders participate in training.**

# HSEMD SFY 2016 Highlights

management officials, who are required to develop local emergency plans. Annually, HSEMD planners review more than 400 plans.

Iowa has an Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan that has been approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Approval of the plan ensures the State of Iowa's eligibility to apply for federal disaster assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program dollars. The purpose of hazard mitigation planning is to identify policies and actions that can be implemented over the long term to reduce risk and future losses of life, property, and economic injury in the state of Iowa. 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 that are implemented through state and local jurisdictions to address priority hazards.

## HUD Disaster Resilience Competition

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).

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 pro-

gram that can be replicated throughout the Midwest and the nation.

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

The Iowa Economic Development Authority is administering the grant award. HSEMD will provide technical support to implement the IWA and coordinate disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation activities. The IWA will be consistent with other statewide programs in Iowa to reduce flooding and improve water quality. These programs include the Iowa Flood Mitigation Program, which has awarded funding to 10 communities to increase flood protection and prevention, and the Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy, which will lead to a measurable reduction of nutrients in our waterways.

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

## Flood Mitigation Board

The Iowa Flood Mitigation Board was created by the Iowa General Assembly and signed into law by Governor Branstad in 2012. The board was charged with creating a flood mitigation program for Iowa that allows certain governmental entities to submit flood mitigation projects to the board for review and possible approval for funding. The funding comes from sales tax increments. The application

# HSEMD SFY 2016 Highlights

period for funding closed Jan. 1, 2016. The board continues to work with the communities that were awarded funding through review of project status reports and making adjustments if necessary.

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

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

- Burlington \$26,200,000
- Cedar Falls \$6,625,000
- Cedar Rapids \$269,411,016
- Coralville \$9,769,000
- Council Bluffs, \$57,000,000
- Des Moines and Metropolitan Wastewater Reclamation Authority \$111,100,273
- Dubuque \$98,494,178
- Iowa City \$8,497,249
- Storm Lake \$4,083,060
- Waverly \$5,647,004

The total tax increment amount approved by the board is \$596,826,780. With the contribution of state and federal funding, the total cost for the projects will exceed \$1.3 billion.

## Public Preparedness

An important component of emergency preparedness is making certain that citizens are ready to take care of themselves during emergencies.



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

HSEMD's *Ready Iowa!* project focuses on providing tools to Iowans so they may be more prepared to protect and care for themselves and their families during disasters and emergencies. A website, [www.beready.iowa.gov](http://www.beready.iowa.gov), provides information on Iowa's hazards and how to prepare for them.

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

During SFY 2016 HSEMD worked with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Iowa Depart-

# HSEMD SFY 2016 Highlights

ment of Public Safety, and local emergency management coordinators to promote the “If You See Something, Say Something,<sup>™</sup>” campaign, which is designed to educate Americans on when and how to report suspicious activity that could be related to terrorist activities. HSEMD designed and distributed campaign posters for use by local emergency management and law enforcement agencies, and also coordinated the development and delivery radio public service announcements that aired statewide in June, August and September 2016.

Again in SFY 2016 HSEMD offered to schools a program to teach students how to be prepared for emergencies and disasters. *Ready Iowa Student* combines a turn-key preparedness curriculum with a starter emergency kit for fifth-grade students. In SFY 2015, HSEMD launched the *Ready Iowa Student* program and provided each participating student with a starter kit that included a flashlight and first aid kit, items that are frequently found in emergency supply kits. More than 2,700 students from 52 schools participated that first year. At the end of SFY 2016 HSEMD had enrolled 55 schools, and nearly 3,000 students in the program that was delivered to schools during Preparedness Month in September 2016.

## Next Generation 911/GIS

Iowa is 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. This system currently 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. The upgrade of the network is the first phase of a project that will eventually allow citizens to contact 911 using text, video and picture messaging. HSEMD is work-



**HSEMD Director Mark Schouten joined Gov. Terry Branstad and Lt. Gov. Kim Reynolds to announce Iowa’s “If You See Something, Say Something,<sup>™</sup>” public awareness campaign.**

ing with the state’s 113 PSAPs as they upgrade their call-taking equipment, and also with wireless service providers to ensure they are able to utilize this technology and make it available to the public.

Developing and maintaining the various components of a fully-operational NG911 system is ongoing. The transition and migration to end-to-end IP-based wireless 911 calls is nearing completion. The IP-based call will travel the network in an IP format and be received and displayed at the PSAP in an IP format. Previously, the call would get converted back to analog upon reaching the PSAP. This opens the door for completion of the statewide text-to-911 deployment, and use of picture and video messages in the future. It is more critical than ever to think of 911 as an interdependent and connected IT network, where all the 911 components are part of the statewide system, not just pieces and parts of an independent answering point. All of the NG911 efforts build toward this concept.

HSEMD is nearing completion of a secondary network to provide additional 911 network redundan-

# HSEMD SFY 2016 Highlights

cy. This secondary ESInet includes 13 of the largest PSAPs that will answer calls statewide and act as a fail-over in the instance of a massive statewide outage of the primary wireless network. To this point, the secondary ESInet has been constructed at a cost of \$180,875. HSEMD spent a total of \$2.5 million on the operation, maintenance, installation, and upgrades to Iowa's wireless networks in 2016.

HSEMD has entered into a five-year aerial photography contract to provide imagery for the State of Iowa and local governments. The imagery can be used by PSAPs who may be dispatching emergency personnel into unfamiliar locations due to mutual aid or a multi-jurisdictional response.

In SFY 2016, HSEMD administered the funding of, and participated in, the development of, the Statewide Land Mobile Radio project to improve the interoperability of communications systems.

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. HSEMD awarded nearly \$1 million in grants to local E911 service boards for this work. The grants helped to drive data creation, remediation, and maintenance in local jurisdictions that feed the statewide 911 GIS database. The contract for the statewide 911 GIS database has entered its maintenance phase. However, due to legislative changes, this grant program has been discontinued for SFY 2017.

## Radiological Emergency Preparedness

Four nuclear power plants operate in or near Iowa's borders. Iowa's only nuclear power plant is

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

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

In SFY 2016, HSEMD participated in three full-scale exercises for nuclear power plants, which tested planning for and response to a hostile-action-based incident as well as extended impacts on agriculture products and food stuffs resulting from a radiological release to the environment. HSEMD also participated in multiple drills and table-top exercises with all four power plants.

## 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 has brought together public safety and education entities for the past several years to discuss how we can work together to increase the safety of our schools. That group, the Iowa School



# HSEMD Funding

Funding for HSEMD comes from state appropriations, the Executive Council, federal disaster and non-disaster funds, and the private sector. In SFY 2016 HSEMD had revenues totaling \$246,882,550. Of this, \$2,229,623 was from State appropriations, \$203,045,122 from federal grants, \$11,591,833 from the Executive Council and \$30,015,972 from other sources.

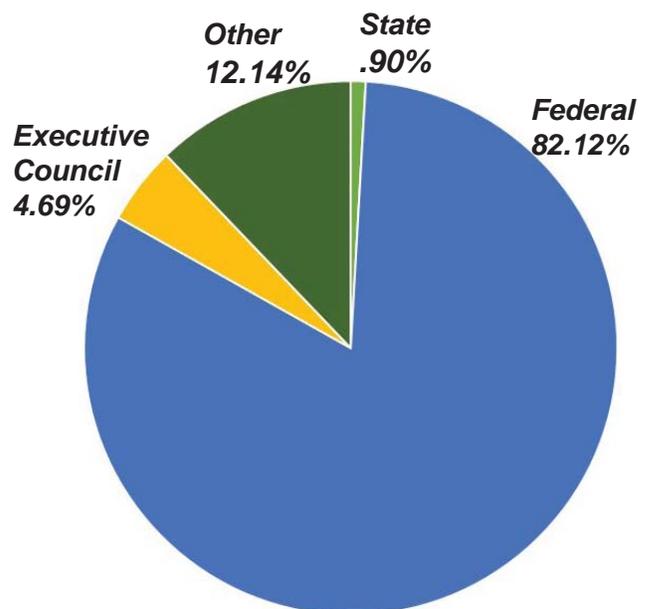
State appropriations accounted for .90 percent of revenues, while 82.12 percent came from federal disaster and non-disaster grants, 4.69 percent from the Executive Council for the state share of disaster assistance costs, and 12.14 percent from other sources, such as nuclear power plants and the Technology Reinvestment Fund. HSEMD passed through \$236,574,871, or 95.68 percent, of federal, private and state funding to fund local emergency management and recovery activities.

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

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

- Public outreach to promote individual and family preparedness;
- Staffing and readiness of the State Emergency Operations Center;
- Responding to disasters;
- Recovering from disasters;
- Oversight and administration of the Radiological Emergency Preparedness program;
- Oversight and administration of the state E911 program.

**SFY 2016 Funding**



# HSEMD Performance Plan Results SFY 2016

<b>Name of Agency:</b> Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD)			
<b>Agency Mission:</b> 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.			
<b>Core Function:</b> Emergency Management, Domestic Security, Public Health Disaster Preparedness			
Performance Measure (Outcome)	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of Sustainable Local Governments	83%	86%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. Actual performance increased for ninth straight year. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD
2. Percent of State Government that is Sustainable	88%	91%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. Actual performance increased for ninth straight year. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD
<b>Service, Product or Activity:</b> Emergency Planning			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of Jurisdictions w/ Response Plans Meeting Standards	100%	99%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. One county is not compliant. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD
2. Percent of Jurisdictions w/ Recovery Plans Meeting Standards	100%	98%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. Two county plans are not compliant. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD
4. Percent of Jurisdictions with DMA-2000 Plans	100%	95%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. Awaiting final federal approval on five plans, which will result in measure being 100%. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD

# HSEMD Performance Plan Results SFY 2016

<b>Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Training</b>			
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Performance Target</b>	<b>Performance Actual</b>	<b>Performance Comments &amp; Analysis</b>
1. Percent HSEMD State Employees Trained to Standards	80%	83%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent of County Homeland Security & Emergency Management Coordinators Trained to Standards	75%	70%	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	12,000	15,345	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
<b>Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Exercises</b>			
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Performance Target</b>	<b>Performance Actual</b>	<b>Performance Comments &amp; Analysis</b>
1. Percent State 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	94%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
<b>Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Readiness</b>			
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Performance Target</b>	<b>Performance Actual</b>	<b>Performance Comments &amp; Analysis</b>
1. Percent Readiness Level of SEOC Facility	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent of Forward Command Post Facilities Maintained at Readiness Level	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
3. Percent of Iowa Counties participating in Iowa Mutual Aid Compact	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
4. Percent of Iowa municipalities participating in Iowa Mutual Aid Compact	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>

# HSEMD Performance Plan Results SFY 2016

<b>Service, Product or Activity: Disaster Recovery</b>			
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Performance Target</b>	<b>Performance Actual</b>	<b>Performance Comments &amp; Analysis</b>
1. Percent of Funded Public Assistance Projects Completed	88%	92%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent of Submitted Hazard Mitigation Projects	75%	74%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. A significant number of projects await FEMA closeout. If all submitted projects were closed, performance would be 80%.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
<b>Service, Product or Activity: Communications</b>			
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Performance Target</b>	<b>Performance Actual</b>	<b>Performance Comments &amp; Analysis</b>
1. Percent Public Safety Answering Points 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	75%	75%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met due to usage of LEA mutual aid frequencies.  <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
4. Percent of Iowa First Responder Agencies with access to the Fusion Center's Information System	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met.  <i>Data Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety</i>
<b>Service, Product or Activity: Homeland Security</b>			
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Performance Target</b>	<b>Performance Actual</b>	<b>Performance Comments &amp; Analysis</b>
1. Percent of Homeland Security Initiatives Implemented	60%	85%	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>

# Final Thoughts

Thank you for taking time to read HSEMD's annual report and learn about a few of our department's highlights and accomplishments for SFY 2016.

The Department has continued into SFY 2017 many of the projects included in this report, most notably the Alert Iowa statewide emergency notification system and 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](http://www.homelandsecurity.iowa.gov), or to call us at 515.725.3231. You can also follow us on Twitter (@IowaHSEMD) and on Facebook. For information on emergency preparedness, visit the *Ready Iowa* website, [www.beready.iowa.gov](http://www.beready.iowa.gov), where you will find downloadable brochures, emergency plans, and checklists.

