

**IOWA
HOMELAND SECURITY
&
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
DIVISION**

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC DEFENSE



PERFORMANCE REPORT

**Performance Results Achieved for
Fiscal Year 2006**

**DAVID L. MILLER
ADMINISTRATOR**

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INTRODUCTION

I am pleased to present the Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division (HLSEM), Department of Public Defense, Performance Report for fiscal year 2006. This report contains information about the valuable services provided to the State of Iowa and our country during this fiscal year by the HLSEM Team. This report provides Iowans information about the homeland security and emergency management services that they received for their investment of resources and what services they should expect now and into the future.

Making our nation, state, and citizens safe are priorities of HLSEM. As the result of a partnership between citizens, the private sector, and state, local and federal governments, Iowa is more secure and better prepared to prevent, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters, natural or human-made.

The *Iowa Strategy for Homeland Security and Emergency Management* represents one strategic vision for the strengthening of our capabilities for the prevention of, protection from, response to and recovery from man-made and natural disasters in Iowa. The State of Iowa has been fortunate to receive record amounts of homeland security and emergency management funding in past years, and we have leveraged these resources to improve our capabilities to prevent, protect, respond to and recover from not just acts of terrorism, but the natural and human-caused disasters that threaten us every day.

Iowa must use limited local funding to build capabilities on a regional and statewide basis. We have already made strides in this area, taking steps to create statewide urban search and rescue, special weapons and tactics, emergency ordnance disposal and veterinary rapid response capabilities accessible to all Iowans. We must continue this trend as we build capabilities in communications interoperability, incident management, hazardous materials response for weapons of mass destruction incidents and information and intelligence sharing and analysis.

HLSEM met or exceeded twelve of its sixteen performance measure targets for fiscal year 2006. The emergency planning performance measures for response and recovery plans were not met because one county failed submit compliant plans and the DMA-2000 (Mitigation) plan measure was not met due to an expansion of federal initiatives and requirements. The other performance measure that was not met was in the area of disaster recovery. This measure is dependent upon federal review and funding and was not met due to a lack of available federal funding and the timeliness by which they are processed by the federal government. As a result of these measures not being met, the target for the core function for the percent of sustainable local governments was not met. Although we strive to match our targets to expectations we are subject to changing federal initiatives and requirements as are reflected in our actuals for 2006. Upon review of the 2006 results you will find that the targets for emergency training and exercises were far exceeded and accordingly depict federal initiatives and focus during the year.

In the State of Iowa, we face some great challenges in the coming years, but we have a tremendous opportunity to face those challenges “head on” and accomplish great things. In the face of an uncertain future, we strive to improve our state’s homeland security and emergency management infrastructure in a variety of ways to the benefit of all Iowans. We are all often recognized as models nationally at whatever level we serve, and I have no doubt that, as a team, we will continue to succeed well into the future.

Sincerely,

DAVID L. MILLER
Division Administrator

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DIVISION OVERVIEW



VISION

A world-class team committed to a safe, secure and sustainable Iowa.



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.



VALUES

Commitment

Commitment means the covenant we hold with the citizens of Iowa to protect them from all hazards, both natural and man-made. We are aware of the tremendous responsibility we hold for the people of Iowa; we are determined to protect our citizens and dedicated to their safety.

Respect

Respect is treating others with consideration and honor. We show respect for our coworkers, our stakeholders, our partners and ourselves; we are all one homeland security and emergency management team in Iowa working toward a common goal.

Integrity

Integrity means firm adherence to moral and ethical principles. Our actions and decisions follow a moral code; we are true to our word and do what is in the best interests of all of the people of Iowa.

Vision

Vision means identifying a path, and finding new and innovative ways to protect the people of Iowa. We are mindful of the future and creative and forward thinking in our decision-making.

Vigilance

Vigilance means always preparing, always on guard against threats that may affect Iowa. We remain ever watchful of events around us, and ever ready to facilitate effective prevention, protection, response and recovery when needed.

Loyalty

Loyalty is the faithful adherence to a person, a team or an ideal. It is the thread that binds our actions together and causes us to support each other, our superiors, our family, our state and our country. We are steadfast in our allegiance to each other and to the needs of the people of Iowa.



GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Address Sustainability In All Planning Endeavors – Every possible effort will be taken with the implementation of these strategies to ensure that they can be maintained and upgraded as necessary to reflect changing concerns with our nation’s homeland security efforts and declining annual federal funding for the state.

All Hazards Methodology – It is recognized that the planning, training and equipping of our emergency responders can be used for a myriad of situations. We will use an all-hazards approach to situations and to our planning, training and exercising philosophies.

Enhance Capabilities Through Planning, Training and Exercising – Iowa will continue with its ongoing efforts to provide quality planning, training and exercise assistance to its emergency responder and prevention communities in a timely manner. This will ensure that Iowa’s readiness and prevention capabilities are among the best in the nation.

Public/Private Partnerships – We will seek out partnerships with private sector entities for endeavors such as critical infrastructure protection and agricultural security. Private sector partners are a wealth of knowledge, experience and innovative ideas, and we need to make them full partners in achieving the homeland security mission to be successful.

Regional Approach – Iowa will continue to utilize a regional approach to plan for resources across the State. Regionalization allows us to plan for catastrophic events on a large scale and leverage limited resources for effective homeland security and emergency management.

Statewide Capabilities Utilizing Existing Resources – When possible, Iowa will look to build upon existing resources to provide statewide coverage for response to all incidents, both natural and man-made. The State has many capable state and local response capacities, and building upon these to provide statewide coverage allows us to be practical with funding while supporting local resources.



COORDINATION AND EFFORT

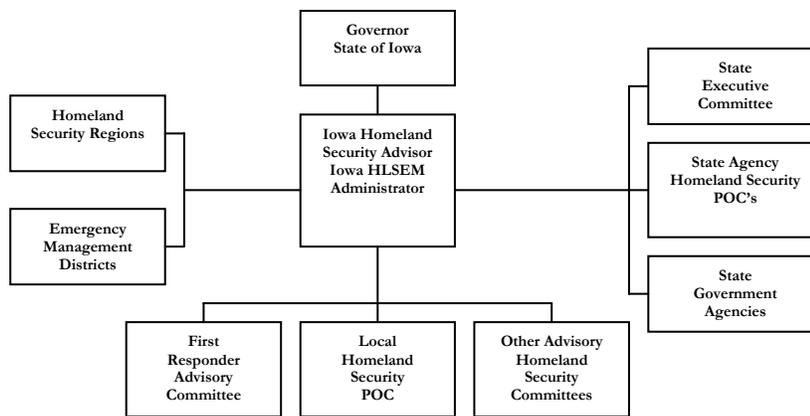
The structure of homeland security and emergency management in Iowa begins with the Governor, who holds the responsibility for protecting Iowa's citizens. The Governor appoints the Iowa Homeland Security Advisor and the Administrator of the Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division of the Department of Public Defense. Currently, the Adjutant General of the Iowa Department of Public Defense serves as the Homeland Security Advisor and the HLSEM Administrator serves as the State Administrative Agent for grants administered by the Office for Domestic Preparedness.

HLSEM is the coordinating body for homeland security and emergency management activities across the State. In addition to the Division, the Advisor 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 the decision-making process.

The Executive Committee provides counsel to the Homeland Security Advisor on issues related to statewide homeland security. The Executive Committee is a group of eight executives from the Department of Public Health, Department of Transportation, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Public Defense, Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Department of Administrative Services, Department of Public Safety and HLSEM; the Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety chairs the group. The Executive Committee meets on a quarterly basis.

The First Responder Advisory Committee is a group of delegates elected by first responder professional and other representative groups. The Administrator chairs the group. The First Responder Advisory Committee meets quarterly and provides the Advisor with a local perspective on homeland security in Iowa.

Each State agency and each county has a designated homeland security point of contact that passes homeland security information between the Homeland Security Advisor and their respective agencies and entities. State agency points of contact meet quarterly to discuss homeland security issues; local points of contact do not have a regular meeting schedule, but are kept informed primarily through the use of email.





PRIORITIES

Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPD) 5 (National Incident Management System), 7 (National Infrastructure Protection Plan) and 8 (National Preparedness Goal) provide the framework for a comprehensive national program to develop a level of national security. HSPD-8 calls on the Homeland Security Secretary to develop a “national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal.” As written in the National Preparedness Goal, this level of preparedness will be based around 36 target capabilities. The Interim Goal also identified seven of these capabilities as national priorities.

Expanded Regional Collaboration and Mutual Aid – In 2002, the State Iowa developed the Iowa Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC), a voluntary intrastate mutual aid system established under Iowa Code Section 29C.22 that facilitates emergency assistance between jurisdictions during a local disaster declaration. Since the program’s creation, HLSEM has actively promoted IMAC and engaged local governments throughout the implementation process. As of June 2006, 90 counties, over 400 cities and 8 school districts throughout the State have signed on to IMAC.

Iowa is also an active and highly visible participant in the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). EMAC is a nationwide interstate mutual aid agreement between all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to provide emergency assistance at the request of a signatory’s Governor. EMAC was used extensively during the 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons, which devastated communities throughout the southeastern and south-central United States. Iowa contributed significantly to the unprecedented level of response and recovery assistance deployed by the coalition of EMAC states. During the response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita 65,929 personnel, including 424 Iowans, were deployed under the compact at an estimated cost of \$830 M.

Implementation of the NIMS and the NRP – Iowa has created a National Incident Management System (NIMS) Implementation Plan detailing how the State is going to meet the NIMS requirements laid out by the Department of Homeland Security for 2006.

The tenets and concepts of both the NIMS and the National Response Plan (NRP) have been included in state-level response plans. Homeland Security and Emergency Management planners will be tasked to review agency plans and incorporate NIMS into any documents that have not already addressed the program. The implementation of NIMS and the NRP automatically support integrated regional operational systems through incident command, unified command and area command structures.

Implementation of the NIPP – The State of Iowa has a vigorous critical infrastructure protection program based on building relationships with the public and private sectors that enables and empowers them to protect themselves with minimal government support. Under the National Infrastructure Protection Program (NIPP), Iowa is a national leader in bringing together our critical asset holders and defining and studying the interdependencies between them.

Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities/Intelligence Fusion – Iowa has experienced some successes in information sharing. The Iowa Health Alert Network has been successful in giving us a cost-effective, easy to use system to share information with a variety of stakeholders. We recognize the inherent need to be able to receive, analyze and share vital and accurate information with our partners in federal, State and local government and the private sector communications interoperability

Across Iowa, many areas are working to achieve communications interoperability. Iowa utilized multiple funding sources to implement a statewide platform to provide voice, data and video interoperability to emergency response agencies across the state.

Strengthen CBRNE Detection, Response and Decontamination Capabilities – Most of Iowa’s recent planning, training and exercising activities have touched on Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) detection, response and decontamination capacities, and are focused on ensuring that appropriate jurisdictions are being trained and exercised to appropriate levels. Iowa has also used homeland security funding to implement statewide capabilities in explosive ordnance disposal, urban search and rescue, incident management and veterinary rapid response to ensure citizens have access to these important capabilities during a CBRNE incident.

Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis – Iowa is actively engaged in strengthening its medical surge and mass prophylaxis capabilities. Iowa is in the process of developing a statewide plan for medical surge capacity; while every hospital is required to have a plan for surge capacity on a local scale, no plan exists statewide to ease the transition of patients from one hospital to another. A work group of 25 physicians, hospital administrators, emergency room and trauma representatives and other medical health professionals has been working since January 2004 to write the plan. When finished, the plan will include a system of classifying and filtering patients based on medical need, an education and training component, volunteer staffing patterns, a planning component and a plan to ease a patient’s transition between hospitals and physicians while still ensuring that proper physician credentialing and payment processes are followed.

Iowa is actively working to ensure stakeholder buy-in before the plan is finalized and implemented. Iowa is also working to strengthen its mass prophylaxis capabilities through the federal Strategic National Stockpile program. Iowa has already implemented primary and secondary receipt staging and storing areas for medications and supplies coming into the state, and a plan is in place for the receipt of these supplies. Additionally, there are established distribution nodes strategically placed across the State, with 133 established points of distribution for actual dissemination of medicines, vaccines and other medical supplies to the public. Each county in Iowa is required to have its own mass prophylaxis plan; the state also relies on a subcommittee for mass prophylaxis that meets quarterly and discusses issues with mass prophylaxis in Iowa.

Security in Agriculture – The agriculture sector is an especially important focus of our homeland security efforts in Iowa. This industry is vital to the economy of our state, our nation and the welfare of our citizens. The consequences of a deliberate attack or even naturally occurring catastrophe within the agricultural sector could be dire not only to our state, but could have national and international effects as well. A large-scale disease outbreak, for example, would have economic and psychological effects on a global scale as people began to fear widespread contamination in the food that they eat.

Iowa has taken a leading role in defining agriculture security on a statewide and national scale. Iowa has been actively engaged in policy discussions and activities with the United States Department of Agriculture and the Department of Homeland Security. This leadership enables Iowa to have a seat at the table and influence national policy and programs.

Three years ago, Iowa began the Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture. The Partnership has grown to become a twelve-state consortium dedicated to addressing critical issues in a systems approach for agriculture emergency response. The Partnership is in the process of coordinating response planning, training and exercises, as well as creating risk communications materials, developing interstate communication protocols and addressing disease surveillance.



GOALS

The following three goals outline the commitment Iowa has to prevention, protection, response and recovery. Our statewide goals both build towards and build off tenets presented not only in the National Preparedness Goal, but also in policies and activities Iowa has been engaged in for years.

Goal 1

Ensure that Iowa is prepared for disasters and terrorist attacks.

Goal 2

Minimize the impact, loss of life, loss of property and suffering caused by disasters and terrorist attacks.

Goal 3

Ensure that the statewide homeland security and emergency management team provides a world-class service to the State of Iowa that meets the needs of its citizens.

STRATEGIC PLAN RESULTS

The *Iowa Strategy for Homeland Security and Emergency Management* serves as a roadmap to a safer and more secure Iowa. Through the projects and programs outlined in this plan, Iowa strengthens its ability to prevent, protect, respond to and recover from foreign and domestic terrorism or man-made and naturally occurring disasters.

The plan directly supports the Governor's Strategic Plan for the State of Iowa. The Strategy offers initiatives and programs that provide for the safety and security of Iowa's communities and citizens. Iowa's first responder and first preventer communities provide the network of prevention, protection, response and recovery capacities that allows the State to implement the rest of its priorities.

This plan also represents Iowa's Homeland Security Strategy; the plan details activities and programs that will be funded with homeland security grants allocated by the United States Department of Homeland Security, Office of Domestic Preparedness. State agencies, regions and other local entities will only be able to spend homeland security funding on projects that meet the goals and objectives of this plan. However, the Strategy has also been expanded to be inclusive of all homeland security and emergency management spending, not just funding that is required to be tied to it.

The Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division (HLSEM) serves as the coordinating entity for statewide emergency preparedness, working with many partners across the state to ensure the safety and security of Iowa's citizens. In this role, the Division has a function in almost all emergency prevention and preparedness activities that occur across the state. Because of the close relationship between homeland security and emergency management activities and statewide preparedness activities, this plan also serves as the strategic plan of HLSEM of the Iowa Department of Public Defense.

The plan is reflective of Iowa's overarching strategy to secure our State from all hazards, both natural and man-made. The strategy is broader than the national directives and initiatives laid out by the Department of Homeland Security. It ensures that Iowa continues to be recognized as a national leader in a variety of homeland security and emergency management activities, and we will continue to build on national initiatives into the future.

In this document, there are numerous references to the Iowa homeland security and emergency management team. This is not indicative of just HLSEM, but takes a larger look at all of the partners within the State. From local first responders to the Governor's office, we are one homeland security team, and we each have a role to play in ensuring the safety and security of all Iowans. We are all here to support each other, and without one another, none of us can be as successful as we can when we work together.

The *Iowa Strategy for Homeland Security and Emergency Management* is an ambitious vision to improve the safety and security of all Iowans while taking a realistic approach to the challenges we face as a state. Our success in its total implementation will be especially dependent on the amount of State and federal funding made available to the State of Iowa and the homeland security team in the years to come.

HLSEM has had a major impact on the State of Iowa and our local communities during fiscal year 2006. Major accomplishments for the year include:

- *Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HLSEM) operations brought **\$13.4 million of federal funding** into the State of Iowa during fiscal year 2006. **HLSEM's return on investment of the State's funding to HLSEM of \$1.3 million was 10.3:1.** This means that for every dollar that HLSEM receives in State funding it is also able to receive and distribute \$10.30 in federal funding for State and local government programs in Iowa.*
- *HLSEM distributed in excess of **\$51.4 million in federal funding to local communities and governments** to fund emergency planning, mitigation and operations training, disaster support and for **first responder equipment** over the last 5 years to **enhance local emergency responder's capabilities and capacities.***
- *During the past five years, over **\$13.1 million in federal dollars** has been received in the State of Iowa for **disaster mitigation.** These dollars fund buyouts of flood-prone properties, construction of saferooms, compliance with planning requirements and other initiatives.*
- ***Iowa helps others.** HLSEM responsibilities extend beyond state boundaries. Iowa has been a member of the multi-state Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) since its inception in 1997 and has deployed many state employees to other states, including to the Gulf Coast following the **Hurricanes Katrina and Rita** in September 2005. HLSEM deployed 2 employees to Louisiana prior to the landfall of Katrina to assist in the national deployment of nearly **70,000 responders** to the affected states. Even though it wasn't "our" disaster, **424 Iowans were deployed to the Gulf States** under EMAC to assist those there that were ravaged by the Hurricanes.*
- *Iowa welcomed **Hurricane Katrina evacuees from the Gulf Region.** HLSEM coordinated with several state and local agencies and set up the State Fairgrounds to process the evacuees and provide them with medical attention, if needed. Through November 2, 2005, **FEMA** and HLSEM had **identified 1,045 households of evacuees** that were currently residing in Iowa that had registered for FEMA assistance.*
- ***On the evening of April 13, 2006 and into that night, multiple tornadoes touched down** across portions of eastern and southwestern Iowa causing one death, numerous injuries and significant property damage. The Governor declared a state of disaster for Johnson, Jones, and Muscatine counties. HLSEM immediately activated the State Emergency Operations Center at Camp Dodge to coordinate state resources and response in support of local officials. An estimated **1,061 households and 38 businesses were damaged or destroyed.** On April 19, 2006, the Governor requested a Presidential Disaster Declaration from President Bush for federal individual and public assistance funding. That request and a subsequent appeal were denied because the amount of damage did not meet the minimum threshold for a national disaster.*
- *Significant progress was made in fiscal year 2006 to prepare all levels of **government and supporting organizations to work together** to prepare for and respond to disasters and emergencies. The participants executed a continuous cycle of training and exercising plans resulting in proper planning and evaluation of a viable disaster and emergency response program.*
 - ***99% of Iowa's counties** have approved, regulation-compliant emergency plans*
 - ***94% of Iowa's counties** met the fiscal year 2006 local exercise requirements compared with **64% in fiscal year 2005.***

- *317 terrorism/weapons of mass destruction exercises, involving nearly 48,000 emergency responders, were conducted throughout the state in the past four years to prepare various levels of governmental agencies and supporting agencies for possible emergency and disaster response.*
- *Six Homeland Security Regions have been established to facilitate planning and program funding decisions in line with the state's and the nation's efforts to combat terrorism.*
- *The State of Iowa implemented a three-year **National Incident Management System (NIMS)** plan to distribute information to public and private sectors about basic first responder emergency and disaster command courses and NIMS train-the-trainer courses.*
- *HLSEM, in partnership with the Iowa Department of Public Health, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources and the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, is addressing the preparedness and response concerns of the **Pandemic and Avian influenzas**.*
- *HLSEM offers the **Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)** program that trains people in neighborhoods, the workplace, and schools in basic disaster response skills such as fire suppression, first aid medical operations and building evacuations. Currently, there are **16 CERTs throughout Iowa including a team of 70 state employees trained and ready to respond to an emergency on the State of Iowa Capitol Complex**.*
- *The **Iowa Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC)** is a mechanism for communities to help each other by effectively sharing local disaster and emergency response resources. IMAC increases each member's level of emergency preparedness, allowing them to work as a team when emergencies or disasters are beyond their capabilities or resources. Currently there are **more than 90 counties and 400 communities that are signatories to IMAC**.*
- *The **multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture**, expanded to become a **twelve-state consortium** of agriculture, animal health, emergency management, and homeland security officials. This initiative was developed by Iowa HLSEM for interstate collaboration of agriculture security planning, communications, emergency response, training and exercises, and surveillance coordination.*
- *Over **3,500 responders were trained** on homeland security and emergency management issues and initiatives in fiscal year 2006.*
- *In fiscal year 2005 a **Fusion System for information sharing** was established in partnership with the Department of Public Safety and local law enforcement agencies. It is now gathering, **analyzing and distributing intelligence information** across the state and with bordering jurisdictions. Additional funding was appropriated by the Legislature during the 2006 Session to further strengthen the program.*
- *The **Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council** was convened to better utilize volunteers and volunteer organizations during times of emergencies and disasters.*
- *On December 29, 2005, the final stage of Iowa's statewide **expansion of NOAA Weather radio** was completed with the installation of the **last of 23 transmitters**. Completion of the project provides for nearly all Iowans the capability to receive National Weather Service weather warning, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day via NOAA Weather Radio. The system can also be used to broadcast **Amber Alert** messages that may help to locate **missing children**.*

- *HLSEM is currently conducting testing that will provide for **Communications Interoperability** capabilities among first responders.*
- ***An important safety tool for Iowans is Enhanced 911 (E911) telephone service** for both traditional wire-line and wireless telephone customers. E911 uses technology that enables first responders to pinpoint a caller's location, including to **within 30 feet** for wireless callers even though they may not know their location and are in need of emergency assistance. Currently, wire-line E911 is in place and operational in the entire state and wireless E911 is in place in **91 Iowa counties with the remaining 8 counties implementing the service during SFY 2007.***
- ***Statewide Response Teams** involving *Special Weapons and Tactics, Urban Search and Rescue, Veterinary Rapid Response, and Explosive Ordnance Disposal* were established through fiscal year 2004 and 2005 grants. During the **2006 Legislative Session**, House File 2797 was passed amending Iowa Code section 29C.8 changing the current reference to "urban search and rescue teams" to "**homeland security and emergency response teams**". This change provides that such teams may be deployed to support local authorities under a Governor's proclamation of a state disaster and also under an interstate assistance request under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).*

KEY RESULTS

COUNTY EMERGENCY PLANNING ACTIVITY

Name: County Emergency Planning

Description: Counties with Compliant Emergency Plans

Why we are doing this: Emergency planning and plans help to save lives and property. This measure shows the percentage of Iowa counties that have compliant emergency plans that meet state and federal standards.

This measure is comprised of response, recovery and mitigation plans. These plans must be periodically updated to remain in compliance. Compliance normally increased throughout the fiscal year as plans are revised and updated. A significant number of plans became compliant during the third and fourth quarters of State fiscal year 2006. The Target for the fiscal year was met due to a significant number of plan approvals in the fourth quarter.

What we're doing to achieve results: The Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division with State and federal funding, and with staff assistance, is helping local governments with their planning processes and plans.

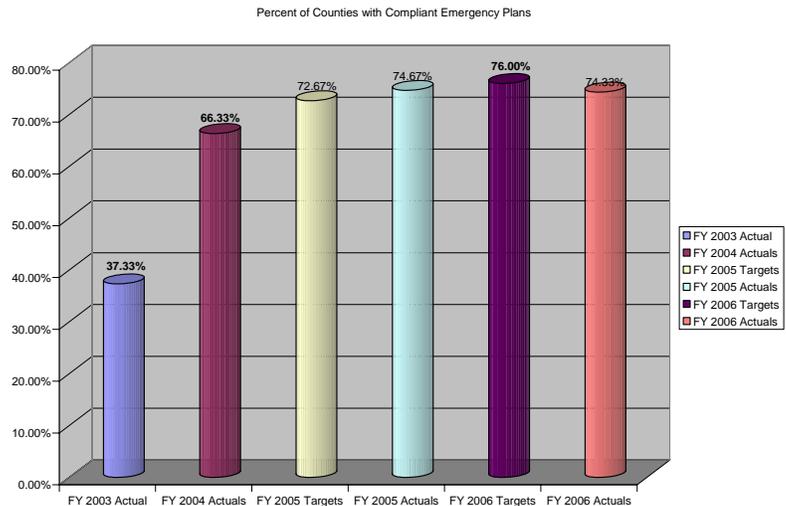
Results

Performance Measure:

Percent of Counties with Compliant Emergency Plans

Performance Target:

76%



COUNTY EMERGENCY EXERCISE ACTIVITY

Name: County Emergency Exercises

Description: County and other local government exercises to test emergency plan and training.

Why we are doing this: Emergency exercises help to save lives and property. Counties conduct exercises by creating scenarios of mock emergencies or disasters and then, by using the plans they have created, respond to that disaster or emergency according to the plans. These exercises are used to test and improve their emergency plans and to identify training needs for local government officials and employees, emergency management personnel and first responders. Sometimes exercises help to create a plan by forming a basis for a plan.

What we're doing to achieve results: The Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division with State and federal funding, and with staff assistance, is helping local governments with their exercises to help them improve their plans and identify training needs.

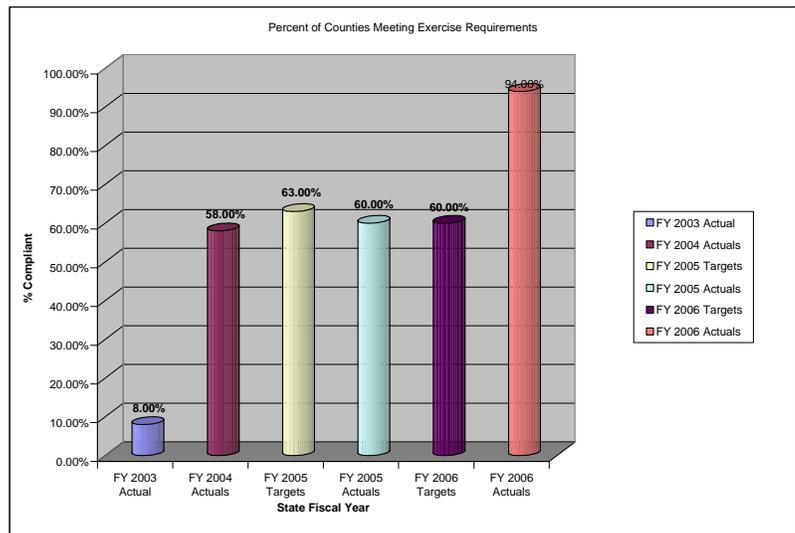
Results

Performance Measure:

Percent of Counties meeting Exercise Requirements

Performance Target:

60%



AGENCY PERFORMANCE PLAN RESULTS

AGENCY PERFORMANCE PLAN RESULTS

FY 2006

Name of Agency: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division, Department of Public Defense			
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	40%	37.6%	<p>What Occurred: Local governments did not meet expectations for increased sustainability throughout Iowa due to increased federal requirements.</p> <p>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division</p>
2. Percent of State Government that is Sustainable	55%	56.1%	<p>What Occurred: State government exceeded expectations for increased sustainability.</p> <p>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division</p>
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%	99%	<p>What Occurred: One county did not meet expectations due to increased federal requirements.</p> <p>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division</p>
2. Percent of Jurisdictions w/Recovery Plans Meeting Standards	100%	99%	<p>What Occurred: One county did not meet expectations due to increased federal requirements.</p> <p>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division</p>
3. Percent Jurisdictions w/Strategic Plans Meeting Standards	99%	Not applicable	<p>What Occurred: Federal government discontinued requirement and funding.</p> <p>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division</p>
4. Percent of Jurisdictions with DMA-2000 Plans	5%	20%	<p>What Occurred: Performance standard exceeded.</p> <p>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division</p>

AGENCY PERFORMANCE PLAN RESULTS FY 2006

Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Training			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent HLSEM State Employee Trained to Standards	20%	24%	What Occurred: Performance standard exceeded. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
2. Percent of County Homeland Security & Emergency Management Coordinators Trained to Standards	25%	44%	What Occurred: Performance standard exceeded. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
3. Number of Responders Trained – Homeland Security & Emergency Management	22,000	27,081	What Occurred: Performance standard exceeded. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
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 met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
2. Percent of Local Government Emergency Exercises Completed	60%	94%	What Occurred: Performance standard exceeded. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Readiness			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent Readiness Level of the SEOC Facility	98%	98%	What Occurred: Performance standard met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
2. Percent of Forward Command Post Facilities Maintained at Readiness Level	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
3. Percent of Political Subdivisions in Iowa Mutual Aid Compact	52%	90%	What Occurred: Performance standard exceeded. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division

AGENCY PERFORMANCE PLAN RESULTS FY 2006

Service, Product or Activity: Disaster Recovery			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of Funded Public Assistance Projects Completed	96%	92%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met due to inadequate or untimely federal funding. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
2. Percent of Unmet Needs that are Met	10%	6%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met due to a lack of available federal funding. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
Service, Product or Activity: E911 Wireless			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent Public Safety Answering Points w/Wireless Phase II	80%	91%	What Occurred: Performance standard exceeded. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
2. Percent Providers Providing E911 Wireless Phase II Services	90%	92%	What Occurred: Performance standard met. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division
Service, Product or Activity: Homeland Security			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of Homeland Security Initiatives Implemented	35%	36%	What Occurred: Performance standard exceeded. Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division

RESOURCE REALLOCATIONS

Fiscal year 2006 was again a year of transition for the Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division (HLSEM). During this year HLSEM transitioned the Division's accounting functions to the Department's State Fiscal Office at Camp Dodge and followed by moving the Division's main office and its staff from the Hoover State Office Building on the Capitol Complex also to Camp Dodge in Johnston.

The movement of the accounting functions creates an opportunity for the Division to strengthen its overall financial capabilities and capacities. Centralization of these functions will help the Division, and the Department as a whole, by reducing the duplication of services currently offered at the Division and the Department levels. By combining the talents and expertise of both operations, we'll end up with a stronger Accounting team. This transition transpired during the first quarter of fiscal year 2006 and included the movement of four accounting staff positions from the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division to the Military Division of the Department.

The Division had been on the Iowa Capitol Complex since its inception in 1965 when Governor Harold Hughes created the State Civil Defense Agency, whose ten staff members focused on establishing fallout shelters. There have been many changes and challenges for the Division over the years since 1965 with the most significant being the terrorist attacks in 2001 which re-defined the state's emergency management focus. During the November 2001 special session, the Iowa Legislature passed and Governor Vilsack signed into law a bill providing that the administrator of the Emergency Management Division be vested with the authority to administer emergency management and homeland security programs for Iowa. The Division assumed the responsibilities for developing and coordinating the implementation of a comprehensive state strategy to secure the State of Iowa from terrorist threats or attacks, and is responsible for coordinating the state's efforts to detect, prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks. To reflect the dual homeland security and emergency management missions, the Division was renamed the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division on July 1, 2003.

Given the Division's mission for homeland security there is a need for greater emphasis on planning, training and exercises. The movement of the Division's entire staff to Camp Dodge not only provides for close training and exercise facilities, but also places staff in close proximity for emergency response to, and activation of, the State Emergency Operations Center in Joint Forces Headquarters which is adjacent to the camp.

Iowa must use limited funding to build capabilities on a regional or statewide basis. Great strides have already made in this area, steps have been taken to create a statewide urban search and rescue team, a special weapons and tactics team, an emergency ordnance disposal team and veterinary rapid response team accessible to all Iowans. The Division must continue this trend as it leads the state in building capabilities in communications interoperability, incident management, hazardous materials response for weapons of mass destruction incidents and information and intelligence sharing and analysis. The Division has repositioned itself to do so.

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