

**IOWA  
HOMELAND SECURITY  
&  
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT  
DIVISION**

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC DEFENSE**



**PERFORMANCE REPORT**

**Performance Results Achieved for  
Fiscal Year 2009**

**DAVID L. MILLER  
ADMINISTRATOR**

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# INTRODUCTION

I am pleased to present the Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division (HSEMD), Department of Public Defense, Performance Report for fiscal year 2009. This report contains information about the valuable services provided to the citizens of the State of Iowa and our nation, during this past fiscal year. This report reflects information delineating the return on investment in terms of the homeland security and emergency management services received and projects what these services should be now and into the future.

Making our State and nation safe are priorities of HSEMD. 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 however we have witnessed the steady decline of these funding sources. We have, however, continued to leverage 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. In FY2009, the state contributed \$2.2 million which was used to leverage \$15.1 million in federal funds.

Our focus has been in investing local, state and federal dollars in a continued effort to strengthen and build upon existing capabilities that provided the broadest levels of service on a regional and statewide basis. For example, we continue to make strides in this area, taking steps to enhance and build capabilities and capacities in statewide search and rescue, special weapons and tactics, emergency ordnance disposal, incident management and veterinary rapid response; and to make those capabilities accessible to all Iowans. We must continue these efforts as we build capabilities and address issues in areas such as communications interoperability, incident management, hazardous materials response for weapons of mass destruction incidents and information and intelligence sharing and analysis.

HSEMD met or exceeded fifteen of its twenty-two performance measure targets for fiscal year 2009. One of the major factors hindering the Division's ability to meet all target areas this year was the necessary shift in focus to meet the overwhelming response and recovery efforts needed to address the floods of 2008. The largest disaster in the history of Iowa required the Division to table, curtail, or delay some of the ongoing efforts so more resources could be dedicated to fully support response and recovery operations. The Division's disaster related recovery effort will ultimately generate in excess of \$1.5 billion in funding. This and other ongoing efforts will continue to pay dividends into the foreseeable future as we broaden our partnerships, expand and develop mutual assistance through the Iowa Mutual Aid Compact, enhance our planning efforts, and effectuate our recovery from the adverse impacts of recent disasters.

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

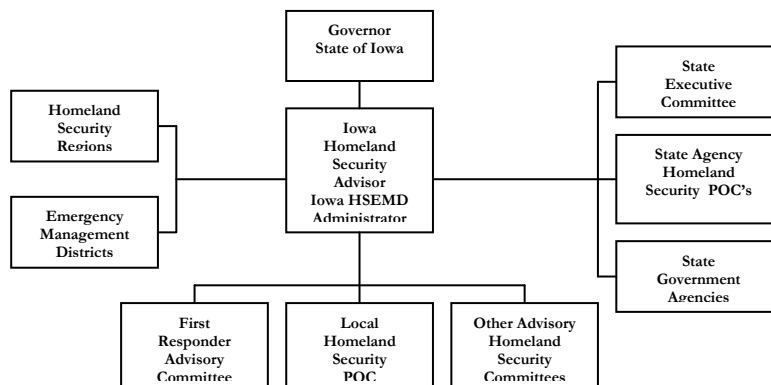
The structure of homeland security and emergency management in Iowa begins with the Governor, who holds the responsibility for protecting Iowa’s citizens. The Governor appoints the Iowa Homeland Security Advisor and the Administrator of the Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division (HSEMD) of the Department of Public Defense. Currently, the Lieutenant Governor serves as the Homeland Security Advisor and the HSEMD Administrator serves as the State Administrative Agent for grants administered by the Department of Homeland Security, Grants Program Directorate.

HSEMD 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, chaired by the Lieutenant Governor, is a group of 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, Department of Human Services, Iowa Communication Network, Governor’s Office, Iowa Human Resource Disaster Council, Safeguard Iowa Partnership, and HSEMD. The Executive Committee meets on a quarterly basis.

The First Responder Advisory Committee is a group of delegates elected by first responder professional and 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 and emergency management in Iowa. Present members include the Iowa Sheriff’s and Deputies Association, Iowa Professional Fire Fighters, Iowa Emergency Management Association, Iowa Hazardous Materials Task Force, Iowa Public Health Association, Safeguard Iowa Partnership, Iowa Association of Chiefs of Police and Peace Officers, Iowa Professional Fire Chiefs, Iowa League of Cities, Iowa Police Executive Forum, Iowa State Police Association, Iowa EMS Association, Iowa APCO, ISU Extension, Iowa Hospital Association, Iowa Fire Chiefs, Iowa Firemen, Iowa Chapter of the American Public Works Association, and the Iowa Association of Local Public Health Agencies.

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. While 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.” Additional guidance is provided from additional directives and grant guidance. The grant programs that provide guidance include the Homeland Security Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grant Program, and numerous others

***Expanded Regional Collaboration and Mutual Aid*** – In 2002, the State of 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, HSEMD has actively promoted IMAC and engaged local governments throughout the implementation process. As of June 2009, 95 counties as well as numerous other political subdivisions throughout the State have signed on as members of IMAC. On July 1, 2009, all cities and counties will, by law, be included in IMAC. Cities and counties will thus only be able to opt out of the Compact by a formal vote.

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, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands to provide emergency assistance at the request of a signatory’s Governor. Within this emergency management system, state Emergency Management Administrators around the country have the ability to receive or send personnel and equipment from local and state governments. A Governor’s State of Emergency Proclamation is a pre-requisite to receive out of state resources through the EMAC system. EMAC compliments the Resource Management system defined in the State Emergency Operations Plan. EMAC was used extensively in Iowa during the floods of 2008. Iowa was able to draw in other states resources to assist with law enforcement, building inspection, and public health issues. Iowa has also been able to direct resources to other parts of the country that have had needs during disasters. In 2009 Iowa lent assistance to Texas for Hurricane Ike and to North Dakota for the Red River Flood.

***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 in 2007.

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 continues to be actively engaged in strengthening its medical surge and mass prophylaxis capabilities. The Iowa Department of Public Health leads a medical surge workgroup consisting of physicians, hospital administrators, emergency department staff, trauma system staff, and regional planners that oversees the development and revision of statewide plans. Iowa's ability to compensate for medical surge was tested successfully in 2008 with a real event scenario. Flooding in the Cedar Rapids area resulted in the evacuation of 183 patients from one hospital under austere conditions in an eight hour time period. These patients were transported to 21 different hospitals located across the eastern half of the state with no identified negative outcomes.

The Department of Public Health activated its incident management system to assist with the H1N1 influenza response in April of 2009. This system allowed the Department to receive 14 tons of medical supplies from the federal government and distribute these supplies to the counties that were experiencing an outbreak. Allocation decisions for these medical resources were determined for all 99 counties. A comprehensive after action report for the Department's response was complete in July of 2009.

***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.

Four years ago, Iowa began the Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture. The Partnership has grown to become a thirteen-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.

***State Emergency Response Teams*** – HSEMD formally recognizes several specialized emergency response teams within the state and has at times of need deployed them as a state asset to provide additional aid to local jurisdictions. For the Floods of 2008, the state deployed Search and Rescue, Veterinary Rapid Response, and Incident Management teams to provide specialized aid to supplement existing local resources. The state also has Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) and Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) teams available to deploy as the need arises.



## **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 (HSEMD) 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 HSEMD 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 HSEMD, 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.

HSEMD has had a major impact on the State of Iowa and our local communities during fiscal year 2009. Major accomplishments for the year include:

- **HSEMD is responsible for administering the FEMA Public Assistance Disaster Relief Program.** This program provides grant funding to political subdivisions of the state and eligible non-profit agencies that experience damages during a Presidentially Declared Major Disaster. By the close of SFY 2009, the Floods of 2008 had contributed \$252,000,000 in federal funds matched by \$2,283,000 in state funds. For the Floods of 2008, the anticipated amount of federal Public Assistance aid is expected to exceed **\$1,300,000,000.00** for 13,500+ projects for 1118 applicants. The Division has also administered disasters that were declared either before or after the Floods of 2008. These additional open disasters in and of themselves accounts for \$134,500,000 which is greater than the Floods of 1993.
- **FEMA Hazard Mitigation grant dollars fund buyouts of flood-prone properties, construction of saferooms, compliance with planning requirements and other initiatives.** As a result HSEMD's work in becoming one of only a handful of states to have a FEMA approved "Enhanced State Mitigation Plan", the State is now eligible to receive an additional 5% of the total FEMA monies spent in a Presidential Disaster for a total of 20%. In SFY 2009, Iowa received \$623,000 in Hazard Mitigation project funding. These funds require a state and local match. In SFY 2009, the State of Iowa contributed \$102,000 to this match. The Floods of 2008 are anticipated to **provide \$360 million in federal funds** to support additional mitigation projects. HSEMD has also been actively administering mitigation funds from other presidential disaster declarations. Mitigation projects undertaken prior to 2008 costing \$38 million saved an estimated \$50 million in damages the 2008 Floods. Presently these additional disasters have generated an additional \$25.6 million in mitigation funds.
- **HSEMD distributed in excess of \$15.1 million in non-disaster federal funding to local communities and governments** to fund emergency planning, operations training, and for first responder equipment in the last year. These funds are used to enhance local emergency responder's capabilities and capacities. These funds are derived from several grant programs which include the Homeland Security Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grant, Emergency Operations Centers Grant, Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant, Buffer Zone Protection Planning Grant, and Interoperable Communications Grants. Most of these grants require either a state or local funding match. HSEMD has been able to leverage its \$2.2 million state general fund appropriation against the \$15.1 million in federal funds.
- **Iowa helps others.** HSEMD 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 teams comprised of equipment and personnel from local and state governments, including Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Ike as well as the Red River Flood of 2009. For the Floods of 2008, Iowa was able to draw on other states resources to assist with law enforcement, building inspection, and public health evaluation.
- 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 **94 counties that are signatories to IMAC**. Due to a change in Iowa Law, starting in SFY 2010, all counties and cities within Iowa will be members of IMAC.

- *Significant progress was made in fiscal year 2009 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.*
  - ***100% of Iowa's counties** have approved, regulation-compliant emergency plans*
  - ***91% of Iowa's counties** met the fiscal year 2009 local exercise requirements compared with 90% in fiscal year 2008.*
- *The State of Iowa has implemented a five-year **National Incident Management System (NIMS)** training plan to implement the federal requirements for NIMS. This includes basic first responder emergency and disaster command courses and NIMS train-the-trainer courses.*
- *HSEMD, 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**. These preparedness and response efforts were utilized during the last months of SFY2009 in responding to the H1N1 outbreak. While the outbreak was fairly limited in scope, it proved to be successful test of the joint planning effort.*
- *HSEMD 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 **32 CERTs throughout Iowa including a team of 225 state employees** trained and ready to respond to an emergency on the State of Iowa Capitol Complex.*
- ***The multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture**, expanded to become a **thirteen-state consortium** of agriculture, animal health, emergency management, and homeland security officials. This initiative was developed by Iowa HSEMD for interstate collaboration of agriculture security planning, communications, emergency response, training and exercises, and surveillance coordination. Iowa continues to take a lead role in the consortium as they work to improve existing communication methods, refine interstate planning elements, and exercise these plans.*
- *Over **1,373 responders were trained** on homeland security and emergency management issues and initiatives in fiscal year 2009.*
- ***114 homeland security and emergency management exercises** were conducted 2009. These exercises had more than **16,798 participants**.*
- ***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 continues to gather, analyze, and distribute intelligence information across the state and with bordering jurisdictions. Additional funding was appropriated by the Legislature during the 2007 Session to further strengthen the program. This ongoing effort is evidenced in the Threat Infrastructure Protection Planning Groups work on identifying critical infrastructure and key resources in accordance with Federal guidelines.*
- ***The Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council** was convened to better utilize volunteers and volunteer organizations during times of emergencies and disasters. The IDHRC provided immediate assistance to citizens during the Floods of 2008 and continues to aid with recovery efforts to include individual case management.*
- *In 2008, the Iowa Statewide **Interoperable Communications** System Board (ISICSB) was established. Presently the Board has in place a contract with a vendor to complete a detailed statewide implementation plan by November, 2009. This vendor will provide a detailed interoperable communications system design and implementation plan that includes and prioritizes voice, data, video, and enhanced 911 communications. The plan will include traditional and non-traditional local, county,*

regional, state, tribal, and federal responders. Additionally this will include both public and private sector responders. HSEMD in accordance with Iowa Law, acts at the direction of the Board. The Board is legally charged with setting the course of interoperable communications planning and funding within Iowa.

- **An important safety tool for Iowans is Enhanced 911 (E911) telephone service** for both traditional wire-line and wireless telephone customers. Wireless E911 uses technology that enables first responders to pinpoint a caller's location, including to **within 30 feet** for 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 **all 99 Iowa counties**.
- **Statewide Response Teams** involving Special Weapons and Tactics, Search and Rescue, Veterinary Rapid Response, Incident Management, Disaster Medical Assistance, and Explosive Ordnance Disposal were established through fiscal year 2004 ,2005, 2006, and 2007 grants. During the 2007 the Division promulgated rules changing the 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).
- **Safeguard Iowa Partnership** The Partnership is a voluntary coalition of the state's business and government leaders, who share a commitment to working together to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from catastrophic events in Iowa. The partnership focuses on resources and preparedness, communication and coordination, education and exercises, partnership development and outreach, and partnership marketing and public awareness. During the Floods of 2008, the Partnership was an active partner in the State EOC as well other local response efforts.



# 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. Counties have the additional incentive of being eligible for 10% state funding in presidential disasters if they maintain a compliant plan.

**What we're doing to achieve results:** For FY 2009, 99 of 99 (100%) Iowa Counties were compliant with the state-level planning requirements defined in the Iowa Administrative Code. The county plans are comprised of Response, Mitigation and Recovery elements. The established review cycle for these plans is based upon a 5 year time period with an annual requirement to review 20% of the Response Plan and to review the Mitigation and Recovery plans within 180 days of a Presidentially Declared Disaster.

The only Federal requirements that are more stringent than the state requirements have to do with Mitigation Plans. In order for a County or City to meet the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), plans have to be completed to a greater level of detail than to meet the state requirements. This work is voluntary of cities and counties in Iowa, with the benefit being that they are eligible for increased levels of funding than if they had a mitigation plan that met State, but not Federal, requirements. Approximately 35% of the cities and counties in Iowa have completed or are working on Mitigation Plans that meet Federal, i.e. DMA 2000, requirements.

## COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMISSION EXERCISE, TRAINING, AND NIMS ACTIVITY

**Name:** County Emergency Management Commission Exercise, Training, and NIMS Compliancy

**Description:** County Emergency Management Commission compliancy with Code Iowa, Chapter 29C.

**Why we are doing this:** Emergency exercises, training, to include NIMS, helps to save lives and property. Counties conduct training to educate all responders on local plan and protocols as well as the tenants of NIMS. Counties then 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, NIMS coordination 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 exercise, training, and NIMS efforts to help them improve their plans and identify additional training needs.

### Results

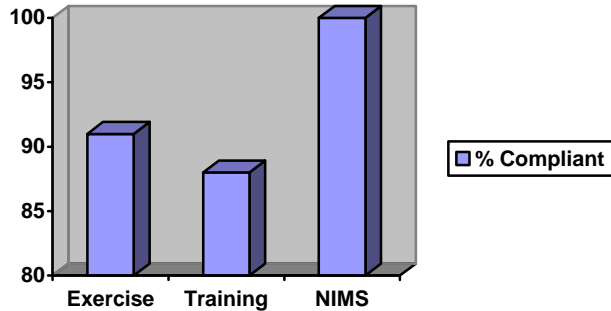
**Performance Measure:**

Percent of Counties meeting Exercise, Training, and NIMS Requirements per Code of Iowa, Chapter 29C

**Performance Target:**

95%

Percent of Counties Compliant in Exercise, Training and NIMS



## **AGENCY PERFORMANCE PLAN RESULTS**

## AGENCY PERFORMANCE PLAN RESULTS FY 2009

| <b>Name of Agency:</b> Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division, Department of Public Defense  |                    |                    |   |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| <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   | 60%                | 65.21%             | What Occurred: Local governments exceeded expectations.<br><br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division   |
| 2. Percent of State Government that is Sustainable  | 70%                | 79.77%             | What Occurred: State government exceeded expectations for increased sustainability.<br><br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division             |
| <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%               | 100%               | What Occurred: Performance standard met.<br><br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division  |
| 2. Percent of Jurisdictions w/Recovery Plans Meeting Standards  | 100%               | 100%               | What Occurred: Performance standard met.<br><br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division  |
| 4. Percent of Jurisdictions with DMA-2000 Plans   | 50%                | 35%                | What Occurred: Final reviews of several plans were delayed due to disaster recovery activities.<br><br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division |

## AGENCY PERFORMANCE PLAN RESULTS

### FY 2009

| <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 Employee Trained to Standards  | 60%                       | 44%                       | What Occurred: The Division essentially doubled its employees due to recovery efforts.<br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division   |
| 2. Percent of County Homeland Security & Emergency Management Coordinators Trained to Standards | 90%                       | 88%                       | What Occurred: Recovery efforts and coordinator turnover caused a slight dip in this standard.<br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division                                 |
| 3. Number of Responders Trained – Homeland Security & Emergency Management                      | 3,000                     | 1,373                     | What Occurred: Recovery efforts limited training attendance.<br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division   |
| <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 met.<br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division   |
| 2. Percent of Local Government Emergency Exercises Completed                                    | 75%                       | 91%                       | What Occurred: Performance standard exceeded. Many could use actual flood response as credit.<br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division                                  |
| <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 the SEOC Facility   | 98%                       | 98%                       | What Occurred: Performance standard met.<br>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.<br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division   |
| 3. Percent of Iowa Counties participating in the Iowa Mutual Aid Compact                        | 95%                       | 95%                       | What Occurred: Performance standard was not met due to resistance to sign be remaining emergency management commissions.<br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division       |
| 4. Percent of Iowa municipalities participating in the Iowa Mutual Aid Compact                  | 50%                       | 38%                       | What Occurred: Standard combined county and municipality together. Municipality numbers are low while county numbers are high.<br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division |

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| Service, Product or Activity: Disaster Recovery   |                    |                    |  |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| Performance Measure   | Performance Target | Performance Actual | Performance Comments & Analysis  |
| 1. Percent of Funded Public Assistance Projects Completed   | 20%                | 39%                | What Occurred: Prior disasters were closed. It should be noted that the Floods of 2008 will add an additional 13,500 projects.<br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division |
| 2. Percent of Unmet Needs that are Met  | 10%                | 5%                 | What Occurred: Performance standard was not met due to Flooding disaster of 2008.<br><br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division  |
| 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 exceeded.<br><br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division  |
| 2. Percent Providers Providing E911 Wireless Phase II Services  | 100%               | 100%               | What Occurred: Performance standard met.<br><br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division   |
| 3. Percent of Local Jurisdictions with Interoperable Communications Capabilities for First Responders | 50%                | 50%                | What Occurred: Standard was met due to usage of LEA mutual aid frequencies.<br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division  |
| 4. Percent of Iowa First Responder Agencies with access to the Fusion Center's Information System     | 75%                | 75%                | What Occurred: Performance standard met.<br><br>Data Source: Department of Public Safety   |
| Service, Product or Activity: Homeland Security   |                    |                    |  |
| Performance Measure   | Performance Target | Performance Actual | Performance Comments & Analysis  |
| 1. Percent of Homeland Security Initiatives Implemented   | 70%                | 65%                | What Occurred: Standard was not met due to decreasing funding.<br><br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division   |
| 2. Percent of Local Jurisdictions compliant with the National Incident Management System              | 90%                | 97%                | What Occurred: Performance standard exceeded.<br><br>Data Source: Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division  |

## AGENCY CONTACT

Copies of the Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division Performance Report are available by contacting Mr. John Benson, at 515-725-3208 or [john.benson@iowa.gov](mailto:john.benson@iowa.gov).

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