

ANNUAL REPORT SFY 2021



IOWA DEPARTMENT OF
HOMELAND SECURITY AND
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

John Benson
Director

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Table of Contents

04 LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

05 HSEMD CORE VALUES, PURPOSE, AND FOCUS

06 ABOUT HSEMD

- 06** Department Structure
- 07** Structure of Homeland Security and Emergency Management in Iowa

08 PREPAREDNESS

- 08** Planning, Training, and Exercise
- 09** Citizen Preparedness
- 09** Radiological Emergency Preparedness

10 RESPONSE

- 10** Disaster Response
- 10** Response Process
- 11** State Response Teams
- 11** Pre-Positioned Equipment
- 11** Volunteers
- 12** Social Media
- 12** COVID-19 and Derecho Response

14 RECOVERY

- 14** 2020 Derecho

15 MITIGATION

- 15** Advanced Mitigation Planning
- 16** Iowa Flood Mitigation Board

17 PREVENTION AND DETECTION/TECHNOLOGY

- 17** Infrastructure Protection
- 17** Technology
- 17** Iowa's 911 System and Next Generation 911/GIS
- 18** Alert Iowa

20 FUNDING

21 HSEMD PERFORMANCE PLAN RESULTS

Letter from the Director

SFY 2021 was a time of challenge and change for the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD). In addition to carrying out our day-to-day programs and initiatives, the Department continued to play a key role in the State of Iowa's response to and recovery from the pandemic, as well as respond to, and implement recovery programs for, the August 2020 derecho.

Early in 2021, the Department began work to redefine its strategic direction and core values, purpose, and focus. The newly redefined Department strategic priorities include: increasing the agility of our response operations; ensuring recovery programs are rapidly implemented and provide clear-cut benefits; providing all staff with opportunities and resources to be leaders in their fields and within State government; creating collaborative, transparent, and creative teams; and operationalizing equity in emergency management. Implementation of these priorities will ensure we are able to provide Iowans the very best service and our employees an environment where they can excel.

In addition to the disaster response and recovery work and implementation of our strategic priorities, HSEMD also performed its day-to-day work in SFY 2021. Bills were paid, responders were trained, preparedness information was provided to the public, the state's emergency notification system was upgraded, and disaster recovery and mitigation projects were completed. In SFY 2022 we will continue our work to ensure that Iowa and Iowans are better prepared for all emergencies and disasters.

At the end of this report you will find the Department's performance measures for the past fiscal year. As you will see, HSEMD has continued to support our many partners and strengthen our department and state through our commitment to excellence in homeland security and emergency management.

We have only been able to touch upon a few of HSEMD's activities in this report. I urge you to learn more on our department's website, homelandsecurity.iowa.gov.

Sincerely,



John Benson, Director



John Benson

HSEMD Core Values, Purpose, and Focus

HSEMD Core Values

Mission Oriented - We are resolute in our service to lowans.

Integrity – We conduct ourselves with honesty and are transparent in our actions.

Distinguished – We are leaders in our field.

One Team – We collaborate, connect, and share.

HSEMD Core Purpose

Enhancing the quality of life for lowans

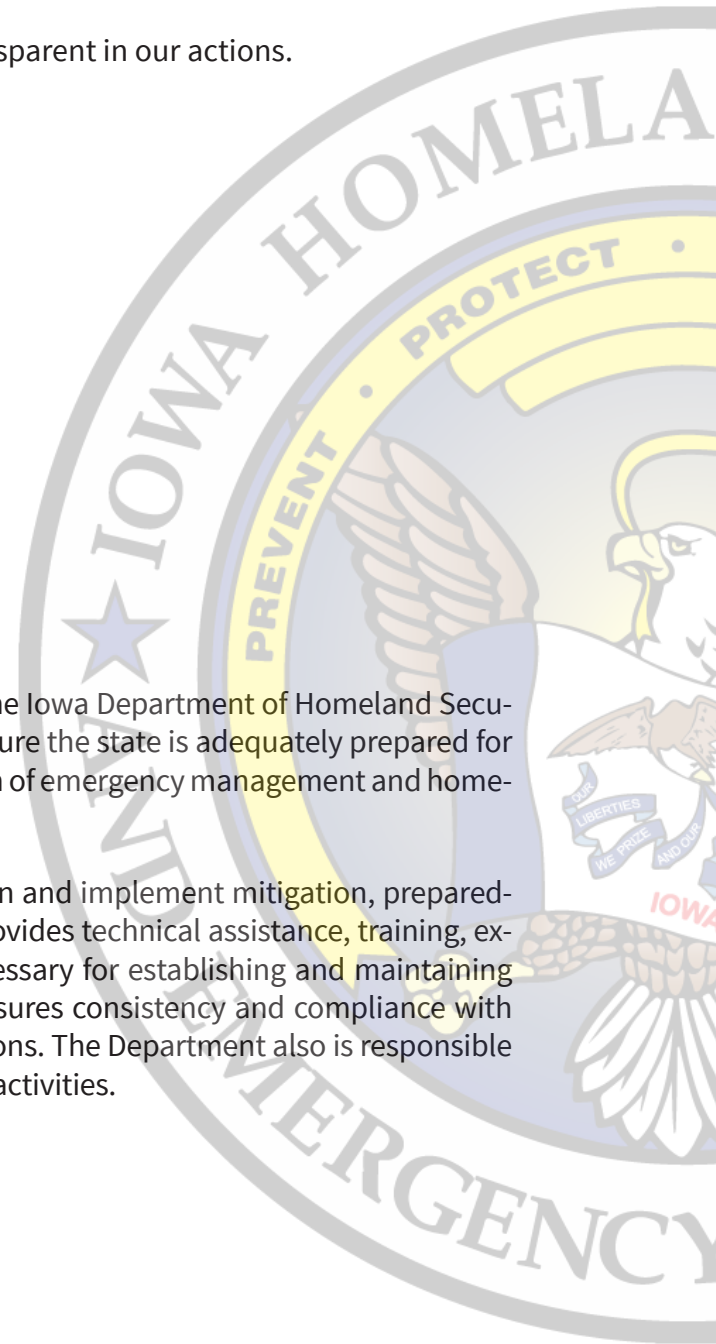
HSEMD Core Focus

Preparing our state and building resilient communities

HSEMD Authorities

Iowa Code Chapter 29C, establishes the responsibilities of the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. These responsibilities ensure the state is adequately prepared for disasters through administration, preparation, and execution of emergency management and homeland security programs.

HSEMD is charged with supporting local entities as they plan and implement mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery strategies. The Department provides technical assistance, training, exercise facilitation, communications, and other support necessary for establishing and maintaining local capabilities. HSEMD is the coordinating entity that ensures consistency and compliance with numerous federal and state legal requirements and regulations. The Department also is responsible for overseeing and implementing Iowa's homeland security activities.



About HSEMD

In 1965, Iowa Governor Harold Hughes created the State Civil Defense Agency with a focus on the threat of nuclear war. Since that time, The Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management has undergone many changes to evolve into an organization that is prepared for multiple hazards, natural and human caused.

In the 1970s, the focus expanded to include the management of naturally caused emergencies and disasters. Management of radiological and hazardous materials incidents were added in the 1980s and the office adopted an all-hazards approach to emergency management.

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.

The 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States once again redefined Iowa's emergency management ap-

proach. Following Sept. 11, 2001, homeland security responsibilities were integrated into the duties and responsibilities of the Emergency Management Division, and in 2003 the Division's name was formally changed to Homeland Security and Emergency Management to reflect its new duties. In July 2013, HSEMD became a stand-alone department after the Iowa General Assembly approved legislation that was then signed into law by the governor.

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 John Benson, and is comprised of a Recovery Division and a Response Division. The director is supported by a chief of staff.

Response Division: Jacob Nicholson, Administrator

The Response Division coordinates the State of Iowa's response to disasters and emergencies. The



About HSEMD

Response Division is comprised of three bureaus: Preparedness, Communications and Technology, and Non-Disaster Grants and Administration. The Division maintains and oversees the readiness of the State Emergency Operations Center at Camp Dodge in Johnston where the state's response to disasters is coordinated. Other responsibilities of the Response Division include resource and volunteer management, radiological and emergency preparedness, capabilities assessment and strategic planning, communications, 911 system administration, special security operations, critical infrastructure protection and information sharing, special response teams, statewide mass notification and emergency messaging, geographic information systems (GIS) activities, financial management of non-disaster grants, accounting and financial transactions, procurement, strategic communications, and legislative and congressional relations.

This division also is responsible for local and State comprehensive emergency plan development and support, training coordination and support, and exercise coordination and support.

Recovery Division: Dennis Harper, Administrator

The Recovery Division coordinates short- and long-term recovery and hazard mitigation activities related to Iowa disasters. The Division is comprised of three bureaus: Hazard Mitigation, Public Assistance, and Disaster Grants and Administration.

The Recovery Division administers the federal Public Assistance Program, Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs, National Disaster Resiliency Competition program, and provides technical and administrative support to the Iowa Flood Mitigation Board for the implementation of tax increment and State funding under Iowa Code Chapter 418. Following a disaster, this division coordinates damage assessment of disaster-impacted individuals, businesses, and public

infrastructure to support State of Iowa requests for federal disaster assistance.

In addition, the Recovery Division coordinates the State's implementation of recovery assistance programs for disasters that have been declared at both the State and federal levels, works closely with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to fulfill recovery operations responsibilities following a disaster, and maintains Iowa's Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan and the Iowa Recovery Plan.

Structure of Homeland Security and Emergency Management in Iowa

The structure of homeland security and emergency management in Iowa begins with the governor, who holds the responsibility for protecting Iowa's citizens. The governor appoints the Iowa homeland security advisor and the director of the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. Currently the HSEMD director also serves as the governor's homeland security advisor. The HSEMD director relies on State- and local-level advisory bodies, executive-level State policy makers, State and local agency points of contact, local first responders, regional representatives, and other community organizations and representative bodies, for information to assist in shaping policy and making decisions.

The Homeland Security Advisory Committee (HSAC) is an advisory body convened by the HSEMD director. The HSAC provides guidance and input on important decisions related to implementation of homeland security and emergency management efforts in Iowa. HSAC membership encompasses a variety of organizations and disciplines, including local emergency management, public health, public safety, information technology, courts, military, voluntary agencies, and private sector business.

Preparedness

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

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

Planning, Training, and Exercise

Planning, training, and exercise are the foundation of Iowa's emergency preparedness efforts.

HSEMD's Planning, Training, and Exercise Program has a goal to better prepare partners at all levels to respond to disasters. Planning for emergencies ensures that emergency services, local authorities, and other organizations better communicate and coordinate efforts, improving disaster response and post-disaster recovery. Federal, State, and local planning provides safety and security for the public for a full spectrum of potential disasters.

HSEMD takes a strategic, all-hazards approach to planning. The Department is required by Iowa law to prepare a comprehensive plan for disaster response, recovery, and mitigation. The Iowa Comprehensive Emergency Plan is comprised of four separate plans for emergency response, hazard mitigation, disaster recovery, and critical asset protection. HSEMD regularly updates these plans to ensure they remain timely and relevant for Iowa's hazards.

Successful planning is built on partnerships. HSEMD works closely with emergency managers to complete yearly updates of key components of local response plans, promotes and provides training to support those plan components, and conducts exercises that test the plans and training. The Department also engages with local partners on recovery and hazard mitigation planning efforts.

HSEMD is involved in planning efforts with other State agencies, including the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship for animal disease response, the Iowa Department of Public Health for health-related hazards, the Iowa Office of Secretary of State for election security, and the Iowa Department of Education for school safety.

Training prepares State and local first responders to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from a variety of emergency situations. HSEMD has worked with its many partners in the delivery of courses to thousands of responders at all levels of government throughout the state. In SFY 2021 12,000 responders trained on a variety of topics in order to prepare for a wide array of hazards. Due to the pandemic, many exercises and training courses during SFY 2021 were rescheduled. Exercises are designed to test the ability of participants to respond to terrorism incidents and natural disasters, how to use equipment, and also to test skills learned through planning and training. HSEMD conducts, participates in, and/or supports many natural-hazard and terrorism exercises each year that are designed to test and refine local, State, private sector, and federal response to emergencies. During SFY 2021 HSEMD staff participated in six exercises to test response plans and to identify areas for improvement, such as revisions to emergency plans, training of staff, and purchase of equipment to fill in gaps in capabilities. Exercises focused on key components of response, including firefighting, search and rescue, hazardous materials, and public safety.

Preparedness

Citizen Preparedness

Citizen preparedness is an important component of Iowa's overall preparedness. Each year, HSEMD public information staff conduct awareness campaigns to educate Iowans on the hazards that impact our state and how to prepare for them. These campaigns provide information on general emergency preparedness and how to prepare for specific hazards, such as winter weather and flooding. HSEMD's public awareness initiatives also focus on informing citizens about the importance of reporting suspicious activity and how to properly use 911. In SFY 2021 HSEMD public information staff developed and delivered six public awareness campaigns using social media, traditional media, radio public service announcements, and the department's websites to disseminate information to citizens statewide. Through the use of multiple message delivery methods, the department was able to provide information to large segments of the public to encourage them to be more prepared for emergencies and disasters. HSEMD's preparedness website, Ready Iowa (ready.iowa.gov) was redesigned during this fiscal year to provide Iowans with easy-to-understand information to help them be better prepared for emergencies and disasters.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness

Regulatory guidance from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Federal Emergency Management Agency directs state and local authorities

to develop, implement, and maintain plans and procedures to prevent the public from being exposed to radiation. HSEMD's Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) program ensures that emergency preparedness, planning, training, and exercise activities are in place for the nuclear power facilities in or near Iowa. The REP program ensures the plants 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 NRC to support local and state preparedness activity and are required to hold full-scale exercises that involve state agencies every other year. In SFY 2021 HSEMD participated in one full-scale nuclear power plant exercise, which tested planning for, and response to, a radiological emergency. HSEMD also participates in multiple nuclear power plant drills and table-top exercises each year. Currently, the only nuclear facility operating near Iowa is the Quad Cities Generating Station near Cordova, Illinois (In 2020 the Duane Arnold Energy Center in Palo, Iowa, ceased operations and began the decommissioning of the power plant). Prior to SFY 2021, the REP Program operated a radiological calibration and maintenance facility for radiological detection equipment. The facility was decommissioned during this fiscal year and the Department's ongoing needs for calibration and maintenance of equipment are being met through a partnership with the Iowa State University Department of Health and Safety's calibration facility.

Duane Arnold Energy Center in Palo, Iowa, decommissioned in 2020.



Disaster Response

During the response phase of emergency management, the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management serves as the coordination point for the deployment of State resources. When disasters strike, HSEMD is prepared to provide assistance to impacted communities through county emergency management agencies. HSEMD's response activities range from full activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, where the Department coordinates the State response working with other government and private-sector partners in support of State and local response efforts, to monitoring of local incidents by the Department's on-call 24/7 duty officers. Response activations may last for only a few hours in a small incident, or may extend for several weeks or months for large-scale disasters.

Response Process

Because disasters start locally, county emergency management 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 a disaster. County emergency management agencies provide coordination of local resources and work in partnership with HSEMD to ensure local emergency response partners have adequately planned and are well equipped, trained, and exercised for a response. County emergency management agencies work for, and act on behalf of, their local emergency management commissions. 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 emer-



Linn County EMA staff monitoring severe weather.

gency 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 at no cost to local jurisdictions. State resources may include equipment, personnel, technical guidance, supplies, and assistance for missions such as debris removal, traffic control, levee patrol, security, and transportation. During SFY 2021 the governor issued nine proclamations of disaster emergency that allowed State resources to be used to respond to and recover from severe weather in multiple counties. The proclamations of disaster emergency activated the Iowa Individual Assistance Grant Program for residents in those counties impacted by the severe weather. This program, administered by the Iowa Department of Human Services, provides grants of up to \$5,000

Response

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. These proclamations also activated Iowa's Disaster Case Management Program through which disaster case managers work with those impacted by disaster to create a recovery plan and provide guidance, advice, and referral to obtain a service or resource.

Also during SFY 2021 the governor issued 21 proclamations for the continuing COVID-19 pandemic public health disaster emergency.

When a disaster or incident goes beyond the capabilities of State government, the governor may request response resources from FEMA and/or from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. If the impacts of the disaster are beyond the State's capability to recover, a Presidential Disaster Declaration may be requested. If granted, this declaration can provide financial assistance to eligible individuals and public entities.

State Response Teams

HSEMD has partnered with local governments and private-sector organizations to develop specialized capabilities that may be utilized during times where local capability doesn't exist, or has been exhausted. These emergency response teams have been established to support all Iowans during times of need. Iowa's emergency response teams are recognized under Code of Iowa 29C, and are deployed as a resource to supplement and enhance disrupted and overburdened local emergency and disaster operations. These teams may also be deployed to provide assistance to other states under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

HSEMD does not directly operate any of these teams. Rather, the State has put into place MOUs with host organizations that enable HSEMD to contract with

the teams to respond if the need arises. Individually, the teams may provide support to other jurisdictions within the state through separate local agreements, without assistance from State government.

Iowa's response teams specialize in a number of areas, including bomb disposal, incident management, search and rescue, tactical response to high-risk situations, disaster debris clearance, and weapons of mass destruction decontamination. One of the teams, the all-hazards Incident Management Team (IMT), is a cadre of multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional professionals, activated to support management of large or complex incidents, disasters, or special events. During SFY 2021 the IMT supported the City of Cedar Rapids and the City of Marion following the derecho. In recent years, the IMT was deployed to Mills County in 2019 to assist local officials with re-entry planning for residents of Pacific Junction who had been evacuated due to the Missouri River flooding.

Pre-Positioned Equipment

Over the past several years, HSEMD has improved the State's disaster response capability by pre-positioning vital equipment. At the end of SFY 2021 69 pumps, which are pivotal tools for fighting floods, were staged and ready to be deployed at locations throughout the state. In addition to the pumps, HSEMD has pre-positioned 17 generators throughout Iowa to increase the accessibility and timely deployment of these resources during times of disaster, including the 2020 derecho when they were used to support local entities with waste and wastewater treatment and to power emergency shelters. In addition, the department maintains three sandbag machines and a supply of sandbags and portable flood barriers that are immediately available for use by local jurisdictions.

Volunteers

A crucial component in the response to and recovery from any disaster is volunteers. HSEMD is a member

of the Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council (IDHRC), which helps to provide coordination with local, statewide, and nationwide volunteer groups to support the response and recovery needs in disaster-impacted areas of Iowa. The IDHRC is comprised of faith-based and voluntary agency representatives as well as representatives from key government agencies. HSEMD developed the council in 2001 at the request of local emergency management coordinators to identify and address the unmet needs of Iowa's citizens impacted by disaster events. In addition, group members assist with the coordination of volunteers and donations during activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, as requested, and promote cooperation among all volunteer and faith-based organizations.

As part of Iowa's response to COVID-19 and the derecho, HSEMD and the IDHRC collaborated with local, State, and federal partners to identify needs and volunteer resources to fill those needs and held frequent coordination calls open to all partners to identify unmet needs, gaps, and resources. The group also formed a COVID-19 task force to coordinate the IDHRC's pandemic response efforts.

Social Media

HSEMD public information staff use social media to widely disseminate and receive information during disasters and emergencies and on a day-to-day basis. Social media is an especially vital tool during disaster response. HSEMD public information staff and duty officers utilize social media to gather local situational awareness for Department staff who are monitoring emerging emergency situations. This information helps HSEMD operations staff to better understand local conditions and the type and extent of damage

that has occurred to public and private property. HSEMD also utilizes social media to disseminate information to the public during the response to a disaster, including the State of Iowa's response to the pandemic. During SFY 2021, 771 Facebook posts reached a total of 1.3 million people. More than 590,000 people were reached by 543 Tweets issued by HSEMD in that period. Those messages provided information and resources related to Iowa's response to COVID-19 and the August 2020 derecho, highlighted programs and initiatives of HSEMD and our partners, and promoted preparedness actions Iowans can take for all hazards. HSEMD also used social media to correct rumors and misinformation surrounding the pandemic.

COVID-19 and Derecho Response

In SFY 2021, HSEMD continued to play a key role in the State's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Beginning in March 2020, Iowa's State Emergency Operations Center was the hub of the State's COVID-19 pandemic response, and was where HSEMD coordinated with and supported the governor's office, the Iowa Department of Public Health, and multiple State and private agencies to identify emergency needs, provide resources to impacted communities, and project and anticipate future needs. This work continued through SFY 2021 and included personal protective equipment (PPE) and vaccine supply procurement and delivery, warehousing support, coordination of testing resources, and responding to requests for information and other types of resources and equipment.

During SFY 2021 HSEMD completed 2,266 pandemic-related missions, with more than 1,300 of

Response

those missions related to procurement and delivery of PPE. In addition, the Department coordinated 1,667 deliveries of PPE totaling 16 million individual items in the fiscal year.

In total, from the beginning of the pandemic response in March 2020 through the end of SFY 2021, HSEMD completed 5,300 missions, of which 2,855 were for PPE, and made nearly 3,300 deliveries of 31.5 million items of PPE. These resources were provided to county emergency management agencies and other partners involved in the pandemic response and delivery of these items ensured needed resources were available in communities throughout the state. During the pandemic, HSEMD also worked with the governor and other government and private-sector partners on the Feeding Iowans Task Force to assess unmet needs and identify the resources available to fill those needs.

On Aug. 10, 2020, many areas of Iowa were impacted by a derecho, with hurricane-force winds that leveled homes and businesses and left thousands of people without access to food, power, or internet service. The damage swath from the derecho was massive, with winds topping 100 mph at several locations. More than 585,000 customers were affected by power outages and service was disrupted for 444,000 wireless customers in the state. Damage to Iowa's public infrastructure was estimated at more than \$100 million, approximately 8,000 homes were destroyed, and tens of thousands of utility poles were downed. The cost of debris removal exceeded \$186 million.

The State Emergency Operations Center was immediately activated to respond to the derecho, and from that facility HSEMD worked with multiple government and private-sector partners to



Iowa National Guard Members assist with logistics at a Test Iowa site. Photo: Iowa National Guard

provide resources to impacted communities. HSEMD coordinated 300 derecho response missions for badly needed resources, such as food, water, sheltering, and generators, and for assistance with the removal of massive amounts of storm debris. The Department worked closely with utility partners, many of which were deployed to the State Emergency Operations Center, to restore power and communications services as quickly as possible. In the aftermath of the derecho HSEMD staff worked closely with voluntary agencies and local emergency managers to engage the many volunteers needed to assist citizens and also provided information and direction to the public on current conditions and how and where to seek assistance via social media and creation of an incident website. When the derecho occurred, HSEMD was still actively involved in coordinating the State of Iowa's pandemic response, necessitating that the Department run two concurrent disaster response operations. While this was a new and unprecedented challenge, HSEMD used existing response plans, procedures, and experienced staff to provide resources and guidance to citizens and communities.

Recovery

During the recovery phase of emergency management, HSEMD activities focus on providing assistance to affected communities and citizens. Recovery begins immediately after, and sometimes during, response to a disaster. HSEMD staff work closely with local officials to determine the extent and amount of damage. If damage is sufficient, the governor may request federal assistance through a Presidential Disaster Declaration and if granted, HSEMD administers some of the federal recovery programs that are activated by a declaration. At the close of SFY 2021 Iowa had received 47 Presidential Disaster Declarations since 1990.

The Department is involved in all facets of recovery, from assessing damage and formally requesting federal assistance, to ensuring applicants meet all State and federal regulations when developing and completing projects. HSEMD also works with other State and federal entities to secure recovery assistance, including the Iowa Individual Assistance Grant Program, Iowa Disaster Case Management Program, and loans through the Small Business Administration.

2020 Derecho

In SFY 2021, Iowa received a Presidential Disaster Declaration for the August 2020 derecho. Twenty-three counties were included in this declaration for Public Assistance Program funding, which provides funding for public entities and select nonprofit organizations for emergency work and the repair or replacement of disaster-damaged facilities. Those 23 counties were Benton, Boone, Cedar, Clinton, Dallas, Greene, Grundy, Guthrie, Hardin, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Johnson, Jones, Linn, Marshall, Muscatine, Polk, Poweshiek, Scott, Story, Tama, and Washington. Nearly \$35 million was awarded in SFY 2021 for 297

Public Assistance projects related to the derecho, including debris removal, and repair or replacement of public infrastructure. These public Assistance projects are ongoing and will likely continue for the next several years.

In addition, as part of the declaration for the derecho, 12 counties became eligible for the federal Individual Assistance Program, which provides assistance to impacted citizens and businesses. Those 12 counties were Benton, Boone, Cedar, Clinton, Jasper, Linn, Marshall, Polk, Poweshiek, Scott, Story, and Tama. More than \$11 million was approved for Iowans under this program. The declaration also included funding to conduct hazard mitigation activities for the entire state.



**Tama County grain bins collapsed in the derecho storm.
Photo: Kip Ladage, Bremer County Emergency Management**

Mitigation

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

Since 2008 more than \$534 million has been spent on hazard mitigation projects throughout the state of Iowa. Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs have focused efforts on three primary areas: acquisition and relocation of structures in flood hazard areas; infrastructure projects for flood control and storm water management; and hardening of rural electrical infrastructure to better withstand ice, snow, and wind storms.

The Department's property acquisition projects have resulted in millions of dollars in avoided loss from subsequent flooding. With federal funding granted to Iowa as the result of presidential disaster declarations since 2018, 211 properties, including residential and business structures, have been permanently removed from the floodplain and an additional 234 projects have been approved for acquisition and conversion to open space. Damage from the 2019 Missouri River flooding was reduced by an estimated \$38 million, and 1,096 properties avoided damage, due to property acquisitions in the impacted areas. In addition, in 2021 \$1.57 million in damage was avoided to 51 properties as the result of property acquisitions. Since 2008, the number of structures that have been permanently removed from the floodplain totals 3,352.

In coordination with the FEMA Public Assistance Program and the Iowa Economic Development Authority's Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Program, more than \$53.7 million has been invested to demolish and acquire an estimated 302 private structures following the 2019 Missouri River flood. In response to the 2019 flooding, and in addition to

approved FEMA recovery and mitigation projects, the Iowa General Assembly appropriated \$36 million to the Iowa Flood Mitigation Board to address other flood recovery and mitigation efforts in 10 impacted counties. (For more information see the Iowa Flood Mitigation Board section of this report.)

The Department also manages FEMA's new pre-disaster mitigation program, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC). Funding through this program has the potential to make hundreds of millions of dollars available for hazard mitigation in the coming years. Using this funding, FEMA and the State of Iowa will focus on large, innovative projects to mitigate multiple hazards and impact various community lifelines, with an emphasis on adopting, amending, and implementing current building codes across the state.

Advanced Mitigation Planning

Iowa is one of only 15 states and territories that has an Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan that has been approved by FEMA. Approval of an enhanced plan qualifies state and local governments to receive additional hazard mitigation disaster funding, which is crucial to funding projects to reduce or eliminate hazards and avoid disaster-caused damage and associated costs.

The purpose of hazard mitigation planning is to identify policies and actions that can be implemented over the long term to reduce risk and future losses of life and property, and economic injury. Iowa's plan is an inter-agency plan that integrates local and State planning efforts through Iowa's State Hazard Mitigation Team. The plan includes a statewide hazard analysis and a risk assessment of all of the state's hazards. This information is used to develop statewide hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and measures for use by State and local jurisdictions to address priority hazards.

Mitigation

Iowa Flood Mitigation Board

The Iowa Flood Mitigation Board was created by the Iowa General Assembly and signed into law in 2012. The board is comprised of members from the public, State agencies, and ex officio members from the Iowa General Assembly and the Iowa Department of Revenue. The HSEMD director serves as the board chair.

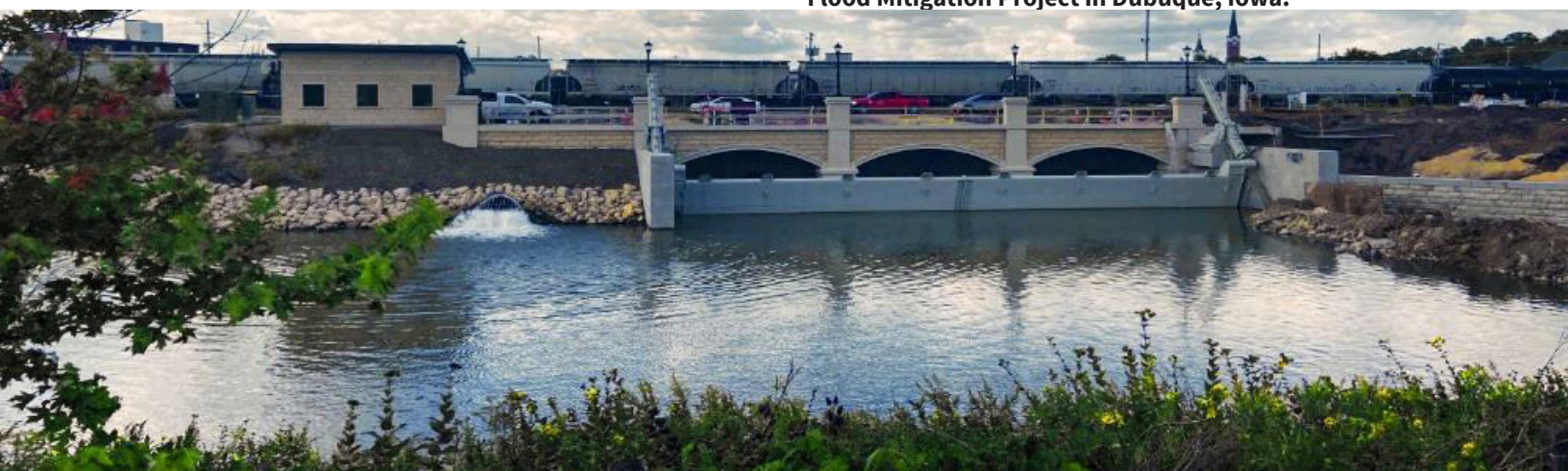
When created, the board was charged with developing a flood mitigation program for Iowa that allows certain governmental entities to submit flood mitigation projects for review and possible approval for funding from sales tax increments or legislative appropriations.

Nearly \$600 million in tax increment financing has been approved for flood mitigation projects by the Iowa Flood Mitigation Board. Although the application period for funding closed Jan. 1, 2016, the board continues to work with the communities that were awarded funding through review of project status reports, making adjustments to time extensions, and scope of work or budget changes if necessary. Ten Iowa communities have been awarded sales tax increment funding for flood mitigation projects by the Iowa Flood Mitigation Board. It is projected that investment in these projects will yield a \$6 billion mitigation benefit. The communities' tax increment funding projects have been approved for the following amounts:

- Burlington \$26,200,000
- Dubuque \$98,494,178
- Iowa City \$8,497,249
- Storm Lake \$4,083,060
- Waverly \$5,647,004
- Cedar Falls \$5,658,673
- Cedar Rapids \$269,411,016
- Coralville \$9,769,000
- Council Bluffs \$57,000,000
- Des Moines and Metropolitan Wastewater Reclamation Authority \$111,100,273

In addition, the Iowa Flood Mitigation Board has distributed \$36 million from the Iowa Flood Recovery Fund for critical recovery and redevelopment projects in communities impacted by 2019 flooding. The board distributed a \$15 million legislative appropriation to the Flood Recovery Fund in September 2019, followed by an additional appropriation of \$21 million in February 2020. Projects eligible for this funding include emergency work to save lives, protect public health and safety, and protect public or private property. The Flood Recovery Fund may also be used as match funding against federal awards. Funding has been awarded for multiple projects, including property buyouts and levee construction and repair. Details on these projects are available on the HSEMD website: homelandsecurity.iowa.gov.

Railroad culverts are part of the Bee Branch Watershed Flood Mitigation Project in Dubuque, Iowa.



Prevention and Detection/Technology

A fifth component of the emergency management cycle is prevention and detection.

Infrastructure Protection

Critical infrastructure contains systems and assets, both physical and virtual, so important to the functioning of our society that their incapacitation or destruction would greatly affect vital services provided to citizens through the public and private sectors. HSEMD's Threat Information and Infrastructure Program (TIIPP) enhances the overall security and resiliency of Iowa's critical infrastructure by offering services to reduce vulnerabilities and manage risks to critical assets. Partners in the public and private sectors seek guidance and collaboration with HSEMD's TIIPP, especially when establishing emergency preparedness, planning, training, exercise, and response activities associated with critical infrastructure protection.

During the COVID-19 pandemic the TIIPP collaborated with partners in the public and private sectors to identify needs and coordinate resources so Iowa's communities could continue to receive services essential for safety and security. When Iowa's critical infrastructure was impacted by the August 2020 derecho, the TIIPP aided with response efforts and collaborated with the public and private sectors to restore power to communities as safely and efficiently as possible.

Technology

In order to most effectively carry out its many duties, HSEMD must leverage available technology.

From its administration of the state's 911 program, to implementation of a statewide emergency notification system, the Department utilizes technological

tools to improve the delivery of our services.

Iowa's 911 System and Next Generation 911/GIS

Iowa's 911 system consists of 112 public safety answering points (PSAP) across 99 counties. The PSAPs answer wireline, wireless, and voice over internet protocol (VoIP) emergency calls, as well as Text-to-911 messages, from across the state. The wireline 911 system was launched in Iowa in 1988. The wireline capability is funded through a wireline surcharge on wireline phone users' monthly bills and is managed by local 911 service boards. Wireless 911 capability was added to the system beginning in 1998. This wireless capability is funded through a wireless surcharge on wireless phone users' monthly bills and is managed by the Iowa



Prevention and Detection/Technology

Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. Recently, the Department converted the 911 network from analog technology to an emergency services internet protocol (IP) network (ESInet) referred to as a Next Generation (NG) 911 network. From July 1, 2020, through June 30, 2021, the NG911 network processed 1,029,196 wireless 911 calls and 2,639 texts to Iowa's PSAPs. Wireline 911 calls began traversing the NG911 network during this fiscal year and 69,808 wireline calls were delivered.

Iowa's entire Iowa 911 system is undergoing a significant upgrade to a fully end-state, NENA i3 911 system (i3 is an ANSI accredited, commonly recognized standard used throughout the nation). The first phase of this multi-phase effort into the NG911 network has converted analog/copper trunking into the local PSAPs to a statewide, IP-based Ethernet network. The IP-based backbone was completed in November 2012 and leverages the Iowa Communications Network (ICN). The second phase of the network upgrade is nearly complete and includes updating individual PSAPs to IP-enabled call-handling equipment and logging recorders. Ninety-eight percent of the state's PSAPs are fully end-to-end IP-enabled. All but one of the local 911 PSAPs were capable of receiving Text-to-911. Work has been progressing toward the State's virtual consolidation efforts, technologically merging the legacy wireline network with the Next Generation IP-based network, as well as sharing technology for call processing equipment at the PSAPs. A fourth phase in the progression to a fully functioning i3 system will include behind-the-scenes upgrades to the way a caller is located and to ensure the call is more accurately delivered as well as decommissioning of legacy selective routers. This phase will most likely begin toward the end of 2021 and could continue for several years.

A critical component of NG911 relies on geographic information system (GIS) data. The data is the

foundation of Next Generation call routing, location validation, and emergency response. Information sharing is essential to building statewide GIS datasets, as more than 100 different data owners need to share information for the NG911 system. Data sharing work starts with the local jurisdictions updating their master street address guide, road centerlines, and site structure address points to have a seamless, statewide GIS data set. HSEMD entered into a second five-year contract with Geo-Comm to continue the existing statewide aggregation portal, ensuring the data is up to date and accurate is a critical local responsibility.

Legislation passed in 2017 by the Iowa General Assembly allowed HSEMD to provide local GIS grants to assist local 911 service boards in the creation, improvement, and maintenance of their NG911 GIS information. For SFY 2021, HSEMD granted \$1,194,000 to PSAPs for local 911 services to help facilitate this critical local data.

Alert Iowa

HSEMD administers the state's emergency notification system, Alert Iowa. Launched in 2014, the system is available for use by all counties and provides those that choose to participate with access to a single statewide notification system that gives local control of how and when to disseminate emergency and public safety information to residents. Alert Iowa allows residents to choose to receive alerts by voice call, email, or text message. In some counties, residents have the option to receive alerts in their preferred language or to provide their information to an access/functional needs registry. Alert Iowa messages are easy to create and send for local officials, who have the option to use social media to deliver emergency information.

Since the system launched, millions of emergency notifications have been sent to Iowans on a myriad

Prevention and Detection/Technology

of hazards, including 911 outages, severe weather, and city- or regional-specific incidents. State of Iowa departments and boards also use Alert Iowa to notify employees of emergencies. The system utilizes FEMA's Integrated Public Alert and Warning Systems (IPAWS) to send imminent emergency and public safety messages through the Emergency Alert System, NOAA Weather Radio, and the Wireless Emergency Alerts System. Using IPAWS for State and local alerts is another method to ensure the most urgent information is delivered to as many Iowans as possible when an emergency requires the public to take immediate action.

During SFY 2021 HSEMD began work to upgrade Alert Iowa. Since the program was implemented, the field of mass notification had significantly evolved, with new technology being used to help facilitate communication during times of emergency. The contract with the original Alert Iowa vendor was set to expire at the end of SFY 2021, and to ensure that the program was utilizing the best software and services available, HSEMD issued a request for proposal. Rave Mobile Safety was selected as the new state mass notification vendor because of its easy-to-use system. The new system, which is capable of sending messages to residents using multiple message types and modes (voice, email, text, social media, Smart911 App), also has the capability to translate messages into several languages. These features enhance the ability to communicate with residents across the state. Implementation of the switchover to the new system began in April 2021 with multiple training sessions and support from Rave and HSEMD for counties and State agencies that would be utilizing the system. (Note: a total system switchover oc-

curred July 2021.) With the switch to a new vendor, the program also went through a rebranding with a new logo and updated website that offers community resources, videos, and FAQs about the program. The Alert Iowa program will continue to grow with increased marketing and initiatives in SFY 2022.



Funding

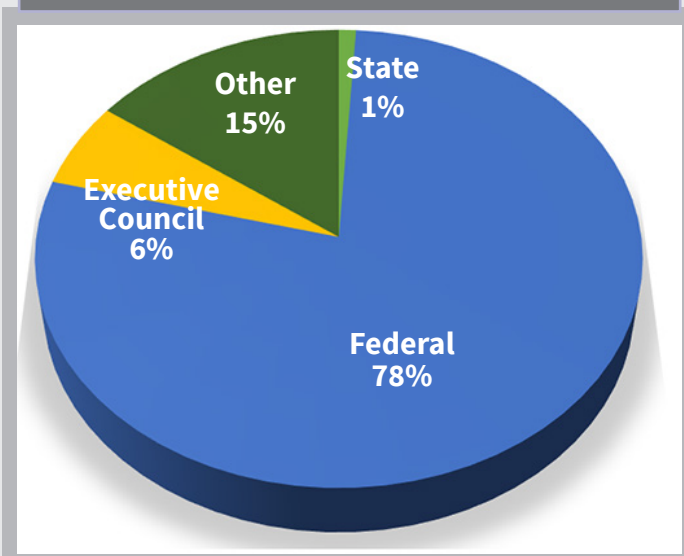
Funding for HSEMD comes from State appropriations, the Executive Council of Iowa, federal disaster and non-disaster funds, and the private sector. In SFY 2021 HSEMD had revenues totaling \$232,338,269. Of this total, \$2,139,390 was from State appropriations, \$181,434,587 from federal grants, \$14,853,703 from the Executive Council, and \$33,910,589 from other sources.

State appropriations accounted for 1 percent of revenues, while 78 percent came from federal disaster and non-disaster grants, 6 percent from the Executive Council for the State share of disaster assistance costs, and 15 percent from other sources, such as 911 surcharges, the Flood Recovery Fund, nuclear power plants, and the Technology Reinvestment Fund. HSEMD passed through \$220,707,290 or 95 percent of federal, private, and State funding to fund local emergency management and recovery activities.

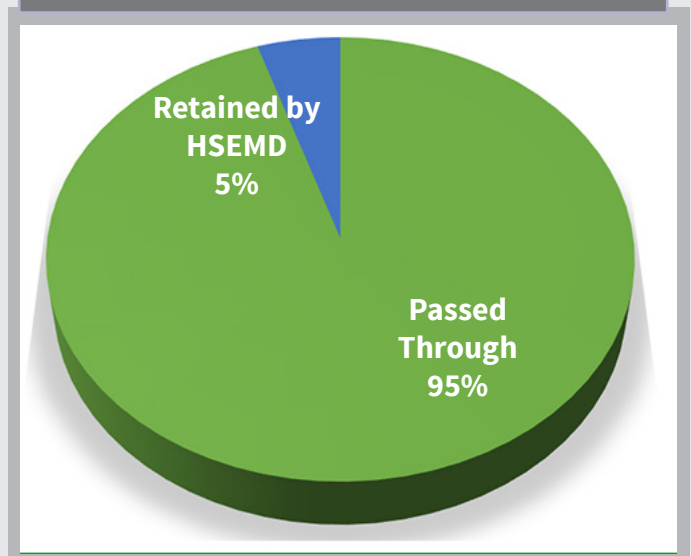
Funding was used by HSEMD for a wide range of projects, including:

- Facilitating and conducting exercises
- First responder training
- State and local response, recovery, and hazard mitigation planning
- Management of grants passed through to local governments
- Information and intelligence sharing with public and private partners
- Administration of Alert Iowa
- Public outreach to promote individual and family preparedness
- Staffing and readiness of the State Emergency Operations Center
- Disaster response and recovery work
- Oversight and administration of 911

SFY 2021 Revenues



SFY 2021 Pass Through



HSEMD Performance Plan Results SFY 2021

Name of Agency: Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD)

Performance Plan Results

Agency Mission: Lead, coordinate and support homeland security and emergency management functions in order to establish sustainable communities and ensure economic opportunities for Iowa and its citizens.

Core Function: Emergency Management, Domestic Security, Public Health Disaster Preparedness

Performance Measure (Outcome)	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of sustainable local governments	87%	92.7%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD
2. Percent of State of Iowa government that is sustainable	92%	91.5%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met due to shortfall in HSEMD employee training. This shortfall can be noted in the area-specific performance standard. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD

Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Planning

Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of jurisdictions with response plans meeting standards	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD
2. Percent of jurisdictions with recovery plans meeting standards	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD
3. Percent of jurisdictions with DMA-2000 plans	95%	80%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. New planning cycle began for jurisdictions that are working to update plans. DMA compliance is only required for jurisdictions that will be applying for federal mitigation funds and some may not apply for those funds. <i>Data Source:</i> HSEMD

HSEMD Performance Plan Results SFY 2021

Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Training			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent HSEMD State employees trained to standards	100%	88%	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. Recent new hires have not completed their required training. All employees in this group still have time available to complete this requirement. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent of county homeland security and emergency management coordinators trained to standards	85%	96%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
3. Number of responders trained – HSEMD	15,000	12,405	What Occurred: Performance standard was not met. The pandemic limited the number of in-person offerings, causing the overall decline in this figure. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Exercises			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent State government emergency exercises completed as required	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent of local government emergency exercises completed	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Readiness			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent readiness level of SEOC facility	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent of forward command post facilities maintained at readiness level	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
3. Percent of Iowa counties participating in Iowa Mutual Aid Compact	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
4. Percent of Iowa municipalities participating in Iowa Mutual Aid Compact	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>

HSEMD Performance Plan Results SFY 2021

Service, Product or Activity: Disaster Recovery			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of funded Public Assistance projects completed	55%	78%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent of submitted hazard mitigation projects	75%	84%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
Service, Product or Activity: Communications			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent public safety answering points with wireless phase II	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
2. Percent providers providing 911 wireless phase II services	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
3. Percent of local jurisdictions with interoperable communications capabilities for first responders	85%	85%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEMD</i>
4. Percent of Iowa first responder agencies with access to the Fusion Center's information system	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: Iowa Department of Public Safety</i>
Service, Product or Activity: Homeland Security			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of five-year Iowa Homeland Security Strategy projects funded and initiated	25%	80%	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>