



Homeland Security and
Emergency Management



ANNUAL REPORT SFY 2024

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Table of Contents

04 LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

05 HSEM AUTHORITIES, CORE VALUES, & STRATEGIC VISION

06 ABOUT HSEM

09 PREPAREDNESS

14 RESPONSE

18 RECOVERY

20 MITIGATION

24 PREVENTION AND DETECTION/TECHNOLOGY

27 FUNDING

28 HSEM PERFORMANCE PLAN RESULTS

Letter from the Director

The Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) is pleased to present the State Fiscal Year 2024 annual report, which overviews the year's activities and accomplishments.

Disaster response and recovery are core responsibilities of HSEM. During SFY 2024, the Department coordinated the State's response to and recovery from three Presidential Disaster Declarations, affecting fifty counties due to severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding in north-west and north-central Iowa in April, May, and June. Additionally, the Department supported response and recovery efforts during a blizzard in December, the Perry school shooting in January, and other severe weather incidents across the state. The Department also assisted the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship in the State's fall 2023 and spring 2024 response to highly pathogenic avian influenza.

While disaster response and recovery are areas where we are most visible, the Department engages in numerous programs and initiatives to ensure that Iowa and its residents are better prepared for any emergency or disaster. This report highlights many of these activities, including our efforts to enhance the safety of Iowa's schools, assess the status of our state's levees, and improve the delivery of assistance to individuals following a disaster.

In addition to our disaster work and numerous other projects and initiatives, we also performed our important day-to-day work of preparing responders and Iowans and assisting communities in recovering from and preventing disasters. In SFY 2025 we will continue our work to ensure that Iowa and Iowans are better prepared for all emergencies and disasters.



Director John R. Benson



While disaster response and recovery are areas where we are most visible, the Department engages in numerous programs and initiatives to ensure that Iowa and its residents are better prepared for any emergency or disaster.

You will find the Department's performance measures for the past fiscal year at the end of this report. HSEM 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 HSEM's activities in this report. Please visit our department's website, homelandsecurity.iowa.gov, to learn more.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "John R. Benson".

John R. Benson, Director

HSEM Authorities, Core Values, & Strategic Vision

HSEM 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 the administration, preparation, and execution of emergency management and homeland security programs.

HSEM's role is to provide local entities with the support they require in order to plan and implement effective mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery strategies. The Department offers a range of services, including technical assistance, training, exercise facilitation, communications, and other support, to help local entities establish and maintain the capabilities they need. HSEM serves as the coordinating entity, ensuring consistency and compliance with numerous federal and state legal requirements and regulations. Additionally, the Department oversees and implements Iowa's homeland security activities.

HSEM Core Values, Purpose, and Focus

HSEM Core Values

Mission Oriented – We are resolute in our service to Iowans.

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.

HSEM Core Purpose

Enhancing the quality of life for Iowans

HSEM Core Focus

Preparing our state and building resilient communities

HSEM Strategic Vision

A new strategic vision has been implemented for the 2024-2028 period. This new strategic plan represents a transition and growth initiative that expands the traditional operational focus to incorporate the organizational structure and internal strategic goals of the agency. This shift toward a broader departmental ethos aims to enhance not only the services provided to Iowans but also how those services are provided. The goal is to improve the overall quality of life by building a more resilient and better-prepared state.

HSEM will use operational experience, team member input, the guiding strategic principles outlined in this plan, elements within Code of Iowa Chapter 29C, as well as all applicable federal and state regulations, to confidently navigate the dynamic and ever-changing emergency management landscape.

HSEM identified six strategic priorities to ensure the department will be able to provide Iowans with the very best service and our employees an environment where they can excel. Those priorities are to establish and maintain dynamic emergency response operations, Foster a holistic planning program that covers all aspects of emergency management, Sustain disaster recovery and hazard mitigation capabilities that are adaptable, integrated, and effective, Develop a critical infrastructure information analysis program, Develop and implement technological solutions throughout the department to improve processes and service delivery, Implement Whole Community principles across all aspects of the Department.

Significant and steady progress has been made in these priority areas, providing a foundation for future successes and innovations. The HSEM executive team will conduct annual evaluations of progress on the implementation of the 2024-2028 Strategy for the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

About HSEM

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 natural and human-caused hazards.

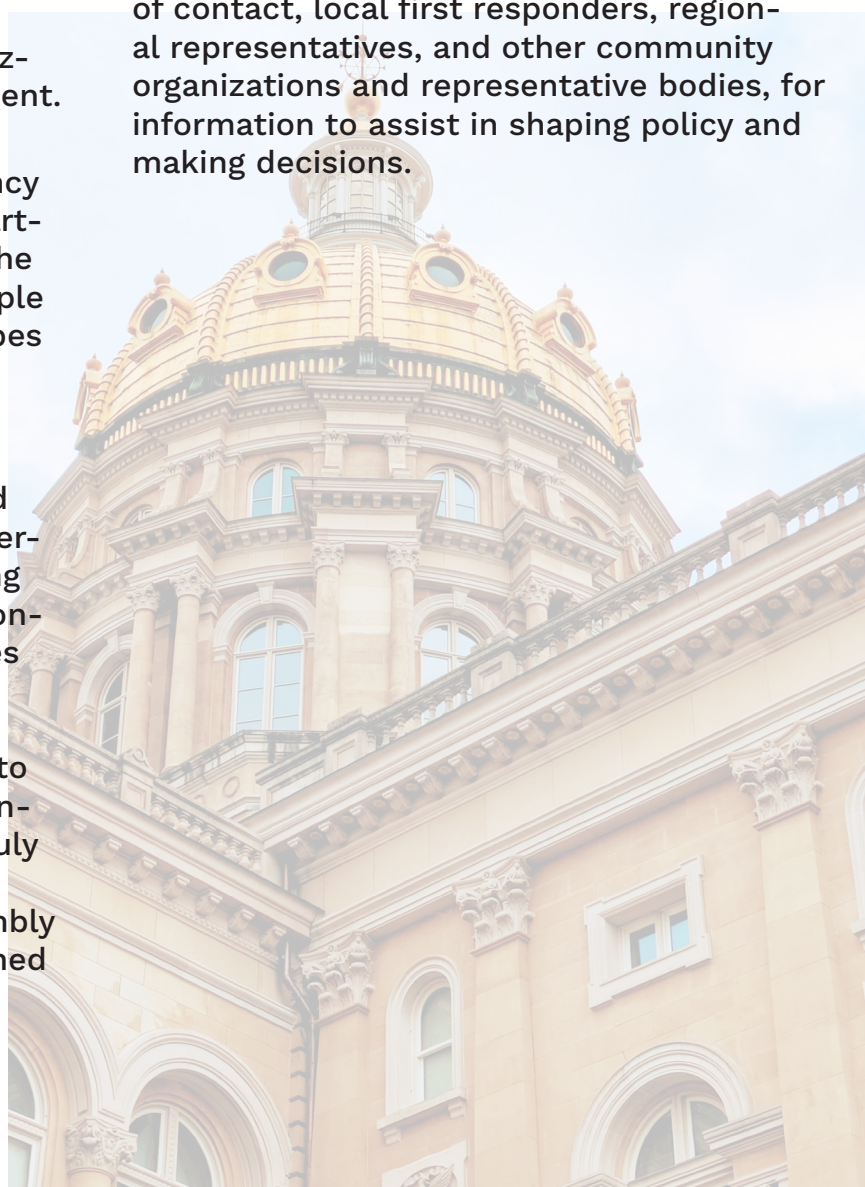
In the 1970s the focus expanded to include the management of naturally caused emergencies and disasters. Management of radiological and hazardous materials incidents were added in the 1980s and the office adopted an all-hazards approach to emergency management.

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 speeding the recovery from disasters.

The 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States once again redefined Iowa's emergency management approach. 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, HSEM became a stand-alone department after the Iowa General Assembly approved legislation that was then signed into law by the governor.

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 residents. The governor appoints the Iowa homeland security advisor and the director of the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. Currently, the HSEM director also serves as the governor's homeland security advisor. The HSEM director relies on State- and local-level advisory bodies, executive-level State policymakers, 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.



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 consists of a Recovery Division and a Response Division. The director is supported by Chief of Staff Larry Gioffredi.

Response Division:
Zachary Ellison, Administrator

The Response Division coordinates the State of Iowa's response to disasters and emergencies. This division also coordinates emergency management planning initiatives during steady state times and is composed of three bureaus: Preparedness, Communications and Technology, and Non-disaster Grants and Administration. This 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 division include:

- resource management
- volunteer and donations management

- radiological emergency preparedness
- emergency management plan development for preparedness, response, and recovery
- training coordination
- exercise coordination
- core capabilities assessment and strategic planning
- 911 system administration
- special security operations
- critical infrastructure protection and information sharing
- public and private sector partnership coordination
- specialized emergency response teams
- statewide mass notification and emergency messaging
- geographic information systems
- financial management of non-disaster grants
- accounting and financial transactions
- procurement
- strategic communication
- legislative and congressional relations
- administration of the Iowa Individual Assistance Grant Program and Disaster Case Advocacy Program

HSEM ORGANIZATION CHART



JOHN R. BENSON
Director



LARRY GIOFFREDI
Chief of Staff



ZACHARY ELLISON
RESPONSE DIVISION



DENNIS HARPER
RECOVERY DIVISION



JEREMY SROKA
Preparedness Bureau



JONATHAN PAOLI
Communications & Technology Bureau



JULIE NISHIJIMA
Non-Disaster Grants Bureau



DUSTY POGONES
Public Assistance Bureau



MATHEW NOBLE
Mitigation Bureau



MARK NEWHALL
Disaster Grants Bureau

Recovery Division:

Dennis Harper, Administrator

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

The Recovery Division's duties include:

- administering the federal Public Assistance Program
- administering state and federal Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs
- providing technical and administrative support to the Iowa Flood Mitigation Board
- administering the Office of Levee Safety
- coordinating damage assessment of disaster-impacted individuals, businesses, and public infrastructure to support the State of Iowa's requests

for federal disaster assistance

- coordinating the State's implementation of recovery assistance programs for disasters that have been declared at both the State and federal levels
- working closely with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to fulfill recovery operations responsibilities following a disaster
- maintaining Iowa's Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan and Iowa Recovery Plan

HSEM is involved in numerous programs and initiatives to benefit Iowa's residents, 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. Detection and prevention are often included as a fifth phase of emergency management, which we will highlight as well.



Preparedness

The preparedness phase of emergency management plays a crucial role in ensuring that the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) effectively equips the Department, our various partners, and the residents of Iowa to handle potential disasters.

Planning, Training, and Exercise

Iowa's emergency preparedness efforts are built on a foundation of strategic planning, comprehensive training, and rigorous exercise programs designed to enhance the readiness of partners at all levels for disaster response.

Planning

HSEM takes a strategic, all-hazards approach to planning. Effective emergency planning facilitates improved communication and coordination between emergency services, local authorities, and other organizations, which improves disaster response and post-disaster recovery. Comprehensive planning at the federal, state, and local levels provides safety and security for the public across a full spectrum of potential disasters. 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 distinct plans: emergency response, hazard mitigation, disaster recovery, and critical asset protection. HSEM regularly updates these plans to ensure they remain current and relevant for Iowa's hazards.

For planning to be effective, it is essential to have strong partnerships in place. HSEM works closely with county emergency managers to ensure that local response plans

are regularly updated in line with state-level plans, with new planning elements developed as necessary. HSEM also offers direct support in operations, training, logistics, and warehousing, as well as exercises.

The Department also works with regional partners on recovery and hazard mitigation planning efforts. HSEM engages in various planning activities in collaboration with other state agencies. This includes working with the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship for animal disease and drought response, the Iowa Office of the Secretary of State for election security, and additional state agencies for Continuity of Government and Continuity of Operations plans.

Training

Training is provided to responders, local officials, school personnel, and others to equip them with the skills to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from a variety of emergencies. HSEM has partnered with numerous organizations to deliver a comprehensive range of courses to personnel at all levels of government throughout the state. In SFY 2024, a total of 59 training classes were held across Iowa, training 1,193 individuals to prepare for various hazards.

Additionally, Iowa HSEM successfully hosted its annual conference in October 2023, which included 21 training sessions with 188 attendees. The conference offers a valuable opportunity for emergency management coordinators, homeland security professionals, state agencies, elected officials, nonprofit organizations, and public and private sector partners to share knowledge and gain insights into current and future emergency management concepts through training and networking.

Exercise

Exercises are designed to evaluate and assess the effectiveness of HSEM's plans, policies, and processes. Exercises enable participants to identify areas for improvement or maintenance while in a simulated environment. In addition, they can serve as a source of confidence, enabling our ability to respond to real-world events in the future.

During SFY2024, HSEM has participated in or hosted several exercises. Two State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) exercises were conducted, enabling assessments of eight of the State's 15 Emergency Support Functions. More than 20 state and federal departments/agencies and non-governmental organizations took part in these exercises. HSEM participated in and facilitated two Radiological Emergency Program Hostile Action-Based exercises, one of which was evaluated by FEMA and validated Iowa's ability to respond to an emergency involving a nuclear power facility. HSEM also collaborated with 48 counties to provide their local emergency planning committees with county-specific hazardous materials (HAZMAT) emergency response exercises. These HAZMAT exercises brought together representatives from industry, the private sector, and local government to assess HAZMAT preparedness.

Drought Plan

In addition to preparing for floods, tornadoes, and winter storms, Iowa must also be prepared for the impacts of a drought. During SFY 2023 HSEM collaborated with other agencies to develop a plan to guide Iowa's response to drought disasters. The Iowa Drought Plan is a tool designed to assist state agencies in more effectively identifying and responding to the slow-moving phenomenon of drought. It serves as a comprehensive blueprint to ensure the state is equipped to address the challenges of

drought preparedness, response, and recovery. HSEM collaborated with the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Agriculture Midwest Climate Hub, and National Drought Mitigation Center on the development of the plan. The plan was finalized in January 2023.

In light of the ongoing drought impacts from SFY 2023 into 2024, the Department was able to gather valuable real-world feedback on the state's drought plan. This feedback was incorporated into a second version through multiple planning meetings, which included the partners who provided support for the initial plan. The meetings were held from January to May 2024, and the updated plan was published in May 2024.

Personal Preparedness

Personal preparedness is an important component of Iowa's overall preparedness plan. Annually, HSEM public information personnel carry out 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 severe storms. HSEM's public awareness initiatives also focus on informing residents about the importance of reporting suspicious activity and how to properly use 911.

HSEM public information staff utilizes a wide variety of tools to disseminate information to the public including press releases, social media, and websites. HSEM's preparedness website, Ready Iowa (ready.iowa.gov) provides easy-to-understand information to assist Iowans in preparing for any emergency or disaster.

In SFY 2024, HSEM public information staff developed and delivered a variety of public awareness campaigns disseminating information to residents statewide via social media, traditional media, and the Department's websites. By employing a range of communication channels, the department was able to reach a significant portion of the population, promoting greater preparedness for emergencies and disasters among a large number of individuals.

Social media plays a large role in getting the message out to Iowans about personal preparedness actions. During SFY 2024, 500 Facebook posts reached over 1.2 million people. More than 300,000 people were reached by approximately 450 Tweets issued by HSEM in that period. Those messages provided information and resources related to Iowa's response to severe weather incidents, highlighted programs and initiatives

of HSEM and our partners, and promoted preparedness actions Iowans can take during specific incidents and for all hazards.

The "Check the Source, of Course" campaign, developed and executed by HSEM in SFY 2023, continued into SFY 2024 through the use of TV and cable ads in markets across the state and a website. The campaign's goal was to increase public awareness of false information and provide tools to combat it. Banners, social media ads, and videos were created to promote the use of online critical thinking skills as a tool to assess the validity of information available through social media platforms and to encourage social media consumers not to engage in the proliferation of false information. Additionally, a link to the Check the Source section of the HSEM website was provided for Iowans.



"Check the Source, Of Course" campaign materials

School Safety

In June 2022 Governor Kim Reynolds announced a \$100 million school safety initiative for Iowa's public school districts and nonpublic and independent schools. The initiative is being carried out by HSEM, the Iowa Department of Public Safety, and the Iowa Department of Education, with funding provided by the American Rescue Plan Act and the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund. The program has funded facility vulnerability assessments, digital critical incident mapping technology, two-way radios, threat reporting and monitoring software, and capital improvements for security enhancements through the School Safety Improvement Fund.

Given the Department's expertise in critical infrastructure protection and threat assessments, HSEM was assigned the responsibility for overseeing the initiative's facility vulnerability assessments. HSEM collaborated with federal and private-sector experts to develop assessment methods and tools. The assessments began in July 2022 and were completed in January 2023. Nearly 500 school districts or systems requested assessments of more than 1,200 buildings. In addition, 44 districts or systems conducted vulnerability assessments in conjunction with local law enforcement and submitted their findings to the department.

HSEM was also tasked with administering the capital improvement grants provided through the School Safety Improvement Fund. Through this grant, schools can apply for up to \$50,000 per school building to implement the recommended capital improvements that were identified through the vulnerability assessment process. As of June 30, 2023, 300 school districts or systems had submitted applications. The deadline for schools to apply for these grants is Dec. 31, 2024.

In 2024, Governor Reynolds signed two new bills containing school safety initiatives. House File 2652 tasks HSEM with implementing additional school safety measures through the creation of a list of pre-approved vendors for school districts to purchase unholstered weapons detection technology. HSEM is currently working on this task and will produce the list in the upcoming reporting year.

Additionally, the bill established the School Safety and Security Infrastructure Standards Task Force, which is led by the Iowa Department of Public Safety, and includes representatives from the Department of Education, school board members, state and local law enforcement, a representative from HSEM, and other relevant stakeholders. The objective of the task force is to conduct a comprehensive study and provide recommendations related to the safety and security standards of schools and school infrastructure. This includes safety and security standards related to doors, windows, cameras, and locks.

House File 2586 required HSEM to create a grant application for SFY 2025 to facilitate the implementation of HF 2586 and to establish administrative rules for the grant program. No funding was allocated for the grant program, so it is currently not operational and there are no applicants.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness

In accordance with regulatory guidance from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, state and local authorities are responsible for developing, implementing, and maintaining plans and procedures to protect public health and safety in the event of a radiological emergency affecting Iowa. HSEM's Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) program ensures emergency pre-



State partners discuss proposed restrictions at REP exercise.

paredness through comprehensive planning, training, and exercise activities that support the nuclear power facilities in close proximity to Iowa. The REP program ensures that off-site response organizations supporting the facilities meet or exceed the standards and guidelines set by the federal government for the protection of Iowa residents.

Nuclear power facilities are required by the NRC to support local and state preparedness activities and are required to conduct exercises that involve county and state agencies every other year. In SFY 2024 HSEM conducted an evaluated medical drill in August 2023 and participated in multiple nuclear power plant preparedness activities, including updating State REP plans, conducting REP training, and participating in multiple REP preparedness engagements with state and county partners. In addition to the completed drills and exercises in SFY 2024, HSEM has initiated preparations for a long-term, impact-based exercise focusing on agricul-

tural concerns, which is scheduled for completion within the next SFY. At present, three nuclear facilities are in operation in close proximity to Iowa. These are the Quad Cities Generating Station in Cordova, Illinois, the Cooper Nuclear Station near Brownsville, Nebraska, and the Byron Generating Station in Byron, Illinois.

Whole Community Engagement

To improve Iowa's ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters, Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) has initiated the Whole Community Engagement Project.

The project is a multi-phase effort that will assess existing emergency plans, solicit feedback from communities and stakeholders, and identify best practices to develop a framework for conducting the disaster management process that fosters collaboration,

inclusiveness, and resilience in a way that benefits all Iowans.

In SFY 2024, a graduate-level intern was hired to play a key role in the implementation of Whole Community principles within HSEM. Working with the Whole Community Engagement team and HSEM leadership, this position will help establish department-level best practices for whole community engagement. The intern will conduct research related to the latest developments in emergency management literature and existing emergency management best practices. To supplement this research, this position will interview a range of stakeholders from internal staff, national experts, local community leaders and emergency managers, and non-profit organizations to inform a dynamic department-wide implementation plan to integrate whole community concepts into department policies and processes.

Response

Disaster Response

During the response phase of emergency management, the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) serves as the coordination point for the deployment of State resources. In the event of a disaster, HSEM is prepared to provide assistance to impacted communities through county emergency management agencies. The range of HSEM's response activities extends from the full activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, in which the Department collaborates with government and private-sector partners in support of state and local response ef-

forts, to the monitoring of incidents by the HSEM 24/7 duty officers. The duration of a response activation may vary considerably, depending on the scale of the incident. In the case of a minor incident, the activation may last only a few hours, whereas in the event of a large-scale disaster, it may extend over several weeks or months.

Response Process

Given that disasters typically start at the local level, county emergency management agencies play a vital role in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from such incidents. The county emergency management coordinator is responsible for coordinating local government and volunteer response operations, including sandbagging, traffic and access control, resource management, cleanup efforts, and shelter for residents affected by a disaster. County emergency management agencies facilitate the coordination of local resources and collaborate with HSEM to ensure that local emergency response partners have comprehensive plans in place and are adequately equipped, trained, and exercised for a response. County emergency management agencies serve and act on behalf of their local emergency management commissions.

In the event that a community's capacity 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. The IMAC provides a framework for political subdivisions and emergency management commissions to share resources with one another in the event of a disaster that has been de-

clared either by the local jurisdiction or the governor. In the event that local mutual aid is insufficient, the county emergency management coordinator will collaborate with local officials and HSEM to request a governor's proclamation of disaster emergency, thereby enabling the deployment of state resources for response and recovery operations. In the event that a disaster or incident exceeds the capabilities of the state government, the governor may request response resources from FEMA and/or 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.

During SFY 2024, the Governor issued 36 proclamations of disaster emergency. In addition, during SFY 2024, the governor issued 13 proclamations outlining the state's response to highly pathogenic avian influenza. A governor's proclamation of disaster emergency allows the state to utilize its resources at no cost to local jurisdictions. State resources may include equipment, personnel, technical guidance, supplies, and assistance for tasks such as debris removal, traffic control, levee patrol, security, and transportation.

A governor's proclamation may activate the Iowa Individual Assistance Grant Program and the Disaster Case Advocacy Program for residents in counties impacted by severe weather. The Iowa Individual Assistance Grant Program provides grants for households with incomes of up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Each eligi-

ble household may receive up to \$5,000 for items that qualify under one of four categories: temporary housing, food assistance, personal property, and home repair. (Note: As of July 1, 2024, eligible households may receive up to \$7,000 under the Iowa Individual Assistance Grant Program.)

The Disaster Case Advocacy Program addresses serious disaster-related needs. Through this program, disaster case advocates work with clients to coordinate services and resources to address disaster-related unmet needs, build a recovery plan, and access available resources. This program closes 180 days from the date of the governor's proclamation. There are no income eligibility requirements for the Disaster Case Advocacy Program.

SFY 2024 Disaster Response

HSEM coordinated the state's response to several severe weather incidents during SFY 2024, including tornadoes and flash flooding on April 26, May 20, and June 21, 2024. Throughout the three events, HSEM-owned equipment and supplies were deployed to assist with disaster response efforts. The disaster response equipment and supplies included one emergency potable water pump trailer, 28 pumps, four generators, two light towers, 990 linear feet of portable flood barriers, and over 150,000 sandbags.

On Friday, April 26, 2024, a tornado caused significant damage to the City of Minden, resulting in the loss of the water treatment plant. In coordination with the Iowa Rural Water Association, HSEM deployed its emergency potable water pump trailer to assist with the restoration of the city's water sys-

tem. Within ten days, a temporary water filtration system was installed and fully operational, providing clean water to residents. In June, HSEM deployed its emergency potable water pump trailer to Sioux Rapids. The trailer was fully operational within a day and, for approximately one month, it pumped water from food-grade tankers into the water system, thereby providing much-needed relief to residents affected by flooding.

In fall 2023 and spring 2024, highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) was detected in Iowa, affecting millions of birds. HSEM provided assistance to the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship and other state agencies in the coordination of the response to HPAI, including the mobilization of department-owned mobile foaming units for the depopulation of infected birds. HSEM also monitored and disseminated incident information to state and local public and private sector partners.

Minden tornado damage and portable water pump trailer



Pre-Positioned Equipment

Over the past several years, HSEM has enhanced the state's disaster response capability through the strategic pre-positioning of essential equipment. By the end of SFY 2024, 76 pumps, which are essential for flood response, had been staged and were ready for deployment at locations across the state. Furthermore, HSEM has pre-positioned 24 generators across Iowa to enhance the accessibility and rapid deployment of these resources in the event of a disaster. The Department also maintains three sandbag machines, along with a supply of over 1 million sandbags, and portable flood barriers that are immediately available for use by local jurisdictions. HSEM has recently invested in two portable barrier packages and 15 mobile light towers as a measure to increase security for soft targets and crowded places. These resources are also pre-positioned in locations throughout the state.

Response Messaging and Public Engagement

In support of ongoing response and recovery operations related to the three Presidential Disaster Declarations in April, May, and June, HSEM public information staff created a disaster recovery website (DisasterRecovery.iowa.gov) to disseminate the latest response and recovery information to assist disaster survivors. Messaging on public safety, rumors, recovery, and resources were also disseminated via social media, and information packets including editable social media graphics, flyers, and press release templates, were provided to local EMA'S for distribution.

Iowa Individual Assistance Grant Program, Disaster Case Advocacy, and Voluntary Agency Liaison

In SFY 2024, Iowa experienced ten disaster events that were supported by the Iowa Individual Assistance Grant (IIAGP) and Disaster Case Advocacy (DCA) programs. These disasters received governor's proclamations activating the IIAGP and DCA programs in 55 of Iowa's 90 counties. The IIAGP provided financial assistance to over 360 households affected by disasters, partnering with disaster case advocacy to facilitate recovery for disaster-impacted residents.

In addition to the IIAGP and DCA programs, the Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL) team provides support to communities before, during, and after disasters, including assistance with volunteer and donation coordination, unmet needs discussions, training, and presentations. The VAL team provided support and technical assistance to more than 25 community organizations active in disaster and long-term recovery groups across the state and continues to develop relationships with county emergency management coordinators and the Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council to identify and connect organizations that could provide services to meet locally identified response and recovery needs. VAL team support was provided for several events during SFY2024, including the December blizzard, the Perry school shooting, and spring storms, tornadoes, and flooding.

Recovery

During the recovery phase of emergency management, HSEM activities focus on assisting affected communities and residents. Recovery begins immediately after, and sometimes during, a response to a disaster. HSEM 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, HSEM administers the federal recovery programs that are activated by a declaration.

The Department is involved in all aspects of recovery, from assessing damage and formally requesting federal assistance to ensuring applicants comply with all state and federal regulations when developing and completing projects. HSEM also collaborates with other state and federal entities, such as the Small Business Administration, to secure recovery assistance.

The state of Iowa was granted three Presidential Disaster Declarations during SFY 2024, affecting a total of 50 counties. The declarations covered severe storms and flooding, including tornadoes that impacted the cities of Minden and Greenfield, as well as flooding in northwest and north-central Iowa. Eligible local and state governments, as well as certain private nonprofit organizations, were able to access federal funding for emergency protective measures taken during the response period. Furthermore, funding was made available for the repair or replacement of infrastructure damaged by the flooding. Hazard Mitigation programs were made available statewide to address mitigation initiatives of local governments. Moreover, FEMA Individual Assistance (IA) programs, FEMA Direct Housing assistance,

and state-run Non-Congregate Sheltering (NCS) were made available to survivors in all three events. As of the end of SFY 2024, Iowa had received 50 Presidential Disaster Declarations since 1990.

Public Assistance Program

When a Presidential Disaster Declaration is granted for an Iowa disaster, HSEM assumes responsibility for administering the federal Public Assistance Program and associated funding. Grant proceeds from the program are used to rebuild communities, including replacement or restoration of public infrastructure, removal of debris resulting from a disaster, and to reimburse impacted entities for emergency protective measures that were taken during the response. Recovery is a lengthy and complex process requiring many years for HSEM and program applicants to complete work.

In SFY 2024, recovery work commenced for three Presidential Disaster Declarations.

DR 4796 Iowa Severe Storms, Flooding, Straight-Line Winds and Tornadoes

- Incident Period: June 16, 2024–July 23, 2024
- Declared Major: June 24, 2024; 27 counties \$50.7M in damages validated

DR 4784 Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes and Flooding

- Incident Period: May 20, 2024–May 31, 2024
- Declared Major: May 24, 2024; 29 counties \$26.4M in damages validated

DR 4779 Iowa Severe Storms and Tornadoes

- Incident Period: April 26, 2024–April 27, 2024
- Declared Major: May 14, 2024; 7 counties \$5.8M in damages validated

By the conclusion of SFY 2024, HSEM was actively working on eight open Presidential Disaster Declarations, with a projected total eligible cost of \$85.8M. These disasters account for over 92% of the eligible funding over the most recent 10-year period. The majority of Iowa's recovery and mitigation efforts during SFY 2024 were concentrated on the three consecutive spring disasters. The disasters that occurred in SFY 2024 represent a 22% increase in potentially eligible response work as compared to the previous 10-year average.

On March 23, 2023, HSEM secured a Period of Performance (POP) extension for DR 4421 through December 8, 2025. This extension will allow the remaining 75 local applicants seeking recovery assistance through the Public Assistance Program to complete their unobligated work. A comparable extension was requested and granted to allow for the continuation of Public Assistance recovery work related to the 2020 derecho (DR 4557) through August 17, 2026, impacting 91 applicants.

HSEM continues to work diligently to close COVID-19 project grants and has been successful in meeting all work completed deadlines. Nationwide, project obligations are experiencing delays due to several challenges, including the complex and time-intensive duplication of benefits reviews and ever-changing deadlines. Project grant obligations remain for 182 applicants.

Flooding in Rock Valley



Mitigation

During the mitigation phase of emergency management, HSEM focuses on activities that reduce or eliminate long-term risks to people and property from natural hazards and their effects. Hazard mitigation activities are designed to break the cycle of damage, recovery, and recurring damage.

Since 2008, more than \$650 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 stormwater management; and hardening of rural electrical infrastructure to better withstand ice, snow, and wind storms.

Acquisition projects across the state have resulted in significant savings, with millions of dollars avoided in potential losses from subsequent flooding. Since 2018, 340 properties, including residential and business structures, have been permanently removed from the floodplain using federal funding granted to Iowa as the result of Presidential Disaster Declarations and annual Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs. The estimated reduction in damages from flooding events that occurred during the same period was \$187 million, due to the conversion of over 1,000 properties to open space. The damage to residences and small businesses from the 2023 flooding is estimated to have been reduced by \$8 million due to prior property acquisition initiatives, which mitigated 206 properties. Since 2008, 3,362 structures have been permanently removed from the floodplain.

The Department is responsible for the administration of FEMA's competitive pre-disaster mitigation grant program, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC). The program has provided millions of dollars in funding for hazard mitigation. With these funds, FEMA and the State of Iowa are concentrating their efforts on large-scale, cutting-edge projects designed to mitigate a range of hazards that affect various community infrastructure. The Department is pleased to report continued success in winning nationally competitive BRIC awards. In August 2023, HSEM's subapplicant, the City of Coralville, was awarded \$19.6 million for an electrical grid resiliency project. Furthermore, Denison Municipal Utilities was chosen for a competitive project with a total value of \$14 million. A total of 12 BRIC 2023 capability and capacity-building and planning grants were selected, with a combined value of \$2 million. Capability and capacity building activities result in the creation of resources, strategies, or tangible mitigation products that will reduce or eliminate risk and damage from future natural hazards, increase resiliency, and promote a culture of preparedness. The Department's BRIC 2023 Building Code +Up grant was selected for \$2 million in funding. Through the BRIC Building Code +Up program, HSEM assists communities in improving their building codes and code enforcement efforts. HSEM's objective is to enhance the competitiveness of BRIC applications across the state by improving the technical scores under the building code, building code enforcement, and BCEGS survey categories. HSEM offers direct technical assistance to local jurisdictions and their building code enforcement activities. HSEM is expanding training opportunities, outreach and stakeholder engagement, and building department support opportunities for qual-

ifying BRIC Building Code +UP projects. To date, 61 BRIC projects with a combined value of \$49.9 million have been selected in Iowa, representing a significant commitment by the Department to ongoing, proactive investment in community resilience.

Enhanced Mitigation Planning

The objective of hazard mitigation planning is to identify policies and actions that can be implemented over the long term to reduce risks and future losses of life, property, and economic stability. The state has its own statewide hazard mitigation plan, and counties and cities develop their own local hazard mitigation plans. Iowa is among only 15 states and territories with an Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan approved by FEMA. This approval allows Iowa to receive 33% more funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program than it would otherwise qualify for. This additional grant funding is available to local governments to support projects aimed at reducing or eliminating hazards and preventing damage and costs associated with disasters.

The Iowa Hazard Mitigation Plan is an inter-agency plan that integrates local and state planning efforts through agencies represented on Iowa's State Hazard Mitigation Team and Iowa Flood Risk Management Team (also referred to as the Silver Jackets team). The plan includes a comprehensive analysis of the state's hazards and an assessment of the risks associated with each of Iowa's hazards. Furthermore, it outlines the state's mitigation capabilities, examining the tools, funding, and resources available to advance hazard mitigation across Iowa. Based on this analysis, the plan outlines several dozen mitigation actions for the state. These actions include those that state agencies, as well as communities, could undertake with the support of state and federal agencies.

The majority of jurisdictions in Iowa are also covered by local hazard mitigation plans, which are typically created at the county level and adopted by participating jurisdictions. These plans provide communities with the opportunity to identify potential natural hazards and develop strategies for mitigating their impact. Only communities with a current, FEMA-approved plan are eligible to receive FEMA mitigation grants. In collaboration with FEMA, HSEM oversees the approval process and funding for plan updates.

Iowa Flood Mitigation Board

The Iowa Flood Mitigation Board was established by the Iowa General Assembly and enacted into law in 2012. The board is composed of members from the public, state agencies, and ex officio members from the Iowa General Assembly and the Iowa Department of Revenue. The HSEM director serves as the chair of the board.

At its inception, the board was tasked with developing a flood mitigation program for Iowa that enables certain governmental entities to submit flood mitigation projects for review and potential approval for funding from sales tax increments or legislative appropriations.

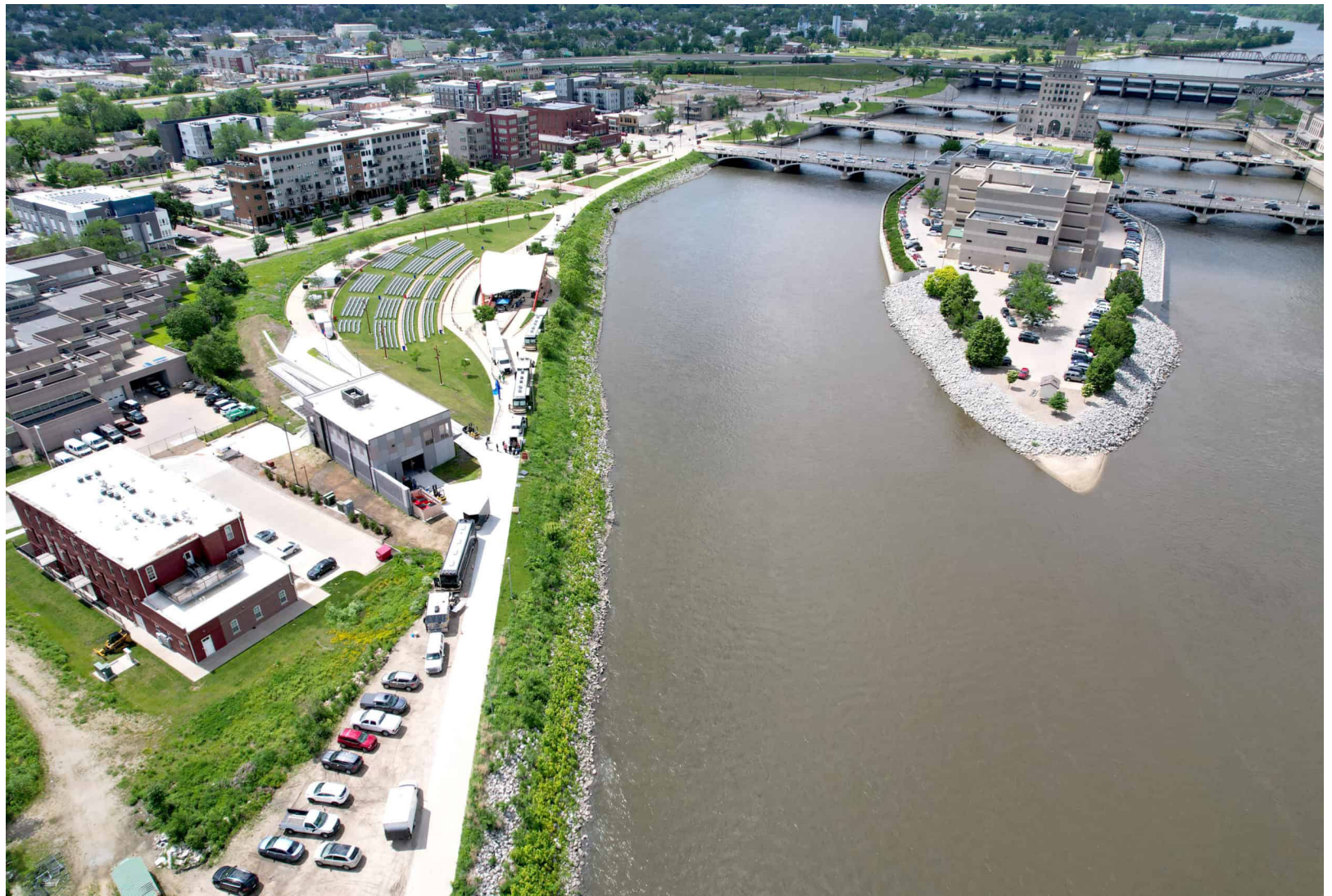
The Iowa Flood Mitigation Board has approved nearly \$600 million in tax increment financing for flood mitigation projects. Although the application period for funding concluded on January 1, 2016, the board is still engaged with the communities that received funding to review project status reports, approve time extensions or budget changes, and adjust project scopes of work. The Iowa Flood Mitigation Board has awarded sales tax increment funding for flood mitigation projects to ten Iowa communities. It is anticipated that the investment in these projects will result in a mitigation

benefit of approximately \$6 billion. The following amounts have been approved for the tax increment funding projects:

- 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

Furthermore, the Iowa Flood Mitigation Board has distributed \$36 million from the Iowa Flood Recovery Fund for essential recovery and redevelopment projects in communities affected by flooding in 2019. In September 2019, the board distributed a \$15 million legislative appropriation to the Flood Recovery Fund, followed by an additional appropriation of \$21 million in February 2020. Eligible projects include those that address emergency work to save lives, protect public health and safety, and protect public or private property. Furthermore, the Flood Recovery Fund may be utilized as matching funds for federal awards. Awards have been made for a number of projects, including property buyouts and levee construction and repair. Further details on these projects can be found on the HSEM website: homelandsecurity.iowa.gov.

Cedar Rapids flood mitigation project



In SFY 2024, the Iowa Flood Mitigation Board convened four times. The meetings were focused on advancing flood mitigation efforts across the state. This included the review and approval of proposals to extend several Flood Risk Reduction (FRF) projects, as well as the review of the proposed Levee Improvement Fund Application and the Levee Rating System. These meetings demonstrate the Board's continued dedication to enhancing flood resilience and improving infrastructure across Iowa.

Levee Improvement Program/Office of Levee Safety

In 2022, HSEM conducted a study of the state's levees with the objective of identifying and recommending improvements in the governance and funding of levee districts. The findings of the study were presented to the General Assembly. During the 2023 session, the data was used to draft legislation to fund the Levee Improvement Program and establish the Office of Levee Safety.

The Office of Levee Safety was established with the objective of reducing the risks associated with a hazardous event caused by a levee's inadequate design, structural performance, or operational control. The Office of Levee Safety will collaborate with the Iowa Flood Mitigation Board and the Iowa Geological Survey, in addition to other state and federal agencies, to provide assistance to communities and levee districts across the state.

Beginning in SFY 2024 and continuing through SFY 2028, an annual allocation of \$5 million will be made to a Levee Improvement Fund. The program is open to communities that benefit from a levee, including levee districts established in accordance with Chapter 468 and subject to levee assessments. It

is anticipated that funding awards will commence in SFY 2025.

The Office of Levee Safety has reached a significant milestone in its first year of operation, which commenced on June 1, 2023. In its first year of operation, the Office has taken significant steps to establish itself as a reliable and responsive organization.

To gain insight into the concerns and challenges faced by levee districts and to disseminate information on the 2022 Statewide Levee Study, 16 town hall meetings were held across the state. The discussions held during these meetings identified key areas for future focus, including enhancing communication, education, stakeholder engagement, securing external funding, and optimizing the use of existing resources.

Other achievements from the first year include the creation of the Levee Rating System Version 1 and the Levee Improvement Fund Application, both approved by the Flood Mitigation Board. These will be vital tools for levee management.

Furthermore, the establishment of the Levee and Drainage Workgroup has facilitated collaboration among key stakeholders, and the comprehensive survey of 100 miles of levees by the Iowa Geological Survey has provided valuable data for future planning.

Building on these successes, the Office has set ambitious goals for SFY 2025. These include assuming a national leadership role in levee safety, expanding the Levee Improvement Fund, and conducting further levee surveys. Engaging with communities through additional town hall meetings and fostering partnerships with stakeholders will also be priorities. The Office aims to secure additional funding for levee districts

and develop educational resources to enhance knowledge and understanding of levee safety. Ultimately, the goal is to achieve a comprehensive assessment of all levees in the state, ensuring their integrity and protecting communities from flood risks.

Prevention and Detection/Technology

Infrastructure Protection

Iowa's well-being relies upon a secure and resilient critical infrastructure. Critical infrastructure includes essential systems and assets, both physical and digital, that are crucial for our society. If these were damaged or disabled, it would significantly disrupt important services for Iowans, affecting both the public and private sectors. That is why HSEM remains committed to its mission to lead, coordinate, and support Iowa's homeland security and emergency management functions, including critical infrastructure protection, through the Threat Information and Infrastructure Protection Program (TIIPP).

Sharing relevant and accurate critical infrastructure information and enhancing situational awareness of current and common threats is essential for developing risk management strategies. As HSEM's primary liaison for critical infrastructure protection, the TIIPP's HSEM personnel evaluate and disseminate accurate, time-sensitive, and relevant materials to local, state, and federal stakeholders. In SFY 2024 HSEM began training and working on an information analysis

element to help improve this important capability.

Through the TIIPP, HSEM also conducts vulnerability and threat assessments on infrastructure owned by the public and private sectors. These assessments provide critical infrastructure stakeholders insight into the current and common threats and hazards that leave Iowa's critical infrastructure stakeholder's assets, functions, and operations vulnerable to disruption or destruction. In SFY 2024 Iowa HSEM's TIIPP conducted over thirty vulnerability and threat assessments.

Many of the assessments conducted in SFY 2024 were for nonprofit agencies interested in applying for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP). NSGP is a competitive grant program intended to provide federal funding for physical security enhancements and other security-related activities to nonprofit organizations that are at risk of a terrorist attack. The NSGP seeks to integrate the preparedness activities of nonprofit organizations with broader state and local preparedness efforts. HSEM has seen a year-after-year increase in NSGP applicants and approved funding, as was also true in SFY 2024.

Technology

In order to most effectively carry out its many responsibilities, HSEM must leverage available technology. From its administration of the state's 911 program to the 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 111 public safety answering points (PSAPs) across 99 counties. This is an increase of one PSAP (the DPS PSAP in Cedar Falls returned to 24/7 operation) from the previous fiscal year. 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 Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. 911 calls are delivered using the Iowa Communications Network via an emergency services internet protocol (IP) network (ESInet) referred to as a Next Generation (NG) 911 network. From July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024, the NG911 network processed 1,036,822 wireless 911 calls, 85,214 wireline calls, 72,801 VoIP calls, and 8,025 texts to Iowa's PSAPs.

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). This process began more than 10 years ago when the NG911 network was converted from analog/copper trunking into the local PSAPs to a statewide, IP-based Ethernet network. 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-nine percent of the state's

PSAPs are fully end-to-end IP-enabled. All PSAPs are 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. Nearly 80 PSAPs in the state now share call-handling equipment. All 911 calls in Iowa are geospatially routed, using the device location to route the call more precisely to the correct PSAP rather than using the cell phone tower face as was the previous call-routing method.

Geospatial routing would not be possible without the use of geographical 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 road centerlines, and site structure address points to have a seamless, statewide GIS data set. This local information is provided at least monthly for use within the 911 system. HSEM is in the midst of a second five-year contract with Geo-Comm to continue the existing statewide GIS portal.

Legislation passed in 2017 by the Iowa General Assembly allowed HSEM to provide local GIS grants to assist local 911 service boards in the creation, improvement, and maintenance of their NG911 GIS information. For SFY 2024, HSEM granted \$1,284,000 to PSAPs for local 911 services to help facilitate this critical local data.

Next Generation 911 allows for 911 calls to be transferred across state borders complete with all of the call data (call back number, location), and delivered as a 911 call. Prior to NG911, the call data would have been lost, and the call would have appeared as an administrative call. This capability currently exists in the neighboring states of Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

Alert Iowa

HSEM administers Alert Iowa, the state's emergency notification system. The system is available at no cost for use by all counties and provides those who choose to participate with access to a shared statewide notification system that gives local control of how and when to disseminate emergency and public safety information to residents. Currently, 92 Iowa counties use Alert Iowa.

Alert Iowa is an address-based opt-in system that allows residents to sign up for targeted messaging through preferred methods of communication including voice calls, emails, or text messages. 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 and allow them to further communicate with residents by non-traditional communication modes, including app push notifications, social media, and website feeds.

Since the system launched in 2014, millions of emergency notifications have been sent to Iowans on a myriad 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 vendor used for Alert Iowa is also the conduit for access to FEMA's Integrated Public Alert and Warning Systems (IPAWS) to send imminent emergency and public safety messages through the Emergency Alert System and the Wireless Emergency Alerts System. Both the Department of Public Safety and Homeland Security and Emergency Management have the ability to issue Statewide IPAWS alerts (e.g. Amber Alerts). Currently, 35 Iowa counties have the ability to issue IPAWS alerts within their jurisdiction. 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.



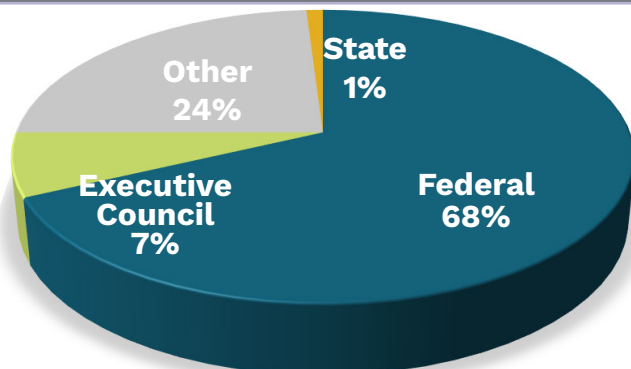
Funding

Funding for HSEM comes from State Appropriations, the Executive Council, federal disaster and non-disaster funds, and the private sector. In SFY2024, HSEM had revenues totaling \$209,157,408. Of this total, \$2,289,389 was from the State Appropriations, \$141,388,307 from federal grants, \$14,836,469 from the Executive Council, and \$50,643,243 from other sources.

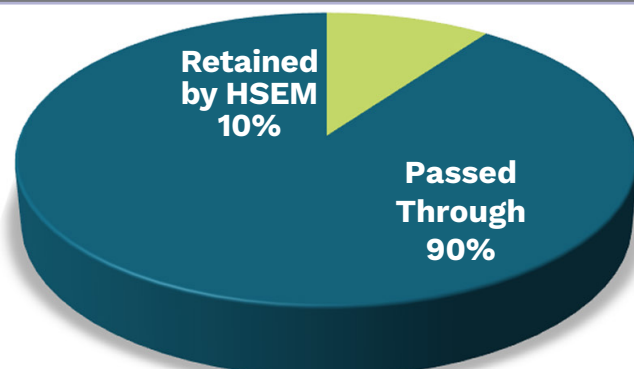
State Appropriations accounted for 1 percent of revenues, while 68 percent came from federal disaster and non-disaster grants, 7 percent from the Executive Council for the state share of disaster assistance costs, and 24 percent from other sources, such as 911 surcharges, the Flood Recovery Fund, Coronavirus Relief Fund, nuclear power plants, Levee Improvement Fund, and the Technology Reinvestment Fund. HSEM passed through \$187,664,481 or 90% to fund local emergency management and recovery activities. Funding was used by HSEM 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
- 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 program
- Whole community preparedness
- School Safety Program
- Radiological Emergency Preparedness
- State Individual Assistance
- Supporting Nonprofit organizations who are at risk of terrorist activities

SFY 2024 Revenues



SFY 2024 Pass Through



HSEM Performance Plan Results SFY 2024

Name of Agency: Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM)			
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 residents.			
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	94%	95.86%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>
2. Percent of sustainable state government	91.33%	93.50%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>
Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Planning			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of jurisdictions with response plans that meet standards	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>
2. Percent of jurisdictions with recovery plans that meet standards	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>
3. Percent of jurisdictions with DMA 2000 mitigation plans that meet standards	85%	88%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>

HSEM Performance Plan Results SFY 2024

Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Training			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of Homeland Security & Emergency Management employees trained to standards	80%	86%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>
2. Percent of county emergency management coordinators trained to standards	90%	96%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>
3. Number of responders trained in emergency management & homeland security	1,000	1,193	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>
Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Exercises			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent State government exercises completed as required by rule, regulation or agreement	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>
2. Percent of local government exercises completed as required by rule or agreement	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>
Service, Product or Activity: Emergency Readiness			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent readiness level of State Emergency Operations Center	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>

HSEMD Performance Plan Results SFY 2024

2. Percent readiness level of the forward command posts	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>
3. Percent of Iowa counties participating in Iowa Mutual Aid Compact	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>
4. Percent of Iowa municipalities participating in Iowa Mutual Aid Compact	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>

Service, Product or Activity: Disaster Recovery

Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent of funded Public Assistance projects in open presidential disasters that are successfully completed	68%	75%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>
2. Percent completed FEMA funded hazard mitigation projects	63%	63%	What Occurred: Performance standard was exceeded. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>

Service, Product or Activity: Communications

Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percent public safety answering points capable of receiving and using wireless phase II 911 calls	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>

HSEMD Performance Plan Results SFY 2024

2. Percent of wireless service customers that have Phase II service in Public Safety Answering Point areas that are capable of receiving and are providing Phase II 911 calls in which they provide service	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>
3. Percent of local jurisdictions with interoperable communications capabilities for first responders	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEM</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	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>
2. Percent of local jurisdictions compliant with the National Incident Management System	100%	100%	What Occurred: Performance standard was met. <i>Data Source: HSEM</i>