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GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

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August 1, 2018

The Honorable Donald Trump
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20500

Regional Administrator Paul Taylor
FEMA Region VII
11224 Holmes Road
Kansas City, MO 64131

Dear Mr. President:

Severe weather in Iowa from June 6, 2018, through July 2, 2018, produced high winds, severe thunderstorms, hail, heavy rains, flash flooding, and riverine flooding. These severe weather conditions caused significant damage to public infrastructure and private property. Consequently, I respectfully request that you declare a major disaster for the State of Iowa for the period beginning June 6, 2018, and ending July 2, 2018, under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207, as implemented by 44 CFR §§ 206.36-206.49.

Given the significant impact to the residents of the state, I have determined that this incident is of such a severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State of Iowa and the affected local governments, and that supplementary federal assistance is necessary.

I am requesting the activation of the Public Assistance Program and the implementation of a Public Assistance State Managed Disaster operation for the following 30 counties: Adair, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clay, Dallas, Delaware, Dickinson, Emmet, Floyd, Hamilton, Hancock, Howard, Humboldt, Kossuth, Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Polk, Sioux, Story, Warren, Webster, Winnebago, Winneshiek, and Wright.

I am also requesting the Individual Assistance Program for Buchanan, Dickinson, Polk, and Winnebago counties to include the Individual and Households Program, Disaster Case Management, Crisis Counseling Assistance, Disaster Legal Services, and Disaster Unemployment Assistance. In addition, I am requesting the Small Business Administration

Disaster Loan Program and the appropriate U.S. Department of Agriculture assistance programs for these four counties.

GENERAL FACTS OF THIS DISASTER

Periods of widespread rain and strong to severe thunderstorms began June 6 and continued through July 1 across Iowa. These rounds of strong to severe thunderstorms produced 30-day precipitation values ranging from 150-300 percent of normal across most of the state. The widespread rainfall amounts ranged from nearly 4 inches to more than 15 inches across the state. High rainfall rates at times produced flash flooding in both rural and metropolitan areas. Due to these multiple rounds of heavy rain, soils became saturated, runoff increased, and many rivers and streams either reached much above normal streamflow conditions (greater than 90th percentile) and/or reached historic crests.

During the early morning hours of June 6, an organized line of storms moved across the state from Mason City (Cerro Gordo County) to Des Moines (Polk County). Quarter-size hail was reported in Buchanan County. Widespread convective activity in the afternoon and evening brought heavy rain, hail, and straight-line winds to east central Iowa. Ames (Story County) received 1.41 inches of rain along with dime- to quarter-size hail; Stanhope (Hamilton County) reported golf-ball-size hail. Overall, there were more than 50 reports of severe hail and high winds.

On June 6, wind and hail impacts occurred in Adair, Dallas, Hamilton, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Polk, Story, Webster, Woodbury, and Wright counties located in central and west central Iowa, although structural damage was reported at numerous locations across the state due to high winds and hail.

From June 7-10, areal and riverine flooding occurred in northeastern Iowa, including in Mitchell and Floyd counties, as slow-moving thunderstorms continued to produce multiple inches of rain. Measurable rainfall was reported along the eastern third of the state, progressing from north (Winnebago County) to south (Lee County) on June 10, as a line of thunderstorms slowly moved across the region, while on that same day slow-moving storms in northeastern Iowa produced flash flooding in multiple locations. Forest City, located in Hancock and Winnebago counties, reported a brief touch down of a rope tornado on June 9.

Beginning June 6 and extending through July 1, moderate to heavy rainfall from severe thunderstorms caused flash flooding across many areas of Iowa. Twenty-four-hour rainfall totals of 5 inches to more than 12 inches occurred in a broad swath extending from Cerro Gordo, Clay, Dickinson, Fayette, Humboldt, Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola, Sioux, Winneshiek, and Worth counties near the Minnesota border, and southward through Clinton, Dallas, Delaware, Harrison, Jasper, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, Story, Webster, and Woodbury counties. During the evening of June 30, the city of Des Moines and surrounding communities were inundated with intense rainfall of up to 4 inches per hour for a period of approximately three hours.

Additional rainfall amounts of 4 to 4.99 inches occurred during this period in Cherokee, Chickasaw, Mitchell, Palo Alto, Plymouth, and Winnebago counties in northern Iowa, and in the central Iowa counties of Boone, Buchanan, Fremont, Johnson, Linn, Muscatine, and Warren.

Lesser amounts of 2 to 3.99 inches occurred in the northern Iowa counties of Allamakee, Bremer, Buena Vista, Clayton, Floyd, Franklin, Hancock, Howard, Kossuth, Pocahontas, and Wright, then moved southward through Benton, Black Hawk, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Clarke, Crawford, Des Moines, Dubuque, Greene, Grundy, Guthrie, Hamilton, Henry, Ida, Iowa, Jackson, Jones, Lee, Madison, Marshall, Montgomery, Page, Sac, Union, and Washington counties during this period.

National Weather Service flash flood warnings were issued on nine separate days from June 8 through June 30 for many of these previously-mentioned counties, with the flooding resulting in numerous road closures, water rescues, and structural inundations. While much of the water had receded by July 2, some pockets of inundation remained.

In addition to flash flooding, the widespread heavy rain caused significant flooding along several rivers, lasting for multiple days, and in some instances, caused flooding as river crests moved downstream.

River/Stream	County	USGS Gauge Location	High Flood Stage	Action Stage Begin	Stage End	Crest Height (feet)	Crest Date	Historic Crest Rank
Maquoketa River	Delaware	Manchester	Moderate	June 10	June 10	17.42	June 10	10
Upper Iowa River	Howard	Lime Springs	Moderate	June 8	June 10	13.18	June 10	*
Upper Iowa River	Allamakee	Dorchester	Moderate	June 11	June 11	17.46	June 11	15
Floyd River	Sioux	Alton	Major	June 21	June 22	20.73	June 21	1
Ocheyedan River	Clay	Spencer	Major	June 21	June 29	12.74	June 21	2
Rock River	Sioux	Rock Valley	Major	June 21	June 23	21.29	June 21	2
Rock River	Lyon	Rock Rapids	Major	June 22	June 23	20.8	June 22	3
Big Sioux River	Plymouth	Akron	Major	June 22	July 1	23.51	June 23	2
East Fork Des Moines River	Kossuth	Algona	Moderate	June 22	June 29	19.31	June 26	4
Fourmile Creek	Polk	Ankeny	Major	June 30	July 1	16.11	June 30	1
Walnut Creek	Polk	Des Moines	Major	June 30	July 1	19.08	June 30	1

River/Stream	County	USGS Gauge Location	High Flood Stage	Action Stage Begin	Stage End	Crest Height (feet)	Crest Date	Historic Crest Rank
Des Moines River	Polk	Des Moines	Moderate	June 24	July 2	28.87	July 1	6
Fourmile Creek	Polk	Des Moines	Major	July 1	July 1	17.51	July 1	1
Raccoon River	Polk	Des Moines	Moderate	July 1	July 1	16.33	July 1	25
Des Moines River	Palo Alto	Emmetsburg	Moderate	July 2	July 2	13.05	July 2	6
West Fork Des Moines River	Emmet	Estherville	Major	July 1	July 2	14.63	July 2	6
* Note: Data not available for this location								

In response to these events, I have issued nine proclamations of disaster emergency pursuant to Iowa Code §29C.6. These governor’s proclamations directed the execution of the Iowa Emergency Response Plan and, following requests from local officials, launched the Iowa Individual Disaster Assistance Grant Program and the Disaster Case Management Program in the proclaimed counties listed below. The program makes available grants of up to \$5,000 for families with incomes of up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level and provides disaster resource coordination support for households in the impacted areas.

Date	Counties	Requested Resources
6/11/18	Allamakee, Bremer, Chickasaw, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Howard, and Winneshiek	State resources, Individual Assistance, Disaster Case Management
6/15/18	Hamilton and O'Brien	State resources, Individual Assistance, Disaster Case Management
6/21/18	Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Kossuth, Lyon, Osceola, Palo Alto, Scott, and Story	State resources, Individual Assistance, Disaster Case Management
6/23/18	Lyon, Plymouth, Sioux, and Woodbury	Suspension of regulatory provisions of Iowa Code pertaining to hours of service for disaster repair crews and drivers delivering goods and services responding to a train derailment
6/25/18	Hancock, Humboldt, Plymouth, Sioux, and Winnebago	State resources, Individual Assistance, Disaster Case Management

Date	Counties	Requested Resources
6/27/18	Buena Vista, Cherokee, and Webster	State resources, Individual Assistance, Disaster Case Management (Buena Vista requested only State resources)
6/28/18	Warren	State resources, Individual Assistance, Disaster Case Management
7/2/18	Boone, Dallas, Jasper, and Polk	State resources, Individual Assistance, Disaster Case Management
7/31/18	Adair, Buchanan, Delaware, Pocahontas, and Wright	State resources

In addition, local damage assessments documented impacts to businesses and residences, many of which sustained major damage or were destroyed. On July 17, after reviewing the preliminary damage assessment information, and with the knowledge I gained after touring the area on June 23, I requested a joint preliminary damage assessment with FEMA and the Small Business Administration (SBA) to assess homes and businesses for Individual Assistance in the counties that reported the most severe impacts. These assessments occurred July 19-20.

As the process to assess residences and businesses proceeded, local officials were conducting public infrastructure damage assessments. By July 6, local officials provided the results of these assessments to the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD). Due to the widespread damage that was reported, I directed HSEMD to complete damage assessments with local officials of the affected public infrastructure. These assessments began July 9 and concluded July 13. I determined the severity of the damage in 30 counties was so great that joint federal, state, and local preliminary damage assessments for Public Assistance should be performed. On July 13 the State of Iowa requested the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) conduct a Public Assistance joint preliminary damage assessment in those counties.

At the conclusion of the joint preliminary damage assessment for Public Assistance, it was determined that these 30 counties had 303 damaged sites, including significant road and bridge damage, which at the time of the assessments were still underwater and inaccessible.

Because of these joint preliminary damage assessments, I have determined that the severity of damage in the 30 counties is such that the federal Public Assistance Program is needed to aid in recovery, and the federal Individual Assistance Program is needed in four counties.

ADDITIONAL DAMAGE

The following is a compilation of the additional damage, impacts, and accessibility problems in the affected area and population described in sections 8 and 10 of the Request for Presidential Disaster (FEMA form 010-0-13).

Fatalities, Injuries, and Evacuations

- On June 30, a man died after he exited his stalled vehicle and was swept away by floodwaters in a residential neighborhood in the city of Des Moines (Polk County). The man's body was recovered early the next morning several blocks away from his vehicle.
- On June 8, due to intense rainfall and flash flooding, emergency responders in Mason City (Cerro Gordo County) evacuated elderly and handicapped residents from an apartment complex in a low-lying area.
- On June 10, as a resident of Delaware County walked home, floodwaters rose and trapped the individual between two trees. Emergency responders were not able to assist until the waters receded later that morning.
- On June 10, three children were stranded on the second floor of a flooded two-story home in Masonville (Delaware County). The basement was flooded and there was fear the children might touch the water, which could have been lethal because the electrical power in the basement was underwater.
- On June 14, in Ames (Story County) an Iowa State University police officer rescued a woman from her flood-stalled vehicle on campus during flash flooding. Fire crews from the City of Ames rescued a postal carrier whose truck was also stalled in floodwaters.
- On June 14, the City of Stanhope (Hamilton County) conducted an emergency evacuation of four apartments to a temporary shelter at a local church for two hours until it was deemed safe to return.
- On June 20, the City of Sibley (Osceola County) evacuated residents in low-lying areas due to flooding.
- On June 22, the City of Rock Valley (Sioux County) issued a mandatory evacuation of more than 50 residences and a mobile home park due to encroaching flood waters contaminated by hazardous materials from a nearby train derailment. On June 24, travel within city limits was banned while the floodwaters receded. Displaced residents were sheltered at Faith Reformed Church.
- On June 26, emergency responders in Forest City (Winnebago County) rescued three people trapped due to road closures and evacuated residents from two flooded facilities that provide care for intellectually-disabled adults.
- On June 30, Polk County performed numerous rescues and evacuations including:
 - Seventeen rescues in the city of Ankeny, 67 (by boat and foot) in the city of Clive, 27 in the city of Des Moines, and 46 in the city of Urbandale.
 - Residents of the Taylor House Hospice Center, Mainstream Living, and the Baker House Assisted Living Center in Des Moines were evacuated due to rising flood waters.
 - More than 100 residents at the Pleasant Valley Mobile Home Park in the city of Pleasant Hill were evacuated.
 - The city of Des Moines received 44 calls for assistance from the public, and 343 calls for other support to the cities of Ankeny, Des Moines, and Urbandale.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Several communities experienced significant impacts to their water utility management and power infrastructure causing water to enter buildings, loss of service, road closures, and the discharge of untreated waste. Several critical facilities were inundated with floodwater, delaying response and recovery activities.

- In the city of Mason City (Cerro Gordo), debris and damage to the sewer main created a biological hazard for the general public. The loss of support for manholes and public roads created a hazardous environment for the general public.
- The City of Cherokee (Cherokee County) experienced pump motor failure causing sewer backups into residences and other buildings. The City also reported disruption of utility services and problems with the outflow line between Spring Lake and the Little Sioux River.
- Iowa Lakes Regional Water System experienced damage to its facilities in several counties including Clay, Emmet, Osceola, and Palo Alto. This damage included emergency bypassing, influent lift stations being overrun, and lime treatment being applied to limit exposure.
- The Iowa Great Lakes District (Dickinson County) experienced flooding within the Headworks building. The flooding caused one of the stainless steel catch screens to twist and separate. The sanitary district stated the damaged stainless steel catch screen will need to be purchased and shipped from Germany. They also reported damage to the road ditch drainage system pipe, located at 303 28th Street in Milford. This damage caused the pipe to separate and fill with mud and sediment. As a result, the primary treatment facility experienced 4.5 inches of flood water in the building, damaging equipment.
- In Dallas Center (Dallas County), the sanitary sewer lagoons took on so much additional water the cells were flooded and now need to be replaced.
- Xenia Water Utility, which supports rural water needs in several counties, had a water main washout. This water main provides service to 21 residences and businesses including the Dallas County Fairgrounds. A temporary main is operating to support short-term needs.
- In the city of Masonville (Delaware County), the generator used to support one of its lift stations was dislodged from its pad by floodwaters, severing electric and gas lines in the process.
- In the city of Forest City (Hancock County), intense rainfall caused discharge to the sanitary sewer system resulting in increased flow at the wastewater treatment facility. This facility has a 3.5 million gallon retention pond. The city received 11 inches of rain in a period of 1.5 hours. In order to protect the facility, the city pumped four million gallons of untreated wastewater into the Winnebago River.
- In the city of Hartley (O'Brien County), floodwater inundated the wastewater treatment plant, destroying the main ultraviolet disinfection system and causing one pump failure.
- In the city of Sheldon (O'Brien County), three water treatment wells were inundated with flood waters. The wells must be cleaned and disinfected prior to being put back into use. These wells, as part of an older system, must be manually dug out and treated before resuming service. At the time of this request only a portion of the city's eight wells were functioning.
- In the city of Pocahontas (Pocahontas County), sewer lines, clogged with debris from floodwaters, caused sewage backups in residences and city hall.
- In the city of Fonda (Pocahontas County), the transducer directly under the water tower malfunctioned due to flood water inundation and caused the loss of potable water for the community.
- Des Moines Water Works (Polk County) reported a water main exposed by flooding that is at risk for contamination by creek water. The primary population adversely affected is 50,000 residents on the north side of the service area. Repair costs exceed current budget resources and would require increased water rates for residents.

- Polk County experienced a water main break north of Interstate 80/35 on U.S. Highway 69. This closed one of the lanes of U.S. Highway 69 until repairs could be completed.
- In Sioux County, a water treatment facility shut down drinking wells in response to a hazardous materials spill near the city of Doon. The county purchased 1.75 million gallons of water over a five-day period because of the mandatory water restrictions placed on residents.
- The City of Urbandale's (Polk County) police headquarters building was inundated with floodwater. Damage includes loss of uniforms, protective vests, a computer, and other miscellaneous equipment.

Commercial and Transportation

- On June 22, a train carrying crude oil traveled over a flooded area with an unstable culvert near 270th Street and Garfield Avenue in Lyon County (over the Little Rock River). The assessment indicated between 20 and 30 railcars were actively leaking crude oil into the Little Rock River. Sioux County emergency personnel were notified crude oil may be traveling down the Little Rock River toward the city of Rock Valley. The BNSF Railway reopened the rail line on June 26. BNSF also submitted a draft floodplain and river cleanup assessment plan and a draft sunken oil assessment plan to the unified command for comment and approval. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is preparing comments on these plans. Recovery efforts, including skimming, woody debris removal, and cutting of oiled vegetation, continued in the source area and the area to the north near the Little Rock River. These efforts continued until July 9. Emergency Management personnel from three counties were fully engaged in hazmat response activities related to the oil spill, limiting their capacity to respond to river flooding.
- In Buchanan County, flash flooding on secondary roads caused significant public safety and access issues in more than 120 locations. These closures delayed response activities until the water receded, which affected the safety and security of vulnerable populations.
- Cerro Gordo County experienced numerous road washouts resulting in more than 20 road closures. The county secondary roads crews ran out of road closure signs, requesting supplies from surrounding areas.
- The City of Cherokee's (Cherokee County) Beech Street damage includes voids along the right-of-way and multiple dropped storm sewers. Sewer damage includes a broken and separated line under First Street.
- In Delaware County, 16 roads were closed due to flooding, with two of the roads remaining closed three days after the others were opened. The closures impeded emergency vehicle support to certain areas of the county. The primary concern during these road closure periods was West Marion Street in Manchester, as it is the primary route to the Regional Medical Center (hospital) located there. The congestion on West Marion Street had a negative impact on emergency transport.
- In Floyd County more than 200 roads were closed due to washouts and undermining. Emergency personnel ran out of barricades. Most of the roads surrounding the city of Rockford were overtopped, prompting travel advisories for a 4-6 hour period.
- Hamilton County reported numerous overtopping of roadways and eroding road rock in 143 locations. The bridge at Highway 17 and 390th Street was still closed two weeks after the event due to damage.

- Howard County reported aggregate loss and road washouts at 160 locations, causing road closures, detours, and unstable roadways. These are primarily farm-to-market roads supporting agricultural production. Secondary road crews are postponing scheduled projects to address damage, avoiding additional economic impact to farmers.
- Humboldt County reported more than 50 road closures. All 100 county-owned barricades were used for these closures. Traffic, including emergency vehicles, was rerouted. Three weeks after the event, five roads were still closed.
- Lyon County closed more than 200 roads. After one month, many of those roads are still closed. This has an effect on emergency services access in many areas because it slows down response time. Two roads in particular, 110th and 120th streets, lost culverts and are closed until they can be replaced. Two bridge abutments were severely impacted on 240th and 250th streets. These are two of the main east-west roads in the county, just west of Boon Ranch Wildlife Area, and their closure necessitated the rerouting of traffic.
- O'Brien County reported numerous washouts of bridge abutments, scouring at box culverts, and surface aggregate loss.
- Polk County closed at least 15 roads due to riverine and flash flooding. Two weeks after the flooding event, several roads were still closed throughout the county. Specifically closed was a 5-mile stretch of SE Vandalia Drive/SE 80th Avenue and NE 80th Street. Vandalia Drive has numerous homes and businesses that will be impacted by this long-term closure. The county estimates this road will not reopen until August 2018.
- In Sioux County, all of the aggregate roads between the cities of Alton and Sheldon were underwater at one point. During the weekend of June 22-24, all of the bridges on the Rock and Big Sioux rivers were closed. From the north and west, traffic was rerouted to Interstate 90 and Hwy 75. This detour was approximately 15 miles in length on hard surface roads.
- Story County reported at least one culvert collapsed and one bridge was damaged.
- Wright County reported at least three culverts collapsed, one bridge had scouring around the headwall, and one road slope had significant washouts as well as surface aggregate loss.

Education

- In Floyd County, the Rudd-Rockford-Marble Rock Community School District reported damage to the concession stands, sheds, and baseball fields.
- Iowa State University (Story County) experienced significant flooding, which necessitated the use of their flood gates and barriers, along with sandbagging to prevent damage.
- In Winnebago County, the Forest City Community School District reported damage to one of its school buildings. Flood waters inundated Forest City High School, damaging carpeting in classrooms. Flood waters under two school-owned football fields caused wrinkling in the fields and they dislodged from the adjoining track.
- The Urbandale School District (Polk County) reported one elementary school building with 6 feet of standing water on the main level, creating challenges for the beginning of the upcoming school year.

Residential

- In the city of Mason City (Cerro Gordo County), after receiving more than 8 inches of rain in three days accompanied by severe thunderstorms, news reports estimated that 50 percent of residences in town had some weather-related damage.
- In the city of Spirit Lake (Dickinson County) there were several impacted residences. One home had a collapsed wall in the basement. Another had a storage shed and its contents damaged, while yet another had its finished basement filled with water, causing damage to its contents. In Lake Park, one family reported 1.5 feet of water on the main floor of their home. In the city of Superior, one homeowner reported 4-6 inches of water in the basement of their home, damaging the contents.
- Approximately one-third of the residences in the city of Stanhope (Hamilton County) were inundated with floodwaters.
- In Hancock County, most of the residences in Corwith had at least 2 feet of water in their basements. The report, filed on June 27, noted this was the second occurrence since June 20. The flood debris and water contained unknown biological and chemical compounds from farming operations. The per capita income for the city of Corwith is \$16,074, disproportionately impacting low-income populations.
- In O'Brien County, there were 59 reports in the city of Hartley and 74 reports in the city Sanborn of waste water entering homes.
- In the city of Pocahontas (Pocahontas County) at least one-third of the residences experienced flooding. More than 300 of these residences had effluent water from sanitary sewer backup in basements.
- In the city of Urbandale (Polk County), one duplex filled with water and exploded due to a ruptured gas line. Before the explosion, the adult residents were forced to swim out of the basement, collect their children from the main level, and were able to exit before the structure collapsed.
- Polk County received more than 20,000 reports of damage to residences and businesses.
 - According to the *Polk County Housing Trust Fund's Annual Report*, studies show the area lacks nearly 8,500 needed rental units for households earning less than \$15,000 annually. The overwhelming majority of these households are living in housing they cannot afford, according to the widely-accepted federal standard that no more than 30 percent of income should be spent on housing. IMPACT Community Action Partnership reports the loss of affordable units, along with the displacement of many residents, complicates this issue considerably. The low-income families displaced by the floods are disproportionately impacted due to the lack of affordable and available housing stock. These families need financial assistance in order to re-establish stable housing and replace essential items lost during the disaster event.
 - Data received from the IMPACT Community Action Partnership indicates a disproportionate impact on African-American families. The Des Moines area's population is primarily Caucasian with an African-American population of 23 percent. However, of those who completed applications for State of Iowa disaster assistance at IMPACT, just over 57 percent were African-American. This is double the percentage of African-Americans typically served by IMPACT in all of its service areas.
 - IMPACT also reports that of the applications received, a large number rent their homes. In Des Moines, just over 60 percent of properties are owner occupied. However, nearly 70 percent of the applicants for State of Iowa disaster assistance are renters.

- Of the residences considered in the major or destroyed damage categories during the joint preliminary damage assessment, a large percentage of those residents are below the federal poverty-level guidelines. Nationally, the percentage of people at or below 100 percent of the federal poverty-level guidelines is 12.7. In Iowa that percentage is 11.8, in Polk County, where the flooding was most widespread, it is 10.9. However, 71 percent of the homes with the most devastating damage are located in zip codes with poverty rates above the national average.
- The voracity and scale of the flooding destroyed a large number of vehicles. The special population (low- to very-low-income families) affected by the flooding event have few resources to replace a destroyed vehicle. While the vast majority of those affected had the legally-required liability insurance, they could not afford the comprehensive insurance necessary to replace a vehicle in this circumstance. None of the programs currently available to these families can address this unmet need.

Parks

- Iowa's Department of Natural Resources closed several park areas, including Backbone State Park, Wapsipinicon State Park, and George Wyth State Park due to flash flooding and overtopped roads. Ledges State Park closed due to riverine flooding. These closures impacted tourism in the area and required evacuations of the campgrounds.
- In Buena Vista County, the county conservation board reported the rain took a heavy toll on the Linn Grove Dam and adjacent park. The flooding left debris and sand in the park that needs to be removed and disposed of properly. The dam and associated abutments were overtopped and underwater for two weeks after the floodwaters receded. Roads, bridges, trails, and park equipment have been impacted. The banks around the dam have eroded and the high water created a hole in the concrete of the dam and bridge abutment.
- The City of Sioux Rapids (Buena Vista County) experienced extensive losses at the Snyder City Park, which was still flooded four days after the flooding receded.
- In the City of Cherokee (Cherokee County), Spring Lake Park was completely underwater and the six campsites now need to be completely restored and the latrine pits will need to be flushed.
- The Dallas County Conservation Board reported that swift-moving waters washed large volumes of vegetative tree debris down the Raccoon River, lodging it against the Raccoon River Valley Trail bridges at Perry and Adel. In order to be able to use this highly-popular trail system, the debris needs to be removed and the bridges inspected.
- In the city of Sheldon (O'Brien County), the Floyd River dam pedestrian bridge was damaged. There is also embankment loss along the river.
- Lake Delhi (Delaware County) reported numerous boat docks and boats were damaged from the flooding. The lake trustee's district also had concerns about the beach area and aggregate loss at the dam. These areas will be assessed further as water levels recede.
- The Palo Alto County Conservation Board experienced severe flooding throughout seven major parks: River Runner Access Park; Brushy Bayou; Lammers Landing Park, Sportsman Recreation Area Park, Watson Heritage Area Park, and Basswood Recreation Area Park.
- In Polk County, the iconic High Trestle Trail in Ankeny was severely impacted by this event. There were also impacts at the Greenbelt Trail in Clive, 11 parks in Des Moines, and Colby Park, along with seven trails, in Windsor Heights. The Polk County Conversation Board

experienced impacts at Jester Park, Yellow Banks Park, Chichaqua Bottoms Greenbelt, Mally's Park, Thomas Mitchell Park, and Sycamore Trail.

- The City of Urbandale (Polk County), reported numerous repairs to park fountains and other equipment. Most park trails were not usable for one to two days, while five to six trails were unusable for one week and two trails were unusable for several weeks.
- The Sioux County Conservation Board reported damage to most of the county parks and recreation areas. The City of Orange City and the City of Rock Valley reported damage to parks and campground areas.
- Story County reported damage to the Robison Wildlife Acres park. There was also damage to the Brookside, Stewart Smith, and Emma McCarthy Lee parks, the Upland Trail, and the Tedesco Environmental Learning Corridor. The wooden bridge in the Emma McCarthy Lee Park was destroyed.
- The Webster County Drainage District stated floodwaters caused sloughing and washouts to four drainage district sites. The drainage district also stated there are possibly two additional sites that are damaged and are not accessible due to saturated flooded areas.
- The Webster County Drainage District 96 reports heavy rains caused flooding and damage to at least one of the district's tiling sites. The district contracted with an engineer to inspect the damaged area. The engineer states the tiling is blown out and there is excessive erosion around the tile and surface drain. Due to crops in fields and sites still under water, an inspection of other locations is not possible at this time.
- The City of Fort Dodge stated that due to torrential rains, starting on June 14 a section of roadway (approximately one-quarter mile long), located on South River Road was inundated with floodwaters. The City of Fort Dodge Parks and Recreation Department stated that Soldier Creek Nature Trail, Phinney Park, Snell Crawford Park, and Sunkissed Meadows (Army Corps of Engineers) trails were flooded and may have been damaged. Inspection of the trails will begin when the flood waters recede. Severe flood damage at Soldier Creek may have impacted and damaged five pedestrian/cart bridges.

Economic

- The Ramada Tropics Resort in Des Moines (Polk County) reported flood waters rushed through its doors, inundating 90 hotel rooms on the main level. The hotel's indoor water park, fitness center, arcade, and entire first floor were uninhabitable.
- Holiday Inn and Suites in Des Moines (Polk County) reported a rush of floodwaters entered the facility and impacted the indoor pool and hot tub on the main level.
- The Quality Inn and Suites in Des Moines (Polk County) lost the use of 24 hotel rooms on the eastern lower end of the building. The facility does not have insurance, which impacts its ability to make needed repairs.
- The main grocery store that supports the Prospect Park neighborhood in the city of Des Moines (Polk County) was inundated with several feet of flood water and closed for the summer to complete repairs. Most of the shoppers at this location have low incomes and do not have access to transportation. The store is supporting local customers by providing a free shuttle bus service to another location until the store reopens.
- Businesses in Manchester (Delaware County) along River Street and East Main Street were forced to take measures to protect against Maquoketa river flood waters. Some of these businesses were built to modern flood plain requirements and had minimal impact from the

water. Others were impacted by flood waters and had to clean before reopening. Businesses were impacted as it took an average two to three days to reopen.

- In the city of Des Moines (Polk County), flood waters rushed into a women's clinic basement, reaching within inches of the ceiling. This nonprofit organization is completely reliant on donations to serve residents in the surrounding area, making recovery costs an enormous barrier to continuing its services.
- The Blank IMAX Dome Theater at the Science Center of Iowa in Des Moines (Polk County) sustained significant damage, requiring the facility to close. During the months this facility will be closed, significant tourism revenue will be lost. This was the second time within a two-week period the facility experienced flash flooding.
- Saylorville Reservoir (Polk County) closed access areas for visitors to boat ramps, trails, and camp grounds, including over the Independence Day holiday. Several campgrounds remain closed, impacting local businesses that are dependent on the seasonal revenue.

Agriculture

- Due to the timing of these storms, crops cannot be replanted during the current growing season. According to the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, after the flooded fields have dried out and harvest is completed, damage can then be determined. Widespread crop damage will mean a significant impact to agriculture statewide.
- The Buena Vista Drainage District reported approximately 1,000 acres of farmland will be affected due to the lack of adequate drainage and bank destabilization.
- In Delaware County, rural areas are heavily involved in production agriculture. Impacts to farms during excessive rain events are numerous, and include fence damage, eroded stream banks, pasture losses, crop and field damage, disruption of transportation, and farmstead damage.

Utilities and Telecommunication

- Iowa Lakes Electric Cooperative reported damage to its distribution system in eight counties: Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Kossuth, Palo Alto, and Pocahontas.
- From June 9-11 the City of Rockford's (Dickinson County) municipal light plant reported outages for over one-half of its service area. Emergency power generation kept the water and waste water treatment facilities operational. Fallen trees exposed gas and telephone lines, while debris made it difficult for residents to travel to work. These areas were restricted for safety purposes. Business remained closed for several days.
- Indianola Municipal Utilities (Warren County) reported damage to its fiber network.
- Significant power outages were reported at locations across the state during this time period. On June 30, more than 19,000 customers were without power during the height of the severe weather in Polk County.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SUMMARY

Floodwaters and storms left much of the affected area with significant debris, such as vegetation, dirt, sand, and other materials (Category A). Many communities in the affected area took emergency protective measures to protect critical facilities (Category B). Floodwaters caused significant damage to roads and bridges, from scouring of the road surface, undercutting of roadbeds, culvert collapses, and bridge washouts (Category C). Flooding and severe storms damaged public utilities (Category D). Floodwaters and severe storms damaged or destroyed several public buildings across the state (Category E). Power loss damaged water treatment facilities and associated infrastructure (Category F). State, county, and municipal parks were impacted (Category G).

Below is a summary of estimated damage eligible under the Public Assistance Program in the 30 counties for which I am requesting federal assistance:

Category	Estimates
A (Debris Removal)	\$2,054,883.00
B (Emergency Protective Measures)	\$903,525.00
C (Roads & Bridges)	\$5,519,504.00
D (Water Control Facilities)	\$2,884,358.00
E (Buildings)	\$589,393.00
F (Utilities)	\$1,494,860.00
G (Parks, Rec Facilities, Other)	\$2,820,613.00
Total	\$16,267,136.00

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE SUMMARY

Floodwaters and storms left much of the affected area with significant damage to homes and businesses. Many communities in the affected area took emergency protective measures to protect residences as well as critical facilities. Flooding caused significant damage to structures that were home to a large sector of low- to moderate-income residents.

June 6-July 2, 2018, FEMA IA Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment Data										
County	Affected		Minor		Major		Destroyed		Total by County	Total Insured
	#	Insured	#	Insured	#	Insured	#	Insured		
Buchanan	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
Dickinson	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Palo Alto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polk	4,629	3	1,352	15	85	6	17	2	6,083	26
Sioux	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winnebago	0	0	11	1	3	0	1	0	15	1
Total:	4,630	4	1,363	16	90	7	18	2	6,101	29

ROLE OF PRIOR HAZARD MITIGATION EFFORTS

The State of Iowa has emphasized the importance of hazard mitigation planning activities for many years. The State's planning process is driven by Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. Efforts are synchronized through the coordination and integration of local hazard mitigation planning with interagency planning of the State Hazard Mitigation Team. The State has an approved Enhanced State Mitigation Plan effective through September 2018.

Since 1990, FEMA, the State of Iowa, and local entities have been proactive in mitigating the effects of flooding to private and public property, committing nearly \$95 million to reduce hazards in counties included with this request. The most significant mitigation efforts include the acquisition of flood-prone properties, which were then converted into permanent open space in the floodplain. It is estimated that 595 properties acquired through 16 completed projects in these counties could have sustained damage as a result of the most recent flooding, and that these property acquisitions resulted in more than \$22 million in avoided damage in this most recent flooding event. It is estimated that a completed infrastructure project that includes improvements to the stream bed and embankment is responsible for more than \$9 million in avoided losses from recent flooding in the city of Ames.

Within the entire affected area of this event, previous mitigation efforts are estimated to have avoided losses of more than \$38 million, an amount that exceeds the current joint preliminary damage assessment total by nearly \$21 million. It is estimated that without the previously mentioned mitigation activities, total damage for infrastructure and housing would have exceeded \$53 million.

OTHER DISASTERS

Currently, the State of Iowa has nine open presidentially-declared disasters for Public Assistance. All of the counties included in this major disaster request are currently included in an open Presidential Disaster Declaration, with more than 2,300 projects and a total obligation for project funding exceeding \$82 million.

In just the past five years, all counties affected by this severe weather event, except for Adair, Polk, and Story, have been included in a presidentially-declared event. During the same period, the state has received eight Presidential Disaster Declarations, affecting 80 of Iowa's 99 counties, including the three named above.

From July 11 through July 23, 2017, severe storms caused extensive damage in 14 counties in northern and eastern Iowa. I issued four proclamations of disaster emergency related to this event. This event resulted in the request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration for Iowa for nine of the 14 counties, which was submitted on August 10, 2017. Ultimately, this event was declared under Presidential Disaster Declaration DR-4334. Public Assistance for these nine counties is estimated at \$5,199,727, and includes three of the counties that are part of this request. The latest round of damage causes additional stress to these counties.

STATE AND LOCAL RESOURCES PROVIDED

The following describes the nature and amount of state and local resources that have been, or will be, used to alleviate conditions of this disaster as outlined in Section 9 of the Request for Presidential Disaster (FEMA Form 010-0-13).

Local Resources

Local emergency management agencies in impacted counties opened their emergency operations centers to coordinate local resource needs, request state resources as needed, and share critical incident information.

Local coordination during the severe weather and flooding response included working with secondary roads and emergency services to determine alternate routes for fire, law, and emergency medical services in Allamakee, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Wright counties.

Local emergency management reported they worked to ensure elected officials were provided information about the event, coordinated shelter operations, tracked functional and access needs populations more closely, and coordinated sandbagging operations and evacuation processes and effects in Humboldt, Kossuth, Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Polk, Sioux, Story, Warren, Webster, and Winnebago counties.

In Hamilton, Hancock, and Howard counties, emergency managers requested pumps and additional barricades for their response operations, along with coordinating the filling and delivery of sandbags.

Additional local resources and activities included:

Buena Vista County

- The City of Sioux Rapids barricaded one road due to the water washing away the road surface. The City also contracted services for three pumps to protect affected areas within city limits. One road and a culvert were damaged, another culvert collapsed and caused the City to remove a flood gate to release flood waters.

Cerro Gordo County

- The City of Mason City had to use bypass pumps at eight locations and sustained damage to the sewage treatment intake. One road was washed out within the city limits.

Cherokee County

- The City of Cherokee deployed teams to close and reroute traffic around flooded streets in the city center and around the multiple dropped storm sewers.

Chickasaw County

- The County's secondary roads department barricaded roads and rerouted traffic for 175 sites across the county.

Clay County

- Emergency management coordinated resource requirements for sandbagging and pumping, and coordinated with the Iowa Lakes Regional Water System on solutions for the water distribution system failure.
- The county's secondary roads department closed roads at approximately 80 locations and provided support to reroute traffic.

Dallas County

- Emergency management coordinated resource requirements for sandbagging and pumping and worked with the communities to establish a cohesive debris management plan.

Delaware County

- Emergency management tracked road closures and worked with the secondary roads department and emergency services personnel to determine the best method for providing emergency services due to numerous road closures. The County worked with the Manchester Fire Department to rescue an individual during the flash flood event.

Dickinson County

- Emergency management coordinated with the Iowa Great Lakes Sanitary District to establish solutions for the water management system failure.

Emmet County

- The City of Estherville utilized its force labor account and equipment to perform emergency protective measures, such as sandbagging and placing signage and barricades.

Floyd County

- Emergency management requested clean-up kits for homeowners after the flood waters receded, the use of an animal trailer when establishing shelters for evacuees in Charles City, and pumps and hoses to remove water from homes, businesses, and public infrastructure.
- Six local fire departments supported sandbagging efforts.

Hancock County

- The wastewater treatment plant for the City of Forest City is located in Hancock County. The city itself is located in both Hancock and Winnebago counties. Due to excessive rainfall, the two counties had to coordinate external pumping in order to keep the facility operational.

Kossuth County

- The cities of Burt, Fenton, Wesley, Whittemore, and Algona all used pumps, provided shelters, and conducted debris removal for their citizens and businesses.

O'Brien County

- The cities of Sheldon and Hartley conducted emergency bypass and pumping operations.

Osceola County

- The City of Ashton conducted emergency pumping operations as their new main lift station was flooded.
- The City of Sibley conducted emergency pumping operations for flood control after receiving more than 5.5 inches of rain in one event.

Polk County

- Emergency management operations were supported by five other county emergency management agencies, the six-member state incident management team, the National Weather Service, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- The city of Des Moines waived permitting fees for residents repairing structures due to damage from flash flooding on June 30, saving each property owner a minimum of \$50 per structure.
- The City of West Des Moines' public services department closed the levee system that protects the historic Valley Junction area.

Sioux County

- An emergency shelter was opened on two different occasions. A shelter was first opened following the derailment of a train carrying crude oil near the city of Doon. A shelter was also opened after flash flooding occurred in residential areas of the city of Rock Valley, where the Rock River was already at major flood stage. The high river levels kept the storm gates closed so the storm drains could not empty water.

Warren County

- The County led a comprehensive effort to develop a debris-management strategy, coordinating efforts with the City of Indianola, which was the hardest-hit community in the county.

Webster County

- The city of Lehigh had extensive road flooding, and the intersection between County Road D46 and Elm Street was heavily damaged. As a result, the City put up barricades and rerouted traffic. The water treatment plant was flooded and needed pumps to remove the excess water.

Winnebago County

- As many residences were inundated by floodwater, the County led a comprehensive effort to develop a debris-management strategy, coordinating efforts with the cities of Forest City, Thompson, and Leland.

Wright County

- Fire department personnel, volunteers, and municipal employees evacuated and sheltered 12 families.

Nongovernmental Organization Resources

- The American Red Cross provided clean-up kits and shelter support across the entire affected area.
- The United Methodist Church in Kossuth County provided clean-up kits as needed.
- The Salvation Army provided shelter support and meals across the entire affected area in partnership with the American Red Cross.
- Initially in Polk County the flood relief efforts included a “one-stop-shop” for flood assistance. The following resources were available in Polk County:
 - Team Rubicon had 16 people helping to clean out flood-damaged residential structures.
 - Mormon Helping Hands had 250 people helping to clean out flood-damaged residential structures.
 - Safeguard Iowa Partnership had eight people helping to clean out flood-damaged residential structures.
 - Prairie Ridge Church had 25 people helping to clean out flood-damaged residential structures.
 - Southern Baptist Disaster Relief clean-out teams provided support.
 - Salvation Army was engaged in the following activities:
 - Distributing flood clean-up kits
 - Providing food for first responders, shelter residents, and volunteers
 - Staffing the disaster recovery center
 - The American Red Cross had 100 staff and 84 volunteers engaged in the following activities:
 - Distributing flood clean-up kits via fixed sites and one mobile route
 - Staffing the disaster recovery center
 - Providing case management
 - Providing snacks (6,546) and water via three mobile canteen routes and six fixed sites
 - Distribution of emergency supplies at the following fixed sites:
 - Hy-Vee, 7101 University Ave., Windsor Heights
 - Merle Hay Mall, 3800 Merle Hay Rd., Des Moines
 - Four Mile Community Center, 3711 Easton Blvd., Des Moines
 - Ankeny Fire Station #1, 120 N.W. Ash Dr., Ankeny
 - K-Mart, 2535 Hubbell Avenue, Des Moines

- Comfort kits (341), clean-up kits (2,178), bleach, and various other disaster emergency supplies were provided to clients affected at six fixed sites
- Served 700 meals (to date)
- Hy-Vee provided food and water for first responders, shelter residents, and volunteers. Cedar Rapids Public Works assisted with damage assessments.
- Walgreens provided water, clothing, and personal hygiene supplies for shelter residents.
- Intercede, Give & Assist (IGA) Relief Group assisted with food for shelter residents and volunteers.
- United Way assisted with volunteer recruitment, registration, and volunteer management.
- 2-1-1 is providing call center support.
- WesleyLife provided basic shelter supplies (personal hygiene supplies) and support for shelter residents.
- Mahaska County Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) assisted with damage assessments.
- Clarke County CERT assisted with damage assessments.
- Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints provided 1,000 clean up kits to the American Red Cross for distribution.

State Resources

Governor of Iowa

- Provided information and outreach to affected jurisdictions and timely approval of disaster proclamations.

Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

- Coordinated resources
- Activated the Iowa All-Hazards Incident Management Team to support ongoing response and recovery efforts
- Coordinated State Emergency Operations Center operations
- Conducted joint Individual Assistance and Public Assistance damage assessments
- Provided:
 - More than 180,000 sandbags
 - 58 HESCO barriers to the City of Greene and 18 to the City of Clarksville
 - One 8-inch trash pump package (pumps and hoses) to the City of Greene
 - Two 3-inch trash pump packages to the City of Red Oak
 - One 6-inch pump package to Pottawattamie County
 - One 3-inch trash pump package to the City of Royal
 - Two 4-inch pump packages to Guthrie County
 - One 6-inch pump package to the cities of Sibley and Ashton
 - One 4-inch pump package to Palo Alto County
 - One 4-inch pump package to Buena Vista County
 - One 6-inch pump package to the City of Rock Valley
 - One 6-inch pump package to the City of Kelley

- One 8-inch, two 4-inch, and one 3-inch pump package to Sioux County
- One 6-inch pump package to Plymouth County
- One 3-inch trash pump package to the City of Sheldon

Iowa Department of Human Services

- Activated and administered the Individual Disaster Assistance Grant Program to support 31 counties
- Activated the Disaster Case Management Program, in cooperation with the Iowa Community Action Association, to support 31 counties

Iowa Department of Public Safety (Iowa State Patrol)

- Provided officers for access control of evacuated areas
- Provided transport for the governor and lieutenant governor to assess impacted areas of the state
- Provided traffic barricades when roads were impassable

Iowa Department of Transportation

- Transported HESCO barriers
- Transported pump packages
- Provided one area for staging in the city of Leeds
- Provided updates on local, state, and federal road closures to the public
- Transported debris for Warren County
- Monitored, closed, and reopened state highways due to flooding damage
- Provided feedback and reviewed language for governor's proclamation of disaster emergency concerning transportation waivers.

Iowa Department of Corrections

- Provided inmate labor to help with debris removal

Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals

- Worked with impacted food producers to ensure food quality standards were met

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

- Led the state effort in coordinating with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, United States Coast Guard, U.S. Department of the Interior, BNSF Railway, and the Sioux City HazMat team for train derailment/spill clean up
- Coordinated with communities on wastewater bypass processes and procedures
- Coordinated with communities on proper debris management processes and procedures
- Closed and reopened several state parks and forests
- Provided guidance on flood insurance

Iowa Department of Public Health

- Provided information regarding flood safety, post-flood water/sewer safety, cleaning and disinfecting instructions, and carbon monoxide poisoning links

- Identified persons in evacuation areas who required special assistance
- Monitored hospital bed space availability
- Provided information regarding tetanus vaccines to local public health agencies
- Provided, and continues to provide, public health and safety information related to private well testing and tetanus shot requirements

Iowa National Guard

- Provided lodging support for approximately 40 members of Team Rubicon from July 3-11

Federal Resources Currently Committed

- The National Weather Service provided ongoing weather briefings and related information throughout the event
- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provided the City of Kelley in Story County with flood engineering expertise and technical assistance
- FEMA provided coordination and monitored the situation from its office in Kansas City, Missouri

ASSISTANCE REQUESTED AND CERTIFICATIONS GIVEN

Preliminary estimates of the types and amount of assistance needed under the Stafford Act are tabulated in the enclosures. The Governor's Certification is included in Enclosure D.

I certify that for this major disaster, the state and local governments will assume all applicable non-federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. The total nonfederal expenditures for the period starting June 6 and ending July 2, 2018, are expected to exceed \$4,566,605.00.

I request direct federal assistance for work and services provided to save lives and protect property, to include debris removal, emergency protective measures, and long-term housing and sheltering. Because of the continuing nature of the flooding, it is too early to determine the exact needs. Further, I request Hazard Mitigation funding statewide.

In accordance with 44 CFR § 206.208, the State of Iowa agrees that, with respect to direct federal assistance, it will do the following:

1. Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements and rights-of-way necessary to accomplish the approved work;
2. Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the federal government against any claims arising from such work;
3. Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the nonfederal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-state agreement; and
4. Assist the performing federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.

Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b, 5173, the State agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

I hereby designate Dennis Harper as the State Coordinating Officer for this request. He will work with FEMA and may provide further information or justification on my behalf.

Sincerely,

Kimberly K. Reynolds
Governor, State of Iowa

Enclosures

OMB No. 1660-0009/FEMA Form 010-0-13

A: Individual Assistance

B: Public Assistance

C: Other Federal Programs

D: Certifications

ENCLOSURE A TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Requirements for Individual Assistance
Under the Stafford Act

County	Assistance to Individuals and Households					Other Programs
<u>4</u>	Temporary Housing	Repairs	Replacement	Permanent Housing Construction	Other Needs Assistance	(Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Legal Services, and Crisis Counseling)
Buchanan	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	TBD
Dickinson	\$693.00	\$34,000.00			\$1,329.00	TBD
Polk	\$578,375.00	\$4,685,754.00	\$333,010.00		\$1,980,672.00	TBD
Winnebago	\$2,600.00	\$137,879.00	\$33,301.00		\$17,281.00	TBD
TOTAL	\$581,668.00	\$4,857,633.00	\$366,311.00		\$1,999,282.00	TBD

ENCLOSURE A TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST (continued)

Profiles of Affected Populations

<p>Buchanan County - Year 2010 Census Data</p> <p>The Buchanan County population is 20,958. 6.2% of the people older than the age of five report having some form of disability. 17.6% of the population are age 65 and older, 26.5% are age 18 and younger, and 6.8% are age five and younger. The racial composition is 97.5% white, 0.6% black, 0.3% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 0.6% Asian, 1.6% Hispanic/Latino, and 1.6% report two or more races. There are 8,246 households with an average of 2.51 people per household. The median household income is \$55,881; Per capita income is \$30,216. The State of Iowa average income is \$52,797. Persons living below the poverty level represent 10.1% of the population. As of May 2018, the unemployment rate in the county is 2.1%.</p>
<p>Dickinson County - Year 2010 Census Data</p> <p>The Dickinson County population is 17,199. 9.2% of the people older than the age of five report having some form of disability. 25.4% of the population are age 65 and older, 19.4% are age 18 and younger, and 5.0% are age five and younger. The racial composition is 97.7% white, 0.4% black, 0.2% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 0.6% Asian, 2.0% Hispanic/Latino, and 1.0% report two or more races. There are 13,890 households with an average of 2.1 people per household. The median household income is \$57,914; Per capita income is \$36,042. The state average income is \$52,797. Persons living below the poverty level represent 7.8% of the population. As of May 2018, the unemployment rate in the county is 2.4%.</p>
<p>Polk County - Year 2010 Census Data</p> <p>The Polk County population is 481,830. 8.2% of the people older than the age of five report having some form of disability. 12.7% of the population are age 65 and older, 25.0% are age 18 and younger, and 7.2% are age five and younger. The racial composition is 85.3% white, 7.0% black, 0.4% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 4.9% Asian, 8.4% Hispanic/Latino, and 2.3% report two or more races. There are 200,607 households with an average of 2.52 people per household. The median household income is \$61,684; Per capita income is \$32,232. The state average income is \$52,797. Persons living below the poverty level represent 10.9% of the population. As of May 2018, the unemployment rate in the county is 2.2%.</p>
<p>Winnebago County - Year 2010 Census Data</p> <p>The Winnebago County population is 10,587. 10.3% of the people older than the age of five report having some form of disability. 20.6% of the population are age 65 and older, 22.0% are age 18 and younger, and 5.6% are age five and younger. The racial composition is 95.7% white, 1.5% black, 0.4% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 1.0% Asian, 4.6% Hispanic/Latino, and 1.4% report two or more races. There are 4,545 households with an average of 2.2 people per household. The median household income is \$49,278; Per capita income is \$25,917. The state average income is \$52,797. Persons living below the poverty level represent 10.5% of the population. As of May 2018, the unemployment rate in the county is 2.3%.</p>

ENCLOSURE B TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated requirements for Public Assistance under the Stafford Act

CATEGORY

Note: Estimates reflect total eligible costs before any cost sharing.

County (30)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	TOTAL
Adair	\$51,048.00							\$51,048.00
Buchanan	\$17,682.00	\$9,569.00	\$283,500.00				\$6,937.00	\$317,688.00
Buena Vista	\$19,700.00	\$42,000.00	\$208,200.00	\$74,651.00		\$41,158.00	\$40,000.00	\$425,709.00
Cerro Gordo	\$100,000.00	\$22,500.00	\$465,000.00			\$10,000.00	\$31,000.00	\$628,500.00
Cherokee	\$4,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00			\$31,601.00	\$25,144.00	\$175,745.00
Chickasaw			\$300,000.00					\$300,000.00
Clay	\$38,503.00	\$22,855.00	\$75,957.00			\$9,232.00		\$146,547.00
Dallas	\$211,481.00	\$68,500.00	\$170,100.00	\$118,777.00		\$4,000.00		\$572,858.00
Delaware		\$8,500.00	\$127,112.00		\$3,150.00			\$138,762.00
Dickinson	\$26,250.00	\$65,161.00	\$257,350.00		\$6,341.00	\$81,226.00		\$436,328.00
Emmet		\$11,644.00	\$22,383.00	\$21,200.00		\$7,445.00		\$62,672.00
Floyd	\$58,000.00	\$14,000.00	\$403,093.00		\$50,000.00	\$35,000.00		\$560,093.00
Hamilton	\$3,200.00		\$91,243.00					\$94,443.00
Hancock	\$8,300.00	\$27,400.00	\$35,500.00					\$71,200.00
Howard			\$77,586.00					\$77,586.00
Humboldt	\$2,500.00	\$2,000.00	\$40,000.00					\$44,500.00
Kossuth	\$4,325.00	\$24,360.00	\$50,000.00			\$3,196.00		\$81,881.00
Lyon	\$100,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$348,750.00				\$3,500.00	\$477,250.00
O'Brien	\$20,000.00	\$18,074.00	\$309,654.00	\$722,000.00		\$311,000.00		\$1,380,728.00
Osceola	\$20,000.00	\$82,689.00	\$153,599.00		\$9,583.00	\$34,539.00		\$300,410.00
Palo Alto		\$7,509.00	\$73,598.00			\$4,054.00	\$549,000.00	\$634,161.00
Pocahontas	\$3,100.00	\$4,650.00	\$58,158.00			\$11,169.00		\$77,077.00
Polk	\$1,216,804.00	\$256,341.00	\$830,880.00	\$1,289,730.00	\$308,206.00	\$692,152.00	\$1,340,650.00	\$5,934,763.00
Sioux	\$15,000.00	\$77,395.00	\$320,585.00			\$4,107.00	\$237,870.00	\$654,957.00
Story	\$4,619.00	\$46,373.00	\$84,000.00		\$72,000.00		\$335,917.00	\$542,909.00
Warren	\$77,978.00					\$104,481.00		\$182,459.00
Webster	\$17,888.00	\$45,005.00	\$416,644.00	\$658,000.00		\$10,500.00		\$1,148,037.00
Winnebago	\$15,000.00	\$13,000.00	\$10,000.00		\$140,113.00		\$60,000.00	\$238,113.00
Winneshiek	\$10,505.00		\$228,612.00				\$190,595.00	\$429,712.00
Wright	\$9,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$68,000.00					\$81,000.00
Total	\$2,054,883.00	\$903,525.00	\$5,519,504.00	\$2,884,358.00	\$589,393.00	\$1,494,860.00	\$2,820,613.00	\$16,267,136.00

ENCLOSURE C TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs

County (4)	SBA Home Loans	SBA Business Loans	FSA Loans	NRCS	FHWA	USACE	OTHER
Buchanan	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Dickinson	1	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Polk	127	17	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Winnebago	4	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
TOTALS	\$5,175,000.00	\$878,000.00					

ENCLOSURE D TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Governor's Certification

I certify that for this current disaster, state and local government expenditures and obligations will include the non-federal share and costs required by the Stafford Act. As stated in my basic letter, and based on information available at this time, tabulation of these estimated expenditures and obligations are as follows:

CATEGORY OF ASSISTANCE	AMOUNT	
	STATE	LOCAL
Individual Assistance:		
“Other Assistance” under the Individuals and Households Program	\$499,821.00	\$0
Other (specify)	\$0	\$0
Total:	\$499,821.00	\$0
Public Assistance:		
Category A – Debris Removal	\$205,488.00	\$308,232.00
Category B – Emergency Protective Measures	\$90,353.00	\$135,529.00
Category C – Roads and Bridges	\$551,950.00	\$827,926.00
Category D – Water Control Facilities	\$288,436.00	\$432,654.00
Category E – Buildings and Equipment	\$58,939.00	\$88,409.00
Category F – Utilities	\$149,486.00	\$224,229.00
Category G – Other (Parks, Recreational Facilities, etc.)	\$282,061.00	\$423,092.00
Total:	\$1,626,714.00	\$2,440,070.00
Grand Total:	\$2,126,535.00	\$2,440,070.00