



TERRY E. BRANSTAD
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

KIM REYNOLDS
LT. GOVERNOR

July 20, 2015

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

Regional Administrator Beth Freeman
FEMA Region VII
9221 Ward Parkway, Suite 300
Kansas City, MO 64114

Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. § 5121-5207 (Stafford Act), as implemented by 44 CFR § 206.36, I request that you declare a major disaster for the state of Iowa as a result of severe weather that produced damaging winds, tornadoes, heavy rains, hail and thunderstorms resulting in flooding beginning on June 20, 2015, and ending June 25, 2015. This severe weather has caused significant damage to public infrastructure and private property.

Please note: given the scope of this disaster, I intend to implement a State Managed Disaster (SMD) operation.

GENERAL FACTS OF THIS DISASTER

The month of May left Iowa's soils saturated. According to the state climatologist, Iowa received more than one-half inch of precipitation above average in May, with an additional one inch surplus during the first half of June. A National Weather Service (NWS) hydrologist reported that with already elevated stream flows from May, and saturated soils prevailing over much of Iowa by mid-June, conditions were right for flooding with the arrival of additional heavy precipitation, which parts of Iowa started receiving June 20. Further, the state climatologist reported that a west-to-east oriented jet stream was located just north of Iowa across Minnesota, while southerly surface winds were bringing very moist air with 70-degree and greater dew points into Iowa. This pattern created conditions favorable not only for heavy precipitation but also for frequent impulses of severe thunderstorms in and near Iowa.

Starting on June 20, a low-pressure warm front brought widespread severe storms into Iowa, bringing heavy rains, strong winds, and hail to several parts of Iowa. Nearly two inches of rain fell in Mason City (Cerro Gordo County) and hail roughly the size of a quarter fell in Linn

County. Three EF-1 tornadoes were confirmed by the NWS: one in rural Henry County, a second in the city of Fort Madison (Lee County), and the third in southern Washington County. This was the start of nearly a week of severe weather in Iowa, including a total of five NWS-confirmed tornadoes, severe storm damage, and flooding.

As the warm front was displaced by a high-pressure cold front the following day, June 21, additional severe storms occurred in widespread areas of Iowa. Quarter-sized hail fell in Benton County in the east-central part of the state, as well as in Winnebago County in north-central Iowa. Wind gusts of nearly 60 mph snapped trees and utility poles in Dickinson, Emmet, Pocahontas, Humboldt and Kossuth counties. Further, more than three inches of rain fell in Centerville (Appanoose County).

On June 22, a stationary warm front moved across northern Iowa. Directly south of that warm front, very warm and humid conditions continued to build, priming the atmosphere for severe weather activity. By the end of the day on June 22, eastbound cold fronts collided with the humid and unstable air, causing a series of severe storms to fire up and move across much of Iowa that evening. This generated a large storm system that produced high winds and large hail in many areas in Iowa, and nearly 3.25 inches of precipitation in Waukon (Allamakee County). Storm spotters, law enforcement and emergency personnel reported wind gusts in excess of 90 mph in multiple areas, hail exceeding three inches in diameter in some areas, heavy rains, and two tornadoes. One EF-1 tornado occurred in rural Fayette County, moving a home off its foundation. An EF-3 tornado travelled through Marion, Lucas, and Monroe counties, severely damaging parts of the south-central city of Albia (Monroe County). Damage to a large grocery store and another retail store resulted. High winds also damaged five airplanes and a hangar at the Sheldon Regional Airport in O'Brien County in northwestern Iowa.

June 23 brought additional precipitation as atmospheric conditions remained variable, with several counties receiving over an inch of additional rain. Davis County received more than two inches of rain.

On June 24, weather partially cleared in western and southwestern Iowa, allowing the atmosphere to heat up quickly. This, coupled with the high humidity from the precipitation from the previous two days of storms, increased the instability of the atmosphere. Additionally, there was a strong, low-level jet stream feeding into this portion of the state. This quickly generated a large storm system that again produced high winds, hail, and 2.25 to 7.25 inches of precipitation in central and northeast Iowa.

On June 25, record-breaking precipitation fell in parts of Iowa as weather from the previous day continued. The city of Bagley in Guthrie County, received a radar-estimated nine inches of rain. The city of Perry (Dallas County) had an observed rain total of 5.62 inches, breaking a former record of 4.83 inches set in 1963. More than five inches of rain also fell in the south-central Iowa city of Indianola (Warren County). These heavy rains caused significant flooding in the Des Moines metropolitan area (Polk, Dallas and Warren counties). This flooding closed popular parks, numerous major roads, highways and interstates, and caused a record crest of 41.7 feet along the Raccoon River in the city of Des Moines (Polk County). Walnut Creek, a major creek that runs from north of the Des Moines metro to the city of West Des Moines, where it flows into the Raccoon River, crested at a record 18.65 feet, breaking its previous record set in 2010. This

record-breaking crest caused the floodgates at 63rd Street and Ashworth Road in West Des Moines to be closed, one of the few times that these gates have been utilized since they were installed after the massive flooding in central Iowa in 1993 (DR-996).

With a statewide average of more than two inches of rain within this short time period, nearly double the statewide weekly average, and the majority of these storm events occurring in the Raccoon and Des Moines River basins, significant flooding has resulted. The NWS in Des Moines issued numerous flood warnings in the area, the last one being cancelled on June 29. The NWS in the Quad Cities also issued several flood warnings, with some for the Cedar River and the Iowa River remaining in effect until July 2.

In response to the situation, I have issued a total of three State of Iowa Proclamations of Disaster Emergency. The first was issued on June 23, 2015, directing the execution of the Iowa Emergency Response Plan in Davis, Humboldt, Monroe and Wright counties. The second proclamation was issued on June 30, 2015, for Adair, Allamakee, Appanoose, Butler, Clayton, Dallas, Des Moines, Guthrie, Henry, Howard, Lee, Lucas, Marion, Mitchell, Polk, Wapello, Warren and Winneshiek counties. A third proclamation was issued on July 16, 2015, for Jefferson and Wayne counties. These actions were taken pursuant to Iowa Code §29C.6.

I determined that the severity of the damage in 19 counties was so great that Joint Federal, State, and Local Public Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessments were required. On June 30, the State of Iowa first requested a Joint Federal, State, and Local Public Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment for 17 of the most severely impacted counties. On July 10, it was determined that a Joint Federal, State, and local Public Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment was necessary for one additional county. On July 13, it was determined that a Joint Federal, State, and Local Public Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment was necessary for one additional county. These assessments were initiated by the Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department on July 7, and were concluded on July 17, 2015.

At the conclusion of the assessments it was determined two counties had approximately 12 sites, including significant road and bridge damage, that remained underwater and inaccessible. Estimated damage from these sites are not included in the assessment data at this time.

As a result of these Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments, I have determined that the severity of damage in 19 counties is such that federal assistance is needed.

All but three of the counties in this request have been affected by damage severe enough to be included in at least one Presidentially-declared disaster event in the past three years. During the same period, the State has had seven separate Presidential disasters declared.

Since 2014, seven of the counties included in this request have been included in at least one Presidentially-declared disaster.

ADDITIONAL DAMAGE

The following is a continuation 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

- Two people were seriously injured when their home outside New London (Henry County) was struck by an EF-1 tornado on June 20.
- Two injuries were reported in Franklin County on June 22, one with hip and leg injuries and the other with back injuries as a result of being trapped in a collapsed home after strong winds moved across the state. Both people required hospitalization.
- Ten residents of apartments on 75th Street in Des Moines (Polk County) were evacuated via boat by the Clive and Ankeny fire departments on June 25, as a result of flooding.
- Residents and businesses along 78th Street and University Boulevard in Clive (Polk County) were evacuated by boat after Walnut Creek crested at a record 18.65 feet on June 25.
- A handicapped Des Moines (Polk County) resident was rescued from his vehicle on June 25 by a Des Moines Fire Department boat after his vehicle became stranded in flood waters.
- Two people were rescued via boat on June 25 by the Des Moines Fire Department at the Harriet Boat Ramp along the Des Moines River.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

- The Warren County 911 radio antenna was destroyed by lightning during the June 24 storm.

Agriculture

- Iowa is the national leader in corn, soybean, pork and egg production, and second nationally in red meat, net farm income, and overall agriculture exports. In 2011, Iowa agriculture contributed \$9.875 billion to Iowa's economy, or about 6.6 percent of Iowa's Gross Domestic Product.
- While Iowa is combating a major outbreak of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), storms on June 22 severely impacted the poultry industry in Iowa. In Wright County, the roofs of three buildings housing HPAI-free egg-laying hens at Centrum Valley Farms were torn off. Efforts were made to save the remaining birds; however, approximately 320,000 birds had to be euthanized as a result.
- The Packard Grain Elevator in Franklin County was closed after high winds on June 22 tore equipment from the tops of the grain bins.
- Paired with already saturated soils from a wet spring, these most recent heavy rains also forced many farmers to delay soybean planting. The delays in planting put farmers dangerously close to insurance deadlines for getting seed into the ground.

Commercial and Transportation

- Tornado damage on June 22 in the city of Albia (Marion County) severely damaged several businesses, including Hy-Vee, the city's major grocery store.
- The Hilltop Grocery store outside Garber (Clayton County) was destroyed during storms on June 22.
- Amtrak was forced to reroute the California Zephyr due to track flooding from storms on June 24.
- The Warren County engineer reported that one bridge was destroyed, three bridges were damaged and considered structurally unsafe, and numerous culverts washed out as a result of June 24 storms.
- Independent Can Company in Fort Madison (Lee County) lost part of its roof when an EF-1 tornado struck on June 20.
- Numerous major roads, highways and interstates throughout Iowa have been closed as a result of flooding. Some of the major roads include:
 - One lane of Interstate 80 near Van Meter in Dallas County was temporarily closed June 25 due to flooding.
 - The shoulder of Interstate 35 southbound near mile marker 69 was temporarily closed when flood waters from the Raccoon River covered it on June 26.
 - Highway 5 in Marion County was severely damaged on June 25, and remains closed until the road surface can be repaired.
 - US Highway 6 was reported by the Iowa Department of Transportation (IDOT) as being impassable at US 169 near Adel in Dallas County, due to flooding on June 25.
 - 63rd Street and Grand Avenue in Des Moines and West Des Moines (Polk County) was closed starting June 25 through early June 26. This is a major intersection for both communities with many commercial businesses surrounding the intersection.
 - Fleur Drive, a major north-south artery in Des Moines (Polk County), was closed beginning June 25 due to rising river levels along the Raccoon River.
 - 86th Street was temporarily closed where it crosses Walnut Creek in Clive (Polk County) on June 25. This is a major north-south artery between Clive, West Des Moines, Urbandale and Johnston.
 - Iowa Highway 141 was closed in both directions near Bagley (Guthrie County). It was reported that more than eight inches of water flowed over the highway.

Education

- The elementary school in Dallas Center (Dallas County) was impacted by flooding within the building as a result of storms on June 24.

Residential

- One farmhouse was destroyed during storms on June 20 in rural Wapello County.

- Two additional homes in Wapello County were damaged by storms on June 22. One home was destroyed after a large tree fell into the house, displacing two people.
- Two mobile homes were damaged and their residents displaced in Kossuth County after storms on June 22.
- Two homes were destroyed, and 17 farms received major damage in Franklin County on June 22.
- An EF-1 tornado in rural Fayette County moved a home off its foundation on June 22.
- One home was destroyed after an EF-3 tornado swept it off its foundation in Monroe County on June 22. The American Red Cross (ARC) assisted the displaced family.
- The Marion County Emergency Management Agency reported 43 homes damaged due to flooding after storms on June 24, affecting 108 residents.

Parks

- Colby Park, a major park in the city of Windsor Heights (Polk County) was forced to close as it was flooded by Walnut Creek on June 25. The park reopened on July 2, with the exception of the ball fields and dog park.
- Raccoon River Park in West Des Moines (Polk County) was closed and facilities protected with sandbags as the Raccoon River threatened the large park on June 25. The park partially reopened on June 30. Gravel trails, the spray ground water attraction, beach, boat ramp, boat ramp parking lot, dog park, fishing pier and soccer complex remain closed.
- The popular Gray's Lake Park and adjacent Water Works Park, near downtown Des Moines (Polk County), were closed due to floodwaters from the Raccoon River flooding both parks on June 25. Gray's Lake partially reopened on July 3 after extensive cleanup activities performed by volunteer and park personnel to trails, roads, parking lots, and other public facilities. Some trails and areas of the park remained closed due to flood waters, including the playground, beach, boat rentals and Kruidenier Trail. Water Works Park remained closed until the week of July 13. Water Works officials reported that flood waters destroyed a 70-year old wood fence, several roads and trails, and numerous arboretum flowers, as well as stranding more than 100 fish in a park fountain.
- The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) reported that water tests near 10 state park beaches showed increased bacteria levels, as a result of increased runoff and water levels. The increased bacteria levels led the DNR to issue a number of beach advisories. Further, equestrian trails in several state parks remain closed due to unusually wet trail conditions.

Utilities and Telecommunication

- Storms severely impacted the electrical utility systems within the affected area, including:
 - MidAmerican Energy reported significant electrical outages throughout Iowa as a result of these storms. On June 20, 1,858 MidAmerican customers were without power. As a result of storms on June 22, more

than 19,000 MidAmerican customers in Iowa were without power. Subsequent storms on June 23 caused an additional 267 customers to lose power, and more than 3,100 customers lost power as a result of storms on June 24.

- Alliant Energy reported more than 26,000 customers without power at the peak of the storms. On June 21, Alliant Energy had 18,636 customers without power. As a result of weather the next day, and repairs yet to be completed from the day before, 2,048 customers were without electricity. The worst impacts to Alliant Energy came on June 22, when they had a peak of 26,066 customers without power. June 23 saw 708 Alliant Energy customers without power, followed by 7,169 on June 24, and 6,498 customers without power on June 25.
- Rural electric cooperatives in the affected area reported that at the peak of outages, nearly 13,000 customers were left without electricity. Of these outages, Chariton Valley Electric Cooperative had the most outages with a peak of 4,500 members without power.
- Residents in the city of Galt (Wright County) had to boil water after their potable water system was damaged as a result of June 22 storms. The city later lost power, taking the water system completely offline.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SUMMARY

Flood waters and storms left much of the affected area with significant debris, such as vegetation, dirt and sand, and other debris (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, such as scouring of the road surface, undercutting of road beds, culvert collapses, and bridge washouts (Category C). Pumping stations throughout the affected area were damaged. (Category D). Some of the affected area also suffered damage to other public facilities, specifically critical equipment (Category E). Water treatment facilities and associated infrastructure were impacted due to power loss (Category F). State, county, and municipal parks were impacted (Category G).

Below is a summary of estimated Public Assistance-eligible damage in the 19 counties for which I am requesting federal assistance:

Category	Estimated \$
A (Debris Removal)	\$890,269
B (Emergency Protective Measures)	\$109,020
C (Roads & Bridges)	\$2,815,358
D (Water Control Facilities)	\$95,000
E (Buildings & Equipment)	\$11,568
F (Utilities)	\$721,604
G (Parks, Rec Facilities, Other)	\$532,910
TOTAL	\$5,175,729

ROLE OF PRIOR HAZARD MITIGATION EFFORTS

The State of Iowa has been proactive in hazard mitigation planning activities for many years. The State's planning process is driven by Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) and is 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 through September 18, 2018.

Since 2007, the State of Iowa has been proactive in mitigating the effects of multiple hazards within the 19-county affected area. In total, 75 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program projects have been completed or are in the process of being completed, including four acquisition and demolition projects, 15 hazard mitigation planning projects, nine safe room projects, 28 electrical system hardening projects, three flood reduction projects, and three warning siren and emergency backup generator projects. In total, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the State of Iowa, and local entities have committed nearly \$80 million to reducing hazards in the affected area. It is estimated that \$2.1 million in losses were avoided through the acquisition and demolition of 69 homes in flood-prone areas during these most recent floods.

Additionally, through the State Flood Mitigation Board, \$26.2 million in funding has been allocated for flood protection measures along the riverfront in Burlington (Des Moines County).

OTHER DISASTERS

Currently, the State of Iowa has 13 open Presidentially-declared disasters for Public Assistance with 18 of the 19 counties in this request affected by an open Presidential Disaster Declaration. The latest round of damage only serves to cause additional stress to these counties.

In the year prior to this event, I issued 33 State of Iowa Disaster Emergency Proclamations. The majority of these proclamations were for severe storms, flooding and tornadoes between June 4, 2014, and September 30, 2014. Ultimately, the effects of these events were so severe that they resulted in a total of three Presidentially-declared disasters (DR-4181, DR-4184 and DR-4187).

Most recently, I issued two State of Iowa Proclamations of Disaster Emergency in response to the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) outbreak that continues to devastate Iowa's poultry industry. The first was issued on May 1, 2015, activating Iowa's Emergency Response Plan, and the second on June 16, 2015, to assist in the containment and cleanup on farms overwhelmed by the HPAI outbreak. The HPAI outbreak caused the euthanization of more than 33.7 million turkeys, broiler chickens, and egg-laying chickens, valued at more than \$83.6 million. As the ninth-largest turkey producer in the United States, HPAI is significantly impacting turkey prices nationwide. As Iowa is the nation's largest egg producing state, the loss of millions of egg-laying hens has caused egg prices to more than triple in parts of the United States. Further, the United States is now importing eggs because of domestic supply deficiencies caused by HPAI, impacting egg prices worldwide.

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
 - City of West Des Moines
 - Public Works Department
 - Closed flood gates at intersection of 63rd Street and Grand Avenue and sandbagged facilities at Raccoon River Park on June 25.
 - Provided levee monitoring starting June 25.
 - Fire Department: provided water rescue resources
 - City of Des Moines
 - Fire Department: provided water rescue capabilities.
 - Public Works Department: provided levee monitoring starting June 25.
 - Parks Department: facilitated closure and subsequent cleanup of Gray's Lake Park.
 - City of Ankeny
 - Fire Department: Provided water rescue resources to the City of Clive.
 - City of Clive
 - Public Works: Coordinated multiple road closures and road cleanup.
 - Fire Department: Rescued 10 people on June 25 from an apartment building by boat.
 - Polk County
 - Emergency Management:
 - Partially activated County Emergency Operations Center.
 - Activated CodeRED Emergency Notification System for areas around Walnut Creek, alerting residents about flooding and possible evacuation on June 25 and June 26.
 - Public Health:
 - Provided reminders to residents that have come in contact with flood waters to make sure their tetanus shots are current.
 - Provided tetanus shots to those in need that have come in contact with flood waters.
 - Des Moines Water Works: Closed flood gates surrounding facility on June 25.
- Non-Governmental Organization resources
 - American Red Cross (ARC)

- Provided meals to first responders in Garber (Clayton County) as a result of storms on June 22.
 - Provided temporary housing to a family displaced from their home as a result of a tornado on June 22 in Monroe County.
 - Provided temporary housing for five people displaced from their homes in the city of Clive (Polk County) on June 25.
 - United Way of Central Iowa: Coordinated 25 volunteers for sandbagging in West Des Moines (Polk County) on June 25.
- State Resources
 - Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department (HSEMD):
 - Activated State Emergency Operations Center
 - Provided coordination of resources.
 - Iowa Department of Public Safety (Iowa State Patrol):
 - Provided storm spotting and rescue services.
 - Iowa Department of Transportation (IDOT):
 - Provided road barriers to affected areas.
 - Coordinated road closures.
 - Initiated the Emergency Relief Program with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).
 - Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR):
 - Closed Walnut Woods Campgrounds adjacent to the Raccoon River in West Des Moines (Polk County) on June 25.
 - Monitored sewage bypassing at local wastewater treatment facilities.
 - Monitoring beach conditions at state parks.
 - Iowa Department of Public Health: created website with guidance on flood precautions and preparedness.
 - Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS): State climatologist provided information regarding overall climate conditions.
- Federal Resources already committed
 - National Weather Service (NWS): Provided ongoing weather briefings and related information throughout the event.
 - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE): Reduced outflows from Saylorville Reservoir to help mitigate flooding downstream after the confluence of the Des Moines and Raccoon Rivers.

ASSISTANCE REQUESTED AND CERTIFICATIONS GIVEN

Preliminary estimates of the types and amount of assistance needed under the Stafford Act are tabulated in the enclosures, particularly, Enclosure B1. The Governor's Certification is included in Enclosure B2.

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 non-federal expenditures for the period starting June 20, 2015, and ending June 25, 2015, are expected to exceed \$1,293,932 million.

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/sheltering. Because of the continuing nature of the flooding, it is still 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-ways 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 non-federal 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 of Iowa 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 Patrick J. Hall as the State Coordinating Officer for this request. He will work with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and may provide further information or justification on my behalf.

Sincerely,



Terry E. Branstad
Governor, State of Iowa

Enclosures

OMB No. 1660-0009/FEMA Form 010-0-13
B: Public Assistance

ENCLOSURE B1 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 (19)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	TOTAL
Allamakee	\$ 63,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 6,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,060	\$ 14,000	\$ 101,560
Appanoose	\$ 20,969	\$ 9,264	\$ 224,605	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,975	\$ 266,813
Butler	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 77,000	\$ -	\$ 77,000
Clayton	\$ 14,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 84,800	\$ -	\$ 98,800
Dallas	\$ 367,166	\$ 13,756	\$ 39,681	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,484	\$ 180,165	\$ 614,252
Davis	\$ 24,810	\$ -	\$ 827,483	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,682	\$ 14,000	\$ 916,975
Des Moines	\$ 111,500	\$ -	\$ 153,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 1,000	\$ 354,000
Guthrie	\$ 5,181	\$ -	\$ 115,908	\$ -	\$ 3,818	\$ -	\$ 60,569	\$ 185,476
Howard	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 169,380	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,622	\$ -	\$ 177,002
Jefferson	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,129	\$ -	\$ 100,129
Lee	\$ 35,000	\$ 38,000	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ 1,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 18,701	\$ 157,701
Lucas	\$ 5,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 131,200	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,320	\$ -	\$ 164,520
Marion	\$ 55,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 153,241	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,313	\$ -	\$ 226,554
Mitchell	\$ 19,000	\$ -	\$ 98,250	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 177,000	\$ 294,250
Monroe	\$ 63,333	\$ 4,500	\$ 361,964	\$ -	\$ 750	\$ 255,901	\$ -	\$ 686,448
Warren	\$ 15,000	\$ 8,500	\$ 215,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 7,790	\$ 3,500	\$ 264,790
Wayne	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 52,200	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,670	\$ -	\$ 88,870
Winneshiek	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 238,344	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,151	\$ 52,000	\$ 298,495
Wright	\$ 61,310	\$ -	\$ 8,602	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,182	\$ -	\$ 102,094
Total	\$ 890,269	\$ 109,020	\$ 2,815,358	\$ 95,000	\$ 11,568	\$ 721,604	\$ 532,910	\$ 5,175,729

ENCLOSURE B2 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 Individual and Households Program	\$0	\$0
Other (specify)		
Total:	\$0	\$0
Public Assistance:		
Category A – Debris Removal	\$89,027	\$133,540
Category B – Emergency Protective Measures	\$10,902	\$16,353
Category C – Roads and Bridges	\$281,536	\$422,304
Category D – Water Control Facilities	\$9,500	\$14,250
Category E – Buildings and Equipment	\$1,157	\$1,735
Category F – Utilities	\$72,160	\$108,241
Category G – Other (Parks, Recreational Facilities, etc.)	\$53,291	\$79,937
Total:	\$517,573	\$776,359
Grand Total:	\$517,573	\$776,359