



TERRY E. BRANSTAD
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

KIM REYNOLDS
LT. GOVERNOR

July 29, 2014

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

Through: 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, tornados, heavy rains, hail, and thunderstorms resulting in severe damages and flooding beginning on June 26, 2014 through July 7, 2014, causing significant damages to public infrastructure and private property.

GENERAL FACTS OF THIS DISASTER

Iowa has experienced record rainfalls during the month of June, which continued into the first part of July. According to the Iowa State Climatologist, June of 2014 brought to Iowa an average of 9.94 inches of precipitation, the third wettest June of record. Year-to-date, 2014 is the wettest year on record in Iowa. Many areas of the state received over a foot of precipitation, with nine sites shattering previous rainfall records, some of which were in place for 136 years, including the greatest amount of 17 inches falling in Cherokee, Iowa. The state also experienced four major outbreaks of severe weather on June 3, 16, 30 and July 6.

The first of these events brought large hail and high winds to southwestern Iowa, and was an extension of severe weather that affected much of the State of Nebraska. This first event was of such severity and magnitude that it resulted in a presidential declaration of disaster for nine Iowa counties (FEMA declaration DR-4181). The second major outbreak of severe weather affected 56 counties in the northern half of the state. The effects of severe weather and sustained heavy rains that started on June 14, and continued until June 23, resulted in damages of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant the State of Iowa to request a presidential declaration of disaster for 26 counties.

Iowa soils, previously saturated by numerous significant and sometimes exceptional severe weather episodes would be subjected to yet another round of sustained persistent severe weather into the month of July.

The latest round of severe weather and prolonged period of heavy rain events began on June 26. According to the State Climatologist, between June 20 and July 19, the majority of the State of Iowa received 125% to over 175% of the mean accumulated precipitation for the same time period, including a severe weather outbreak that spanned the state from its borders with Nebraska to Illinois and southern Wisconsin, altogether affecting 40 counties. According to the Des Moines office of the National Weather Service, the period of June 26 - 30 was very active and could be considered one synoptic scale weather system including upper trough and associate surface boundaries. As a result of the heavy rains produced by this system, residual flooding continued through the week of July 1 – 4, followed by further intense rainfall and severe weather that occurred on July 5 and 6.

A warm front was located to the south of Iowa during the day on the 26th. A steady flow of moisture impinged on the front through the day. Precipitable water values increased to 1.5 to 1.7 inches during the day. Very little shear was present, allowing thunderstorms to form in the morning over central Iowa. They continued to redevelop over the area through much of the day. The event was mainly a heavy rain event with numerous areas of Polk and Dallas Counties receiving 2 to 6.5 inches of rain during the day. This intense precipitation resulted in flash flooding in Dallas County. There were a few storms that produced hail. One-inch diameter hail fell in Dallas County, and nickel-size hail fell in Warren County.

According to the National Weather Service severe weather review, severe storms developed along the front over eastern Nebraska and western Iowa and then spread across the state on June 30 bringing another round of severe weather and flooding. Throughout the day on June 30, 2014, a series of severe thunderstorms raked across the central corridor of Iowa, bringing a wide spectrum of high-impact severe weather on a scale not seen across the state in many years. The early phases of the event witnessed several supercell thunderstorms drop hail over 4 inches in diameter over parts of western Iowa.

Additional storms moving in from northeast Nebraska in the late morning congealed into a damaging straight-line wind storm as it reached the Missouri River. However, multiple storms retained their supercellular characteristics along and out ahead of the squall line. These storms were responsible for three short-lived EF-1 and EF-2 tornadoes in Adair, Madison, and Tama counties. By the time the storms reached east central Iowa, a well-defined bow echo had formed and accelerated eastward towards Cedar Rapids and the Quad Cities. Widespread flash flooding also took place in many areas already hit with the damaging winds and tornadoes due to a combination of training and efficient rain producing storms. Most locations under the squall line picked up a quick one to two inches of rain in under 30 minutes, which the already saturated ground simply could not handle. Some reporting stations recorded 4-6 inches of rain for the calendar day.

The town of Center Junction, Jones County reported 7.63 inches falling overnight on June 29. Between June 30 and July 7, the city of Muscatine, Muscatine County recorded 6.96 inches of rain, significantly contributing to flash flooding. During the week of June 22 – 30, the

statewide average rainfall was 2.22 inches, nearly double the average for that week of 1.17 inches. Two fatalities can be directly attributed to this severe weather system.

Cool Canadian high pressure built southeast across the Upper Midwest in the wake of the cold front which exited the state by the morning of July 1. The area of high pressure was centered over the central US, including Iowa, on July 3 before moving east into the Ohio Valley on the July 4. The large area of high pressure brought several days of almost dry weather and below normal temperatures to Iowa between July 1 and 4. However, this period of calm was broken when parts of the state again received heavy rains on July 5 and more severe weather in the form of thunderstorms, high winds, hail, and 11 reported tornadoes, two of which were National Weather Service confirmed EF-1 tornados on July 6.

Despite the break in repetitive severe weather on July 1 through 4, several major river basins in Iowa were at or above flood stage. According to the United States Geological Survey river gage data, the Cedar River was in major flood stage until July 5, the Iowa River was in major flood stage until July 7, and the Mississippi River on Iowa's eastern border was in major flood stage as late as July 15. Many communities in the eastern half of the state were continually fighting flooding through the period of major flood stage. As a result of the consistent wet weather, several Iowa communities have experienced flooding.

In response to the situation, I have issued ten State of Iowa Proclamations of Disaster Emergency. The first was issued on June 30, 2014, directing the execution of the Iowa Emergency Response Plan in Adair, Guthrie, Jones, and Linn counties. Succeeding proclamations have resulted in a total of 32 counties to be in a State of Disaster Emergency. These actions were taken pursuant to Iowa Code § 29C.6 and Section 401 of the Stafford Act.

I determined that the severity of the damage in 23 counties is so great that Joint Federal, State, and local Public Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessments were required. On July 9, 2014, the State of Iowa first requested a Joint Federal, State, and local Public Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment for 23 of the most severely impacted counties. These assessments commenced on July 14, and were concluded on July 18.

As a result of these Joint assessments, I have determined that the severity of damages in 22 counties is such that Federal Assistance is needed.

DEATHS, INJURIES, ADDITIONAL DAMAGES

The following is a continuation of the additional damages, 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). Although some of these damages may be covered by insurance, they contribute to the overall magnitude of the disaster.

Fatalities, Injuries, and Evacuations

- Two people lost their lives as a direct result of the severe weather and flooding experienced in Iowa during this event:

- A teenager drowned after being sucked into a storm sewer drain by floodwaters in Cedar Rapids, Linn County.
 - A man was crushed under debris when a building collapsed as a result of high winds in Fairfax, Linn County.
- Johnson County issued a mandatory evacuation for neighborhoods south of Iowa City on the Iowa River.
- The town of Hudson, Black Hawk County, issued a voluntary evacuation of 10-15 homes along Black Hawk Creek.
- An elderly woman was rescued from floodwaters after having fallen into the flooded Iowa River in Iowa City, Johnson County. She was hospitalized for her injuries.
- City of Wilton, Muscatine County emergency responders conducted several rescues after a storm sewer main collapsed and flooded a neighborhood.
- City of West Liberty, Muscatine County emergency responders rescued four people caught in rising flood waters. During this rescue, one police vehicle was caught in flash flooding and inundated.
- Emergency crews were dispatched to pull a man from floodwaters in Washington County.
- The Jones County Sherriff's Office performed three water rescues of individuals that were caught by rapidly rising flood waters.
 - Two motorists were rescued from Highway 151 as their vehicle was caught in rising floodwaters on the evening of June 29.
 - A family of four people was rescued from their home as flash flooding surrounded their home.
 - A family of four people was rescued from their home as flash flooding threatened to inundate the main floor of their home.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

- The Anamosa State Penitentiary lost 60 percent of the roof of its powerhouse building, which houses the boilers for the facility resulting in loss of hot water and limited the capability for meal preparation.
- Mercy Medical Center in Cedar Rapids, Linn County closed the Emergency Department after flood waters inundated the hospital's first floor.
- Jasper County Emergency Communications suffered damage to their dispatch radio and E911 communications systems as a result of severe weather.
- The Iowa Department of Natural Resources reported on July 2 that they received notifications from 36 municipal wastewater treatment facilities that these facilities were bypassing waste due to the inundation of their systems.
- The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Johnson County installed protection around the University's water treatment plant to protect it from Iowa River flood waters.
- The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Johnson County installed removable floodwalls around Art Building West to protect the structure which contains a library and classrooms from flooding from the Iowa River.
- The wastewater treatment plant in Lisbon, Linn County was inundated twice in two days as a result of flash flooding on June 30 and July 1. The resulting damage

forced the closure of the plant as all activated sludge, the wastewater treatment medium, was washed downstream during the event.

- The Two Rivers Drainage District in Des Moines County lost a pump due to flooding and had to substitute two 12 inch tractor mounted units. This district protects thousands of acres of farm land.
- The Main Street lift station, Burlington, Des Moines County, was inundated after a section of HESCO barrier floodwall failed. As a result of this failure, 20 businesses were also impacted by flooding in basements.
- The city of Kalona, Washington County sustained damage to a section of their lift station due to the pressure from the extreme volume of storm water that was being pushed through the station.
- The city of Parkersburg, Butler County had the Railroad Street lift station inundated by floodwaters, causing the pump to fail and further causing sewage to backup into homes.
- City Hall in the city of Union, Hardin County, sustained damage when its basement flooded as a result of heavy rains.

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% of Iowa's gross domestic product. With spring planting having just concluded in much of the state, young crops were severely damaged and destroyed by hail, high winds, and heavy rains.
- Several areas of the state have experienced damage to crops from drowning in standing water in flooded fields due to the sustained wet weather through the month of June.

Commercial and Transportation

- Interstate commerce along the Mississippi River was interrupted for a period of two weeks as several Lock and Dam closures occurred due to flooding. The Iowa section of the Mississippi River did not open until July 14, with the Rock Island District locks fully reopening on June 16. The river between locks 11 and 22 is the busiest stretch of the Mississippi, which is the main shipping route to the Gulf Coast. With these locks closed, transportation of grain for export is halted.
 - Lock and Dam #12 near Bellevue, Jackson County, closed on July 2.
 - Lock and Dam #13 near Clinton, Clinton County, closed on July 2.
 - Lock and Dam #14 near Pleasant Valley, Scott County, closed July 3.
 - Lock and Dam #15 near Davenport, Scott County, closed July 3.
 - Lock and Dam #16 near Muscatine, Muscatine County, closed June 30.
 - Lock and Dam #17 near Toolesboro, Louisa County, closed June 27.
 - Lock and Dam #18 near Keokuk, Lee County, closed July 1.
- Damage to many roads is extensive, with roadbeds washed away, road surface scouring from overtopping, aggregate washout, culvert collapses, and bridge

damage. These damages have rendered much of the affected roads impassable until repairs can be made. These damages impacted the ability of emergency response in the area, agricultural operations including care of young crops in fields and farm to market deliveries, and other commercial cargo from reaching its destination.

- US Highway 63 was closed at Toledo, Tama County, due to flooding.
- US Highway 151 was closed at Fairfax, Linn County, due to a partial road collapse as a result of undermining from flooding.
- Iowa Highway 14 between US Highway 30 and Iowa Highway 330 was closed near Marshalltown, Marshall County, due to flooding.
- Iowa Highway 330 near Albion, Marshall County, was closed due to flooding
- US Highway 67 between US Highway 61 and Interstate 74 was closed due to flooding in Davenport, Scott County.
- Iowa Highway 461/Business Route US Highway 61 between Iowa Highway 22 and US Highway 67 was closed due to flooding in Davenport, Scott County.
- US Highway 67 Southbound was closed due to flooding near Princeton, Scott County.
- Iowa Highway 92 between County Road X17 and Iowa Highway 70 near Columbus City, Louisa County, was closed to flooding.
- US Highway 61 between County Road H16 and Iowa Highway 92 near Wapello, Louisa County, was closed due to flooding.
- US Highway 136 was closed at the crossing of the Des Moines River from the State of Missouri to the State of Iowa near Keokuk, Lee County.
- Iowa Highway 48 was closed for six hours due to flooding in the city of Red Oak, Montgomery County.
- Iowa Highway 22 was closed between Muscatine, Muscatine County and Buffalo, Scott County due to flooding.
- US Highway 6 in Muscatine County from County Road X-46 to Iowa Highway 38 was severely damaged by flooding
- A bridge on Iowa Highway 1 between Abbe Hills Road and North Washington Street north of Mount Vernon, Linn County, was washed out by flooding caused by severe weather on June 30.
- Several municipal streets in the city of Cedar Rapids were damaged by flash flooding caused by the severe weather on June 30.
- Poweshiek County lost an estimated 5,000 tons of aggregate that was washed from secondary gravel roads as a result of severe weather, heavy rains, and flooding.
- Flooding caused significant damage and closures for a period of up to five days to secondary gravel roads in Mahaska County.
- Travel between the Des Moines County city of Burlington and the Louisa County town of Oakville were disrupted due to the closure of Iowa Highway 99, with detours adding 10 miles to the trip.
- Tama Road in the Des Moines County city of Burlington was closed for two weeks due to flooding adding between one-half to three miles to commutes.

- Linn County Secondary Roads Department had over 100 road closures due to flooding, scouring, and aggregate loss as a result of heavy rains and severe weather.
- The city of Bertram, Linn County lost the bridge southeast of town, cutting off access from that direction. Until it is replaced, a detour of four miles will be necessary to access the town.
- Road closures in Hamilton County resulted in an average three to four mile detour, affecting delivery of feed to concentrated animal feeding operations in the area as well as delivery of corn to the Poet ethanol refinery near the town of Jewell.
- Detours from road closures in Grundy County resulted in a 10 to 15 minute increase in emergency response times.
- Several campgrounds and recreation areas were forced to close due to flooding and damage from severe thunderstorms and tornadoes over the Fourth of July weekend, resulting in significant losses of revenue to state and county parks.
 - Fairport State Recreation area in Muscatine County was forced to close lower campsites due to flooding on June 30.
 - Ledges State Park in Boone County was forced to close the lower areas of the park as approximately 20 - 30 feet of water covered low lying areas.
 - The campground at Doliver State Park, Webster County, was closed due to flooding on June 17 and was forced to remain closed until flooding subsided on July 7.
 - Wapsipinicon State Park in Jones County was closed due to flooding and debris from fallen trees on July 1.
 - The boat ramp at Palisades-Kepler State Park in Linn County was forced to close on June 1 due to flooding.
 - The Mines of Spain State Park in Dubuque County closed three trails due to flooding.
 - George Wyth State Park in Black Hawk County was closed through the July 4 holiday due to flooding.
 - The Neal Smith Bike Trail, Polk County, a popular recreational trail in Central Iowa, was forced to close due to flooding from increasing outflows from the Saylorville Lake reservoir.
 - The Butler County Conservation Board was forced to close six campgrounds due to damage from flooding and debris from storm felled trees.
 - The Hardin County Conservation Board was forced to close three campgrounds due to damage from flooding and debris from storm felled trees.
 - The Black Hawk County Conservation Board reported a large loss of revenue from the closure of Black Hawk Park due to flooding and debris from storm felled trees.
 - Indian Path Park in Lee County suffered damage so severe to the campground that the Lee County Conservation Board has elected to permanently close the campground.
 - The Iowa River below the Coralville Reservoir Dam in Coralville, Johnson County was closed for recreation as a result of flooding.

- A dam breach to an earthen dam in the Fox Forest Wildlife area damaged walking paths and forced the closure of the Diamond Lake campground in Poweshiek County.
- Clearline Industries of Traer, Tama County, was forced to close due to damages sustained by a tornado on June 30. Clearline employs 40 people and produces cutlery and custom machined products.
- Roquette America of Keokuk, Lee County, deployed emergency floodwalls in anticipation of flooding from the Mississippi River. Roquette is an agricultural processor, producing several products including starches for use in manufacturing and ethanol.
- Businesses along Market Street were flooded in downtown Burlington, Des Moines County, when a HESCO barrier floodwall failed.
- Road closures in Hamilton County effected delivery of feed to many concentrated animal feeding operations for a period of 7 – 10 days.
- Road closures in Hamilton County affected the delivery of corn to the Poet ethanol refinery near Jewel. This refinery produces more than 69 million gallons of ethanol annually.
- The 10-15 Regional Transit Authority transit bus service was interrupted by road closures and detours in Keokuk County. This regional transit authority provides transit for elderly and non-driving populations in Appanoose, Davis, Jefferson, Keokuk, Lucas, Mahaska, Monroe, Van Buren, Wapello, and Wayne counties.
- East Central Iowa Regional Transit Authority transit bus service was interrupted by road closures and detours in Washington County. This regional transit authority provides transit for elderly and non-driving populations in Benton, Iowa, Johnson, Jones, Linn, and Washington counties.

Residential

- Rockwell City, Calhoun County, had 90% of the roofs in town damaged to the point of replacement by a hail storm on the morning of June 30.
- The city of Adair, Adair County, had 80% of the roofs suffering storm damages from hail on the morning of June 30.
- Ten to 15 homes were evacuated in the town of Hudson, Black Hawk County as a result of flooding by Black Hawk Creek.
- Ninety-two homes were evacuated in southern Iowa City, Johnson County, as a result of flooding on the Iowa River.
- Morrison, Grundy County, had 10 - 12 homes damaged by winds as a result of thunderstorms on June 29.
- The University of Iowa, located in Iowa City, Johnson County, deployed HESCO barriers to protect the Mayflower dormitory from flooding by the swollen Iowa River.
- The city of Iowa City, Johnson County erected an eight foot floodwall to protect homes and businesses in the southern end of town.
- The city of Ellsworth, Hamilton County had 27 homes and a church damaged by overland flooding as a result of heavy rains. Flooding resulted in the evacuation of one family.

- One home near Reinbeck, Grundy County was severely damaged by a Tornado on the evening of July 6.
- Forty-one homes in Linn County were identified as having sustained major damage or were destroyed by local and state Emergency Management personnel.
- Several homes were inundated by floodwaters in the city of Wilton, Muscatine County caused by backup of storm water due to the failure of a storm sewer main. Emergency responders were called to the neighborhood to rescue stranded residents from rapidly rising waters.

Utilities and Telecommunication

- Alliant Energy dispatched an emergency crew to free a people trapped in a car by falling debris and energized power lines in the town of Adair, Adair County.
- Alliant Energy reported a total of 87,557 customers without power as a result of thunderstorms, high winds, and tornadoes on June 30.
- MidAmerican Energy reported a total of 78,808 customers affected by outages as a result of severe weather from June 26 to 30.
- Numerous wastewater treatment facilities around the state bypassing treatment due to inundation.
- City of Marion, Linn County, deployed 15 portable pumps to help alleviate basement sewage backup due to flooding.

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:
 - Butler County provided a pump to the city of Parkersburg, Butler County, to assist with pumping water backup in sewers.
 - Lee County provided sandbags to Des Moines County.
- Non-Governmental Organization resources:
 - American Red Cross:
 - Established a shelter at Harding Middle School in Cedar Rapids, Linn County, for evacuated residents.
 - Established a shelter at the Johnson County Fairgrounds for evacuated residents
 - Established a shelter at Central Middle School in Muscatine, Muscatine County.
 - Provided clean up kits throughout the State.
 - Performed an assessment and provided a snack trailer for people cleaning up storm damage in Adair and Guthrie counties.
 - Volunteer Storm Spotters were activated on June 26, June 27, June 29, June 30, and July 6 as continuous storms affected the area.

- The Iowa Association of Rural Electrical Cooperatives provided outage numbers as needed.
- The United Way coordinated volunteers in the Iowa City, Johnson County, flood fight.
- Neighbors Across the Land provided debris removal and saw teams to Toddville in Linn County to assist with debris cleanup.
- The Salvation Army provided 100 clean up kits to Tama County.
- State Resources:
 - Governor's Office
 - I visited portions of Jackson, Jones, and Linn counties on July 1 to assess damages.
 - My office again launched the iowafloodcentral.tumblr.com website to communicate information related to the flooding.
 - Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department
 - Coordination of emergency equipment, including: sandbags, pumps, HESCO barriers, and generators.
 - Activated the State Emergency Operations Center.
 - Recovery Division provided coordination of damage assessments from multiple agencies.
 - Activated Iowa Task Force 1, Cedar Rapids Division, to provide lights for flood barrier construction along Highway 92 in Louisa County.
 - Provided City of Anamosa, Jones County with a six inch pump and hose for a flooded waste water treatment lagoon.
 - Established a resource staging area at the Department of Transportation's Washington County maintenance facility.
 - Provided pumps and barricades to Johnson County.
 - Provided two three-inch pumps to Montgomery County.
 - Iowa Department of Corrections
 - Inmates filled sandbags for use in the city of Keokuk, Lee County, from the facility in the city of Fort Madison, Lee County.
 - Inmates provided labor to assist in the removal of debris from roads in Cedar County.
 - Inmates filled sandbags for use in Iowa City, Johnson County and surrounding areas from the facility in Oakdale, Johnson County.
 - Provided Inmates to palletize sandbags for distribution around the state from the HSEMD facility at Camp Dodge.
 - Inmates filled 3,000 sandbags for use in Lee County.
 - Iowa Department of Human Services (DHS)
 - Implemented the State Individual Assistance grant program.
 - Iowa Department of Public Defense (Iowa National Guard)
 - Provided manpower to load and unload trucks with sandbags, pumps, and other equipment.

- Supervised Department of Corrections inmates as they palletized sandbags for transportation to areas threatened by flooding.
- Iowa Department of Public Safety (Iowa State Patrol)
 - Performed a flyover of Clinton County to provide situational awareness report of flooding in the county.
 - Performed a flyover of Iowa River basin in Johnson County to provide information on flood severity and magnitude.
- Iowa Department of Natural Resources
 - Monitored Water and Wastewater Treatment facilities in the affected areas
 - Established a burn site for the disposal of vegetative debris near the city of Anamosa, Jones County.
- Iowa Department of Transportation
 - Provided facilities for staging of equipment and sandbags.
 - Provided transportation for equipment and sandbags to staging areas and affected jurisdictions throughout the event.
 - Transported one pump each from Clay, Webster, Polk, Jasper, and Wapello counties to the staging area near the city of Washington, Washington County.
 - Transported two pumps provided by the United States Army Corps of Engineers to Des Moines County.
 - Transported two pumps to the city of Olin, Jones County.
 - Transported sandbags from the city of Coralville, Johnson County, to the city of Muscatine, Muscatine County.
 - Transported sandbags to the Department of Corrections facility in Oakville, Johnson County for inmates to fill.
 - Transported 400 feet of HESCO Barrier from HSEMD to Marengo, Iowa County.
 - Transported sandbags and pumps to the city of Keokuk, Lee County.
 - Transported a pump to the city of Coralville, Johnson County.
 - Provided assistance to remove debris from Cedar County roads.
 - Transported two pumps to the city of Iowa City, Johnson County.
 - Transported four pumps from Johnston, Polk County to Davenport, Scott County
 - Transported two 12-inch Crissafoli pumps and 600 feet of hose to Drainage District Number Eight, Burlington, Des Moines County.
 - Transported a pump to the town of Wyoming, Jones County.
 - Provided equipment and labor to install sandbags along Highway 92 near Columbus Junction, Louisa County.

- Transported 20,000 filled sandbags from the Department of Corrections facility in Fort Madison, Lee County, to the city of Burlington, Des Moines County.
 - Federal Resources already committed:
 - Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - Monitored event, and offered operational support as needed.
 - National Weather Service
 - Provided ongoing weather briefings and related information throughout the event.
 - The National Weather Service sent damage assessment teams to Adair, Madison, and Tama counties on July 1 to assess damages from June 30.
 - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District
 - Sent two six-inch trash pumps to the City of Montrose, Lee County.
 - Provided technical assistance for temporary flood mitigation efforts to Johnson County
 - Provided two pumps to Des Moines County.
 - Provided two pumps and 20,000 sandbags to the city of Keokuk, Lee County.
 - Provided 450 feet of HESCO Barrier to Muscatine County.
 - Provided pumps and sandbags to Scott County.
 - Supported a resource staging area at the Washington County maintenance facility.
 - Provided technical assistance to Johnson County for temporary flood mitigation.
 - Provided five pumps to the city of Davenport to protect the city's water treatment plant.
 - Provided two 12-inch Crissafoli pumps and 600 feet of hose to Drainage District Number Eight, Burlington, Des Moines County.
 - Other Resources:
 - Safeguard Iowa Partnership
 - Provided situational awareness materials to the businesses in affected communities throughout the state.
 - Provided an emergency operations center liaison to Johnson County.
 - Two Rivers Bank and Trust, Burlington, Des Moines County, loaned their HESCO barriers to the city of Burlington to enable the city to complete a flood barrier.

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 damages 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 damages to other public facilities, damaging critical equipment (Category E). Water treatment facilities and associated infrastructure were impacted due to power loss (Category F). State parks, County, and municipal parks were impacted (Category G).

Below is a summary of estimated Public Assistance eligible damages in the 22 counties for which I am requesting Federal assistance:

Category	Estimated \$
A (Debris Removal)	\$2,082,431
B (Emergency Protective Measures)	\$3,315,547
C (Roads & Bridges)	\$6,292,554
D (Water Control Facilities)	\$162,450
E (Buildings & Equipment)	\$173,572
F (Utilities)	\$823,687
G (Parks, Rec Facilities, Other)	\$166,960
TOTAL	\$13,017,201

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, 2017.

Since 1991, the State of Iowa has been proactive in mitigating the affects flooding poses to private and public property in the affected area. The most significant mitigation effort includes the acquisition of flood-prone properties which were converted into permanent open space in the floodplain. It is estimated that 1,273 properties acquired through 76 completed projects in the affected counties may have been damaged as a result of this most recent flooding. It is estimated that this resulted in over \$39 million in avoided damages in this most recent event.

In partnership with Rural Electrical Cooperative, the State of Iowa has retrofitted 1,076 miles of electrical lines in the affected areas to withstand high winds. According to reports from Rural Electrical Cooperatives, the power lines that were mitigated sustained no damages from this event.

The State of Iowa has enacted a program to mitigate hazards from flooding in communities across the state utilizing State funds. Four communities affected by the severe weather from June 26 through July 7 have approved projects through this program:

- City of Cedar Rapids, Linn County is building a comprehensive flood mitigation project that includes levees, floodwalls, bridge improvements, pump stations, and

gate closures of roads and railroads for protection from flooding of the Cedar River. The total project estimate is over \$570 million.

- City of Coralville, Johnson County is building a comprehensive flood mitigation project including floodwall construction and bridge elevations to prevent flooding from the Iowa River and Biscuit Creek to homes and businesses. The total project estimate is in excess of \$20 million.
- City of Iowa City, Johnson County is relocating the wastewater treatment facility and creating a five acre floodplain to contain future flood waters. The total estimated project cost is over \$63 million.
- City of Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County is raising existing levees and completing protection for the downtown area of Cedar Falls. This project will protect the historic business district, residential homes, the wastewater treatment plant, and the Cedar Falls Utilities electrical generation plant and offices. The total estimated project is over \$10 million.

PREVIOUS DISASTER EVENTS

Currently, the State of Iowa has 15 open presidentially-declared disasters for Public Assistance. All 22 of the counties for which I am requesting a declaration are included in at least one of these presidentially-declared disasters. The latest round of damage only serves to cause additional stress to these counties.

In the year prior to this event, I issued 38 State of Iowa Disaster Emergency Proclamations, starting with severe storms, flooding, and tornados between May 19, 2013 and June 28, 2013. Ultimately, these events were declared under presidential disaster declarations DR-4126 and DR-4135.

On June 3 and June 4, 2014, severe storm caused extensive damages in 11 counties in Southwest Iowa. I issued three State of Iowa Proclamations of Disaster Emergency related to this event. This event resulted in the first request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration for Iowa in 2014, which was submitted on July 7, 2014. On June 14 through June 23, a series of severe storms and tornadoes caused extensive damage to 26 counties in Northern Iowa. I issued four State of Iowa Proclamations of Disaster Emergency related to this event. This event resulted in the second request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration for Iowa in 2014, which was submitted on July 14, 2014.

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 26, 2014 through July 7, 2014 are expected to exceed \$3.2 million.

I request direct Federal assistance for work and services to save lives and protect property to include debris removal, emergency protective measures, 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 "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 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Terry E. Branstad", with a stylized flourish at the end.

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 (22)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	TOTAL
Audubon	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ 310,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 330,000
Black Hawk	\$ 102,941	\$ 49,000	\$ 388,890	\$ -	\$ 46,572	\$ 20,000	\$ 19,000	\$ 626,403
Butler	\$ 3,000	\$ 16,900	\$ 255,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 369,900
Cedar	\$ 53,290	\$ 3,782	\$ 189,636	\$ -	\$ 1,000	\$ 147,344	\$ 3,648	\$ 398,700
Des Moines	\$ 167,000	\$ 655,583	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 72,050	\$ -	\$ 994,633
Grundy	\$ 25,000	\$ -	\$ 125,975	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,975
Hamilton	\$ -	\$ 7,000	\$ 139,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,400	\$ 149,900
Hardin	\$ 47,200	\$ 8,100	\$ 118,800	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,000	\$ 181,100
Ida	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,500	\$ 8,250	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,750
Iowa	\$ 33,359	\$ 14,538	\$ 124,766	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 172,663
Jackson	\$ 11,955	\$ -	\$ 151,428	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,000	\$ 11,700	\$ 199,083
Jasper	\$ 10,000	\$ 18,500	\$ 206,000	\$ -	\$ 6,000	\$ -	\$ 3,500	\$ 244,000
Johnson	\$ 485,000	\$ 2,138,130	\$ 56,487	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,679,617
Jones	\$ 527,000	\$ 49,000	\$ 828,875	\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$ 296,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 1,770,875
Keokuk	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 132,169	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 132,169
Lee	\$ 145,082	\$ 234,286	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,000	\$ 509,368
Linn	\$ 234,316	\$ 114,682	\$ 2,574,559	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130,000	\$ -	\$ 3,053,557
Mahaska	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 300,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 400,000
Muscatine	\$ 14,888	\$ 3,000	\$ 89,969	\$ 118,000	\$ -	\$ 7,293	\$ 10,712	\$ 243,862
Poweshiek	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ 86,000	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 94,000
Tama	\$ 96,400	\$ -	\$ 65,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$ 196,400
Washington	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,046	\$ 50,000	\$ 31,200	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87,246
TOTAL	\$ 2,082,431	\$ 3,315,547	\$ 6,292,554	\$ 162,450	\$ 173,572	\$ 823,687	\$ 166,960	\$ 13,017,201

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	\$208,243.10	\$312,364.65
Category B – Emergency Protective Measures	\$331,554.70	\$497,332.05
Category C – Roads and Bridges	\$629,255.40	\$943,883.10
Category D – Water Control Facilities	\$16,245.00	\$24,367.50
Category E – Buildings and Equipment	\$17,357.20	\$26,035.80
Category F – Utilities	\$82,368.70	\$123,553.05
Category G – Other (Parks, Recreational Facilities, etc.)	\$16,696.00	\$25,044.00
Total:	\$1,301,720.10	\$1,952,580.15
Grand Total:	\$1,301,720.10	\$1,952,580.15