



Terry E. Branstad  
GOVERNOR

**OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**

Kim Reynolds  
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October 21, 2016

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:

Severe weather in Iowa from Sept. 21 through Sept. 23, 2016, produced high winds, severe thunderstorms, hail, heavy rains, flash flooding. This weather caused riverine flooding from Sept. 23 through Oct. 3, 2016, that resulted significant damage to public infrastructure and private property. Consequently, I would respectfully request that you declare a major disaster for the State of Iowa 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 scope of this disaster, I request activation of the Public Assistance Program for the following nineteen (19) counties: Allamakee, Benton, Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Delaware, Des Moines, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Howard, Linn, Mitchell, Winneshiek and Wright.

This request for a major disaster declaration under the Stafford Act does not include a request for federal Individual Assistance. On Oct. 5, 2016, the State of Iowa and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) completed a joint preliminary damage assessment for federal Individual Assistance. That assessment indicated that the number of uninsured homes that suffered major damage or were destroyed during this event fell far below the FEMA threshold for federal Individual Assistance. FEMA advised HSEMD that federal Individual Assistance likely would not be awarded. For this reason, the State of Iowa withdrew its request for federal Individual Assistance and instead focused on expediting the process of obtaining a Small Business Administration (SBA) disaster declaration.

As a way of further dealing with those unmet needs resulting from the absence of federal Individual Assistance, I have convened the 2016 Iowa Flood Recovery Task Force and activated the State's housing recovery support function as part of Iowa's Disaster Recovery Plan.

## **GENERAL FACTS OF THIS DISASTER**

During the summer of 2016, unseasonably wet conditions existed across parts of Minnesota, northern Iowa, and southern Wisconsin. Multiple rounds of major flooding took place across northeast Iowa, creating a prime antecedent environment by saturating the ground throughout the area. By the start of the month of September, soil moisture content was 2-3 inches above normal in many locations, pushing the 95th percentile in terms of climatological rarity. To make matters worse, agricultural crops reached maturity by the middle of September and were no longer able to absorb additional moisture. Multiple heavy rain events on Sept. 7, 9, and 15 each brought a widespread 1-2 inches of rain to much of northern Iowa and brought rivers to bank-full stage multiple times. Some rivers had yet to recover from previous rainfall events before the deluge of Sept. 21 instigated major flooding.

The storms that brought high winds and excessive rainfall on Sept. 21-22 resulted in runoff into the Shell Rock, Cedar, Iowa, Wapsipinicon, and Mississippi rivers. Major flooding occurred along all five river basins. These rivers returned to below damaging flood stages by Oct. 3, 2016. Reports of rainfall totals of 3-7 inches were submitted from the entire area from Sept. 20-23, 2016. The highest flood levels occurred in Cedar Rapids (Linn County) on Sept. 27, 2016, when the water reached the second highest recorded level, after the historic floods of 2008, at 21.97 feet. The Cedar River returned below flood stage on Monday, Oct. 3, 2016, and the Mississippi River crested the same day.

A tropical air mass shifted into the area Tuesday, Sept. 20, and for several days interacted with a stationary front to produce numerous rounds of storms. Strong to severe thunderstorms developed across central and northeast Iowa Sept. 21-23. Brief tornadoes, large hail, damaging winds, heavy rain, and flash flooding occurred. The storms had heavy rainfall rates of 1-3 inches per hour and persisted over the same locations in some areas.

The unusual amount of rain that fell during the month of September (two to three times the typical amount), created very wet soils which amplified the flooding. This water loading of soils also caused an unusually high number of mudslides. A high percentage of the rain that fell ran across the surface, instead of soaking in, causing flooding on every river in the area. Damage to homes, businesses, farm crops and infrastructure (such as roads and bridges) was also widespread.

Thunderstorms produced multiple brief weak tornadoes in Floyd and Butler counties on Sept. 21. Hail fell near Rockwell, Rockford, Rock Falls, and Greene, that ranged from 1-1.5 inches in diameter. There were numerous reports of damage caused by high winds with tree damage near Rockwell (Cerro Gordo County), Nora Springs (Floyd County), Rockford (Floyd County), Marble Rock (Floyd County), Mason City (Cerro Gordo County), Rock Falls (Cerro Gordo County), Greene (Butler County) and Wellsburg (Grundy County).

Thunderstorms also produced widespread heavy rain that resulted in flash flooding. Record or near-record river flooding occurred along with major river flooding the week of Sept. 26. Widespread rainfall amounts ranged from near 28 inches across central and northeast Iowa from Sept. 21-23. Locally, higher amounts occurred in the following locations: 10.4 inches near Greene (Butler County); 9.36 inches near Nora Springs (Floyd County); 7.55 inches near Nashua (Chickasaw County); 6.35 inches near Charles City (Floyd County); and 6 inches near Ionia (Chickasaw County).

The Shell Rock River at Shell Rock (Butler County) crested at 21.51 feet on Sept. 23. This set a new record, with the previous record crest of 20.36 feet set on June 10, 2008. As the Shell Rock River drained into the Cedar River north of Cedar Falls, it added to the flooding for the Cedar River from Black Hawk County heading south.

The Wapsipinicon River experienced moderate to major flooding, with a crest at Anamosa (Jones County) on Sept. 27 at 22.76 feet (fourth highest on record); major flood stage is 21.5 feet. The river crested at 13.86 feet where major flood stage of 12.5 feet in DeWitt (Clinton County).

On Sept. 23, the Cedar River reached a new record crest near Osage (Mitchell County) at 27.78 feet. The Cedar also crested in Charles City (Floyd County) at 21 feet, and coupled with 5-6 inches of rainfall during the same timeframe, caused significant issues for that community. The Cedar River crested at 98.90 feet at Cedar Falls (Black Hawk County) and 22.94 feet Waterloo (Black Hawk County) on Sept. 24. These are the second-highest crests for Charles City, Cedar Falls, and Waterloo.

The Cedar River continued to crest downstream at Vinton (Benton County) at 21.8 feet, where major flood stage is 19 feet. In Palo (Linn County), the river crested at 18.07 feet. The gauge in Palo is along a major road, which was overtopped with floodwater, isolating this bedroom community of Cedar Rapids for several days until the water receded. The city of Cedar Rapids (Linn County) experienced a crest of the Cedar River at 21.97 feet, also the second-highest observed level of this river. Major flood stage in Cedar Rapids is set at 16 feet. As the Cedar River flowed into Cedar Bluff (Cedar County) it crested at 24.69 feet, before it joined the Iowa River in western Louisa County. Prior to joining the Mississippi River, the Iowa River flows through Wapello (Louisa County), where the river crested at 28.1 feet (major flood stage at 25 feet) and Oakville (Louisa County) where it crested at 17.4 feet (major flood stage at 19 feet).

Although the Cedar River continued to crest above flood stage as it flowed south, minimal damage was noted in Muscatine and Louisa Counties.

All of these rivers drained into the Mississippi River in Muscatine (Muscatine County). The National Weather Service's river gauge there marked the crest at 18.63 feet (with a moderate flood stage of 18 feet). On Sept. 30, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers closed Lock and Dam #17, where the Iowa River flows into the Mississippi, for a five-day period due to the extremely high river level. The Mississippi River rose above major flood stage downstream at 19.19 feet (where major flood stage is 18.5 feet) and crested in Burlington at 18.93 feet (where major flood

stage is 18 feet). In Keokuk (Lee County), the river crested at 16.63 feet, (where minor flood stage is 16 feet). Keokuk is the southernmost river gauge in Iowa along the Mississippi River.

In response to the situation, I have issued five State of Iowa Proclamations of Disaster Emergency pursuant to Iowa Code §29C.6. The first proclamation, issued on Sept. 23, 2016, directed the execution of the Iowa Emergency Response Plan in Allamakee, Benton, Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Cedar, Chickasaw, Delaware, Floyd, Franklin, Linn, and Wright counties. I issued the second proclamation on Sept. 26, 2016, for Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Mitchell, and Worth counties. The third proclamation on Sept. 27, 2016, was for Howard, Jones, Louisa, and Story counties. I issued a fourth proclamation on Sept. 29, 2016, for Fayette and Muscatine counties, and a fifth proclamation on Oct. 7, 2016, for Clayton and Winneshiek counties. These governor's emergency proclamations, following requests from local officials, launched the Iowa Individual Disaster Assistance Grant Program in the above-proclaimed counties. The program makes available grants of up to \$5,000 for families with incomes at or below twice the federal poverty index.

In addition, local damage assessments documented impacts to businesses and residences, many of which sustained major damage or were destroyed. On Sept. 26, 2016, after reviewing the preliminary housing assessment information and conducting on site tours of the affected area, I requested a joint preliminary damage assessment with FEMA and SBA for Individual Assistance assessments of homes and businesses in the counties that reported the most severe impacts. These assessments occurred Sept. 29-30, 2016. On Sept. 30, 2016, I requested an additional joint preliminary damage assessment with FEMA and SBA for Individual Assistance assessments of homes and businesses in Story County, as there were additional reports of severe impacts in the city of Ames and the surrounding area. Officials conducted this assessment on Oct. 3, 2016.

The results of the joint preliminary damage assessment (for Individual Assistance) of the nine counties assessed by local, state, and federal agencies were: 10 destroyed with one insured, and 93 that had major damage with 23 insured. With the total uninsured number of 79, it was determined that the state would not request a federal Individual Assistance declaration. The State of Iowa will activate its housing working group to work in the affected areas to identify unmet needs and coordinate resources.

On Oct. 11, 2016, SBA designated Butler County and the contiguous counties of Black Hawk, Bremer, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Floyd, Franklin, Grundy, and Hardin eligible to receive federal disaster loans.

By Oct. 3, 2016, local officials compiled their public infrastructure damage assessment statements and reported them to the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD). Due to the widespread damage reported, I directed HSEMD to complete local and state damage assessments of the affected public infrastructure. These assessments began Oct. 3, 2016, and concluded Oct. 7, 2016. I determined the severity of the damage in 19 counties was so great that joint federal, state, and local preliminary damage assessments for Public Assistance should be performed. On Oct. 7, 2016, the State of Iowa requested from FEMA joint Public Assistance preliminary damage assessment be conducted for 19 of the most severely impacted counties.

Eight of the counties in this request were so negatively impacted by damage in the preceding month that they were included in the presidentially-declared event FEMA-4281-DR. County budgets for secondary road departments and county conservation boards for resources (specifically road aggregate) were significantly affected.

In the past three years, all counties affected by this severe weather event have been included in a presidentially-declared event, with the exception of Bremer and Cerro Gordo counties. During the same period, the state has received seven separate Presidential Disaster Declarations, affecting 82 of Iowa's 99 counties.

At the conclusion of the joint preliminary damage assessment for Public Assistance, it was determined that 19 counties had approximately 90 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 19 counties is such that federal assistance is needed.

### **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 Oct. 16, 2016, two people housesitting in a flood-damaged property were found dead due to carbon monoxide poisoning, in the city of Waterloo (Black Hawk County). Police reports indicate a gasoline-powered generator was supplying power in an attached garage because of utility loss from the recent flooding.
- Black Hawk County evacuated residents from the Martin Hills Assisted Living facility.
- Bremer County evacuated more than 100 residences in the cities of Janesville and Waverly.
- Butler County rescued people from six residences and evacuated 10 residences. In the cities of Waverly (Bremer County), Shell Rock, and Clarksville more than 80 homes were evacuated during the flooding event.
- Cerro Gordo County conducted mandatory evacuations of a large portion of Mason City. Twenty-five people were sheltered overnight.
- Floyd County conducted mandatory evacuations in Charles City. Preemptive measures taken were disconnecting gas and electrical services, limiting use of water and sewer services, and ordering clean up kits and tetanus vaccines for those who require them. In addition, Floyd County evacuated the Riverside Senior Living Center in Charles City. Residents returned after the river levels receded.
- Linn County evacuated 46 residences in Palo and more than 5,000 residences in Cedar Rapids. Most of these evacuees were sheltered until Sept. 27, 2016. Shelters supported 129 residents in two locations.
- Story County had one resident evacuated and several cars that were flooded.

- Wright County evacuated a terminally-ill person and their family and three residences due to the direct danger from flooding and conducted a voluntary evacuation of 10 residences due to a road closure.

### **Critical Facilities and Infrastructure**

- Linn County moved their sheriff's office and ceased all non-essential functions. The County moved all of the inmates in the County jail to state facilities due to concerns about the facility flooding again. Several emergency sirens were inoperable and have been repaired since that time.
- The City of Palo, in Linn County, had significant damage to the lift station. The lift station sustained failure of the alarm system and failure of one of the two pumps within the lift station. The failure of the pumps at the main lift station compromised the sanitary sewer system. This failure caused the City to expend resources and funds elsewhere to compensate for the lost services of the pumps. There is also a large hole in the main line. With this line compromised, several homes, businesses and city facilities could sustain sewer backup into these facilities.
- In Butler County, the City of Shell Rock lost electricity at the sewer lift station and has multiple sewer line collapses.
- In Allamakee County, the City of New Albin reported damage to the road leading to the polishing pond from the wastewater treatment facility. This has creating a challenge accessing the pond and the discharge pipe area. As of Oct. 18, the road was still closed.
- In Cedar Falls, (Black Hawk County), the wastewater treatment plant experienced heavy increase of flows during the flood. The lift stations on the north side of town experienced accumulation of sand and the equalization basin overflowed for a number of days.
- In Waterloo, (Black Hawk County), the wastewater treatment plant experienced high infiltration and inflows. One manhole along the Cedar River experienced damage, the equalization basins had a lot of sand accumulation, and the plant experienced flood damage along fence lines and drainage ditches.
- In Chickasaw County, both the cities of Lawler and Nashua reported damage to their wastewater treatment facilities. Lawler has a cut into the bank of the lagoon and Nashua experienced a lightning strike at their plant. Insurance will cover the repair.
- In Bremer County, the City of Plainfield had water intrusion into their sanitary sewer system, which required three external pumps running for 24 hours per day to pump the water out.
- City of Charles City, (Floyd County), their wastewater treatment facility was inoperable for two weeks. The main lift station flooded, losing the ability to pump.
- In Floyd County, floodwaters inundated the City of Marble Rock's wastewater treatment facility. Wastewater lagoons are no longer overflowing and are now discharging through the effluent structure. There is no observable damage to the lagoon berms at this time.
- Cerro Gordo County reported that the levee on the Winnebago River overtopped.
- The cities of Thornton, Meservey, and Plymouth conducted bypass pumping of their wastewater treatment plants.
- In the City of Elma (Howard County), the wastewater treatment plant had to use a bypass pump until Sept. 25, as the aerators remained offline until the morning of Sept. 26, and the ultraviolet filter remains out of service until electrical repairs are complete.
- In the City of Olin (Fayette County), the collapse of a sewer line caused a raw sewage spillage, affecting 70 homes in the community.

- In Bremer County, the flooding of a bridge stranded a family for more than 20 hours.
- In the City of Lisbon (Linn County), panels were removed from the historic Sutliff Bridge in preparation of the floodwaters.

### **Commercial and Transportation**

- The Iowa Northland Regional Transit Service ceased operations in all flood-impacted areas for 24 hours due to road closures. This service supports the transportation needs of the public in seven of the affected counties, including persons with disabilities. In addition to providing transit, RTC is responsible for coordinating transportation in the region.
- In Allamakee County, mudslides occurred over highways 9 and 26, south of New Albin. This led to restricted access to the city by one road from the south, affecting the community's ability for access to emergency services. They also closed six county secondary roads, further exacerbating traffic issues.
- In Black Hawk County, the county closed more than 22 roads affecting the community's ability to access emergency services and bussing needed for schools. They also closed more than 30 county secondary roads for more than three days, increasing traffic and school bussing issues. The City of Cedar Falls also experienced significant road damage along Center and Lincoln streets. Center Street is a main arterial road and bridge connecting north Cedar Falls with the downtown area.
- In Bremer County, the City of Plainfield experienced street flooding along 130th Street. Due to water over the roadways, there were numerous county secondary roads closed, aggregate loss, and blocked culverts.
- In Butler County, the City of Greene closed numerous roads, causing emergency medical and fire personnel to establish alternate routes for response as Highway 14 was the only access road open. In Shell Rock, the Shell Rock River rose out of its banks, closing Highway 3 and effectively cutting off road access for emergency services.
- In Delaware County, a commercial train had to stop due to a railroad line washout for more than 24 hours. Following repairs, the train was allowed to continue. Sixteen county roads closed at the height of the flooding. The work to reopen those roads took three to seven days to complete.
- In Floyd County, flooding closed most of the roads and bridges for the first 24 hours after the storms.
- In Franklin County, flash flooding closed 25 roads. After 24 hours, 12-15 remained closed.
- Given the proximity to Iowa's harvest season, many roads are in need of repair due to flood damage in order to be able to bear the weight of farm equipment. These roads allow agricultural producers to access their fields and grain storage sites. Crop losses at this time are unknown.
- In Wright County, 280 road sites need to be regraded and lost aggregate replaced.

### **Education**

- Most counties closed their schools during the height of the flooding events. Given that all of the counties experienced road closures after the floodwaters receded, this also affected bus routes supporting school attendance.
- Floyd County closed schools for four days, starting on Thursday, Sept. 22. Students returned to classrooms on Wednesday, Sept. 28.
- The City of Cedar Rapids (Linn County), closed schools from Sept. 27-Oct. 3, 2016.

- The City of Cedar Falls (Black Hawk County) closed schools from Sept. 23-30. Once the schools reopened, bus service had to contend with road closures.
- The City of Janesville (Bremer County) closed schools on Friday, Sept. 23. Students returned to school on Monday, Sept. 26.
- North Butler County Community Schools closed from Sept. 22-23. Students returned to school on Monday, Sept. 26.
- City of Clarksville schools closed on Friday, Sept. 23. Students returned to school on Monday, Sept. 26.
- North Fayette Valley Community Schools delayed classes on the morning of Friday, Sept. 23. Students returned to school that afternoon.
- South Winneshiek and Turkey Valley schools closed early on Friday, Sept. 23. Schools reopened on Monday, Sept. 26.

### **Residential**

- In Benton County, 12 homes sustained major damage and are uninhabitable. In July, this county also suffered an EF-2 tornado, displacing 44 families from rental housing, which overwhelmed local Section 8 housing. The additional losses will only further deplete any remaining available housing.
- In Black Hawk County, one home was destroyed, and 25 received major damage.
- Bremer County reported one home destroyed and 11 with major damage.
- In Buchanan County, three homes were destroyed and one received major damage.
- In Butler County, four homes were destroyed and 26 sustained major damage and are uninhabitable. Local assessments indicate that at least 5 percent of the total housing units in this county were affected by the flood, and of those housing units affected, the joint damage assessment indicates that 10 percent sustained major damage and are uninhabitable. The most intense damage occurred in the City of Greene, where 60 homes took on waist-deep floodwaters from the Shell Rock River.
- In Butler County, there are also many homes and businesses without functioning water heaters and furnaces due to local trades unable to keep up with the influx of homes needing new ones due to flood damage. Fall weather temperatures necessitate that there is a heat source in homes, particularly affecting households with elderly and small children or infants.
- In Floyd County, eight homes sustained major damage. In Charles City, due to pump failures in the city's sewer system, multiple residences experienced backups. The City brought in portable toilets to use until the system comes back online.
- In Story County, one home was destroyed and another 10 homes sustained major damage and are uninhabitable.

### **Parks**

- Black Hawk County Conservation Board had to close 10 of their parks due to damaged facilities.
- In Evansdale (Black Hawk County) the RV park located south of the wastewater plant received considerable damage to electrical hookups. The ball fields east of the RV Park received damage to fencing.
- Due to flooding, several State parks closed and had to return deposits for campground rentals. George Wyth Park (Black Hawk County) lost \$2,563.65 in revenue from

campground, shelter, and lodge fees for both daily and overnight use. Yellow River State Forest Campground (Allamakee County) also lost revenue of \$1,582. The revenue was from lost reservations for similar facilities there that were inaccessible due to flooding. In Backbone State Park (Buchanan County), water flowing through the upper area of the park caused loss of trees and portions of hills in the area of drainage. Employees had to remove sand, rock, and trees from the main road through the park for access.

- In Delaware County, Coffins Grove Park located northwest of Manchester received damage due to high flow from a feeder stream to the Maquoketa River. Bailey's Ford Park located southeast of Manchester received flood damage from a feeder stream to the Maquoketa River. Crews had to make repairs to the camping area electrical service.
- In Allamakee County, the park in the City of Lansing lost a pedestrian bridge. Replacing this bridge may cost more than \$30,000.
- Black Hawk County suffered significant damage to the asphalt paths in their nature trail. Repair estimates exceed \$150,000.
- In Buchanan County, Fontana Park flooding damaged a shelter house and patio.
- In Delaware County, the City of Manchester's Whitewater Park lost a significant portion of the existing embankment that had riprap for stabilization purposes. The repair estimate is approximately \$100,000.
- In Linn County, the City of Cedar Rapids experienced significant damage to the city park system. The City of Palo also experienced damage to Memorial and Drake parks. There was damage to flagpoles, and contaminated sand and playground equipment. These parks must be repaired and cleaned before they can reopen. They are the only local parks in Palo.
- In Winneshiek County, flooding damaged numerous parks in the city of Decoarah. The equipment needs to be decontaminated, roads and trails regraded, and lost aggregate replaced.

### **Economic**

- In Butler County, a local manufacturing plant flooded and stopped production for a full week to clean up before reopening.
- In Cedar Rapids (Linn County) more than 60 small businesses closed due to flood evacuations. More than a dozen of these small businesses closed for a week or more due to clean-up efforts and health and safety inspections. Loss of revenue and wage earnings are being estimated at this time.
- In Linn County, the NewBo City Market (a non-profit) and its 24 business vendors closed their doors through Oct. 13 to recover from flood damage and pass health inspections. The cost associated with protecting the market from the flood is approximately \$10,000, but the lost revenue for these 24 small businesses will add up to more than \$100,000, limiting their ability to retain employees and grow.
- Cooper's Mill Best Western Hotel in Cedar Rapids (Linn County) is closing its doors and accepting a buyout from the City. The City is investigating opportunities to replace the hotel/motel tax revenue.
- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers closed Mississippi River Lock and Dam #17 due to high water, halting grain barge movement on this key shipping waterway as the Midwest harvest is gaining pace.

- In Mason City (Cerro Gordo County), the water treatment plant was flooded, causing residents and businesses to go without water for one week. More than 200 restaurants and food-related businesses were required to close because the treatment facility was inoperable.

### **Agriculture**

- As Iowa is now entering harvest season, there are concerns regarding the health of crops after being affected by either excessive rainfall and/or potentially contaminated floodwaters. According to the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS), at least 100,000 acres of cropland was inundated with floodwaters. In partnership with IDALS and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, an impact assessment is ongoing and will be finalized once harvest is complete.

### **Utilities and Telecommunication**

- Black Hawk County has 16,000 residences reporting power outages to include the county emergency operations center. The emergency operations center had to transition to generator power. The power company restored power across the community within two to three hours.
- Butler County lost power in Clarksville, Allison, and Shell Rock. Allison is the largest city in the county and is the county seat.
- Several communities preemptively shut off power to prevent damage to electrical systems and prevent fires.
- Local rural electric cooperatives reported several downed power lines. In three communities in the affected area, rural electric cooperatives performed preemptive power shutoffs to prevent water from getting into the electrical systems, which could have caused fires.
- Mid-American Energy also performed preemptive natural gas shutoffs to 890 properties in Linn 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 Public Assistance-eligible damage in the 19 counties for which I am requesting federal assistance:

<b>Category</b>	<b>Estimates</b>
A (Debris Removal)	\$3,039,918
B (Emergency Protective Measures)	\$9,853,217
C (Roads & Bridges)	\$4,380,193
D (Water Control Facilities)	\$70,573
E (Buildings)	\$544,034
F (Utilities)	\$1,168,322
G (Parks, Rec Facilities, Other)	\$2,989,045
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,045,302</b>

## **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 Sept. 18, 2018.

Since 2007, the State of Iowa has been proactive in mitigating the effects of multiple hazards within the affected 19-county area. In total, 46 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program projects have been completed or are in the process of being completed, including four acquisition and demolition projects, 33 hazard mitigation planning projects, three safe room projects, one electrical system hardening project, three flood-reduction projects, and two warning siren and emergency backup generator projects. In total, FEMA, the State of Iowa, and local entities have committed \$8,255,596 to reducing hazards in the affected area. An estimated \$1.6 million in losses were avoided through the acquisition and demolition of 56 homes in flood-prone areas during these most recent floods.

Due to the State of Iowa’s aggressive mitigation approach, losses avoided due to Hazard Mitigation Assistance-funded projects in the regions affected by September flooding are estimated to be between \$51 and \$83.5 million. Data describing the reach of flooding was compared to mitigation actions completed in the same areas prior to the flood. Where those mitigation actions effectively protected property from damage, an evaluation was completed to estimate losses that would have occurred absent mitigation. This estimate was generated using stream gage data, data from past benefit-cost analyses (BCA), FEMA BCA software, and historic weather information.

Estimated losses avoided due to property acquisition for open space equal \$45 – \$75 million  
 Estimated losses avoided due to infrastructure mitigation equal \$6 – \$8.5 million

## **OTHER DISASTERS**

Currently, the State of Iowa has 10 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 1,100 projects and a total obligation exceeding \$29 million. The latest round of damage only serves to cause additional stress to these counties.

In the year prior to this event, I issued 14 State of Iowa Proclamations of Disaster Emergency. Many of these proclamations were for severe storms, flooding, tornados, and winter storms between May 1, 2015, and Sept. 6, 2016.

In 2015, I issued two State of Iowa Proclamations of Disaster Emergency in response to the outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI). I issued the first proclamation 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 more than 33.7 million turkeys, broiler chickens, and egg-laying chickens, valued at more than \$83.6 million to be euthanized.

Between June 20- 25, 2015, 19 counties sustained damage from severe storms, tornadoes, straight-line winds, and flooding, which resulted in a Presidential Disaster Declaration (DR-4234). The total funds obligated for Public Assistance are \$7,517,598.43, which includes damage from eight counties that are also part of this request.

Lastly, on Sept. 30, 2016, a Presidential Disaster Declaration (DR-4281) was issued as a result of severe storms, straight-line winds, and flooding in eight counties in northeast Iowa. Public Assistance to these eight counties is estimated at \$4,810,818 and includes all eight counties that are part of this request.

## **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*

#### Allamakee County

- Emergency Management – Worked with Secondary Roads and Emergency Services to determine alternate routes for fire, law and emergency medical services.
- Secondary Roads – Temporarily closed six county secondary roads plus two state highways for water and mudslides over the road system.
- Fire Department personnel, volunteers, municipal employees – A liquid propane tank was displaced by a mudslide and Lansing Fire Department needed to vent 200 gallons. Fire departments across the county assisted with dewatering basements of homes and businesses.
- Boat docks and ramps in parks were closed.

#### Benton County

- Emergency Management – Opened the county emergency operations center, worked with Secondary Roads and Emergency Services to determine alternate routes for fire, law and emergency medical services. Emergency services routes were rerouted for five days due to major arterial road closures. Instead of opening a shelter, the local community organization active in disasters (COAD) supported hotel vouchers for six displaced families.
- Secondary Roads – Closed two main arterial roads and bridges and seven other aggregate roads.
- Fire Department personnel and municipal employees – Used HESCO barriers to protect critical infrastructure and provided sandbags (that volunteers filled) to local homeowners for structural protection.

#### Black Hawk County

- Emergency Management – Activated the COAD to assist with damage assessments for homes and businesses. Coordinated information flow and evacuation requirements with Emergency Services, and resources such as sandbags, sand, and pumps.
- Secondary Roads – Closed more than 30 roads that were underwater for more than three days. This caused the rerouting of emergency services.
- Waterloo incurred more than \$600,000 in non-budgeted emergency protective measures. This will have a profound effect on the local government's ability to fund other required resources, especially for the upcoming winter weather.

#### Bremer County

- Emergency Management – Used a drone to take photos to focus damage assessment efforts, particularly in rural areas of the county.
- Secondary Roads – Closed numerous roads across the county, affecting provision of emergency services.
- Fire Department personnel, volunteers, municipal employees – Determined alternate routes around the road closures.
- Businesses – One local business received minor damage during this flooding event in Waverly, 13 other local businesses were affected during this flooding event.
- Established a shelter with Red Cross support.

#### Buchanan County

- Emergency Management – Opened the county emergency operations center, worked with Secondary Roads and Emergency Services to determine alternate routes for fire, law and emergency medical services.
- Secondary Roads – Closed numerous secondary roads. Highway 150 was overtopped and workers sandbagged the area to keep the main access road into Buchanan County open.

#### Butler County

- Emergency Management – Opened the county emergency operations center for five days, coordinated information flow and evacuation requirements with Emergency

Services, and obtained pumps to dewater residences, businesses and municipal services.

- Secondary Roads – Closed roads, and conducted emergency repairs to reopen roads open for emergency and school bus services to resume.
- Fire Department personnel, volunteers, municipal employees – Evacuated nursing home and retirement village with 52 residents, 10 citizens of Greene, and additional travelers stranded along state Highway 14. Fire and emergency medical services in Greene evacuated their own station and split operations to ensure that emergency services could reach citizens across the community. Fire station had two feet of water inside the building. The City of Shell Rock evacuated 10 families.

#### Cerro Gordo County

- Emergency Management – Worked with Secondary Roads and Emergency Services to determine alternate routes for fire, law and EMS
- Secondary Roads – Closed 40-50 roads during the event. Several roads had to be closed in numerous locations due to the flooding. Two locations lost culverts and are still closed as of Oct. 19, 2016.

#### Chickasaw County

- Emergency Management – Worked with Secondary Roads and emergency services to determine alternate routes for fire, law and emergency medical services.
- Secondary Roads – Closed 52 roads during the event. As of Oct. 7, 2016, 12 culverts had to be replaced.

#### Clayton County

- Emergency Management – Coordinated resource requirements for sandbagging and pumping.
- Secondary Roads – Closed seven roads across the county and one state highway. The repairs to the road system caused by the preceding August event were lost during this event and now need to be redone.
- Fire Department personnel, volunteers, municipal employees – Had challenges due to numerous road closures. The county conservation board closed multiple campgrounds. These campgrounds had suffered damage during the August flooding, had repairs completed, and now have been damaged again.

#### Delaware County

- Emergency Management – Opened their emergency operations center, coordinated resource requirements for affected jurisdictions, tracked road closures, and worked with Secondary Roads and Emergency Services personnel to determine the best method of providing services under the numerous road closures.
- Secondary Roads – Closed 16 roads during the flooding, performed emergency repairs, and reopened all but two roads within a three-day period. The repair of the last two roads took more than a week to complete.
- Fire Department personnel, volunteers, municipal employees – Ensured that optimal emergency services were provided when faced with numerous road closures. The primary concern during these road closure periods was West Marion Street, as this is

the primary route to the regional medical center (hospital). The congestion on West Marion had a negative impact on emergency transport. Fire department personnel also assisted with dewatering basements in numerous homes and businesses after the water receded.

#### Des Moines County

- Emergency Management – Opened the county emergency operations center to coordinate resource requirements sandbags and HESCO barriers for the lift station and auditorium to support the City of Burlington.
- Secondary Roads – Closed Sullivan Slough Road along the river. Due to a significant washout, residents were required to evacuate or enter their residences along river access points (via boat) until it reopened.

#### Fayette County

- Emergency Management – Coordinated with the City of Yankton, South Dakota, to obtain filled sandbags. After coordinating with a local trucking company to pick them up and return to West Union, these were distributed to support needs in four local communities.
- Secondary Roads – Closed 29 roads. They were able to reopen all but four of them within one day.
- The elected officials in the City of Elgin instituted a voluntary evacuation of a two-block area. The residents that did evacuate went to stay with relatives, negating the need for a shelter.

#### Floyd County

- Emergency Management – Opened the county emergency operations center for 48 hours, and coordinated messaging to the residents of Charles City regarding the inoperable wastewater treatment facility and the impact on the community. In addition, they requested and used 14 pallets of HESCO barriers and 30,000 sandbags. They also requested clean-up kits for homeowners after the flood waters receded, the use of an animal trailer when establishing their shelters for evacuees in Charles City, and pumps and hoses to assist with dewatering of homes, businesses and public infrastructure.
- Secondary Roads – Closed numerous roads.
- Fire Department personnel, volunteers, municipal employees – Assisted with evacuations and shelters, traffic rerouting and access control. The Charles City Police Department directly contacted residents door-to-door to evacuate due to the lack of electricity in the area. The fire department had to evacuate its facility and relocate trucks.

#### Franklin County

- Emergency Management – Requested additional barricades, coordinated the filling and delivery of sandbags, and requested pumps.
- Secondary Roads – Closed 25 roads.

#### Howard County

- Emergency Management – Requested additional barricades, coordinated the filling and delivery of sandbags, and requested pumps.
- Secondary Roads – Barricaded and closed numerous roads. The City of Elma had to close a county road due to a sewer line blowout. This road is still closed.

#### Linn County

- Emergency Management – Opened the county emergency operations center to coordinate resource requirements and ensure that the elected officials were informed of the situation. They coordinated shelter operations, tracked functional and access needs populations more closely, coordinated sandbagging operations and evacuation processes and effects. In addition, they assisted communities with damage assessment and building inspection. The sheriff's office had seepage in the basement, so they installed a sump pump to remove the water. The sump pump is taking care of the seepage the sub-basement in the courthouse.
- Secondary Roads – Closed and tracked the impact of two major bridges, the on/off ramps of a federal highway that runs through Cedar Rapids, and the closure of 38 local roads.
- The City of Palo ordered a curfew for the evacuation area. The Iowa National Guard staffed access and control points. City officials and residents sandbagged areas and requested: three electric pumps, two 6-inch pumps, two sewer breeches, a fire rescue boat, two Linn County Sheriff's Office boats, one boat from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, two light towers, and three mobile housing units, and that the local ambulance operate on standby.
- During this disaster, the City of Cedar Rapids deployed HESCO barriers, evacuated a major section of the city, closed roads in coordination with the Linn County Secondary Roads Department and the Iowa State Patrol, operated three shelters for citizens and one for pets. The City also protected critical infrastructure to include a hospital closest to the river, put a curfew in place, and arranged for access and control points to be staffed by city law enforcement and the Iowa National Guard.

#### Winneshiek County

- Emergency Management – Worked with Secondary Roads and Emergency Services to determine alternate routes for fire, law and emergency medical services.
- Secondary Roads – Closed eight roads across the county.

#### Wright County

- Emergency Management – Worked with Secondary Roads and Emergency Services to determine alternate routes for fire, law and emergency medical services.
- Secondary Roads – Barricaded and closed 280 locations due to flooding.
- Fire Department personnel, volunteers, municipal employees – Evacuated and sheltered 12 families.

#### *Non-Governmental Organization Resources*

- The Safeguard Iowa Partnership provided water, bleach, and rubber gloves to Butler County.

- The American Red Cross provided clean-up kits and shelter support across the entire affected area.
- The Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council and its member organizations provided liaison support and worked to meet citizen unmet needs.
- The Salvation Army provided shelter support and meals across the entire affected area in partnership with the American Red Cross.
- Iowa Volunteer Services coordinated the actions and activities of volunteers across the affected area.

#### *State Resources*

##### Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

- Coordinated resources
- Conducted damage assessments
- Provided:
  - More than 180,000 sandbags
  - Four dump truck loads of sand
  - 38 water pumps and hoses
  - 65 pallets of flood barriers, equal to 5,850 linear feet
  - Seven members of Iowa's Incident Management Team in Linn County
  - One communications trailer
  - One portable shower trailer to Butler County
  - Three pallets of bottled water to Butler County
- Coordinated with the Army COE for use of 13 large pumps

##### Iowa National Guard

- Deployed 200 troops to assist Linn County and Cedar Rapids for access control, and incident awareness and assessment teams

##### Iowa Department of Public Safety (Iowa State Patrol)

- Provided officers for access control of evacuated areas
- 50 traffic barricades

##### Iowa Department of Transportation

- Transported HESCO barriers
- Transported pumps
- Provided two areas for staging in the cities of Cedar Rapids and Washington
- Provided dump trucks and end loaders to help with debris removal and disposal
- Provided a mobile driver's license station
- Monitored state highways for flooding and damages

##### Iowa Department of Corrections

- Provided inmate labor to help with debris removal
- Provided alternate location for inmates from Linn County jail

##### Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals

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

#### Iowa Department of Natural Resources

- Coordinated with communities on wastewater bypass processes and procedures
- Provided staffing for fisheries management and evacuation of hatcheries
- Park ranger at Lake Hendricks evacuated two campers from flooded areas
- Provided officers on standby in Cedar, Muscatine, and Louisa counties
- Provided guidance on flood insurance

#### Iowa Department of Human Services

- Activated and administered the State Individual Disaster Assistance Program

#### Iowa Department of Public Health

- Provided information regarding flood safety, post-flood cleaning and disinfecting instructions, and carbon monoxide poisoning links
- Identified persons in evacuation areas that required special assistance
- Monitored hospital bed space availability
- Provided information regarding tetanus vaccines to local public health agencies
- Provided and continue to provide public health and safety information related to private well testing and tetanus shot requirements

#### Iowa Attorney General's Office

- Prepared public outreach messages regarding scams during disasters

#### *Federal Resources Currently Committed*

- National Weather Service provided ongoing weather briefings and related information throughout the event.
- National Resource Conservation Service provided a disaster analysis report for the area, which also identified potential needs for the Emergency Watershed Program.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers assisted with a HESCO removal bar for Cedar Rapids as well as engineering expertise
- Civil Air Patrol conducted flyovers of the Cedar River Basin
- U.S. Coast Guard provided liaison support
- FEMA provided a liaison and monitored the situation from the State Emergency Operations Center

## 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 Sept. 21, 2016, and ending Oct. 3, 2016, are expected to exceed \$5,511,325.

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 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 FEMA 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.*

<b>County (19)</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Allamakee	\$30,000	\$5,000	\$85,000	\$5,973	\$0	\$23,000	\$65,444	\$214,417
Benton	\$110,000	\$175,000	\$120,000	\$0	\$3,500	\$73,000	\$15,000	\$496,500
Black Hawk	\$478,000	\$1,085,700	\$547,000	\$60,000	\$53,000	\$132,000	\$1,067,305	\$3,423,005
Bremer	\$33,899	\$36,215	\$209,452	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,981	\$308,547
Buchanan	\$17,012	\$7,656	\$72,643	\$0	\$0	\$7,454	\$21,682	\$126,447
Butler	\$208,418	\$264,336	\$666,465	\$0	\$36,800	\$66,000	\$391,145	\$1,633,164
Cerro Gordo	\$42,238	\$18,182	\$155,831	\$0	\$0	\$179,875	\$13,017	\$409,143
Chickasaw	\$0	\$0	\$193,715	\$0	\$0	\$24,811	\$9,140	\$227,666
Clayton	\$33,800	\$4,600	\$84,607	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$130,170	\$253,177
Delaware	\$10,000	\$10,586	\$107,786	\$0	\$31,934	\$0	\$181,224	\$341,530
Des Moines	\$44,730	\$74,080	\$18,727	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,614	\$190,151
Fayette	\$49,217	\$7,000	\$87,410	\$0	\$0	\$43,100	\$56,000	\$242,727
Floyd	\$51,101	\$61,940	\$513,457	\$0	\$17,600	\$20,400	\$19,561	\$684,059
Franklin	\$406	\$2,009	\$75,129	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$77,544
Howard	\$0	\$0	\$85,493	\$0	\$0	\$14,673	\$0	\$100,166
Linn	\$1,921,301	\$8,066,575	\$1,036,924	\$0	\$385,000	\$509,009	\$823,660	\$12,742,469
Mitchell	\$0	\$0	\$80,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,500
Winnebago	\$9,796	\$25,724	\$81,703	\$4,600	\$16,200	\$75,000	\$114,102	\$327,125
Wright	\$0	\$8,614	\$158,351	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$166,965
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,039,918</b>	<b>\$9,853,217</b>	<b>\$4,380,193</b>	<b>\$70,573</b>	<b>\$544,034</b>	<b>\$1,168,322</b>	<b>\$2,989,045</b>	<b>\$22,045,302</b>

**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)	\$0	\$0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Public Assistance:		
Category A – Debris Removal	\$303,992	\$455,988
Category B – Emergency Protective Measures	\$985,322	\$1,477,983
Category C – Roads and Bridges	\$438,019	\$657,029
Category D – Water Control Facilities	\$7,057	\$10,586
Category E – Buildings and Equipment	\$54,403	\$81,605
Category F – Utilities	\$116,832	\$175,248
Category G – Other (Parks, Recreational Facilities, etc.)	\$298,905	\$448,357
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$2,204,530</b>	<b>\$3,306,795</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>\$2,204,530</b>	<b>\$3,306,795</b>

**REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION  
MAJOR DISASTER OR EMERGENCY**

1. Request Date Oct 21, 2016

**Burden Disclosure Notice**

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 9 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and submitting the form. This collection of information is required to obtain a benefit. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0009). **NOTE: Do not send your completed form to this address.**

Completion of this form including applicable attachments satisfies legal requirements for emergency and major disaster declaration requests under 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170 and 5191, respectively, as implemented at 44 C.F.R. §§ 206.35 and 206.36. Failure to use this form may result in a failure to meet these requirements and/or a delay in processing the request.

2a. Name of State (as defined in Stafford Act 102, 42 U.S.C. § 5122) or Indian tribal government requesting declaration.  Iowa	2b. Population (as reported by 2010 Census) or estimated population of Indian tribal government's damaged area(s).  3,046,355
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3. Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Name  Terry E. Branstad	4. Designation of State or Tribal Coordinating Officer upon declaration (if available) and phone number  Patrick J. Hall, 515-725-9325 (Business) 515-979-1835 (Mobile)
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5. Designation of Governor's Authorized Representative or Tribal Chief Executive Representative upon declaration (if available) and phone number  
Mark J. Schouten, 515-725-3223 (Business), 515-681-5127 (Mobile)

6. Declaration Request For:  Major Disaster (Stafford Act Sec. 401)  Emergency (Stafford Act Sec. 501(a))

7. Incident Period: Beginning Date Sep 21, 2016 End Date Oct 3, 2016 or  Continuing *If requesting a "continuing" incident period, enclose an official statement from a qualified Federal Government agency acknowledged as a national authority in a specific incident field (e.g., United States Geological Survey for seismic incidents, the National Weather Service for flooding).*

7b. Type of Incident (Check all that apply)

Drought  Earthquake  Explosion  Fire  Flood  Hurricane  Landslide  Mudslide

Severe Storm (rain, high water, wind-driven rain, hail, lightning)  Snowstorm (Must include Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data)  Straight-Line Winds

Tidal Wave  Tornado  Tropical Depression  Tropical Storm  Tsunami  Volcanic Eruption  Winter Storm

Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

8. Description of damages (Short description of impacts of disaster on affected area and population). Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter.

Intense storms causing wide-spread flooding.

See additional impact details in the cover letter.

9. Description of the nature and amount of State and local or Indian tribal government resources which have been or will be committed. Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter.

Several Municipal and County agencies committed resources to the event.  
Community organizations committed resources to the event.  
Several State of Iowa Departments, including: Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Human Services, Transportation, Public Defense, Public Safety, Corrections, Natural Resources, Inspections and Appeals, Public Health, Attorney General's Office

See details of resources provided in the cover letter.

10. Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment\*

Individual Assistance      Dates Performed    Requested Sep 26, 2016      Start Sep 29, 2016      End Oct 3, 2016

Individual Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)

Public Assistance      Dates Performed    Requested Oct 7, 2016      Start Oct 12, 2016      End Oct 18, 2016

Public Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)

11. Programs and Areas Requested

Individual Assistance     N/A     Individuals and Households     Crisis Counseling Program     Disaster Unemployment Assistance  
 All     Disaster Case Management     Disaster Legal Services

For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities; for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)) If additional space is needed, please enclose additional documentation).

Joint preliminary damage assessment for Individual Assistance conducted in the following counties: Benton, Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Floyd, Jones, Linn, Story

The results of the joint preliminary damage assessment (for Individual Assistance) of the nine counties assessed by local, state, and federal agencies were: 10 destroyed with one insured and 93 major damage with 23 insured. With the total uninsured number of 79, it was determined that the state would not request a Federal Individual Assistance Declaration. The State of Iowa will activate its housing working group to work in the affected areas to identify unmet needs and coordinate resources.

For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes in the requested counties (if applicable).

N/A

Please see **Enclosure A: Supplemental Information for Individual Assistance** for additional information in support of this request\*.

*\*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request*

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Public Assistance     N/A     Debris Removal (Category A)     Emergency Protective Measures (Category B)     Permanent Work (Categories C-G)\*  
(not available for Emergency Declaration Requests)

For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities; for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)). If additional space is needed or your request includes different categories of work for different jurisdictions; please enclose additional documentation.

Allamakee, Benton, Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Delaware, Des Moines, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Howard, Linn, Mitchell, Winneshiek, Wright

For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes included in the requested counties (if applicable).

N/A

Please see **Enclosure B: Supplemental Information for Public Assistance** for additional information in support of this request\*.

**Indemnification for Debris Removal Activity**

I do not anticipate the need for debris removal.

I anticipate the need for debris removal, which poses an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety. Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b & 5173, the State or Indian tribal government 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 or Indian tribal government agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

**Request for Direct Federal Assistance**

I do not request direct Federal assistance at this time.

I request direct Federal assistance for work and services to save lives and protect property, and:

a. I request the following type(s) of assistance:

Debris removal, incident management assistance

b. List of reasons why State and local or Indian tribal government cannot perform, or contract for, required work and services.

The amount of debris caused by the storm and subsequent flooding is of such magnitude that it exhausts local and State resources in the hauling and management of debris and management of the incident.

c. In accordance with 44 C.F.R. § 206.208, the State or Indian tribal government agrees that it will, with respect to direct Federal assistance: (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 or FEMA-Tribe Agreement ; and (4) Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.

**Request for Snow Assistance**

N/A     I request snow assistance.

Snow assistance for the following jurisdictions (Specify counties, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas).

N/A

Please see **Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data** for additional information in support of this request\*.

\*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Hazard Mitigation\*  Statewide OR

For the following specific counties, parishes, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas.

12. Mitigation Plan Information\*

a. Mitigation Plan Expiration Date Sept 18, 2018 b. Type of Plan  Enhanced  Standard

13. Other Federal Agency Programs

I do not anticipate requirements from Other Federal Agencies  I do anticipate requirements from Other Federal Agencies

Please see **Enclosure C**: Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs for additional information in support of this request\*.

14. Findings and Certifications

I certify the following:

a. I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local government or Indian tribal government and that supplementary federal assistance is necessary.

b. In response to this incident, I have taken appropriate action under State or tribal law and have directed the execution of the State or Tribal Emergency Plan on Sep 23, 2016 in accordance with the Stafford Act.

c. The State and local governments, or Indian tribal government will assume all applicable non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act.

15. List of Enclosures and Supporting Documentation

- Cover Letter  Enclosure A (Individual Assistance)\*  Enclosure B (Public Assistance)\*
- Enclosure C (Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs)  Enclosure D (Historic and Current Snowfall Data)
- Additional Supporting Documentation \_\_\_\_\_

  
Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Signature

10-21-16  
Date

If anyone except the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive signs this document, please provide the documentation that establishes that this individual has the legal authority to act on behalf of the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive.

\*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request