



KIM REYNOLDS
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August 3, 2023

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D.C

Through: Regional Administrator Andrea Spillars
FEMA Region VII
11224 Holmes Road
Kansas City, MO 64131

RE: Request for Major Disaster Declaration, Mississippi River Flooding

Dear Mr. President:

Rapid snow melt produced severe flooding in Iowa from April 24 through May 13, 2023, that resulted in 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 §§ 206.36-206.48.

Given the scope of this disaster, I request activation of the Public Assistance Program for the following seven counties: Allamakee, Clayton, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jackson, Lee, and Scott.

This request for a major disaster declaration under the Stafford Act does not include a request for federal Individual Assistance. Damage assessments by local jurisdictions and the State of Iowa have determined 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. In addition, damage did not meet the requirements for obtaining a Small Business Administration disaster declaration.



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GENERAL FACTS OF THIS DISASTER

The main contributor to spring flooding in 2023 was the abnormally deep snowpack that existed across the Upper Mississippi River basin and its northern tributaries. According to the Midwest Regional Climate Center, several counties across Minnesota and Wisconsin ultimately saw 125-200 percent of normal precipitation and widespread 125-200 percent, or higher, of normal accumulated snowfall recorded from November 2022 through mid-May 2023.

High temperatures for the beginning of April across Minnesota and Wisconsin were in the 30s and 40s (degrees F). From April 9-11, the highs in those states were in the 50s and 60s, with temperature readings soaring into the 70s and 80s from April 12-15. Much of the deep snow remained across Minnesota and Wisconsin until approximately April 10, and this rapid warm up resulted in most of that snow depth quickly melting by April 13, releasing several inches of water. In fact, some areas of Minnesota and Wisconsin had more than 20 inches of snowpack on April 1, and the rapid warm up resulted in just a trace of snow depth being noted for most of those locations by mid-April. While some of that snowmelt was absorbed into the ground, much of it drained into the Mississippi River basin. After this initial rapid snowmelt, there were two winter storm systems that brought additional snowfall accumulations across parts of Minnesota and Wisconsin: April 15-16 and April 20-22. The combination of above-normal precipitation across parts of Minnesota and Wisconsin from mid to late April, and additional snowfall from these late winter snow storms, resulted in additional runoff into the river systems and prolonged river flooding. By April 27-30, high temperatures across much of Minnesota and Wisconsin moderated back into the 50s and 60s, resulting in much of the new snowpack melting off by the end of April and into early May.

All of these conditions farther north across Minnesota and Wisconsin contributed to the setup for significant river flooding that occurred across eastern Iowa from mid-April into mid-May. As the Mississippi River and tributaries across Minnesota and Wisconsin swelled from flooding, those floodwaters gradually funneled farther southward into Iowa, resulting in a few weeks of moderate to major flooding for several locations in the state.



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To illustrate the impact, below is a chart noting some of the preliminary top five record crest rankings that were set across Iowa from the spring 2023 flooding.

Location	County	New Record Crest Ranking	Begin Date in Damaging Flood Stages	Date of Crest	End Date in Damaging Flood Stages
McGregor	Clayton	3 rd highest	4/16/2023	4/28/2023	5/12/2023
Guttenberg	Clayton	3 rd highest	4/18/2023	4/28/2023	5/12/2023
Dubuque	Dubuque	3 rd highest	4/26/2023	4/29/2023	5/1/2023
Bellevue	Jackson	3 rd highest	4/13/2023	4/29/2023	5/21/2023
Fulton	Jackson	4 th highest	4/22/2023	4/30/2023	5/14/2023
Lansing	Allamakee	4 th highest	4/19/2023	4/28/2023	5/8/2023
LeClaire	Scott	5 th highest	4/20/2023	5/1/2023	5/21/2023

<https://rivergages.mvr.usace.army.mil/WaterControl/>

<https://water.weather.gov/>

In response to the situation, I issued three State of Iowa Proclamations of Disaster Emergency pursuant to Iowa Code §29C.6. The first proclamation, on April 24, 2023, directed the execution of the Iowa Emergency Response Plan in counties including Allamakee, Clayton, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jackson, Lee, and Scott. I issued the second proclamation on April 25, 2023, to activate the Iowa Individual Assistance Grant Program and the Disaster Case Advocacy Program for counties including Clayton, Dubuque, Jackson, and Scott. The third proclamation on April 28, 2023, activated the Iowa Individual Assistance Grant Program and the Disaster Case Advocacy Program for Allamakee and Muscatine counties. The Iowa Individual Assistance Grant Program makes available grants of up to \$5,000 for families with incomes at or below twice the federal poverty index, while the Disaster Case Advocacy Programs assists impacted residents with accessing resources to fill unmet needs.

On April 24, 2023, local officials began to compile their public infrastructure damage assessment statements and reporting them to the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD). Due to the widespread damage reported, I



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directed HSEMD to complete local and state damage assessments of the affected public infrastructure. The assessments began April 24, 2023, and concluded July 14, 2023.

On June 9, 2023, and in accordance with 44 CFR 206.36, I requested a time extension to submit a request for a major disaster declaration due to many impacted areas remaining inaccessible. On June 23, 2023, I was notified that my request for an extension was approved until July 27, 2023. On July 25, 2023, I requested a second time extension to submit a request for a major disaster declaration due to continuing efforts to complete the joint preliminary damage assessment. On August 2, 2023, I was notified that my request for an extension was approved until August 4, 2023.

I determined the severity of the damage in the counties was so great that joint federal, state, and local preliminary damage assessments for Public Assistance should be performed. On June 23, 2023, the State of Iowa requested from FEMA that a joint Public Assistance preliminary damage assessment be conducted for 11 of the most severely impacted counties, which included Allamakee, Clayton, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jackson, Lee, and Scott.

In the past five years, all counties affected by this severe weather event have been included in a presidentially declared event, with the exception of Dubuque County. During the same period, the state has received seven separate Presidential Disaster Declarations, affecting 96 of Iowa's 99 counties.

As a result of these joint preliminary damage assessments, I have determined that the severity of damage in seven 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

No fatalities and/or injuries reported.



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In Allamakee County, secondary homes along the river were damaged and residents had to evacuate. One private lane was also under water and residents had to use boats to access a parking area next to the road where their vehicles were parked.

In Scott County, including the city of Buffalo, it was reported that some residents evacuated due to Mid-American Energy shutting off gas temporarily to properties for safety concerns.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

In Allamakee County, the City of Lansing sustained damage to the waste water system due to the river rising 12 feet and strong river currents. A submersible pump was overwhelmed because of water that got inside of the pump and caused the inner workings to fail. A pump had to be rented to keep the system running.

In Des Moines County, the Two Rivers Levee and Drainage District was forced to replace a large diesel pump due to it being overworked during the flooding. The levee and drainage district manages the groundwater elevation for approximately 35,000 acres of farmland. This area also includes the rural residents of Des Moines and southern Louisa counties that reside on the associated farmland, the small town of Mediapolis, and the northern section/area of the city of Burlington, which also includes CASE Industries.

In the city of Dubuque, located in Dubuque County, floodwaters created pressure against a flood wall gate causing damage to the gate lifts.

At the Green Island Wildlife Management Area (WMA), located in Jackson County and managed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, the river overtopped its banks and floodwater inundated the WMA, causing damage to the dike/levee system. For example, a breach to the main levee occurred, creating a void approximately 120 linear feet long. Damaged elements of the system include the main levee, embankments, ditch and containment dikes, access roads, and culvert structures.

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources-Wildlife Bureau estimates that there are over 12,000 unique visitors to Green Island Wildlife Management Area each year, ranging from birders, hunters, fishermen, photographers, kayakers, and more. Without the ability to access a pump house, which has become isolated due to severe damage to an access road on top of a dike, water levels within the WMA cannot be manipulated to properly



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attract migrating birds and waterfowl, discouraging visitors from utilizing the facility, negatively affecting local restaurants, gas stations, motels, etc.

Also located in Jackson County, the City of Sabula reported possible levee damage, but due to prolonged high water, has been unable to fully assess the situation. If the levee had breached, the city of Sabula would have had to be evacuated. Because Sabula has a population of only 506 residents, it is uncertain if the city could sustain a levee breach and be able to rebuild.

In Lee County, the City of Fort Madison placed 3,000 feet of sandbags on the riverfront to protect the waste water treatment plant.

In the city of Davenport, located in Scott County, the water pollution control plant lost energy production due to suspended waste hauling for approximately 12 days.

The City of Davenport also sustained a storm and sanitary sewer collapse as river levels began receding. A cave in (undermined street) was the result of the failure causing damage to a 24-inch diameter storm sewer pipe, and an 18-inch sanitary sewer pipe and associated manhole. In addition, floodwaters caused the failure of a sanitary sewer manhole creating undermining around the manhole and below the brick walkway area.

In Scott County, the Princeton Wildlife Management Area, managed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, was inundated by floodwaters. Backwaters from the Mississippi River overtopped the main levee, washing aggregate surface rock and some base, from the access road on top of the levee for approximately 3,000 linear feet. In addition, an access road was overtopped and aggregate surfacing was washed away.

Commercial and Transportation

In Allamakee County, in addition to several county roads, State Highway 76 near Effigy Mounds National Monument was closed due to water on the road from the Yellow River backflow from the Mississippi. In addition, the Blackhawk Bridge near Lansing was closed for an extended period.

Also, in Allamakee County, damage to the river embankments bordering the Canadian Pacific Railroad tracks resulted in erosion, which exposed drainage pipes.



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The Black Hawk Bridge was closed for several weeks due to flooding on the Wisconsin side, which cut off traffic between Iowa and Minnesota, with the nearest bridges being La Crosse (approximately 45 miles) and McGregor (approximately 36 miles). This is a major crossing for residents and workers on both sides of the river. This route is used by ambulances for accessing hospitals in southern La Crosse and is used by emergency responders from Lansing to assist in Wisconsin emergencies.

Island Road, used to access approximately 200 residential structures on an island north of Guttenberg, was closed due to water over the road. Emergency services were then delayed to those residences, as boats were needed for response activities.

Great River Road near Lansing was closed due to flood waters and forced a several mile detour which delayed response by emergency services to properties between the closure and detour.

In Jackson County, 10 sites of rock loss occurred along Green Island road.

In the city of Davenport, located in Scott County, the Credit Island Lane/Causeway (asphalt and concrete surface) suffered washout of the roadway in various spots within an approximate 250 linear feet area. Washout occurred following river flow over the road for approximately 27 days.

In Davenport the West River Drive, which was overtopped by floodwater, is a main thoroughfare through the southern portion of the downtown area, providing access to local downtown businesses, Modern Woodman Park, LeClaire Park and Bandshell, and other frequented areas such as bike and walking trails. This flooding created a hardship to many local businesses along this route and prevented numerous visitors and residents from accessing these local parks and trails.

The closure of West River Drive on the west at Rockingham through Bettendorf impacted more than 132,000 cars (based on 2018 daily counts).

Bettendorf had multiple road closures, many of which contributed to accessibility limitations to U.S. Highway 67. These transportation impacts contributed to inhibited city sanitation services.



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Also impacting city services and business activities, was a temporary flood wall that was constructed to protect the downtown area. This transportation-related impact extended from Interstate 74 in Bettendorf to the City of Davenport's city limits.

The city of LeClaire had blocked roadways due to flooding. State Highway 22 was closed to traffic.

Education

No reported school impacts.

Residential

In the city of Dubuque, flooding impacted residents living on Riverside Road near John Deere. Residents were unable to utilize their septic fields and many had to sandbag to keep the water out of their homes.

Parks

In the city of Lansing, located in Allamakee County, river banks were eroded 4-6 feet in some areas, making the banks unstable and unsafe for pedestrians who frequent these areas. In addition, the city marina had damage to fuel storage barrels and concrete pad foundation.

Boat landings in Harpers Ferry were unusable due to the high flood waters and had to be closed. In addition, several community parks along the river south of Harpers Ferry were closed due to flooding.

In Clayton County, several conservation parks were totally flooded with debris and required cleanup and some additional gravel to bring them back into use. Bathrooms at one site needed to be pumped out before they could be used. These parks were unavailable for use for recreation and tourism.

In the city of McGregor, at the Turkey River Landing and the Sny Magill Wildlife Management Area, access roads sustained loss of rock and accumulated silt deposits.

In the city of Burlington, located in Des Moines County, the Sullivan-Slough, Tama, and Hawkeye Dolbee boat ramps had rock loss and accumulated silt deposits.



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Countywide, parks managed by county conservation, sustained damage in Dubuque County. Materials such as rock, playground surface, electrical units and plumbing components were damaged.

At the Miller Riverview Park and Campground, also located in Dubuque County, flooding covered the park and campground areas, causing the park to close for multiple weeks, including over Memorial Day weekend, which is one of the busiest camping days of the year. While most removable items were taken out before the flood, electrical wiring for camp hookups was damaged.

In the city of Davenport, flooding overtopped streets, parks, and other public access areas along the river, creating a public health and safety threat.

Economic

Given the timing of the flooding, Memorial Day weekend outdoor activities were severely curtailed, as many facilities (parks and campgrounds) were unable to recover quickly enough to reopen. This area of the state is widely known for, and reliant on revenues from, tourist activities.

A main source of revenue for Clayton County, and especially the communities on the Mississippi River, is tourism. Businesses were unable to be open due to high water or when emergency protective measures were in place. For these small businesses, those few days, or even hours, where they were not open was of financial detriment to their business.

Many Clayton County river communities do not have large budgets. Costs associated with response and recovery activities can dramatically impact the city from a financial and staffing resource perspective. Community budgets typically don't have the capacity to absorb these added costs.

In Dubuque County, county parks and the City of Dubuque's Riverview Park, were inundated with water, causing extensive debris removal/clean-up, which resulted in nearly two months' loss of rental income due to them being closed.

In Scott County, the city of Buffalo, multiple businesses on Front Street were affected by the flood, as there was no access to them. Most were closed for at least two days or had reduced hours.



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Across the seven counties impacted by the Mississippi River flood, a majority of cities performed emergency work (Category A & B), that makes up roughly 50 percent of expenses validated by the joint preliminary damage assessment. This work included, but is not limited to, sandbagging, HESCO barriers, pumping, and debris removal.

Utilities and Communication

As previously noted, in Scott County some residents in the city of Buffalo evacuated due to Mid-American Energy shutting off gas temporarily to properties because of safety concerns.

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 water control facilities (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 seven counties for which I am requesting federal assistance:

Category	Estimates
A (Debris Removal)	\$1,112,156.24
B (Emergency Protective Measures)	\$1,954,069.48
C (Roads & Bridges)	\$257,945.64
D (Water Control Facilities)	\$2,684,224.07
E (Buildings)	\$18,917.28
F (Utilities)	\$140,000
G (Parks, Rec Facilities, Other)	\$115,730.59
Total	\$6,283,043.30



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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 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, 2023.

Since 2007, the State of Iowa has been proactive in mitigating the effects of multiple hazards within the affected 11-county area. In total, 106 Hazard Mitigation Assistance projects have been completed or are in the process of being completed, including 18 acquisition and demolition projects, 33 hazard mitigation planning projects, eight safe room projects, one electrical system hardening project, six flood-reduction projects, and 15 warning siren and emergency backup generator projects. In total, FEMA, the State of Iowa, and local entities have committed \$50,707,434 to reducing hazards in the affected area. An estimated \$6.4 million in losses were avoided in 2023 because of historic mitigation efforts, including the acquisition and conversion to open space of 154 homes in flood-prone areas. Since the 1991 onset of mitigation efforts Iowa, an estimated \$191 million in damage has been avoided in the 11 subject counties.

OTHER DISASTERS

Currently, the State of Iowa has seven open presidentially declared disasters for Public Assistance, including the COVID-19 pandemic. All of the counties included in this major disaster request are currently included in an open Presidential Disaster Declaration, with more than 480 projects and a total obligation exceeding \$39 million. The latest round of damage only serves to cause additional stress to these counties.

In the year prior to this event, I issued 11 State of Iowa Proclamations of Disaster Emergency. These proclamations were for severe weather, which included flooding, heavy rains, and tornadoes, between May 1, 2022, and April 23, 2023.

Between March 20, 2020, and May 11, 2023, 99 counties were impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, which resulted in a Presidential Disaster Declaration (DR-4483). The total funds obligated for Public Assistance are \$279,392,723, which includes damage from all seven counties that are also part of this request.



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On August 10, 2020, 23 counties sustained damage from severe storms, which resulted in a Presidential Disaster Declaration (DR-4557). The total funds obligated for Public Assistance are \$216,154,601, which includes damage from two counties that are also part of this request.

Lastly, on December 15, 2021, 25 counties sustained damage from severe storms, straight-line winds, and tornadoes, which resulted in a Presidential Disaster Declaration (DR-4642). The total funds obligated for Public Assistance are \$4,840,811.

Following the Mississippi River flood, in the city of Davenport in Scott County, a six-story apartment building collapsed on May 28, 2023. This event resulted in three fatalities and multiple injuries, with search and rescue efforts that lasted for several days after the collapse. A substantial portion of the building has been destroyed and the remainder of the building has been deemed uninhabitable. The City of Davenport has exercised its dangerous buildings ordinance/condemnation procedures to take possession of this structure with the intention of demolition to avert the immediate threat to life and property. Scott County and the City of Davenport have estimated \$3.5 million in emergency work and demolition expenses. This incident is currently pending a major disaster declaration.

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 – Coordinated with local and state entities to initiate damage assessments; coordinated information flow with emergency services, and resources such as sandbags, sand, and pumps.
- Secondary Roads – Closed one state highway and multiple aggregate roads.
- County Conservation – Closed boat docks and ramps in multiple parks throughout the county.



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Clayton County

- Emergency Management – Coordinated with local and state entities to initiate damage assessments; coordinated information flow with emergency services, and resources such as sandbags, sand, and pumps.
- County Conservation – Closed several county parks.
- Clayton County communities incurred more than \$120,000 in non-budgeted emergency protective measures. This will have a profound effect on the local governments' ability to fund other required resources.

Des Moines County

- Emergency Management – Coordinated with local and state entities to initiate damage assessments; coordinated information flow with emergency services, and resources such as HESCO barriers, sandbags, sand, and pumps.
- Levee and Drainage Districts – Constructed flood walls, patrolled levees, and pumped floodwaters out of the leveed areas.
- Des Moines County communities incurred more than \$290,000 in emergency protective measures.

Dubuque County

- Emergency Management – Coordinated with local and state entities to initiate damage assessments; coordinated information flow with emergency services, and resources such as sandbags, sand, and pumps.
- County Conservation – Closed several county parks.
- The City of Dubuque – Maintained the flood wall and monitored the flood control system.
- The City of Dubuque incurred more than \$280,000 in emergency protective measures.

Jackson County

- Emergency Management – Coordinated with local and state entities to initiate damage assessments; coordinated information flow with emergency services, and resources such as sandbags, sand, and pumps.
- The City of Sabula – Pumped floodwaters and sandbagged to prevent a levee breach. The City of Sabula incurred more than \$27,000 in emergency protective measures.



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Lee County

- Emergency Management – Coordinated with local and state entities to initiate damage assessments; coordinated information flow with emergency services, and resources such as sandbags, sand, and pumps.
- The City of Fort Madison incurred more than \$153,000 in emergency protective measures.

Scott County

- Emergency Management – Coordinated with local and state entities to initiate damage assessments; coordinated information flow with emergency services, and resources such as sandbags, sand, and pumps.
- The City of Davenport incurred more than \$960,000 in emergency protective measures.
- The City of Davenport closed River Drive, which resulted in significant travel impacts.
- The City of Buffalo incurred more than \$51,000 in emergency protective measures. The City of Buffalo hosted sandbagging events for students and community volunteers.
- The City of Bettendorf incurred more than \$62,000 in emergency protective measures.
- Secondary Roads – Closed State Highway 22.

Non-Governmental Organization Resources

- The Animal Rescue League of Iowa provided animal search and rescue services, as well as temporary animal sheltering.
- The American Red Cross provided clean-up kits and shelter support across the entire affected area.
- Quad Cities Community Foundation activated the Quad Cities Disaster Recovery Fund to support Quad Cities nonprofits supporting people and businesses impacted by flooding.
- Hy-Vee donated pallets of water to Red Cross staging locations.
- The Salvation Army provided hot meals in Scott County in partnership with the American Red Cross.



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State Resources

Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

- Coordinated resources:
 - Trash pumps/water pumps
 - Transportation of resources
 - HESCO removers
 - Sandbags
 - Sandbagging machines
 - Technical advisors
- Conducted damage assessments
- Coordinated with USACE for flood fighting resources

Iowa Department of Transportation

- Transported HESCO barriers
- Transported pumps
- Provided dump trucks and end loaders to help with debris removal and disposal
- Monitored state highways for flooding and damage

Iowa Department of Corrections

- Provided inmate labor to help with sandbagging operations

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

- Provided technical assistance to flooded community wastewater treatment facilities
- Provided technical assistance to Interstate Power and Light's facility
- Conducted damage assessments and department-managed facilities

Iowa Department of Health and Human Services

- Activated and administered the Iowa Individual Disaster Assistance Grant Program and the Disaster Case Management Program

Federal Resources

- National Weather Service provided ongoing weather briefings and related information throughout the event.



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- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provided:
 - HESCO remover
 - Technical assistance for a temporary flood wall installation
 - Sandbags
 - Sandbagging machine
- Civil Air Patrol provided flood mapping along Scott County's Mississippi Riverfront.

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 April 24, 2023, and ending May 13, 2023, are expected to exceed \$1,570,762.

In addition to Public Assistance, 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.




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

Sincerely,


Kim Reynolds
Governor of Iowa

Enclosures
OMB No. 1660-009/FEMA Form 010-0-13
B: Public Assistance



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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 (7)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	TOTAL
Allamakee			\$134,700	\$12,286	\$18,917			\$165,903
Clayton		\$120,040					\$33,616	\$153,656
Des Moines	\$43,267	\$291,203					\$23,790	\$358,259
Dubuque	\$68,980	\$282,445		\$88,938			\$58,325	\$498,688
Jackson	\$320,000	\$27,689	\$7,975	\$2,455,000				\$2,810,664
Lee	\$108,831	\$153,805						\$262,636
Scott	\$571,078	\$1,078,888	\$115,271	\$128,000		\$140,000		\$2,033,237
Total	\$1,112,156	\$1,954,069	\$257,946	\$2,684,224	\$18,917	\$140,000	\$115,731	\$6,283,043



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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
Total:	\$0	\$0
Public Assistance:		
Category A – Debris Removal	\$111,216	\$166,823
Category B – Emergency Protective Measures	\$195,407	\$293,110
Category C – Roads and Bridges	\$25,795	\$38,692
Category D – Water Control Facilities	\$268,422	\$402,634
Category E – Buildings and Equipment	\$1,892	\$2,838
Category F – Utilities	\$14,000	\$21,000
Category G – Other (Parks, Recreational Facilities, etc.)	\$11,573	\$17,360
Total:	\$628,305	\$942,457
Grand Total:	\$628,305	\$942,457