



KIM REYNOLDS  
GOVERNOR  
May 2, 2024

**OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**

ADAM GREGG  
LT GOVERNOR

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

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

RE: Request for Major Disaster Declaration, Severe Storms

Dear Mr. President:

Severe storms moved across western and central Iowa late in the afternoon into the evening of Friday, April 26, 2024. Based on preliminary reports, completed storm surveys, and per validation by the National Weather Service (NWS), twenty-four tornadoes impacted Iowa as part of this storm. 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.

In response to this event, I took appropriate action under state law and directed the execution of the Iowa Emergency Response Plan on April 26, 2024, and signed a Governor's Proclamation of Disaster Emergency for the affected counties on April 26 and April 29 respectively. As a result of severe weather across the state Friday night through Saturday morning and continuing, the State Emergency Operations Center was activated and remains activated to date. The Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) remains in contact with emergency management coordinators across the state and is coordinating with agencies and organizations including the Iowa Department of Public Safety, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Transportation, Department of Health and Human Services, National Weather Service, American Red Cross, Iowa Disaster Human Resources Council, Legal Aid of Iowa, and the Iowa Finance Authority. The State Emergency Response plan remains activated. All State departments and area agencies resources are available to meet the needs of this emergency, and are hereby committed to the reasonable extent necessary to protect lives, minimize injury, and repair damage. These efforts are being coordinated by the director of the Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management with comparable functions of the federal government and political subdivisions of the State.

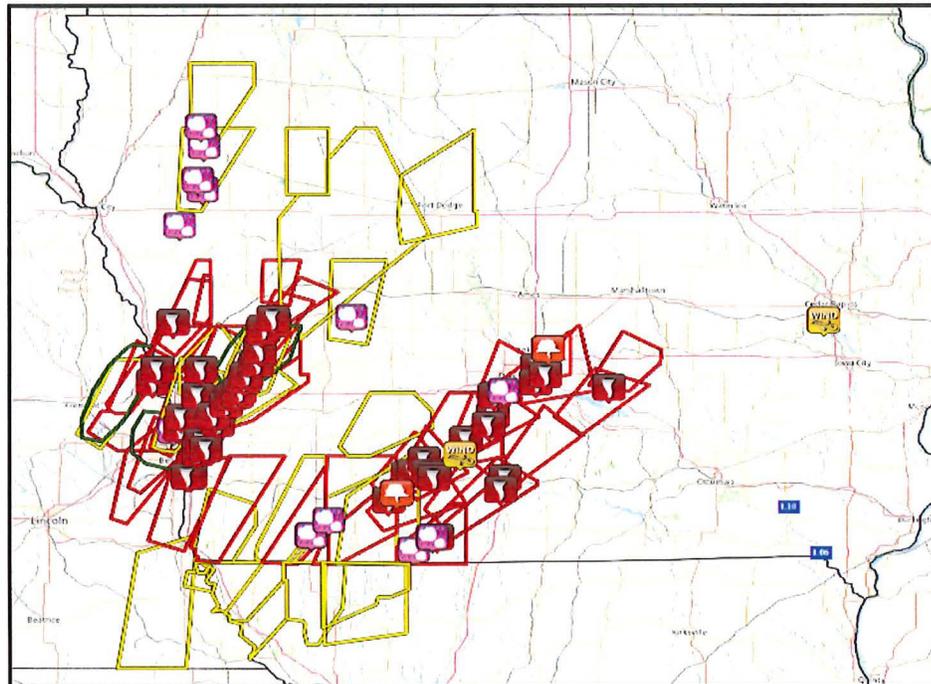
Given the scope of this disaster, I request activation of the Individual Assistance Program, and Small Business Administration disaster loans for the following nine (9) counties: Clarke, Crawford, Harrison, Mills, Polk, Pottawattamie, Ringgold, Shelby, and Union.

## GENERAL FACTS OF THIS DISASTER

On Friday, April 26, 2024, Iowa was hit by a severe storm system that caused extensive damage across several counties. The storm was identified as having the potential to produce damaging winds, large hail, and favorable conditions for tornadic activity as it crossed into the state from Nebraska. The first severe thunderstorm warnings were issued for Taylor and Adams counties, located on the western half of the State, at 6:07 pm, and the first tornado warning was issued for Crawford County at 6:16 pm. By 7:00 pm damage reports were submitted to NWS for Union, Crawford, and Ringgold counties and additional damage reports would continue to be submitted throughout the evening. Additional reports from Polk, Jasper, Clarke, Pottawattamie, Harrison, Mills, and Shelby counties were received by the end of the incident period. In all, due to the severity and damage caused by the storm, nine Iowa counties were included in a Governor's Proclamation of Disaster Emergency. As night fell on the evening of April 26, the true extent of the damage incurred across the state was yet to be determined. In the following days, the full impact for the storms became evident. The areas that were impacted the most were determined to be small and rural communities in Pottawattamie County. The cities of Minden and Crescent Iowa were devastated, with the community of Minden seeing over fifty percent of its residential properties being impacted in some way, with many of them being majorly impacted or completely destroyed. The city of Minden also lost power, and its water treatment plant was destroyed.

The magnitude and geographic impact of this event created large amounts of debris, extensive destruction to homes, and resulted in the death of one citizen and injuries to seven others.

**Storm Paths:** The graphic below depicts local storm reports and warning polygons



## Strength of Tornadoes

Date	County (City)	EF Rating	Peak Wind Speed
4/26/2024	Union (Creston)	EF-2	125 mph
4/26/2024	Union (Afton)	EF-2	130 mph
4/26/2024	Union (Afton)	EF-2	125 mph
4/26/2024	Madison/Dallas (Maffit)	EF-0	80 mph
4/26/2024	Jasper (Monroe)	EF-1	105 mph
4/26/2024	Ringgold (Tingley)	EF-2	120 mph
4/26/2024	Ringgold (Mount Ayr)	EF-1	110 mph
4/26/2024	Clarke (Osceola)	EF-2	135 mph
4/26/2024	Polk (Pleasant Hill)	EF-2	125 mph
4/26/2024	Shelby/Crawford (Manilla)	EF-2	112 mph
4/26/2024	Shelby/Crawford (Manilla)	EF-1	107 mph
4/26/2024	Crawford (Buck Grove)	EFU	Unknown
4/26/2024	Union (Creston #2)	EF-1	100 mph
4/26/2024	Ringgold (Redding)	EF-1	110 mph
4/26/2024	Union (12 Mile Lake)	EF-1	100 mph
4/26/2024	Ringgold (Beaconsfield)	EF-1	110 mph
4/26/2024	Madison (East Peru)	EFU	Unknown
4/26/2024	Madison (Patterson)	EFU	Unknown
4/26/2024	Jasper (Reasnor)	EFU	Unknown
4/26/2024	Douglas/Pottawattamie/Harrison (Crescent)	EF-3	152 mph
4/26/2024	Pottawattamie (Treyner/McClelland)	EF-3	145 mph
4/26/2024	Pottawattamie/Shelby (Minden, Shelby, Harlan)	EF-3	160 mph
4/26/2024	Mills (Pacific Junction)	EF-1	100 mph
4/26/2024	Harrison (Model)	EF-3	165 mph

Source: National Weather Service (NWS)

**Residential Impacts**

County	City	Affected	Minor	Major	Destroyed	County Insured %
Pottawattamie	Minden	3		27	48	64.62%
	Unincorporated	22	17			
	Honey Creek			5	7	
	McClelland				1	
	Crescent			11	13	
	Council Bluffs	1		1	3	
Harrison	Mondamin	1		1		72.36%
	Pisgah			3		
	Logan		1			
Mills	Pacific Junction			1		73.19%
Polk		14	70	13	2	64.23%
Union		25	8	3	1	68.61%
Ringgold		54				74.15%
Shelby		81				72.41%
Clarke		4	10	1	1	71.91%
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>205</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>Avg: 70.16%</b>

## Social Vulnerability Index

More than half of the counties impacted by the severe storms of April 26 rank as highly vulnerable on the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) compared to the rest of the State, confirming that many of the residents and communities affected were especially vulnerable to the impacts of a disaster. The table below shows the SVI ranking and key vulnerability indicators for the nine counties that received State Disaster Proclamations following the severe weather and tornados.

**County Statistics: SVI and Other Key Indicators for RVAR**

	SVI	SVI Rank	SVI Percentile in State	SVI Rank in Nation	SVI Percentile in Nation	Decennial Pop.	PA Cost Est. Thresh. (\$4.44)	Age under 18	Age above 65	Below 100% poverty level	Disability	Houses Owned	Houses with SNAP	Houses with SSI	Houses Insured	Language other than English	Speak English less than very well	Not Employed	Per Capita Personal Income
IA Crawford	0.84	1	100%	531	84%	16.5K	\$73K	25.30%	17.70%	17.00%	15.30%	73.72%	8.00%	3.80%	70.16%	28.70%	12.60%	4.10%	\$55K
DeWitt	0.78	3	98%	713	78%	9.7K	\$43K	25.60%	19.70%	16.90%	15.90%	72.44%	18.40%	4.51%	71.91%	12.10%	3.50%	3.90%	\$48K
Pottawattomie	0.49	11	90%	1,646	49%	93.7K	\$416K	23.20%	18.00%	11.30%	15.20%	69.61%	10.70%	6.16%	64.62%	6.40%	2.80%	3.60%	\$52K
Polk	0.46	13	88%	1,748	46%	492.4K	\$2,186K	24.50%	13.50%	10.30%	11.10%	67.05%	10.50%	3.59%	64.23%	14.10%	5.80%	4.50%	\$63K
Union	0.42	15	86%	1,858	42%	12.1K	\$54K	23.10%	20.50%	11.90%	15.40%	74.53%	15.60%	6.23%	68.61%	2.00%	0.80%	5.70%	\$50K
Ringgold	0.19	46	54%	2,618	19%	4.7K	\$21K	23.90%	23.00%	8.20%	15.10%	77.62%	13.70%	3.20%	74.15%	3.70%	0.90%	1.70%	\$57K
Mills	0.07	68	32%	2,981	7%	14.5K	\$64K	23.90%	19.60%	6.90%	13.60%	81.26%	6.80%	4.49%	73.19%	2.10%	0.70%	4.40%	\$71K
Shelby	0.06	79	20%	3,039	6%	11.7K	\$52K	21.90%	23.00%	8.80%	10.10%	76.00%	10.10%	1.89%	72.41%	2.30%	1.00%	2.50%	\$67K
Harrison	0.02	91	8%	3,143	2%	14.6K	\$65K	22.90%	19.60%	7.60%	12.10%	75.67%	7.60%	4.95%	72.36%	1.60%	0.30%	2.70%	\$58K

## **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).

### Injuries, Fatalities and Sheltering-in-Place

There were seven injuries reported as a result of the severe weather and subsequent tornados. All individuals injured, except one, were treated at local healthcare facilities and recovered from their injuries.

This event resulted in the loss of one life. The individual was injured by the impact of the tornado in the city of Minden, and after being transported to a local hospital for treatment, tragically passed away.

Hundreds of Iowans sheltered in place and awaited the passing of the storms. Early warning systems implemented through statewide preparedness and mitigation efforts were effective in providing individuals in the affected counties an opportunity to seek shelter. This includes the use of mass notification through the State alerting system, Alert Iowa and weather radios.

## **Critical Facilities and Infrastructure**

### *Power Outages:*

At the peak of the event, an estimated 19,147 individuals were without power. The Rural Electric Cooperatives (RECs) and private electric companies have worked to restore lines and power to the communities where it is safe to do so. Many of these cooperatives and companies sustained damage to equipment during the event.

### *Water Treatment and Service:*

A water treatment plant serving the city of Minden, was left inoperative after a strong impact from the EF-3 tornado that tore through the county. Iowa HSEM, through a request from local Emergency Management Agency, worked to help identify a vendor that could provide water treatment to the residents of Minden until permanent repairs can be made. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) was able to then work with Regional Water to also increase the supply to Minden.

## **RESOURCES**

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

### **Local Resources**

#### *Local Emergency Management:*

Local emergency management coordinators, fire and rescue, and police/public safety personnel were the initial responders to the incident. Life-safety operations occurred through the night of April 26 and the following days, with local emergency management agencies reporting extractions of individuals trapped under debris, and addressing immediate public safety and public resource needs through local coordination.

#### *Debris Removal:*

This storm system, which produced two dozen tornadoes over the course of twenty-four hours, created substantial debris fields during and after the incident period. All affected counties and cities engaged in debris removal operations including: clearing right of ways, providing segregation and removal services to constituents, and complying with local, state, and federal regulations regarding the handling and removal of different types of debris.

#### *Emergency Public Information and Warning:*

Early warning and alert systems across the state played a role in giving affected individuals the opportunity to seek shelter before storm impacts. Severe weather sirens sounded across the state, state and federal alerting systems and local news channels provided critical up-to-the-minute updates on storm paths, magnitudes, and recommendations on when, and how, to safely seek shelter.

## **State Resources**

### *State Emergency Operations:*

Following the Governor's initial Proclamation of Disaster Emergency for Pottawattamie County, the Iowa State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) was officially activated. Primary agencies for each of the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) were notified of the activation, and numerous state agencies responded throughout the event.

Pottawattamie County Human Services Advisory Council, American Red Cross, and Pottawattamie Emergency Management Agency worked to coordinate a Multiagency Resource Center (MARC) in the towns of Minden, Crescent, and Treynor. Numerous local and state agency partners will be available, including members of the Iowa Disaster Human Resource Council, mental health, community and family services, aging, and legal service.

### *State Individual Assistance:*

The State Individual Assistance Grant Program and Disaster Case Advocacy was made available to constituents of the affected counties as a result of the Governor's Proclamation on April 26 for Pottawattamie County, and the expanded Proclamation on April 29 that included Crawford, Clarke, Ringgold, Union, Harrison, Shelby, Polk, and Mills counties.

### *Debris Removal:*

Iowa HSEM and Department of Natural Resources (DNR) helped to define debris missions, especially for the town of Minden, and provided subject matter expertise and guidance for debris management operations. Further, state-level Master Agreements (MAs) were leveraged to help recovery efforts at the local level. Vendors with the ability to process vegetative, construction, and white debris were contracted and deployed, and concentrated in impacted areas that lacked the resources to handle these types and amounts of debris locally.

Estimates for debris amounts in Minden:

- 25,000 cubic yards of construction debris
- 5,000 cubic yards of vegetative debris

### *Housing:*

The State Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6 Mass Care lead agency Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Recovery Support Function (RSF) Housing lead agency Iowa Finance Authority (IFA) collaborated to ensure both short-term and mid-term sheltering and housing needs were met for individuals displaced due to the storms. Four HUD-supported apartment buildings within a housing complex were impacted in the city of Council Bluffs, displacing over 35 households.

Pottawattamie County Conservation made available cabins and campsites in a nearby county park for those impacted by the severe weather.

*Transportation:*

The Department of Transportation (DOT) supported Pottawattamie County with digital message boards and provided traffic barricades, The Department of Public Safety further assisted with access control to help regulate traffic in and out of the town of Minden post-disaster.

*Traffic Accidents & Weather-Related Calls:*

Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) experienced an increase of 740 calls, or a 12.5% rise, compared to the prior weekend, in the forty-eight hours following the severe weather incident period.

*Recent Declarations:*

The majority of the counties included in this request have been included as a declared area in a previous declaration, an active FEMA Disaster Declaration (not including COVID-19), and/or a USDA Disaster Declaration for Drought.

Currently (2019 - Present), the State of Iowa has five 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 976 projects and a total obligation exceeding \$473 million. The latest round of damage only serves to cause additional stress to these counties.

**Volunteer Organizations**

The Iowa Disaster Human Resources Council (IDHRC), acting as the State Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) coordinating body, was activated following this event. The following organizations aided in response and recovery efforts, and participated in IDHRC coordination calls for situational awareness and updates:

- Volunteer Iowa
- Iowa Concern Hotline
- Habitat for Humanity of Iowa
- Iowa Community Action Association
- American Red Cross
- Disaster Support/Jehovah's Witnesses
- Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Dubuque
- Crisis Response Canines
- West Central Community Action
- Food Bank for the Heartland
- Iowa Legal Aid
- Iowa Finance Authority
- World Renew DRS
- National VOAD
- National VOAD & Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
- Iowa COMPASS
- HACAP
- West Central Community Action
- Mennonite Disaster Services

- Safeguard Iowa Partnership
- Molina Healthcare
- Iowa Council of Foundations
- Prairie Lakes Church
- Iowa Developmental Disabilities Council
- Center for Disaster Philanthropy
- All Hands and Hearts
- West Central Community Action
- Headwaters Relief Organization
- Church World Service
- Habitat for Humanity of Iowa
- Clinton County Emergency Management Agency
- Disaster Services SVDP
- Lutheran Disaster Response
- Hot Meals USA
- Adventist Community Services
- Operation BBQ Relief
- Mennonite Disaster Services
- Information Technology Disaster Resources Center
- American Red Cross

#### **ASSISTANCE REQUESTED AND CERTIFICATIONS GIVEN**

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.

I request activation of the Individual Assistance Program and Small Business Administration disaster loans for the following nine (9) counties: Clarke, Crawford, Harrison, Mills, Polk, Pottawattamie, Ringgold, Shelby, and Union.

In addition to Individual 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:

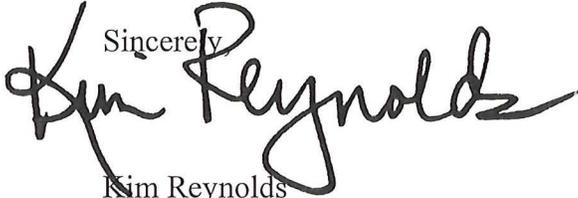
1. Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements and rights-of-way necessary to accomplish the approved work;
2. Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the federal government against any claims arising from such work;
3. Provide 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.

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kim Reynolds". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, prominent "K" and "R".

Kim Reynolds  
Governor of Iowa

ENCLOSURE A TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Requirements for Individual Assistance Under the Stafford Act

County	Assistance to Individuals and Households					Other Programs (Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Legal Services, and Crisis Counseling)
	Temporary Housing	Repairs	Replacement	Permanent Housing Construction	Other Needs Assistance	
<b>2</b>						
Crawford	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Clarke	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Harrison	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Mills	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Polk	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Pottawattamie	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Ringgold	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Shelby	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Union	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>TOTAL</b>	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Profiles of Affected Populations

**Crawford County - Census Data**

In 2021, Crawford County, IA had a population of 16.6k people with a median age of 37.2 and a median household income of \$55,552. Between 2020 and 2021 the population of Crawford County, IA declined from 16,998 to 16,555, a -2.61% decrease and its median household income grew from \$54,849 to \$55,552, a 1.28% increase. The 5 largest ethnic groups in Crawford County, IA are White (Non-Hispanic) (63.9%), White (Hispanic) (15.1%), Other (Hispanic) (8.81%), Two+ (Hispanic) (5.04%), and Black or African American (Non-Hispanic) (3.54%). 88.2% of the residents in Crawford County, IA are U.S. citizens. In 2021, the median property value in Crawford County, IA was \$101,200, and the homeownership rate was 70.4%.

**Clarke County - Census Data**

In 2021, Clarke County, IA had a population of 9.74k people with a median age of 38.2 and a median household income of \$58,617. Between 2020 and 2021 the population of Clarke County, IA grew from 9,383 to 9,736, a 3.76% increase and its median household income grew from \$55,078 to \$58,617, a 6.43% increase. The 5 largest ethnic groups in Clarke County, IA are White (Non-Hispanic) (80.6%), White (Hispanic) (11%), Other (Hispanic) (3.43%), Two+ (Non-Hispanic) (2.89%), and Two+ (Hispanic) (1.48%). 95.2% of the residents in Clarke County, IA are U.S. citizens. In 2021, the median property value in Clarke County, IA was \$125,300, and the homeownership rate was 71%.

**Harrison County - Census Data**

In 2021, Harrison County, IA had a population of 14.6k people with a median age of 42.4 and a median household income of \$67,950. Between 2020 and 2021 the population of Harrison County, IA grew from 14,043 to 14,589, a 3.89% increase and its median household income grew from \$64,154 to \$67,950, a 5.92% increase. The 5 largest ethnic groups in Harrison County, IA are White (Non-Hispanic) (95.7%),

<p>Two+ (Non-Hispanic) (1.89%), White (Hispanic) (1.38%), Other (Hispanic) (0.398%), and Asian (Non-Hispanic) (0.192%). 99.7% of the residents in Harrison County, IA are U.S. citizens. In 2021, the median property value in Harrison County, IA was \$127,800, and the homeownership rate was 75.4%.</p>
<p><b>Mills County - Census Data</b></p>
<p>In 2021, Mills County, IA had a population of 14.7k people with a median age of 42.4 and a median household income of \$77,926. Between 2020 and 2021 the population of Mills County, IA declined from 15,023 to 14,658, a -2.43% decrease and its median household income grew from \$75,137 to \$77,926, a 3.71% increase. The 5 largest ethnic groups in Mills County, IA are White (Non-Hispanic) (93.7%), White (Hispanic) (2.75%), Two+ (Non-Hispanic) (1.95%), Other (Hispanic) (0.566%), and Black or African American (Non-Hispanic) (0.327%). 99.2% of the residents in Mills County, IA are U.S. citizens. In 2021, the median property value in Mills County, IA was \$190,300, and the homeownership rate was 81.6%.</p>
<p><b>Polk County - Census Data</b></p>
<p>In 2021, Polk County, IA had a population of 489k people with a median age of 35.9 and a median household income of \$73,015. Between 2020 and 2021 the population of Polk County, IA grew from 485,418 to 488,871, a 0.711% increase and its median household income grew from \$69,747 to \$73,015, a 4.69% increase. The 5 largest ethnic groups in Polk County, IA are White (Non-Hispanic) (76.2%), Black or African American (Non-Hispanic) (7.02%), White (Hispanic) (5.15%), Asian (Non-Hispanic) (4.88%), and Two+ (Non-Hispanic) (2.89%). 94.9% of the residents in Polk County, IA are U.S. citizens. In 2021, the median property value in Polk County, IA was \$201,300, and the homeownership rate was 66.9%.</p>
<p><b>Pottawattamie County - Census Data</b></p>
<p>In 2021, Pottawattamie County, IA had a population of 93.6k people with a median age of 39.5 and a median household income of \$63,840. Between 2020 and 2021 the population of Pottawattamie County, IA grew from 93,478 to 93,571, a 0.0995% increase and its median household income grew from \$59,901 to \$63,840, a 6.58% increase. The 5 largest ethnic groups in Pottawattamie County, IA are White (Non-Hispanic) (86.4%), White (Hispanic) (4.64%), Two+ (Non-Hispanic) (2.9%), Other (Hispanic) (1.81%), and Two+ (Hispanic) (1.61%). 97.9% of the residents in Pottawattamie County, IA are U.S. citizens. In 2021, the median property value in Pottawattamie County, IA was \$149,500, and the homeownership rate was 69.7%.</p>
<p><b>Ringgold County - Census Data</b></p>
<p>In 2021, Ringgold County, IA had a population of 4.74k people with a median age of 44.3 and a median household income of \$57,700. Between 2020 and 2021 the population of Ringgold County, IA declined from 4,922 to 4,739, a -3.72% decrease and its median household income grew from \$55,970 to \$57,700, a 3.09% increase. The 5 largest ethnic groups in Ringgold County, IA are White (Non-Hispanic) (94.8%), Two+ (Non-Hispanic) (2.19%), Other (Hispanic) (1.98%), White (Hispanic) (0.654%), and Asian (Non-Hispanic) (0.19%). 99.5% of the residents in Ringgold County, IA are U.S. citizens. In 2021, the median property value in Ringgold County, IA was \$111,300, and the homeownership rate was 78.3%.</p>
<p><b>Shelby County - Census Data</b></p>
<p>In 2021, Shelby County, IA had a population of 11.8k people with a median age of 45.3 and a median household income of \$62,222. Between 2020 and 2021 the population of Shelby County, IA grew from 11,544 to 11,750, a 1.78% increase and its median household income grew from \$60,139 to \$62,222, a 3.46% increase. The 5 largest ethnic groups in Shelby County, IA are White (Non-Hispanic) (94%), White (Hispanic) (1.63%), Two+ (Non-Hispanic) (1.55%), Other (Hispanic) (1.22%), and Black or African American (Non-Hispanic) (1.06%). 98.6% of the residents in Shelby County, IA are U.S. citizens. In 2021, the median property value in Shelby County, IA was \$137,900, and the homeownership rate was 75.2%.</p>
<p><b>Union County - Census Data</b></p>
<p>In 2021, Union County, IA had a population of 12.2k people with a median age of 39.7 and a median household income of \$52,321. Between 2020 and 2021 the population of Union County, IA declined from 12,303 to 12,193, a -0.894% decrease and its median household income grew from \$50,375 to \$52,321, a 3.86% increase. The 5 largest ethnic groups in Union County, IA are White (Non-Hispanic) (93.6%), Two+ (Non-Hispanic) (2.11%), White (Hispanic) (1.94%), Other (Hispanic) (1.12%), and Asian (Non-Hispanic) (0.697%). 98.5% of the residents in Union County, IA are U.S. citizens. In 2021, the median property value in Union County, IA was \$109,200, and the homeownership rate was 74.3%.</p>

## Attachments

Attachment A: Detail IA Damage Report







Residential	Major	Pottawattamie	Minden
Residential	Major	Pottawattamie	Minden
Residential	Major	Pottawattamie	Minden
Residential	Major	Pottawattamie	Minden
Residential	Major	Pottawattamie	Minden
Residential	Major	Pottawattamie	Minden
Residential	Major	Pottawattamie	Minden
Residential	Major	Pottawattamie	Minden
Residential	Major	Pottawattamie	Minden
Residential	Major	Pottawattamie	Minden
Residential	Major	Union	Creston
Residential	Major	Union	Creston
Residential	Major	Union	Creston

