

**REQUEST FOR EXPEDITED PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION
COVER LETTER
MAJOR DISASTER OR EMERGENCY**

June 23, 2024

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 Expedited Major Disaster Declaration, Severe Storms and Widespread Flooding

Dear Mr. President:

Downpours of rain preceded several extremely broad supercell storms that produced exorbitant amounts of rain. These cells moved across western and central Iowa early in the afternoon, and throughout the evening, of Saturday, June 22, 2024. Preliminary impact reports indicated widespread damage, large amounts of debris, and record flooding across the state. 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 June 22 and signed two separate Governor's Proclamation of Disaster Emergency for twenty-one (21) counties across Iowa the same day. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) was fully activated on June 22 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 (DPS), Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Iowa Department of Transportation (DOT), Iowa Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Iowa National Guard (ING), Iowa Department of Administrative Services (DAS), Iowa Utilities Board (IUB), National Weather Service (NWS), American Red Cross (ARC), and Iowa Disaster Human Resources Council (IDHRC). 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 HSEM 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: Buena Vista, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth and Sioux. In addition, I request activation of the Public Assistance Program for the following twenty-two (22) counties: Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Floyd, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth,

Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Sioux, Webster, Winnebago, Woodbury, Worth and Wright Counties.

GENERAL FACTS OF THIS DISASTER

Cumulating severe weather and heavy rainfall events before June 21, 2024, created conditions where the heavy rains during the afternoon and evening on June 21 led to record or near-record flooding on multiple rivers in northwest and north central Iowa. On the afternoon of Friday June 21, the National Weather Service (NWS) circulated a weather report showing heavy rains were likely over northern Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota. Northern Iowa would be under an NWS Risk Threat level three (out of five) from 4 pm Friday until 10 am on Saturday. The major threats identified were widespread heavy rainfalls with local amounts between 3 and 7 inches, causing significant local flooding impacts. The NWS' forecasts became a reality by early morning on Saturday June 22.

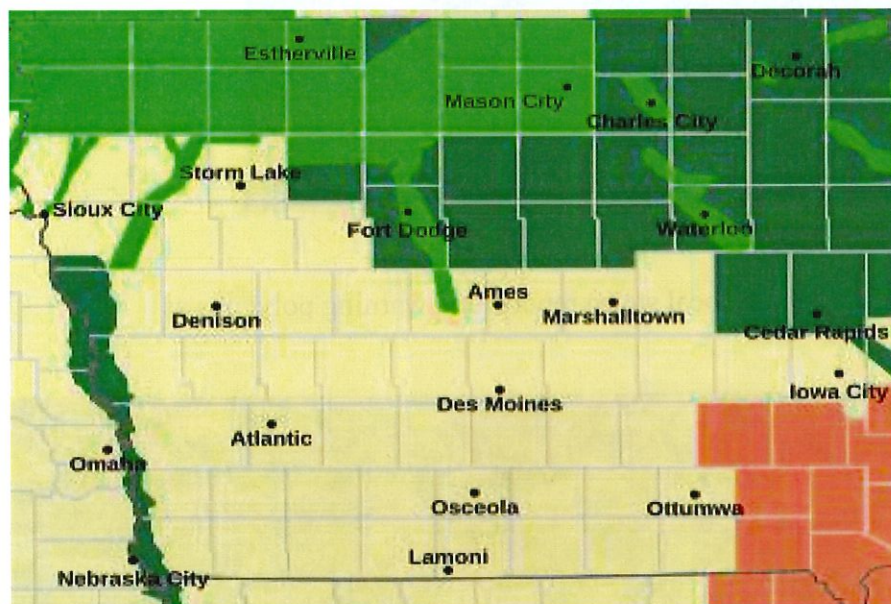
By Saturday afternoon, initial damage assessments determined that in just the 9 counties identified for Individual Assistance and SBA disaster loans, 367 residences had been identified as having sustained major damage or were destroyed, 1,244 had sustained minor damages with another 391 residences being affected in some manner. Rising flood waters forced the evacuation of at least 400 individuals in Sioux County and 370 individuals in Clay County. These numbers do not include evacuations in Buena Vista, Cherokee, Emmet and Lyon Counties. Water rescues of stranded individuals were executed by boat and high clearance vehicles in Clay, O'Brien, and Sioux Counties conducted by local first responders and the Iowa DNR. The Iowa Army National Guard (IANG) rescued one individual in Sioux County using a Black Hawk helicopter. Congregate shelter operations were established in Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Lyon, O'Brien and Sioux Counties with a total of fourteen (14) locations providing services to approximately 720 survivors.



Name	Status	Model	Type	Pet Friendly	County	Capacity	Occupancy	Availability
Faith Pentecostal Church - S side of Spencer - CLAY	OPEN	Independently Managed	Congregate Shelter			0	150	-150
West Sioux High School - Hawarden - SIOUX	OPEN	Independently Managed	Congregate Shelter			0	0	0
Buena Vista University - Storm Lake - BUENA VISTA	OPEN	Independently Managed	NonCongregate			0	0	0
C & B Operations - S side of Spencer - CLAY	OPEN	Independently Managed	Congregate Shelter			0	12	-12
Central Lyon Elementary School Gym - Rock Rapids, SIOUX	OPEN	Red Cross Supported	Congregate Shelter			0	0	0
Cherokee Community Center - Cherokee - CHEROKEE	OPEN	Independently Managed	Congregate Shelter			0	0	0
Crosswinds Church - N side of Spencer - CLAY	OPEN	Independently Managed	Congregate Shelter			0	35	-35
Faith Reformed Church - Rock Valley - SIOUX	OPEN	Red Cross Supported	Congregate Shelter			0	222	-222
First Congregational Church - N side of Spencer - CLAY	OPEN	Independently Managed	Congregate Shelter			0	88	-88
First English Lutheran Church - CLAY	OPEN	Independently Managed	Congregate Shelter			0	7	-7
Foundation Lutheran Church - CLAY	OPEN	Independently Managed	Congregate Shelter			0	15	-15
Grace Lutheran - Hartley - O'BRIEN	OPEN	Independently Managed	Congregate Shelter			0	4	-4
SS Collision - S Side of Spencer - CLAY	OPEN	Independently Managed	Congregate Shelter			0	61	-61
Trinity Christian Reformed Church - Rock Valley - SIOUX	OPEN	Independently Managed	Congregate Shelter			0	124	-124

Numerous US, State, and county highways were overtopped by flood waters in several locations across northwest Iowa to include US 18, US59, US71, US 75, IA9, IA 12 and IA 60. Travel is strongly discouraged by the Iowa DOT in Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Lyon, O'Brien, Plymouth and Sioux Counties. Multiple counties are reporting significant damage to bridges, gravel roads and wastewater and water treatment facilities. Electrical outages have been reported throughout the area and natural gas service was suspended to the City of Spencer following the collapse of several homes due to flooding. Rising flood waters are expected to close additional primary roads and threaten public services in the coming days as flood waters move downstream. As damage reports continue to be submitted to the State and HSEM, the true picture of the damage that Iowa incurred will be fully known.

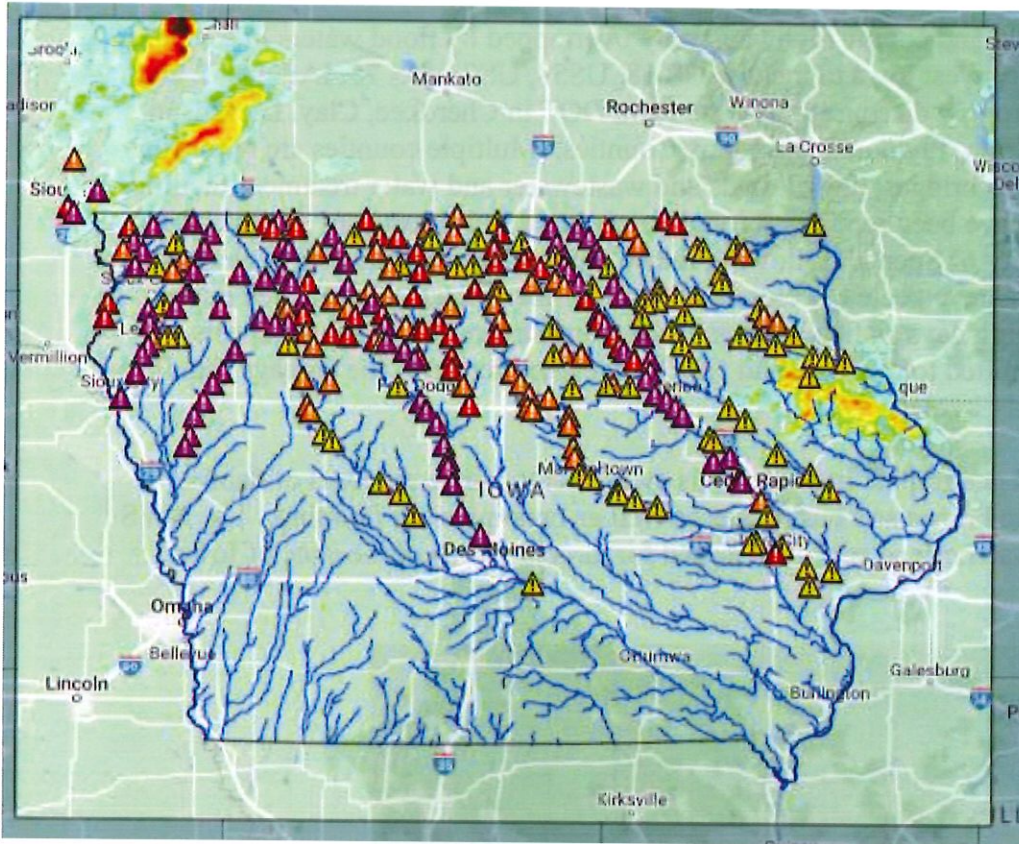
The magnitude and geographic impact of this event created large amounts of debris, extensive damage to homes and businesses as well as ongoing river flooding. The NWS has several flood watches and warnings issued for large portions of the state of Iowa.



Sat, Jun 22, 2024 at 11:52:23 am CDT

Source: National Weather Service (NWS)

The NWS is also predicting widespread moderate and major flooding across most of northern and central Iowa in the coming days. This flooding is expected to occur on several major rivers within the state as well as in the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.



Source: Iowa Flood Information System (IFIS)

Storm Paths: The graphic below depicts local storm reports and warning polygons as well as NEXRAD Radar.



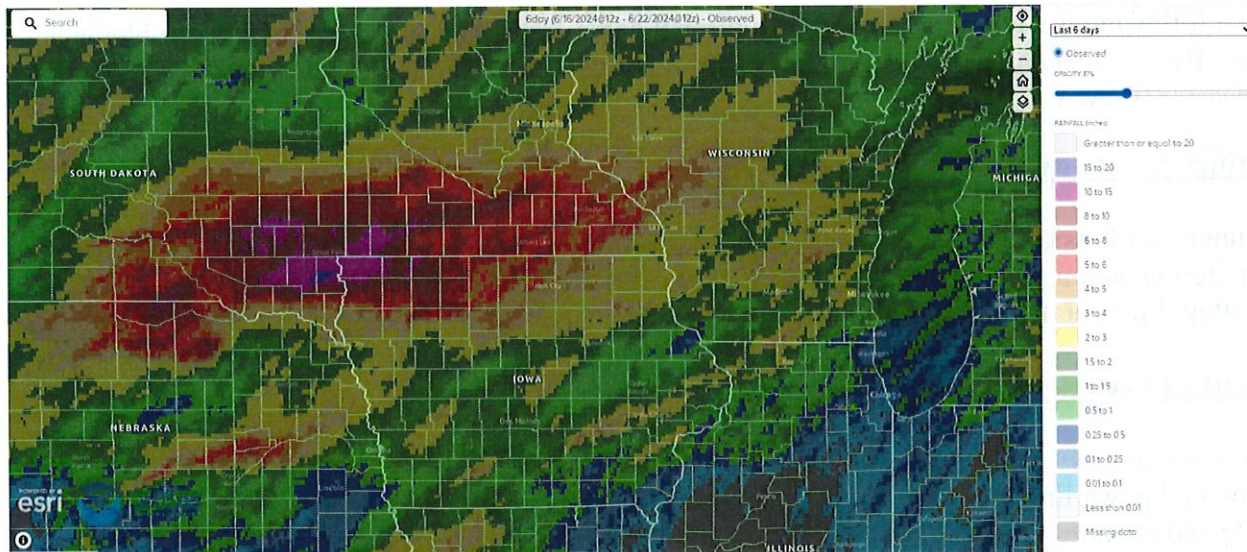
Source: Iowa Environmental Mesonet (IEM)

Rainfall and Flash-Flooding: The chart below the rainfall amounts for the requested counties over the period of June 16 to June 22. The 7-day totals range from 5.25 inches in Woodbury County to 17.20 inches in Lyon County.

Iowa Severe Weather and Flooding								
June 21, 2024 and Continuing								
Impacted Counties	Dates							Total:
	6/16/2024	6/17/2024	6/18/2024	6/19/2024	6/20/2024	6/21/2024	6/22/2024	
Buena Vista	0.30"	1.16"	0.60"	1.49"	0.0"	1.22"	4.1"	8.87"
Cerro Gordo	0.92"	0.03"	0.55"	1.3"	0.16"	0.01"	4.35"	7.32"
Cherokee	0.36"	1.36"	1.11"	1.52"	0.0"	1.04"	2.91"	8.30"
Clay	1.67"	1.32"	2.15"	1.22"	0.0"	2.82"	4.76"	13.94"
Dickinson	3.01"	2.62"	1.16"	0.37"	0.0"	3.20"	4.90"	15.26"
Emmet	1.85"	1.39"	1.22"	1.02"	0.0"	2.77"	4.14"	12.39"
Floyd	1.33"	0.28"	0.31"	0.90"	0.03"	0.0"	3.65"	6.50"
Hancock	0.85"	0.39"	1.28"	1.68"	0.02"	0.37"	4.24"	8.83"
Humboldt	0.66"	0.28"	0.43"	1.81"	0.02"	0.11"	4.05"	7.36"
Kossuth	0.79"	1.19"	1.09"	1.67"	0.04"	1.83"	4.05"	10.66"
Lyon	0.13"	2.0"	0.84"	0.75"	0.05"	8.37"	5.06"	17.20"
O'Brien	1.87"	1.48"	1.62"	0.68"	0.0"	4.60"	4.90"	15.15"
Osceola	1.67"	2.31"	0.90"	0.37"	0.0"	5.36"	4.99"	15.60"
Palo Alto	1.21"	1.13"	2.30"	1.15"	0.04"	2.09"	4.46"	12.38"
Plymouth	0.51"	2.01"	0.87"	1.28"	0.01"	1.47"	2.72"	8.87"
Pocahontas	0.63"	0.77"	0.63"	1.29"	0.04"	0.67"	4.46"	8.49"
Sioux	0.27"	1.88"	1.15"	0.41"	0.01"	6.53"	3.94"	14.19"
Webster	1.22"	0.14"	0.17"	2.32"	0.01"	0.02"	1.87"	5.75"
Winnebago	0.85"	0.84"	0.81"	1.06"	0.06"	1.24"	5.44"	10.30"
Woodbury	1.12"	1.2"	0.27"	1.39"	0.0"	0.65"	0.62"	5.25"
Worth	0.92"	0.31"	0.56"	1.02"	0.02"	0.27"	5.87"	8.97"
Wright	1.39"	0.0"	0.31"	2.11"	0.01"	0.0"	2.95"	6.77"

Source: National Weather Service (NWS)

The graphic below is showing the cumulative rainfall the same period indicated above. The purple color indicates rainfall between 10 to 15 inches over a all of Lyon County and portions of Dickinson, O'Brien and Osceola Counties.



Source: National Water Prediction Service (NWPS)

Residential Impacts: Widespread flash and river flooding across northwest Iowa resulted in several homes, being inundated with floodwaters. By the afternoon of June 22, a total of 367 residences being identified as having sustained major damage or were destroyed, 1,244 had sustained minor damages with another 391 residences being affected in some manner. The chart below shows the major and destroyed totals for the nine (9) counties included in the Individual Assistance request.

County	Major	Destroyed
Buena Vista	ND	
Clay	106	
Dickinson	ND	
Emmet	16	
Lyon	22	
O'Brien	ND	
Osceola	ND	
Plymouth	6	
Sioux	217	
Total	367	

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

Hundreds of residences have been evacuated creating a need for congregate housing. Congregate sheltering and mass care operations have been established in Hawarden, Rock Rapids, Rock Valley, Spencer and Storm Lake housing approximately 720 individuals.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Power Outages:

Downed powerlines and damage to distribution and generation facilities in the most affected counties caused power disruption and outages to thousands of Iowans. The

communities of Rock Valley and Doon lost power effecting 2,283 customers in those two communities.

Roadways and Bridges:

Rural county roads across the area were affected by the storm path, and subsequent flash-flooding. Early estimates show that hundreds of secondary county roads could be washed out or unable to sustain traffic. Numerous Iowa rivers overtopped affecting bridges and transportation infrastructures across the state.

Healthcare:

The Hagg Health Center located in Rock Valley evacuated all admitted patients, seven (7), to health care facilities in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Public Safety Communications:

Rising flood waters in Lyon County forced 911 calls to be rerouted to neighboring Osceola County. A similar situation occurred in Clay County requiring the Department of Public Safety to deploy a mobile command vehicle to Spencer in order to provide 911 services to the county.

RESOURCES

The following information 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 early morning hours of June 22 and will be ongoing for multiple days to come, with local emergency management agencies reporting evacuations of flooded residents, and addressing immediate public safety and public resource needs through local coordination.

Debris Removal:

This storm system created substantial debris fields during and after the incident period. All affected counties and cities are 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 evacuate ahead of rising flood waters.

State Resources

State Emergency Operations:

Following the damage reports detailed by multiple counties, the Iowa State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) was fully activated on June 22 to meet the needs of the event. Primary agencies for each of the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) were notified of the activation, and numerous state agencies responded throughout the event.

A number of state agencies and ESF partners responded to this event including: The Iowa Department of Natural Resource, Iowa Department of Transportation, Iowa Department of Public Safety, Iowa Department of Health and Human Services, The American Red Cross, Iowa Utilities Board, and others.

State Individual Assistance and Disaster Case Advocacy (IIAGP/DCA):

The Iowa Individual Disaster Assistance Grant Program and Disaster Case Advocacy was made available to constituents of the following affected counties as a result of the Governor's proclamations on June 22: Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Floyd, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Sioux, Webster, Winnebago, Woodbury, Worth and Wright Counties

Debris Removal:

Iowa HSEM and the Iowa DNR helped to define debris missions and provided subject matter expertise and guidance for debris management operations. As executed previously Iowa HSEM will rely on state Master Agreements (MA) to help with debris management operations at the local level.

Housing:

The ARC, in coordination with the SEOC, responded quickly to affected areas, especially in Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Lyon, O'Brien and Sioux Counties, to setup emergency shelters and begin assessing unmet housing and personal item needs. More discussions will be occurring in the near future with ESF 6 Mass Care and Recovery Support Function (RSF) Housing to ensure short, mid-term, and long-term housing solutions are established for those affected.

Transportation:

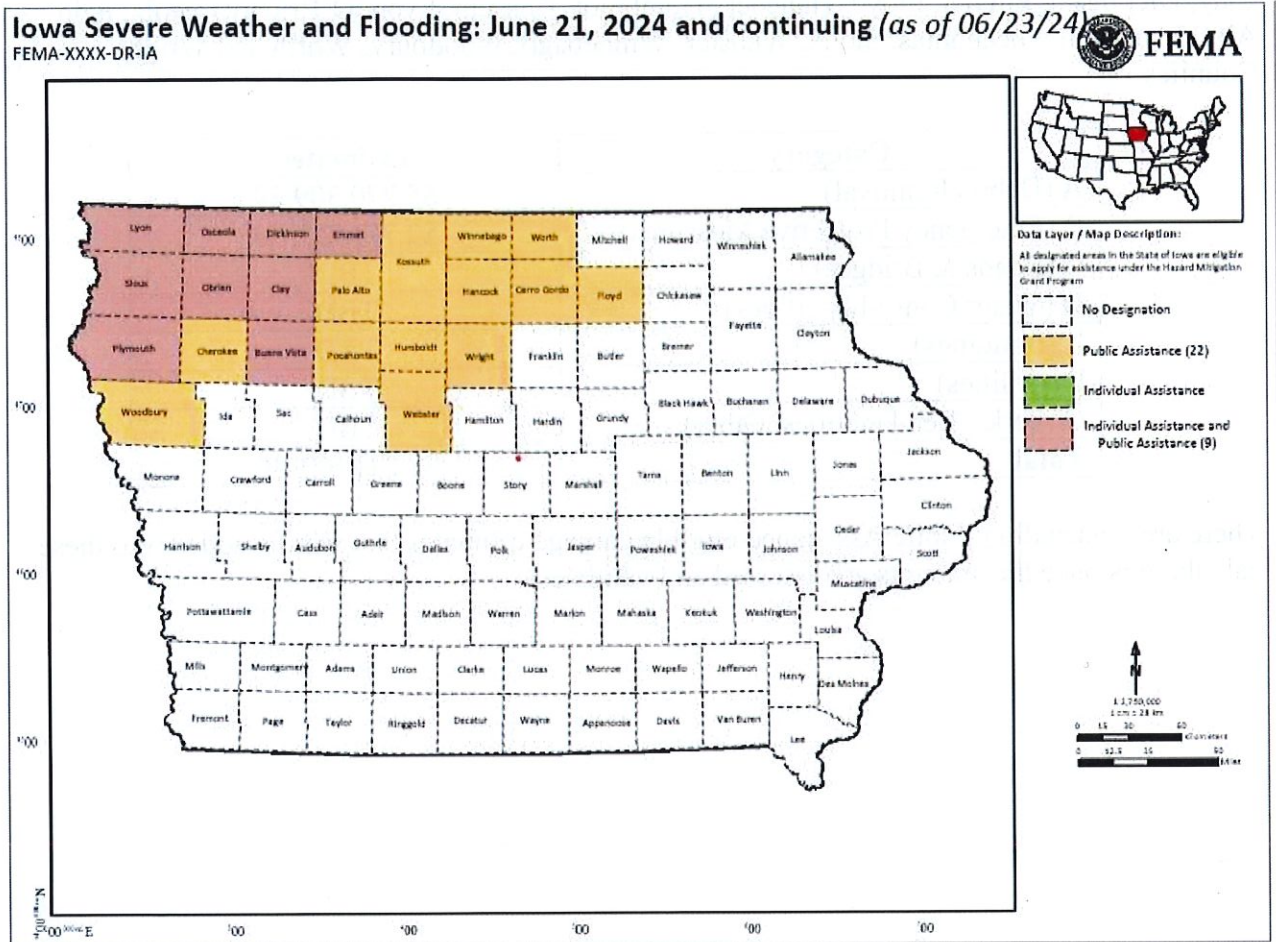
Multiple major roadways were impacted by flood waters as a result of significant rainfall totals across NW Iowa and neighboring states. Large amounts of debris in roadways, and damaged transportation infrastructure, has greatly impacted the affected counties, especially at the local level. Numerous towns closed primary roads, secondary roads, and bridges, due to flash-flooding, debris in roadways and general damage to roadway infrastructure. Recovery and rebuilding of this infrastructure will take weeks, if not months.

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 seven open presidentially-declared disasters for Individual and Public Assistance, including DR-4779 which was declared on May 14, 2024 and DR-4784 which was declared on May 24, 2024. 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.

The below graphic shows the counties included in the Governor’s Proclamation on June 22 and included in this request for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance emergency work.



PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SUMMARY

The severe storms, producing heavy rainfall, left widespread damage to roads, utility infrastructures, and public buildings and services. Many communities in the affected area took emergency protective measures to limit flooding, clear roads, manage, segregate, and remove debris, and re-establish critical community services (Category B). High water caused significant damage to buildings (Category E) and utilities (Category F), from destroying basements and walls, to downing powerlines and disrupting water service.

Below is a summary of estimated Public Assistance-eligible damage in the twenty-two (22) counties for which I am requesting federal assistance: Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Floyd, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Sioux, Webster, Winnebago, Woodbury, Worth and Wright Counties.

Category	Estimates
A (Debris Removal)	\$5,270,309.29
B (Emergency Protective Measures)	\$2,771,312.00
C (Roads & Bridges)	TBD
D (Water Control Facilities)	TBD
E (Buildings)	TBD
F (Utilities)	TBD
G (Parks, Rec Facilities, Other)	TBD
Total	\$8,041,621.30

There are outstanding Public Assistance-eligible damage estimates that will be added into these calculations once the amounts are assessed and validated.

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: Buena Vista, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth and Sioux.

I request activation of the Public Assistance program for the following twenty-two (22) counties: Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Floyd, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Sioux, Webster, Winnebago, Woodbury, Worth and Wright Counties. Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Floyd, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Sioux, Webster, Winnebago, Woodbury, Worth and Wright Counties.

In addition to Individual and Public Assistance, I request Hazard Mitigation funding statewide.

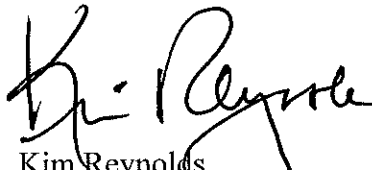
In accordance with 44 CFR § 206.208, the State of Iowa agrees that with respect to direct federal assistance, it will do the following:

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.

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, State of Iowa

Enclosures

OMB No. 1660-0009/FEMA Form 010-0-13

Enclosure A1 – Estimates for Individual Assistance

Enclosure A2 – Profiles of Affected Populations

Enclosure B1 – Public Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment Cost Estimate Worksheet

Enclosure B2 – Governor's Certification

ENCLOSURE A1 TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Requirements for Individual Assistance Under the Stafford Act

County	Jurisdiction	Source	Res Maj/Des	Res Min/Aff	Other Affected	Total
Emmett	Esterville	500 Year Intersect	16	34	8	183
Lyon	Rock Rapids	IFIS Inundation Map	22	4	33	147
Sioux	Rock Valley	IFIS Inundation Map	134	60	19	293
O'Brien	Sheldon	500 Year Intersect	0	23	0	23
Sioux	Sheldon	500 Year Intersect	0	4	0	4
Sioux	Hawarden	500 Year Intersect	83	25	22	213
Clay	Spencer	500 Year Intersect	106	296	117	754
Osceola	Ashton	Local Reports	0	1	6	7
Dickinson	Okoboji	Local Reports	0	75	12	87
Dickinson	East Okoboji	Local Reports	0	42	0	42
Dickinson	Spirit Lake	Local Reports	0	231	70	301
Dickinson	West Okoboji	Local Reports	0	32	7	39
Plymouth	LeMars	Local Reports	0	382	68	450
Plymouth	Merrill	Local Reports	6	10	6	22
Buena Vista	Sioux Rapids	Local Reports	0	20	8	28
Buena Vista	Linn Grove	Local Reports	0	5	15	
Total			367	1244	391	2002

ENCLOSURE A2 TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Profiles of Affected Populations

Buena Vista County - Census Data
In 2023, Buena Vista, IA had a population of 20,567 people with a median age of 35.6 and a median household income of \$62,662. Between 2020 and 2023 the population of Buena Vista, IA declined from 20,825 to 20,567, a 1.2% decrease. The 5 largest ethnic groups in Buena Vista, IA are White (Non-Hispanic) (54.0%), Hispanic or Latino (27.9%), Asian alone (10.7%), African American (Non-Hispanic) (4.2%), and Pacific Islander (3.0%). In 2023, the median property value in Buena Vista, IA was \$138,100, and the homeownership rate was 70.0%.
Clay County - Census Data
In 2022, Clay, IA had a population of 16,511 people with a median age of 41.5 and a median household income of \$61,756. Between 2021 and 2022 the population of Clay, IA declined from 16,380 to 16,511, a 0.8% increase. The 5 largest ethnic groups in Clay, IA are White (Non-Hispanic) (89.85%), Hispanic or Latino (4.21%), Two or More (3.72%), Some Other (1.58%) and Pacific Islander (1.33%). In 2022, the median property value in Clay, IA was \$151,400, and the homeownership rate was 72.7%.
Dickinson County - Census Data
In 2023, Dickinson, IA had a population of 18,056 people with a median age of 47.9 and a median household income of \$72,446. Between 2020 and 2023 the population of Dickinson, IA increased from 17,703 to 18,056, a 2.0% increase. The 5 largest ethnic groups in Clay, IA are White (Non-Hispanic) (93.9%), Hispanic or Latino (2.9%), Two or More (1.4%), Asian Alone (1.1%) and African American (Non-Hispanic) (0.7%). In 2023, the median property value in Dickinson, IA was \$236,100, and the homeownership rate was 78.4%.
Emmet County - Census Data
In 2023, Emmet County, IA had a population of 9,229 people with a median age of 44.8 and a median household income of \$64,461. Between 2020 and 2023 the population of Emmet County, IA declined from 9,393 to 9,229, a 1.7% decrease. The 5 largest ethnic groups in Polk County, IA are White (Non-Hispanic) (86.4%), Hispanic or Latino (10.4%), Two+ (Non-Hispanic) (2.10%), American Indian (1.6%) and Black or African American (Non-Hispanic) (1.30%). In 2021, the median property value in Emmet County, IA was \$102,700, and the homeownership rate was 77.6%.
Lyon County - Census Data
In 2023, Lyon County, IA had a population of 12,324 people with a median age of 38.3 and a median household income of \$73,735. Between 2020 and 2023 the population of Lyon County, IA increased from 11,936 to 12,324, a 3.3% increase. The 5 largest ethnic groups in Lyon County, IA are White (Non-Hispanic) (94.1%), Hispanic or Latino (3.1%), Two+ (Non-Hispanic) (1.3%), American Indian & Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic) (0.8%), and Black or African American (0.5%) In 2023, the median property value in Lyon County, IA was \$190,800, and the homeownership rate was 83.9%.
O'Brien County - Census Data
In 2023, O'Brien County, IA had a population of 14,012 people with a median age of 40.4 and a median household income of \$65,076. Between 2020 and 2023 the population of O'Brien County, IA decreased from 14,181 to 14,012, a 1.2% decrease. The 5 largest ethnic groups in Story County, IA are White (Non-Hispanic) (90.2%), Other (Hispanic) (6.5%), Black or African American (Non-Hispanic) (1.6%), Two+ (Non-Hispanic) (1.3%), and Asian (Non-Hispanic) (0.8%). In 2023, the median property value in O'Brien County, IA was \$141,900, and the homeownership rate was 76.0%.

Osceola County - Census Data

In 2023, Osceola County, IA had a population of 5,978 people with a median age of 44.0 and a median household income of \$67,561. Between 2020 and 2023 the population of O'Brien County, IA decreased from 6,191 to 5,978, a 3.4% decrease. The 5 largest ethnic groups in Osceola County, IA are White (Non-Hispanic) (86.6%), Other (Hispanic) (9.4%), Two+ (Non-Hispanic) (1.3%), Black or African American (Non-Hispanic) (1.0%), and Asian (Non-Hispanic) (0.8%). In 2023, the median property value in Osceola County, IA was \$114,800, and the homeownership rate was 75.9%.

Plymouth County - Census Data

In 2023, Plymouth County, IA had a population of 25,722 people with a median age of 40.9 and a median household income of \$79,963. Between 2020 and 2023 the population of Sioux County, IA grew from 25,699 to 25,722, a 0.1% increase. The 5 largest ethnic groups in Plymouth County, IA are White (Non-Hispanic) (88.7%), Other (Hispanic) (6.2%), Black or African American (Non-Hispanic) (2.4%), and Two+ (Non-Hispanic) (1.4%), Asian (Non-Hispanic) (0.7%). In 2023, the median property value in Plymouth County, IA was \$199,800, and the homeownership rate was 75.3%.

Sioux County - Census Data

In 2023, Sioux County, IA had a population of 36,246 people with a median age of 34.4 and a median household income of \$66,197. Between 2021 and 2022 the population of Sioux County, IA grew from 35,863 to 36,246, a 1.1% increase. The 5 largest ethnic groups in Sioux County, IA are White (Non-Hispanic) (85.7%), Other (Hispanic) (12.0%), Asian (Non-Hispanic) (0.9%), Black or African American (Non-Hispanic) (0.9%), and Two+ (Non-Hispanic) (0.8%). In 2023, the median property value in Sioux County, IA was \$220,700, and the homeownership rate was 79.2%.

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.

Impacted Counties	Thresholds	TOTALS							
	\$ 5,870,279.00		CAT A	CAT B	CAT C	CAT D	CAT E	CAT F	CAT G
Buena Vista	\$ 95,785.80	\$ 166,442.20	\$ 94,602.85	\$ 71,839.35	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Cerro Gordo	\$ 198,384.20	\$ 285,207.05	\$ 195,934.16	\$ 89,272.89	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Cherokee	\$ 53,626.80	\$ 358,505.88	\$ 268,134.00	\$ 90,371.88	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Clay	\$ 75,366.40	\$ 1,394,278.40	\$ 1,130,496.00	\$ 263,782.40	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Dickinson	\$ 81,433.80	\$ 544,401.24	\$ 407,169.00	\$ 137,232.24	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Emmet	\$ 43,184.80	\$ 367,070.80	\$ 215,924.00	\$ 151,146.80	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Floyd	\$ 71,884.20	\$ 192,135.68	\$ 70,996.43	\$ 121,139.25	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Hancock	\$ 49,657.00	\$ 132,725.71	\$ 49,043.74	\$ 83,681.98	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Humboldt	\$ 44,146.20	\$ 117,996.17	\$ 43,600.99	\$ 74,395.18	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Kossuth	\$ 68,208.80	\$ 159,281.19	\$ 44,335.72	\$ 114,945.47	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Lyon	\$ 54,896.40	\$ 1,015,583.40	\$ 823,446.00	\$ 192,137.40	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
O'Brien	\$ 65,237.20	\$ 554,516.20	\$ 326,186.00	\$ 228,330.20	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Osceola	\$ 28,483.20	\$ 76,131.32	\$ 28,131.43	\$ 47,999.89	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Plymouth	\$ 118,210.80	\$ 205,409.00	\$ 116,750.90	\$ 88,658.10	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Pocahontas	\$ 32,558.80	\$ 87,024.79	\$ 32,156.70	\$ 54,868.09	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Sioux	\$ 165,011.20	\$ 1,320,089.60	\$ 825,056.00	\$ 495,033.60	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Webster	\$ 170,195.40	\$ 209,340.34	\$ 59,568.39	\$ 149,771.95	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Winnebago	\$ 49,123.40	\$ 68,772.76	\$ 31,930.21	\$ 36,842.55	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Woodbury	\$ 487,328.60	\$ 536,061.46	\$ 414,229.31	\$ 121,832.15	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Worth	\$ 34,237.80	\$ 91,512.50	\$ 33,814.96	\$ 57,697.54	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Wright	\$ 59,537.80	\$ 159,135.61	\$ 58,802.51	\$ 100,333.10	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Total		\$ 8,041,621.30	\$ 5,270,309.29	\$ 2,771,312.01					

ENCLOSURE B2 TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Stafford Act Requirements for Public Assistance

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	Estimates
A (Debris Removal)	\$5,270,309.29
B (Emergency Protective Measures)	\$2,771,312.00
C (Roads & Bridges)	TBD
D (Water Control Facilities)	TBD
E (Buildings)	TBD
F (Utilities)	TBD
G (Parks, Rec Facilities, Other)	TBD
Total	\$8,041,621.30

