



Kim Reynolds
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Adam Gregg
LT. GOVERNOR

REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION COVER LETTER MAJOR DISASTER OR EMERGENCY

August 16, 2020

The Honorable Donald Trump
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Through: Regional Administrator Paul Taylor
FEMA Region VII
11224 Holmes Road
Kansas City, MO 64131

RE: Request for Major Disaster Declaration

Dear Mr. President:

I respectfully ask for an expedited review of this major disaster declaration request for the State of Iowa as a result of severe storms on August 10, 2020. This request is covered by the provisions of Section (401) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207 (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 CFR § Major Disaster citation (206.36).

I am requesting Hazard Mitigation statewide and activation of the Public Assistance and Individual Assistance programs for the counties listed below:

Public Assistance: Benton, Boone, Cedar, Clinton, Dallas, Jasper, Johnson, Jones, Linn, Marshall, Muscatine, Polk, Poweshiek Scott, Story, and Tama counties.

Individual Assistance: Audubon, Benton, Boone, Cass, Cedar, Clarke, Clinton, Dallas, Greene, Grundy, Guthrie, Hardin, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Johnson, Jones,

Linn, Madison, Marshall, Muscatine, Polk, Poweshiek, Scott, Story, Tama, and Washington counties.

On August 10, 2020, I took action and issued a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency pursuant to Iowa Code § 29C.6 for six counties. This proclamation activated the disaster response and recovery aspects of the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management's (HSEMD) Iowa Emergency Response Plan and those additional response plans applicable to the counties affected by this disaster as well as the Iowa Individual Assistance Grant Program and the Disaster Case Management Program for four counties pursuant to Iowa Code § 29C.20A. This proclamation also authorized the use and deployment of all available State resources, supplies, equipment, and materials as are reasonably necessary to assist citizens located in the disaster-affected counties. Regulatory provisions related to the procurement of goods and services necessary to respond to this disaster emergency were also waived to allow State agencies to more readily respond.

The progression of proclamations illustrates how the storm affected numerous counties and demonstrates the extremely large scale of this disaster.

- On August 10, 2020, I issued a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency pursuant to the Code of Iowa for the following counties: Cedar, Dallas, Johnson, Marshall, and Story
- On August 11, 2020, I issued a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency pursuant to the Code of Iowa for the following counties: Benton, Boone, Clarke, Clinton, Greene, Hardin, Iowa, Jasper, Linn, Muscatine, Polk, Poweshiek, Scott, Tama, and Washington
- On August 12, 2020, I issued a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency pursuant to the Code of Iowa for the following counties: Grundy, Jackson, and Jones
- On August 13, 2020, I issued a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency pursuant to the Code of Iowa for the following counties: Audubon and Madison
- On August 14, 2020, I issued a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency pursuant to the Code of Iowa for the following counties: Cass and Guthrie counties

I. The Disaster is a Catastrophe of Unusual Severity and Magnitude When Field Damage Assessments are not Necessary – 44 CFR 206.36(d)

On August 13, 2020, I determined the severity and magnitude of the disaster was such that field damage assessments were not necessary. Local reports of damage, along with photographs, aerial photography and GIS analysis, provide adequate preliminary documentation regarding the impact to private residences and public infrastructure.

Attached are summary documents for damage costs to date. These costs will change as they are preliminary numbers and due to significant amounts of debris, many areas are still inaccessible because of the large amounts of debris or downed power lines that impede access. As we are able to assess damage to affected counties, including infrastructure damage, I reserve the right to request additional types of federal assistance for additional counties.

II. The Situation is of Such Severity and Magnitude that Effective Response is Beyond the Capability of the State and Affected Local Governments – 44 CFR 206.36(b)(1)

Situation

Pursuant to 44 CFR 206.36, I have determined this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and affected local governments, and supplementary federal assistance is necessary to save lives and to protect property, public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a disaster.

While Iowa's State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) has been activated due to the ongoing coronavirus response, on August 10, 2020, additional state, federal, utility, and non-profit partners were activated to provide a coordinated response to the derecho event. The SEOC is directing resources to impacted communities, in support of local emergency management, with the goal of saving lives and protecting critical infrastructure.

The State is utilizing the Iowa National Guard to stage and transport large diesel generators in response to the anticipated length of power outages in numerous communities. Additionally Iowa National Guard personnel are assigned to utility crews as they work to clear debris in support of power restoration.

The State has also engaged resources from the Iowa Department of Transportation to assist with securing numerous traffic routes that were experiencing reduced capacity or closures due to widespread debris, including downed power lines. The department was also activated to provide personnel and equipment to assist communities and counties with debris removal in the affected area and established a staging for critical response resources.

Iowa experienced a widespread derecho storm event initiated by thunderstorms that developed over South Dakota and Nebraska on the morning of August 10. By mid-morning on August 10 the storm had developed a bow echo shape with Doppler radar-indicated winds of 120 mph at 1,800 feet elevation, an indication gusts of over 90 mph could be possible in the northern suburbs of Des Moines. At its peak the storm produced 70 to 100 cloud-to-ground lightning flashes per minute.

According to the National Weather Service letter and maps attached, a broad swath of wind damage occurred across a large section of west-central, central, and east-central Iowa from approximately 8 a.m. through 2 p.m. A more concentrated corridor of very destructive straight-line winds occurred between U.S. Highway 30 and Interstate 80. Widespread damaging winds of 70 to 80 mph occurred along this corridor with several measured reports of winds upward of 100 mph or more.

Tragically, this event resulted in the death of three people in Linn and Poweshiek counties. A Solon (Johnson County) man was riding his bike near Ely (Linn County) when he was struck by a falling tree. A woman in Malcolm (Poweshiek County) was struck by a large tree while sitting on her porch and a man working as an electrician in Brooklyn (Poweshiek County) was electrocuted while trying to restore power.

Volunteer and Nongovernmental Agency Assistance

Response efforts across the state have been supported by generous donations of supplies and materials from private-sector partners as well as nonprofit organizations. Due to the national health emergency, the availability of volunteer resources and personnel are limited at this time.

The American Red Cross established non-congregate sheltering in Benton, Black Hawk, Johnson, and Keokuk counties for 95 residents impacted by the storm. Hotels in the affected areas are at capacity or are unable to provide services due to storm damage and power outages, requiring non-congregate shelters to be opened 20 miles or more away from affected residences. Three congregate shelters have been opened in the cities of Cedar Rapids and Palo (Linn County). A mobile feeding unit was deployed on August 15 and MREs are being distributed as well.

The Salvation Army is providing canteen services in Linn, Marshall, and Polk counties, but is doing so in a limited manner to protect staff and residents during the pandemic.

Feeding America is supporting local food banks covering Linn and Scott counties as well as the surrounding communities by providing extra food supplies and coordination of refrigerated trucks for food storage.

Volunteer Iowa has been activated under the Volunteer and Donations Annex of the Iowa Emergency Response Plan to support and coordinate the statewide volunteer web portal used to aid in local volunteer management in the impacted area.

Private Sector Partner Efforts

Fareway Stores provided pallets of water, Gatorade, and ice to Marshalltown (Marshall County) and Ames (Story County), as well as to communities in Adair and Guthrie counties.

Don Hummer Trucking donated two refrigeration trailers for storing ice in Cedar Rapids (Linn County).

Mid-American Energy activated 2,000 personnel to assist with restoration of power in the impacted service area and another 250 crews are inbound, including personnel from Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and national contractors. Peak customer outage in communities from Des Moines (Polk County) to the Mississippi River was more than 212,000. As of August 13 more than 55,000 customers remained without power in the services area and are not expected to be fully restored until August 16, six days after the loss of power.

Alliant Energy had approximately 256,000 customers without power after the event. By August 13 power had been restored to more than 100,000 customers. Because customers were impacted in more than 200 communities, mutual aid from within and outside of Iowa was necessary. Alliant Energy is coordinating the placement of two large generators that were obtained from another state in an effort to assist with the restoration of power, and has identified more than 2,500 poles that cannot be repaired.

ITC Midwest reported customers had been affected in 22 counties. As of August 12, 57 transmission lines had been restored, with an additional 66 transmission lines still down. ITC identified 1,200 miles of lines that were taken down by the storm, of which 500 miles has been repaired. There are more than 600 crews working to restore the remainder of the lines. It is estimated damaged substations will be repaired and power restored by August 18, eight days after the incident.

Impacts

The storm damage to residential and commercial structures along with the extended periods of power outages, exacerbated the situation for residents already experiencing financial and food insecurity due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To alleviate the financial burden on residents, communities and counties are allowing free disposal of storm debris. Feeding and cooling stations were opened in Boone, Cedar, Linn, and Story Counties for those residents unable to charge devices such as cellular phones or to shelter in place because of the high summer temperatures.

Numerous assisted living facilities experienced storm damage to the structures which required patients and residents to be relocated to alternate facilities. The Iowa Department on Aging is reporting approximately 15,000 elderly Iowans have been directly impacted by the storm event due to loss of power, damage to housing structures, and food spoilage. The Madrid Home for the Aging in Boone County evacuated residents after the roof of the facility was blown off. Dialysis clinics in Boone, Linn, Marshall, and Polk counties were required to transition patients to alternate facilities due to an extended loss of power. State owned generators were distributed to four assisted living and long-term care facilities. Oak Hill Manor in Cedar Rapids (Linn County) has been without power since the storm impacting elderly residents who are medically dependent on electricity.

Local community school districts and community colleges severely impacted by storm damage and power outages are delaying the beginning of the school year. Des Moines Public Schools in Polk County will delay the start of school from August 25 to September 8. Kirkwood Community College in Linn County notified students that campus would be closed until August 17, and was delaying the start of classes until August 31. Marshalltown Community School District (Marshall County) has delayed the start of school until September 8 due to damage sustained by all ten school buildings.

Communications systems throughout the state were disrupted and continue to provide degraded service in many areas. The Iowa Utilities Board reported 227,000 wireless users were without service beginning on August 11, and that number increased to 445,000 as of August 12. An additional 38,000 wireline users were impacted on August 11, and that number had increased to 394,000 as of August 12. According to a report from the Federal Communications Commission, network outages existed in 24 counties as of August 13.

The Iowa Association of Electric Cooperatives reported approximately 60,000 customers without power. As of August 14, 11,000 customers remained without power, the majority of which resided in Johnson and Linn counties. Mutual aid agreements were activated to bring in crews from unaffected areas and outside of Iowa to assist with power restoration.

Municipal utilities and water towers were impacted by extensive power outages. Generators were requested for water towers Olin and Onslow (Jones County), Ames and Gilbert (Story County), Charlotte (Clinton County), and Yale (Adair County)

Wind damage also caused devastating impacts to agricultural land. As the storm traveled hundreds of miles across the state, it is estimated 13 million acres of corn was lost, just prior to harvest, devastating the agricultural industry. As has been reported in the news, the national health emergency has already caused devastating impacts to the agricultural industry. Due to the closures at processing plants, a significant numbers of hogs had to be euthanized, milk was dumped, and trade with other countries was negatively impacted. These lost acres account for approximately 33 percent of cropland across the state.

Local Response Efforts

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 emergency management agencies coordinated with local and State partners for the movement of resources to include generators, debris removal personnel and equipment, debris management, food and water commodities, EOC support, communications assets, and coordinated damage assessment.

Local law enforcement agencies supported response efforts by providing traffic and access control, supported road closures, and provided security to damaged areas.

Local fire departments conducted search and rescue operations and supported response efforts to help secure the impacted areas.

Local public works agencies coordinated the shutdown of impacted municipal water and waste water facilities, coordinated the shutdown of impacted municipal and private electrical and natural gas distribution systems, and directed the closure of local streets and roads impacted by storm damage.

State Agency Response Efforts

I issued proclamations of disaster emergency to support statewide response operations and activated the Iowa Individual Assistance Grant Program and the Disaster Case Management Program in 27 counties. I also activated the State Emergency Operations Center, provided public messaging to support State and local operations, and toured disaster-impacted areas.

The Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management coordinated State Emergency Operations Center operations with State and federal agencies, local partners, nongovernmental organizations, and private industry, and also purchased resources to support local response operations. The SEOC coordinated the location and distribution of power generators for critical infrastructure and services, distribution of fuel for utility response vehicles, delivery of diesel fuel to support power generation efforts, and distribution of shelf-ready meals and ice in support of numerous partner efforts. An incident management team was activated to support response efforts in Cedar Rapids (Linn County). The SEOC has made 25 hotel rooms available in Cedar Rapids (Linn County) for non-congregant shelter operations for individuals who are medically dependent on electricity.

The Iowa Department of Transportation supported road closures, established and communicated detours around closures, and assisted with the transportation of storm damage debris and generators in various communities. The department also established a staging area for critical response resources.

The Iowa Department of Human Services managed the implementation and operation of the Iowa Individual Assistance Grant Program for 27 counties. The department has also activated the Disaster Behavioral Health Response Team to provide mental health services to residents in impacted areas.

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources is working with communities to coordinate and properly dispose of storm debris. State parks in the affected area have been partially or completely closed until the assessment of the damage can be made and sites can be secured.

The Iowa National Guard activated 200 personnel to assist with debris removal and serve as county EOC liaisons in the affected area, provided a civil support team to assist with communications, and will also assist with food distribution.

The National Guard Armory in Cedar Rapids (Linn County) is being used as a temporary staging area.

Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals deployed the Rapid Response Team and will target the most heavily impacted communities for monitoring of small processing, manufacturing, and retail food safety and inspections.

Preliminary Damage Assessment Findings, Conduct, and Accessibility

Public Assistance

On August 12, 2020, I directed HSEMD to gather data related to damage costs and impacts to public infrastructure. Due to the magnitude of the event and widespread power outages, HSEMD led the effort in gathering estimated damage data from local representatives and jurisdictions, also utilizing GIS tools and aerial imagery. Below is a summary of estimated damage eligible under the Public Assistance Program in the 16 counties for which I am requesting federal assistance:

Category	Estimates
A (Debris Removal)	\$21,598,736
B (Emergency Protective Measures)	\$1,690,411
C (Roads & Bridges)	\$0
D (Water Control Facilities)	\$0
E (Buildings)	\$7,530,000
F (Utilities)	\$14,461,207
G (Parks, Rec Facilities, Other)	\$0
Total	\$45,280,354

Individual Assistance

Severe and sustained straight-line winds left much of the affected area with significant damage to homes and businesses. A storm with sustained wind speeds of 90 mph or greater can cause tree trunk breakage and significant damage to vegetation. Due to the magnitude of the event and the severity of the winds throughout areas of the state, I directed HSEMD to gather data, both parcel and wind speed, to determine the impact to private structures. HSEMD personnel utilized observed and National Weather Service wind speeds and duration where available, data from the field, and statewide parcel information using its GIS capabilities, to identify heavily impacted communities.

The attached table illustrates our initial estimate related to the impacts and damage of residential structures in the affected area. The initial analysis of the impacted area showed an estimated 275,000 residential parcels experienced winds speeds from 75 to 112 mph. Of those parcels, it is estimated 3 percent, or 8,273 structures, were destroyed or experienced major damage.

Role of Hazard Mitigation Efforts

The State of Iowa has emphasized the importance of hazard mitigation planning activities for many years. The State's planning process is driven by Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. Efforts are synchronized through the coordination and integration of local hazard mitigation planning and the interagency State Hazard Mitigation Team. The State has an approved Enhanced State Mitigation Plan effective September 2018.

Since 2008, FEMA, the State of Iowa, and local rural electric cooperatives have been proactive in mitigating the effects of wind damage and loss of power to rural utility distribution and transmission lines, committing over \$65 million to reduce hazards in counties included with this request. Even with these efforts in place throughout the state, the magnitude and severity of this incident is beyond the State of Iowa's capacity to mitigate.

Recent Disaster History of the State, Including the Past Twelve Months

Currently, the State of Iowa has 10 open presidentially declared disasters for Public Assistance, including the devastating flooding event of 2019 which impacted 84 of the state's 99 counties, and the current COVID-19 national health emergency. Counties continue to recover from these recent disasters and are now dealing with impacts related to unemployment, food scarcity, housing, health and mental health concerns.

Preliminary estimates of the types and amounts of assistance needed under the Stafford Act are tabulated in the enclosures. The Governor's Certification is included in Enclosure D.

I certify that for this major disaster, the State and local governments will assume all applicable nonfederal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. The total nonfederal expenditures for the period starting August 10, 2020, are expected to exceed \$11 million.

I request Hazard Mitigation Assistance 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 nonfederal share of the cost of such work in accordance with 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 T. Harper as the state coordinating officer for this request. He will work with FEMA and may provide further information or justification on my behalf.

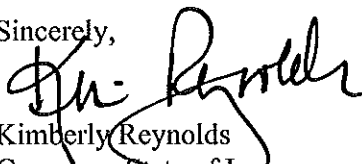
The following table reflects the projected financial impact to the State of Iowa and the assistance that will be needed from federal partners.

Agriculture	\$3,770,000,000*
Public Assistance	\$45,280,354
Private Utilities	\$100,000,000
Homes with Major Damage	\$82,730,000**
Total	\$3,998,010,354

* In the 36 hardest hit counties, the storm had the greatest impact on the 3.57 million acres of corn and 2.5 million acres of soybeans. USDA estimates these losses at \$3.77 billion

** See Enclosure A

Sincerely,



Kimberly Reynolds
Governor, State of Iowa

Enclosures

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

A: Individual Assistance

B: Public Assistance

C: National Weather Service Letter

ENCLOSURE A TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Requirements for Individual Assistance under the Stafford Act

County	# of Residential Parcels	Major/Destroy
Audubon	1,098	33
Benton	470	14
Boone	5,291	159
Cass	2,928	88
Cedar	1,261	38
Clarke	1,993	60
Clinton	10,320	310
Dallas	5,391	162
Greene	1,896	57
Grundy	1,158	35
Guthrie	806	24
Hardin	1,232	37
Iowa	1,115	33
Jackson	2,208	66
Jasper	5,853	176
Johnson	7,005	210
Jones	1,639	49
Linn	63,792	1,914
Madison	1,995	60
Marshall	9,172	275
Muscatine	7,711	231
Polk	84,132	2,524
Poweshiek	2,968	89
Scott	32,481	974
Story	18,942	568
Tama	1,972	59
Washington	933	28
TOTAL	275,762	8,273

* Major/destroyed residential impacts estimated based on the 3% of the number of parcels in the impacted counties multiplied by estimated damage in the amount of \$10,000, for a total loss of \$82 million. Underinsured and uninsured coverage is unknown at this time.

ENCLOSURE B TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Stafford Act Requirements for Public Assistance

County (16)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total
Benton	\$37,529	\$427,176	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,402,892	\$0	\$5,867,596
Boone	\$374,249	\$138,863	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$613,112
Cedar	\$106,947	\$78,863	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$262,500	\$0	\$448,310
Clinton	\$838,957	\$78,863	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$917,820
Dallas	\$319,079	\$78,863	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,397,942
Jasper	\$473,911	\$78,863	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$731,250	\$0	\$1,284,023
Johnson	\$397,963	\$78,863	\$0	\$0	\$530,000	\$12,500	\$0	\$1,019,325
Jones	\$118,457	\$78,863	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$197,319
Linn	\$3,438,572	\$78,863	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,150,000	\$0	\$5,667,434
Marshall	\$714,600	\$78,863	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$1,031,250	\$0	\$5,824,713
Muscatine	\$578,670	\$78,863	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,000	\$0	\$692,533
Polk	\$9,897,545	\$78,863	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,981,250	\$0	\$11,957,657
Poweshiek	\$248,718	\$78,863	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,000	\$0	\$402,581
Scott	\$2,709,688	\$78,863	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$56,000	\$0	\$2,844,550
Story	\$1,154,695	\$78,863	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,312,028	\$0	\$2,545,586
Tama	\$189,157	\$99,159	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,311,537	\$0	\$1,599,853
Total	\$21,598,736	\$1,690,411	\$0	\$0	\$7,530,000	\$14,461,207	\$0	\$45,280,354

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Agency
REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION
MAJOR DISASTER OR EMERGENCY

OMB Control Number 1660-0009

Expires 09/30/2019

1. Request Date Aug 16, 2020

Burden Disclosure Notice

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

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

2a. Name of State (as defined in Stafford Act 102, 42 U.S.C. § 5122) or Indian tribal government requesting declaration.

Iowa

2b. Population (as reported by 2010 Census) or estimated population of Indian tribal government's damaged area(s). 3,046,355

3. Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Name

Kim Reynolds

4. Designation of State or Tribal Coordinating Officer upon declaration (if available) and phone number

Dennis T. Harper (Business) 515-725-9348 (Cell) 515-829-1877

5. Designation of Governor's Authorized Representative or Tribal Chief Executive Representative upon declaration (if available) and phone number

V. Joyce Flinn, Director (Office) 515-323-4313

6. Declaration Request For: ☒ Major Disaster (Stafford Act Sec. 401)

☐ Emergency (Stafford Act Sec. 501 (a))

7. Incident Period: Beginning Date August 10, 2020 End Date August 10, 2020 or ☐ Continuing

If requesting a "continuing" incident period, enclose an official statement from a qualified Federal Government agency acknowledged as a national authority in a specific incident field (e.g., United States Geological Survey for seismic incidents, the National Weather Service for flooding).

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

- ☐ Drought ☐ Earthquake ☐ Explosion ☐ Fire ☐ Flood ☐ Hurricane ☐ Landslide ☐ Mudslide
☐ Severe Storm ☐ Snowstorm
☒ (rain, high water, wind-driven, rain, hail, lightning) ☐ (Must include Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data) ☒ Straight-Line Winds
☐ Tidal Wave ☐ Tornado ☐ Tropical Depression ☐ Tropical Storm ☐ Tsunami ☐ Volcanic Eruption ☐ Winter Storm
☒ Other (please specify) Derecho Storm Event

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

Derecho straight-line winds causing severe and historic damage.

See additional impact details in the cover letter.

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

Several Municipals and County agencies committed resources to the event. Community organizations committed resources to the event. Several State of Iowa Departments, including: Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Iowa Department of Corrections, Iowa Department of Human Services, Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals, Iowa National Guard, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Iowa Department of Public Health, Iowa Department of Transportation, Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa Department of Public Safety. See details of resources provided in the cover letter.

10. Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment*

☒ Individual Assistance Dates Performed Requested Aug 15, 2020 Start Aug 15, 2020 End _____

Individual Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)
Several of the areas were impacted by debris and power outages and could not be accessed

See details of incident and impact in the cover letter

☒ Public Assistance Dates Performed Requested Aug 15, 2020 Start Aug 15, 2020 End _____

Public Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)
Several of the areas were impacted by debris and power outages inaccessible

See details of the incident and impact in the cover letter

11. Programs and Areas Requested

Individual Assistance ☐ N/A ☐ Individuals and Households Program ☐ Crisis Counseling Program ☐ Disaster Unemployment Assistance

☒ All ☐ Disaster Case Management ☐ Disaster Legal Services ☐ Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Assistance

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

The 27 counties include:

Audubon, Benton, Boone, Cass, Cedar, Clarke, Clinton, Dallas, Greene, Grundy, Guthrie, Hardin, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Johnson, Jones, Linn, Madison, Marshall, Muscatine, Polk, Poweshiek, Scott, Story, Tama, and Washington

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

N/A

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

**Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request*

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)			
Public Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Debris Removal (Category A)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency Protective Measures (Category B) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Permanent Work (Categories C-G)* (not available for Emergency Declaration Requests)
<p>For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities; for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)). If additional space is needed or your request includes different categories of work for different jurisdictions; please enclose additional documentation.</p> <p>See cover letter details for 16 counties: Benton, Boone, Cedar, Clinton, Dallas, Jasper, Johnson, Jones, Linn, Marshall, Muscatine, Polk, Poweshiek, Scott, Story, and Tama</p>			
<p>For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes included in the requested counties (if applicable).</p> <p>N/A</p>			
Please see Enclosure B: Supplemental Information for Public Assistance for additional information in support of this request*.			
Indemnification for Debris Removal Activity			
<p><input type="checkbox"/> I do not anticipate the need for debris removal.</p> <p>I anticipate the need for debris removal, which poses an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety. Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b & 5173, the State or Indian tribal government agrees to indemnify and hold</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State or Indian tribal government agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.</p>			
Request for Direct Federal Assistance			
<p><input type="checkbox"/> I do not request direct Federal assistance at this time.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I request direct Federal assistance for work and services to save lives and protect property, and:</p>			
<p>a. I request the following type(s) of assistance: Debris removal</p>			
<p>b. List of reasons why State and local or Indian tribal government cannot perform, or contract for, required work and services. The amount of debris caused by the storm is of such magnitude that it has exhausted State and local resources hauling and management of debris removal.</p>			
<p>c. In accordance with 44 C.F.R. § 206.208, the State or Indian tribal government agrees that it will, with respect to direct Federal assistance: (1) Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work; (2) Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work; (3) Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State or FEMA-Tribe Agreement ; and (4) Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.</p>			
Request for Snow Assistance			
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> I request snow assistance.</p>			
<p>Snow assistance for the following jurisdictions (Specify counties, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas).</p>			
Please see Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data for additional information in support of this request*.			
*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request			

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Hazard Mitigation* ☒ Statewide OR

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

12. Mitigation Plan Information*

a. Mitigation Plan Expiration Date Sept 18, 2023 b. Type of Plan ☒ Enhanced ☐ Standard

13. Other Federal Agency Programs

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

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

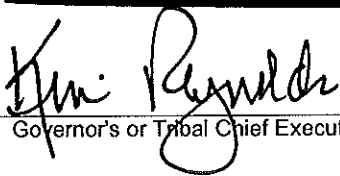
14. Findings and Certifications

☒ I certify the following:

- a. I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local government or Indian tribal government and that supplementary federal assistance is necessary.
- b. In response to this incident, I have taken appropriate action under State or tribal law and have directed the execution of the State or Tribal Emergency Plan on August 10, 2020 in accordance with the Stafford Act.
- c. The State and local governments, or Indian tribal government will assume all applicable non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act.

15. List of Enclosures and Supporting Documentation

☒ Cover Letter ☒ Enclosure A (Individual Assistance)* ☒ Enclosure B (Public Assistance)*
☐ Enclosure C (Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs) ☐ Enclosure D (Historic and Current Snowfall Data)
☒ Additional Supporting Documentation NWS Storm Report


 Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Signature

8-16-2020
 Date

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

*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request



Summary of Iowa Derecho/Severe Wind Event

Date: 10 August 2020

Issued: August 14, 2020 1:30 pm CDT

1. Overview

A widespread, destructive straight-line wind event known as a "derecho" occurred across Iowa on August 10, 2020. Thunderstorms initially developed in northern Nebraska and southeast South Dakota during the early morning hours on August 10th. As the storms tracked eastward across the Missouri River into far west-central Iowa, they began to intensify and expand between 8 am and 9 am CDT and quickly became severe. A broad swath of wind damage occurred across a large section of west-central, central, and east-central Iowa from approximately 8 am through 2 pm CDT where straight-line winds greater than 60mph occurred. Within this broad swath of wind, a more concentrated corridor of very destructive straight-line winds occurred generally between the US Highway 30 and Interstate 80 corridor. Some larger cities along this path of most intense damage included but were not limited to: Carroll, Des Moines, Ames, Newton, Marshalltown, Tama/Toledo, Cedar Rapids, Iowa City, Davenport, and Clinton. Widespread damaging winds of 70 to 80 mph occurred along this path with several measured wind reports from 90 to 100+ mph.

Notable official measured wind gusts were 99 mph at the Marshalltown Airport, 85 mph at the Davenport Airport, 78 mph at the Ankeny Airport, and 75 mph at the Des Moines Airport. Several "unofficial" wind gusts topped 100 mph including 112 mph near Midway, 106 mph at Le Grand, and 100 mph in Hiawatha.

Derecho* events of this magnitude are fairly uncommon across Iowa. Two derecho events in the past with similar wind damage characteristics occurred on July 11, 2011 and June 28, 1998. As noted, derecho events of this extreme magnitude occur approximately once per decade.

**For more information on derechos, visit:*

<https://www.spc.noaa.gov/misc/AbtDerechos/derechofacts.htm>



Figure 1 - Storm Reports from August 10, 2020

Blue dots on this map indicate locations where wind gusts greater than 58 mph (50 kts) were measured, or an instance of wind damage was documented.

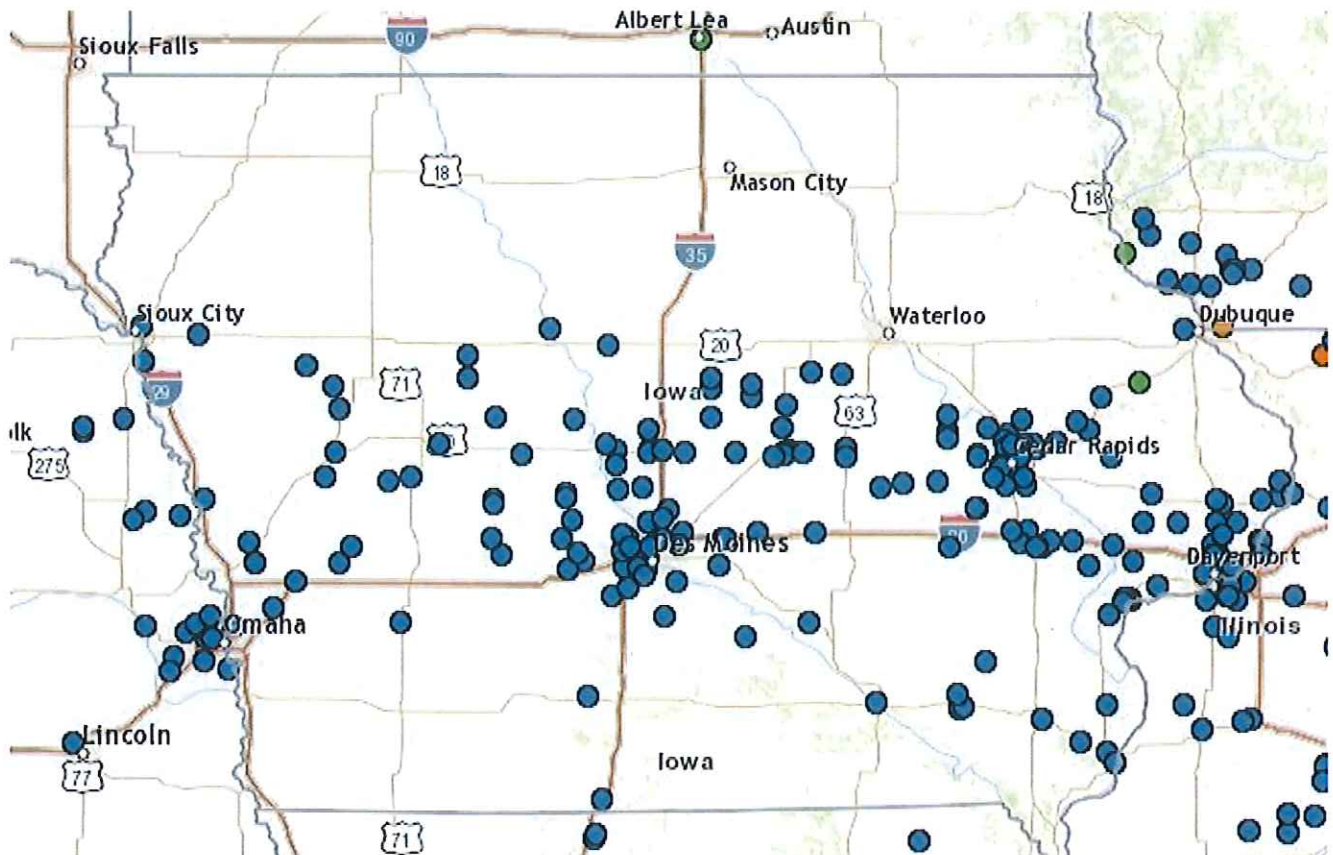
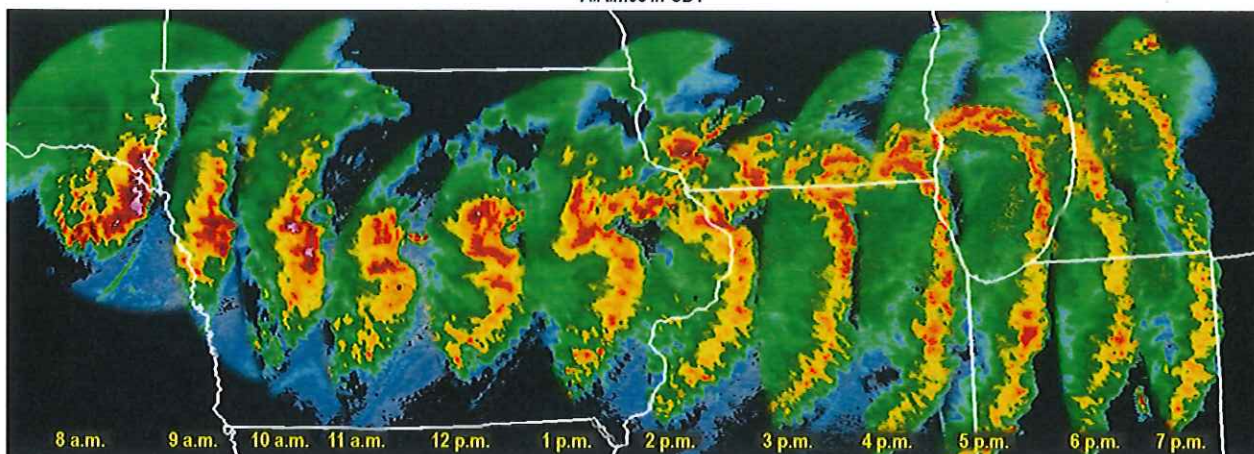




Figure 2 - NWS Radar Reflectivity Showing Evolution of the Event

August 10, 2020 Derecho: Lowest Angle NWS Radar Reflectivity at One-Hour Time Steps

All times in CDT



This long-lasting, severe wind thunderstorm complex (known as a derecho) produced hundreds of reports of damage along with likely a few tornadoes.



Figure 3 - Combination of Storm Reports versus Corn Areas

Blue dots on this map indicate locations where wind gusts greater than 58 mph (50 kts) were measured, or an instance of wind damage was documented. The blue squares indicate locations of measured wind gusts greater than 75 mph (65 kts). The background image is major (dark green) and minor (light green) corn areas. Image courtesy of USDA, Office of the Chief Economist.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

This product was prepared by the
USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE)
World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)

Midwest Derecho Storm-related Tornado, Wind & Hail Reports

August 10, 2020

(Updated - Aug 13, 2020)

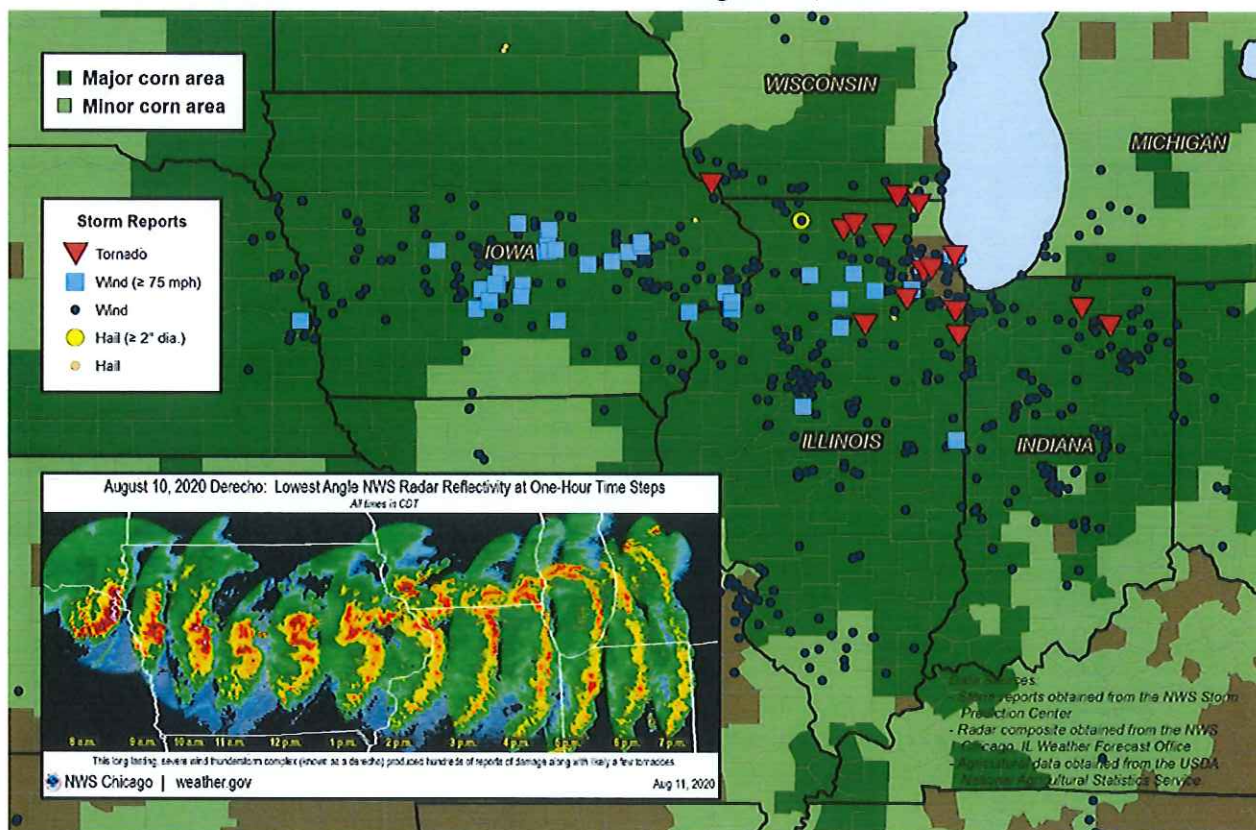
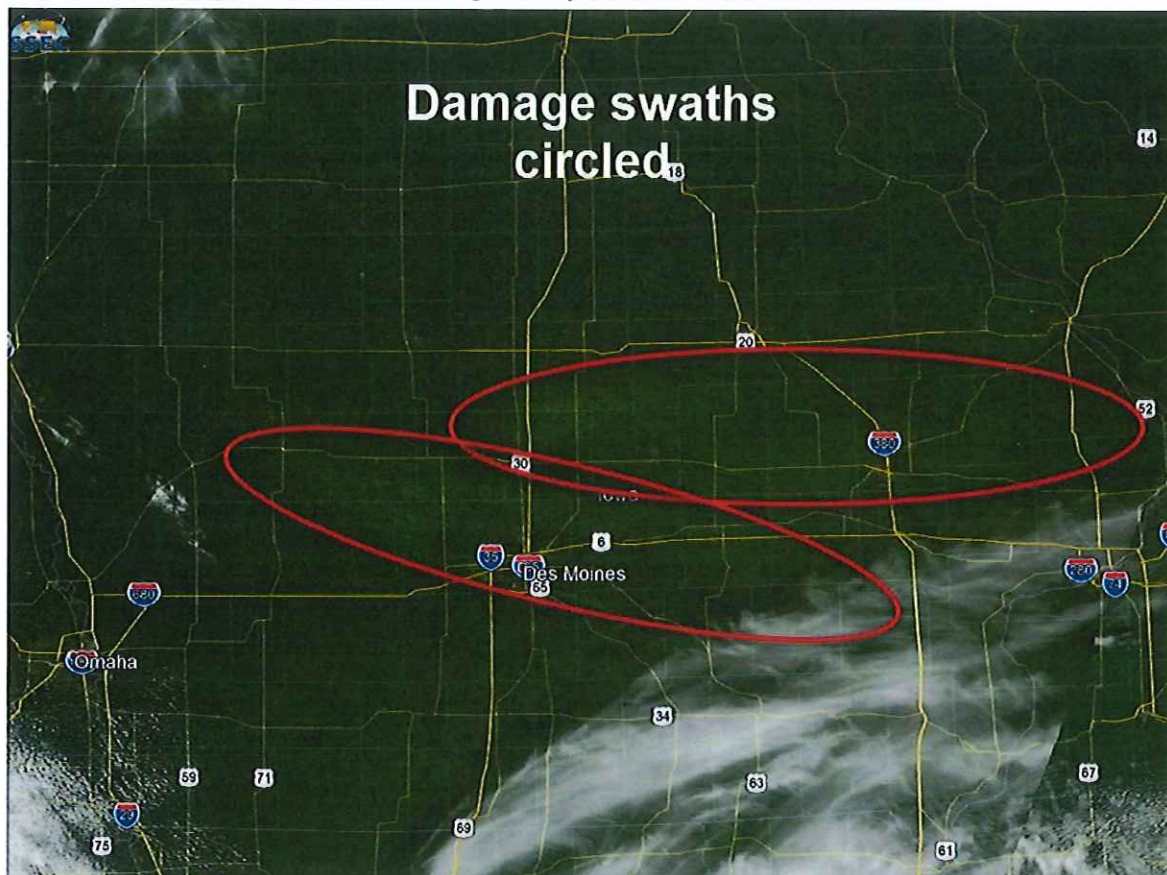




Figure 4 - Satellite Depiction of Agricultural Wind Damage

Lighter green discoloration in the satellite image is indicative of damaged vegetation. The areas of greatest damage concentration are generally included within the red ovals.





Central Region

Regional Operations Center

816-200-1140
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weather.gov/crh

Table 1 - Preliminary local storm reports with measured wind gusts of 80 mph or greater.

Report	Magnitude	Time	Location	State	County	Remarks
Wind Gust	112 mph	17:55Z 08/10/20	1 S MIDWAY	Iowa	Linn	
Wind Gust	106 mph	16:52Z 08/10/20	2 WNW LE GRAND	Iowa	Marshall	PERSONAL WEATHER STATION KIAMARSH15.
Wind Gust	100 mph	17:49Z 08/10/20	HIAWATHA	Iowa	Linn	
Wind Gust	99 mph	16:50Z 08/10/20	4 E ALBION	Iowa	Marshall	ASOS STATION KMIW MARSHALLTOWN AIRPORT. PEAK GUST THUS FAR.
Wind Gust	95 mph	16:51Z 08/10/20	2 S MARSHALLTOWN	Iowa	Marshall	ESTIMATED WINDS OF 90 TO 100 MPH.
Wind Gust	92 mph	16:45Z 08/10/20	MARSHALLTOWN	Iowa	Marshall	IADOT RWIS RMTI4.
Wind Gust	91 mph	16:43Z 08/10/20	3 SW MARSHALLTOWN	Iowa	Marshall	MESONET STATION RMTI4 MARSHALLTOWN (US 30) - IA DOT RWIS.
Wind Gust	90 mph	17:31Z 08/10/20	ATKINS	Iowa	Benton	FIRE DEPARTMENT REPORTED WINDS AROUND 90 MPH.
Wind Gust	90 mph	17:25Z 08/10/20	BLAIRSTOWN	Iowa	Benton	WINDS IN EXCESS OF 90 MPH WITH MAJOR DAMAGE REPORTED IN TOWN.
Wind Gust	90 mph	16:00Z 08/10/20	GRANGER	Iowa	Polk	IADOT RWIS RGA14.
Wind Gust	90 mph	17:00Z 08/10/20	3 S CHELSEA	Iowa	Tama	
Wind Gust	88 mph	14:29Z 08/10/20	ASPINWALL	Iowa	Crawford	PERSONAL WEATHER STATION KIAMANIL3.
Wind Gust	86 mph	18:45Z 08/10/20	DAVENPORT AIRPORT	Iowa	Scott	CORRECTS PREVIOUS TSTM WND GST REPORT FROM DAVENPORT AIRPORT TO AD ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. NUMEROUS TREE LIMBS DOWN AROUND THE AIRPORT INCLUDING A 3 FOOT WIDE SYCAMORE TREE THAT WAS PARTIALLY ROTTED. SEVERAL LARGE TREE LIMBS DOWN. ONE POWER POLE WAS SNAPPED NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO THE AIRPORT.



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Wind Gust	85 mph	16:10Z 08/10/20	1 W ELKHART	Iowa	Polk	MESONET STATION UP752 0.6 W ELKHART (UPR).
Wind Gust	85 mph	18:50Z 08/10/20	3 NNW MOLINE	Iowa	Rock Island	DOT RWIS ON I-74 BRIDGE THERE ARE NUMEROUS REPORTS OF POWERLINES AND TREES DOWN IN ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE.
Wind Gust	85 mph	16:00Z 08/10/20	1 W URBANDALE	Iowa	Polk/Dallas	REPORTED AT 112TH NE AND 104TH, DES MOINES FROM PERSONAL WEATHER STATION. TIME ESTIMATED.
Wind Gust	85 mph	16:40Z 08/10/20	2 SSW PRAIRIE CITY	Iowa	Jasper	MESONET STATION NSWI4 NEIL SMITH NWR RAWLS.
Wind Gust	83 mph	15:20Z 08/10/20	2 ESE JEFFERSON	Iowa	Greene	PERSONAL WEATHER STATION. TIME ESTIMATED FROM RADAR.
Wind Gust	80 mph	16:20Z 08/10/20	COLFAX	Iowa	Jasper	WINDS OF 70 TO 80 MPH.
Wind Gust	80 mph	16:00Z 08/10/20	1 N DES MOINES INT AIRP	Iowa	Polk	SEVERAL LARGE TREE LIMBS DOWN AND A COUPLE TREE TRUNKS SNAPPED. ROADS BLOCKED.

Prepared For: Iowa HSEM

Prepared On: August 14, 2020

Prepared By: NWS Central Region Regional Operations Center, NWS Omaha,
NWS Des Moines, NWS Davenport

Contact: Regional Operations Center (816) 200-1140, crhroc@noaa.gov
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