Terry E. Branstad
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Kim Reynolds
LT. GOVERNOR

September 19, 2016

The Honorable Barack Obama
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20500

Regional Administrator Beth Freeman
FEMA Region VII
9221 Ward Parkway, Suite 300
Kansas City, MO 64114

Dear Mr. President:

Severe weather in Iowa between Aug. 23 and Aug. 27, 2016, produced heavy rains, flash flooding, and riverine flooding, causing significant damage to public infrastructure and private property. As a result of this damage, I am requesting 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 (Stafford Act), as implemented by 44 CFR §§ 206.36-.49.

Given the scope of this disaster, I am requesting to implement a Public Assistance State Managed Disaster (SMD) operation.

GENERAL FACTS OF THIS DISASTER

During the evening hours of Aug. 23, 2016, severe thunderstorms moved into northeast Iowa and continued to redevelop and track across the same general area into the following morning. This redevelopment was caused by moisture-rich air that was forced into this storm complex from the south. According to the National Weather Service, these storms, combined with a warm air mass, were very efficient rain producers that were capable of delivering record rainfall amounts.

In response to this weather threat, the National Weather Service Forecast Office in La Crosse, Wis., issued five separate flash flood emergency warnings for northeast Iowa including Chickasaw, Mitchell, Howard, Allamakee and Winneshiek counties. The National Weather Service also issued eight separate area flood warnings that included Chickasaw, Howard, Floyd,

Fayette, Mitchell, Allamakee and Winneshiek counties, and six separate flood warnings for the Upper Iowa, Cedar and Turkey rivers across the entire affected area.

Rainfall accumulations of 5-8 inches were observed through this area the evening of Aug. 23, 2016, leading to short-term flash flooding and longer-term river flooding in northeast Iowa. Specifically, these storms produced record rainfalls across the area, with 7 inches in the city of Waukon (Allamakee County), 7 inches in the city of Riceville (Mitchell County) and the largest amount, 8.46 inches, in the city of Decorah (Winneshiek County). Low-lying areas flooded quickly and numerous roads were closed or damaged by the high water. Conditions became more dangerous toward daybreak on Aug. 24, 2016, when residents in these hardest-hit areas began to travel to work, school and other activities, and did not realize the extent of damage and flooding.

One fatality was reported in Chickasaw County as the result of the excessive rain and flash flooding, along with numerous rescues.

Within 48 hours following the heaviest rainfall, several rivers in the area experienced extreme riverine flooding, including the basins of the Upper Iowa, Turkey, Cedar, and Little Cedar rivers. New record-high river levels were recorded at the city of Spillville on the Turkey River, and at the city of Dorchester on the Upper Iowa River.

On Aug. 24, 2016, in the Iowa cities of Lime Springs (Howard County) and Kendallville (Winneshiek County), the Upper Iowa River exceeded the 11-foot flood stage by 3.9 feet, causing road closures, homes, and farms to be isolated, and hampering the ability of emergency services to respond quickly.

On Aug. 25, 2016, the Iowa city of Dorchester (Allamakee County) experienced a record flood level of 24.3 feet on the Upper Iowa River, exceeding the flood stage of 14 feet. This level exceeded the previous high level of 22.5 feet and left critical roads blocked with debris, increased the response time for emergency services, and resulted in the closing of schools for one day due to the loss of several buses that sustained damage from the flooding.

In Allamakee County, several of the roads remained closed for more than one week.

On the Turkey River at the city of Spillville (Winneshiek County), the community experienced river levels of 20.25 feet, well exceeding the flood stage of 9 feet. This caused washouts on critical roads, damaged the wastewater treatment facility and numerous city and county parks, and resulted in the community being isolated for more than 24 hours. This river level exceeded the previous record level of 19 feet.

In the Fayette County city of El Dorado, where the flood stage is 13 feet, the Turkey River reached a peak of 23.92 feet on Aug. 24, 2016. Fayette County sustained damage to roads, bridges, campgrounds, and parks, with water entering residents' basements in low-lying areas.

The storms left Iowa on Aug. 24, 2016. The Upper Iowa and Turkey rivers returned to below flood stage by Aug. 29, 2016.

In response to the situation, I have issued two State of Iowa Proclamations of Disaster Emergency pursuant to Iowa Code §29C.6. The first proclamation, issued on Aug. 25, 2016, directed the execution of the Iowa Emergency Response Plan in Allamakee, Clayton, Fayette, Howard and Winneshiek counties. The second proclamation was issued on Aug. 29, 2016, for Bremer and Chickasaw counties. The governor's emergency proclamation, following a request from local officials, launched the Iowa Individual Disaster Assistance Grant Program for families in the above-proclaimed counties with incomes at or below twice the federal poverty index with a maximum award of $5,000.

On Sept. 1, 2016, local officials compiled their damage assessment statements and reported them to the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. Due to the widespread damage reported, I directed the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management to complete local and state damage assessments. These assessments began Sept. 6, 2016, and concluded Sept. 9, 2016. I determined that the severity of the damage in eight counties was so great that joint federal, state, and local preliminary damage assessments for Public Assistance should be performed. On Sept. 9, 2016, the State of Iowa requested from the Federal Emergency Management Agency joint Public Assistance preliminary damage assessments for eight of the most severely impacted counties.

Local damage assessments also documented impacts to 227 businesses and residences, 47 of which sustained major damage or were destroyed. On Sept. 1, 2016, due to the severity of damage to those homes and businesses, the Small Business Administration (SBA) performed a joint preliminary damage assessment with local and state representatives. On Sept. 6, 2016, the SBA designated Winneshiek County, and the contiguous counties of Allamakee, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, and Howard, eligible to receive access to federal disaster loans.

Finally, the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management activated its housing recovery support function as part of Iowa's Disaster Recovery Plan. The housing work group continues to coordinate resources and identify unmet recovery needs.

All of the counties in this request have been negatively impacted by damage in the past that was severe enough that they were included in at least one Presidentially-declared disaster event in the past three years. During the same period, the state has had seven separate Presidential disasters declared, affecting 82 of Iowa's 99 counties.

At the conclusion of the joint Public Assistance preliminary damage assessments, it was determined that eight counties had approximately 128 damage sites, including significant road and bridge damage, which at that time were still underwater and inaccessible.

As a result of these joint preliminary damage assessments, I have determined that the severity of damage in eight counties is such that federal assistance is needed.

ADDITIONAL DAMAGE

The following is a compilation of the additional damage, impacts, and accessibility problems in the affected area and population described in sections 8 and 10 of the Request for Presidential Disaster (FEMA Form 010-0-13).

Fatalities, Injuries and Evacuations

- On Aug. 24, 2016, a man driving to work died in flash flooding near the city of Lawler (Chickasaw County) when his vehicle went into the ditch and was then swept away by the flooded Little Turkey River. The victim had contacted 9-1-1 but emergency crews were not able to reach him in time due to the high waters. The body was recovered later in the day one-third mile from where the initial call originated.
- In the city of Fort Atkinson, two campers were rescued when the campground was evacuated early in the morning on Aug. 24, 2016. The cabin where the campers were staying floated downstream after extensive flooding. Additionally, 15 trailer homes, with an estimated 60 residents, were evacuated and residents are now residing with friends and family or at the Fort Atkinson Community Center.
- The unincorporated community of Freeport was under a mandatory evacuation order and an emergency shelter opened at the Stone Ridge Community Church in the city of Decorah for these residents. The 25-30 Freeport residents received little warning of the need to evacuate and floodwaters had nearly, or already, entered their homes when emergency officials arrived at 5 a.m. on Aug. 24, 2016.
- On Aug. 25, 2016, the city of Spillville was surrounded by water, and bridges leading into the community were impassable. Nine homes required evacuation, and power was turned off in many other homes due to the high water from the flooding of the Turkey River.
- In Howard County, two campers were evacuated at Lake Hendricks Campground due to rising floodwaters.
- Evacuations were conducted of multiple campgrounds near and in the cities of Clermont, Elgin, and Waucoma.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

- Wastewater treatment plants were particularly hard hit. Eight plants were partially or completely inundated by floodwater from nearby rivers, streams, or rainfall that caused extensive damage. Three more plants were either bypassing or discharging waste.
- Pump stations in the city of Spillville and the Freeport Waste Water District sustained damage to multiple pumps, some of which were completely submerged by floodwaters.
- The City of Fort Atkinson sustained damage to its wastewater treatment plant lagoon cell liners.
- The UV filter for the City of Decorah's wastewater treatment plant sustained damage from floodwaters.
- The City of Elma's wastewater treatment facility was almost entirely under water as a result of high water in Mead Creek. All electric motors, pump motors, control panels, switches, and other electrical components of the plant were destroyed. Many sections of the plant were partially filled with sand that was deposited by the flood. The plant has not been fully functioning for approximately two weeks. With limited secondary storage capacity before

external pumping measures will occur to ensure that the community still has a functioning wastewater treatment facility.

- The City of Lansing sustained damage to an exposed water main approximately 80 feet under a secondary stream.
- Floodwaters overtopped dikes near the City of Waucoma's wastewater treatment plant and flooded lagoons and the UV wastewater treatment structure, creating unsanitary conditions as sewage entered the river.

Commercial and Transportation

- In Winneshiek County, more than 100 road sites were impacted due to flooding, with eight bridges still closed due to flood damage. One of the damaged bridges is located across Trout Run Road from the Department of Natural Resources Trout Hatchery. This bridge services a gravel road from the Trout Hatchery to Decorah. Four roads remain closed, one of which is a minor collector (farm to market) road, impacting farming operations well into harvest season.
- In Clayton County, road closures caused emergency medical and fire personnel to establish alternate routes for response. The main road closure (Chariot Road) divided the northwest section of the county in half, making travel routes challenging for emergency service providers and residents. One local road remains closed, still requiring significant detours for emergency services and school buses.
- Howard County closed and barricaded more than 50 roads initially, and 24 hours later 31 roads remained closed. Three road closures, one minor collector (farm to market) impacting farming operations well into the harvest season, and two local access roads, remain closed until repairs are complete, requiring significant detours for emergency services and school buses.
- Chickasaw County closed and barricaded 40 roads, with one local access road remaining closed due to flood damage, requiring significant detours for emergency services and school buses.
- Allamakee County closed 19 roads, resulting in dozens of homes being inaccessible to emergency services for more than two days. Three local roads remain closed, requiring significant detours for emergency services and school buses.
- Mitchell County closed and barricaded 64 roads, resulting in the Riceville Community School District being unable to resume classes the next day. One local access road will be closed for six months to one year based on initial repair estimates.
- Given the proximity to Iowa's harvest season, many roads are in need of repair due to flood damage in order to be able to bear the weight of farm equipment. These roads allow agricultural producers to access their fields and grain storage sites. Crop losses at this time are unknown.

Education

- Decorah, Howard-Winneshiek, Riceville, New Hampton and North Winneshiek school districts cancelled school on Aug. 24, 2016, due to flooding.
- Due to a road washout north of the city of Waukon, schools were in session but the district was unable to provide bus service to some students on Aug. 25, 2016.
- Central Community Schools sustained damage to the football field and playgrounds due to the loss of ground material (wood chips) and the addition of debris from floodwaters.

Residential

- Winneshiek County emergency management director requested and received a pump to dewater basements. The state damage assessment reported that more than 150 homes had water damage in basements and more than 40 homes had major damage and were uninhabitable. Twenty of 40 homes remain uninhabitable, displacing residents, and creating a short-term housing need.
- More than a dozen homes on the eastern side of Decorah were uninhabitable due to water surrounding them. There were reports of basement walls collapsing and many residents reported water in their basements.
- Residents in six homes in Fayette County had water damage in basements.
- Residents in at least 50 homes in Howard County had water damage in basements.
- In the city of Ft. Atkinson, a mobile home community was evacuated, displacing 60 residents who may need short-term housing assistance.

Parks

- While roads, bridges and culverts sustained the most damage, county and state parks in the affected areas were also significantly impacted. Assessments showed a range of damage from $603,308 in Winneshiek County to $4,400 in Chickasaw County.
  - In Howard County, Lake Hendricks Park and Campground (where two campers were evacuated) flooded with 1.5-2 feet of water through the entire site, including restroom facilities. Lidtke Mill and Vernon Springs parks also experienced considerable flooding. Lubbert Park in Saratoga was flooded, with the playground, shelter, and picnicking areas underwater.
  - The Trout Run Trail around the city of Decorah remains closed due to flooding, with the Dug Road section of the trail collapsed. Trail usage for this area averages 1,002 users per day, including bicyclists and pedestrians from across the state.
  - Clayton County Conservation sustained damage to four parks, including damage to 1.5 miles of the Pony Hollow Trail. The entire 4-mile trail remains closed until repairs are complete. More than 250 people use this trail daily for recreational purposes.
  - Fayette County Conservation sustained damage to two parks including Gilbertson Park's campground where floodwaters entered the bathroom facilities and damaged electrical equipment inside. The park closed on Aug. 23, 2016, and was not able to reopen for Labor Day weekend, which is one of the busiest and largest income-generating weekends for the conservation board.
- The Iowa Department of Natural Resources reported $396,390 in damage to various state parks and recreation areas.
  - At Yellow River State Forest (Allamakee County), four Campgrounds were inundated with 9 inches of rain; two of these campgrounds remain closed to the public. The Creekside campground closed Aug. 24, 2016, and did not reopen until Sept. 13, 2016. Camping reservations for all four parks were cancelled and all user fees/transaction fees were refunded. There were 61 advanced reservations cancelled and an additional loss of revenue due to campground closures.
  - State officials evacuated 150,000 fish from a fishery near Elkader. The officials worked 24 hours straight to move the rainbow and brook trout from the Big Spring Hatchery on the banks of the Turkey River. The fish were eventually moved to the State's Decorah

and Manchester hatcheries. This move ensured the trout would be available for stocking for this year and next year. Access to the Big Spring hatchery for individuals with functional impairments remains limited.

- Tourism revenue from the collection of recreation fees was negatively impacted for the Labor Day weekend. One of northeast Iowa's largest employers is the parks system and the supporting economic infrastructure. The decline in collection of recreation fees also affected local and state tax revenues for the area. Each county has some form of local sales tax to enable support for programs and personnel for those counties and communities. Many of those communities also have a specific additional hotel/motel tax of 7 percent. With the loss of tourism, there is a significant loss to the tax revenues for that timeframe.

Economic

- Given the timing of the flooding, Labor Day weekend outdoor activities were severely curtailed, as many of the facilities (parks and campgrounds) were unable to recover quickly enough to reopen. This area of the state is widely known for its excellent camping and fishing facilities.
- On Aug. 24, 2016, the residents of the community of Freeport were evacuated and a local employer, Rockwell Collins, shut down operations due to flooding and directed employees to leave the site.
- The Inwood Ballroom, built in the early 1900s and located in the city of Spillville, is one of the last remaining ballrooms in Iowa. It sustained floodwaters that reached to the windows and left behind significant deposits of sand and other debris.
- The city of Elkader's downtown district (its shopping and tourism center) lost 150 feet of sidewalk along the riverwalk and sustained damage to light fixtures along this path. Business owners and volunteers constructed a 6-by-100-foot wall of sandbags to protect the town from further damage.

Utilities and Telecommunication

- Local rural electric cooperatives reported several downed power lines. In three communities in the affected area, rural electric cooperatives performed preemptive power shutoffs to prevent water from getting into the electrical systems, which could cause fires.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SUMMARY

Floodwaters and storms left much of the affected area with significant debris, such as vegetation, dirt, sand, and other materials (Category A). Many communities in the affected area took emergency protective measures to protect critical facilities (Category B). Floodwaters caused significant damage to roads and bridges, from scouring of the road surface, undercutting of roadbeds, culvert collapses, and bridge washouts (Category C). Water treatment facilities and associated infrastructure were impacted due to power loss (Category F). State, county, and municipal parks were impacted (Category G).

Below is a summary of estimated Public Assistance-eligible damage in the eight counties for which I am requesting federal assistance:

Category	Estimates

A (Debris Removal)	$777,511
B (Emergency Protective Measures)	$102,637
C (Roads & Bridges)	$2,175,694
D (Water Control Facilities)	$55,986
E (Buildings)	$19,149
F (Utilities)	$549,551
G (Parks, Rec Facilities, Other)	$1,130,290
Total	**$4,810,818**

ROLE OF PRIOR HAZARD MITIGATION EFFORTS

The State of Iowa has been proactive in hazard mitigation planning activities for many years. The State's planning process is driven by Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) and is synchronized through the coordination and integration of local hazard mitigation planning with interagency planning of the State Hazard Mitigation Team. The State has an approved Enhanced State Mitigation Plan through Sept. 18, 2018.

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

OTHER DISASTERS

Currently, the State of Iowa has 10 open Presidentially-declared disasters for Public Assistance. All of the counties included in this major disaster request are currently included in an open Presidential Disaster Declaration, with more than 1,100 projects and a total obligated exceeding $29 million. The latest round of damage only serves to cause additional stress to these counties.

In the year prior to this event, I issued 12 State of Iowa Proclamations of Disaster Emergency. Many of these proclamations were for severe storms, flooding, tornados, and winter storms between May 1, 2015, and Sept. 6, 2016.

In 2015, I issued two State of Iowa Proclamations of Disaster Emergency in response to the outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI). The first proclamation was issued on May 1, 2015, activating Iowa's Emergency Response Plan, and the second on June 16, 2015, to assist in the containment and cleanup on farms overwhelmed by the HPAI outbreak. The HPAI outbreak caused the euthanization of more than 33.7 million turkeys, broiler chickens, and egg-laying chickens, valued at more than $83.6 million.

STATE AND LOCAL RESOURCES PROVIDED

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

Local Resources

Clayton County

- Emergency Management
  - Activated County Emergency Operations Center, remained open for two days.
- Secondary Roads
  - Several roads were closed.
- Fire Department personnel, volunteers, municipal employees
  - Firefighters, volunteers, and city and county workers sandbagged for multiple days in Elkader, Garber, and Millville.
  - Four fire districts provided assistance with flood response.

Winneshiek County

- Emergency Management
  - Activated County Emergency Operations Center, remained open for three days.
- Secondary Roads
  - Exhausted supply of 50 road barricades as part of the road closures due to flooding.
- Sherriff's Office
  - Facilitated evacuation of areas including campgrounds.
- City of Decorah
  - Fire department provided evacuation of 25-30 people for the community of Freeport.
  - Fire department deployed a hydraulic pump to the city of Spillville to fight floodwaters.
- City of Fort Atkinson
  - Opened the Ft. Atkinson Community Center for displaced residents.

Howard County

- County Conservation staff worked overnight to move and secure park equipment in multiple locations.
- Cities of Elma, Cresco, Lime Springs, and Protivin provided staff for road closures, placing barricades, and sandbagging.

Chickasaw County

- Secondary roads staff closed and barricaded 40 roads, and performed immediate road repairs and debris removal.
- Sheriff's office responded to search and rescue efforts for man swept away by floodwaters.
- All county fire departments and several volunteers assisted with search and rescue efforts.

- Cities of New Hampton and Lawler also provided staff for road closures and sandbagging.

Allamakee County
- City of Lansing
  - Fire department provided search and rescue for two stranded campers.
  - Secondary roads staff assisted with 19 roads closures including HWY 76.

Mitchell County
- Secondary roads staff closed and barricaded 64 roads and sandbagged the roads.

Non-Governmental Organization Resources
- The City of Freeport opened an emergency shelter at the Stone Ridge Community Church in Decorah with the American Red Cross.
- The Salvation Army provided clean-up kits in Winneshiek County
- The United Way is providing donated supplies and is working with local chambers of commerce and economic development organizations on donations management.
- The Northeast Iowa Community Action Corporation is acting as a fiscal agent and is processing flood relief donations in partnership with regional economic development and chamber organizations in Howard, Winneshiek, Allamakee, and Fayette counties.

State Resources
Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
- Provided five pallets of 3-foot HESCO barriers (approx. 450 linear feet)
- Provided one 4-inch hydraulic submersible pump
- Provided one 8-inch trash pump for the City of Decorah
- Provided two 4-inch trash pumps to be sent to the community of Freeport
- Provided a state damage assessment team

Iowa Department of Public Safety (Iowa State Patrol)
- Transported officials for damage survey

Iowa Department of Transportation
- Transported HESCO barriers
- Provided dump trucks and end loaders to help with debris removal and disposal

Iowa Department of Corrections
- Provided inmate labor to help with debris removal

Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals
- Worked with impacted food producers to ensure food quality standards were met

Iowa Department of Natural Resources
- Coordinated with communities on wastewater bypass processes and procedures.

- Investigated reports of debris in Pool 9 on the backwaters of the Mississippi River. Debris consisted of recreational vehicles, propane tanks, and hay bales.
- Provided staffing for fisheries management and evacuation of hatcheries.
- Park ranger at Lake Hendricks evacuated two campers from flooded areas.

Iowa Department of Human Services
- Deployed Disaster Behavioral Health Response Team.

Federal Resources Currently Committed
- National Weather Service provided ongoing weather briefings and related information throughout the event.
- National Resource Conservation Service provided a disaster analysis report for the area, which also identified potential needs for the Emergency Watershed Program.

ASSISTANCE REQUESTED AND CERTIFICATIONS GIVEN

Preliminary estimates of the types and amount of assistance needed under the Stafford Act are tabulated in the enclosures, particularly Enclosure B1. The Governor's Certification is included in Enclosure B2.

I certify that for this major disaster, the state and local governments will assume all applicable non-federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. The total non-federal expenditures for the period starting Aug. 23, 2016, and ending Aug. 27, 2016, are expected to exceed $1,202,703.

I request direct federal assistance for work and services provided to save lives and protect property, to include debris removal, emergency protective measures, and long-term housing and sheltering. Because of the continuing nature of the flooding, it is too early to determine the exact needs. Further, I request Hazard Mitigation funding statewide.

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

1. Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements and rights-of-way necessary to accomplish the approved work;
2. Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the federal government against any claims arising from such work;
3. Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-state agreement; and
4. Assist the performing federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.

Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b, 5173, the State agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

I hereby designate Patrick J. Hall as the State Coordinating Officer for this request. He will work with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and may provide further information or justification on my behalf.

Sincerely,

Terry E. Branstad
Governor, State of Iowa

Enclosures

OMB No. 1660-0009/FEMA Form 010-0-13
B: Public Assistance

ENCLOSURE B1 TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated requirements for Public Assistance
Under the Stafford Act

CATEGORY

Note: Estimates reflect total eligible costs before any cost sharing.

County (8)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	TOTAL
Allamakee	$192,500	$5,000	$219,000	$20,000	$ 0	$123,500	$172,935	$732,935
Chickasaw	$140,000	$8,550	$252,701	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$4,400	$405,651
Clayton	$39,700	$9,000	$18,000	$ 0	$5,060	$11,000	$146,520	$229,280
Fayette	$15,560	$6,695	$64,224	$5,000	0	$99,473	$33,190	$224,142
Floyd	$ 0	$ 0	$88,133	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$88,133
Howard	$5,000	0	$513,727	$30,986	0	$3,000	$169,937	$722,650
Mitchell	$ 0	$ 0	$180,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$180,000
Winneshiek	$384,751	$73,392	$839,909	$ 0	$14,089	$312,578	$603,308	$2,228,027
Total	**$ 777,511**	**$ 102,637**	**$ 2,175,694**	**$ 55,986**	**$ 19,149**	**$ 549,551**	**$1,130,290**	**$ 4,810,818**

ENCLOSURE B2 TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Governor's Certification

I certify that for this current disaster, state and local government expenditures and obligations will include the non-federal share and costs required by the Stafford Act. As stated in my basic letter, and based on information available at this time, tabulation of these estimated expenditures and obligations are as follows:

CATEGORY OF ASSISTANCE	AMOUNT	
Individual Assistance:	STATE	LOCAL
"Other Assistance" under the Individual and Households Program	$0	$0
Other (specify)		
Total:	**$0**	**$0**
Public Assistance:		
Category A – Debris Removal	$77,751	$116,626
Category B – Emergency Protective Measures	$10,263	$15,395
Category C – Roads and Bridges	$217,569	$326,354
Category D – Water Control Facilities	$5,599	$8,397
Category E – Buildings and Equipment	$1,912	$2,872
Category F – Utilities	$54,955	$82,433
Category G – Other (Parks, Recreational Facilities, etc.)	$113,029	$169,544
Total:	**$481,082**	**$721,621**
Grand Total:	**$481,082**	**$721,621**