



TERRY E. BRANSTAD
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

KIM REYNOLDS
LT. GOVERNOR

June 19, 2013

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

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

Dear Mr. President:

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, I request that you declare a major disaster for the State of Iowa as a result of severe weather that produced damaging winds, tornados, heavy rains, and thunderstorms resulting in severe flooding beginning on May 19, 2013 through June 23, 2013, causing significant damages to public infrastructure and private property.

GENERAL FACTS OF THIS DISASTER.

On May 19, 2013, a stationary front in Iowa was displaced with warmer air from the south. As this warmer air moved northwest across most of Iowa and into Minnesota, a portion of the colder air that was in southeast Minnesota spilled into northeast Iowa bringing a large amount of precipitation into northeast Iowa. This caused significant rainfall in the Cedar River basin, both in Minnesota and Iowa. Storms also moved through central Iowa, causing three tornados to touch down in central Iowa.

By May 20, Cedar River levels in Mitchell County, Iowa, had risen above flood stage. Concurrently, a cold front moved into western Iowa, from the Rocky Mountains, displacing the warmer air into Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota causing a significant area in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota to receive precipitation. May 21 brought continued flooding on the Cedar River in Mitchell County and flooding downstream in Floyd and Chickasaw counties.

As flooding continued in Floyd County on May 22, the intersection of the stationary front and cold front continued to move southeast, pulling precipitation into northwest Iowa. The cold

front continued to move east and south, bringing cold air from the Rocky Mountains and Canada into Iowa. This cold air remained in Iowa through May 24, when warmer air from the southwestern portion of the country started to move into the Midwest. This warm air collided with the cold air on May 25, forming a stationary front in Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma. This led to significant precipitation on the cold air side of the stationary front, which included Iowa.

This stationary front remained in and near Iowa through June 1, bringing additional precipitation and storms. The stationary front was displaced by a cold front that moved in from the Rocky Mountains and Canada by June 1.

According to the National Weather Service, the prevailing atmospheric conditions in Iowa resulted in a multi-cell cluster of thunderstorms. These severe thunderstorm cells formed in a phenomenon known as a “training effect.” This phenomenon occurs when a storm forms, moves downstream as it matures, and another forms upwind of the previous storm, following the same path like cars in a train moving down the track.

The National Weather Service in the Quad Cities reported that the active weather pattern in Iowa over the past three months has made this spring one of the top 10 wettest on record. The City of Cedar Rapids, Linn County, reported receiving a record total of 18.24 inches of precipitation between March and May. The City of Burlington, Des Moines County, received a record 19.23 inches of precipitation during the same period, also the wettest spring on record. Hail was also reported in several areas, with golf ball sized hail being the most significant reported in Worth County on May 31.

Law Enforcement in Ringgold County reported the evening of May 26 that a tornado briefly touched down however, no damages were reported. Additional tornados were reported May 30. One tornado cut a two and a half mile path through Muscatine County, destroying one home, and cutting power to the City of Conesville. A second tornado on May 30 formed in Illinois, crossing the Mississippi River entering Iowa during its three and a half mile path, before dissipating northeast of the City of Buffalo, Scott County, Iowa.

Record flooding was reported along the Floyd River near the City of Orange City, Sioux County, and the Little Sioux River near the City of Cherokee, Cherokee County, on May 28. The Little Sioux River crested on May 28 at 27.9 feet, just over the previous record set in 2010. Local media reported on May 28 that the Iowa River in the City of Marshalltown, Marshall County, rose to 22 feet, just over the record set in 2008.

Subsequent weather systems moving through the State continue to bring additional severe weather and precipitation to the State, hampering the recession of flood waters, and causing further devastation. In the afternoon of June 12 the National Weather Service in Des Moines reported that five tornados touched down in Wright County. The most severe was an EF3 that cut an eight mile long path just north of the City of Belmond in Wright County.

With severe storms continuing to impact Iowa with damages and significant precipitation, it is difficult to establish when the streams and rivers in Iowa will return to normal levels. The National Weather Service in the Quad Cities predicts the Iowa River returning below flood stage

sometime between June 22 and June 23. However, they also state that should additional heavy rains fall within the Iowa and Cedar River basins before then, as is presently predicted, the timing of the Iowa River to recede below flood stage may be delayed.

In response to the situation, I have issued a total of seven State of Iowa Proclamations of Disaster Emergency. The first was issued on May 28, 2013, directing the execution of the Iowa Emergency Response Plan in 13 counties and activating the State Individual Assistance Program in 11 counties. Ultimately, I declared a total of 53 counties to be in a State of Disaster Emergency, and made our State's Individual Assistance Program available to residents of 31 counties. These actions were taken pursuant to Iowa Code § 29C.6 and Section 401 of the Stafford Act.

I determined that the severity of the damage in 52 counties is so great that Joint Federal, State, and local Public Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessments were required. On June 1, 2013, the State of Iowa first requested a Joint Federal, State and local Public Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment for 44 of the most severely impacted counties. Damages were such that assessments were requested for additional counties on June 7, 2013. These assessments commenced on June 3, 2013, and were concluded on June 15, 2013.

As a result of these joint assessments, I have determined that the severity of damages in 47 counties is such that Federal Assistance is needed.

DEATHS, INJURIES, ADDITIONAL DAMAGES.

The following is a continuation of the additional damages, impacts, and accessibility problems in the affected area and population described in sections eight and ten of the Request for Presidential Disaster (FEMA Form 010-0-13).

Fatalities, Injuries, and Evacuations.

- A fatality was reported by the Butler County Sherriff's Office on May 28 after a man in his vehicle was washed off the road near the City of Parkersburg, Butler County. The vehicle became completely submerged in a flooded creek. Deep, swift moving waters prevented rescuers from reaching the submerged vehicle due to the dangers presented to divers. His remains were recovered on May 29 after waters receded enough for rescuers to enter the swollen creek.
- In the early morning hours of May 30, intense winds and rainfall forced a semi-truck from the roadway on Interstate 80 near mile marker 159 into the flooded Prairie Creek in Jasper County. A Jasper County Sherriff's Deputy responded to 911 calls of debris on the roadway. Upon arrival, the Deputy discovered the semi-truck submerged in Prairie Creek and the driver calling for help from the water filled cab. The deputy immediately called for further assistance. A City of Newton Police Officer and City of Baxter Police Officer responded. The Deputy and Police Officers entered the flood waters and rescued the driver. The City of Colfax Fire Department provided immediate emergency medical treatment and

transported the individual by ambulance to a hospital in Des Moines, Polk County.

- The search for persons impacted by the tornados north of the City of Belmond, Wright County, on June 12 was delayed for approximately two hours while emergency crews contained a large propane tank leak caused by the tornado. The Fire Chief was taken to the hospital after succumbing to gas inside one home that he entered to ensure that the home was empty following the tornados. He was treated and later released.
- Rushing floodwaters washed a truck off the road in Buena Vista County on May 26. Due to the rapid flow of floodwaters, rescuers were unable to reach the individual until an area resident assisted the Buena Vista County Sherriff's Office with an airboat to rescue the 18-year old individual. No injuries reported.
- Approximately 20 people were displaced from an apartment building in the City of Zearing, Story County, on May 26. The American Red Cross provided temporary housing assistance.
- Flooding in the City of Cherokee, Cherokee County resulted in the evacuation of approximately 36 people via boat by the City of Cherokee Fire and Police Departments on May 27. Approximately 20 of those rescued were taken to shelters opened by the City of Cherokee Fire Department, and the Cherokee Mental Health Institute, a State mental health facility. The shelter at the Cherokee Mental Health Institute remains open and occupied by two people.
- City of Centerville Police and Fire personnel assisted Appanoose County Sheriff's Department personnel in the rescue of a mother and child from their vehicle after the vehicle was washed off a rural roadway and into over four feet of water. The mother and child were treated at the scene and released.
- Intense rainfall on May 29 caused the Iowa River in Tama County to flood, resulting in the voluntary evacuation of approximately 60 residents of the City of Tama and the mandatory evacuation of approximately 200 residents from the City of Chelsea.
- Approximately 14 homes in the City of Hudson, Black Hawk County, were voluntarily evacuated the morning of May 30 as waters from Black Hawk Creek left their banks.
- On May 30, the University of Iowa, Johnson County, evacuated 84 students residing in the Mayflower Residence Hall in preparation for rising waters from the Iowa River.
- On May 30, the Johnson County Board of Supervisors issued a mandatory evacuation order for 16 homes immediately downstream of Coralville Lake, and another 15 homes south of the City of Iowa City. The American Red Cross opened a shelter at the Johnson County Fairgrounds on May 30 for evacuated residents however; none of the residents utilized the shelter. Further mandatory evacuations were issued on June 1 in Johnson County for an additional 12 homes along the Iowa River, and voluntary evacuations were issued for 17 residences.

- On June 2, the Iowa City Police Department, Johnson County, issued voluntary evacuations for 12 residences along the Iowa River.
- Heavy rains on June 12 caused a vehicle on Interstate 35 in Worth County to hydroplane into deep waters along the Interstate. Rescue crews spent 45 minutes rescuing two women and a child from the nearly submerged vehicle. They were examined at the scene and released.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure.

- Davis, Jasper, Louisa, and Sioux counties reported their 911 answering centers were crippled as a result of flood waters affecting telephone lines. Calls for emergency services were routed to other centers until service was restored. Davis County suffered the longest outage, of just over 24 hours.
- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) increased the outflow from the Coralville Lake Reservoir in Johnson County from 4,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) to 6,000 cfs on May 27. The Reservoir's gates were opened on June 1 to allow the maximum outflow of 16,800 cfs. Outflows continued to increase at the Coralville Lake Reservoir, with a peak outflow of 18,400 cfs on June 5, allowing the water levels in the lake to crest. The Coralville Lake Reservoir crested on June 5 at 708 feet above sea level using 80 percent of available flood storage which is nearly 4 feet below the crest of the spillway at 712 feet. The tremendous outflow from the Iowa River from the Coralville Lake Reservoir caused flooding in the Cities of Coralville and Iowa City in Johnson County, as well as, further downstream.
- The City of Marengo, Iowa County, placed concrete barriers wrapped in plastic adjacent to the levee protecting the north side of the City from the Iowa River on May 29. Rising waters on the Iowa River were reported within 18 inches of overtopping the levee that protects the City.
- The levee protecting the City of New Hartford suffered a 50 foot long breach on May 29, sending the rushing waters of Beaver Creek toward the City.

Agriculture.

- Iowa is the national leader in corn, soybean, pork and egg production, and second nationally in red meat, net farm income, and overall agriculture exports. In 2011, Iowa agriculture contributed \$9.875 billion to Iowa's economy, or about 6.6% of Iowa's Gross Domestic Product. However, the combination of drought conditions in 2012, longer than normal winter conditions, and flood waters inundating prime farmland has severely delayed planting, or caused already planted crops to be lost to flood waters, thus putting the success of this year's crop in question. Floodwaters have damaged soils by eroding topsoil thereby reducing the productivity of remaining topsoil. For example, the Natural Resource Conservation Service, part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, reported that the extreme amounts of rainfall in Winnebago and Wright counties within a few hours caused an estimated 20 tons of topsoil per acre to be lost in sloped fields.

- Sediments remaining after the flood waters recede may have further reduced yield potential (fallow syndrome) within the affected area. The full extent of economic damages cannot be realized until this year's crops are planted and yields projected.

Commercial and Transportation.

- Damages to many roads are extensive, with roadbeds washed away, road surface scouring from overtopping, culvert collapses, and significant bridge damage. These damages have rendered much of the affected roads impassable until repairs can be made. These damages have severely impact the ability of emergency response in the area, agricultural operations including: spring planting in fields, farm to market deliveries, and other commercial cargo from reaching its destination.
- On the morning of May 25, approximately 18 inches of water covered the heavily traveled intersection of U.S. Highway 69 and Lincoln Way in the City of Ames, Story County.
- The Buena Vista Sherriff's Office reported that three bridges were washed out near the City of Alta, Buena Vista County, late on May 26 due to flood related damages.
- U.S. Highway 6 in Jasper County was overtopped by flood waters in the early morning hours of May 26. There were reports of cars stalled in the flood waters; however no rescues or injuries were reported.
- Keokuk County Emergency Management reported that road closures to the southern half of the county on May 26 caused emergency response time to exceed one hour. The County requested mutual aid from surrounding counties. Most of the roads remain closed as flood waters still cover roads, or have severely damaged roads.
- Heavy rains resulting in flooding and soft gravel roads on May 29 led the Buchanan County Sheriff's Office to issue a Code Red call to all County residents advising against travel in the County. Deputies were advised to refrain from travel on gravel roads at night, as water over the roads may be difficult to spot.
- The City of Marshalltown, Marshall County, was only accessible from the south on May 27, as flood waters had closed all roads to the east, north, and west of the City. Localized street flooding on May 26 within the City of Marshalltown also resulted in several stranded vehicles.
- The Monroe County Sherriff's Office reported on May 28 that most of the streets in the City of Melrose were underwater. Additionally, the Community Center and several homes were surrounded by water. No evacuations were reported.
- The City of Parkersburg, Butler County, reported heavy flooding within the City on May 30. Most of the main routes into, and throughout the City were blocked by floodwaters.
- The heavily traveled thoroughfare of Dubuque Street in the City of Iowa City, Johnson County, was closed in anticipation of flood waters beginning on May 30, and currently it remains underwater. This is a major route from the north side of

the City of Iowa City, through the University of Iowa campus, and into downtown Iowa City.

- The bridge on 115th Avenue over the Middle River washed out on May 30 in Warren County. This resulted in a 4 mile detour for emergency response.
- The Iowa Department of Transportation submitted a letter of intent to the Federal Highway Administration, requesting Emergency Relief Funding for Federal-Aid Routes in the State that have been impacted by flooding.
- Heavy rains on May 20 washed out railroad tracks near the City of Charles City, Floyd County, causing a Canadian Pacific Railroad train with 80 tank cars filled with ethanol to derail late that evening. A locomotive and at least three cars filled with ethanol leaked ethanol, diesel and other fluids into the Little Cedar River. Charles City firefighters rescued 3 railroad workers from the nearly submerged train. The banks of the Little Cedar River had to be stabilized before heavy equipment could be brought in to recover the tank cars and locomotive. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources is monitoring the Little Cedar River for negative environmental impacts.
- Dolliver State Park, located in Webster County was closed May 29 by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources after the Des Moines River left its banks. The river blocked access to cabins and the campgrounds.
- The popular Iowa tourist destination known as the Amana Colonies, located in Iowa County, started sandbagging operations on May 28 as waters from the Iowa River rose to threatening levels.
- The airport in City of LeMars, Plymouth County, was closed due to floodwaters over the runway on May 28.
- Flooding from the Maquoketa River on May 29 severely affected businesses in the City of Manchester, Delaware County. One business, Barron Motor Supply, reported 30 inches of flood water in their facility. Another business, Smitty's Tire and Appliance removed approximately 200 appliances as flood waters rose in the area.
- Extreme winds from storms on May 30 blew the front of the building off at Knoepfler Chevrolet in the City of Onawa, Monona County. The concrete blocks that made up the front of the building landed on two vehicles, destroying the vehicles.
- Johnson County issued a boating ban on the Iowa River below the Coralville Dam starting May 31. This ban affects all non-emergency boat traffic on the Iowa River south of the Coralville Dam, including the Cities of Coralville and Iowa City.
- The EF3 tornado that touched down just north of the City of Belmond, Wright County, on June 12 destroyed the Cattleman's Steak and Provisions restaurant, Lee LTD parts machining, and engine parts manufacturer Howard Industries. The loss of these three businesses puts over 40 people without jobs. The Abilene Machine facility was damaged, and will be closed for a minimum of two weeks while utilities and communications equipment are repaired. The Farm Advantage store was also damaged. The tornados also damaged a hangar and caused the runway lights at the Belmond Municipal Airport to no longer function. Nighttime flight operations have been suspended until repairs can be made. Highway 69

north of Belmond was closed for approximately 48 hours following this event while utility crews could make repairs.

Education.

- Starting May 28, the University of Iowa, located in the City of Iowa City, Johnson County, constructed HESCO barriers around Mayflower residence hall, the University's Water Treatment Plant and other locations throughout the campus to protect the campus from the Iowa River. The invisible flood wall at Art Building West that was put in place using Public Assistance funds from Disaster 1763 was deployed as well. Over \$5.2 million in costs related to this event were incurred by the University; however the University's costs will be \$3 million due to their private insurance deductible.
- In the morning of May 30, a natural gas line leak caused by saturated soils no longer being able to support the gas line, resulted in the evacuation of 240 Pre-kindergarten through 4th grade students from the St. Ansgar Elementary School, located in the City of St. Ansgar, Mitchell County, to a nearby Middle School for approximately two hours while the leak was fixed.
- The Belmond-Klemme Junior/Senior High School located in the City of Belmond, Wright County, was used a storm shelter for approximately 110 staff, students and other adults when the EF3 tornado struck the City of Belmond on June 12. The school sustained minor damage to their geothermal heating/cooling unit, their roof mounted weather tower, and some athletic facilities.

Residential.

- High winds from the May 20 storm caused significant damage to homes in Butler, Chickasaw, Floyd, and Iowa counties, including some agricultural buildings being heavily damaged.
- Approximately 300 homes in the City of Cherokee reported flood damage on May 28. After inspections on May 29 by the Iowa State Fire Marshal's Office, 1 home was reported as destroyed.
- Poweshiek County reported approximately 140 homes impacted by 18 or more inches of water as of May 29.
- The City of Walker, Linn County, reported over 50 homes damaged by flood waters from Blue Creek on May 30, with an additional 1 to 2 business severely affected.
- An EF3 tornado on June 12 just north of the City of Belmond, Wright County, destroyed 2 homes, and at least 15 more were severely damaged or affected.

Utilities and Telecommunication.

- As a result of storms on May 20, MidAmerican Energy reported 2,200 customers without power in Iowa.

- A mudslide on May 26 occurred near the City of Albion, Marshall County, prevented access to the waste water treatment plant. Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management provided pumps to prevent the sewage treatment plant lagoon from being overtopped.
- As flood waters inundated several water treatment plants, boil advisories were issued for communities in Cherokee, Ida, Jasper, Mahaska, and Marshall counties. The most severe occurred in the City of New Sharon, Mahaska County, when a boil advisory was issued after the water treatment plant was overwhelmed by flood waters from the North Skunk River. This caused the interruption of potable water service to the 1,300 residents of the City of New Sharon. Water stored in the City's water tower was used as a backup. The City started sandbagging the facility by boat on May 30 in attempts to bring the facility back online. The boil advisory was lifted on May 31 after the facility was repaired. The longest boil advisory was caused by a water pipe in Ida County that ruptured on May 27, affecting potable water service to 434 residents of the City of Galva, Ida County. Convoy of Hope, a private non-profit, provided bottled water to the area until water service was restored on June 3.
- As of May 28, 23 municipal wastewater treatment plants reported to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources that they were forced to bypass sewage into surrounding fields, streams, lakes, and rivers due to waste water lagoons being overwhelmed by rain water. Additionally, 22 agricultural feedlots and other facilities reported to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources that they were also forced to bypass animal sewage and other waste water. Many of these bypasses continue, pose a serious health risk to water supplies downstream.
- Tornadoes in Wright County on June 12 caused extensive damages to electrical infrastructure, resulting in approximately 1,300 customers without power for up to 36 hours while crews repaired lines.

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.

- The City of Keokuk, Lee County, installed its flood walls to protect the waste water treatment plant on May 19.
- The City of Cherokee's Fire Department, Cherokee County, opened a temporary shelter for residents rescued by boat from their homes on May 27.
- Over seven miles of HESCO barriers were erected along the Iowa River in the City of Iowa City, Johnson County. This includes barriers put in place to protect the University of Iowa campus.
- The Plymouth County Sheriff's office evacuated two residents on May 27, after flood waters surrounded the residences.

- The City of Parkersburg, Butler County, received several pumps from the City Of Greene Fire Department, Butler County, and the City of Aredale, Butler County, Fire Department on May 29. The pumps were needed to pump water away from the east lift station in the City of Parkersburg.
- Emergency protective measures, including the construction of an earthen berm, were put into place in the City of Cedar Rapids, Linn County, on May 30 to protect the City's police station.

Non-Governmental Organization Resources.

- American Red Cross:
 - A shelter was prepared in the City of Shell Rock, Butler County on May 28. The shelter was on standby in case needed.
 - Canteen services, including 125 meals, were provided to the City of New Hartford, Butler County on May 28.
 - Provided over 200 cleanup kits to residents in Buena Vista, Cherokee, Marshall, Story, and Tama counties.
 - Provided lodging for two residents of Plymouth County after flood waters forced the emergency evacuation of their home on May 27.
 - Provided emergency housing assistance to over 20 residents of the City of Zearing, Story County, after their apartment building was evacuated on May 26; and to one resident of the City of Chelsea, Tama County, on May 29.
 - Provided representative staffing at the State Emergency Operations Center starting May 30.
 - A shelter was prepared at the Johnson County Fairgrounds on May 30. The shelter was on standby until later that evening after mandatory evacuations were ordered in Johnson County.
- The Salvation Army provided over 2,000 cleanup kits to residents in Buena Vista, Cherokee, Cerro Gordo, Polk, Webster, and Woodbury counties.
- On May 27 Mahaska County Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) distributed bottled water to New Sharon residents after the City's water treatment plant was overcome by flood waters.
- On May 27, Tyson Foods, Inc. provided three pumps to the City of Storm Lake, Buena Vista County.
- Convoy of Hope, a private non-profit disaster response organization, provided a semi-truck load of bottled water to the residents of the City of Galva, Ida County on May 29.
- The volunteer group Neighbors Across the Land provided 100 clean up kits to residents of Cherokee County on May 28. Cleaning of impacted residences was also coordinated in several communities by the organization. They also clocked 776 man hours mucking out basements in over 250 homes, and provided generators to power fans in three homes.

- On May 27, the Wal-Mart store in the City of Pella, Marion County, donated a pallet of bottled water to residents of New Sharon, Mahaska County, after the City's water treatment plant was flooded.
- Hy-Vee, a major grocer in Iowa, donated 24 pallets drinking water on May 27 to the City of New Sharon, Mahaska County.

State Resources.

- In conjunction with Iowa HSEMD, my office launched www.IowaFloodCentral.tumblr.com to give Iowans a single-point resource for up-to-date flood information, including where to get assistance, press releases, and other pertinent flood information.
- Iowa HSEMD contributed numerous resources, including:
 - Partial activation of the State Emergency Operations Center beginning May 28.
 - Deployed pumps to Benton, Butler, Cherokee, Jasper, Louisa, Mahaska, and Marshall counties.
 - Traffic barricades to Buena Vista, Cherokee, and Tama counties.
 - Bottled water delivered to the City of New Sharon in Mahaska County and the City of Galva in Ida County.
 - Staged the Sioux City Urban Search and Rescue (USAR)/Swift Water Rescue Team in the area of the City of Waterloo, Black Hawk County. The Cedar Rapids USAR/Swift Water Rescue Team was also on standby in the City of Cedar Rapids, Linn County, for rescue response.
 - Purchased 21 pallets of bottled water from Pepsi Co. for residents of New Sharon, Mahaska County, on May 27.
- The Iowa Department of Human Services (DHS) is providing support of the State Individual Assistance program, effective May 28. DHS also provided staff to the State Emergency Operations Center starting May 30. Additionally, shelter facilities were opened starting on May 27 at the Cherokee Mental Health Institute in the City of Cherokee, Cherokee County, after residents were rescued from their homes by boat.
- The Iowa National Guard sent 4 liaison officers to the Johnson County Emergency Operations Center, and has sent Incident Awareness Assessment Teams to affected river basins in southeast Iowa to assist in increasing situational awareness.
- The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has continued to manage affected State parks. The DNR has also provided information on private wells, active monitoring of water treatment and sewage treatment facilities, and DNR field staff is assisting in several of the affected counties.
- The Iowa Department of Transportation (DOT) is providing transportation of pumps, HESCO barriers, and other materials.

- The Iowa Department of Public Safety is providing State Fire Marshal Building Inspectors to provide assessment assistance in Cherokee County on May 29.
- The Iowa Department of Public Health provided staffing support at the State Emergency Operations Center on May 30. Additionally, the Department of Public Health established a website to address health issues during flooding.
- The Iowa Department of Corrections has provided inmate sandbagging assistance based from the Iowa Medical Classification Center. Inmates have also provided debris removal assistance in the City of Kellogg, Jasper County.

Federal Resources Already Committed.

- The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) sent an Incident Management Assistance Team to Iowa on May 30. Also, FEMA sent 42 pallets of water to assist those communities who lost potable water service.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:
 - The Rock Island District activated the Emergency Operations Center on May 28, and provided pumps, plastic sheeting, sandbags, and HESCO barriers from the Regional Flood Fight Center.
 - The Omaha District sent a flood fight team to the Little Sioux River basin on May 28 to monitor levees. The District also sent a flood fight team to the Missouri River in the City of Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County on May 28 to monitor levees.
- The National Weather Service provided ongoing weather briefings and related information throughout the event.
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Resources Conservation Service has activated its Emergency Watershed Protection Program to assist five counties in stabilizing stream banks, and clearing debris affecting rural roads in 10 locations.

Other Resources.

- The Meskwaki Nation of the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, located in Tama County, temporarily housed over 40 tribal members at the Tribe's hotel after they were displaced from their homes. The Meskwaki Nation requested Individual Assistance and Public Assistance directly from FEMA.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SUMMARY.

Flood waters and storms left much of the affected area with significant debris, such as vegetation, dirt and sand, and other debris (Category A). Many communities in the affected area took emergency protective measures to protect critical facilities (Category B). These emergency

protective measures included sandbagging, and the deployment of HESCO barriers. Floodwaters caused significant damages to roads and bridges, such as scouring of the road surface, undercutting of road beds, culvert collapses, and bridge washouts (Category C). Dams and levees in the affected area were damaged, and several pumping stations throughout the affected area were also damaged. (Category D). Some of the affected area also suffered damages to other public facilities, damaging equipment, records, and supplies (Category E). Water treatment facilities and associated infrastructure were severely impacted by floodwaters inundating treatment facilities and washing out water pipes (Category F). Four State parks and many county and municipal parks were severely impacted, especially during the busy Memorial Day holiday weekend (Category G).

Below is a summary of estimated Public Assistance eligible damages in the 47 counties for which I am requesting Federal assistance:

Category	Estimated \$
A (Debris Removal)	\$ 2,419,139.00
B (Emergency Protective Measures)	\$3,460,177.21
C (Roads & Bridges)	\$14,851,546.28
D (Water Control Facilities)	\$528,128.00
E (Buildings & Equipment)	\$72,400.00
F (Utilities)	\$262,064.00
G (Parks, Rec Facilities, Other)	\$424,021.00
TOTAL	\$22,017,475.49

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 State Mitigation Plan through September 18, 2013.

Since 2007, the State of Iowa has been proactive in mitigating the affects flooding poses to private and public property in the affected area. The most significant mitigation effort includes the acquisition of flood-prone properties which were converted into permanent open space in the floodplain, preventing an estimated 968 properties in the affected counties from being damaged as a result of this most recent flooding. It is estimated that this resulted in over \$43 million in avoided damages in this most recent event.

Funded by Public Assistance funds, an invisible floodwall located at Art Center West building at the University of Iowa, Johnson County, was deployed starting on May 28 in preparation of rising waters from the Iowa River.

Iowa has also been very proactive in the protection of lives from the threats posed by tornados. Through use of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM), Iowa has completed construction of 31 tornado safe rooms throughout the State, providing near absolute life protection to a potential population of 15,718.

During the 25 tornado warnings issued by the National Weather Service in the affected area between May 19 and June 1, many of these safe rooms were made available and utilized to provide near absolute life protection to residents.

PREVIOUS DISASTER EVENTS.

Currently, the State of Iowa has eleven open Presidentially-declared disasters for Public Assistance. All 47 of the counties for which I am requesting a declaration are included in at least one of these Presidentially-declared disasters. The latest round of damage only serves to cause additional stress to these counties.

In the year prior to this event, I issued four State of Iowa Disaster Emergency proclamations. The first proclamation was issued July 26, 2012 for severe drought conditions throughout Iowa. This proclamation was to temporarily remove Iowa Department of Transportation road restrictions on hauling of hay, straw and stover for livestock.

The second proclamation prior to this event was issued April 9, 2013 for severe weather causing damaging winds, heavy rains, thunderstorms, freezing rain, along with ice and snow that caused significant damage to utilities and vegetation in ten counties in northwest Iowa. This proclamation resulted in a Presidential Disaster Declaration in the State of Iowa for the most affected counties: Dickinson, Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola, and Sioux.

The most recent Presidential Disaster Declaration was declared on May 31, 2013 as a result of severe storms and subsequent flooding for 19 counties in southern and south eastern Iowa on April 17 through April 30, 2013. This event caused considerable damage to roads, bridges, water treatment, and other infrastructure; resulting in the third State of Iowa Proclamation of Disaster Emergency in the 12 months prior to this most recent event.

Unusual spring snowfall occurred in Iowa on May 1, 2013, causing major electrical utility damages in four counties that were just starting their recovery efforts from severe storms and flooding in the event that began on April 17, 2013. This event caused me to issue the fourth State of Iowa Proclamations of Disaster Emergency.

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 May 19, 2013 through June 23, 2013, are expected to exceed \$5.5 million.

I request direct Federal assistance for work and services to save lives and protect property to include debris removal, emergency protective measures, long-term housing/ sheltering.

Because of the continuing nature of the flooding, it is still too early to determine the exact needs. Further, I request Hazard Mitigation "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-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 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Terry E. Branstad", written over a horizontal line.

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

County (47)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total
Appanoose	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$90,414.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$90,414.00
Benton	\$5,000.00	\$2,500.00	\$150,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,900.00	\$182,400.00
Buchanan	\$8,500.00	\$8,000.00	\$385,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$402,500.00
Buena Vista	\$8,820.00	\$105,000.00	\$694,800.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$94,500.00	\$2,000.00	\$910,120.00
Butler	\$7,500.00	\$32,000.00	\$312,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$352,000.00
Cherokee	\$211,500.00	\$24,680.00	\$2,280,010.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$45,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,563,190.00
Chickasaw	\$1,080.00	\$0.00	\$95,588.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$96,668.00
Clay	\$0.00	\$12,471.00	\$48,900.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$61,371.00
Clayton	\$21,626.00	\$4,817.00	\$98,785.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9,400.00	\$0.00	\$134,628.00
Crawford	\$17,874.00	\$1,060.00	\$1,026,733.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,045,667.00
Davis	\$13,322.00	\$0.00	\$31,180.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$44,502.00
Delaware	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$193,080.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16,000.00	\$214,080.00
Des Moines	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$111,000.00	\$153,128.00	\$5,800.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$369,928.00
Fayette	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$89,300.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$90,800.00
Floyd	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$110,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$110,000.00
Franklin	\$6,000.00	\$11,000.00	\$220,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$22,000.00	\$260,000.00
Greene	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$392,487.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100,000.00	\$494,987.00
Grundy	\$51,000.00	\$29,000.00	\$755,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$117,660.00	\$952,660.00
Hardin	\$21,500.00	\$4,450.00	\$121,508.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,306.00	\$0.00	\$154,764.00
Henry	\$45,000.00	\$0.00	\$51,660.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$32,000.00	\$128,660.00
Ida	\$5,500.00	\$5,966.00	\$165,400.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$176,866.00
Iowa	\$16,194.00	\$17,200.00	\$523,739.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$567,133.00
Jasper	\$0.00	\$9,780.00	\$759,286.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$41,161.00	\$810,227.00
Johnson	\$1,268,750.00	\$2,036,460.41	\$45,519.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,350,730.19
Jones	\$11,000.00	\$13,508.00	\$56,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$81,008.00
Keokuk	\$15,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$117,000.00
Lee	\$126,000.00	\$90,000.00	\$0.00	\$305,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$521,000.00
Linn	\$51,000.00	\$389,512.00	\$268,158.28	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$19,500.00	\$791,170.28
Louisa	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$54,717.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$57,217.00
Lyon	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$400,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$400,000.00
Mahaska	\$15,000.00	\$116,737.80	\$67,878.97	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$199,616.77
Marshall	\$16,500.00	\$193,015.00	\$268,500.00	\$0.00	\$600.00	\$95,000.00	\$0.00	\$573,615.00
Mitchell	\$9,050.00	\$0.00	\$1,393,463.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,858.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,412,171.00
Monona	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	\$719,590.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$731,590.00
Monroe	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$77,929.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$77,929.00

County	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total
O'Brien	\$44,400.00	\$5,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$79,400.00
Palo Alto	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$65,000.00
Plymouth	\$143,666.00	\$0.00	\$45,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$188,666.00
Poweshiek	\$59,189.00	\$28,040.00	\$543,685.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$630,914.00
Sac	\$0.00	\$8,400.00	\$43,716.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$52,116.00
Sioux	\$71,000.00	\$0.00	\$209,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$280,000.00
Story	\$10,668.00	\$0.00	\$641,222.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$651,890.00
Tama	\$15,000.00	\$236,462.00	\$456,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$707,756.00
Wapello	\$4,000.00	\$2,380.00	\$132,391.25	\$70,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$208,771.25
Webster	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$260,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,000.00	\$315,000.00
Winnebago	\$0.00	\$3,243.00	\$47,551.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$54,794.00
Wright	\$0.00	\$12,495.00	\$244,061.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$256,556.00
TOTALS	\$2,419,139.00	\$3,460,177.21	\$14,851,546.28	\$528,128.00	\$72,400.00	\$262,064.00	\$424,021.00	\$22,017,475.49

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

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 the narrative of my attached letter, and based on information available at this time, tabulation of these estimated expenditures and obligations are as follows:

CATEGORY OF ASSISTANCE	AMOUNT	
	STATE	LOCAL
Individual Assistance:		
"Other Assistance" under the Individual and Households Program	\$0	\$0
Other (specify)		
Total:	\$0	\$0
Public Assistance:		
Category A – Debris Removal	\$241,913.90	\$362,870.85
Category B – Emergency Protective Measures	\$346,017.72	\$519,026.58
Category C – Roads and Bridges	\$1,485,154.63	\$2,227,731.94
Category D – Water Control Facilities	\$52,812.80	\$79,219.20
Category E – Buildings and Equipment	\$7,240.00	\$10,860.00
Category F – Utilities	\$26,206.40	\$39,309.60
Category G – Other (Parks, Recreational Facilities, etc.)	\$42,402.10	\$63,603.15
Total:	\$2,201,747.55	\$3,302,621.32
Grand Total:	\$2,201,747.55	\$3,302,621.32