



KIM REYNOLDS
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

ADAM GREGG
LT GOVERNOR

March 21, 2019

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

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

RE: Request for Major Disaster Declaration – Expedited Review

Dear Mr. President:

I respectfully ask you provide an expedited review of my major disaster declaration request for the State of Iowa as a result of severe storms and flooding which began March 12, 2019. 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: Adair, Allamakee, Audubon, Black Hawk, Boone, Bremer, Buena Vista, Butler, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dallas, Decatur, Dickinson, Emmet, Fayette, Franklin, Fremont, Greene, Guthrie, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Howard, Humboldt, Ida, Iowa, Jasper, Kossuth, Lyon, Madison, Mahaska, Marshall, Mills, Monona, Montgomery, O'Brien, Osceola, Page, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Polk, Pottawattamie, Sac, Shelby, Sioux, Tama, Union, Webster, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Woodbury, and Wright counties

Individual Assistance: Crawford, Fremont, Harrison, Ida, Mills, Monona, Montgomery, Page, Plymouth, Pottawattamie, Shelby, and Woodbury counties

Hazard Mitigation: Statewide

On March 14, 2019, I took action and issued a statewide proclamation of disaster emergency pursuant to Iowa Code § 29C.6. 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. 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.

Also on March 14, 2019, I took action and issued additional proclamations of disaster emergency pursuant to Iowa Code § 29C.6 in order to launch the Iowa Individual Assistance Grant Program and the Disaster Case Management Program. The progression of these proclamations illustrates how the flooding affected many different areas of Iowa and demonstrates the extremely large scale of this disaster.

- On March 14, 2019, I issued a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency pursuant to the Code of Iowa for the following counties: Butler, Cerro Gordo, Clayton, Hancock, Harrison, Humboldt, Ida, Iowa, Kossuth, Mills, Monona, Montgomery, O'Brien, Pottawattamie, Sioux, Webster, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Woodbury, Worth, and Wright.
- On March 15, 2019, I issued a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency pursuant to the Code of Iowa for the following counties: Adair, Bremer, Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dallas, Dickinson, Emmet, Fayette, Franklin, Fremont, Guthrie, Hardin, Plymouth, and Shelby.
- On March 18, 2019, I issued a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency pursuant to the Code of Iowa for Crawford, Delaware, Page, Palo Alto, and Tama counties.
- On March 20, 2019, I issued a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency pursuant to the Code of Iowa for Audubon and Marshall counties.
- On March 21, 2019, I issued a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency pursuant to the Code of Iowa for Appanoose, Black Hawk, Cass, Davis, Lucas, Madison, Mahaska, Monroe, and Union 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 March 19, 2019, I determined the severity and magnitude of the disaster was such that field damage assessments were not necessary. Local reports of damage, along with aerial photography, provided enough preliminary information 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 many areas are still under water or inaccessible. As we are able to assess damage to other 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.

Iowa's State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) was activated on March 14, 2019, and has convened State agency partners to facilitate a coordinated response. The SEOC is directing resources to impacted communities, in support of local emergency management, with the goal of saving lives and protecting critical infrastructure.

As of the date of this letter, the State of Iowa has expended \$268,355 for procurement of goods and services for the protection of property and the public's health and safety. These activities include the purchase of flood-fighting materials, bottled and potable water, and the delivery of these supplies and equipment.

The state has also committed resources from the Iowa National Guard for the deployment of portable potable water containment systems in support of a community hospital and a community school district. These services come at an estimated cost of \$25,000 per week.

According to the National Weather Service letter attached to this request, the weather pattern in Iowa over the last half of the winter and into March featured record snowfall, along with much below normal temperatures. These conditions contributed to a deeper than normal snowpack and a very cold period which produced deep frost depths that prevented snowmelt from penetrating the soils. In addition, it was determined soil moisture values were extraordinarily high through the winter, which magnified the runoff into streams and rivers.

After the extremely cold and snowy winter period, a very strong storm system developed across Colorado on March 13, lifting northeast through the plains and Iowa the following two days. A period of warmer than normal temperatures, along with widespread rainfall, impacted much of Iowa as well as upstream basins

of the Missouri River. Within two days, virtually all the snowpack that existed across Iowa had melted and added to the widespread 1-3 inches of rain that fell across the entire state between March 12 and March 14. This series of weather patterns made conditions in Iowa ripe for springtime flooding. The strong storm system and rain that fell on top of the deep snowpack triggered the widespread flooding that began on March 13, 2019, and continues as of the date of this letter.

Tragically, this event resulted in the death of one person, in Fremont County. Three people were driving eastbound near Riverton, Iowa, and drove around a road closure barrier on the evening of Friday, March 15. The three people in the vehicle were rescued, but one person died while receiving treatment at a local hospital.

Volunteer and Nongovernmental Agency Assistance

Response across the state has been supported by generous donations of supplies and materials from private-sector partners as well as nonprofit organizations.

Private Sector Partner Efforts:

Hy-Vee, Fareway Stores, and Walmart, provided water to impacted communities.

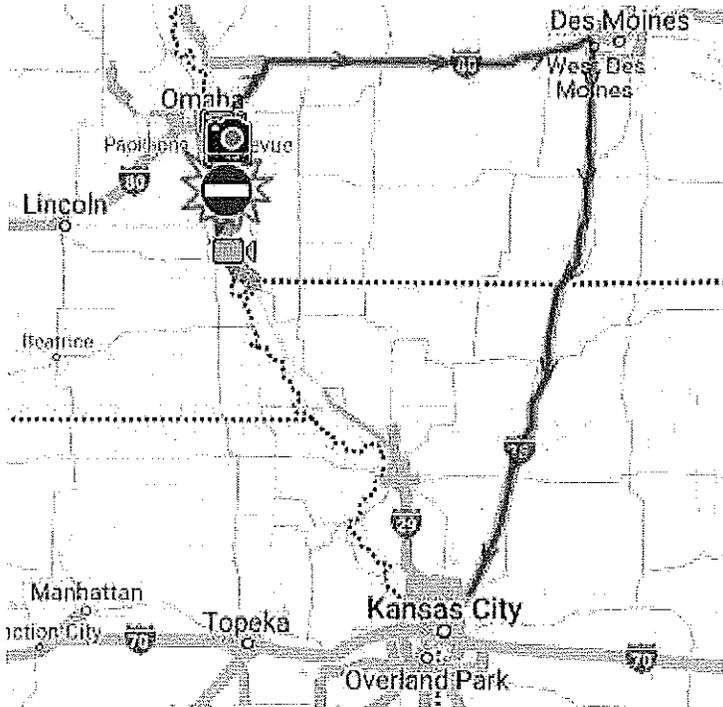
Nongovernmental Agency Efforts:

The American Red Cross supported shelter operations in evacuated communities and provided clean-up kits to impacted homeowners in flooded communities.

The Salvation Army supported shelter operations in evacuated communities.

Impact

Iowa has experienced catastrophic flooding across many areas of the state, beginning March 12, 2019. Flooding has caused widespread damage to secondary and state roads, and the interstate highway systems. Secondary roads have become impassable in many areas as rain and flooding have caused ruts so deep there are concerns that fire and ambulance services will not be able to respond if necessary. Rutted roads have limited school bus accessibility, necessitating that parents transport children to meet buses on hard-surface roads. Numerous state highways were closed, and remain closed with detours in place due to water over the roadways. The interstate system in western Iowa is underwater in numerous locations. The interchange of two major interstates, I-29 and I-680, is closed, and I-29 is underwater and closed south of Council Bluffs to the Missouri state line. This has created a significant detour for travelers and commercial transportation, as it reroutes travel for an additional 134 miles and sends traffic through Des Moines to get from Council Bluffs to Kansas City. The graphic below illustrates this detour



Homes and businesses were submerged in towns and communities, and evacuations were required in many locations. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources pre-positioned boats in multiple counties to assist with evacuations. The combination of melting snowpack and rising river levels caused a systematic failure of the levee system along the Missouri River between Council Bluffs (Pottawattamie County) and the Iowa-Missouri state line. Beginning March 14 and continuing, residents were evacuated from the following communities:

- All citizens living west of I-29 and in the nearby unincorporated town of Bartlett (Fremont County)
- Southern half of the City of Hamburg (Fremont County)
- City of Thurman (Fremont County)
- City of Missouri Valley (Harrison County)
- All citizens in the immediate vicinity of the southern portion of Levee 601 within Mills County
- City of Pacific Junction (Mills County)
- All citizens west of the Loess Hills to the Missouri River in Mills County
- City of Kozsta (Iowa County)
- City of Neola (Pottawattamie County)
- City of Hornick (Woodbury County)

For these evacuations the majority of residents have not returned and many will be unable to return until floodwaters fully recede.

Hospitals, clinics, and pharmacies throughout the impacted area were inundated and forced to activate emergency operations plans. One hospital located in the city of Hamburg (Fremont), the George C. Grape Community Hospital, considered a primary

care provider for the southwestern region of Iowa, was forced to close all rooms except the emergency room, which will continue to function at minimal capacity and as an urgent care center for residents. The SEOC is supporting this hospital through mission tasks to deliver water to a deployed Iowa National Guard water containment system as well as deliveries of bottled water.

Flooding also caused devastating impacts to agricultural land, livestock, and stored grains. The SEOC received multiple reports of poultry and livestock producers who were unable to relocate or feed animals in the affected area. The floodwaters left many farm facilities surrounded and inaccessible, which is anticipated to result in a high amount of livestock loss. As an example, Fremont County is currently estimating over \$100 million in agricultural losses of structures, stored grain, and equipment.

Shelters were established in various communities throughout the state and are supported by the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and numerous local volunteers. During immediate response to the incident there were a total of 10 shelters open and active from Sioux County south to Fremont County, and also in Kossuth County. At this time there are four shelters open, housing 40 individuals. The majority of individuals being housed in shelters were forced from their homes within Fremont and Mills counties.

Floodwaters overtook many water and waste water treatment facilities leaving them inoperable for an extended period of time. Of particular note are facilities within Fremont and Mills counties. The city of Hamburg (Fremont County) and the city of Glenwood (Mills County) have experienced historic levels of floodwater and the water systems were overcome and incapacitated. The SEOC continues to provide support to these communities in the form of bottled water, containers of potable water, and portable waste disposal alternatives.

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 pumps, sandbags, HESCO barriers, and water, coordinated evacuation efforts, established a joint information system, and coordinated damage assessment.

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

Local fire departments conducted search and rescue operations and supported evacuation operations.

Local public works 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, conducted pumping operations, and directed the closure of local streets and roads impacted by flooding.

Local secondary roads departments coordinated closures of large portions of the secondary road system, imposed weight limits on sections that remained passable, and supported evacuation operations.

Local drainage and levee districts monitored the status of levees, conducted levee strengthening operations, and coordinated evacuation operations.

Local schools adjusted rural bus routes because of the deteriorated conditions of secondary roads.

State Agency Response Efforts

Governor Kim Reynolds 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 52 counties, activated the State Emergency Operations Center, provided public messaging to support State and local operations, and toured disaster-impacted areas.

Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management coordinated the State Emergency Operations Center operations with State and federal agencies, local partners, nongovernmental organizations, and private industry, conducted purchasing of resources to support local response operations, and established a joint information center.

Iowa Department of Transportation supported road closures statewide, established and communicated detours around closures, conducted pumping operations to ensure critical roads remained open, transported a variety of resources within the state, and utilized district facilities as resource staging locations.

Iowa Department of Human Services managed the implementation and operation of the Iowa Individual Assistance Grant Program, deployed behavioral health specialists to impacted areas, and coordinated response to Department of Human Services facilities throughout Iowa.

Iowa Department of Natural Resources responded to municipal public works and sewage bypass and drinking water issues, provided boats and staff to support water rescue operations, consulted with local officials on debris management, and provided hydrology information to local responders.

Iowa Department of Public Safety provided traffic and access control for local evacuations, road closures, and detours, and provided aerial photography of impacted areas. The Department also coordinated and facilitated transportation support for the Governor and key staff to view impacted counties.

Iowa National Guard provided support to water missions within the state and had members involved in local emergency operations centers.

Federal Agency Efforts

Army Corps of Engineers provided sand, sandbags, HESCO barriers, and pumps, and provided technical assistance to the State Emergency Operations Center and local responders.

Preliminary Damage Assessment Findings, Conduct, and Accessibility

Public Assistance

On March 19, 2019, I directed HSEMD to gather data related to damage costs and impacts to public infrastructure. Local emergency management coordinators led the effort in gathering estimated damage data from local representatives and jurisdictions. Below is a summary of estimated damage eligible under the Public Assistance Program in the 57 of counties for which I am requesting federal assistance:

Category	Estimates
A (Debris Removal)	\$1,978,455
B (Emergency Protective Measures)	\$2,623,489
C (Roads & Bridges)	\$45,043,985
D (Water Control Facilities)	\$3,330,687
E (Buildings)	\$2,038,450
F (Utilities)	\$18,000,448
G (Parks, Rec Facilities, Other)	\$4,401,941
Total	\$77,417,455

Individual Assistance

Floodwaters and storms left much of the affected area with significant damage to homes and businesses. Many communities in the affected area took emergency protective measures to protect residences as well as critical facilities. Due to the magnitude of the event and the continued high water throughout areas of the state, I directed HSEMD to gather data, both parcel and inundation levels, to determine the impact to private structures. HSEMD personnel utilized observed and National Flood Hazard Layer flood extents where available, data from the field, and statewide parcel information using its GIS capabilities to identify heavily impacted structures.

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 returned an estimated 23,540 minor or affected and 1,201 major or destroyed structures. The SEOC deployed HSEMD personnel to southwest Iowa and was able to confirm figures provided for major and destroyed structures within Fremont and Mills counties.

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 1990, FEMA, the State of Iowa, and local entities have been proactive in mitigating the effects of flooding to private and public property, committing \$518 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 and the ongoing flooding 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, nine of which were declared in the past five years and included 81 of the 99 counties in Iowa. Counties continue to recover from recent disasters and are now dealing with impacts related to this event.

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 March 12, 2019, are expected to exceed \$19 million.

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 flooding, it is too early to determine the exact needs. Further, 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	\$214,000,000
Public Assistance	\$77,417,455
Business (4,244 commercial parcels)	\$300,000,000
Homes with Minor Damage	\$417,000,000
Homes with Major Damage	\$64,000,000
USACE Levees (70 miles)	\$350,000,000
Non-Federal Levees (175 miles)	\$175,000,000
Total	\$1,597,417,455

Sincerely,


Kimberly K. 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

D: Levee Overtopping Status

ENCLOSURE A TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Requirements for Individual Assistance under the Stafford Act

County	Minor/Affected	Major/Destroy
Crawford	428	
Fremont*	657	404
Harrison	1,963	475
Ida	246	
Mills*	906	272
Monona	426	
Montgomery	1,662	
Page	184	
Plymouth	3	
Pottawattamie	15,242	
Shelby	253	
Woodbury	1,570	50
TOTAL	23,540	1,201

*Data validated in the field by deployed HSEMD personnel

ENCLOSURE B TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Stafford Act Requirements for Public Assistance

County (68)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total
Adair	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$92,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,000	\$105,500
Allamakee	\$10,000	\$1,000	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$86,000
Audubon	\$0	\$0	\$234,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$234,000
Black Hawk	\$0	\$0	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$130,000	\$190,000
Boone	\$0	\$63,992	\$178,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$242,792
Bremer	\$70,042	\$13,278	\$117,450	\$0	\$250	\$0	\$0	\$201,020
Buchanan	\$1,000	\$0	\$31,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$34,500
Buena Vista	\$2,500	\$27,000	\$386,500	\$275,000	\$3,500	\$0	\$25,500	\$720,000
Butler	\$0	\$38,200	\$250,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$288,200
Calhoun	\$0	\$0	\$31,000	\$0	\$0	\$22,000	\$0	\$53,000
Carroll	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$180,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$185,000
Cass	\$0	\$0	\$80,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,000
Cerro Gordo	\$0	\$3,090	\$46,544	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$49,634
Cherokee	\$0	\$0	\$810,000	\$0	\$7,500	\$2,500,000	\$325,000	\$3,642,500
Clay	\$12,000	\$8,000	\$130,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
Clayton	\$1,500	\$0	\$12,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,500	\$43,500
Crawford	\$25,000	\$0	\$450,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$250,000	\$25,000	\$752,000
Dallas	\$0	\$9,500	\$402,500	\$155,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$172,250	\$740,250
Decatur	\$0	\$0	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,000
Des Moines	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$125,680	\$125,680
Dickinson	\$1,000	\$20,450	\$350,200	\$0	\$0	\$19,528	\$0	\$391,178
Emmet	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
Fayette	\$0	\$10,000	\$80,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$90,000
Floyd	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
Franklin	\$0	\$35,000	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,035,000
Fremont	\$85,214	\$1,240,643	\$3,345,000	\$883,549	\$1,450,000	\$14,000,000	\$780,000	\$21,784,406
Greene	\$0	\$100,000	\$900,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000
Grundy	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
Guthrie	\$88,510	\$709	\$23,620	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,215	\$135,054
Hamilton	\$8,000	\$4,500	\$77,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$89,500
Hancock	\$0	\$10,000	\$84,848	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$94,848
Hardin	\$5,000	\$43,706	\$10,624	\$0	\$0	\$6,520	\$48,535	\$114,385
Harrison	\$468,700	\$1,800	\$533,500	\$850,000	\$139,700	\$123,000	\$49,500	\$2,166,200
Howard	\$0	\$0	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$65,000
Humboldt	\$2,500	\$5,657	\$40,000	\$1,200	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$51,857
Ida	\$5,000	\$0	\$400,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,000	\$440,000
Iowa	\$32,000	\$23,000	\$297,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$352,000
Jackson	\$0	\$0	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$60,000

Jasper	\$0	\$10,000	\$843,321	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$853,321
Johnson	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
Kossuth	\$0	\$20,430	\$230,400	\$2,338	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$258,168
Linn	\$0	\$0	\$199,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$48,000	\$247,000
Lyon	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$700,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$720,000
Madison	\$0	\$0	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,000
Mahaska	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
Marshall	\$5,000	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,000	\$1,513,000
Mills	\$0	\$500,000	\$14,552,600	\$0	\$0	\$750,000	\$0	\$15,802,600
Monona	\$743,367	\$100,000	\$3,281,016	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$55,141	\$4,180,524
Montgomery	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$190,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$237,500
Muscatine	\$0	\$15,904	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,904
O'Brien	\$0	\$2,000	\$245,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000	\$277,000
Osceola	\$0	\$4,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$504,000
Page	\$7,208	\$4,000	\$52,600	\$7,500	\$31,000	\$0	\$4,000	\$106,308
Plymouth	\$112,000	\$39,595	\$429,349	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,000	\$632,944
Pocahontas	\$10,000	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$110,000
Polk	\$148,053	\$17,049	\$1,965,027	\$0	\$0	\$7,000	\$55,000	\$2,192,129
Pottawattamie	\$35,661	\$30,000	\$1,645,080	\$492,500	\$104,000	\$100,000	\$789,500	\$3,196,741
Sac	\$0	\$0	\$35,000	\$0	\$7,000	\$0	\$52,000	\$94,000
Shelby	\$0	\$14,620	\$150,000	\$18,100	\$250,000	\$0	\$68,300	\$501,020
Sioux	\$24,000	\$130,000	\$370,000	\$10,000	\$28,000	\$10,000	\$450,000	\$1,022,000
Tama	\$0	\$0	\$156,850	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$156,850
Union	\$0	\$0	\$350,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$350,000
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$12,758	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,758
Webster	\$15,700	\$9,100	\$295,000	\$0	\$6,000	\$53,500	\$22,000	\$401,300
Winnebago	\$0	\$0	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,000
Winneshiek	\$0	\$10,300	\$29,500	\$435,750	\$0	\$80,500	\$28,000	\$584,050
Woodbury	\$22,000	\$29,960	\$476,650	\$198,750	\$2,000	\$77,400	\$153,000	\$959,760
Wright	\$0	\$10,000	\$972,050	\$0	\$7,500	\$0	\$0	\$989,550
Total	\$1,980,955	\$2,682,483	\$45,421,287	\$3,330,687	\$2,038,450	\$18,000,448	\$4,632,121	\$78,086,431

- \$78,086,431 total includes all public assistance damage impacts reported regardless of whether the county met the county per capita indicator

10. Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment*

Individual Assistance Dates Performed Requested Mar 21, 2019 Start Mar 12, 2019 End Continuing

Individual Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)
Several of the areas inundated could not be accessed

See details of incident and impact in the cover letter

Public Assistance Dates Performed Requested Mar 21, 2019 Start Mar 12, 2019 End Continuing

Public Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)
Several of the areas inundated were 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.
See cover letter details for 12 counties

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 N/A Debris Removal (Category A) Emergency Protective Measures (Category B) Permanent Work (Categories C-G)* (not available for Emergency Declaration Requests)

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.

See cover letter details for 57 counties

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

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

Indemnification for Debris Removal Activity

I do not anticipate the need for debris removal.

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 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.

Request for Direct Federal Assistance

I do not request direct Federal assistance at this time.

I request direct Federal assistance for work and services to save lives and protect property, and:

a. I request the following type(s) of assistance:
Debris removal
Environmental assistance reference orphan drums

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 storms and ongoing flooding of such magnitude that it has exhausted State and local resources hauling and management of debris removal. Potential hazardous materials waste and debris is beyond the State's capability and resources to retrieve and properly dispose of these items.

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.

Request for Snow Assistance

N/A I request snow assistance.

Snow assistance for the following jurisdictions (Specify counties, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas).

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 March 13, 2019 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 _____



Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Signature

March 21st, 2019
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

A Brief Weather Review of the March 2019 Flood Impacting the State of Iowa *Ongoing (Beginning March 13, 2019)*

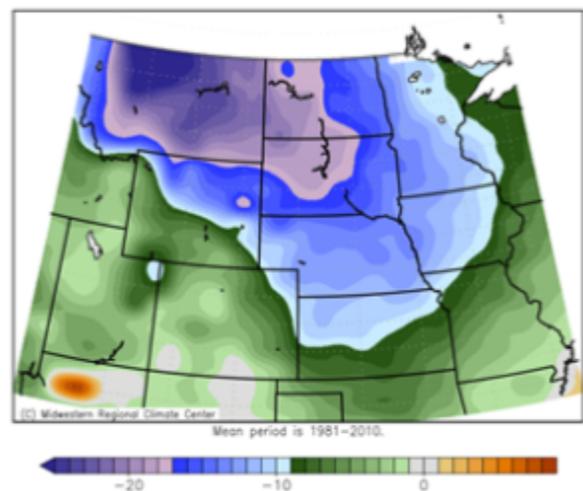
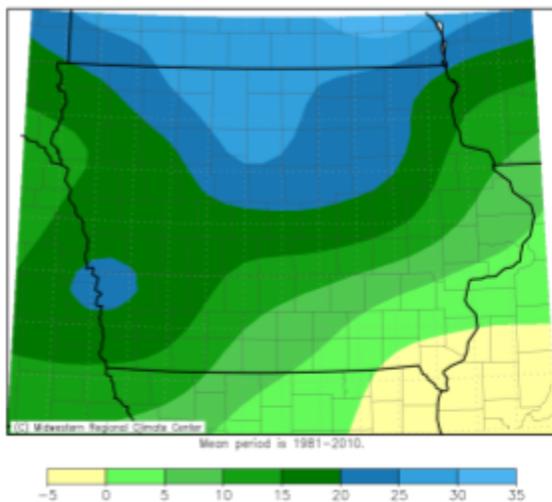
1. Overview

The weather pattern for the last half of Winter 2018/2019 (February-March 13th) in Iowa featured **record snowfall**, along with **much below** normal temperatures. These conditions contributed to a **deeper than normal snowpack** that **lingered into March later than normal**. This very cold period produced **deep frost depths** which prevented snowmelt to penetrate the soils. Additionally, **soil moisture values were extraordinarily high** through the winter which magnified the run-off into state streams and rivers. This report will examine the antecedent conditions that contributed to the March 2019 Flooding across the state of Iowa, as well as the heavy rain-on-snow precipitation event that was associated with an unusually strong late Winter storm system that impacted the plains and midwest.

2. Antecedent Conditions – Very Cold and Wet February 2019

After a dry January, the weather pattern became much more active across the state of Iowa for the February through early March period. Virtually the entire state saw above normal snowfall for February and early March (Image 1 - Accumulated Snowfall (in): Departure from Mean Feb 1, 2019-March 12, 2019). A few sites including at Des Moines, surpassed historical record snowfall for February (since 1878).

Likewise, the active weather pattern ushered in a period of very cold temperatures to the high plains and upper midwest (Image 2). These cold temperatures lingering into early March and prohibited the onset of the typical late winter melt cycle. Consequently, the deeper than normal snowpack lingered longer than normal (Image 3).



The final factor that set the stage to the Iowa floods of March 2019, was the soil moisture that was extremely high leading into the event. In fact, much of the plains and upper midwest were at the 99th percentile of calculated soil moisture levels (Image 4).

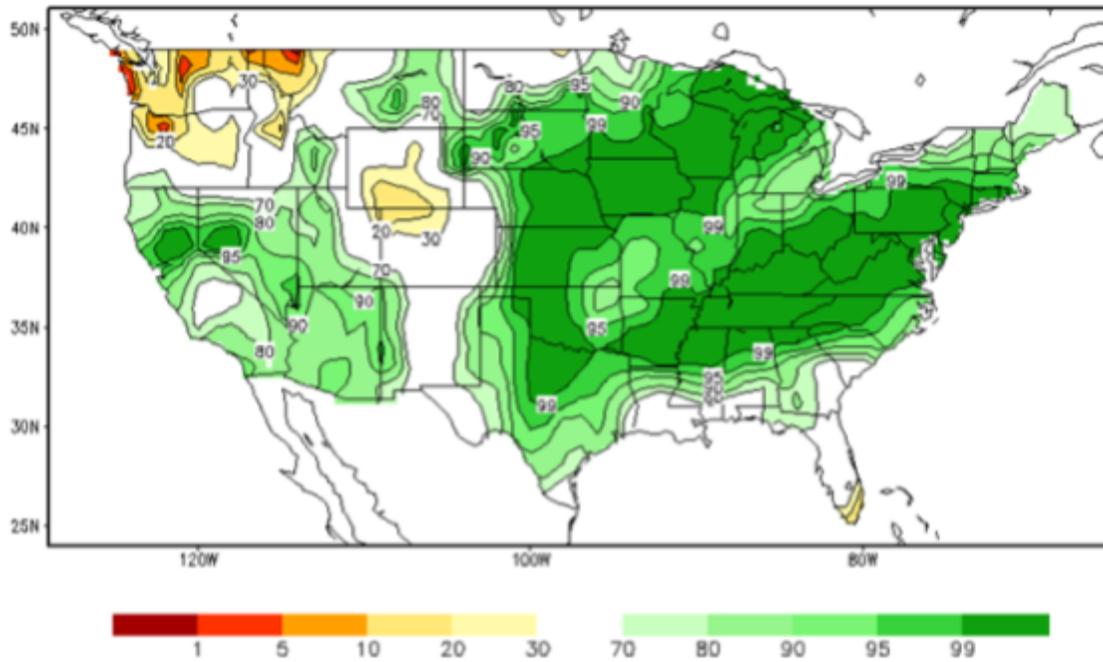


Image 4 - March 13, 2019 Calculated Soil Moisture Ranking Percentile

3. Flooding Trigger - Warm Temperatures and a Major Widespread Storm System

A very strong storm system developed across Colorado on March 13th, lifting northeast through the plains and Iowa on the 14th and 15th. A period of warmer than normal temperatures along with widespread rainfall impacted much of Iowa as well as upstream basins of the Missouri River. Within two days, virtually all of the snowpack that existed across Iowa had melted (Image 5) and was added to the widespread 1-3 inches that fell across the entire state March 12-14th (Image 6).

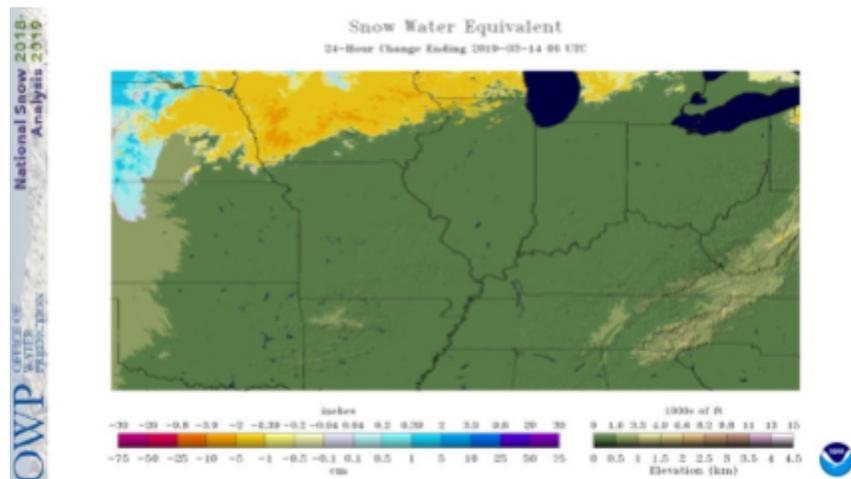


Image 5 - 24-hour Snow Water Equivalent Change (Snowmelt) ending March 14th.

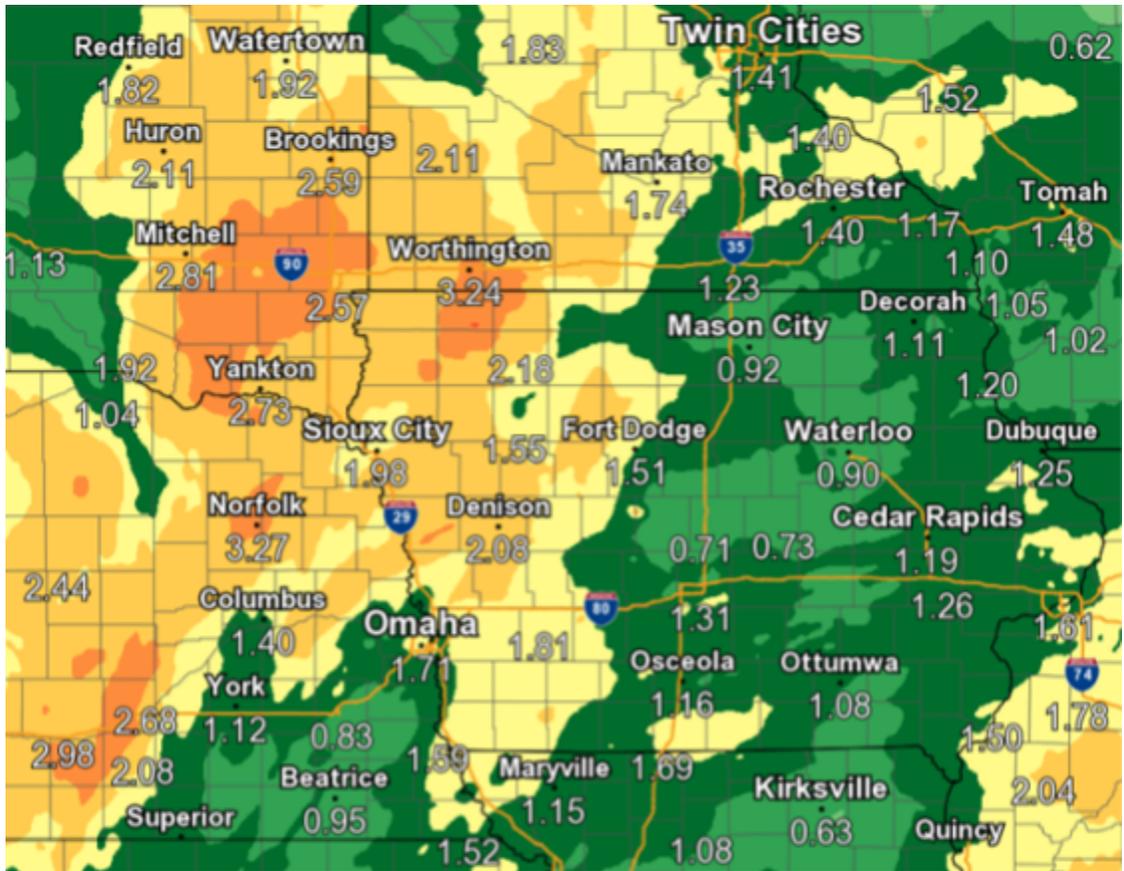


Image 6 - Total accumulated precipitation (in) ending March 13, 2019

4. Summary

The antecedent conditions set conditions that were ripe springtime flooding. The strong storm system and rain that fell on-top of the deep snowpack triggered the widespread flooding that has and continues to impact the state of Iowa as March 20th, 2019.

 Prepared For: Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Prepared On: Wednesday, March 20th, 2019

Prepared By: Chad Hahn, Warning Coordination Meteorologist

National Weather Service, Des Moines, Iowa

Contact: (515) 270-4501, chad.hahn@noaa.gov



Omaha District Levee Status

Missouri River Levees

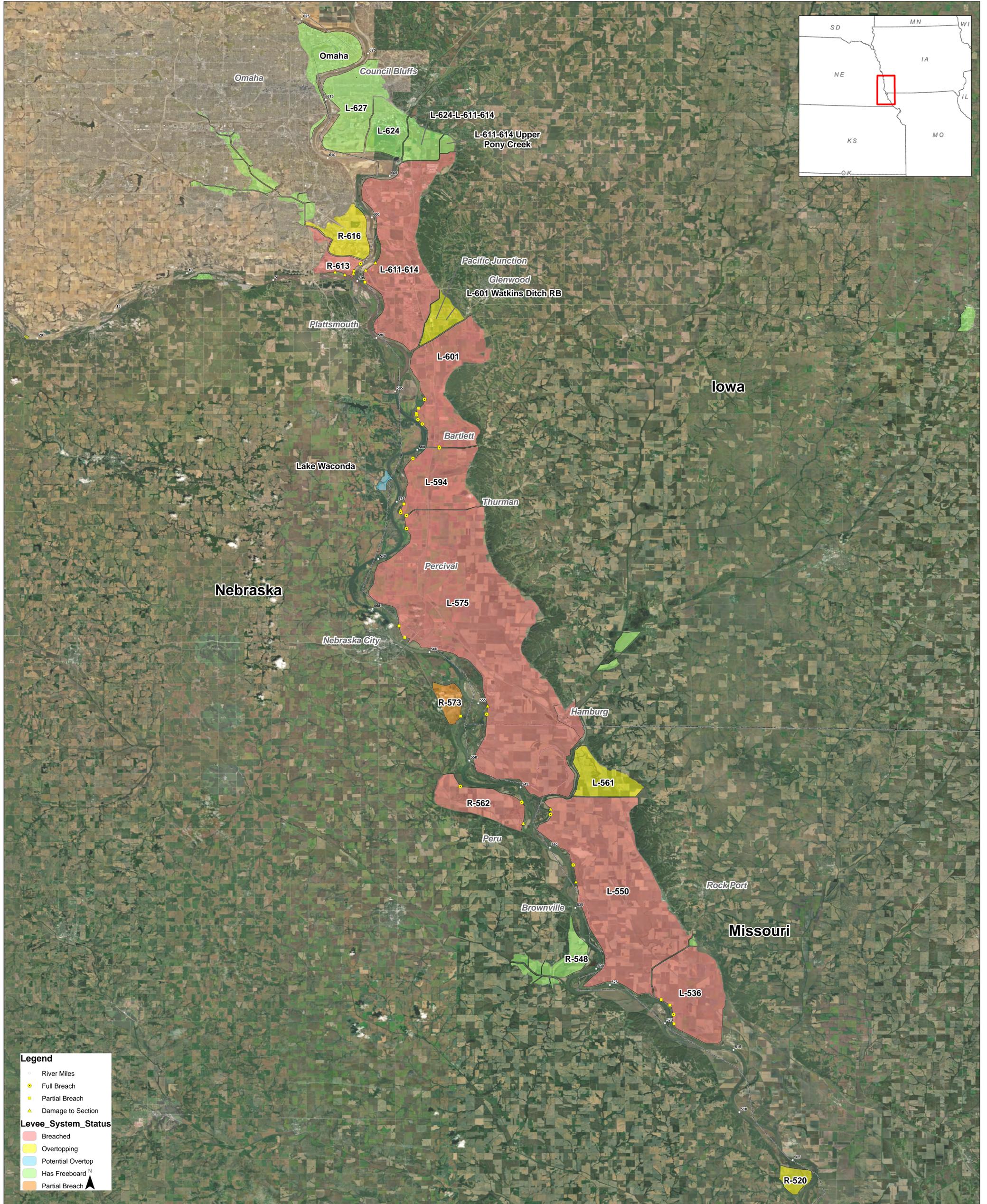
19 MAR 2019

@

1200 HRS



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Omaha District



Legend

- River Miles
- Full Breach
- Partial Breach
- Damage to Section

Levee_System_Status

- Breached
- Overtopping
- Potential Overtop
- Has Freeboard
- Partial Breach