

**REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION  
 MAJOR DISASTER OR EMERGENCY**

1. Request Date Aug 17, 2018

**Burden Disclosure Notice**

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

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

2a. Name of State (as defined in Stafford Act 102, 42 U.S.C. § 5122) or Indian tribal government requesting declaration.  Iowa	2b. Population (as reported by 2010 Census) or estimated population of Indian tribal government's damaged area(s).  3,046,355
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3. Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Name  Kim Reynolds	4. Designation of State or Tribal Coordinating Officer upon declaration (if available) and phone number  Dennis T. Harper (Business) 515-725-9348 (Cell) 515-829-1877
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5. Designation of Governor's Authorized Representative or Tribal Chief Executive Representative upon declaration (if available) and phone number  
 V. Joyce Flinn, Acting Director (Office) 515-323-4313

6. Declaration Request For:  Major Disaster (Stafford Act Sec. 401)  Emergency (Stafford Act Sec. 501(a))

7. Incident Period: Beginning Date Jul 19, 2018 End Date Jul 19, 2018 or  Continuing *If requesting a "continuing" incident period, enclose an official statement from a qualified Federal Government agency acknowledged as a national authority in a specific incident field (e.g., United States Geological Survey for seismic incidents, the National Weather Service for flooding).*

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

Drought  Earthquake  Explosion  Fire  Flood  Hurricane  Landslide  Mudslide

Severe Storm (rain, high water, wind-driven rain, hail, lighting)  Snowstorm (Must include Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data)  Straight-Line Winds

Tidal Wave  Tornado  Tropical Depression  Tropical Storm  Tsunami  Volcanic Eruption  Winter Storm

Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

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

See additional impact details in the cover letter.

9. Description of the nature and amount of State and local or Indian tribal government resources which have been or will be committed. Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter.  
 Several Municipal and County agencies committed resources to the event.  
 Community organizations committed resources to the event.  
 Several State of Iowa Departments, including: Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division, Iowa Department of Corrections, Iowa Department of Human Services, The Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals, The Iowa National Guard, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Iowa Department of Public Health, Iowa Department of Transportation.

See details of resources provided in the cover letter.

10. Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment\*

Individual Assistance      Dates Performed      Requested Aug 8, 2018      Start Aug 13, 2018      End Aug 14, 2018

Individual Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)

Public Assistance      Dates Performed      Requested Jul 13, 2018      Start Jul 18, 2018      End Jul 25, 2018

Public Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)  
See cover letter for details.

11. Programs and Areas Requested

Individual Assistance     N/A     Individuals and Households     Crisis Counseling Program     Disaster Unemployment Assistance  
 All     Disaster Case Management     Disaster Legal Services

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).

Counties of Polk and Marshall. See cover letter for details.

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.

Counties of Lee, Marion, Marshall, and Van Buren.

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, incident management assistance

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 severe storms and tornadoes is of such magnitude that it exhausts local and State resources in the hauling and management of debris and management of the incident.

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).  
N/A

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 9/18/18 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\*.

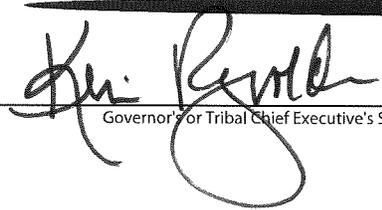
14. Findings and Certifications

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 Jul 19, 2018 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 or Tribal Chief Executive's Signature

8. 17. 18  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 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



Kim Reynolds  
GOVERNOR

**OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**

Adam Gregg  
LT. GOVERNOR

August 17, 2018

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

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

Dear Mr. President:

Severe weather in Iowa on July 19, 2018, produced tornadoes, hail, high winds, and severe thunderstorms. These severe weather conditions caused significant damage to public infrastructure and private property. Consequently, I respectfully request you declare a major disaster for the State of Iowa for July 19, 2018, under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207, as implemented by 44 CFR §§ 206.36-206.49.

Given the significant impact to the residents of the state, I have determined this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response and recovery is beyond the capabilities of the State of Iowa and the affected local governments, and that supplementary federal assistance is necessary.

I am requesting activation of the Public Assistance Program and the implementation of a Public Assistance State Managed Disaster operation for the following four counties: Lee, Marion, Marshall, and Van Buren.

I am also requesting the Individual Assistance Program for Marshall and Polk counties to include the Individual and Households Program, Disaster Case Management, Crisis Counseling Assistance, Disaster Legal Services, Disaster Unemployment Assistance and appropriate U.S. Department of Agriculture assistance programs.

## GENERAL FACTS OF THIS DISASTER

On July 19 a strong low pressure system tracked across southern Minnesota, pulling with it a warm front across Iowa. Thunderstorm activity early that morning cleared in the afternoon, allowing the atmosphere to destabilize. This warm front fostered supercell development as it passed through the Des Moines metropolitan area, triggering the first report of tornado activity late that afternoon. A tornado touched down in the city Bondurant (Polk County) as another one skirted the city, then the tornado-producing system continued east, causing significant damage in the communities of Pella (Marion County) and Marshalltown (Marshall County). The system continued on to the southeastern corner of the state, where in Van Buren County thunderstorms became severe early that evening, producing two tornadoes, golf-ball-size hail, and heavy rainfall. The National Weather Service issued 17 tornado warnings and later confirmed 21 tornadoes had touched down in central and southeast Iowa.

At 2:50 p.m. July 19, the National Weather Service issued a tornado warning as two tornadoes developed outside the city of Bondurant (Polk County). One tornado developed approximately 1.5 miles west of Bondurant and produced EF-2 damage when it entered the western side of the city. The tornado weakened as it moved through town, damaging the eastern portion of the city before dissipating. Wind speeds peaked at 115 mph and the tornado stayed on the ground for 2.93 miles. The second tornado developed concurrently northwest of Bondurant and remained in rural areas north of the city as it traveled northeast. Drone footage indicated corn and bean fields received extensive damage. The tornado damaged a farmstead shortly before dissipating, producing EF-2 damage to trees. Wind speeds peaked at 115 mph and the second tornado stayed on the ground for 3.52 miles.

At 3:54 p.m., the National Weather Service issued a tornado warning for the northeast section of Marion County. At 4:03 p.m., an EF-3 tornado developed approximately three miles north of the city of Pella (Marion County) and moved southeast. The tornado initially remained in rural areas just north and northeast of the city, causing crop, tree, and minor structural damage to homes. The tornado began to intensify northeast of Pella where it shifted a house off its foundation. The tornado struck the Vermeer Corporation campus on the east side of the city, producing EF-3 damage to buildings, and damaging numerous cars at the facility. The tornado then crossed Highway 163 and moved through rural areas southeast of Pella for the remainder of its path. Wind speeds peaked at 144 mph and the tornado remained on the ground for 10.18 miles. The nine minutes between the issuance of the tornado warning and the touchdown of the tornado provided the 2,800 employees and visitors at the Vermeer facility time to take shelter. As a result, there were no fatalities and only seven people were injured and transported to the local hospital.

Also at 3:54 p.m., the National Weather Service issued a tornado warning for southeastern Story County and northern Marshall County. At 4:25 p.m., an EF-3 tornado developed northwest of Marshalltown (Marshall County) near the town of Marietta. The tornado traveled southeast on the western side of the Iowa River, producing extensive crop and tree damage. The tornado strengthened quickly and took on a wedge shape as it entered northwest Marshalltown. As the tornado touched down it tracked more easterly, producing widespread EF-1 and EF-2 damage. In the downtown business district, the tornado caused EF-2 and EF-3 damage to many structures,

including the county courthouse, which was severely impacted. Initial reports indicate it will take more than a year to repair the courthouse, significantly impacting county government and creating barriers for citizens who need to access county services. The tornado continued east, severely impacting numerous residential structures before striking the Lennox Industries facility, causing EF-3 damage. The tornado began to weaken at this point and dissipated east of the Alliant Energy power plant. That afternoon, children visiting Marshalltown's Veteran's Memorial Coliseum for a day camp had six minutes to take shelter after the tornado warning was issued before the building sustained major damage. Thankfully, there were no injuries or fatalities.

As the storm continued on its southeasterly path, the National Weather Service issued a tornado warning at 5:26 p.m. for northwestern Van Buren County and southwestern Jefferson County. At 6:07 p.m., an EF-1 tornado touched down 4.9 miles north of Keosauqua (Van Buren County), damaging a farm outbuilding, tracking through a corn field and trees, and destroying a large historic stone barn. As it tracked southeast and then straight east, winds were in excess of 100 mph and the tornado remained on the ground for 2.14 miles. Because nearly 30 minutes of warning time was provided, officials at the annual Van Buren County Fair had time to get visitors to its shelter location, ensuring there were no fatalities or injuries that required transport to the local hospital.

At 6:09 p.m., an EF-1 tornado, with winds in excess of 110 mph, touched down just north of Keosauqua (Van Buren County) destroying several large outbuildings and equipment at a lumberyard and causing damage to corn crops.

In response to this event, I have issued three proclamations of disaster emergency pursuant to Iowa Code § 29C.6. Two of these governor's proclamations directed the execution of the Iowa Emergency Response Plan and, following requests from local officials, activated the Iowa Individual Disaster Assistance Grant Program and the Disaster Case Management Program. These programs make available grants of up to \$5,000 for families with incomes of up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level and provides disaster resource coordination support for households in the impacted areas. The third proclamation suspended regulatory provisions of the Iowa Code pertaining to hours of service for disaster repair crews and drivers delivering goods and services while responding to disaster areas.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Counties</b>	<b>Requested Resources</b>
7/19/2018	Marshall	Suspension of regulatory provisions of Iowa Code pertaining to hours of service for disaster repair crews and drivers delivering goods and services while responding to disaster areas, effective for 30 days
7/20/2018	Lee, Marshall, Polk, and Van Buren	State resources, Individual Assistance, Disaster Case Management
7/27/2018	Marion	State resources, Individual Assistance, Disaster Case Management

By August 2, local officials had compiled their public infrastructure damage assessment information and reported these estimates to the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD). Due to the widespread damage reported, I directed HSEMD to complete local and state damage assessments of the affected public infrastructure. These assessments began July 23 and concluded August 3. I determined the severity of the damage in five counties was so great that joint federal, state, and local preliminary damage assessments for Public Assistance should be performed. On August 3, the State of Iowa requested the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) conduct a Public Assistance joint preliminary damage assessment in those counties starting on August 7.

At the conclusion of the joint preliminary damage assessment for Public Assistance, it was determined that five counties had approximately 31 damaged sites, including significant debris, road, and infrastructure damage.

On July 30, as a result of a joint preliminary damage assessment, the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) issued a disaster proclamation under its independent authority for Marshall County, along with the six contiguous counties of Grundy, Hardin, Jasper, Poweshiek, Story, and Tama.

On August 8, I requested a joint preliminary damage assessment with FEMA and the Small Business Administration to assess homes and businesses for Individual Assistance in Marshall and Polk counties. These assessments occurred August 13-14.

Because of these joint preliminary damage assessments, I have determined the severity of damage in four counties is such that the federal Public Assistance Program is needed to aid in recovery, and the federal Individual Assistance Program is needed in two counties.

## **ADDITIONAL DAMAGE**

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

### **Fatalities, Injuries, and Evacuations**

- Seventeen injuries were reported after tornadoes struck the communities of Bondurant (Polk County), Pella (Marion County), and Marshalltown (Marshall County). While none of these injuries were severe, some required treatment at nearby medical facilities.
- Forty-three patients were evacuated from the UnityPoint Health-Marshalltown hospital (Marshall County) after the building sustained a direct hit from the tornado. Two hundred individuals were treated at the local hospital for storm-related injuries or injuries sustained during the cleanup process.
- The Iowa Department of Public Health engaged with Marshall County Public Health to transfer hospital inpatients and support alternate locations for emergent care. The UnityPoint facility was repaired and normal operations resumed on August 2.

- Residents of the Iowa Veterans Home (Marshall County) were relocated from the Fox and Ulery Buildings to other areas of the facility due to significant damage to the roof and siding. The residents of Heinz Hall were evacuated entirely and returned only after temporary repairs were completed.

### **Critical Facilities and Infrastructure**

- The Vermeer Corporation campus (Marion County) lost its tornado warning system during the tornado event. However, before the system was destroyed, it was able to alert workers and visitors so they could take shelter. The warning system was replaced through donations from Walmart and Lowe's Home Improvement.
- In the city of Pella (Marion County), wastewater pump station #3 sustained roof and exterior fence damage. The municipal electric utility also sustained significant damage to poles, cross arms, insulators, and transformers.
- In the city of Marshalltown (Marshall County):
  - The historic Marshall County Courthouse sustained a direct hit from the tornado. The force of the wind damaged the building's cupola and clock tower, leaving a large hole in the roof. The building's fire sprinkler system was also damaged, causing water to flow through the courthouse's interior, which resulted in extensive damage. Offices previously located in the building or in the damaged courthouse annex located nearby, have been temporarily relocated until the structure can be restored. These offices included the Marshall County Assessor, Marshall County Auditor/Recorder, Marshall County Board of Supervisors, Central Iowa Community Services/Marshall County General Assistance, Marshall County Planning and Zoning, and Marshall County Treasurer. Marshall County Courts, including civil court, clerk of court, cashier, magistrate court, district associate court, juvenile court, substance abuse and mental health, small claims proceedings and district court also had to be relocated.
  - Veteran's Memorial Coliseum's roof was blown off, then struck and caused significant damage to the nearby police station, city hall, Carnegie library building, parks and recreation department facility, and city council chambers. Damaged buildings have been vacated and city staff have been relocated. Veteran's Memorial Coliseum is an essential community meeting place for residents of the city as well as the county, and is used for many youth programs that have been discontinued until a new location can be found.
  - The UnityPoint Health-Marshalltown hospital, and the RACOM building all sustained major damage. The RACOM building, which provides communications support to first responders, sustained major structural damage. Temporary repairs to these facilities have been made, but structural assessment work is ongoing. Despite the impact and displacement, both facilities have continued operations.
  - The building housing the Iowa Department of Human Services office was damaged and staff have been relocated to Waterloo.
  - A facility providing care to senior citizens was destroyed. The center provided hot, nutritious meals to seniors as well as a gathering place and resource access point. The Northeast Iowa Area Agency on Aging is providing home-delivered meals to meet the need for meal support for the local elderly population.

- The main fire station sustained roof damage. Temporary repairs have been completed but the rain damaged the interior of the building and some equipment.

### **Commercial and Transportation**

- In Lee County, widespread vegetative debris and downed power lines caused an immediate concern to health and safety while also impacting travel on roadways.
- East Vermeer Road (Marion County) was closed to the public due to large amounts of debris blocking access and to ensure that emergency vehicles could enter to evacuate the injured. Barricades and officers directed traffic around the affected area, which has since reopened to traffic.
- In the city of Marshalltown (Marshall County):
  - All of the roads in and around the downtown square were closed for days after the tornado struck due to excessive debris, downed traffic lights, and power disruption.
  - Forty-five street lights and 30 traffic signals were destroyed or severely damaged. Traffic lights have been temporarily replaced with four-way stop signs, significantly affecting traffic flow.
  - The city public works facility sustained major damage to its roof and interior contents. The salt storage bin and a hoop roof structure also sustained severe damage. A large hole was created on one side of this facility's roof. The salt storage bin and contents are of particular concern as they are essential to providing safe travel during the winter months.
- Iowa Highway 14 (Marshall County) was closed due to large amounts of debris on the road. There were barricades and officers stationed at the impact area. It has since reopened to traffic.
- In Van Buren County, the secondary roads department lost a building that contained cold-weather equipment and supplies, along with its fuel island. Many pieces of equipment were destroyed or damaged including two dump trucks and three pickup trucks.

### **Education**

- More than \$200,000 in damage was reported to three of the nine schools operated by the Marshalltown Community School District. Several of the school buildings sustained roof damage. At Franklin Elementary School, the rubber membrane roof was lifted by the tornado and tossed nearly the length of a football field. Woodbury Elementary School staff reported roof damage, broken windows, and structural damage to the west wall. Portions of the roof of Rogers Elementary School were damaged. The district is working to ensure all schools will be ready to open for the beginning of the school year.
- Taylor County Historical School #4 (Marshall County) was impacted. The structure is owned by the Historical Society of Marshall County. The windows were damaged and the building is currently boarded up. Additional research needs to be done to assess the extent of the damage.

### **Residential**

- Following the joint preliminary damage assessment, FEMA issued its *PDA Narrative Report*, which confirmed the city of Marshalltown is experiencing the following devastating impacts from the tornado event that will not be resolved without assistance:

- Approximately 100 residents are still displaced from their homes three weeks after the event. The majority of those displaced are staying in hotels, recreational vehicle parks, or with family and friends. These seasonal, short-term housing solutions may not be viable options during the fall and winter months in Iowa. Many residents have no other options and are choosing to remain in their damaged homes until repairs can be made.
- The tornado touched down in an area of town where the majority of the impacted residents are far below the federal poverty guidelines and either have no insurance coverage or are significantly uninsured.
- There are a number of senior citizens in the affected area, many who have limited mobility, who face challenges in accessing available resources.
- Within the affected area, many of those impacted do not speak English as their primary language. This language barrier presents additional challenges for these individuals as they try to access available resources.
- Within the Marshalltown community as a whole, there are scarce rental housing options, causing further stress to those impacted who need to reside in the area in order to stay gainfully employed.
- The residents of Marshalltown are also experiencing partial layoffs and loss of employment. More than 100 businesses are working to rebuild and reopen three weeks after the event. The need for disaster counseling services and unemployment assistance will only increase due to workers' loss of income and access to health insurance.
- Many of the apartments in Marshalltown (Marshall County) were destroyed or at least damaged to the point they were uninhabitable. This is creating a significant temporary housing issue for impacted homeowners as well as apartment dwellers who are seeking housing close to their places of employment.
- At the Iowa Veterans Home (Marshall County), several of the 500 disabled veterans were evacuated or moved on a temporary basis due to the level of damage to the residential facilities there. The damage to the Iowa Veterans Home, which is funded by the Iowa General Assembly and is uninsured, exceeded its annual maintenance budget.

### **Parks**

- West End Park (Marshall County) sustained damage to playground equipment, the ballfield, tennis courts, and shelter. The shelter was completely destroyed and will need to be replaced.
- Both Optimist and Arnold parks (Marshall County) sustained damage to many of the trees and shelters. The fences were damaged by the falling trees and branches.
- Veterans Memorial Coliseum (Marshall County) was hosting a day camp for children when the tornado hit the building. All of the children and staff escaped injury due to the basement shelter location.
- The Van Buren County Fairgrounds (Van Buren County) lost several buildings and several others on the fairgrounds campus were damaged and will need to be repaired.

### **Economic**

- Vermeer Corporation (Marion County) sustained significant damage to seven manufacturing buildings and its waste treatment plant was destroyed. The company

ceased operations for three days and reopened in a diminished capacity. Seven workers were injured, treated at a local hospital, and released. Much of the equipment inventory was stored outside and was heavily damaged, along with specialty tools and drills. Many employees' personal vehicles were destroyed. Vermeer Corporation estimated it would take 45 days to return to full operation. Vermeer is the second largest employer in the city of Pella.

- The Lennox Industries facility in Marshalltown (Marshall County) was destroyed when its roof was blown off and walls torn down, destroying the building contents as well. Lennox Industries is the second-largest employer in Marshalltown. The facility is offline and the company is maintaining health insurance coverage for employees for two additional months.
- The JBS Swift & Company facility (Marshall County) sustained major damage. The loss of cold storage capability during the power outage resulted in the disposal of more than 24 million pounds of meat products. The plant had to shut down for a few days and is working on a reduced staff schedule until repairs are made. There is currently no estimate for how long repairs will take. JBS Swift is the largest employer in Marshalltown and is a key exporter of pork products worldwide.
- The once-vibrant downtown area in Marshalltown (Marshall County) was significantly impacted by the tornado. All of the businesses located there had broken windows, and loss of power and other utilities for more than two weeks, impeding their ability to operate and support commerce. This extended closure is having a significant impact on the small businesses in the area that are working diligently to reopen.

#### **Utilities and Telecommunication**

- In the city of Pella (Marion County), 33 customers were without power for a period of 24 hours immediately following the tornado. As a result of the tornado, the City of Pella's wastewater lift station, and electrical distribution and transmission lines, were damaged and out of service until repairs could be made.
- In the city of Marshalltown (Marshall County) all of the city was without power due to downed power lines and impacted gas lines. Twenty-four hours after the tornado struck, the northern half of the city was still without power. Alliant Energy restored power and gas services by August 4.
- In the city of Marshalltown (Marshall County), due to the force of the winds, 45 street lights and 30 traffic signals were destroyed or severely damaged. Traffic lights have been temporarily replaced with four-way stop signs to control the traffic flow throughout the city.
- In the city of Farmington (Van Buren County), half of the town's population was still without power 24 hours after the tornado struck. It took two days to restore power to the area.

#### **PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SUMMARY**

The severe storms and tornadoes left much of the affected area with significant debris, including vegetation, dirt, sand, building components, and other materials (Category A). Many communities in the affected area took emergency protective measures to protect critical facilities

(Category B). Severe storms, hail, and tornadoes caused significant damage to roads and bridges (Category C.) Severe storms damaged or destroyed several public buildings across the state (Category E). Power loss, damaged water treatment facilities and associated infrastructure (Category F).

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

Category	Estimates
A (Debris Removal)	\$3,001,861
B (Emergency Protective Measures)	\$38,422
C (Roads & Bridges)	\$4,500
D (Water Control Facilities)	\$0
E (Buildings)	\$2,890,838
F (Utilities)	\$138,233
G (Parks, Rec Facilities, Other)	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,073,854</b>

## INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE SUMMARY

The tornadoes 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. Tornadoes caused significant damage to many rental properties and structures that were home to a large sector of low- to moderate-income residents. The results of the August 13-14, 2018 Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment is included below.

County Name	Destroyed	Major	Minor	Affected	Total	%Owner	%Insured	%Low Income	HUD FMR *
Marshall	40	241	1097	469	1847	59%	36%	79%	\$728
Polk	3	2	27	44	76	100%	99%	1%	\$875
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>1124</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>1923</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>\$801</b>
*U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development Fair Market Rent for 2-Bedroom Unit									

## ROLE OF PRIOR 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 with interagency planning of the State Hazard Mitigation Team. The State has an approved Enhanced State Mitigation Plan effective through September 2018.

The State of Iowa continues to support the funding and construction of tornado safe rooms. In the area of impact eight tornado safe rooms have been installed utilizing hazard mitigation

program funds. While none of these sites were used during the event, they would have provided protection to vulnerable populations located at school facilities, fairgrounds, and parks.

## **OTHER DISASTERS**

During June and July, 2018, thirty counties in the state of Iowa experienced significant impacts from severe storms and flooding. In particular, Polk County experienced over 20,000 reports of flood damage to residences and businesses. One week after the flood waters receded, 21 tornadoes impacted communities in central and eastern Iowa. The cities of Bondurant, Marshalltown, and Pella are expending already-stretched local resources to aid in the recovery of citizens, businesses, and community infrastructure and services, and also requesting state funding to assist with recovery efforts.

On August 1, I submitted a disaster declaration request for the 30 counties that were impacted by severe storms and flooding from June 6 to July 2, and am awaiting a response to my request. The cumulative and far-reaching effects of the tornadoes in eastern and central Iowa on July 19 have only increased the need for federal assistance as community and state resources are exhausted.

Below is a summary of resources that have been expended, along with recovery needs identified during the joint local/state/FEMA preliminary damage assessments.

- Nearly \$3 million has been expended as part of the Iowa Individual Disaster Assistance Grant Program, which provides assistance to families with incomes of up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Through the program, \$1.7 million has been expended for the residents of the 30 counties impacted by the recent flooding, along with an additional \$1.2 million for residents impacted by the tornado event. These dollars do not include any local resources or other state programs currently being utilized.
- Iowa's Disaster Case Management Program has provided disaster resource coordination support for 324 households impacted by the tornadoes and 115 households impacted by the flooding. For the flooding alone, over a period of three weeks, more than \$37,000 has been expended through the program. The tornado event is expected to exceed \$500,000 or more in program funding. As additional needs are identified, the Disaster Case Management Program will continue to assist residents with their recovery needs.
- Thousands of vehicles were destroyed in the areas affected by flash flooding and tornadoes. Vulnerable populations (low-to very-low income families) have few resources to replace a vehicle, adding additional hardship to those who must now find alternatives for commuting to work, medical visits, etc.
- Communities in Polk and Marshall counties are struggling to address unmet needs. Based on a recent housing study, the city of Marshalltown has a tight housing market for low-income residents. Even before the tornado impacted more than 1,800 structures in Marshalltown, the waiting time for Section 8 housing was one year or more. Many of the areas impacted by flooding in Polk County were populated largely by low-income residents.
- An initial review of the damage to "affected" and "minor" structures in the city of Marshalltown suggests the amount needed to do repairs will in many cases exceed the value of the structure. In certain parts of the city, homes are owned by families for multiple generations. Insurance coverage is low and resources are limited.

- As time progresses, the potential for health hazards for residents in these damaged structures will grow. The older structures in Polk and Marshall counties are known to contain lead paint. This poses a potential health hazard to children living within the structures. Asbestos and other hazardous materials need to be remediated. Flood-damaged structures also pose a significant health risk due to the increasing risk of mold growth the longer homes go without proper treatment and cleaning to remediate the growth of mold.
- Hundreds of structures in Polk and Marshall counties have roof damage. Each time water enters a business or home, more damage occurs. There are insufficient resources in these communities to address roof repairs needs. The longer additional resources are delayed, the potential for additional damage increases.

Since 2013, the state has received 11 Presidential Disaster Declarations, affecting 87 of Iowa's 99 counties. Only Polk County, included in this request, has not been included in a presidentially-declared event during this period of time. Polk County was heavily impacted by the storms and flooding earlier this summer and was included in the request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration I submitted on August 1, 2018.

In addition to the resources that have been expended by local and state governments during the June and July disaster events, nongovernmental organizations have also provided assistance and services to impacted Iowans. The extended and widespread need for assistance has taxed the resources of these organizations. Some of the resources expended by nongovernmental organizations include:

- The American Red Cross provided shelter support to displaced residents and supplied hundreds of clean-up kits to residents impacted by the flooding and tornadoes. The need for clean-up kits was so great during the flooding event the Red Cross could not provide all that were needed and turned to local churches to fill the need for those supplies.
- The Northeast Iowa Area on Aging has served 89 clients for issues related to the tornado event. The agency has provided information and other types of assistance to clients but funding is stretched thin by the additional workload and resource needs. In addition, the agency's building in Marshalltown was condemned after being damaged by the tornado, and the car it had used to conduct visits statewide to clients in its veterans-directed program was totaled.
- Mid-Iowa Community Action has served 486 households impacted by the tornado in Marshalltown with temporary housing and home repair, food assistance, and replacement of personal property.
- Team Rubicon and Habitat for Humanity volunteers put in hundreds of hours removing debris, making emergency repairs, and rebuilding damaged homes.
- Voluntary organizations including Southern Baptist Disaster Relief, Mormon Helping Hands and members of local churches cleaned out flood-damaged residential structures.
- The Salvation Army provided shelter support and meals to shelter residents, volunteers, and first responders, along with vouchers for clothing and other essentials for the flooding and tornado events. In Marshalltown alone, the Salvation Army has served 576 families and more

than 2,000 individuals, issued nearly \$41,000 in gift cards to purchase groceries, and provided \$19,000 in product at their thrift store.

- HyVee grocery stores provided food and water for disaster survivors and first responders for the flooding and tornado events. When Hy-Vee's store in the Prospect Park neighborhood in Des Moines was inundated with several feet of flood water, the company provided free shuttle service to another store location until the store is reopened.
- Walgreens provided water, clothing, and personal hygiene supplies for shelter residents.
- The United Way assisted with volunteer recruitment and management, and supported the 2-1-1 call center to provide information and referrals to impacted residents.

## **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 impacts of this disaster as outlined in Section 9 of the Request for Presidential Disaster (FEMA Form 010-0-13).

### *Local Resources*

Local emergency management agencies in impacted counties opened their emergency operations centers to coordinate local resource needs, request state resources as needed, and share critical incident information. Additional local resources and activities included:

#### **Marion County**

- Several communities provided staffing resources for road closures and rerouting traffic to support emergency vehicles and the evacuation of the Vermeer Manufacturing plant.
- Local staff supported debris removal in the city of Pella and throughout the county's secondary roads system.

#### **Marshall County**

- Shelter operations were organized for impacted residents of the city of Marshalltown.
- Local staff barricaded roads and rerouted traffic until debris could be removed and safety issues were resolved.
- Local staff supported multiple evacuations of people from impacted public buildings.
- Personnel from several public entities addressed continuity of government operations issues.
- Emergency responders acted upon reports of health and safety concerns of residents in the impacted areas.

### *Nongovernmental Organization Resources*

#### **Marshall, Marion, and Polk counties**

- Hy-Vee supplied 31,000 bottles of Gatorade, 111,000 bottles of water, more than 1,600 cases of dried snack meat products, and more than 70,000 protein and snack bars in Marshall, Marion, and Polk counties to support the survivors. Workers used five "Hy-

Vee Healthy You” mobile units in support of this distribution effort. Hy-Vee also provided more than 150 meals to impacted families in Bondurant (Polk County).

### **Marshall County**

- The American Red Cross provided clean-up kits and shelter support across the affected area. Specifically, they provided 276 shelter nights, served 20,909 meals and 50,679 snacks, provided 117 clean-up kits, served 918 clients, and made 379 mental health contacts.
- Volunteer Iowa and Central Iowa RSVP coordinated volunteers for relief efforts in the city of Marshalltown.
- More than 100 members of Team Rubicon and 421 individuals with Habitat for Humanity, along with volunteers with Samaritan’s Purse, and South Baptist Disaster Response, assisted in the cleanup of debris and the repair of hundreds of impacted residences.
- The Salvation Army provided meals from a mobile unit as well as a fixed facility. They provided meal packages for those who could not get to a grocery store and vouchers for clothing and other essentials from their thrift store locations.
- The Church of the Nazarene provided meal support.
- Many organizations established fund websites to support local citizens who lost everything in the tornado. Lennox Industries established a corporate match program, deciding to match the funds donated by any of their past or present employees to support the community. JBS Swift & Company provided a large donation to support recovery efforts.
- The United Way staffed the 211 helpline, gathering community needs information and relaying it to the appropriate organizations.
- Hope4Healing obtained and delivered school kits for students, impacted by the tornado, who are preparing to return to school.

### ***State of Iowa Resources***

#### **Governor of Iowa**

- Provided information and outreach to affected jurisdictions and timely approval of disaster proclamations.

#### **Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management**

- Coordinated State Emergency Operations Center operations.
- Conducted joint damage assessments for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance.
- Provided debris-management planning and guidance to Marshall County.
- Coordination of available resources to support:
  - External communications for first responders in the city of Marshalltown while the communications center was not operational (Marshall County);
  - State Urban Search and Rescue Team operations in the city of Pella for the disaster survivors at the Vermeer Corporation campus (Marion County);

- Disaster Behavioral Health Response Team for the city of Marshalltown (Marshall County);
- Iowa Department of Corrections and Iowa Department of Transportation debris cleanup operations in the city of Marshalltown (Marshall County); and
- Iowa Department of Transportation mobile operations center for vehicle licensing (Marshall County).

#### **Iowa Department of Human Services**

- Activated the Disaster Behavioral Health Response Team for Marshall County.
- Activated the Iowa Individual Disaster Assistance Grant Program and the Disaster Case Management Program for five counties.

#### **Iowa Department of Public Safety (Iowa State Patrol)**

- Provided officers for access control of evacuated areas.
- Provided transport for the governor and lieutenant governor to assess impacted areas of the state.
- Provided traffic barricades when roads were impassable.

#### **Iowa Department of Transportation**

- Transported a tub grinder and four wood chippers to Marshall County.
- Provided four tandem dump trucks and two medium-sized end loaders with grapples to Marshall County.
- Assisted with debris removal operations in Marshall County.
- Provided a mobile operations center, “DOT2GO,” to support licensing, titling, and registration support in Marshall County.

#### **Iowa Department of Corrections**

- Provided inmate labor to help with debris removal in Marshall County.

#### **Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals**

- Provided initial reports of impacted food service businesses in Marshall County.
- Worked with impacted food producers to ensure food-quality standards were met.

#### **Iowa Department of Natural Resources**

- Coordinated with communities on proper debris-management processes and procedures.
- Provided proper handling information and guidance on asbestos.
- Coordinated with the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship on handling and disposal of stored meat after a cooler lost power.

#### **Iowa Department of Public Health**

- Provided information regarding food safety and carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Identified persons in evacuation areas who required special assistance.
- Monitored hospital bed space availability.
- Provided information regarding tetanus vaccines to local public health agencies.

- Providing ongoing assistance for public health and safety information.

#### **Iowa National Guard**

- Coordinated movement of dumpsters to support debris disposal operations.

#### ***Federal Resources Currently Committed***

##### **National Weather Service**

- Provided ongoing weather briefings and related information throughout the event and confirmed the tornado outbreak.

##### **FEMA**

- Provided coordination and monitored the situation from its office in Kansas City, Mo.
- Provided onsite damage assessment teams as requested.

##### **USDA Farm Services Agency**

- Taking damage reports from local farmers.

## ASSISTANCE REQUESTED AND CERTIFICATIONS GIVEN

Preliminary estimates of the types and amount 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 non-federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. The total nonfederal expenditures for July 19, 2018, are expected to exceed \$1,807,588.00.

I request direct federal assistance for work and services provided to save lives and protect property, to include debris removal, emergency protective measures, long-term housing, and sheltering. Further, I request Hazard Mitigation funding statewide.

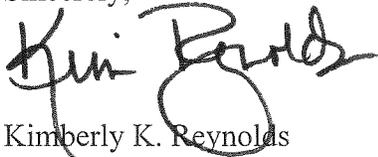
In accordance with 44 CFR § 206.208, the State of Iowa agrees that, with respect to direct federal assistance, it will do the following:

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 legal 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 Katie Waters as the State Coordinating Officer for this request. She will work with FEMA and may provide further information or justification on my behalf.

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: Other Federal Programs

D: Certifications

**ENCLOSURE A TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST**

**Estimated Requirements for Individual  
Assistance Under the Stafford Act**

County	Assistance to Individuals and Households					Other Programs
	Temporary Housing	Repairs	Replacement	Permanent Housing Construction	Other Needs Assistance	(Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Legal Services, and Crisis Counseling)
Marshall	\$341,420	\$4,582,374	\$497,970	\$0	\$1,156,500	TBD
Polk	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	TBD
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$341,420</b>	<b>\$4,582,374</b>	<b>\$497,970</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,156,500</b>	<b>TBD</b>

Profiles of Affected Populations

<b>Marshall County - Year 2010 Census Data</b>
The Marshall County population is 40,288. 8.2% of the people older than the age of five report having some form of disability. 17.8% of the population are age 65 and older, 25.5% are age 18 and younger, and 6.8% are age five and younger. The racial composition is 91.1% white, 2.2% black, 0.8% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 3.9% Asian, 2.0% Hispanic/Latino, and 1.8% report two or more races. There are 15,293 households with an average of 2.6 people per household. The median household income is \$57,193; Per capita income is \$25,297. The state average income is \$52,797. Persons living below the poverty level represent 12.2% of the population. As of June 2018, the unemployment rate in the county is 3.5%.
<b>Polk County - Year 2010 Census Data</b>
The Polk County population is 481,830. 8.2% of the people older than the age of five report having some form of disability. 12.7% of the population are age 65 and older, 25.0% are age 18 and younger, and 7.2% are age five and younger. The racial composition is 85.3% white, 7.0% black, 0.4% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 4.9% Asian, 8.4% Hispanic/Latino, and 2.3% report two or more races. There are 200,607 households with an average of 2.52 people per household. The median household income is \$61,684; Per capita income is \$32,232. The state average income is \$52,797. Persons living below the poverty level represent 10.9% of the population. As of June 2018, the unemployment rate in the county is 2.5%.

**ENCLOSURE B TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST**

Estimated requirements for Public Assistance under the Stafford Act

CATEGORY

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

<b>County (5)</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Lee	\$123,385	\$5,260	\$0	\$0	\$6,000	\$138,233	\$0	\$134,645
Marion	\$0	\$4,285	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$142,518
Marshall	\$2,834,742	\$28,877	\$4,500	\$0	\$2,735,894	\$0	\$0	\$5,604,013
Polk	\$31,095	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,095
Van Buren	\$12,639	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$148,944	\$0	\$0	\$161,583
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,001,861</b>	<b>\$38,422</b>	<b>\$4,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$2,890,838</b>	<b>\$138,233</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$6,073,854</b>

**ENCLOSURE C TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST**

Estimated Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs

<b>County (2)</b>	<b>SBA Home Loans</b>	<b>SBA Business Loans</b>	<b>FSA Loans</b>	<b>NRCS</b>	<b>FHWA</b>	<b>USACE</b>	<b>OTHER</b>
Marshall	356	109	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Polk	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$4,187,000</b>	<b>\$2,165,000</b>	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

ENCLOSURE D 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	
	STATE	LOCAL
Individual Assistance:		
“Other Assistance” under the Individuals and Households Program	\$289,125	\$0
Other (specify)	\$0	\$0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$289,125</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Public Assistance:		
Category A – Debris Removal	\$300,186	\$450,279
Category B – Emergency Protective Measures	\$3,842	\$5,763
Category C – Roads and Bridges	\$450	\$675
Category D – Water Control Facilities	\$0	\$0
Category E – Buildings and Equipment	\$289,084	\$433,626
Category F – Utilities	\$13,823	\$20,735
Category G – Other (Parks, Recreational Facilities, etc.)	\$0	\$0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$607,385</b>	<b>\$911,078</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>\$896,510</b>	<b>\$911,078</b>