

ILLINOIS INITIATIVES BY THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Although, Illinois has expressed concern over the cost share decision it should be noted that the State of Illinois is the only State in the Great Midwest floods that is not participating in any part of the public assistance cost share. They are requiring local government to pick up the entire 25% cost-share. Other states are sharing between 10-15% of the cost with local governments. Illinois, therefore, is one of the few States nationwide that does not share the cost with local government as contemplated in the law. The cost share adjustment also has no impact on the State as it is all borne by local government.

RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

The following communities have expressed interest in relocation of structures from the floodplain. Technical assistance and appropriate financial assistance will be provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as community plans are developed.

Grafton	Jersey
Keithsburg	Henderson
Kampsville	Calhoun
Hardin	Hull
Pike	Quincy
Adam	

The following communities have expressed interest in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Section 1362 Acquisition program and application forms have been provided to the community. While no applications have been returned, all communities are still considering the program.

Grafton	Oquawka
Quincy	Valmeyer
Fults	Randolph County
Monroe County	

According to Monroe County's Board Chair, a draft application has been submitted to the Regional Office. The draft does not include individual property locations. This will have to be discussed with the County.

Grafton, Illinois

Status of situation: A public meeting was held in Grafton, Illinois on September 8, 1993 to discuss mitigation options for the community. A relocation proposal was developed by the mayor's office and forwarded to FEMA and the White House for consideration. That plan has not yet been adopted by the City Council, and only addresses relocation. Several individuals in the community may be interested in assistance in elevating their homes to meet the National Flood Insurance requirements. FEMA and State staff will continue to work with the community to refine the plan, and will have a proposal acceptable to all affected individuals within two weeks. The proposal will include mitigation alternatives as well as funding options. The University of Illinois staff and students will be working on the mitigation proposal.

What locals want or need: Local officials and individuals will be part of the process to develop a comprehensive plan for the community. Many more public meetings and forums will be necessary to ensure that the potential solutions are acceptable.

What State needs: FEMA will continue to work with the State in developing an overall strategy for providing assistance to all interested communities.

What additional authority is needed? Is anything statutory needed? These types of projects are very time and staff intensive. It can be difficult to coordinate individual needs and desires with community goals. Many of the programs have different guidelines and regulations. It will be important to have good coordination and cooperation between Federal agencies as well as levels of government.

OTHER AREAS OF SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

Hazard Mitigation

- Hazard Mitigation staffed approximately 22 Disaster Assistance Centers (DACs) in a consorted effort with the state to implement the Individual Family Grant Hazard Mitigation minimization program.
- State is conducting town meetings for 6 communities: Keithsburg, Grafton, Hull, Kampsville, Hardin and Quincy in advance of the University of Illinois doing a survey and report for community alternatives.

- Six teams consisting of Tennessee Valley Authority, FEMA, State and University of Illinois students will assemble in six communities. Keithsburg, Grafton, Hull, Kampsville, Hardin and Quincy on September 9-12 to do assessments as requested by each individual community and State in order to select alternative against future losses.
- The Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team consisting of approximately 75 State and Federal people convened on August 29th and concluded September 3rd. These Interdisciplinary teams reviewed state-selected sites over approximately 591 riverine miles. Recommendations were received from the participants for inclusion in the team report which is now being prepared in draft for presentation.

Individual Assistance

- A special form of disaster housing assistance was created to provide immediate, interim funding to those people whose homes were inaccessible, due to high water, for a damage inspection. The funding was used for alternative living arrangements until the inspection process triggered "traditional" housing assistance.
- An Emergency Living Expense was created to provide applicants with funds to take care of immediate personal needs until other assistance was received.
- To date, 7 community meeting were conducted across the State to take care of immediate personal needs until other assistance was received.
- One-on-one Applicant Assistance casework services are being provided by telephone, and on-site Applicant Assistance services are being provided in hard-hit Monroe County.
- 20 to 30 Individual and Family Grant minimization measures cases have been referred to the State. State has sent 6 letters to date to applicants but has received no replies.
- A Housing Specialist from the State of Pennsylvania has been offered to the State of Illinois to assist with development of Mobile Home Group Sites.

Technical Assistance Regarding NFIP

Compliance

- Developed and implemented a four phased procedure for providing and monitoring the use of information pertinent to the reconstruction and/or elevation of flood damaged structures.

- Developed and disseminated a "Damage Assessment" worksheet for use by County and Municipal officials in identifying substantially damaged structures.
- Demonstrated a quick and effective elevation survey methodology in Pontoosuc, IL, and further coordinated a system to provide a similar service to all affected counties and communities through USDA-SCS and the Illinois Department of Transportation.
- Structural surveys and accompanying mitigation cost analyses were conducted in Keithsburg and Hull, IL, in support of proposed Hazard Mitigation projects for each community.
- Created a digital database for potential substantially damaged structures along the Mississippi River using a Geographic Information System and a Global Positioning System in tandem.

On Site Technical Assistance

NFIP Staff have conducted eleven Flood Hazard Mitigation Workshops within the designated counties. Subsequent to the workshops, 43 meetings were held with local permit officials. Additionally, NFIP staff attended 17 town meetings sponsored by Senator Paul Simon.

Public Assistance

FEMA and the State Public Assistance staff have aggressively pursued providing immediate assistance to the communities in Illinois. The following highlights this effort:

- Funds have been provided to all impacted communities facing cash flow problems to ensure the recovery process is not delayed by reimbursing for emergency protective measures (flood fight) in advance of project approval for permanent restorative work.
- All permanent work incorporates sound construction practices with all current codes and standards (including seismic standards and hydraulic requirements).
- Historic preservation and restoration concerns are being coordinated through the State Historic Preservation Office.
- A process for augmenting building inspections in communities is being established to enforce flood plain management requirements and building codes.
- A Public Assistance Specialist from the State of West Virginia has been provided to assist the State of Illinois.



**STATE OF MISSOURI
WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE**

MEL CARNAHAN
GOVERNOR

HALL OF THE STATES
400 NORTH CAPITOL ST., SUITE 378
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001
(202) 624-7720

JILL FRIEDMAN
DIRECTOR

August 24, 1993

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It was good to see you at the National Governors' Association meeting in Tulsa. I appreciate all you have done to bring governors into the health care reform debate and I look forward to working with you once the plan is announced in September.

On another matter, I am growing more and more concerned about the economic implications of our flood recovery effort. As a former governor, I know you are sensitive to the tight budget constraints which state governments face. When my fellow midwestern governors and I visited with you in July, we mentioned the need for a waiver of the local and state match under FEMA's public assistance program. I would like to formally request that you consider such a waiver as soon as possible.

In Missouri alone, flood damage estimates exceed \$3 billion. I agree that this recovery process must involve a partnership between local, state and federal governments. However, we also must be realistic about our capabilities. Without a waiver of the state and local match, I am concerned that victims of the flood will not get the assistance they so desperately need.

I appreciate your consideration of this request, and, as always, thank you for your leadership in dealing with this devastating situation.

Very Truly Yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Mel", written over a horizontal line.

Mel Carnahan

MC:jf



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WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE

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MC:jf

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 31, 1993


Dear Senator Danforth:

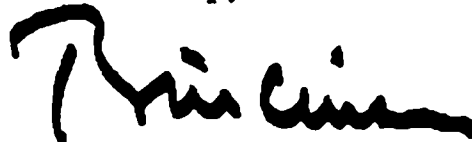
Thank you for your letter requesting that the federal cost share requirement, under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, for essential assistance; repair, restoration, and replacement of damaged facilities; and debris removal programs be waived.

I have already authorized the reimbursement of direct federal assistance costs for emergency work at 100 percent. This reimbursement level should address many of the immediate financial impacts of responding to the flooding. While this adjustment differs from that authorized for Hurricane Andrew, it does ease the impact of the immediate response and recovery expenses.

Until the full extent of damage to the public sector is better defined, a decision to adjust cost sharing would be premature. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has not received a request from Governor Mel Carnahan for an adjustment of the cost share. A full review of any request FEMA receives from the state of Missouri will take place once damage assessments are completed and the financial impact of this recent flooding is clearer.

I believe the recovery effort is now firmly underway and will accelerate in coming weeks as flood waters recede.

Sincerely,



The Honorable John C. Danforth
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

STATE OF MISSOURI
JEFFERSON CITY

(314) 751-3222

MEL CARNAHAN
GOVERNOR

ROOM 216
STATE CAPITOL
65101

FAX COVER SHEET

Date: 9 / 15 / 93
Time: a.m. / p.m.

To: Kathy Way

From: Gov. Carnahan

Missouri Governor's Office

Number of Pages:

Re: _____

Message: _____

☐ URGENT
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

☐ Approve
☐ As requested
☐ FYI

Please call 314-751-3222 if transmission is incomplete.



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE OF MISSOURI
JEFFERSON CITY
65101

MEL CARNAHAN
GOVERNOR

STATE CAPITOL
ROOM 216
(314) 751-3222

September 15, 1993

VIA TELECOPIER
202-456-2883

Mr. Thomas McLarty, Chief of Staff
and
Mr. Roy Neel, Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mack and Roy:

Thanks very much for your help in resolving the cost-share issue. The 90% federal share will make a real difference for small communities across Missouri. Please know how much I appreciate the thorough, accessible and responsive manner in which you and your staff have handled this difficult situation. Kathi Way and Keith Mason deserve special thanks for their tireless efforts on our behalf.

Again, thanks for your help. I look forward to continuing our work together.

Very truly yours,



Mel Carnahan

MC/pa

bcc: Kathi Way (via telecopier - 202-456-7028)



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
370 L'ENFANT PROMENADE, S.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20447

FAX: (202) 401-⁴⁶²⁸~~5440~~ **CONFIRM:** (202) 401-³³³⁷~~5440~~

DATE: 8/5/93

TO NAME: KATHI WAY

OFFICE: _____

PHONE: _____

FAX NO: 456-7739

FROM NAME: Jeremy Bowman

PHONE: _____

COVER + 1 **PAGES**

MESSAGE: _____

**OFFICE
USE
ONLY**

TIME SENT: _____
OPERATOR: _____

DATE: _____

Dear Secretary Whitburn:

Thank you very much for your invitation to arrange a Presidential trip to Wisconsin to visit Learnfare and other innovative State programs.

Wisconsin has traditionally played an important role in developing social services initiatives, and the administration is very interested in learning from the states as it develops its welfare reform plan. A range of administration officials including the Welfare Reform Working Group will be visiting creative programs. At a later date, the President will most likely be making such visits as well. We will certainly bear your invitation in mind as we arrange these visits.

Once again, thank you for the offer. We will be in touch.

Sincerely,

Bruce Reed

cc: Carol Rasco
Mary Jo Bane
David Ellwood

To: Kathi Way

From: Carol Rasco/Roz Kelly

Date: 7/26/93

Re: See attached - Fy1

**NATIONAL
GOVERNORS'
ASSOCIATION**

Terry or Mary-Mary Rasco 581 663 9278

P. 02

Kathi Way - FYI

Roy Rmer
Governor of Colorado
Chairman

Raymond C. Scheppach
Executive Director

Carroll A. Campbell Jr.
Governor of South Carolina
Vice Chairman

Hall of the States
444 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20001-1572
Telephone (202) 624-5300

July 21, 1993

11/11, 23 RECD

Mr. Thomas F. McLarty
Chief of Staff
Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. McLarty:

We wish to express our sincere appreciation for the excellent staff work of Ms. Kathryn Way, who was instrumental in developing the "Flood Response Mobilization and Recovery" in St. Louis on Saturday, July 17. Her efforts in working with Governors and their Washington office representatives ensured a very smooth and effective meeting.

Our Governors were pleased with the response from the President and Cabinet members on Saturday. We hope that the lines of communication will continue to be open as we work through the long-term recovery from this disaster. Kathi has played a tremendous role in bringing about open communication during this period of emergency in our states.

Sincerely,

Terri Moreland

Terri Moreland, Director
State of Illinois
Washington Office

Philip C. Smith

Philip C. Smith, Director
State of Iowa
Washington Office

Kathie McCright

Kathie McCright, Director
State of Minnesota
Washington Office

Jill Friedman

Jill Friedman, Director
State of Missouri
Washington Office

Thomas Litjen

Thomas Litjen, Representative
State of Nebraska
Washington Office

Mary Sheehy

Mary Sheehy, Director
State of Wisconsin
Washington Office

Nolan E. Jones

Nolan E. Jones, Director
Justice and Public Safety
National Governors' Association

cc: Ms. Christine Varney
Ms. Carol Rasco

bcc: Kathi Way

Roy Romer
Governor of Colorado
Chairman

Raymond C. Scheppach
Executive Director

Carroll A. Campbell Jr.
Governor of South Carolina
Vice Chairman

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444 North Capitol Street
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July 21, 1993

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Chief of Staff
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State of Minnesota
Washington Office

Jill Friedman

Jill Friedman, Director
State of Missouri
Washington Office

Thomas Litjen

Thomas Litjen, Representative
State of Nebraska
Washington Office

Mary Sheehy

Mary Sheehy, Director
State of Wisconsin
Washington Office

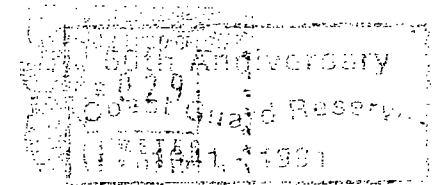
Nolan E. Jones

Nolan E. Jones, Director
Justice and Public Safety
National Governors' Association

cc: Ms. Christine Varney
Ms. Carol Rasco

N. Jones
NATIONAL
GOVERNORS'
ASSOCIATION

Hall of the States
444 North Capitol Street
Suite 267
Washington, D.C. 20001-1572



Ms. Kathryn Way
Special Assistant to the President
Domestic Policy Council
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500



STATE OF MISSOURI
WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE

MEL CARNAHAN
GOVERNOR

HALL OF THE STATES
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001
(202) 624-7720

JILL FRIEDMAN
DIRECTOR

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Date: ___/___/93

Time: ___ a.m./p.m. EDT

TO: Jan B.

☒ URGENT

☐ Priority

☐ Routine

☐ Approve

☐ At your request

☐ For your information

☐ As discussed

7

Page(s) to follow

FROM: Jill Friedman

RE: _____

MESSAGE:

*A few recent headlines.
Let me know if you need anything
further. Thanks for your help.*

Send CC to: _____

FAXED by: _____

(202) 624-7720

(202) 624-5855 FAX

o's Hur s Pro est A FEN A Over New Flood-Relief Formulas

By Tim O'Neil and Tim Novak
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

The Clinton administration's new test for bestowing higher rates of flood assistance to states is getting mixed reviews along the Mississippi River.

Missouri Gov. Mel Carnahan is confident that Missouri will meet the test, which will increase the federal share of flood relief costs to 90 percent from 75 percent.

But Illinois Gov. Jim Edgar says his state can't meet the mathematical formula.

"We flatly reject this approach," said Mike Lawrence, Edgar's press secretary. "It discriminates grossly against Illinois communities. . . . You'll have a community in Illinois receiving 75 percent reimbursement and a community across the river in Missouri getting 90 percent."

The formula applies only to government costs in fighting the flood, paying general relief to flood victims or repairing damage to public works, such as highways and parks. It does not include personal losses, such as damage to homes.

The test, as outlined Thursday in Washington by officials of the Federal

Emergency Management Agency, goes like this: When total allowable costs for a state and its localities reach \$64 for each state resident, the federal government will reimburse 90 percent of those costs. Until then, the rate is 75 percent.

This means that Missouri, with 5 million residents, must roll up at least \$327 million in bills to trigger the 90 percent reimbursement. Illinois and its communities, such as Valmeyer, must spend at least \$744 million because the state has 11.6 million people.

Illinois officials estimated their costs thus far at \$365 million.

FEMA officials said they used the same threshold after Hurricane Hugo in South Carolina in 1989 and Hurricane Andrew in Florida last year. They also said Thursday that none of the flooded states meet the formula yet — and that some won't. Missouri and Iowa are expected to get there.

Flood costs include such things as government overtime, National Guard expenses and payroll, highway repairs and purchases of rock and sandbags. States can include the costs of cities, counties and towns.

St. Louis, for example, estimates

that it spent at least \$6 million, including \$230,000 for rock, to raise the levees along the River Des Peres. If Missouri meets President Bill Clinton's test, St. Louis could get a \$5.4 million reimbursement.

If not, the check would be for \$4.5 million, or \$900,000 less.

Carnahan's office didn't have a firm estimate of total flood costs Thursday. But Chris Sifford, the governor's press secretary, said, "We're confident we'll get there."

The state budget office said state agencies already have requested about \$334 million for themselves and some local governments. That includes the Missouri Highway and Transportation Department's estimate of \$88 million for repairs to state highways.

Big tickets on that list include \$3 million to rebuild U.S. 54 and U.S. 63 just north of Jefferson City, \$3 million for U.S. 61 and U.S. 136 in Clark County in the state's northeast corner, \$1.2 million for U.S. 24 at West Quincy and \$120,000 for Missouri Highway 94 at Defiance.

U.S. 40 in the Gumbo flats of Chesterfield, which was flooded after a levee broke July 30, needed only about \$4,400 in repairs, not including cleanup. But the cost of planting new grass along the road and in the median is about \$144,000.

St. Louis County tentatively estimated its costs at \$10 million to \$12 million, including \$4 million just for Spirit of St. Louis Airport. St. Charles County's rough estimate was \$5 million, including \$3 million for county roads.

Gov. Terry Brandstad of Iowa accused Clinton of reneging on a promise to pay all costs.

"It's certainly better than nothing, but it's not what the president promised," said Brandstad.

The Associated Press and Charlotte Grimes of the Post-Dispatch Washington Bureau contributed information for this story.

Carnahan To Call Special Session To Address State's Flood Damage

By Carl Manning
Of The Associated Press

JEFFERSON CITY — Gov. Mel Carnahan planned to announce today that he will call a special session of the Legislature starting Sept. 15 to deal with the state's flood damage.

"The governor is going to outline in general terms his ideas for dealing with the various financial aspects of the flood recovery," his spokesman, Chris Sifford, said Thursday.

Sifford said the governor wants to have the special session "run concurrent with the veto session and beyond." Lawmakers meet Sept. 15 for their annual veto session.

"The governor thinks he can get it done in a couple of weeks, but that's an optimistic estimate," Sifford said, adding that the state Constitution allows a special session to run up to 60 days.

Asked what the governor will ask lawmakers to do, Sifford said: "I don't want to get into specifics because we are still crunching numbers. How much the governor will request is still being determined."

But he said the governor likely will ask lawmakers to deal with such matters as fixing damaged state highways and bridges and appropriating more money to various agencies to deal with flood damage and recovery.

Carnahan's fellow Democrats control the Legislature. The governor has suggested for some time that a special session may be needed to deal with the flood damage.

Flood damage in Missouri is expected to approach \$4 billion, with about half of that in agricultural losses.

THE FLOOD OF '93

Flood Meetings Overflow With Public Frustration

By Martha Shirk

St. Louis Post-Dispatch Staff

Government officials had any doubt about how flood victims in St. Charles County are feeling these days, it didn't. I have been crystal clear after five hours of public meetings on Saturday.

They're mad.

They're mad at their out-of-state landlords, who are eluding their calls at the same time they're quietly negotiating with the government to buy — and clear — their trailer courts.

They're mad at their insurance agents, who told them when they bought their homeowners' policies that they were covered for flood damage but now say they aren't.

They're mad at their own county officials, for condemning some houses and not condemning others.

And they're especially mad at whatever nameless, faceless bureaucrats in the Federal Emergency Management Agency decided to treat flood victims in Illinois differently (and most say better) than flood victims in Missouri.

"They're got a right to be angry," said Rep. James M. Talent, R-Chesterfield, the host of an informational meeting at Orchard Farm Middle School that drew more than 100 people.

"I think it's important that representatives from federal agencies were out here to hear how angry people are."

Talent spent nearly 2½ hours fielding questions from his constituents and asking for answers from about a dozen representatives of county and federal agencies.

After listening to hundreds of questions, most of them variations on the same theme, Talent said, "There's a lot of confusion."

"I'm going to make sure that the federal government provides some answers, and that they provide them here, not in Earth City."

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has set up a temporary office in Earth City, across the Missouri River from St. Charles. Many St. Charles County flood

victims resent having to leave their home county to meet with agency representatives.

The most heated questions to Talent were about the agency's decision to treat Illinois flood victims differently than Missouri flood victims.

In Missouri, the agency is requiring flooded homeowners to tear down or elevate their homes if damage amounts to more than 50 percent of market value.

But the regional office that handles flood claims from Illinois is requiring demolition or elevation only if damage exceeds 50 percent of a structure's replacement value.

That means homeowners in Illinois are less likely than homeowners in Missouri to have to go to the expense, which is often substantial, of elevating their homes.

"I'm going to raise hell about that," Talent told the group.

Among the people most surprised by what they heard at the meeting were residents of the St. Charles Mobile Home Community.

They learned that the owner of their trailer park had begun talks with county officials that could lead to a buyout of the park, which would force them to move.

Jim O'Loughlin, the county's director of administration, said county officials were trying to persuade the owners of St. Charles Mobile Home Community, Princess Jodi Village and the Missouri Mobile Home Community to close the parks and re-locate on higher ground.

About 400 families live in the three parks. Most of the homes are severely damaged and, if repaired, would have to be elevated to comply with flood plain regulations.

"It's just not going to be practical to elevate all those mobile homes," O'Loughlin said. "Hopefully, your developer can find another spot, and you won't ever have to go through this again."

That's not what Roger and Brenda Holtkamp wanted to hear.

"If the owners are willing to sell out, why not sell it to us?" Roger Holtkamp said.

"There are a lot of us who live there who'd be willing to



Sam Leona/Post-Dispatch

Jim Pearson demanding to know Saturday in Blanchette Park's Memorial Hall in St. Charles why inspectors rated the flood damage to his home differently than a neighbor's.

raise our homes above the 100-year flood mark and take the risk."

Brenda Holtkamp said: "We've got seven children, and only \$1,300 in income a month. There's no place else we could live."

Earlier Saturday, 150 people gathered at Memorial Hall in Blanchette Park to learn about how the city of St. Charles is handling flood claims.

They got a smidgen of good news: the city has a leg up on the county in securing federal funds, all because it had an urban renewal project in 1974, and the county didn't.

Cities and counties that were once in the urban renewal business automatically get a share of community development block grants, which can be used as local officials please.

St. Charles is getting \$1 million, which might be used

to buy up flooded property.

In contrast, St. Charles County must go hat in hand to the state, which takes time and provides no guarantees.

Mark Nestor went to both meetings, hoping for a definitive answer to what he believes is a simple question: What's the 100-year flood mark for his property, on Lake Village Drive near the Mississippi River?

Nestor needs to know so he can figure out whether he can go ahead and fix his home's floor.

"If I could get that answered, I could be in there right now with 32 sheets of plywood putting down a new floor," he said.

"We could be living at home right now, instead of the government going to all the expense of putting us up."

Nestor didn't get his answer at either meeting.

Homeowners Angry Over Flood Rules

By Theresa Tighe
and Jo Mannies

Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

Anger and despair are setting in as many flood victims realize they will never go home again.

Adding to their confusion, resettlement regulations vary from town to town and state to state.

"I really think our little town is gone," said Betty Schaub, one of several generations of her family in West Alton. "What you hear one minute is changed the next."

Schaub has plenty of company.

In St. Charles County, where some residents believe the government is out to kick them off the flood plain, one property owner greeted an inspector with a shotgun.

In south St. Louis, a flood victim refused to accept a \$33,000 insurance check, fearing she'd lose the right to any buyout.

In Lemay, 200 residents — many of them angry — grilled St. Louis County officials at a flood forum Tuesday night.

By most accounts, the confusion will only get worse.

Inspections are just beginning. They will determine if people can rebuild their homes.

Each community is setting up its own inspection, condemnation and appeals procedures.

In the city of St. Louis, residents contend that inspectors are being too lenient and too slow. In St. Charles County, residents accuse inspectors of being too strict and too fast.

On average, at least a third of the flooded homes examined have incurred damage to the point in which federal rules require them to be torn down or raised to one foot over the 100-year flood level. In some areas, the number of those homes is as high as two-thirds.

In effect, because of the high cost

News Is Bad On Homes, Official Says

By Mark Schlinkmann

Regional Political Correspondent

DES MOINES, Iowa — The damage the Flood of '93 did to Midwestern homes is far greater than estimated, a Salvation Army official from St. Louis said Thursday.

As many as 10,000 of the 15,000-16,000 flood-damaged homes in Missouri may have to be condemned and demolished, predicted Col. Dennis Phillips, regional director for the Salvation Army.

"We have a whole new problem, people," Phillips told about 200 local and state officials from the nine flood-damaged Midwest states. They were attending a national conference on housing for flood victims.

Barbara Yagerman, a spokeswoman for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, said in a telephone interview from St. Louis that it's

See HOMES, Page 8

of building a home on stilts or mounds, most of those property owners won't be able to rebuild in the flood plain.

Emptying the flood plain is just what the federal government wants, say officials of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. But residents of Missouri and Iowa are being

See VICTIMS, Page 8

Stc Post 8/27/93

Homes

From page one

a "logical assumption" that the number of seriously damaged homes increased as the flood persisted. But she disputed Phillip's figure of 10,000 ruined homes, saying no precise numbers were yet available.

Henry Cisneros, head of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, said all estimates were iffy right now. That's because many communities are still digging out and inspecting after weeks of flooding. Up to 55,000 Midwestern homes were damaged.

"This is a rolling-thunder kind of disaster," said Cisneros, whose agency sponsored the two-day conference, which ends today. "It continues to get worse."

The conference was billed as a working session for local and state officials to learn how to apply various federal programs, grants and loans to their areas' best advantage.

Beyond responding to a flurry of nuts-and-bolts questions and answers, Cisneros said that a second \$125 million allotment of HUD flood-relief money would be released within a month, once better damage estimates are available. He also handed out to state and local officials the first installment of \$125 million, which HUD announced earlier this week.

There was confusion about the

buyouts of heavily damaged homes without flood insurance. Don Patch, HUD director for block grant assistance, said it was legally unclear whether the aid Congress passed could be used that way.

Cisneros said that, if need be, he would ask Congress to amend the law to clarify that. "In areas that are likely to flood again, if we want to be helpful, we've got to find a way to help people to move to a new structure and not build back on that site," he said, drawing applause.

Mary Campbell, St. Louis County community development director, said that HUD needed to address that and other matters before the county decides how to spend its \$3 million share of the federal money. Two St. Louis officials made similar remarks.

Several officials — including Govs. Terry Branstad, R-Iowa, and Joan Finney, D-Kan. — again pressed federal officials to waive the requirement that state and local governments pay part of the cost of cleanup.

Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, President Bill Clinton's flood coordinator, said the president had yet to decide on the waiver. But, he added: "I would be very surprised if he didn't do it."

The Salvation Army has found that many people in need of aid don't know how to go about getting it, Phillips said. Cisneros added, for example, that some St. Charles County, Mo., officials told him, "We don't know where to start; we don't even know what the acronyms are."

Housing Answers Sought

Meeting Puts Focus On Help From U.S.

By Mark Schlinkmann
Regional Political Correspondent

DES MOINES, Iowa — With summer's end just a few weeks off and thousands of flood-damaged homes scattered across Missouri, St. Louis area officials said Friday that they need answers soon on how federal money can be used to find permanent shelter.

"It's going to get cold in another 30 days and we don't have a lot of time," Michael Klein, social services director for the Salvation Army in St. Louis, warned at a Midwestern flood summit that focused on housing.

"We've got the money," he said. "Let's figure out how to spend it."

Klein and James O'Loughlin, St. Charles County director of administration, expressed concern over the \$125 million in federal grants that Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros handed out Thursday to officials from nine flood-stricken states. Among other things, there is confusion over how the money can be used — if at all — for buyouts of flooded homes whose owners lacked federal flood insurance.

Cisneros said Thursday he may have to ask Congress to clarify that.

Moreover, Terry Martin of the Missouri Economic Development Department said his agency can't begin divvying up the state government's initial \$28.6 million HUD share until Missouri learns whether other federal agencies will pay the full tab to clean up flood-damaged roads, sewers and

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Iowa

From page one

other public facilities.

If they don't, Martin said, the state may have to use some of its HUD money on cleanup, thus reducing the amount for local housing.

This is of great concern to St. Charles County and many other flood-affected locales that must wait to see how much Missouri gives them from its \$28.6 million allotment. In contrast, St. Louis, St. Louis County and the city of St. Charles got direct grants from HUD. Areas with large populations and certain levels of low-income residents qualify for direct grants under general HUD rules.

O'Loughlin said St. Charles County has about 1,500 families in unincorporated areas whose residences are likely to be condemned because of flood damage. He said 412 families lived in three low-lying trailer parks that the county hopes can be bought out and rebuilt on higher ground.

"We're visiting with the [trailer park owners] next week and we hope to convince them to move pretty quickly," he said. "It would be nice if I had something to offer them."

Dave Johnston, city administrator of Jefferson City, said he plans to use city sales tax revenue to help buy out some 100 low-lying homes with more than 50 percent damage. He called St. Charles County's permanent housing problem "mind-boggling."

On Friday, the second and final day of the HUD-sponsored meeting, delegates from the nine flooded states broke up by state into smaller meetings to go over their local situations

with federal officials. O'Loughlin, Klein and others from the St. Louis area said they believed federal and state officials got the message and would make a good-faith effort to clarify the questions.

"I think there's an energized, positive effort to get money out on the streets," said Mary Campbell, St. Louis County community development director. She said that because federal programs were still taking shape, St. Louis County government earlier this week acted on its own in hiring a counseling firm to advise its roughly 250 flooded-out homeowners and to give \$5,000 relocation grants to those who can't rebuild.

With the weather about to change and parents worried about where to send their children to school, Campbell said, the county decided to do what it could by itself for now, and to add federal grant money later. She said many people in Lemay saw their homes destroyed by 45 days of water "up to the gutter."

"In Lemay, everybody wants to be bought out, and they want to be bought out now, and I can't blame them," she said. But a county decision on buyouts must wait until federal rules are clarified, and until the county knows how much money it will get, she said.

Martin said the state economic agency had reacted quickly to give temporary help in Hannibal and other areas. But Richard Grose, head of the Missouri Housing Development Commission, cautioned that special programs to build or acquire permanent homes and apartments could take months to develop. He said one possibility is a state bond issue to fund such projects.

Levee Repair: Inter-Agency Hot Potato

By Robert L. Koenig

Post-Dispatch Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Hundreds of flood-gouged agricultural levees in the Midwest are in danger of falling through the cracks between federal repair programs.

While landowners are pressuring Congress to fill those cracks and help fix all levees, environmentalists are pushing to take advantage of those breaches and create new wetlands and improve flood control.

The Flood of '93 broke through or climbed over more than two-thirds of the 1,576 levees in the Missouri and upper Mississippi river basins, causing what some estimate at \$300 million in levee damage.

The Army Corps of Engineers, in a preliminary survey, found that only 203 of the 1,082 damaged levees were eligible for repair help from the corps. Top priority goes to fixing

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INSIDE

■ **A half-century ago** the Corps of Engineers recommended against levees in the lower Missouri River Valley. . . . 6A

■ **Governor expects** to call special session on flood repairs. . . . 4B

■ **Katy Trall** showing signs of damage as high water recedes. . . . 1D

■ **Town-by-town** update of the Flood of '93. . . . 10D

■ **Canadians send** big relief package. . . . 10D

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Levees

From page one

levees that protect metropolitan areas, including Chesterfield's Monarch levee.

Most of the 879 damaged levees that are not eligible for federal aid protect farmland along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries. Several hundred are in Missouri.

"We've got more damage to agricultural levees in Missouri than any other state," said Russ C. Mills, conservationist for Missouri in Columbia for the U.S. Agriculture Department's Soil Conservation Service. He said field workers had reported "about 2,000 breaks" in levees on the Missouri's tributaries, with the average rupture about 250 feet wide.

Ken Kruchowski, a spokesman for the corps' St. Louis district, said most ineligible levees were "small, private levees along the Mississippi north of St. Louis."

Farm Levee Aid

Many damaged farm levees will be eligible for partial repair aid under two Agriculture Department programs. But Karl Otte, director of the Soil Conservation Service's watershed division in Washington, says the \$60 million for his agency's program in this summer's flood-aid bill "is only half of what we'll need."

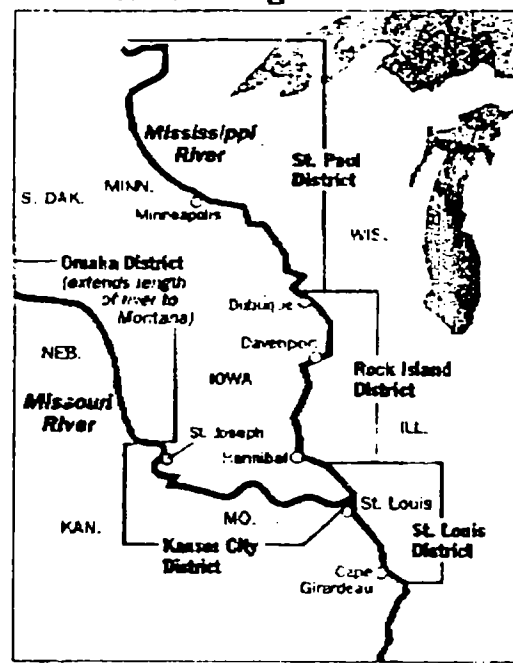
In Missouri, Mills said the Soil Conservation Service wanted to focus its efforts on helping restore farm levees along the flooded tributaries of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers — and leave the repair of levees along the two big rivers to the Army Corps.

But Frank E. Stubbs, chief of emergency operations for the corps' Lower Mississippi Division, said, "With a short construction season, we have enough on our hands just to repair the eligible levees in urban areas."

Stubbs said the corps would not move to repair the ineligible levee systems "unless we get some policy guidance" — and more money — from Congress or President Bill Clinton. Officials from the corps, the Agriculture Department, the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Environmental Protection Agency are meeting to discuss how to deal with the problem.

Stubbs estimated that damage to federal and qualified non-federal levees along the flooded rivers would be "at least \$150 million" — and possibly much more to repair.

Estimate Of Damaged Levees



Source: Army Corps of Engineers

A full estimate can't be made until the water recedes below flood stage, he said.

That estimate applies to about 39 damaged federal levees and 164 non-federal levees that qualify for repair aid. He said repairing the 879 levees that are ineligible for aid would cost "tillions and millions more dollars." The estimate by Otte, of the Soil Conservation Service, is \$150 million more.

Many levees are ineligible for corps aid either because:

- They are private farm levees that didn't meet corps standards.
- Their owners were not organized into levee

districts.

■ Or because the levee district failed to properly maintain levees that once qualified for corps aid.

Levees And Politics

The plight of the farm levees presents a political problem for members of Congress, some of whom already are pressing for extra federal help. At the same time, it offers an opportunity for environmental groups and others who want to revamp flood-control methods.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

	Federal *	Non-federal
St. Paul District	1 damaged of 32 total	2 damaged of 93 total 2 eligible for Corps aid
Rock Island District	12 damaged of 73 total	19 damaged of 185 total 6 eligible for Corps aid
St. Louis District	12 damaged of 42 total	39 damaged of 47 total 20 eligible for Corps aid

MISSOURI RIVER

	Federal *	Non-federal
Kansas City District	6 damaged of 48 total	810 damaged of 810 total 110 eligible for Corps aid
Omaha District	8 damaged of 31 total	173 damaged of 210 total 26 eligible for Corps aid

* All federal levees are eligible for Corps aid.

Tom Borger/Post-Dispatch

One law requires the corps to rebuild federal levees to their pre-flood condition. Another federal law calls for an environmental assessment of the flood plain before major rebuilding.

Environmental groups and some water-policy experts are urging that federal and state governments discourage the quick repair of the many non-federal agricultural levees close to the rivers — and consider using flood aid as leverage to convert more farmland to natural wetlands and move levees much farther from the rivers.

Jerry Presley, director of the Missouri Department of Conservation, said that restoring the river bottoms to wetlands along the Missouri River was necessary not only to recreate lost wildlife habitat but to soak up floodwater.

"Unless we restore the flood-carrying capacity of the river and adjacent wetlands, we will have to fight floods more and more often," Presley said. "Each flood shows obvious evidence that past manipulation of the river corridor led to more severe devastation than previous floods to both human and wildlife habitation."

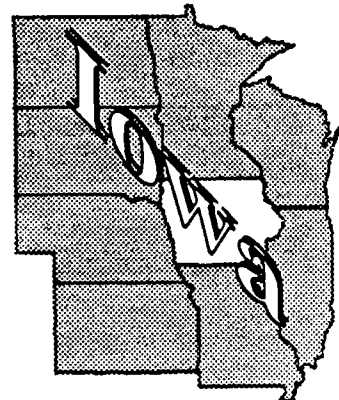
Bruce Hannon, an engineer and geography professor at the University of Illinois, said removing farm levees "would help lower the crests of future floods and offer more protection for the current levees at cities like St. Louis."

Other experts say it is too late to abandon developed farmland and that hundreds of miles of levees would have to be removed to have a major impact. Meanwhile, Congress — in appropriating \$60 million for the Soil Conservation Service's emergency aid program — gave the agency the option of using some of that money to buy flooded farmland and convert it to wetlands. Mills, of the conservation service, said he hoped to "get some of the bottom land into the wetland reserve" as a result of the Flood of '93. But he did not know how many farmers would agree.

Next month, Congress may revisit the issue when it works on a second emergency flood-aid bill. Sen. Christopher S. Bond, R-Mo., wants more federal aid to repair farm levees. And Rep. Ike Skelton, D-Mo. — who heads a House Armed Services subcommittee — has asked the Army Corps to study the entire system of levees — those funded by the federal government, levee districts and private individuals.

"There are a lot of people falling through the cracks right now, in terms of getting federal help," Skelton said. "But I don't think Congress should act on this before we find out all the facts."

MIDWEST BUSINESS RECOVERY WORKSHOP



STATEWIDE BUSINESS RECOVERY WORKSHOP

**TUESDAY
NOVEMBER 2, 1993**

**IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
CONFERENCE CENTER
AMES, IOWA**

Registration 3:00 p.m.

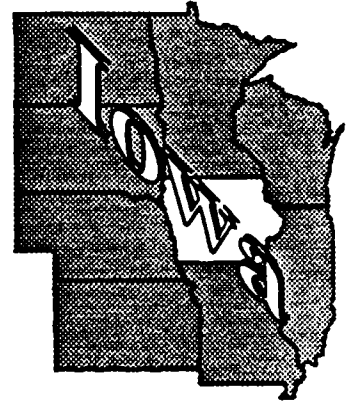
General Session 4:00 p.m.

Workshops Begin 5:00 p.m.

*To receive a registration form by
FAX call: 1-800-647-3349*

For General Information call: (202) 482-5112

MIDWEST BUSINESS RECOVERY WORKSHOP



3:00 P.M. WORKSHOP REGISTRATION BEGINS

4:00 P.M. GENERAL SESSION
OVERVIEW BY STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES
BRIEF INTRODUCTIONS

5:00 P.M. BREAKOUT SESSIONS

SESSION 1: LONG RANGE PLANNING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
- Planning District Assistance
- Technical Assistance
- Financial Access
- Rural Economic Development

SESSION 2: BUSINESS & INDUSTRY
- Small Business
- Manufacturing
- Agriculture
- Transportation

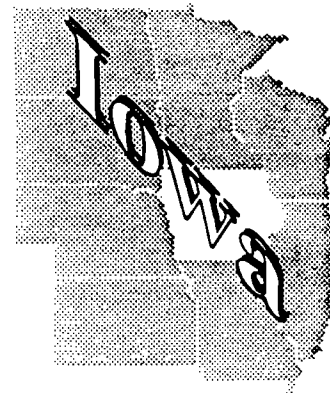
SESSION 3: EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE
- Job Training
- Unemployment Assistance (Temporary job placement)
- Agriculture related employment

9:00 P.M. WORKSHOP CONCLUDES

For General Information call: (202) 482-5112



MIDWEST BUSINESS RECOVERY WORKSHOP



November 2, 1993

Registration Form Please Complete the Following:

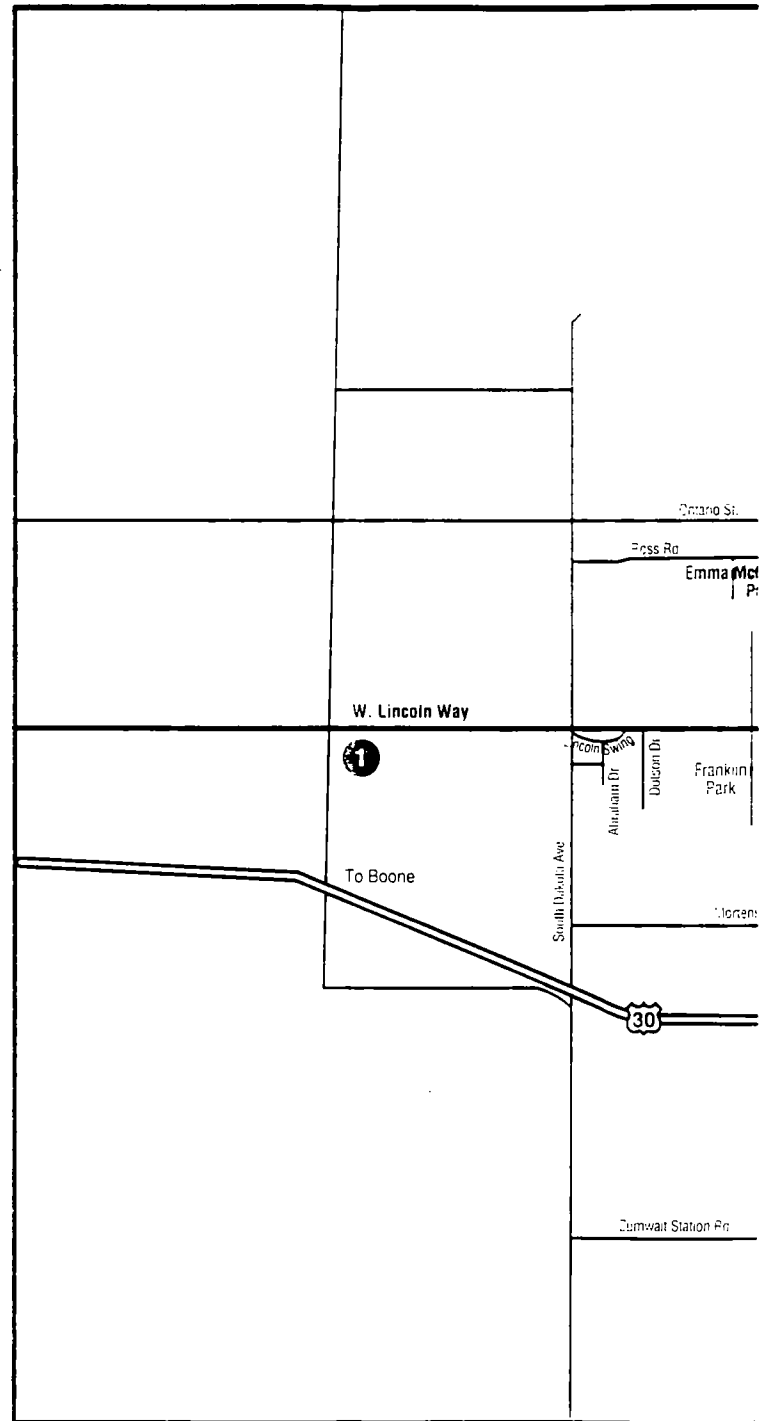
Name		Business Name	
Business Address		Phone	
		Number of Employees	
Type of Business (Check One)		☐ Retail	☐ Agriculture
		☐ Manufacturing	☐ Other
Please Check Your Areas of Interest		☐ General Information	☐ Mental Health Referral
		☐ Planning Assistance	☐ Financial Assistance
		☐ Technical Assistance	☐ Unemployment Benefits
			☐ Other _____
Briefly describe your business operating status or any immediate concerns you need addressed:		Return by Fax to: (202) 482-0995	
		Mail To: U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration Office of Public Affairs, Room 7828 14th & Constitution Ave NW Washington, D.C. 20230	

For Additional Information Call: (202) 482-5112

Ames City Map

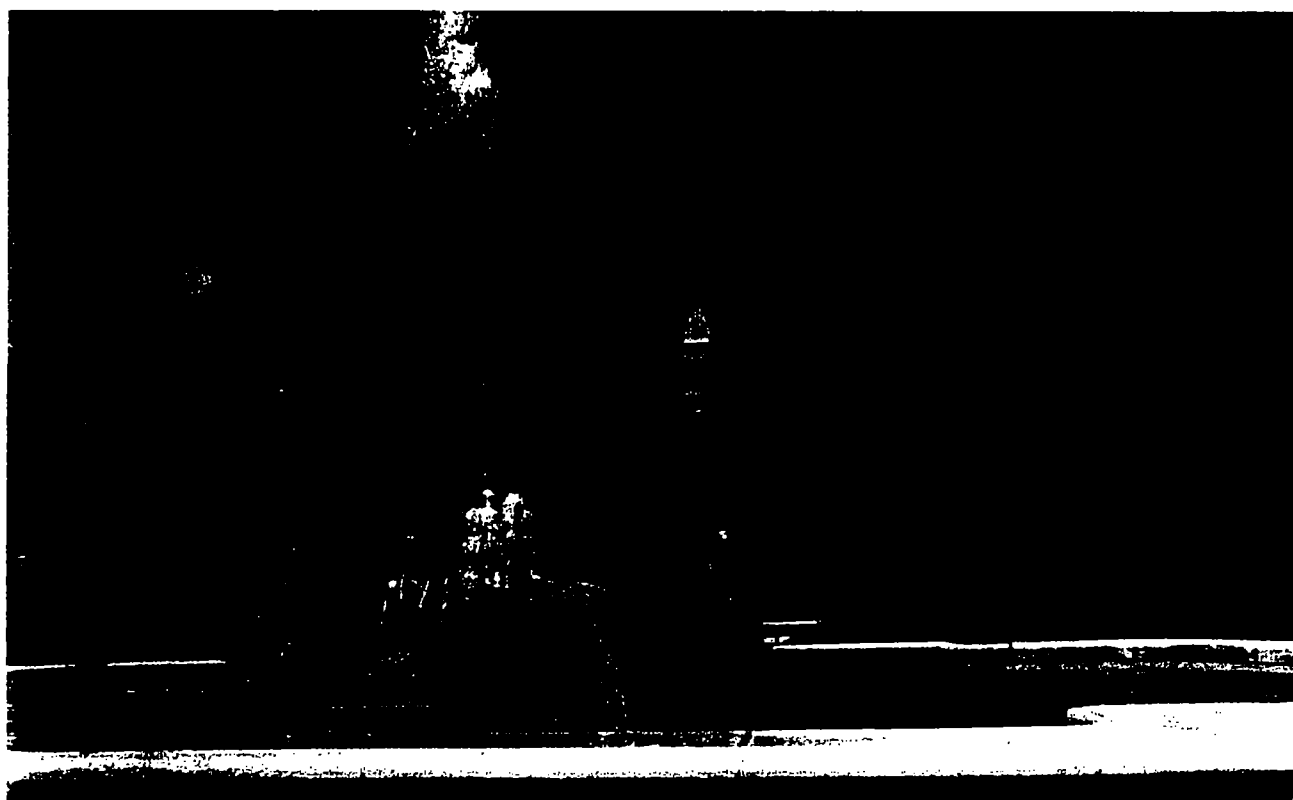
Ames Hotel-Motel Guide

- 12** **Best Western Starlite Village**
(515) 232-9260: I-35 and 13th Street
- 4** **Budgetel Inn**
(515) 296-2500: Hwy 30 & Elwood Drive
- 14** **Comfort Inn**
(515) 232-0689: 1605 South Dayton
- 7** **El Rancho Motel**
(515) 232-3732: Hwy 69
- 15** **Heartland Inn**
(515) 233-6060: I-35 and Hwy 30
- 3** **Holiday Inn Gateway Center**
(515) 292-8600: Hwy 30 & Elwood Drive
- 10** **Lincoln Lodge**
(515) 232-5464: 202 East Lincoln Way
- 2** **Memorial Union**
(515) 292-1111: ISU Campus at Lincoln Way
- 11** **Motor Lodge**
(515) 232-4315: 318 East Lincoln Way
- 1** **New Frontier**
(515) 292-2056: RR 3, West Lincoln Way
- 9** **Park Inn International**
(515) 232-3410: 1206 South Duff
- 6** **Silver Saddle Motel**
(515) 232-8363: Hwy 69 and Hwy 30
- 13** **Super 8**
(515) 232-6510: Hwy 69 and Hwy 30
- 5** **Travel Inn/Relax Inn**
(515) 233-4444: 229 South Duff
- 8** **University Inn**
(515) 232-0280: 316 South Duff



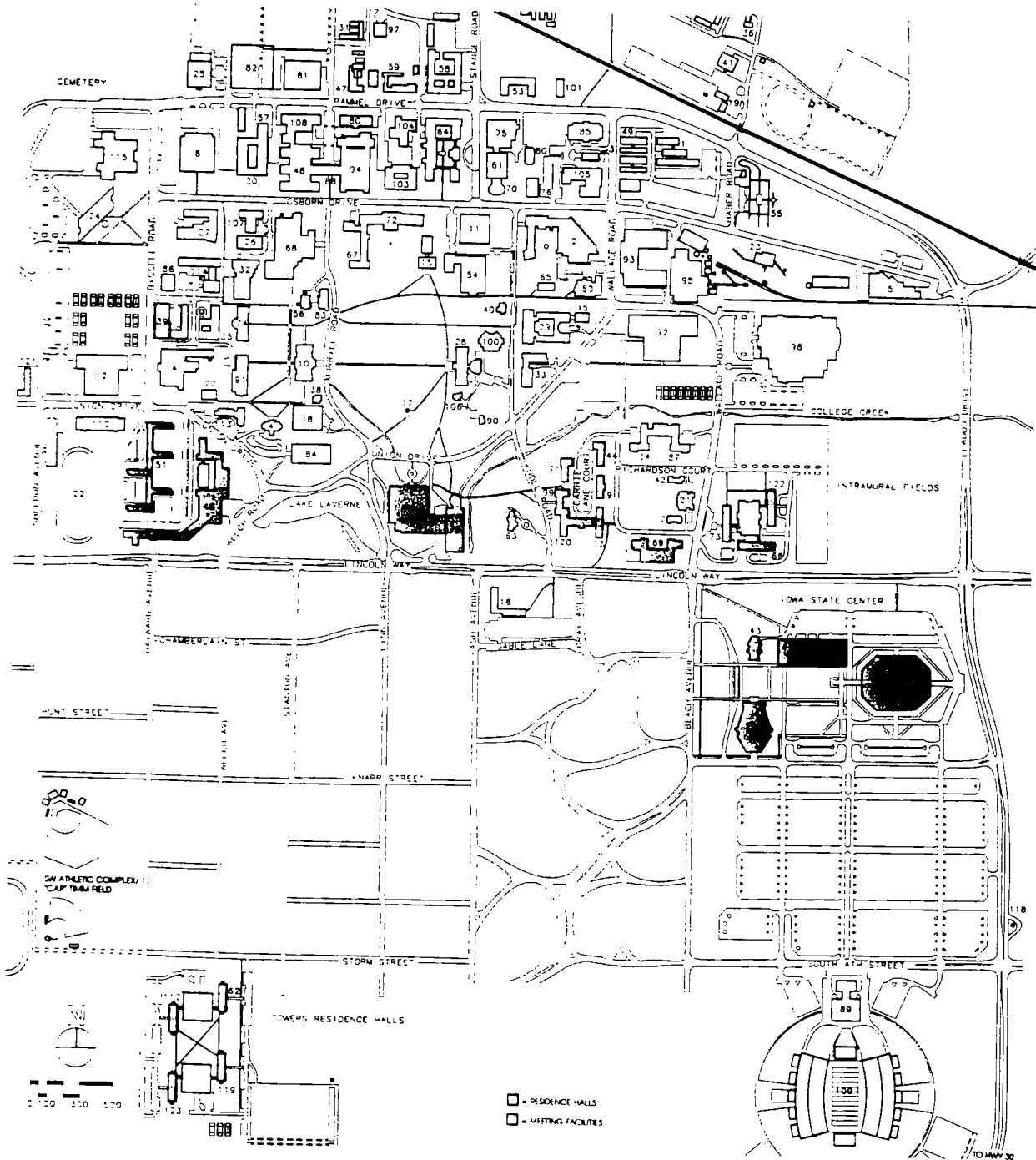
Group Dining

Restaurant Features								
	Capacity		Hours	Cuisine	Group Rates	Alcohol	Bus Parking	Entertainment
Rosario's 217 South Duff Ave. (515) 232-7820	170	Mon - Fri Mon - Sun	11:00 pm - 2:00 pm 4:30 pm - 11:00 pm	Int	*	*	*	
Summerfield's Gallery ♦ Holiday Inn US 30 & Elwood Drive (515) 292-8600	110	Mon - Sat Sun Sun - Sat	6:30 am - 2:00 pm 7:00 am - 11:00 am 5:00 pm - 10:00 pm	Am		*	*	*
The Mandarin ♦ 415 Lincoln Way (515) 233-5300	160	Mon - Fri Mon - Thurs Fri - Sat Sun	11:00 am - 2:00 pm 5:00 pm - 9:30 pm 5:00 pm - 10:00 pm 11:30 am - 9:00 pm	Ch		*	*	
Valentino's ♦ 2500 Ferndale (515) 233-2111	120	Mon - Thurs Fri - Sat Sun	11:00 am - 10:00 pm 11:00 am - 11:00 pm 10:00 am - 10:00 pm	Itl P	*	*	*	



Christian Petersen sculpture and the Campanile on the ISU central campus.

ISU Campus Map



ISU Campus Legend

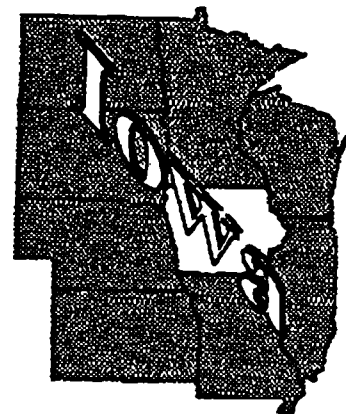
1. Agronomy Greenhouse
2. Agronomy Hall
3. Agronomy Laboratory
4. Alumni Hall
5. Ames Bus Service Facility
7. Andrews-Richards House
8. Armory
9. Barton Hall
10. Beardshear Hall
11. Bessey Hall
12. Beyer Hall
13. Birch Hall
14. Black Engineering
15. Botany Hall
16. Buchanan Hall
17. Campanile
18. Carver Hall
19. Car Pool
21. Child Development
22. Clyde Williams Field
23. Coal Preparation Plant
24. College of Design
25. Communications Building (WOI)
26. Computer Science Building (Atanasoff Hall)
27. Coover Hall
28. Curtiss Hall
29. Dairy Industry
30. Davidson Hall
31. Driver Training Laboratory
32. Durham Center
33. East Hall, Heady Hall
34. Elm Hall
35. Engineering Annex
36. Engineering Extension Service Building
37. Engineering Research Institute
38. English Office Building
39. Exhibit Hall
40. Farm House Museum
41. Fire Service Education Building
42. Fisher-Nickell House
43. Fisher Theater
44. Freeman Hall
45. Food Technology Laboratory
46. Friley Hall
47. Genetics Laboratory
48. Gilman Hall
49. Greenhouses
50. Hamilton Hall (Journalism)
51. Helser Hall
52. Hilton Coliseum
53. Horse Barns
54. Horticulture Building and Greenhouse
55. Horticulture Gardens
56. Hub
57. Industrial Education I
58. Industrial Education II
59. Insectary
60. Judging Pavilion
61. Kildee Hall
62. Knapp Hall
63. The Knoll (President's Home)
64. Lagomarcino Hall
65. Landscape Architecture Building
66. Larch Hall
67. LeBaron Hall
68. Parks Library
69. Linden Hall
70. Lush Auditorium
71. Lyon Hall
72. MacKay Hall
73. Maple Hall
74. Marston Hall
75. Meats Laboratory (new)
76. Meats Laboratory (old)
77. Mechanics, Laboratory of
78. Memorial Union
79. Memorial Union Parking Ramp
80. Metallurgy Building (Wilhelm Hall)
81. Metals Development Building
82. Molecular Biology
83. Morrill Hall
84. Music Hall
85. National Soil Tilth Laboratory
86. Nuclear Engineering Laboratory
87. Oak Hall
88. Office and Laboratory Building
89. Olsen Building
90. Osborn Cottage
91. Pearson Hall
92. Physical Education Building
93. Physical Plant Building
94. Physics Hall
95. Power Plant
97. Purchasing Warehouse
98. Recreation/Athletic Facility
99. Roberts Hall
100. Ross Hall
101. Ruminant Nutrition Laboratory
102. Scheman Building
103. Science II
105. Seed Science Laboratory
106. Sloss House
107. Snedecor Hall
108. Spedding Hall
109. Stadium (Cyclone Stadium/Jack Trice Field)
110. State Gymnasium
111. C. Y. Stephens Auditorium
112. Storms Hall
113. Student Services Building
114. Sweeney Hall
115. Town Engineering Building
118. Visitor Information Display
119. Wallace Hall
120. Welch Hall
121. Westgate Hall
122. Willow Hall
123. Wilson Hall

FYI--

So I guess
it's official...

Mike

MIDWEST BUSINESS RECOVERY WORKSHOP



STATEWIDE BUSINESS RECOVERY WORKSHOP

**TUESDAY
NOVEMBER 2, 1993**

**IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
CONFERENCE CENTER
AMES, IOWA**

Registration 3:00 p.m.

General Session 4:00 p.m.

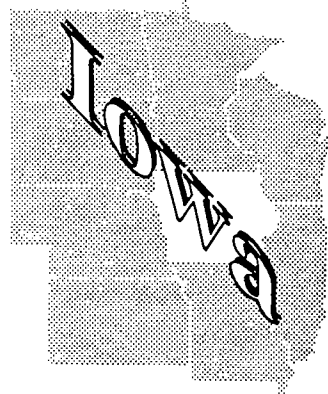
Workshops Begin 5:00 p.m.

***To receive a registration form by
FAX call: 1-800-647-3349***

For General Information call: (202) 482-5112



MIDWEST BUSINESS RECOVERY



November 2, 1993

WORKSHOP

Registration Form Please Complete the Following:

Name		Business Name	
Business Address		Phone	
		Number of Employees	
Type of Business (Check One)		☐ Retail	☐ Agriculture
		☐ Manufacturing	☐ Other
Please Check Your Areas of Interest		☐ Mental Health Referral	
☐ General Information		☐ Financial Assistance	
☐ Planning Assistance		☐ Unemployment Benefits	
☐ Technical Assistance		☐ Other _____	
Briefly describe your business operating status or any immediate concerns you need addressed:		Return by Fax to: (202) 482-0995 Mail To: U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration Office of Public Affairs, Room 7828 14th & Constitution Ave NW Washington, D.C. 20230	

For Additional Information Call: (202) 482-5112

Wilber Hawkins.
Lewen Hamor

EDA