

Midwest Flood Recovery

Year-End Report

December 22, 1993

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Midwest Flood Recovery Interagency Task Force

Floodplain management • Community Redevelopment • Environment • Health • Production Agriculture • Education • Transportation • Housing

CO-CHAIRS

Mike Espy	Secretary, Department of Agriculture
James L. Witt	Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency

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Kathi Way Domestic Policy	Special Assistant to the President for
Oleta Fitzgerald	Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Department of Agriculture
Richard Krimm	Associate Director, Response and Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency

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Chairpersons:

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Martha Braddock	Director, Office of Congressional and Governmental Affairs, Federal Emergency Management Agency

Committee on Communications

Chairpersons:

Morrie Goodman	Director, Office of Emergency Information and Public Affairs, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Lisa Mortman	White House Office of Media Affairs
Jody Jaeger	Confidential Assistant to the Director, Department of Agriculture

Committee on Community Redevelopment

Chairpersons:

Andrew Cuomo	Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development Department of Housing and Urban Development
Christopher Edley	Associate Director of Economics Government Office of Management and Budget
Bob Nash	Under Secretary for Small Community and Rural Development Department of Agriculture

Committee on Environment and Health Safety

Chairpersons:

Sylvia Lawrence	Associate Deputy Administrator Environmental Protection Agency
Admiral Frank Young	Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness Public Health Service

Committee on Production Agriculture, Animal Health and Safety, and Wildlife

Chairperson:

Randy Weber	Acting Administrator, Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service Department of Agriculture
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Committee on Levees, Wetlands and Flood Plain Management

Chairpersons:

T.J. Glautier	Associate Director, Natural Resources, and Energy and Science Office of Management and Budget
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Kathleen McGinty	Deputy Assistant to the President, Office of Environmental Policy
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Jim Lyons	Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment Department of Agriculture
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Mike Espy
SECRETARY OF
AGRICULTURE

MIDWEST FLOOD RECOVERY

INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE

James L. Witt
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AGENCY



FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT • COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT • ENVIRONMENT • HEALTH • PRODUCTION AGRICULTURE • TRANSPORTATION • EDUCATION • HOUSING

December 22, 1993

Mr. President:

I am pleased to submit to you this Year-End Report of the Interagency Long-Term Recovery Task Force. This report details the actions of the Federal government, in coordination with the States and local communities of the Midwest, to respond to the Great Midwest Floods of 1993, foster the long-term recovery of the region, and prepare for the significant possibility of renewed flooding in the region next Spring.

As you know, the flooding this past summer was unprecedented in terms of human suffering, economic impact, scope and magnitude. Never before has the Midwest region experienced such protracted flooding, affecting so many. Before the flood waters had receded, nine States -- Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin -- had been declared Presidential disaster areas. More than 525 counties were designated to receive disaster assistance from the Federal government. Well over 100,000 residents of the Midwest applied for and quickly received Federal assistance due to the floods. Millions of acres of prime farmland were either flooded or too wet to plant this growing season. Thousands of businesses were forced to close their doors. And transportation across the region and across our country, both commercial and otherwise, became hampered by flooded highways, damaged bridges, submerged rail beds, and closed airports.

In response to these disasters, disaster victims have witnessed an historic partnership between the Federal, State, and local levels of government to bring necessary assistance to those in need. Like never before, assistance providers from across the Midwest and the hard working people of the Federal government came together to both quickly and proactively identify disaster needs, deliver assistance to where it was most needed, plan strategically, and solve the myriad of problems that are presented in such a catastrophic disaster.

And this partnership did not stop with immediate disaster response operations. From the early days in these disasters, the Federal government has worked closely with the States and local communities to address the long-term implications of this summer's flooding. Together, we are facilitating the physical, social, and economic rebirth of the Midwest.

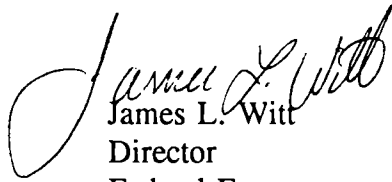
With your leadership and guidance, FEMA, the Department of Agriculture, and the many other Federal agencies with programs that can be used to assist the people of the Midwest

have joined together to establish the Interagency Long-Term Recovery Task Force. This Task Force has been charged with the overall coordination of Federal assistance to the stricken Midwest with that provided at the State and local levels to ensure that potential problems are identified, plans are established, and the overall recovery of the region is facilitated. The Interagency Task Force is broken into six smaller committees, including four issue-oriented committees which encompass the primary areas in which the Federal government may offer the affected States and communities the assistance they need: Community Redevelopment; Environment and Health Safety; Production Agriculture, Animal Health, and Wildlife; and Levees, Wetlands, and Floodplain Management.

The efforts undertaken by Departments and Agencies on these committees have been substantial, and have made the Midwest region much better prepared to undergo a thoughtful and well-planned recovery. What follows is a report of what steps the members of each issue-oriented task force have been taking to assist the people of the affected Midwest reach beyond their personal tragedies toward a better and brighter future. And due to the significant risk of renewed flooding across the region as the Winter snows melt next Spring, we have included as a chapter in this report a discussion of what the various Federal Departments and Agencies are planning and doing to protect the gains being made during the ongoing recovery.

I trust that you will see this report for what it is -- a progress report on an effort that is still in its early stages. The Federal government has just begun its efforts on behalf of the people of the Midwest. Much more still needs to be done. And we are committed to working with you and the people of the Midwest to do what is necessary.

As one of the Chairs of the Interagency Long-Term Recovery Task Force, I am grateful to you for your continued support. Your personal concern and interest in the plight of the people and communities of the Midwest has been critical to the success of the Federal effort. Your visits to the Midwest have inspired and heartened us all, and have made the successes outlined in this report possible. Please accept this report with my compliments.


James L. Witt
Director
Federal Emergency
Management Agency



"I am very proud of the way that FEMA and the Federal Government responded to the floods and the degree to which we demonstrated not only what people helping people really means, but that partnership and teamwork deliver results. I had the opportunity to talk to many disaster victims during my numerous visits to the affected areas, including those with the President and the Vice President, and learned first-hand not just of the thanks they had for the assistance they were receiving, but how it allowed them hope for the future."

--James Lee Witt, Director Federal Emergency Management Agency--

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF THE MIDWEST FLOODS

Federal Spending¹ on the Mid-West Flood Recovery

- Federal agencies currently project that \$4.9 billion will be obligated for the Mid-West flood recovery in the nine Mid-West states through the end of FY 1994. Federal agencies are also projecting some additional spending in FY 1995. To date, they report obligations totalling \$1.8 billion in the nine states affected by the flood.
- Federal agencies mainly involved in the Mid-West flood recovery effort include: USDA (mostly crop disaster payments); FEMA (public and individual assistance); SBA (loans to individuals and businesses); U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (rebuilding infrastructure); and HUD (community development block grants). A total of 16 Federal agencies are involved.
- Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota and Illinois together are projected to receive most (over 65%) of the direct Federal assistance; Kansas, South Dakota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Nebraska share the rest.
- USDA is projected to provide the bulk of the Federal assistance provided in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and South Dakota (USDA should account for over 75 percent of all Federal funding to these States); and over half the assistance provided in North Dakota and Iowa will also be from USDA. Of the total projection through FY 1994, USDA is expected to provide just over half of all flood recovery assistance; FEMA 15%; SBA 12%; with the other agencies each providing 5% or less.

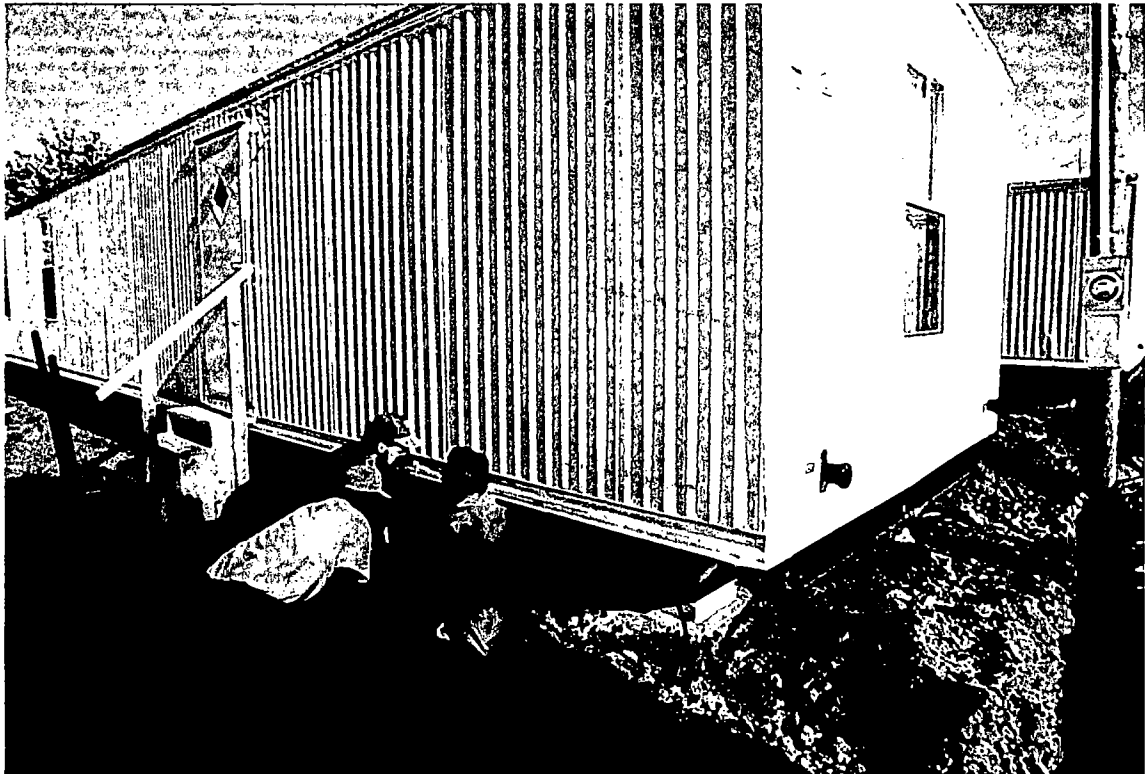
¹ Federal spending obligations include outlays for which obligations have not been recorded previously plus outlay precursors such as orders placed, contracts awarded, services received and similar transactions that require outlays during the same or future period. Does not include indirect spending (e.g., Federal income maintenance programs), nor changes to Federal tax liabilities (i.e., losses claimed against 1992 or 1993 taxes).

Federal Obligations for Mid-West Flood Recovery by State Based on Current Appropriations
(in millions of dollars)

State	Cumulative Obligations			Composition of FY94 Projection
	Actual		Proj.	
	9/30/93	10/31/93	9/30/94	
Illinois	\$180.2	\$239.8	\$538.5	34% USDA; 24% FEMA; 19% SBA; 9% HUD; 8% Corps; 6% other.
Iowa	348.5	402.7	996.7	57% USDA; 13% SBA; 12% FEMA; 6% HUD; 6% Corps; 6% other.
Kansas	92.9	154.1	388.1	43% USDA; 25% FEMA; 8% Corps; 7% SBA; 6% DOT; 6% HUD; 5% other.
Minnesota	137.7	200.0	738.9	86% USDA; 7% FEMA; 7% other.
Missouri	358.1	453.3	935.5	27% SBA; 23% USDA; 23% FEMA; 8% Corps; 8% HUD; 7% DOT; 4% other.
Nebraska	40.8	79.1	132.3	39% FEMA; 39% USDA; 7% SBA; 7% HUD; 8% other.
N.Dakota	61.1	96.0	199.8	68% USDA; 13% FEMA; 8% SBA; 7% HUD; 4% other.
S. Dakota	67.6	95.9	295.4	80% USDA; 8% FEMA; 5% SBA; 7% other.
Wisconsin	40.7	52.6	282.5	78% USDA; 11% FEMA; 3% SBA; 8% other.
Louisiana	9.5	9.5	9.5	100% Corps.
Unknown	2.1	2.3	416.8	45% USDA; 29% Educ.; 24% DOC; 2% other.
Total	\$1,339.2	\$1,785.3	\$4,934.0	52% USDA; 15% FEMA; 12% SBA; 5% HUD; 4% Corps; 3% DOT; 9% other.

Federal Obligations by State by Agency Projected through FY 1994
(in millions of dollars)

	Illinois	Iowa	Kansas	Minn.	Missouri	Nebraska	N. Dakota	S. Dakota	Wisc.	LA	Unknown
USDA	\$182.0	\$571.2	\$168.3	\$637.1	\$218.1	\$51.0	\$135.0	\$236.8	\$220.8	\$0.0	\$187.9
DOC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
ED	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	120.9
HHS	7.2	22.8	4.2	3.5	17.3	2.3	1.1	2.6	3.9	0.0	0.1
HUD	46.7	54.4	22.2	16.2	72.5	9.0	14.5	7.3	7.1	0.0	0.1
DOI	11.7	1.7	1.3	5.7	4.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	4.7	0.0	7.0
DOL	10.0	15.0	10.0	5.0	15.0	3.0	2.0	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.0
DOT	3.7	22.0	22.1	7.2	65.2	3.0	2.8	3.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
USACE	42.1	55.1	31.7	1.1	73.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	9.5	0.0
EPA	4.8	5.1	2.6	2.1	7.6	2.1	1.2	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.9
GSA	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NASA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
SBA	102.6	129.9	28.4	12.7	250.5	9.5	16.3	15.7	8.7	0.0	0.0
FEMA	127.6	119.4	97.3	48.2	211.0	51.1	25.2	24.1	30.7	0.0	0.0
Total	\$538.5	\$996.7	\$388.1	\$738.9	\$935.5	\$132.3	\$199.8	\$295.4	\$282.5	\$9.5	\$416.8



COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE



Committee on Community Redevelopment

Total # of Farmers Home Administration Loans: 244

Total Number of SBA Disaster Loans Approved to date: 15,779

Total Amount of SBA Disaster Loans Approved to date: \$452,200,000

Total Federal \$ Spent by Rural Development Administration: \$9,286,700

Total Number of Highway Projects: Over 1,000

Total Dollars Spent (Obligated) by the Department of Transportation: \$89,500,000

Funds Committed by the Economic Development Administration: \$ 56,800,000

Total FEMA Dollars Spent for Acquisition/Relocation: \$3,288,657

Federal Funds Obligated for Public Assistance: \$232,421,000

U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers Home Administration

Midwest Flood Recovery as of December 15, 1993

The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) received disaster funds of \$15 million for loans and \$15 million for grants to provide very low-income homeowners in rural areas assistance to repair their homes. Loans are available up to \$15,000 at 1 percent interest with up to 20 years to repay. Section 504 Grants are available for the removal of health or safety hazards up to \$5,000 for applicants 62 years of age or older that cannot show repayment ability for the loan. In addition, FmHA borrowers that had flood damage may be granted a moratorium on their payments and houses in government inventory are being made available to flood victims.

States	Number of Loans	Obligated	Federal Dollars Spent
Illinois	81	\$277,480	\$277,480
Iowa	5	\$ 15,700	\$ 15,700
Kansas	23	\$ 76,940	\$ 76,940

States	Number of Loans	Obligated	Federal Dollars Spent
Minnesota	11	\$ 46,600	\$ 46,600
Missouri	107	\$380,970	\$380,970
Nebraska	0	\$ 0	\$ 0
North Dakota	16	\$ 63,610	\$ 63,610
South Dakota	0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Wisconsin	1	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Total	244	\$866,300	\$866,300

Overall Success

- FmHA has participated in all the public relations and advertisements involving Federal assistance. FmHA has provided Section 504 loan/grant assistance for repairs and moratoriums on payments of borrowers that had flood damage. In addition, homes in FmHA inventory have been made available to flood victims.
- **Relocation:** The community of Valmeyer, Illinois, has opted to relocate. This is the first community to elect this option. The President wanted to promptly respond to this devastated community's needs. Secretary Espy visited the community and pledged assistance. FmHA's Administrator is visiting the community and the Agency has scheduled informational meetings to inform the residents of the various types of assistance that are available. Funds will be set aside to assist this community's housing needs.

Future Plans

- As other communities and individuals victims of the flood determine their needs, FmHA will work with them to provide all the assistance available through the Agency's various authorities.

United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development Administration

Midwest Recovery as of December 15, 1993

The Rural Development Administration (RDA) has and continues to work with Flood affected Communities in the Midwest. Nine States are involved as follows: Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. RDA personnel have attended community meetings, met with other Federal Agencies, received inquiries, sent pre-application packets to interested parties, and worked with individuals, communities, lenders, and businesses in developing Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans and Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants.

INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS

- **EMERGENCY WASTEWATER TECHNICIAN PROGRAM:** Under the fiscal year 1993 Technical Assistance and Training Grant Program, the National Rural Water Association provided temporary emergency water and wastewater technician assistance in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri for a 2-month period. The Emergency Water Circuit Rider/Wastewater Technicians provided assistance to flood-stricken water and wastewater system personnel to aid in determining the extent of flood damage, to provide information on possible financial and manpower assistance available, and to offer hands-on technical assistance with operational and maintenance problems.

By August 16, 1993, onsite assistance was well underway, and by September 30, Emergency Circuit Riders had made 244 contacts and Wastewater Technicians 231 contacts.

Since the end of the initial 2-month period, Emergency Water Technician assistance is being provided in Missouri and Illinois as funds are available. This was the area determined to be of the greatest need.

- **BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY:** Ellen Huntoon, Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) State Director for Iowa, conducted a conference call with National Office RDA officials and State Officials regarding approaches to address financial needs in her state. Ms. Huntoon immediately conducted training of FmHA and RDA staff and carried out an effective outreach program. This effort resulted in RDA assisting 14 larger than family sized farms with alternative financing that will allow the farms to continue in operation. Also, two businesses were assisted.

AGENCY PLANS AND ACTIONS

RDA has taken steps to prepare for spring 1994 possible flooding. All nine states are actively involved in outreach and are in the process of completing an outreach plan of action. Each state was involved in a training meeting December 7 - 9, 1993, which specifically addressed Business and Industry (B&I) loan making and servicing. Currently RDA has \$50 million available for the B&I Disaster Program and \$20 million available for the Emergency Community Water Assistance Grant Programs.

PROGRAM DELIVERY

Current regulations for the B&I program will be used to deliver disaster needs in the midwest flood area. These regulations are adequate and provide flexibility to delivery needed assistance. Also, Emergency Community Water Assistance Grant regulations are in place.

Illinois:

In the State of Illinois, RDA has received six applications for Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants. RDA personnel are actively working with rural communities in the state to ensure that potable drinking water is available.

City	Type of Project	Estimated Cost	Amount of Assistance Requested
City of Grafton	Construct new water treatment plant out of the floodplain	\$600,000	\$500,000
Village of Hall	Construct new water treatment plant out of the floodplain	\$600,000	\$500,000
Village of Valmyer	Obtain temporary service of drinking water	\$95,000	\$75,000
City of Waterloo	Extend waterline to temporary school buildings	\$25,000	\$19,000
Town of Wolf Lake	Repair waterlines and extend lines to serve families with individual wells that are contaminated	\$200,000	\$160,000
City of Nauvoo	Replace waterlines and make other improvements to water treatment plants	\$550,000	\$500,000
	Total	\$2,700,000	\$1,754,000

Overall Success

- Six applications have been received by RDA

Iowa:

In the state of Iowa, RDA personnel have approved and obligated 16 Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans to larger than family sized farmers and to businesses.

City	Type of Loan	Estimated Cost	Amount of Assistance Requested
Inwood	Larger than family sized farm - debt refinancing	\$600,000	\$600,000
Fort Dodge	Repairs and debt refinancing - bowling alley	\$450,000	\$450,000
Elmore	Larger than family sized farm - debt refinancing	\$600,000	\$600,000
Buffalo Center	Larger than family sized farm - debt refinancing	\$275,000	\$275,000
New Hampton	Metal fabrication and repair - debt refinancing	\$615,000	\$615,000
Belmond	Larger than family sized farm - debt refinancing	\$250,000	\$250,000
Lehigh	Larger than family sized farm - debt refinancing	\$500,000	\$500,000
Monona	Larger than family sized farm - debt refinancing	\$775,000	\$775,000
Onawa	Larger than family sized farm - debt refinancing	\$260,000	\$260,000
Buffalo	Larger than family sized farm - debt refinancing	\$346,700	\$346,700
Sigourney	Larger than family sized farm - debt refinancing	\$350,000	\$350,000
Cresco	Larger than family sized farm - debt refinancing	\$635,000	\$635,000
Rudd	Trucking firm - debt refinancing	\$22,000	\$22,000
Bancroft	Larger than family sized farm - debt refinancing	\$120,000	\$120,000
Marengo	Larger than family sized farm - debt refinancing	\$402,000	\$402,000
Wapello	Larger than family sized farm - debt refinancing	\$500,000	\$500,000
	Total	\$6,700,700	\$6,700,700

Overall Success

- 16 Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans approved.
- RDA worked very close with its sister agency, Farmers Home Administration.
- Provided alternative financing to allow farmers to continue their operations.
- Excellent outreach program developed.

Kansas:

The State of Kansas RDA personnel continue to work with rural communities and businesses to promote RDA programs.

City	Type of Loan	Estimated Cost	Amount of Assistance Requested
Shawnee	Landscaping and nursery - debt refinancing and working capital	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
	Total	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000

Overall Success

- Communities have contacted the State Office and will be filing applications due to damaged wells from the flood.

Missouri:

The State of Missouri RDA personnel continue to work with rural communities and businesses to promote RDA programs.

City	Type of Loan	Estimated Cost	Amount of Assistance Requested
New Haven	Larger than family sized farm - debt refinancing	\$650,000	\$650,000
	Total	\$650,000	\$650,000

Overall Success

- Communities have contacted the State Office and will be filing applications due to damaged wells from the flood.

Nebraska:

The State of Nebraska RDA personnel continue to work with rural communities and businesses to promote RDA programs.

City	Type of Loan	Estimated Cost	Amount of Assistance Requested
Lincoln	Greenhouse - debt refinancing	\$140,000	\$140,000
	Total	\$140,000	\$140,000

South Dakota:

The State of South Dakota RDA personnel continue to work with rural communities and businesses to promote RDA programs.

City	Type of Loan	Estimated Cost	Amount of Assistance Requested
Henry	Larger than family sized farm - debt refinancing	\$521,000	\$521,000
Town of Edgar	Replace a collapsed water tank	\$100,000	\$75,000
	Total	\$621,000	\$596,000

Overall Success

- Communities have contacted the State Office and will be filing applications due to damaged wells from the flood.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Midwest Recovery as of December 15, 1993

Chapter VI of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1993 (Public Law 103-75) appropriates \$200 million in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds and \$50 million in HOME funds. The CDBG funds may only be used for repair, replacement, or restoration of facilities damaged or to continue services interrupted by Midwest floods, high winds, hail and other related weather damages that are essential to public health or safety.

HUD Secretary Henry G. Cisneros hosted a Midwest Flood Housing Conference in Des Moines, Iowa, on August 26-27, 1993, with other federal agencies, focusing on housing recovery efforts. At the conference, he awarded the entire \$50 million in HOME funds and \$75 million in emergency supplemental appropriations for Community Development Block Grants. The HOME funds were awarded to nine states and 6 local participating jurisdictions. CDBG funds were awarded to nine states and 25 entitlement communities. Individual grant amounts were developed on a formula basis using damage estimates from the American Red Cross and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

HUD field staff have visited Midwest flood grantees and continue to provide them with assistance in their flood recovery planning, particularly related to the CDBG and HOME programs, and are participating in State assistance coordination efforts.

On October 25, 1993, HUD Assistant Secretary Andrew Cuomo informed states and entitlement communities of their estimated full CDBG allocations from the \$200 million emergency supplemental appropriation (\$75 million initially allocated and awarded plus \$125 million estimated allocated of the remaining funds). Besides the initial nine states and 25 entitlement communities, 11 additional entitlement communities qualified for direct funding based on updated damage estimates from FEMA and the American Red Cross.

In letters dated December 7 and 8, 1993, HUD Assistant Secretary Cuomo informed the nine states and 36 entitlement communities of the final amounts of their full allocations and requested their submission of amended CDBG final statements to obtain their portion of the \$125 million remaining from the supplemental appropriation. Amended grant agreements are now being offered to grantees upon receipt of their final statements.

Generally, states and localities are emphasizing housing recovery activities with CDBG funds. This includes joint funding of relocation projects with FEMA. In addition, some funds are being used to repair or replace public infrastructure, to provide the matching share for other federal programs and, in limited cases, for economic development and to continue public services. Selection of activities is proceeding deliberately in order to ensure that CDBG funds which are flexible will not be used in cases in which other sources of federal funds are available.

All contracts for HOME funds have been executed. Five jurisdictions (three states - North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin and two local participating jurisdictions - Des Moines and Kansas City) have committed funds to 39 specific projects involving acquisition and rehabilitation of both rental and home owner properties.

Iowa:

Project/Grantee	Status	CDBG Dollars Allocated	CDBG Dollars Under Contract
State of Iowa	Application process complete.	\$28,738,000	\$13,342,000
Cedar Falls, IA	Application under review.	225,000	0

Project/Grantee	Status	CDBG Dollars Allocated	CDBG Dollars Under Contract
Cedar Rapids, IA	Awaiting amended application.	2,832,000	498,000
Council Bluffs, IA	Amended application expected mid-December.	1,408,000	341,000
Davenport, IA	Awaiting amended application.	845,000	297,000
Des Moines, IA	Amended application under review.	6,676,000	2,130,000
Dubuque, IA	Application expected mid-January.	188,000	0
Iowa City, IA	Amended application expected late January.	1,055,000	175,000
Waterloo, IA	Amended application expected mid-December.	1,108,000	271,000
Iowa TOTAL		\$43,075,000	\$17,054,000

Overall Success

- Cedar Rapids, IA, has committed 95% of its initial allocation of CDBG emergency supplemental appropriations. A total of 280 home owners have been approved to receive rehabilitation assistance.
- The City of Des Moines, IA, has made buy-out offers to 62 home owners.

Illinois:

Project/Grantee	Status	CDBG Dollars Allocated	CDBG Dollars Under Contract
State of Illinois	Application process complete.	\$30,682,000	\$14,298,000
Lake County, IL	Amended application expected in late January.	1,335,000	647,000
Madison County, IL	Amended application expected mid-January.	737,000	281,000
Moline, IL	Amended application expected mid-January.	234,000	79,000

Project/Grantee	Status	CDBG Dollars Allocated	CDBG Dollars Under Contract
North Chicago, IL	Amended application under review.	357,000	128,000
Rock Island, IL	Amended application expected mid-January.	798,000	285,000
Rockford, IL	Awaiting application.	158,000	0
St. Clair County, IL	Amended application expected late December.	1,276,000	387,000
Waukegan, IL	Amended application under review.	318,000	148,000
Illinois TOTAL		\$35,895,000	\$16,253,000

Overall Success

- Monroe County, IL has used its State CDBG grant to complete its initial strategy for recovery efforts.

Kansas:

Project/Grantee	Status	CDBG Dollars Allocated	CDBG Dollars Under Contract
State of Kansas	Application process complete.	\$14,027,000	\$3,993,000
Johnson County, KS	Amended application expected in January.	331,000	116,000
Kansas City, KS	Amended application under review.	3,363,000	996,000
Lawrence, KS	Application under review.	561,000	0
Leavenworth, KS	Application expected in December.	501,000	0
Kansas TOTAL		\$18,783,000	\$5,105,000

Overall Success

- The State of Kansas has awarded 7 HOME projects in the amount of \$1,915,000. This involves the provision of housing assistance in 6 communities and 9 counties. (Other grantees in Kansas have also awarded significant amounts of HOME funds).
- Johnson County, Kansas, has funded two public facility projects for \$116,000.

Minnesota:

Project/Grantee	Status	CDBG Dollars Allocated	CDBG Dollars Under Contract
State of Minnesota	Application process complete.	\$11,820,000	\$3,460,000
Moorhead, MN	Amended application under review.	1,698,000	574,000
Minnesota TOTAL		\$13,518,000	\$4,034,000

Overall Success:

- The State of Minnesota has obligated \$10.3 million of its \$11.8 million CDBG grant to communities.
- Moorhead, Minnesota, has committed all of its CDBG disaster funds and is in the process of selecting contractors.

Missouri:

Project/Grantee	Status	CDBG Dollars Allocated	CDBG Dollars Under Contract
State of Missouri	Application process complete.	\$40,659,000	\$16,524,000
Independence, MO	Application under review.	101,000	0
Kansas City, MO	Amended application under review.	3,955,000	1,606,000
St. Charles, MO	Amended application expected mid-January.	3,522,000	1,300,000
St. Joseph, MO	Amended application expected late January	1,201,000	429,000
St. Louis, MO	Amended application expected mid-January.	3,722,000	1,311,000
St. Louis County, MO	Amended application expected mid-January.	4,043,000	1,812,000
Missouri TOTAL		\$57,203,000	\$22,982,000

Overall Success

- The State of Missouri's NOFA for the use of HOME funds closed on November 1, 1993. Fifty-one proposals were received for projects in 22 counties and the City of St. Louis. HOME funds requested totaled 80 million dollars compared to the total grants to the State and the 3 Participating Jurisdictions of 15.3 million dollars.

North Dakota:

Project/Grantee	Status	CDBG Dollars Allocated	CDBG Dollars Under Contract
State of North Dakota	Application process complete.	\$9,128,000	\$3,054,000
Bismarck, ND	Amended application under review.	1,398,000	431,000
Fargo, ND	Amended application under review.	1,256,000	365,000
Grand Forks, ND	Application under review.	133,000	0
North Dakota TOTAL		\$11,915,000	\$3,850,000

Nebraska:

Project/Grantee	Status	CDBG Dollars Allocated	CDBG Dollars Under Contract
State of Nebraska	Application process complete.	\$6,910,000	\$1,777,000
Lincoln, NE	Application under review.	389,000	0
Omaha, NE	Amended application expected in late December.	472,000	96,000
Nebraska TOTAL		\$7,771,000	\$1,873,000

South Dakota:

Project/Grantee	Status	Dollars Allocated	Dollars Under Contract
State of South Dakota	Application process complete.	\$5,414,000	\$1,821,000
Sioux Falls, SD	Amended application under review.	557,000	120,000
South Dakota TOTAL		\$5,971,000	\$1,941,000

Wisconsin:

Project/Grantee	Status	CDBG Dollars Allocated	CDBG Dollars Under Contract
State of Wisconsin	Application process complete.	\$5,408,000	\$1,908,000
Beloit, WI	Application expected in late December.	161,000	0
Eau Claire, WI	Application expected in late December.	114,000	0
Milwaukee, WI	Application expected in late December.	194,000	0
Wisconsin TOTAL		\$5,877,000	\$1,908,000

HOME Investment Partnerships Program Allocation of FY 93 Funds

STATES	Allocation of FY93 Funds
Illinois	\$10,835,000
Wisconsin	\$ 1,272,000
Minnesota	\$ 2,689,000
Iowa	\$11,370,000
Kansas	\$ 3,403,000

Missouri	\$15,321,000
Nebraska	\$ 1,249,000
North Dakota	\$ 2,567,000
South Dakota	\$ 1,294,000
TOTAL	\$50,000,000

United States Department of Transportation

Midwest Recovery as of December 15, 1993

Federal Railroad Administration: The flooding in the Midwest this past summer caused a great deal of damage to rail beds along numerous routes in the region. This caused rail traffic and commerce to slow, and even stop in some areas, for a period of weeks, and repairs continue to be made.

As part of the Federal Railroad Administration, a total of \$16,845,075 in emergency funding under the Local Rail Freight Assistance (LRGA) Program has been approved for the repair and rebuilding of flood-damaged railroad track in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and South Dakota.

Federal Railroad Administration Information

STATE	ESTIMATED COST
Illinois	\$ 609,279
Iowa	\$ 3,165,000
Kansas	\$ 3,150,000
Minnesota	\$ 1,838,569
Missouri	\$ 6,658,946
South Dakota	\$ 1,422,951
Total	\$16,845,075

Illinois:

Total Number of Highways Repaired: 64

Total Number of Bridges Repaired: 12 bridges and 4 ferries

Total Miles of Railroad Bed Replaced: N/A

Total Federal \$ Spent: 0. See below.

- The Great Flood of '93 flooded 64 different State highway locations totalling 291.5 miles in closures. As of today only two miles remain closed.
- The flood closed a total of twelve major river bridges (11 over the Mississippi and 1 over the Illinois River). All twelve bridges have been reopened to traffic.
- One of the major river bridges closed was the Joe Page Bridge in Hardin. A breach in the Nutwood Levee on July 18 flooded the east approaches of the structure (Illinois 100/16) isolating the 5400 residents of Calhoun County from the rest of the State. Since Illinois 100/16 is a Federal-aid highway, an Emergency Relief project for pumping the Nutwood Levee was approved in order to restore essential travel to the facility. This approval was made in conjunction with the repair of the Nutwood Levee by the Corps of Engineers. The \$700,000 pumping project is now complete and access to Calhoun County was restored on November 7.
- A breach in the Eldred Levee also flooded Illinois 108, a major east-west Federal-aid highway. Due to the flooding, the Kampsville Ferry at this location had to be temporarily relocated. Since the ferry cannot safely operate at its temporary location during the winter months, a pumping project to restore traffic on Illinois 108 and allow the ferry to relocate at its original location was approved. The \$800,000 project is expected to be completed on December 16.
- The Division has performed ER inspections in all the impacted districts. In addition to the pumping projects previously noted, the types of work include installation of detours, debris removal, placement of temporary grade raises to restore essential travel, investigation of scour damage for all major river bridges, and the permanent repair of slides, erosion, and damaged pavements, shoulders, and bridges. The Division anticipates a total of \$26 million in ER funds will be necessary to perform this work. The Division has received a \$7.92 million ER allocation and is in the process of submitting additional requests. The State is expected to begin requesting obligation of these projects in the near future.

Iowa:

In the State of Iowa, all the responsible federal agencies are diligently working with the State and local agencies to identify eligible ER sites. The total number of eligible sites across the State approaches 500, including over 175 sites on the primary system.

State DOT District (including Counties)	Major Projects (est. > \$100,000)	Eligible ER costs	Obligated ER Dollars
District 1 Webster, Hamilton, Hardin, Grundy, Greene, Boone, Story, Marshall, Tama, Polk, Jasper, Poweshiek	US-65 @ S.Skunk R. \$204,000 I-35 @ Raccoon R. \$106,000	Primary \$652,000 Total \$2,654,000 (83 sites)	\$1,145,000

District 2 Emmet, Kossuth, Winnebago, Worth, Mitchell, Howard, Winneshie, Allamakee, Hancock, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Chickasaw, Fayette, Clayton, Humboldt, Wright, Franklin, Butler, Bremer, Black Hawk		Primary \$108,000 Total \$1,059,000 (32 sites)	\$250,000
District 3 Lyon, Osceola, Dickinson, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Pocahontas, Woodbury, Ida, Sac, Calhoun, Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Harrison	US-71 @ Brushy C. \$918,000 IA-276 @ B Spirit Lake \$160,000	Primary \$2,379,000 Total \$4,920,000 (83 sites)	\$1,726,000
District 4 Shelby, Audubon, Guthrie, Dallas, Pottawattamie, Cass, Adair, Madison, Mills, Montgomery, Adams, Union, Fremont, Page, Taylor, Ringgold	IA-2 \$180,000 IA-83 @ E.Nish. Br. \$100,000	Primary \$998,000 Total \$3,072,000 (87 sites)	\$1,727,000
District 5 Warren, Marion, Mahaska, Keokuk, Washington, Muscatine, Louisa, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wapello, Jefferson, Henry, Des Moines, Decatur, Wayne, Appanoose, Davis, Van Buren, Lee	IA-92 @ Middle R. \$116,000 IA-99 @ Iowa R. \$250,000 US-63 \$136,000 IA-92 @ Des Moine R. \$257,000	Primary \$1,534,000 Total \$4,348,000 (102 sites)	\$1,171,000
District 6 Buchanan, Delaware, Dubuque, Benton, Linn, Jones, Jackson, Iowa, Johnson, Cedar, Clinton, Scott	US-61 @ N.Wapsi \$128,000	Primary \$455,000 Total \$1,921,000 (90 sites)	\$1,380,000

Kansas:

In the State of Kansas, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has completed the review of potential Emergency Relief (ER) sites for floods 93-1 and 93-2. A total of 83 sites on the State Highway System and 109 sites on roads and streets under the jurisdiction of cities and counties are eligible for ER funding for flood 93-1. A total of three sites on the State Highway System and 16 sites on roads and streets under the jurisdiction of cities and counties are eligible for ER funding for flood 93-2.

HIGHWAY AND BRIDGE REPAIRS		
	93-01	93-02
NUMBER OF HIGHWAYS	135	19
NUMBER OF BRIDGES	54	3
TOTAL	189	22

HIGHWAY AND BRIDGE REPAIRS DISASTER # KS93-1and KS93-2			
DISTRICT	STATUS	ESTIMATED COST	FEDERAL DOLLARS OBLIGATED
1	59 Projects 90 % Complete	\$3,842,095	\$3,721,895
2	99 Projects 85 % Complete	\$8,593,025	\$8,544,425
3	31 Projects 80 % Complete	\$1,486,880	\$1,420,680
4	7 Projects 50% Complete	\$1,667,000	\$876,000
5	6 Projects	\$18,040	
SUB TOTAL	195 Projects	\$15,607,040	\$14,563,000

Overall Success

- Work is completed on 85% of the sites for both floods at the present time.
- In Kansas City, Kansas, a major bridge over Turkey Creek on Southwest Trafficway was washed out. Early completion of a temporary structure was necessary on this minor arterial in order to restore emergency service. With the cooperation of the

Kansas Department of Transportation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the FHWA, and the City of Kansas City, Kansas, a temporary bridge was constructed in a timely fashion to allow traffic across Turkey Creek.

- On K-99 south of Wamego, large holes in the embankment were filled with rip-rap, the shoulders were reconstructed, and a number of asphalt pavement sections were replaced at various locations over a two-mile segment. Within two weeks after the Kansas River receded, the route was opened in time for school to start.

Minnesota:

Total Number of Highways Repaired: 60 +/-
 Total Number of Bridges Repaired: 15 +/-
 Total Miles of Railroad Replaced: 0
 Total Federal Dollars Spent: \$3.4 Million +/-

There were 53 Minnesota counties included in the Presidential declarations as a result of extremely heavy rainfalls beginning in May and continuing through August. Federal Highway Administration surveys established that 32 of those counties suffered significant damage, presently estimated between \$5.0 to \$7.0 million, on Federal-aid highways and declared them eligible for Emergency Relief Funding. The final cost of damage to Federal-aid highways will be available in Spring-1994 when permanent repairs can be made.

Minnesota

Project	Status	Estimated Cost	Federal Cost
State-aid Routes, Counties & Cities	Emergency work Complete; Surveying for permanent repairs	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000
State Trunk Highways	Emergency work Complete; Surveying for permanent repairs	\$11,700,00	\$10,800,000
TOTAL		\$14,100,00	\$13,200,000

Overall Success:

- Continued flooding created by heavy rainfalls caused roads to be closed throughout the summer months. Awarding contracts or initiating force account repairs by State and county forces prevented roads and bridges from being closed for any extended

period of time. Detour roads were expeditiously constructed and/or existing roads rehabilitated to move traffic past flooded areas.

Missouri:

Projects	Estimated Cost	Federal Dollars Obligated
Floodfighting	\$7,224,410	\$7,224,410
Road Repair	\$38,969,415	\$38,969,415
Total	\$46,193,825	\$46,193,825

North Dakota:

FHWA has been involved in the initial flood assessment, damage estimating, repair concept and design, and Federal aid delivery. All roads have been reopened and permanent repairs are either underway or complete except for complex problem sites. These complex sites are in decision and design phases.

Highway Repairs

Project	Estimated Cost	Federal Dollars Spent
Road Repair	\$2,604,297	\$1,536,757

Bridge Repairs

Bridge Repair	City, State and/or County are studying replacement options	\$429,627	\$3,000
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Overall Success:

- There are no public roads that remain closed due to the flood.
- Of the \$2.786 million in ER funds allocated to North Dakota by way of Mr. Lawrence Staron's September 29 memorandum, over 56% have been obligated .
- Of 48 ER projects identified on State roads, 46 have Federal funds obligated toward their repair.

- Of 4 ER projects identified on Urban roads, 3 have Federal funds obligated toward their repair.
- Of 33 ER projects identified on County roads, 11 have Federal funds obligated toward their repair.
- Additional needs amounting to \$797,000 (\$636,000 in Federal funds) have been identified since the original ER request was submitted. A request for these additional funds is being processed.
- All projects except 2 major slides are anticipated to be complete by the end of FY 1994. The major slides, which require extensive design work, will go to construction in 1994, but may not be completed until 1995.

Nebraska:

Total Number of Highways Repaired: 79

Total Number of Bridges Repaired: 4

Total Number of Levees Repaired: 1

Total Miles of Railroad Bed Replaced: 0

Total Federal \$ Spent: \$1,326,747

Due to the heavy impact that summer floods had upon all forms of transportation in Nebraska, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) has been actively involved in the repair of highways, bridges, and levees in 24 counties in southern and eastern Nebraska.

In the State of Nebraska, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has reviewed a total of 84 damage sites and recommended repairs totalling \$2,913,262.

Highway Repairs

Project	Status	Estimated Cost	Federal Dollars Spent
79 lesser amounts of damage to various highways	Complete	\$994,947	\$994,947

Bridge Repairs

Project	Status	Estimated Cost	Federal Dollars Spent
3 Projects	33% Complete	\$1,649,801	\$247,100

Levee Repairs

Project	Status	Estimated Cost	Federal Dollars Spent
1 Project	Complete	\$84,700	\$84,700

Wisconsin:

Total Number of Highways Repaired: 106

Total Number of Bridges Repaired: 19*

Total Federal Dollars Obligated: \$2,162,304

HIGHWAY REPAIRS

Projects	Status	Estimated Cost	Federal Dollars Spent
Road washout on STH 113 near Baraboo in Sauk Co.	Open to traffic. Final surface in 1994.	\$330,000	\$280,000
Embankment failure undermining N.Main St. in River Falls, Pierce Co.	Two lanes open. P.E. started for permanent repair. Est. completion late 1994.	\$200,000 to \$500,000	\$25,000
Roadway flooding on CTH K near Praire du Chien, Crawford Co.	Open to traffic. Final surface in 1994.	\$150,000	\$87,000
Road washouts on Camp Globe Rd. in Town of Foster, Clark Co. (road is a major collector)	Complete	\$43,000	\$43,000
Culvert spillway & road washout on STH 146 in Cambria, Columbia Co.	Open to traffic. P.E. underway for permanent repair. Est. completion in 1994.	\$175,000	\$75,000

BRIDGE REPAIRS

Projects	Status	Estimated Cost	Federal Dollars Spent
Culvert & road washout on Butler Rd. @ Rock Dam in Town of Foster, Clark Co. (road is a major collector)	Temporary bypass constructed by WI National Guard. P.E. underway for new bridge. Est. completion 1994.	\$255,000	\$71,000
Culvert & road washout on CTH @ Horse Creek in Eau Claire Co.	New bridge & road complete.	\$201,000	\$201,000

* (Includes construction of 2 new bridges)

Overall Success:

- All inspections have been completed by FHWA and 159 sites have been approved for repairing or reconstructing with Emergency Relief funds. Total Federal-aid ER costs are \$2,589,000.
- Cooperation and assistance by Wisconsin National Guard, County Highway Department crews, and Wisconsin Conservation Corp helped WisDOT restore essential traffic by early August on all State, County, and local highways, which was much earlier than preliminary estimates.

U.S. Department of Transportation U.S. Coast Guard

Midwest Flood Recovery as of December 15, 1993

The size and duration of midwest flood recovery efforts involved the largest response ever mounted by the Second Coast Guard District, the inland district headquartered in St. Louis, Missouri, having responsibility for all the western river system. At the height of flood operations, the Coast Guard had about 500 personnel in the field assigned to flood operations, including several hundred reservists who were called up. Disaster response involved more than 2,400 missions and provided direct assistance to more than 2,900 people. Damage to the aids to navigation systems involved over 5,000 buoys and 750 shore-based aids to navigation. The flood also produced a significant impact on Coast Guard facilities. In addition, 16 high level VHF-FM communications sites on the upper Mississippi were destroyed by flooding.

Disaster Response

Projects	Status	Estimated Costs	Federal Dollars Spent
2 Projects	Completed	\$2,780,000	\$2,683,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Midwest Flood Recovery as of December 15, 1993

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) has the primary responsibility in the Department of Commerce for flood recovery assistance.

APPROPRIATIONS - \$ 200 Million

Public Law 103-75, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Relief from the Major Flooding in the Midwest Act of 1993, provided \$ 200 million to EDA to assist communities to recover from the economic dislocations caused by the widespread flooding (\$100 million available initially - \$100 million withheld pending emergency designation for the entire amount).

-- EDA STRATEGY - FUNDING FOR EMERGENCY AND LONG TERM RECOVERY

- Provide grants to local areas to hire Flood Recovery Coordinators to prepare long-term economic recovery strategies and develop implementation project
- Address emergency local infrastructure needs not being met by other Federal programs
- Award grants for long-term economic recovery projects

-- STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS

- \$ 6.4 million awarded to provide 81 Flood Recovery Coordinators for the nine affected states.
- \$ 18 million have been targeted by EDA for additional Levee Repairs needed to protect critical public infrastructure through a program in collaboration with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps).

- The week of December 20, 1993, the Federal Register announcement will be released notifying interested applicants of the availability of the funds. EDA will consider requests for assistance through grants to non-Federal facilities.
- Costs share for the program is on a 75%/25% Federal/local basis, and applicants must have a public sponsor that can demonstrate financial capability to operate and maintain the levee in accordance with standards which meet all appropriate Corps criteria.
- \$ 27.7 million for 33 emergency infrastructure projects have been invited by EDA. Another 43 projects totalling \$48.7 million are under review.

EDA - OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATIONS

— Business Outreach

- EDA conducted its first Business Recovery Workshop in Iowa in October, with the second workshop planned for Illinois in early February. The workshops provide:
- A closed forum with state and local officials to discuss policy issues
- Allows local businesses to interact with federal agencies on how to access Flood Assistance dollars
- Creates a level of clear communication between the local businesses, Federal sector and local governments
- A Business Recovery Workshop will be held in each state.

-- Business Outreach through Tourism

- EDA has committed \$ 3.5 million through a Memorandum of Agreement with the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration to competitively award selected grants for the tourism industry's recovery and provide:
- A comprehensive public relations campaign to remove the negative impact of tourism on the impacted states
- An increase in tourism activity
- A cooperative interactive relationship between the states and the federal sector to address tourism issues
- A meeting with all state travel and tourism offices eligible for assistance was held on December 16, 1993, in Illinois.

-- **Communications**

- EDA has prepared articles in trade publications on the Flood Recovery effort and has distributed press releases on the following:
- The Levee Repair Program
- The Travel and Tourism funds
- The Business Recovery Workshops
- In addition to media outlets, EDA also sends all press materials to the Governor's offices and respective state task forces on flood recovery.
- EDA is exploring the possibility of establishing a Flood Recovery Information System for disseminating program information to a broad range of customers via personal computer, facsimile or 1-800 operators. This system would be based either in one of the flood affected states or within EDA in Washington.

-- **Examples of Project Activity**

- A request for a \$ 1.4 million grant for the City of Hermann, Missouri should be announced the week of December 26th. The project is for construction of an industrial building and supporting infrastructure which will be leased to a local manufacturer whose facility was destroyed by the flood. The manufacturer had a workforce of 139 persons at the time of the flood; with this project it is anticipated the workforce will increase to 150. The total estimated project cost is \$ 1.9 million.
- An application requesting \$ 1.1 million has been invited from the City of Carrollton, Missouri to assist with the development of a Business Park to assist in relocating businesses damaged by the floods. It is estimated that 130 jobs will be preserved and an additional 15 new jobs will be created as a of the project. The total estimated project cost is \$ 1.5 million.
- An application requesting \$ 966,750 has been invited from Monroe City, Missouri to assist with the construction of a 40,000 square foot building and related infrastructure to prevent plant closure and labor market area dislocations. The total estimated project cost is \$ 1.3 million.
- An application requesting \$ 2.5 million has been invited from the City of Johnston, Iowa to assist with the development of the Beaver Creek Industrial Area. The City of Johnston's property loss was the greatest in the Des Moines Metropolitan Area. The project will reconstruct Northwest Beaver Drive to an elevation above the 100 year flood plain and install sanitary sewers along Northwest 54th Street. Improvements will promote economic development and substantially relieve the economic loss experienced during the floods. The total estimated project cost is \$ 3.2 million.

- An application requesting \$ 3.1 million has been invited from the City of West Des Moines, Iowa to assist with the construction of approximately 8,300 linear feet of storm sewers within the Valley Junction Area of West Des Moines. The City of West Des Moines is one of the largest employment centers in the State of Iowa. This project is necessary for the growth and economic development of the city. The total estimated project cost is \$ 3.9 million.

U.S. Department of Interior U.S. Geological Survey

Midwest Flood Recovery as of December 15, 1993

During the midwest floods, the USGS incurred damages to numerous gaging stations and collected hydrologic data on various aspects of the floods, Additional hydrologic evaluations were initiated after the floods, and reports were published or are in progress.

Facilities Repair and Emergency Data Collection

Project	Status	Estimated Cost	Federal Dollars Spent
Gaging Station Repairs	Repairs Initiated	\$774,000	\$227,599
Flood Data Collection	Complete	\$1,827,500	\$1,827,500
	TOTAL	\$2,601,500	\$2,055,099

Post-Flood Data Collection and Reports

Project	Status	Estimated Cost	Federal Dollars Spent
Data Collection and Analysis	In Progress	\$6,424,528	\$927,528
Reports	In Progress	\$360,000	\$50,000
	TOTAL	\$6,784,528	\$977,528

U. S. Small Business Administration

Midwest Flood Recovery as of December 15, 1993

SBA's disaster loans are the primary form of Federal assistance for nonfarm, private sector disaster losses, and are the only form of SBA assistance not limited to small businesses: they help fund rebuilding for homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes and nonprofit organizations.

SBA disaster staff has actively assisted owners of flooded property prepare loan applications and answered questions to help victims plan the recovery. Since the floods began, SBA has operated workshops or other temporary offices in nearly 300 communities throughout the 9 state flood area. Nearly 900 SBA disaster employees have been involved in an intensive effort to provide prompt and effective assistance to the Midwest flood victims.

Flood victims continue to ask for SBA disaster loan applications and to file requests for loan assistance. The Federal application filing deadline has been extended by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) until January 15, 1994. Accordingly, the total amount of SBA disaster loan assistance continues to mount.

Illinois:

SBA Disaster Loans	Number of Loan Approvals	Amount of Loan Approvals	Average Loan Amount
TOTAL	3,598	\$ 94,262,800	\$ 26,199
Homeowner/Renter	3,225	72,620,500	22,518
Business	373	21,642,300	58,022

Iowa:

SBA Disaster Loans	Number of Loan Approvals	Amount of Loan Approvals	Average Loan Amount
TOTAL	3,431	\$ 89,882,400	\$ 26,197
Homeowner/Renter	2,434	25,877,000	10,631
Business	997	64,005,400	64,198

Kansas:

SBA Disaster Loans	Number of Loan Approvals	Amount of Loan Approvals	Average Loan Amount
TOTAL	1,094	\$ 26,113,300	\$ 23,870
Homeowner/Renter	870	13,374,800	15,373
Business	224	12,738,500	56,868

Minnesota:

SBA Disaster Loans	Number of Loan Approvals	Amount of Loan Approvals	Average Loan Amount
TOTAL	803	\$ 13,167,100	\$ 16,397
Homeowner/Renter	687	7,806,300	11,363
Business	116	5,360,800	46,214

Missouri:

SBA Disaster Loans	Number of Loan Approvals	Amount of Loan Approvals	Average Loan Amount
TOTAL	4,396	\$ 183,519,100	\$ 41,747
Homeowner/Renter	3,060	66,290,200	21,663
Business	1,336	117,228,900	87,746

Nebraska:

SBA Disaster Loans	Number of Loan Approvals	Amount of Loan Approvals	Average Loan Amount
TOTAL	289	\$ 9,754,500	\$ 33,753
Homeowner/Renter	223	2,099,400	9,414
Business	66	7,655,100	115,986

North Dakota:

SBA Disaster Loans	Number of Loan Approvals	Amount of Loan Approvals	Average Loan Amount
TOTAL	1,064	\$ 12,589,100	\$ 11,832
Homeowner/Renter	916	8,992,200	9,817
Business	148	3,596,900	24,303

South Dakota:

SBA Disaster Loans	Number of Loan Approvals	Amount of Loan Approvals	Average Loan Amount
TOTAL	614	\$ 13,326,900	\$ 21,705
Homeowner/Renter	470	8,125,500	17,288
Business	144	5,201,400	36,121

Wisconsin:

SBA Disaster Loans	Number of Loan Approvals	Amount of Loan Approvals	Average Loan Amount
TOTAL	490	\$ 9,556,300	\$ 19,503
Homeowner/Renter	403	5,330,000	13,226
Business	87	4,226,300	48,578

Overall Success

- **Expedited Processing.** To assist victims of the Midwest floods, SBA set the goal of completing the processing of most loan applications within seven to 20 days, with home loans being processed more quickly than business loans.

SBA has met those goals. From receipt through to decision, SBA has processed home loan applications in an average of 7 days, with 72 percent of the home loans completed within 7 days. The preparation and issuance of loan closing documents takes about one additional day.

For business physical loan applications, from receipt through to decision, SBA has averaged 14 days, with 86 percent completed within 21 days. The preparation and

issuance of loan closing documents averaged about three additional days. And for rental property loans and economic injury disaster loans, the average processing times have been even faster than for the physical business loans.

SBA is also grateful to the Internal Revenue Service for their invaluable assistance. Instead of SBA asking victims to locate copies of their tax returns for SBA, SBA has given the victims the alternative of authorizing the IRS to provide the tax return information directly to SBA by signing a simple IRS form. Thousands of victims have avoided the burden and delay of obtaining copies of their own returns by using this procedure. The IRS has been extremely cooperative in providing rapid turnaround so that SBA can expedite processing.

- Simplified Disaster Business Loan Application. Before the Midwest floods, SBA had started working on a revised and simplified disaster business loan application. In response to feedback that some Midwest businesses were encountering difficulty in meeting all of SBA's application filing requirements, Administrator Bowles directed that this task be expedited. SBA quickly adopted a substantially simplified disaster business loan application. The simplified application was made available to all flood victims who had not already submitted an application. The response has been extremely positive.
- Increased Eligibility to Relocate out of Flood Zone. SBA expanded its loan eligibility giving property owners in flood hazard areas more assistance for relocation. In cases of substantial flood damage, as defined by the National Flood Insurance Program, SBA increased eligibility for owners of property in flood hazard areas to an amount sufficient to build or buy a replacement property outside the flood hazard area. This replacement cost alternative is especially beneficial to those whose cost of repairs (which was the previous eligibility limit) is not sufficient to fund the building or purchase of a replacement property outside a flood hazard area. This initiative helps avoid future flood devastation by making relocation to a safer site possible, and it complements the efforts of other federal agencies.
- SBA-FEMA Working Relationship Strengthened. As one of the primary Federal disaster assistance providers, SBA works closely with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The new leadership at FEMA, headed by Director James Lee Witt, has been working very hard to improve interagency coordination and communication. In responding to the Midwest floods, FEMA dramatically improved its working relationships with other Federal agencies, including SBA. For the first time, SBA located staff at the the national FEMA teleregistration center in Denton, Texas to take calls from victims referred to SBA for possible assistance. With FEMA's help, SBA disaster loan applications were mailed directly to victims who registered by telephone. To improve communications with disaster victims, FEMA gave SBA substantial input into newsletters circulated in the Midwest flood area and invited SBA to participate regularly in a FEMA satellite broadcast in the Midwest. At both the headquarters and field levels, SBA and FEMA have met regularly and cooperated to an unprecedented degree.
- Despite Flood, Christmas Spirit Stays Dry at Bayer Garden Shops in Missouri: At Bayer garden shops in St. Louis and Imperial, Missouri, sales of Christmas items --

trees, wreaths, and yuletide greenery -- are "just a little better than usual," according to Silvia Bayer, who helps run this family business. It is a long way from the constant rain that dampened sales last spring. Bad turned to worse when flooding almost closed the business entirely in July.

Two disaster loans from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) helped the Bayers get back in business. Funds totalling \$334,200 covered real estate and inventory losses, and provided working capital to keep the bills current.

"It went very smoothly," Ms. Bayer recalls of the loan application process. "The SBA people took the time to explain it all to me because I had never been through anything like this before."

-- Missouri Jewelry Store Owner Expresses Optimism about Flood Recovery: Despite extensive sandbagging by townspeople, more than five feet of water flooded the Adolph Jewelers of Crystal City, Missouri, on July 7. "We had a flood here 20 years prior, and I just knew I wasn't going to get it this time. I guess I was wrong," Mrs. Adolph said.

She was able to save some of the jewelry and watches that the store sells, but much of the inventory left behind was unusable due to mud, rust and mold. The flood also destroyed furniture, fixtures, display cases, tools and other items essential to the business.

Mrs. Adolph used her own resources to purchase the basics to restore the business and reopen, but she needed additional funds to replace many items and purchase merchandise for the Christmas season. This is where the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) was able to help.

"Being a widow, I'm used to relying on myself in this business, but there's no way I could recover on my own," said Mrs. Adolph. SBA approved two loans, one for \$11,400 to repair the flood damage to the business and another totalling \$11,800 to cover business operating expenses. Mrs. Adolph recognizes "without that (the SBA loans), I couldn't have gotten back to business. It's just that simple."

-- Iowa Textile Business Owner Thankful for Federal Aid: Arthur Dickson, President of Dickson Industries, Inc. in Des Moines, Iowa, appreciates the help he received in getting his his family-owned textile manufacturing business back on track.

When the plant flooded in July, Mr. Dickson and his family spent all night trying to save inventory. Up to their waists in water the next morning, they finally left when the National Guard told them to evacuate. They were able to save expensive knitting equipment with sandbags, and much of the inventory was hauled out of the plant in time, with employees helping to haul goods to trucks. Luckily, all business records were saved.

"That night I was really depressed, and I was watching the news on TV. There was a story about a man in Missouri, who had lost his wife six months earlier, he lost his home, lost everything," Mr. Dickson recounted. "I thought about it and realized that I haven't lost anything." Mr. Dickson immediately set to work to get the plant back in operation, to save the jobs of his 65 employees. He operated out of an empty house he owns in town, calling customers and shipping goods out as quickly as possible.

But Mr. Dickson found that in addition to his own efforts and the help of his employees, he needed help. He received two SBA disaster loans totalling \$1.2 million, which allowed him to make the needed repairs to the plant and equipment, and provided working capital. In a letter to SBA Administrator Erskine Bowles, Mr. Dickson wrote, "The purpose of this letter is to congratulate you and your staff on the way that you are handling the multitude of problems beset on the people displaced by this flood." Mr. Dickson admitted that he "was very reluctant to come to you because of my preconceived thoughts toward bureaucrats, red tape and their overall lack of productivity. This was obviously not the case and I was 100 percent wrong in my thinking." Mr. Dickson says business is better than ever. And after going through what he did, he knows he is stronger for it as well.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Midwest Recovery as of December 15, 1993

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has long been committed to fostering the redevelopment and economic revitalization of the flood-ravaged Midwest. As part of the Committee on Community Redevelopment, FEMA has used its own programs and authorities to assist both individuals and public entities with the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and FEMA's Public Assistance Program.

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) obligates grants for property acquisition and relocation on a State by State basis, often in conjunction with funds from other Departments and Agencies which can be used for the same purpose. Dollars available to the HMGP have greatly increased since the recent passage of P.L. 103-181, The Hazard Mitigation and Relocation Assistance Act of 1993. Since this legislation made considerably more money available for acquisition, and the demand for acquisition and relocation projects has been so great in the Midwest, States have been permitted to extend their application deadlines. As a result, it is too early in this process to tell how many projects will be approved. The States will be reviewing and approving project applications for at least the next six months.

HMGP PROJECTS

State	Status	Estimated Cost	Federal Dollars Spent to Date
Illinois	Received Valmeyer pre-application. Expect application from Grafton soon.	\$24,213,800	\$0
Iowa	Approved two projects in Des Moines.	\$13,158,812	\$1,300,000 FEMA HMGP
Kansas	Approved Wolcott acquisition project, pending an environmental assessment.	\$6,065,114	\$1,532,557 FEMA HMGP
Minnesota	Springfield has already acquired eight properties.	\$4,621,900	\$75,000 FEMA HMGP \$84,800 FEMA Public Assistance \$304,100 Community Development Block Grant
Missouri	Received 65 pre-applications. Expect at least 30 more.	\$73,100,000	\$0
Nebraska	Expect eight applications.	\$ 2,065,000	\$0
North Dakota	Expect three applications.		\$0
South Dakota	Montrose has already acquired two properties. At least one more application is expected.	\$304,000	\$152,000 Community Development Block Grant

Wisconsin	Received five pre-applications. Six more are expected.	\$14,057,700	\$0
TOTALS		\$137,586,326	\$3,288,657

Overall Success

- The response to the acquisition program has been overwhelming. Hundreds of communities from all nine States have expressed an interest in participating. Great strides are being taken to ensure that all communities are informed of their options and about how to access relocation/acquisition funds.
- The Springfield, Minnesota acquisition project is an excellent example of the blending of Federal programs to accomplish the task of removing structures from the floodway. Tremendous damage in Springfield, accompanied by the significant threat of renewed flooding in the future, demanded that the Federal government be responsive to their need for acquisition/relocation. In order to meet this financial need, the community is receiving \$75,000 from FEMA's HMGP for purchasing properties, \$84,800 from FEMA's Public Assistance Program for demolition of the acquired properties and debris removal, and \$304,000 in Community Development Block Grant funds. The planning of this project has proceeded rapidly, and the community has already gone to closing on 8 homes.
- Acquiring and/or relocating people out of flood hazard areas will greatly reduce the toll of future disasters, both in terms of human suffering and related expenditures.

In addition to the HMGP, FEMA has utilized its authorities and resources under the Public Assistance program to assist with the recovery from the Midwest flood disasters. The Public Assistance program administered by FEMA makes grants to State and local governments and certain private non-profit organizations for disaster recovery work. This work may consist of activities such as the removal of debris and wreckage from public and private roads, emergency measures, and the restoration of public facilities. The following figures present the scope of the recovery work in which FEMA's Public Assistance Program has been involved in terms of applicants, numbers of project surveys, and dollars of Federal assistance granted.

Public Assistance Information

State	Estimate # of Appl.	Estimate DSRs (1) projected	DSRs Obligated	Debris Removal (x1,000)	Protective Measures (x1,000)	Perm. Restora- tion (x1,000)	Total (2) projected Federal Share (x1,000)	Total Federal Funds Obligated (x1,000)
MN	939	3,200	2,443	\$1,530	\$3,420	\$21,150	\$26,100	\$21,422
WI	626	3,400	2,683	\$2,970	\$2,250	\$12,510	\$17,730	\$10,547
MO	885	12,750	8,245	\$6,840	\$27,000	\$45,990	\$79,830	\$38,229
IA	1,080	9,200	7,934	\$4,680	\$19,233	\$38,475	\$62,388	\$55,580
IL	571	4,500	2,667	\$9,000	\$29,700	\$45,900	\$84,600	\$33,368
NE	259	2,491	2,418	\$4,590	\$787	\$34,843	\$40,221	\$39,535
SD	646	2,800	2,598	\$315	\$720	\$7,515	\$8,550	\$7,267
KS	546	7,500	6,600	\$2,700	\$5,850	\$21,600	\$30,150	\$23,617
ND	250	2,700	1,951	\$270	\$1,485	\$5,197	\$6,952	\$2,856
Total	5,802	48,541	37,539	\$32,895	\$90,445	\$233,180	\$356,521	\$232,421

(1) Damage Survey Report

(2) Reflects 90 Percent Federal Cost Share

Overall Success

- When it was recognized that thousands of residents in Nebraska were without basic power to light their homes and run critical equipment such as emergency medical equipment and refrigeration units, FEMA initiated the replacement of over 63 miles of power transmission lines for Nebraska Public Power. This was completed for a cost of over \$13 million. This included over \$1 million in Hazard Mitigation for replacement of wooden structures previously blown down with steel lattice structures.
- Elwood, Kansas, was inundated by two to eight feet of water for nearly three weeks. FEMA assigned the Corps of Engineers to remove sediment and household debris, and supply emergency water, sewer hookups, and porta-potties. The total cost of this mission assignment was \$980,000, and was fully federally funded in order to protect public health and safety.
- When it became clear that in Illinois the cost for emergency measures would exceed \$10 million, FEMA immediately obligated \$10 million to the State on an emergency basis, allowing documentation to be provided at a later date.
- FEMA provided funding to supply water to over 200,000 people in the City of Des Moines for over 30 days.

- The Birmingham Sludge Farms in Kansas City, Missouri, had nearly 70 acres covered with mud and sand. FEMA funded the removal of this debris, permitting economic activities to resume.



ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH SAFETY COMMITTEE



Committee on Environmental and Health Safety

Total EPA Obligations to Date: \$10,257,066

Value of EPA Grant Applications in Process: \$8,693,400

DHHS Obligations to Date: \$72,850,291

Under the guidance of the Committee on Environmental and Health Safety, Federal agencies are currently conducting an examination of floodplain management in the Midwest. An intense review is planned to determine what happened and why, to solicit opinions, and to make recommendations as to what changes in current policies would most effectively achieve the goals of floodplain management (risk reduction, economic efficiency, and environmental enhancement). The goals of this review will be to:

- (1) reevaluate existing Federal programs that affect activities within floodplains;
- (2) determine the best uses of limited resources, both Federal and non-Federal (including the private sector), to meet comprehensive floodplain management objectives;
- (3) improve the coordination among Federal agencies and among all levels of government to optimize floodplain management for multiple objectives;
- (4) develop a decision framework for improving floodplain management by describing clearly the questions that must be addressed and identifying the data and resource needs; and
- (5) develop concepts and policy recommendations that can be applied nationally as well as in the study area.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Midwest Recovery as of December 15, 1993

The role of the Environmental and Health Safety Committee, co-chaired by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Public Health Service (PHS), is to address flood issues related to water, waste, vector control/disease surveillance, social services/education, environmental restoration, and relocation. Two significant EPA activities include a private well sampling effort and a coordinated interagency monitoring strategy. EPA Headquarters has coordinated with EPA regions and States to identify flood recovery needs and to expedite the development of a supplemental budget request for Congress to be

used by States affected by the Midwest floods.

Illinois:

In the State of Illinois, EPA awarded grants through the supplemental budget to address human health and environmental flood-related impacts to waste, water, air, and pesticides. Grant applications are being processed when partial obligations are indicated in the table below.

Project	Status (Activities)	Estimated Cost (Supplemental Budget Allocation)	Obligation to the State
Waste	RCRA activities, Underground Storage Tank (UST) and Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) assessment, oversight of cleanup and repair	\$3,445,000	\$1,620,106
Water	Water monitoring, ambient water quality analysis, public water supply, NPDES compliance, and sediment assessment contracts	\$726,800	\$726,800
Air	Air quality monitoring	\$97,000	\$97,000
Pesticides	Program implementation	\$500,000	\$500,000

Overall Success

- EPA Region V is working on a multi-agency task force with States, regional commissions, FEMA, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service to review proposals for community projects for infrastructure, housing, agriculture, flood control, and business recovery and retention. For example, the task force reviews community buyout plans to help devise methods to restore land after houses are removed. Additionally, they review applications for infrastructure replacement and comment on pollution prevention strategies.

Iowa:

In the State of Iowa, EPA will be awarding grants through the supplemental budget to address human health and environmental flood-related impacts to waste, water, and pesticides. Grant applications are still in process.

Project	Status (Activities)	Estimated Cost (Supplemental Budget Allocation)	Obligation to the State
Waste	RCRA activities, Underground Storage Tank (UST) and Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) assessment, oversight of cleanup and repair	\$2,792,000	Grants in process
Water	Water monitoring, public water supply, ambient water quality analysis, NPDES compliance, wetlands grants	\$1,580,700	Grants in process
Air	Air quality monitoring	\$233,600	Grants in process
Pesticides	Program implementation	\$500,000	Grants in process

Kansas:

In the State of Kansas, EPA awarded grants through the supplemental budget to address human health and environmental flood-related impacts to waste, water, air, and pesticides. Grant applications are being processed when partial obligations are indicated in the table below.

Project	Status	Estimated Cost (Supplemental Budget Allocation)	Obligation to the State
Waste	RCRA activities, Underground Storage Tank (UST) and Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) assessment, oversight of cleanup and repair	\$1,748,000	\$544,000
Water	Water monitoring, ambient water quality analysis, NPDES compliance, wetlands grants	\$553,100	Grants in process
Air	Air quality monitoring	\$34,000	Grants in process
Pesticides	Program Implementation	\$200,000	Grants in process

Minnesota:

In the State of Minnesota, EPA awarded grants through the supplemental budget to address human health and environmental flood-related impacts to waste, water, and pesticides.

Project	Status (Activities)	Estimated Cost (Supplemental Budget Allocation)	Obligation to the State
Waste	RCRA activities, Underground Storage Tank (UST) and Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) assessment, oversight of cleanup and repair	\$1,479,000	\$1,479,000
Water	Water monitoring, ambient water quality analysis, sediment assessment contracts, NPDES compliance	\$580,160	\$580,160
Pesticides	Program Implementation	\$60,000	\$60,000

Overall Success

-- Although the EPA supplemental budget did not specifically include funds for Indian Tribes (other tribe monies were allocated through the Bureau of Indian Affairs), EPA Region V is working with six Indian Tribes to determine and address their flood-related needs. These tribes include Leech Lake, Mille Lacs, White Earth, Prairie Island, Lower Sioux, and Upper Sioux. EPA Region V allocated \$120,000 for the tribes who are currently preparing work plans. Of note, two-thirds of the Prairie Island Tribe, located in the middle of the Mississippi floodplain, was underwater during peak flooding, as were portions of a nuclear power plant on the island. The Tribe is requesting funds to assess potential contamination to natural resources (e.g., wildlife and hunting concerns).

Missouri:

In the State of Missouri, EPA awarded grants through the supplemental budget to address human health and environmental flood-related impacts to waste, water, air, and pesticides. Grant applications are being processed when partial obligations are indicated in the table below.

Project	Status (Activities)	Estimated Cost (Supplemental Budget Allocation)	Obligation to the State
Waste	RCRA activities, Underground Storage Tank (UST) and Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) assessment, oversight of cleanup and repair	\$5,058,000	\$500,000
Water	Water monitoring, ambient water quality analysis, public water supply, NPDES compliance	\$1,464,400	Grants in process
Air	Air quality monitoring	\$135,600	Grants in process
Pesticides	Program Implementation	\$900,000	Grants in process

Nebraska:

In the State of Nebraska, EPA awarded grants through the supplemental budget to address human health and environmental flood-related impacts to waste, water, air, and pesticides. Grant applications are being processed when partial obligations are indicated in the table below.

Project	Status	Estimated Cost (Supplemental Budget Allocation)	Obligation to the State
Waste	RCRA activities, Underground Storage Tank (UST) and Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) assessment, oversight of cleanup and repair	\$805,200	\$500,000
Water	Water monitoring, ambient water quality analysis, NPDES compliance, public water systems	\$929,700	\$479,000
Air	Air quality monitoring	\$35,000	\$35,000
Pesticides	Program Implementation	\$300,000	Grants in process

Overall Success

- In EPA Region VII Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri are convening weekly conference calls to discuss damage assessment activities. States are planning to complete their damage assessments by February, at which time they will convene a meeting to discuss findings and determine and prioritize State repair needs. States are very responsive and have volunteered to coordinate support to assist the State(s) in greatest need, as appropriate.

North Dakota:

In the State of North Dakota, EPA awarded grants through the supplemental budget to address human health and environmental flood-related impacts to waste, water, and pesticides.

Project	Status	Estimated Cost (Supplemental Budget Allocation)	Obligation to the State
Waste	RCRA activities, Underground Storage Tank (UST) and Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) assessment, oversight of cleanup and repair	\$297,500	\$297,500
Water	Water monitoring, ambient water quality analysis, public water systems, NPDES compliance	\$739,000	\$739,000
Pesticides	Program Implementation	\$150,000	\$150,000

South Dakota:

In the State of South Dakota, EPA awarded grants through the supplemental budget to address human health and environmental flood-related impacts to waste, water, and pesticides.

Project	Status	Estimated Cost (Supplemental Budget Allocation)	Obligation to the State
Waste	RCRA activities, Underground Storage Tank (UST) and Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) assessment, oversight of cleanup and repair	\$550,000	\$550,000
Water	Water monitoring, ambient water quality analysis, NPDES compliance	\$242,500	\$242,500
Pesticides	Program Implementation	\$200,000	\$200,000

Wisconsin:

In the State of Wisconsin, EPA awarded grants through the supplemental budget to address human health and environmental flood-related impacts to waste, water, and air. When funds have been partially obligated, grant applications are still in process.

Project	Status	Estimated Cost (Supplemental Budget Allocation)	Obligation to the State
Waste	RCRA activities, Underground Storage Tank (UST) and Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) assessment, oversight of cleanup and repair	\$1,816,000	\$428,000
Water	Water monitoring, ambient water quality analysis, public water systems, sediment assessment contracts, wetlands grants	\$477,500	\$477,500
Air	Air quality monitoring	\$52,000	\$52,000

Overall Success

- In a non-attainment area of southern Wisconsin, the State is using air program monies to fund debris management activities. Burning debris might create a problem in the ozone non-attainment area, so the state alternatively used the funds for purchasing chippers to shred and mulch debris from the floods.

Department of Health and Human Services

Midwest Flood Recovery as of December 15, 1993

In the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) has been designated as the action agent for Health, Medical, and Human Services. From the initial response in June, OEP has vigorously engaged all opportunities to assist Midwest Flood States. The Public Health Service Commissioned Corps and Civil Service personnel have provided critical leadership and technical support in all States.

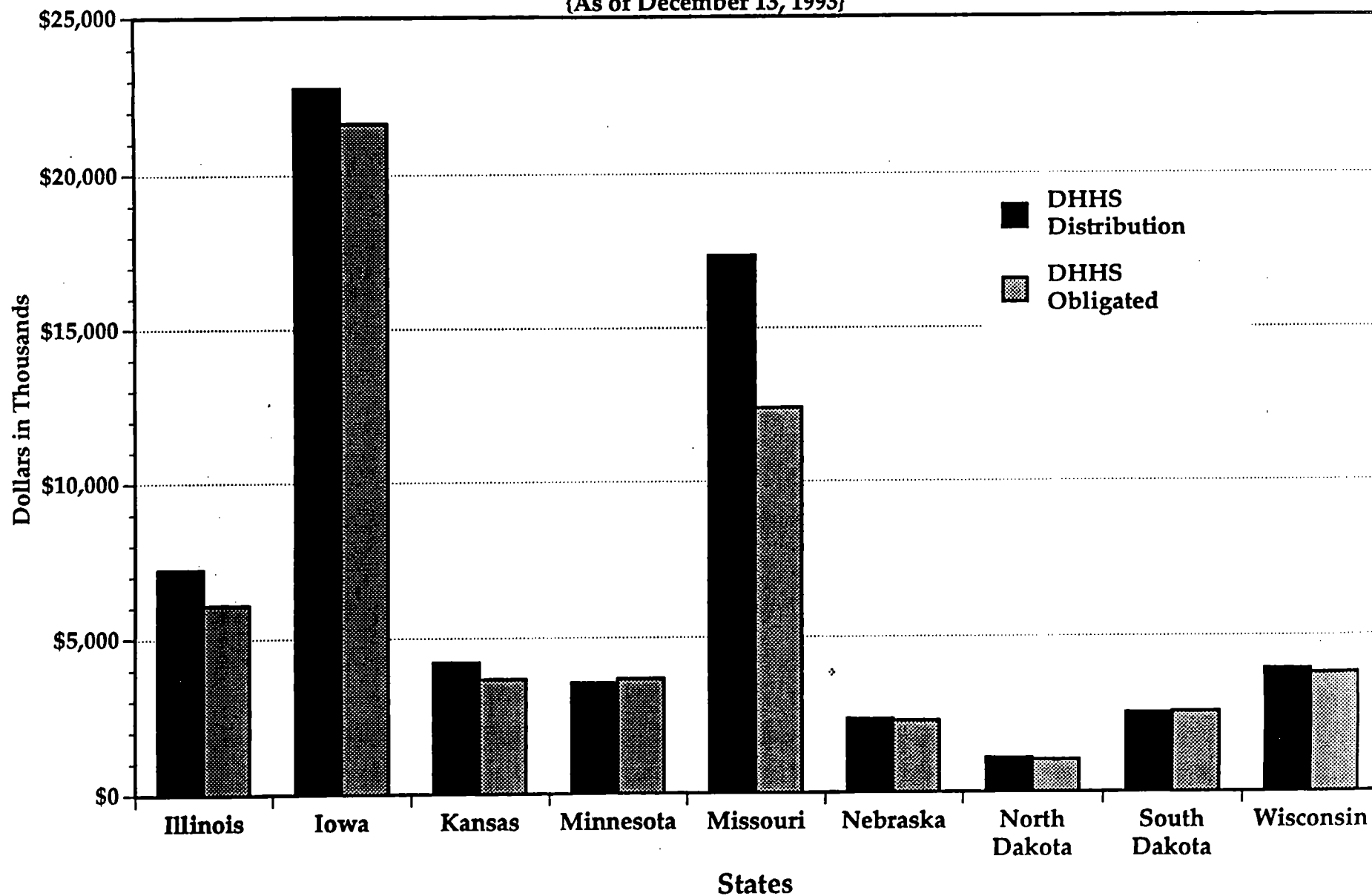
From the early days of this disaster, DHHS was very involved in the response to threats to public health and safety. DHHS pro-actively sought interaction through its Regional Health Administrators with all State Health and Human Services Officials, which facilitated the defining flood related problems and created responsive actions. Over 3 million dollars of response missions were coordinated by OASH/OEP for the 9 flood impacted States. Public Health Service Leadership Meetings were initiated in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, and Nebraska during July, which enabled State and Public Health Service Officials to meet and focus on their particular State issues, Federal response programs and other capabilities. These meetings generally established "level plains" for communicating and processing flood related issues and problems. Working relationships established during these meetings enhanced the participation and the results of the Health, Medical, and Human Services Task Force. In addition, Technical Assistant Teams were created to provide health assessments. The Technical Assistance Teams along with State Health Officials reviewed health problems and determined the timing, magnitude of augmentation, and focus of Federal Health and Medical resources.

In the disaster recovery, the Health, Medical and Human Services Task Force was created to address those issues on a nine-State global basis. OEP coordinated 7 combined Federal/State working groups: Primary Care, Mental Health, Environmental Health, Food Safety, Disease Control and Surveillance, Vector Control, and Public Communication and Information Management. With their detailed work, DHHS formulated a \$75 million Multi-State Supplemental Budget request of which \$65 million was approved for distribution.

At this time, DHHS is working in order to make plans for future needs in the Midwest. Extensive interagency coordination through the Environment, Health and Safety Committee (EHS) among DHHS, DVA, FEMA, USEPA, USDA, and USGS is planned with monthly meetings and frequent subcommittee meetings through the Winter and Spring. Potential threats to health and safety are integrated with environmental concerns through the Environment, Health, and Safety Committee co-chaired by USEPA and DHHS. Particular attention is being directed toward water safety of private wells, domestic violence, and environmental health. A proposal has also been made for a private well-water sampling program for all 9 Midwest Flood affected States.

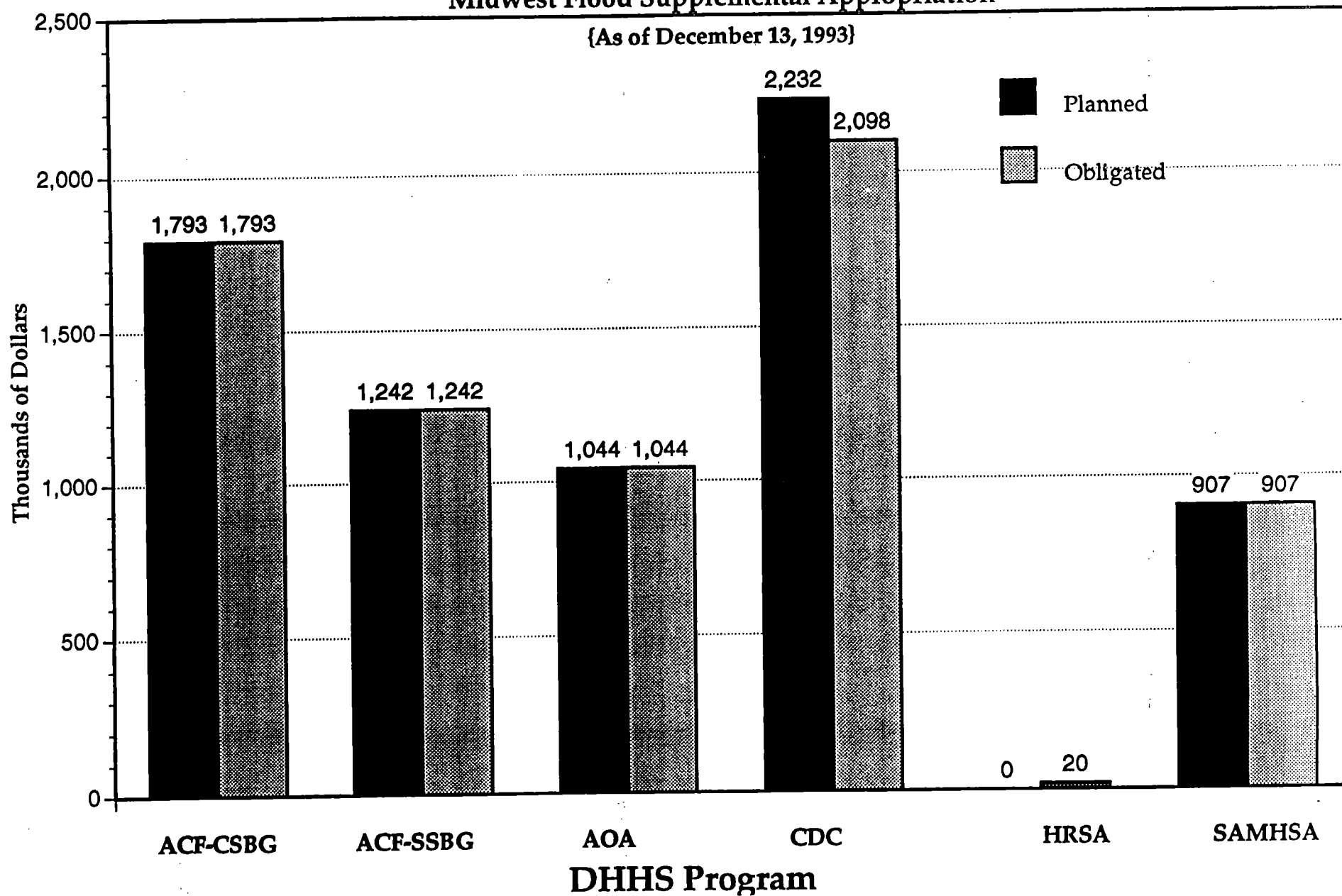
**Distribution and Obligation of Funding
Department of Health and Human Services
Midwest Flood Supplemental Appropriation**

{As of December 13, 1993}



ILLINOIS
Planned Distribution and Obligation of Funding
Department of Health and Human Services
Midwest Flood Supplemental Appropriation

{As of December 13, 1993}



Illinois:

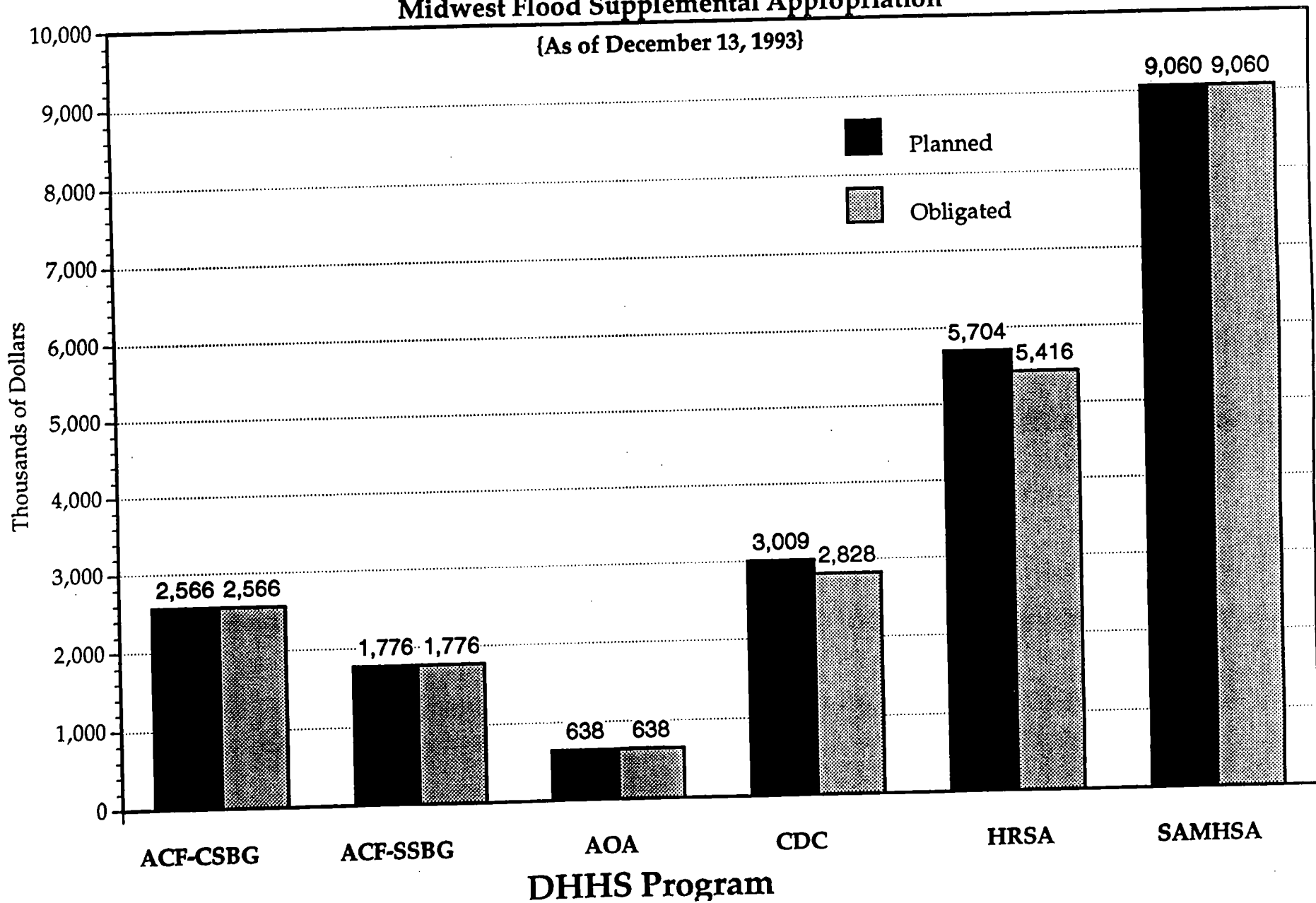
DHHS Organization	Project	Status	Estimated Cost	Funds Obligated
OASH/OEP	HHS-001: Assign a medical representative to the Disaster Field Office	Complete	\$5,000	\$5,000
	HHS-002: Medical Needs Assessment to determine medical response for flooded areas and to work with State health officials	Complete	\$100,000	\$100,000
	HHS-003(IL): Mosquito Surveillance program for the State flooded areas	Complete	\$32,275	\$32,275
Admin. for Aging	The Disaster Advocate and Outreach Program (usually developed after a disaster to meet the special needs of older persons)	Ongoing	\$1,044,000	\$1,044,000
Admin. for Children & Families	Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	Ongoing	\$1,242,000	\$1,242,000
	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG): To assist affected low income victims	Ongoing	\$1,793,000	\$1,793,000
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	Proposed public health activities include: disease control/surveillance; vector control/surveillance; environmental health projects; and the preparation of public health information materials	Ongoing	\$2,232,000	\$2,098,000
Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Admin.	Center for Mental Health Services: Crisis counseling	Ongoing	\$546,773	\$546,773
	Center for Substance Abuse Treatment: To provide funding for substance abuse treatment/outreach services, and coordination	Ongoing	\$275,000	\$275,000
TOTALS			\$7,270,048	\$7,136,048

Overall Success

- As part of the Disaster Advocate and Outreach Program, an Area Agency on Aging joined with other organizations such as the Red Cross, Salvation Army, and churches and synagogues to fill gaps in service to older persons. Services have included the delivery of meals in row boats and hip boots and finding a place for the older victims to sleep.
- DHHS has established a Memorandum of Understanding between DHHS and the Department of Justice. This agreement establishes the terms for services, supplies, and/or equipment to be provided by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the Center for Substance Abuse prevention (CSAP). The program will focus on multi-cultural, economically disadvantaged youth and their families who have been most seriously affected by the Midwest flooding. Alton, Bethalto, and Freeport, Illinois will be covered by this agreement. (approximately \$ 159,000)
- DHHS has also established a Memorandum of Understanding between itself and the Department of Interior. This agreement establishes the terms for services, supplies, and/or equipment to be provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). Although the program will be available to all individuals who have been affected by the Midwest flooding, it will focus on multi-cultural, economically disadvantaged youth and their families who have been most seriously affected. Davenport, Iowa-East, and Moline, Illinois, are the areas receiving this support. (estimate of \$100,000)

IOWA
Planned Distribution and Obligation of Funding
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Iowa:

DHHS Organization	Project	Status	Estimated Cost	Funds Obligated
OASH/OEP	HHS-001: Initial Response by State, Region, and Federal personnel activated in response to the disaster	Complete	\$100,000	\$100,000
	HHS-001A: Increase initial amount to cover additional costs of response	Complete	\$150,000	\$150,000
	HHS-002: Computer Vector Reporting System set up for State to provide standardized data collection and reporting to CDC	Complete	\$468,500	\$468,500
	HHS-003: Vector Control program to include data gathering, info. management, and personnel support	Complete	\$134,000	\$134,000
	HHS-003A: Expand health dept. by augmenting staff with State & Federal health specialists	Complete	\$171,631	\$171,631
	HHS-003B: Envir. health & vector system for the State	Complete	\$352,743	\$352,743
	HHS-004: Publication/ Distribution of health & safety information	Complete	\$25,000	\$25,000
	HHS-005: PHS Advisor to follow up on TB program patients who were relocated due to flood, and to augment State personnel	Complete	\$28,763	\$28,763
Admin. for Aging	The Disaster Advocate and Outreach Program (usually developed after a disaster to meet the special needs of older persons)	Ongoing	\$638,000	\$638,000
Admin. for Children & Families	Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	Ongoing	\$1,776,000	\$1,776,000

	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG): To assist affected low income victims	Ongoing	\$2,566,000	\$2,566,000
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	Proposed public health activities include: active disease & vector control surveillance; preparation of public health info. materials; envir. health projects	Ongoing	\$3,009,000	\$2,828,460
Health Services and Resources Admin.	People's Community Health Clinic	Ongoing	\$872,460	\$872,460
	Community Health Care, Inc.: facility renovation	Ongoing	\$2,026,514 (plus \$3,721,072 from reprogramming)	\$2,026,514 (plus \$3,721,072 from reprogramming)
	Primary Health Care: support for outreach, facility expansion and long-term losses due to flood	Ongoing	\$953,654 (plus \$1,783,561 from reprogramming)	\$953,654 (plus \$1,783,561 from reprogramming)
	Proteus Employment Opportunities: outreach to migrant and seasonal farm workers for additional 13 weeks	Ongoing	\$198,340	\$198,340
	Maternal/Child Health Clinics	Ongoing	\$703,980	\$703,980
	Adolescent Health: funds to train existing school health personnel to provide outreach, care coordination, and access to intervention services	Ongoing	\$400,000	\$400,000
	Family Planning	Ongoing	\$233,050	\$233,050
	Dental Health: supplement budgets of child health centers	Ongoing	\$268,637	\$268,637
	Iowa Senior Health Program	Ongoing	\$57,365	\$57,365
Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Admin.	Center for Mental Health Services: crisis counseling	Ongoing	\$2,614,000	\$2,614,000
	Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	Ongoing	\$4,100,000	\$4,100,000
	Prevention	Ongoing	\$2,346,000	\$2,346,000
TOTALS			\$29,688,270	\$29,507,730

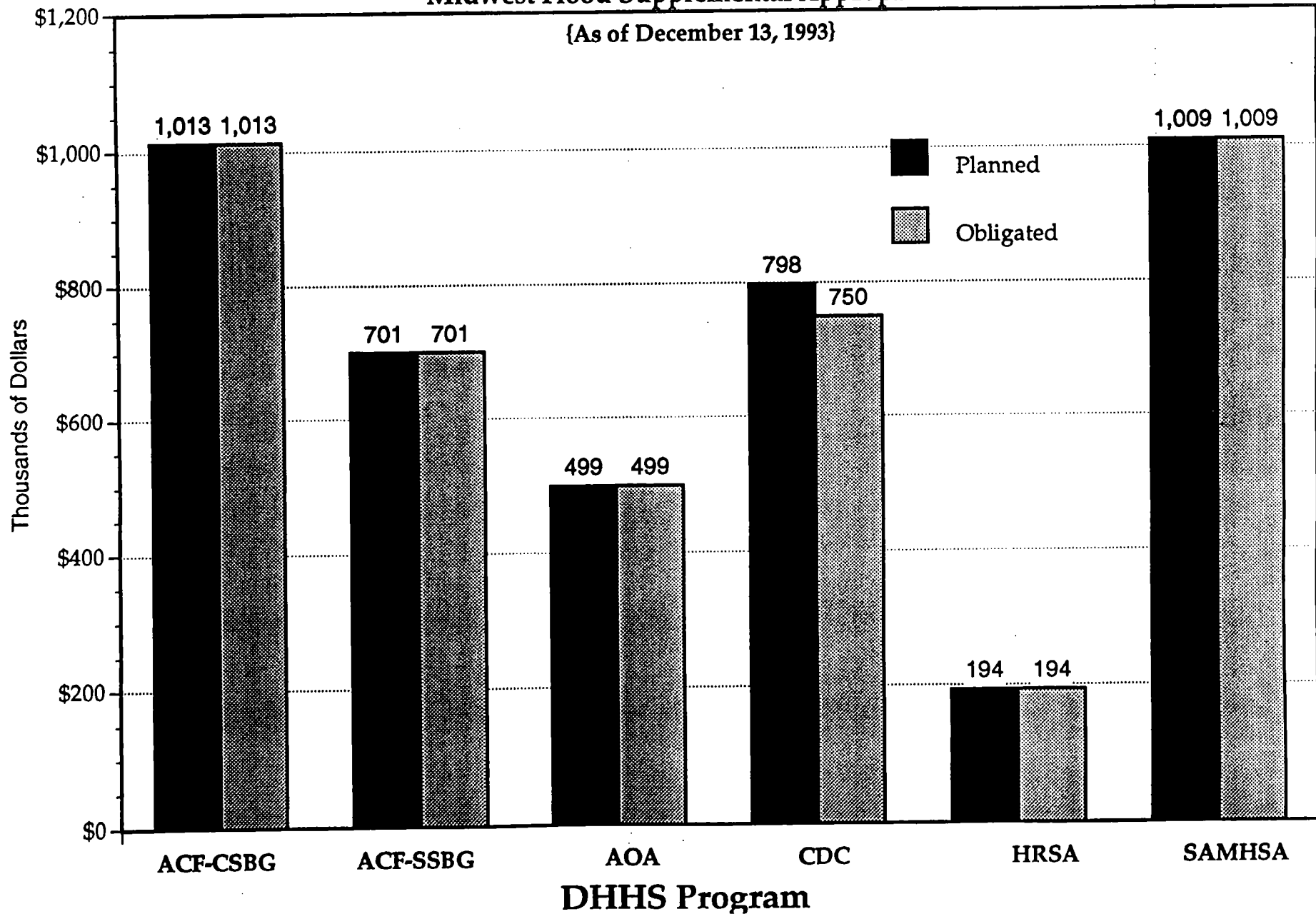
Overall Success

- DHHS established a Memorandum of Understanding between itself and the Department of Justice, establishing the terms for services, supplies, and/or equipment to be provided by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). The program will focus on multi-cultural, economically disadvantaged youth and their families who have been most seriously affected by the Midwest flooding. Des Moines, Iowa, will be covered by this agreement (approximately \$159,000).

- DHHS also established a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of the Interior to establish the terms for services, supplies and/or equipment to be provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to CSAP. Although the program will be available to all individuals who have been affected by the Midwest flooding, it will focus on multi-cultural, economically disadvantaged youth and their families. Des Moines, Council Bluff, and Missouri Valley (all in Iowa) are the areas receiving this support (roughly \$100,000).

KANSAS
Planned Distribution and Obligation of Funding
Department of Health and Human Services
Midwest Flood Supplemental Appropriation

{As of December 13, 1993}



Kansas:

DHHS Organization	Project	Status	Estimated Cost	Funds Obligated
OASH/OEP	HHS-002: Vector Control program coordination and system reporting	Complete	\$35,000	\$35,000
	HHS-003: Provide health insurance to Federal Disaster Field Officer personnel who are w/o insurance	Complete	\$5,000	\$5,000
	HHS-005: Additional funding for well testing	Complete	\$1,000	\$1,000
	HHS-006: provide up to 10 Federal sanitarians	Complete	\$2,000	\$2,000
	HHS-007: CDC team assessment of State's health and water safety problems to create a program to identify and report flood related problems	Complete	\$100,000	\$100,000
	HHS-008: Funding to support well water testing	Complete	\$25,000	\$25,000
	HHS-009: Tetanus Diphtheria vaccination, up to 10,000 doses	Complete	\$2,500	\$2,500
Admin. for Aging	The Disaster Advocate and Outreach Program (usually developed after a disaster to meet the special needs of older persons)	Ongoing	\$499,000	\$499,000
Admin. for Children & Families	Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	Ongoing	\$701,000	\$701,000
	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG): To assist affected low income victims	Ongoing	\$1,013,000	\$1,013,000
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	Proposed public health activities include: envir. health projects; vector control/surveillance; preparation of public health info. materials	Ongoing	\$798,000	\$750,120
Health Services and Resources Admin.	Department of Health and Envir. Primary Care Services	Ongoing	\$194,150	\$194,150

Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Admin.	Center for Mental Health Services: crisis counseling	Ongoing	\$240,000	\$240,000
	Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	Ongoing	\$450,000	\$450,000
	Prevention	Ongoing	\$319,000	\$319,000
TOTALS			\$4,467,750	\$4,419,870

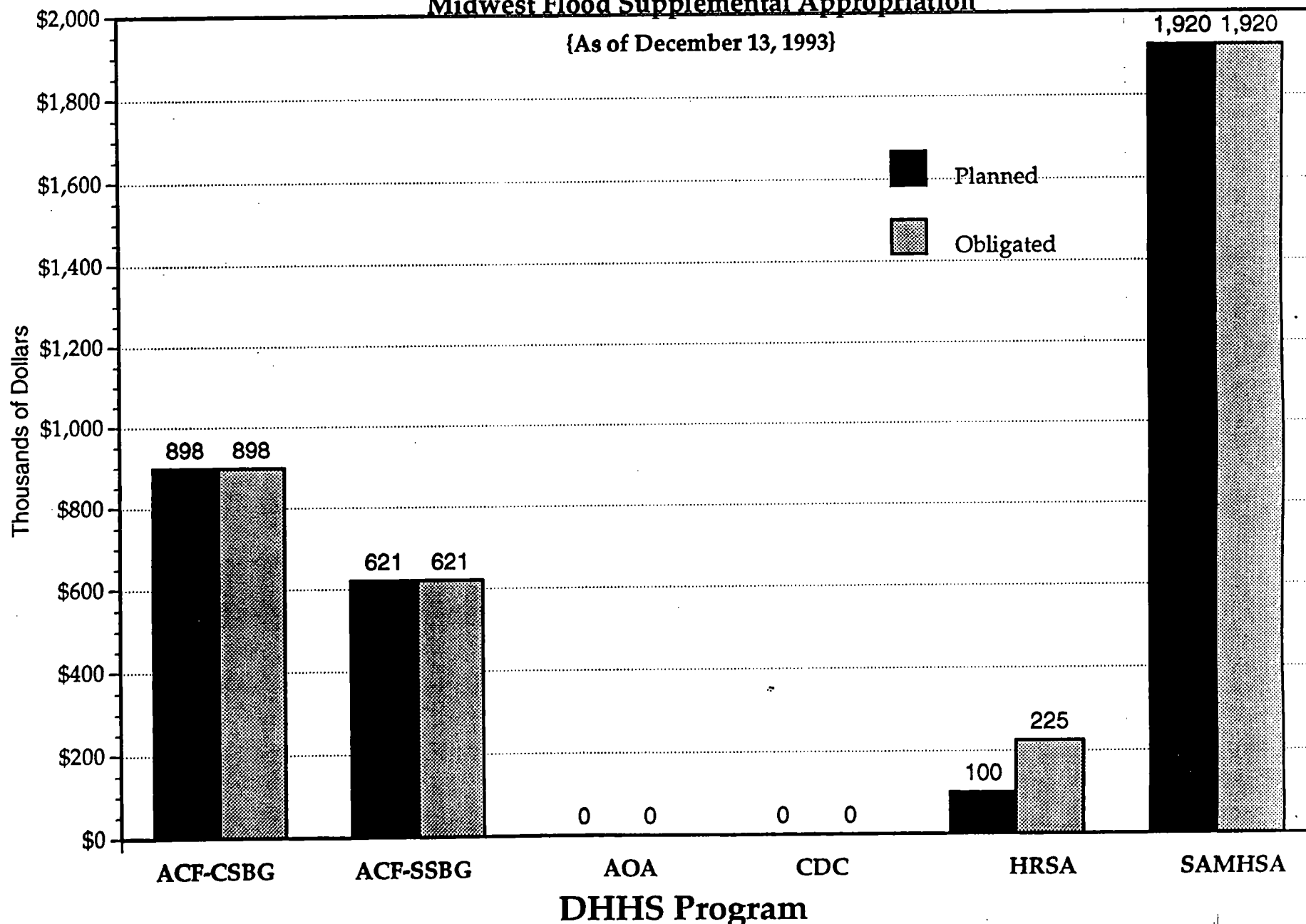
MINNESOTA

Planned Distribution and Obligation of Funding

Department of Health and Human Services

Midwest Flood Supplemental Appropriation

{As of December 13, 1993}



Minnesota

DHHS Organization	Project	Status	Estimated Cost	Funds Obligated
Administration for Children & Families	Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	Ongoing	\$621,000	\$621,000
	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG): To assist affected low income victims	Ongoing	\$898,000	\$898,000
Health Services and Resources Admin.	Migrant Health Service, Inc.	Ongoing	\$100,000	\$250,000
Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Admin.	Center for Mental Health Services: crisis counseling	Ongoing	\$100,000	\$100,000
	Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	Ongoing	\$100,000	\$100,000
	Prevention	Ongoing	\$1,720,000	\$1,720,000
TOTALS			\$3,539,000	\$3,689,000

Overall Success

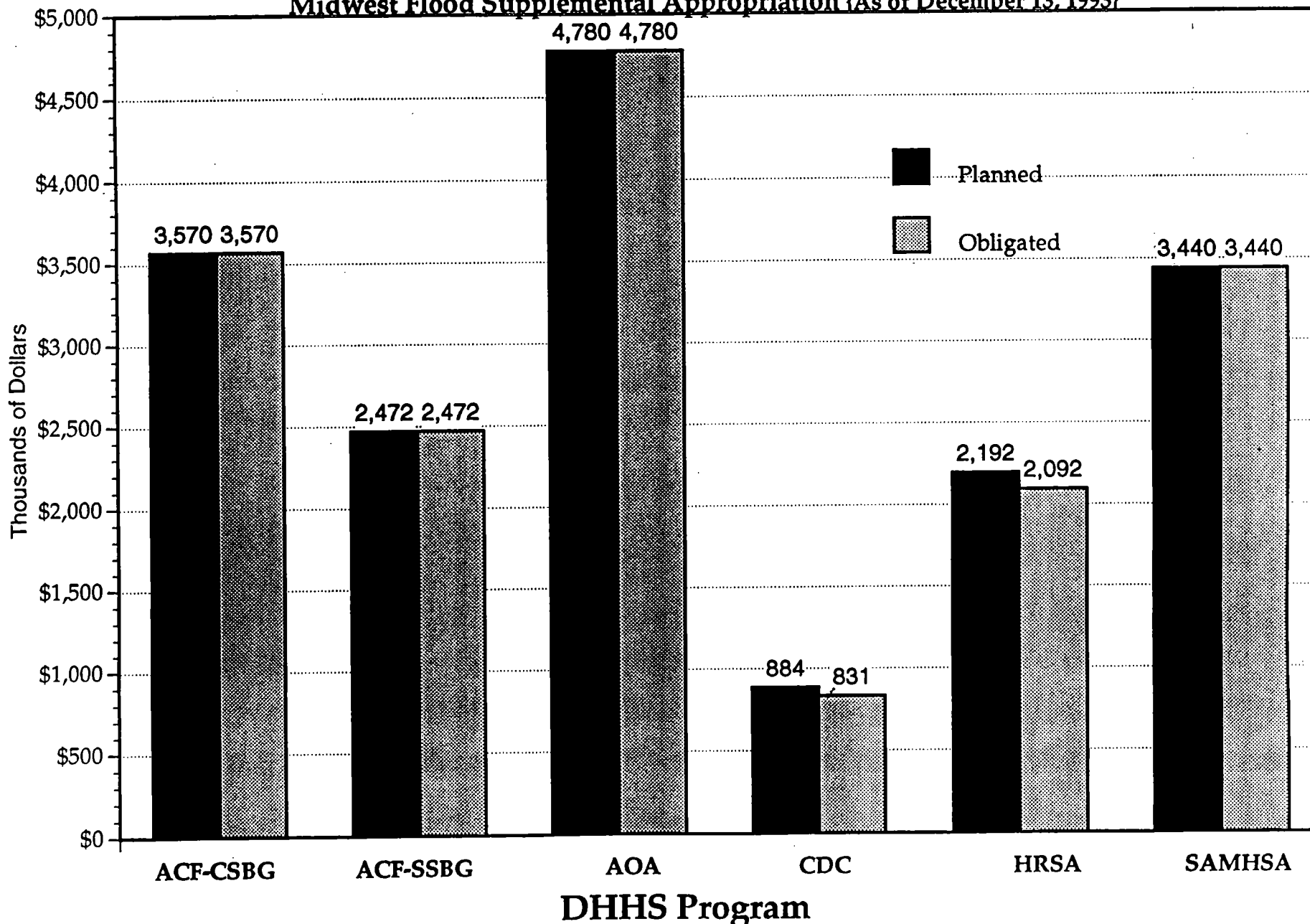
- DHHS has established a Memorandum of Understanding between itself and the Department of the Interior establishing terms for services, supplies, and/or equipment to be provided by the U.S. Fish and wildlife Service to the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. Although this program will be available to all individuals, it will focus on multi-cultural, economically disadvantaged youth and their families who have been most seriously affected. St. Paul and Mankato are the areas receiving this support (estimate \$100,000)
- DHHS printed and distributed over 7,000 children's coloring books and 40,000 informational brochures on normal stress reactions to disaster (including children's stress).
- Over 5,000 calls to special crisis hotlines serving flooded communities were received. In addition, over 7,000 people have attended informational presentations on disaster stress, resources available, and coping methods.
- DHHS funded the production of nine television programs focusing on coping with disaster, presented on public and cable television stations.
- Disaster information packets have been printed and distributed by mail to all known FEMA assistance applicants, and in person at town meetings, churches, grocery stores, schools, and community functions.

- Several regional programs have instigated or revived "peer listener" programs to train volunteers and provide support to fellow community members. An estimated 200 volunteers have participated in this effort.

MISSOURI

Planned Distribution and Obligation of Funding Department of Health and Human Services

Midwest Flood Supplemental Appropriation (As of December 13, 1993)



Missouri:

DHHS Organization	Project	Status	Estimated Cost	Funds Obligated
OASH/OEP	HHS-001: Activate and set up the Disaster Field Office for DHHS	Complete	\$25,000	\$25,000
	HHS-002: Assignment of a Technical Assistance Team to work with the State to identify problems	Complete	\$100,000	\$100,000
	HHS-003: Health assessment and survey to determine health and safety problems and identify solutions	Complete	\$750,000	\$750,000
	HHS-004: Measurement of areas for water borne illnesses by surveying pests and determining disease potential	Complete	\$150,000	\$150,000
	HHS-005: PHS leadership meeting in St. Louis, IL	Complete	\$35,000	\$35,000
Admin. for Aging	The Disaster Advocate and Outreach Program (usually developed after a disaster to meet the special needs of older persons)	Ongoing	\$4,780,000	\$4,780,000
Admin. for Children & Families	Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	Ongoing	\$2,472,000	\$2,472,000
	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG): To assist affected low income victims	Ongoing	\$3,570,000	\$3,570,000
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	Proposed public health activities include: envir. health projects; disease and injury surveillance system; vector control/surveillance	Ongoing	\$884,000	\$830,960
Health Services and Resources Admin.	Department of Health	Ongoing	\$250,000	\$250,000
	Coalition for Primary Health Care	Ongoing	\$100,000	\$100,000
	N.E. Missouri Health Council	Ongoing	\$250,000	\$250,000

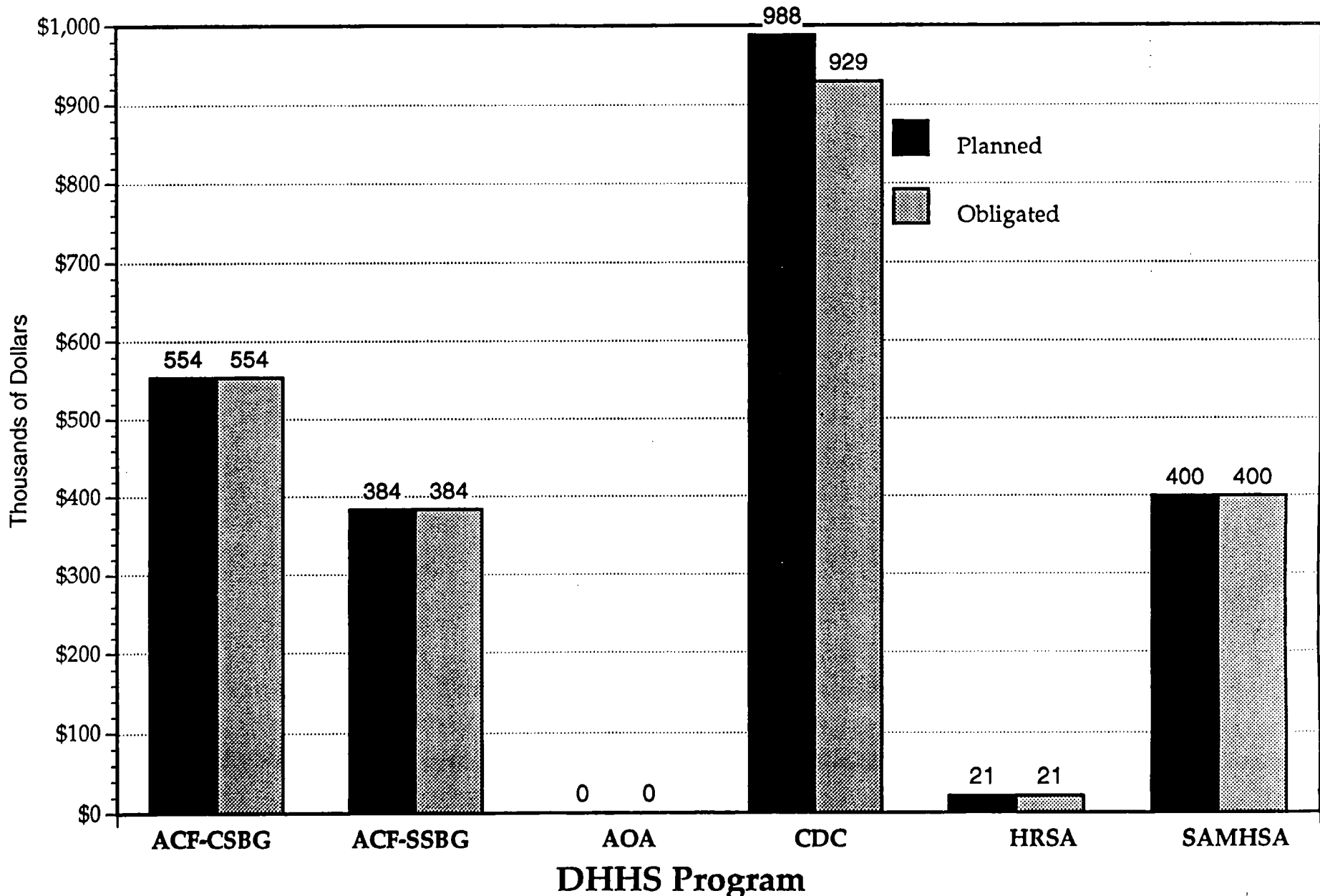
	N.W. Health Services	Ongoing	\$154,800	\$154,800
	Family Care Center of Carondelet	Ongoing	\$250,000	\$250,000
	Grace Hill Neighborhood Health Center	Ongoing	\$743,862	\$743,862
	Peoples Community Health Center	Ongoing	\$90,000	\$90,000
	New Madrid Group Practices	Ongoing	\$253,345	\$253,345
Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Admin.	Center for Mental Health Services: crisis counseling	Ongoing	\$1,826,366	\$1,826,366
	Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	Ongoing	\$1,095,000	\$1,095,000
	Prevention	Ongoing	\$545,000	\$545,000
TOTALS			\$18,324,373	\$18,271,333

Overall Success

- One Senior Center served 280 meals in July and 619 meals in August to flood victims alone. A volunteer system to deliver meals was organized composed of persons familiar with the area as the National Guard and other providers of service who were unfamiliar with the area had difficulty identifying routes that would permit delivery while water was high.
- An Area Agency staff person serving as a Disaster Advocate found a 75 year old flood victim living in his car. He had previously had a stroke which had affected his right side but he had nonetheless worked as a night watchman in return for lodging. His place of employment was destroyed, and had lost almost everything. The Disaster Advocate helped relocate the man to an apartment and helped obtain vouchers for clothing, furniture, and food. Although the older man received Social Security, the Disaster Advocate found through a review of his background that he would probably be entitled to additional Veteran's benefits. He has since applied and is waiting for official notification.
- On August 28, the State of Missouri requested assistance in evaluating the situation at the Hardin cemetery, which had flooded, causing nearly 700 bodies, caskets, memorial markers, etc., to be extracted from the soil. Within 24 hours, a National Disaster Medical System DMORT team was enroute to offer the necessary assistance to identify bodies and conduct the necessary informational meetings and group counseling for residents of Hardin.

- DHHS established a Memorandum of Understanding between DHHS and the Department of Justice, which establishes the terms for services, supplies, and/or equipment to be provided by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the Center for Substance Abuse prevention (CSAP). The program will focus on multi-cultural, economically disadvantaged youth and their families who have been most seriously affected by the Midwest flooding. St Charles County will be covered by this agreement. (approximately \$ 159,000)
- DHHS also established a Memorandum of Understanding between DHHS and the Department of Interior, which establishes the terms for services, supplies, and/or equipment to be provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). Although the program will be available to all individuals who have been affected by the Midwest flooding, it will focus on multi-cultural, economically disadvantaged youth and their families who have been most seriously affected. Clarksville, Missouri, is the area receiving this support. (estimate of \$100,000)

NEBRASKA
Planned Distribution and Obligation of Funding
Department of Health and Human Services
Midwest Flood Supplemental Appropriation {As of December 13, 1993}



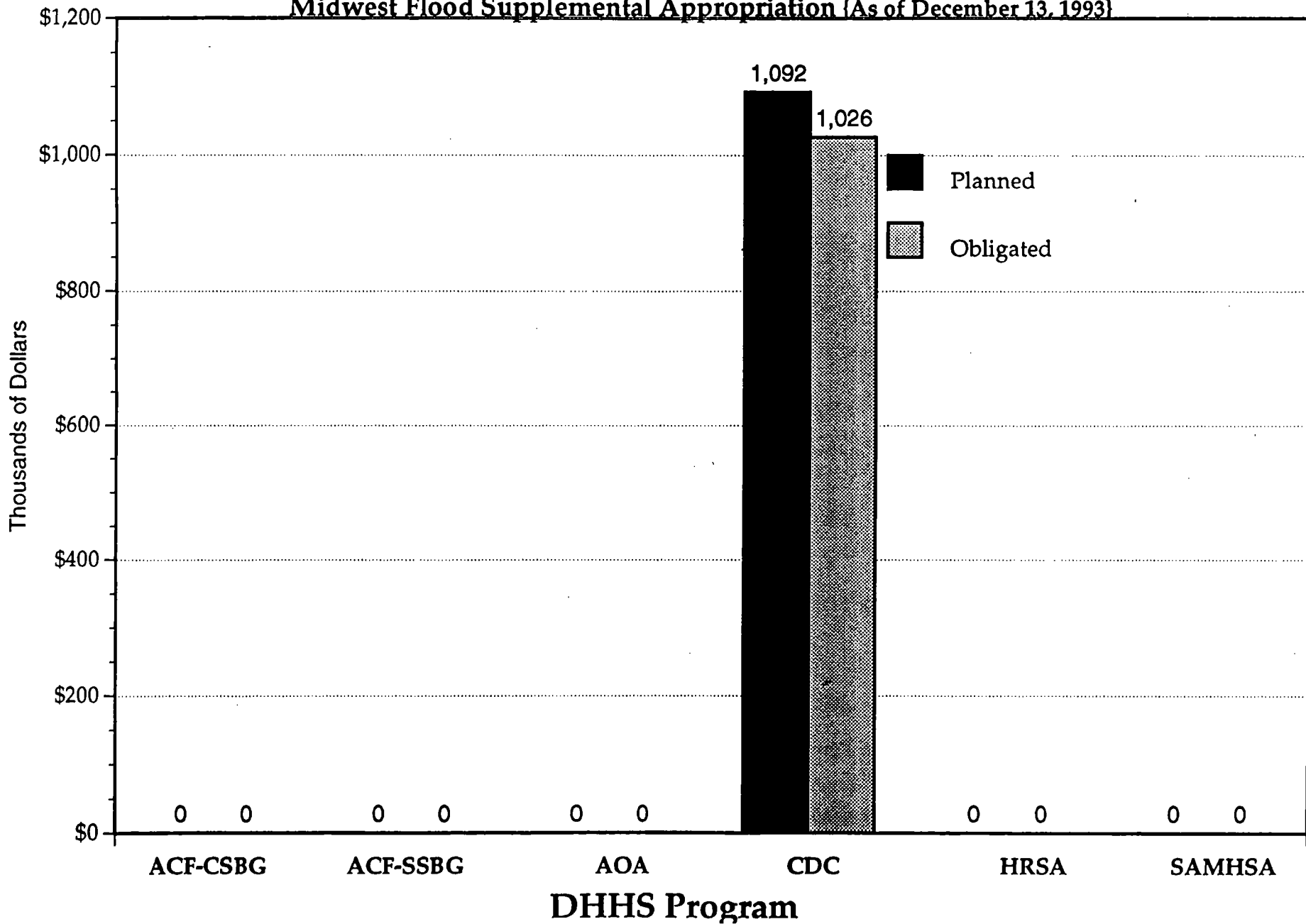
Nebraska:

DHHS Organization	Project	Status	Estimated Cost	Funds Obligated
OASH/OEP	HHS-001: Activate and deploy medical representative to the Disaster Field Office	Complete	\$25,000	\$25,000
	HHS-002: Three sanitarians to augment State health officials in testing well water	Complete	\$12,000	\$12,000
	HHS-003: Mosquito spraying	Complete	\$38,000	\$38,000
Admin. for Children & Families	Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	Ongoing	\$384,000	\$384,000
	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG): To assist affected low income victims	Ongoing	\$554,000	\$554,000
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	Proposed public health activities include: envir. health projects; preparation of public health information; disease surveillance system; public health care (flood related)	Ongoing	\$988,000	\$928,720
Health Services and Resources Admin.	NE Department of Health	Ongoing	\$20,530	\$20,530
Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Admin.	Center for Mental Health Services: crisis counseling	Ongoing	\$100,000	\$100,000
	Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	Ongoing	\$300,000	\$300,000
TOTALS			\$2,421,530	\$2,362,250

NORTH DAKOTA

Planned Distribution and Obligation of Funding Department of Health and Human Services

Midwest Flood Supplemental Appropriation {As of December 13, 1993}



North Dakota:

DHHS Organization	Project	Status	Estimated Cost	Funds Obligated
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	Proposed public health activities include: injury/illness surveillance; vector control/surveillance; envir. health projects; preparation of public health information	Ongoing	\$1,092,000	\$1,026,480
TOTALS			\$1,092,000	\$1,026,480

Overall Success

- In addition to providing disaster relief reimbursement to the State, the Administration on Aging provided disaster relief reimbursement directly to Indian Tribes. This was the first time disaster relief funds were awarded directly to the tribes. The tribes were: Three Affiliated Tribes, Trenton Indian Service Area, Devil's Lake Sioux Tribe, Turtle Mountain Chippewa, and Yankton Sioux.
- DHHS initiated a follow-up program to monitor the status of grant applications and cooperative agreements between HHS/PHS agencies and affected States in Region VIII. The program goal is to allow State Health officials a central point of contact for disaster assistance, with secondary goals of strengthening the State/ Emergency Support Function #8 (Health and Medical Services) interface, coordinating agency visits to affected States, and developing a more effective emergency response and recovery model.

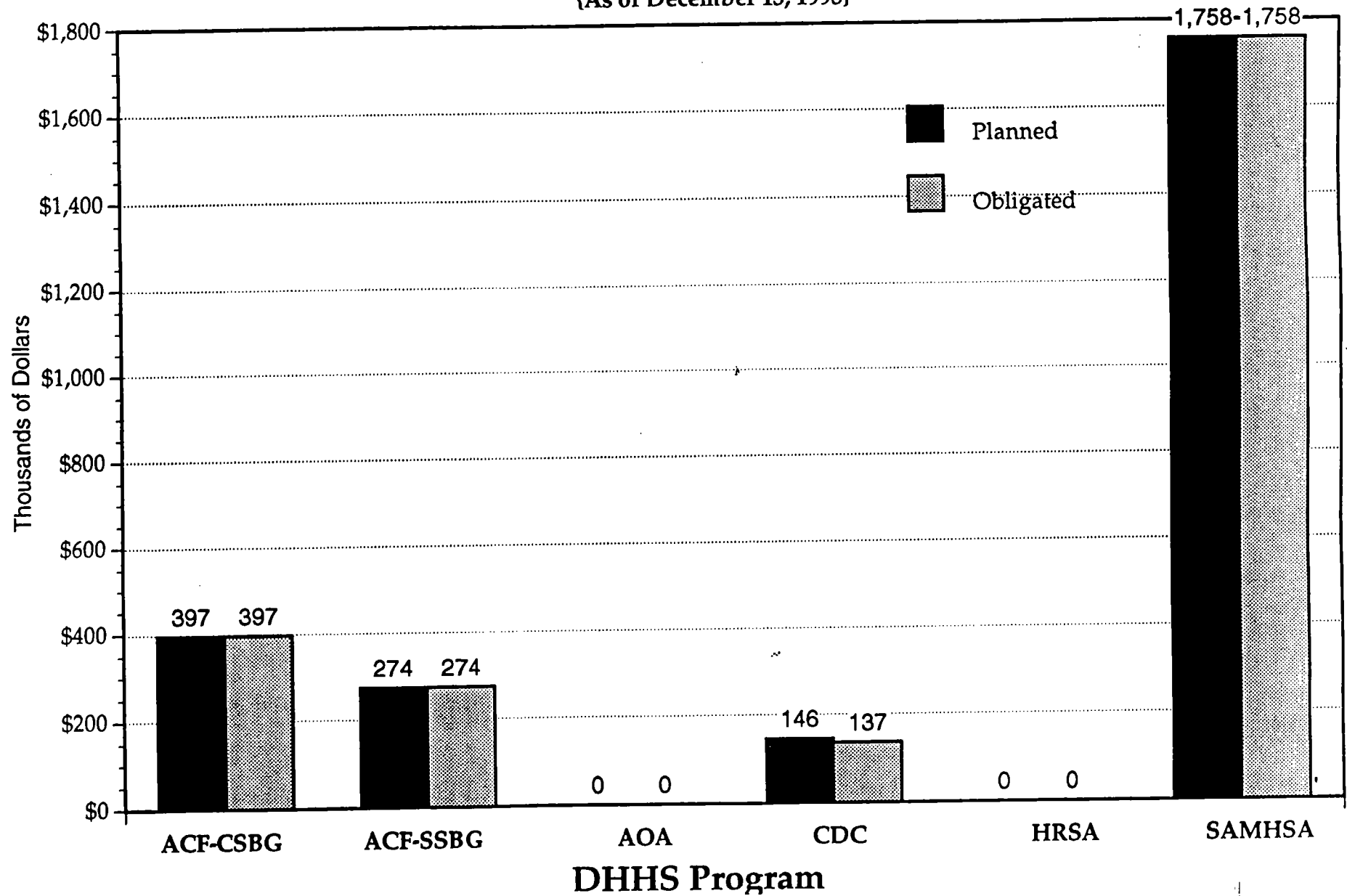
SOUTH DAKOTA

Planned Distribution and Obligation of Funding

Department of Health and Human Services

Midwest Flood Supplemental Appropriation

{As of December 13, 1993}



South Dakota:

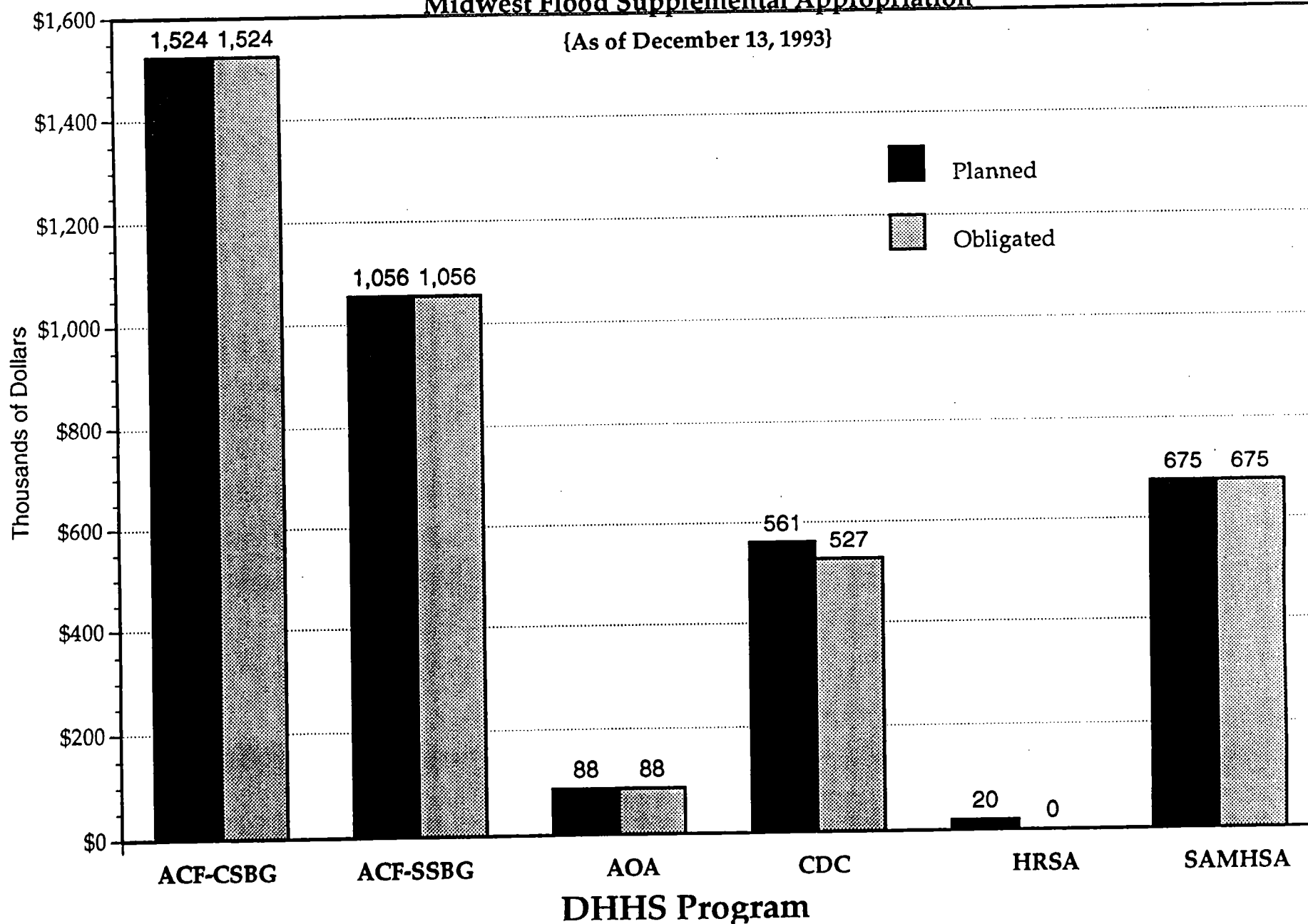
DHHS Organization	Project	Status	Estimated Cost	Funds Obligated
Admin. for Children & Families	Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	Ongoing	\$274,000	\$274,000
	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG): To assist affected low income victims	Ongoing	\$397,000	\$397,000
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	Proposed public health activities include: envir. health projects; vector control surveillance; enhanced disease control surveillance	Ongoing	\$146,000	\$137,240
Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Admin.	Center for Mental Health Services: crisis counseling	Ongoing	\$100,000	\$100,000
	Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	Ongoing	\$1,658,000	\$1,658,000
TOTALS			\$2,575,000	\$2,566,240

Overall Success

- In addition to providing disaster relief reimbursement to the State, the Administration on Aging provided disaster relief reimbursement directly to Indian Tribes. This was the first time disaster relief funds were awarded directly to the tribes. The tribes were: Three Affiliated Tribes, Trenton Indian Service Area, Devil's Lake Sioux Tribe, Turtle Mountain Chippewa, and Yankton Sioux.
- DHHS initiated a follow-up program to monitor the status of grant applications and cooperative agreements between HHS/PHS agencies and affected States in Region VIII. The program goal is to allow State Health officials a central point of contact for disaster assistance, with secondary goals of strengthening the State/ Emergency Support Function #8 (Health and Medical Services) interface, coordinating agency visits to affected States, and developing a more effective emergency response and recovery model.

WISCONSIN
Planned Distribution and Obligation of Funding
Department of Health and Human Services
Midwest Flood Supplemental Appropriation

{As of December 13, 1993}

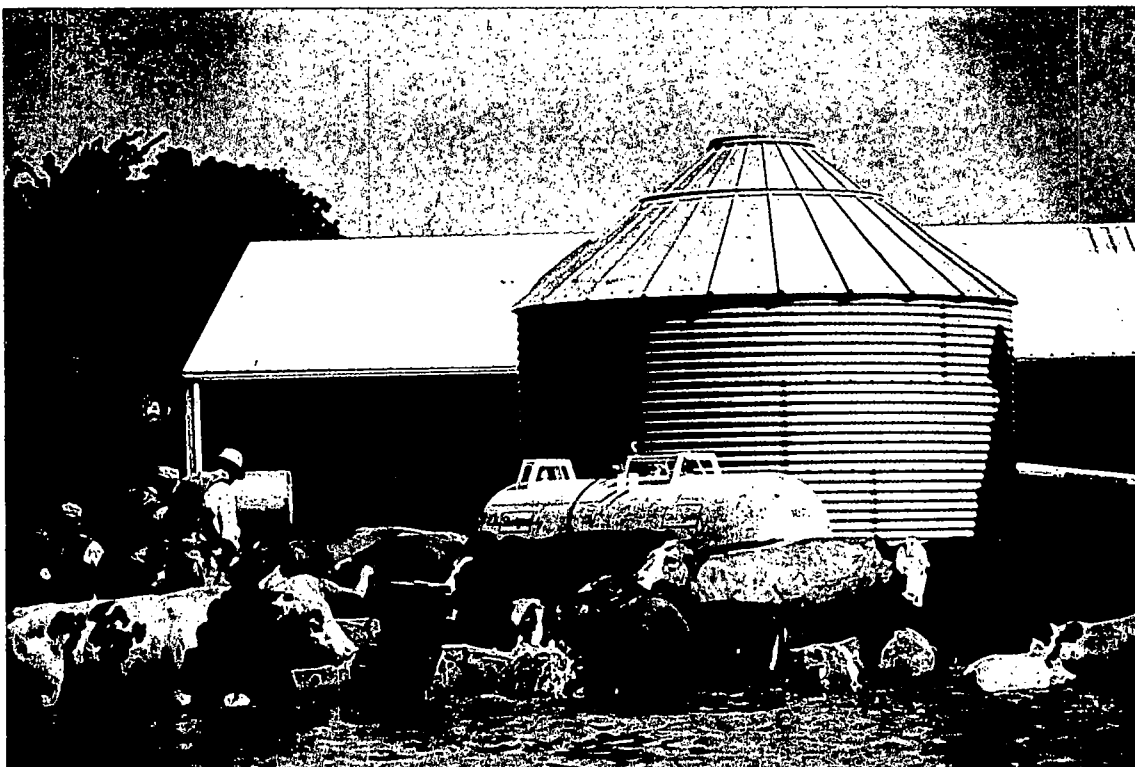


Wisconsin:

DHHS Organization	Project	Status	Estimated Cost	Funds Obligated
Admin. on Aging	Disaster Advocate and Outreach Program (primarily to meet needs of older persons)	Ongoing	\$88,000	\$88,000
Admin. for Children & Families	Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	Ongoing	\$1,056,000	\$1,056,000
	Community Services Block Grant (CSBG): To assist affected low income victims	Ongoing	\$1,525,000	\$1,525,000
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	Proposed public health activities include: envir. health projects; disease surveillance system; vector control surveillance system	Ongoing	\$561,000	\$527,340
Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Admin.	Center for Mental Health Services: crisis counseling	Ongoing	\$75,000	\$75,000
	Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	Ongoing	\$500,000	\$500,000
	Prevention	Ongoing	\$100,000	\$100,000
TOTALS			\$3,905,000	\$3,871,340



***PRODUCTION AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL
HEALTH, AND WILDLIFE COMMITTEE***



Committee on Production Agriculture, Animal Health & Safety, and Wildlife

• ASCS Disaster Payments and Federal Crop Insurance indemnities to-date: over \$684 million

Number of Producers Assisted: 96,354

• Current Federal Crop Insurance Indemnity: \$381,800,000

Total Value of Farmers Home Loans Made: \$433,000

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Midwest Recovery as of December 15, 1993

Crop Disaster Payments. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) has made 1993 crop disaster payments of \$302.3 million to over 96,000 producers whose crops were adversely affected by flooding and other severe weather conditions in the Midwest this year. The payments will help those producers who were prevented from planting or who lost some or all of their crops because of excessive moisture and other adverse weather this year.

The application period for the 1993 crop loss program closes March 4, 1994. A total of \$2.45 billion has been made available and, based on preliminary reports, payments in the flood states are projected to total \$1.7 billion by the end of fiscal year 1994.

ASCS county offices are actively making payments now, based on the production evidence which farmers submitted after harvest. The current amounts for the nine states are:

ASCS Disaster Assistance Payments in Flood Area as of December 15, 1993.

State	Number of Producers Paid	Number of Farms	Total Paid (millions)
Illinois	6,285	4,590	19.5
Iowa	13,489	11,840	45.1
Kansas	20,186	14,842	38.7
Minnesota	11,554	12,486	54.7
Missouri	18,272	14,169	61.2

Nebraska	7,029	5,033	21.0
North Dakota	3,307	3,172	13.5
South Dakota	13,165	10,941	38.9
Wisconsin	3,067	3,593	9.7
Area Total	96,354	80,066	302.3

Overall Success

- For the nation, ASCS has paid 148,194 producers on 138,444 farms a total of 523.1 million dollars of disaster payments. The producers in the nine flood states have received 57.8 percent of the total national disaster payments.
- Prompt payment of disaster funds to farmers has been a steady objective for county offices. All payments for producers with total losses were made within a two week period after the producer applied and provided planting information. Payments for partial losses have generally been made in the same quick turnaround.
- ASCS has announced the following farm program adjustments to assist producers affected by adverse weather in 1993:
 - Waiver of Minimum Size and Width Requirements. Producers affected by natural disasters in 1993 were permitted to designate small wet acres (minimum size .1 acre) as acreage conservation reserve (ACR) or conserving use (CU) acres. The prior minimum size was 5 acres. This change increased the producer's flexibility in dealing with abnormal weather conditions.
 - Release of Set-aside Acres. ASCS promptly approved county level requests to permit haying and grazing of ACR, CU, and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acreage in areas adversely affected by disaster.

State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committees in Illinois and other States affected by the flooding requested emergency haying and grazing of ACR and CU for payment acreage "en bloc" for counties that have not yet requested or not previously been approved for this authority. Harvest of ACR and CU for payment acreage was permitted for donation to producers in counties approved for emergency haying and grazing.

- Haying and grazing on CRP for the nine flood states was approved for primary and contiguous presidential disaster counties, and in other states on a county by county basis. Rental payments on CRP acres hayed and grazed were reduced by 25 percent. Haying and grazing on ACR and CU for payment acres was approved in 1,115 counties, and haying and grazing on CRP acreage was approved for 768 counties.

- Extension of Loan Maturities. Producers with 1992 wheat or feedgrain loans that mature in June, July, or August were allowed the opportunity to request an extension of such loans for an additional six months. Producers with 1992 soybean loans that mature in June, July, or August were given the opportunity to request a similar six month delay in settlement of such loans. Further, producers who did not state their intentions to enter the FOR by the earlier deadline of April 30 were offered an opportunity to do so by August 31. These actions allowed producers more flexibility to comply with program requirements when transportation disruptions impeded anticipated storage and loan repayment schedules.
- Extension of Deadlines. Producers who enrolled in the program, but were prevented from planting or have failed acres, had until September 17 to utilize conserving use for payment provisions (the 0/92 program) of the wheat and feedgrain programs to retain deficiency payments. Producers will be eligible for disaster benefits on the 1993 crops that were prevented from planted or that failed and, as long as the crop is destroyed, they will also be eligible for the guaranteed deficiency payments from the conserving use for payment provision on the disaster affected land. Crop reporting dates and the filing date for requesting credit on prevented planting were also extended.
- Timing Refund of 1993 Advanced Deficiency Payments. There are several instances in which producers received advance deficiency payments which they will ultimately be unable to earn. For example, when producers were prevented from planting corn and decided not to participate in the feedgrain program in order to plant soybeans, advance deficiency payments must be refunded. However, under provisions of Public Law 103-75, producers substantially affected by natural disasters during crop year 1993 were not required to repay deficiency payments on the 1993 crops before January 1, 1994.

Producers who produced corn in 1993 on which the final payment rate is smaller than the advance rate will not be asked to refund advances on the 1993 crop until October 1994. Other producers who were unable to produce the crop, or part of the crop, may keep the advance payments on any bushels that do not earn disaster payments when the final deficiency payment rate is smaller than the advance rate.

In all cases, at the time these payments become due, repayment schedules may be established with the producer, if needed.

- Waiver of Eligibility and Cover Requirements. Soil compaction, sand and silt deposits, and erosion following the 1993 flooding will have a long-term impact on the production capability of some cropland into the 1994 crop year, and beyond.

To give producers flexibility to rehabilitate this cropland, a waiver has recently been announced for the nine midwest flood states on land eligibility and cover requirements for ACR and conserving use for payment (the 0/92 program):

Cropland flooded or damaged in 1993 by excessive rainfall may be designated as ACR or conserving use for payment for 1994, if the land met the eligibility requirements for ACR or conserving use for payment for the 1993 crop year.

Emergency Conservation Program. The Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) provides cost-share funding to farmers to rehabilitate cropland damaged by the flooding. ECP cost-share funds can be used to remove debris, provide water for livestock, restore fences, grade and shape farmland, restore structures and implement water conservation measures.

ASCS county offices appraise the extent of rehabilitation work needed and State offices request funds based on need. All of the \$30 million in emergency appropriations have been allocated to the MW States:

Emergency Conservation Program Allocations

State	Estimated Cost-Share Needs (Requested by State Offices)	Funds Allocated as of 11-15-93
Illinois	\$6,315,400	\$3,688,140
Iowa	\$13,080,570	\$7,139,220
Kansas	\$10,212,000	\$5,992,200
Minnesota	\$1,599,100	\$870,960
Missouri	\$16,947,000	\$9,475,260
Nebraska	\$2,800,800	\$1,558,200
North Dakota	\$26,000	\$14,040
South Dakota	\$2,100,000	\$1,260,000
Wisconsin	\$3,300	\$1,980
Total	\$53,161,370	\$30,000,000

Overall Success

- **Eligibility Waiver.** The ECP excluded land that had been severely damaged 3 or more times in the last 25 years. This eligibility disqualification was waived for land damaged in the Midwest flooding.
- **Land Susceptible to Frequent Damage.** Another key eligibility criteria for the ECP is whether the land is susceptible to frequent damage because of location, such as bottomland adjacent to a stream or river and land located between any levee or dike

and a river, stream, or body of water. Such land is ineligible. However, some land is subject to frequent flooding when no damage occurs, and can be eligible. This distinction is between frequent damage and frequent flooding. Some bottomlands receive occasional flow without sustaining damage. County ASC committees are making eligibility determinations based on whether the affected cropland is subject to frequent damage.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Midwest Recovery as of December 15, 1993

Indemnities Paid. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) has paid \$381.8 million in indemnities in the nine States for crop losses directly related to the flood.

The following table has been updated weekly since July. The indemnities paid report increased \$149.7 million more than the previous report. (Paid losses indicate claims finalized approximately 2-4 weeks prior to the report date and include secondary causes of loss.) Participation is based on insurable acreage reported in the state for 1992. The estimate of acres not planted reflects acreage not planted as a direct result of the flooding and excess moisture. This report now indicates 1993 crop year premium and liability for all insurable crops within these states. Indemnities paid reflect amounts for all crops insured in these states with causes of loss associated with the flood.

State	Participation (%)	Premium (\$millions)	Liability (\$millions)	Est. Acres Not Planted	Projected Indemnity (\$millions)	Indemnities Paid as of 12/15/93 (millions)
Illinois	44.4	43.0	1,2002.5	< 1%	9	13.3
Iowa	60.2	63.1	1,527.9	1.2 mil.	198	60.4
Kansas	76.4	38.9	521.9	< 1%	39	31.4
Minnesota	52.4	59.0	1030.0	846K	159	123.1
Missouri	24.0	13.9	157.8	50K	30	18.3
Nebraska	56.1	41.3	792.3	< 1%	23	25.7
North Dakota	93.4	63.7	777.7	165K	105.8	74.8
South Dakota	47.0	26.8	293.4	1.1 mil.	53	26.3
Wisconsin	11.3	12.8	184.6	39K	22.3	8.4
Area Totals	56.7% avg.	\$362.5	\$6288.3	3.4 mil.	\$639.1	\$381.8

Overall Success

- The FCIC Regional Service Offices (RSO) provide weekly updates to the Midwest flooding. Loss estimates have recently remained constant. The St. Paul RSO reports that the Minnesota Department of Agriculture has relaxed certain requirements to use certified seed potatoes for 1994. This year's flooding severely limited the amount of certified seed available for the coming year. FCIC is assessing the impact of the state's decision in order to determine if similar crop insurance policy requirements can be eased.
- **Prompt Handling of Claims.** Beginning in July, FCIC began monitoring the availability of private company loss adjusters in the flood areas to ensure that claims were worked timely. FCIC has continued to track the claim workload throughout the flood affected areas. Current reports indicate that the companies have made sure that loss adjusters get out to work claims promptly, and that most indemnity payments are being received within thirty days.
- **Uniform Loss Adjustment.** FCIC's regional offices and the Claims Division in Washington, D.C. have been monitoring companies to ensure that claims are worked in accordance with approved loss procedures. During times of heavy situated producers. FCIC has continued to send a clear message to the insurance companies that uniform loss adjustment is an essential part of the Midwest recovery efforts.
- **Land Behind Levees.** A significant amount of cropland was adversely affected by breached levees. In order to ensure that producers receive fair insurance offers next year, FCIC issued instructions requiring all land flooded by a breached levee to be individually rated for insurance purposes in 1994.

Farmers Home Administration

Midwest Recovery as of December 15, 1993

Emergency Loans. Throughout the Midwest, farmers have finished the harvesting of their crops and are beginning the process of determining what assistance is available to them for the losses they have suffered. Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) provides emergency loans to family farmers for physical and production losses.

In the flood affected States, FmHA has made emergency loans to assist flood victims to recover from physical and production losses.

State	Loans	Obligation	Federal Outlays
Illinois	2	\$66,200	\$62,000
Kansas	1	\$62,600	\$62,600
Missouri	1	\$ 4,470	\$ 4,470
North Dakota	1	\$214,540	\$214,540

South Dakota	1	\$ 12,400	\$ 12,400
Wisconsin	2	\$ 46,840	\$46,840
Total	8	\$433,120	\$433,120

Overall Success

- Jump Teams have been established to assist States in processing of emergency loan applications in the flood affected States. The Teams consist of experienced FmHA personnel from throughout the country who are on call to respond to a State's need for additional help with a backlog of applications. Jump Teams are prepared to begin processing applications within 72 hours of a State's request for assistance.
- During his visits to the flood-stricken Midwest, the President recognized the need flood victims would have for farm credit. As a result, the Secretary met with agricultural lenders to coordinate the efforts of lenders and the Department to assist farmers in meeting these needs through loan guarantees available through FmHA, and other FmHA loan programs such as emergency and operating loans.
- A reduction in the interest rate for the emergency loan program from the current level of 4.5 percent is under consideration.
- FmHA has initiated numerous administrative changes to assist applicants in the processing of their applications. These changes are as follows:
 - FmHA County Offices will not be required to complete the automated Farm and Home Plan at the time the loan is processed. The County Office will, however, be required to complete a written plan at this time and input the plan into the automated system within 60 days after loan closing.
 - The requirement for completing the Credit and Financial Analysis Worksheet has been waived for all EM loan applications.
 - In States where the underwriting review process requires all loans to be reviewed prior to loan approval, the review process will be amended. The pre-approval review requirement will be eliminated and only post-approval review will be completed.
 - If subsequent loan requests are received for the same disaster, the County Office is authorized to accept an abbreviated application, with only the following items completed: Name; Total cash income last year; Total cash expenses last year; Source and use of funds; and Date and signature
- FmHA has proposed changes in current regulations to assist flood victims. These changes include the following:
 - FmHA has modified collateral requirements for direct loans:
 - * Require a lien on property so the value of security is equal to 150 percent of the amount of the loan.

- * Farm Ownership loans would not be secured with chattels unless no other real estate is available to provide security at least equal to the amount of the loan.
- * A lien on all assets would still be required on loans which have been restructured.
- FmHA has revised EM loan eligibility calculation and appraisal requirements.
- * Disaster-related assistance/compensation would not be considered in the eligibility calculation. It would be considered when determining the EM loss loan entitlement.
- * Eliminate the need to do two appraisals.
- Remove prohibition against charging interest on interest for guaranteed loans.
- * Would allow lenders to capitalize the outstanding interest portion of a loan and schedule payments based on the new principal amount.
- * Eliminate requirement that principal payments be made at least equal to the amount of the depreciation of security.

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Midwest Recovery as of December 15, 1993

Dike Repair and Habitat Restoration on National Wildlife Refuges.

The Midwest supplemental appropriation provided \$30 million for National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) repair work. Roughly \$13.0 million was appropriated for dike repair and habitat restoration and \$11.0 million for items such as roads, equipment, boat ramps, signs and debris clean-up. Refuges in Kansas expended \$500,000 to date to help repair flood related damages. With the exception of 2.8 million that has been released for dike and habitat rehabilitation work at Trempealeau NWR, the remaining \$10.2 million for levee and habitat rehabilitation work on DeSoto, Mark Twain, Squaw Creek, Swan Lake, Upper Mississippi River, Minnesota Valley, and Illinois River NWR's was withheld, pending a comprehensive analysis of achieving refuge purposes along with a reconsideration of historical management strategies and techniques. Specific expenditures of the supplemental appropriation will be refined as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designs and implements a flood response strategy.

Partners for Wildlife Program.

The Partners for Wildlife Program provides financial and technical assistance to private landowners interested in restoring wetlands and riparian habitats on their land. The program uses a non-acquisition approach to voluntary habitat restoration on private lands.

Assistance is available, on a voluntary basis to individual landowners, businesses and local governments via grants and technical assistance for wildlife habitat restoration. A total of \$3.3 million is available in the Midwest.

Service biologists in each of the affected States are working to locate eligible parties to establish voluntary agreements to restore wetlands and riparian habitats. Projects submitted early in the Fiscal

Year (October 1 - September 30) stand a better chance at receiving funding than projects submitted late in the year.

In the disaster States, the Partners for Wildlife Program has assisted almost 2,000 landowners in projects that have restored over 65,000 acres of small wetlands Since 1987.

North American Wetland Conservation Fund (Fund).

This Fund provides Federal cost-share funding to stimulate public-private partnerships to protect, restore, and manage a diversity of wetland habitat for migratory birds and other wildlife. The Fund also helps maintain the proper distribution and abundance of migratory birds. The program provides matching grants for protection and restoration of wetland ecosystems in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Public and private partnerships are emphasized through grants to individuals, business, State and local governments. A total \$2 million is available in the Midwest. There is a 1:1 cost-share requirement match of non-Federal dollars for grants through the Funds. Any agency, group, or individual involved in the acquisition, restoration, enhancement, and management of wetland ecosystems and other habitat for migratory birds and other fish and wildlife is eligible.



***LEVEES, WETLANDS, AND FLOODPLAIN
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE***



Committee on Levees, Wetlands, and Floodplain Management

Sandbags Provided: 31,000,000

Cost of Floodfighting Effort (Corps of Engineers): \$25,000,000

Damage Survey Reports Deemed Eligible for Emergency Watershed Protection: 1,863

Emergency Watershed Protection Allocations To Date: \$47,700,000

Total FEMA Dollars Spent for Acquisition/Relocation: \$3,288,657

FEMA Funds Obligated for Public Assistance: \$232,421,000

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Midwest Recovery as of December 15, 1993

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) has been and continues to be an integral part of the multi-agency response to the Midwest flood and the Federal recovery effort. At the field level, this response is coordinated through Disaster Field Offices established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Corps workforce was taken primarily from the District offices in the affected geographic area, but included personnel from other offices who voluntarily accepted assignments to the flood area.

Corps floodfighting activities included: the provision of 31 million sandbags to use in support of levees, to increase the height of levees and to protect individual structures; the provision of over 400 pumps to pump out water from behind levees and other areas that had become flooded; provision of technical assistance to affected communities and levee districts on flood fighting techniques, such as sandbagging and other structural measures; and the provision of data and analysis of current and projected flood conditions.

A total cost of the floodfighting effort is approximately \$25 million. The major source of funding was the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Relief From the Major Widespread Flooding in the Midwest Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-75), which is also being used for flood recovery (primarily levee repair, in the case of the Corps). This Emergency Supplemental bill included \$180 million for the Corps (\$120 million available immediately,

\$60 million for use as a contingency). It is now clear that the Corps will need at least the additional \$60 million, and probably some additional funds to complete the job of flood recovery.

As part of the Committee on Levees, Wetlands, and Floodplain Management, Corps recovery activities are focused primarily on repairing levees. Damages to the levees were substantial. In some cases, levees were breached because they could not withstand the pressure created by the flood. In many more cases, the levees were overtopped. By policy, Corps responsibility for levee repair has been limited to mainstream levees (primarily those on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers), and then, only to those levees classified as "active" in the Corps program.

Status of the Corps' Work

As stated above, by policy, the Corps is not responsible for the repair of all levees damaged by the 1993 flood. In smaller watersheds (off the mainstream rivers) the Soil Conservation Service repairs Federally eligible levees. Within the Corps geographic area, many of the locally constructed levees are not eligible for repair by the Corps.

The Corps has received 543 requests for assistance. This includes both initial and final repair requests (levees requiring repairs in both categories are counted twice in the Corps total). After an initial screening, 270 requests have been turned down, because the levees were not eligible for assistance.

In order to address those cases where the likelihood of further flood damage is greatest, even from minor flooding events, the Corps instituted emergency procedures for making initial repairs. The levees in this category were either breached or damaged severely due to overtopping. The Corps has determined that initial repairs were justified under the expedited guidelines in 38 cases. The Corps has made significant progress in providing initial repairs where levees have been severely damaged and virtually all of this work will be complete by the end of February, 1994 (the one exception may be Levee #8 in Louisa County, IA. In this case, the local sponsor is considering a partial buyout of land behind the damaged levee for inclusion in the SCS Wetlands Restoration program). The following is a State-by-State breakdown of initial repairs:

State	# of Levees Eligible for Initial Repairs	# of Initial Repairs Underway or Complete	# of Repairs to be Completed by February, 1994	Estimated Cost (x 1,000)
Illinois	16	13	16	\$44,000
Iowa	3	2	3	\$3,000
Kansas	0	0	0	\$0

Minnesota	0	0	0	\$0
Missouri	19	13	19	\$35,000
Nebraska	0	0	0	\$0
North Dakota	0	0	0	\$0
South Dakota	0	0	0	\$0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	\$0
TOTALS	38	28	38	\$82,000

In all, there were 245 levees in the Corps program that are expected to be repaired using P.L. 84-99 funds. This includes the 38 levees for which initial repairs are being made. In a small number of cases, permanent repairs have started. By the end of the 1994 construction season, it is anticipated that construction will be completed on all of the levees. The following table presents a State-by-State breakdown on the permanent and total levee repair program.

State	# of Levees Eligible for Repair	# of Levee Repairs Underway or Complete	# to Be Completed by End of 1994 Season	Estimated Initial Repair Costs (x 1,000)	Estimated Permanent Repair Costs (x 1,000)	Estimated Total Costs (x 1,000)
Illinois	36	18	36	\$44,000	\$21,000	\$65,000
Iowa	48	11	48	\$3,000	\$25,000	\$28,000
Kansas	39	4	39	\$0	\$32,000	\$32,000
Minnesota	15	1	15	\$0	\$9,000	\$9,000
Missouri	63	26	63	\$35,000	\$30,000	\$65,000
Nebraska	6	5	6	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000
North Dakota	6	0	6	\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000
South Dakota	17	1	17	\$0	\$11,000	\$11,000
Wisconsin	11	1	11	\$0	\$7,000	\$7,000
TOTALS	241	67	241	\$82,000	\$140,000	\$227,000*

* Includes contingency reserves of \$5 million

The total cost of levee repairs (initial and permanent) is currently estimated to be \$227 million. This amount exceeds the available funding from the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations (P.L. 103-75). Procedures for addressing this shortfall are currently under review.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service

Midwest Recovery as of December 15, 1993

The Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP) of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) is being implemented in all nine States affected by the 1993 Midwest Floods. SCS was able to respond immediately to this emergency because of the field office structure of the Agency, and the SCS experience in emergency work since 1978. The majority of work now being addressed involves debris and sediment removal and erosion control. The amount of levee restoration work is considerably less. The Emergency Wetland Reserve Program (EWRP) will offer SCS clients an alternative to levee restoration.

To date, all SCS activities have been directed toward addressing immediate threats to life, property, or critical community infrastructure. The following table presents a breakdown of the work being addressed by the SCS:

Summary of Soil Conservation Service Projects

	IL	IA	KS	MN	MO*	NE	ND	SD	WI	Total
Damage Survey Reports Completed	469	979	624	21	454	39	210	86	23	2,905
Damage Survey Reports Eligible for EWP Assistance	350	893	239	10	156	31	88	78	18	1,863
-- Eligible Projects for Erosion control	197	670	146	1	3	15	4	2	10	1,048
-- Eligible Projects for Debris Removal	110	189	93	9	60	15	84	1	8	569
-- Eligible Projects for Levee Repairs	43	34	0	0	93	1	0	75	0	246
Projects Under Contract or Completed	251	203	65	2	94	7	26	67	13	728
-- Erosion Control	159	61	18	0	2	0	2	1	6	249
-- Debris Removal	65	123	47	2	24	7	24	1	7	300
-- Levee Repairs	43	19	0	0	68	0	0	65	0	179

* The assessment of damages in Missouri has been severely hampered by the continuing rain and the failure of floodwaters to recede. There is certain to be a significant number of additional projects to be addressed when the personnel can fully assess problems in that State.

Emergency Wetland Reserve Program (EWRP): Public Law 103-75 authorized the use of funds appropriated under the Act, which are otherwise available for watershed and waterway repair under SCS's EWP program. Under the EWRP, SCS will purchase wetland conservation easements from persons owning cropland that was damaged by Midwest Floods of 1993. The EWRP will be available to landowners when the cost of cropland reclamation and/or levee repair exceeds the fair market value of the affected cropland. To ensure maximum benefits, SCS State conservationists, in consultation with others, will use a ranking process to evaluate EWRP applications. Criteria to be used in the ranking process include protection and enhancement of habitat for migratory birds and wildlife, floodway expansion, proximity to other protected wetlands, level of wetland hydrologic conditions restored, wetland functions and values, likelihood of successful restoration of wetland values, cost of restoration and easement purchases, and other factors determined appropriate by SCS.

As a result of P.L. 103-75, the SCS received a supplemental appropriation for the Midwest flood recovery effort of \$60 million. \$47.7 million (\$33.5 million of the supplemental and \$14.2 million of regular EWP funds) has been allocated to date. It is estimated that \$75 million of remaining recovery work will need to be considered in the nine States after all of the immediate threats have been addressed. Priorities are being established to meet the most serious needs within available funds.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Midwest Flood Recovery as of December 15, 1993

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has two primary programs which assist with activities under the Committee on Levee, Wetlands, and Floodplain Management: the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and FEMA's Public Assistance Program.

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) obligates grants for property acquisition and relocation on a State by State basis, often in conjunction with funds from other Departments and Agencies which can be used for the same purpose. Once land is acquired, it must be maintained for open-space use by the State or local community, and no further disaster assistance may be used for structures on that property ever again.

Dollars available to the HMGP have greatly increased since the recent passage of P.L. 103-181, The Hazard Mitigation and Relocation Assistance Act of 1993. Since this legislation made considerably more money available for acquisition, and the demand for acquisition and relocation projects has been so great in the Midwest, States have been permitted to extend their application deadlines. As a result, it is too early in this process to tell how many projects will be approved, the impact that the HMGP program will have on floodplain management, or how much of the acquired property will be returned after acquisition to being "wetlands." The States will be reviewing and approving project applications for at least the next six months.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Information

State	Status	Estimated Cost	Federal Dollars Spent to Date
Illinois	Received Valmeyer pre-application. Expect application from Grafton soon.	\$24,213,800	\$0
Iowa	Approved two projects in Des Moines.	\$13,158,812	\$1,300,000 FEMA HMGP
Kansas	Approved Wolcott acquisition project, pending an environmental assessment.	\$6,065,114	\$1,532,557 FEMA HMGP
Minnesota	Springfield has already acquired eight properties.	\$4,621,900	\$75,000 FEMA HMGP \$84,800 FEMA Public Assistance \$304,100 HUD Community Development Block Grant
Missouri	Received 65 pre-applications. Expect at least 30 more.	\$73,100,000	\$0
Nebraska	Expect eight applications.	\$ 2,065,000	\$0
North Dakota	Expect three applications.		\$0
South Dakota	Montrose has already acquired two properties. At least one more application is expected.	\$304,000	\$152,000 HUD Community Development Block Grant
Wisconsin	Received five pre-applications. Six more are expected.	\$14,057,700	\$0
TOTALS		\$137,586,326	\$3,288,657

Overall Success

- The response to the acquisition program has been overwhelming. Hundreds of communities from all nine States have expressed an interest in participating. Great strides are being taken to ensure that all communities are informed of their options and about how to access relocation/acquisition funds.
- Because Federal programs for relocation/acquisition are so many, and no single program possesses enough funding to complete most projects alone, Federal agencies have had to "package" funding, in coordination with State and local funding mechanisms, to successfully relocate communities. The Springfield, Minnesota acquisition project is an excellent example of the blending of Federal programs to accomplish the task of removing structures from the floodway. Tremendous damage in Springfield, accompanied by the significant threat of renewed flooding in the future, demanded that the Federal government be responsive to their need for acquisition/relocation. In order to meet this financial need, the community is receiving \$75,000 from FEMA's HMGP for purchasing properties, \$84,800 from FEMA's Public Assistance Program for demolition of the acquired properties and debris removal, and \$304,000 in Community Development Block Grant funds. The planning of this project has proceeded rapidly, and the community has already gone to closing on 8 homes.
- Acquiring and/or relocating people out of flood hazard areas will greatly reduce the toll of future disasters, both in terms of human suffering and related expenditures.

In addition to the HMGP, FEMA has utilized its authorities and resources under the Public Assistance program to assist with the recovery from the Midwest flood disasters. The Public Assistance program administered by FEMA makes grants to State and local governments and certain private non-profit organizations for disaster recovery work. This work may consist of activities such as the removal of debris and wreckage from public and private roads, emergency measures, and the restoration of public facilities. A very small portion of these funds have also been used for levee repair and reconstruction (while FEMA has funded emergency work on a few dozen levees throughout the Midwest, only three permanent levee repair projects are taking place under FEMA's authorities: the Len Small levee in Illinois, the Orrick levee in the State of Missouri; and a repair project in Black River Falls, Wisconsin).

The figures on the following page present the scope of the recovery work in which FEMA's Public Assistance Program has been involved in terms of applicants, numbers of project surveys, and dollars of Federal assistance granted:

Public Assistance Program Information

State	Estimate # of Appl.	Estimate DSRs (1) projected	DSRs Obligated	Debris Removal (x1,000)	Protective Measures (x1,000)	Perm. Restora- tion (x1,000)	Total (2) projected Federal Share (x1,000)	Total Federal Funds Obligated (x1,000)
MN	939	3,200	2,443	\$1,530	\$3,420	\$21,150	\$26,100	\$21,422
WI	626	3,400	2,683	\$2,970	\$2,250	\$12,510	\$17,730	\$10,547
MO	885	12,750	8,245	\$6,840	\$27,000	\$45,990	\$79,830	\$38,229
IA	1,080	9,200	7,934	\$4,680	\$19,233	\$38,475	\$62,388	\$55,580
IL	571	4,500	2,667	\$9,000	\$29,700	\$45,900	\$84,600	\$33,368
NE	259	2,491	2,418	\$4,590	\$787	\$34,843	\$40,221	\$39,535
SD	646	2,800	2,598	\$315	\$720	\$7,515	\$8,550	\$7,267
KS	546	7,500	6,600	\$2,700	\$5,850	\$21,600	\$30,150	\$23,617
ND	250	2,700	1,951	\$270	\$1,485	\$5,197	\$6,952	\$2,856
Total	5,802	48,541	37,539	\$32,895	\$90,445	\$233,180	\$356,521	\$232,421

(1) Damage Survey Report

(2) Reflects 90 Percent Federal Cost Share

Overall Success

- When it was recognized that thousands of residents in Nebraska were without basic power to light their homes and run critical equipment such as emergency medical equipment and refrigeration units, FEMA initiated the replacement of over 63 miles of power transmission lines for Nebraska Public Power. This was completed for a cost of over \$13 million. This included over \$1 million in Hazard Mitigation for replacement of wooden structures previously blown down with steel lattice structures.
- Elwood, Kansas, was inundated by two to eight feet of water for nearly three weeks. FEMA assigned the Corps of Engineers to remove sediment and household debris, and supply emergency water, sewer hookups, and porta-potties. The total cost of this mission assignment was \$980,000, and was fully federally funded in order to protect public health and safety.
- When it became clear that in Illinois the cost for emergency measures would exceed \$10 million, FEMA immediately obligated \$10 million to the State on an emergency basis, allowing documentation to be provided at a later date.
- FEMA provided funding to supply water to over 200,000 people in the City of Des Moines for over 30 days.

- The Birmingham Sludge Farms in Kansas City, Missouri, had nearly 70 acres covered with mud and sand. FEMA funded the removal of this debris, permitting economic activities to resume.

FEDERAL PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING FLOODING IN THE MIDWEST



December 15, 1993

FEDERAL PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING FLOODING IN THE MIDWEST

December 15, 1993

Severe weather and flooding over this past summer, and continuing high moisture content in the soil, has raised concerns throughout the Midwest of the possibility of additional flooding along the Mississippi River basin during the Spring of 1994. Many experts believe that even seasonal snows over the winter and rains in the Spring could cause a recurrence of significant flooding along the Mississippi and its tributaries. Without preparation, the Federal government, States, and local communities may find themselves once again in the midst of a major disaster with serious social and economic consequences.

With the growing consensus that the Spring thaw poses a potentially serious threat to communities in the Midwest, the Federal government has recognized that the Winter months present an opportunity to take advance measures to both lessen the impact of potential future flooding, and improve the Federal, State, and local capabilities to respond should a flooding disaster occur.

At this time, plans are being made to convene an interagency task force over the next few months, under direction of the White House, to provide a comprehensive accounting of Federal, State and local resources available to combat the possibility of Spring floods. This review will permit the Federal government to work more closely with its partners at the State and local levels to coordinate ongoing preparatory activities, identify resource shortfalls, and both develop and initiate new and innovative interagency plans to meet expected needs in the disaster area.

To assist with this effort, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has prepared the following report as a starting point for a comprehensive Federal review. This report provides a listing of the major preparatory measures currently being taken by the Federal government and the American Red Cross for Spring flooding in the Midwest. Since not all departments and agencies are taking advance measures, only those that have confirmed preparatory activities appear in this listing.

FEDERAL PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING FLOODING IN THE MIDWEST

Federal Response Plan Agencies

American Red Cross:

- The American Red Cross (ARC) is maintaining its disaster headquarters building in St. Louis, keeping the facility wired for telephones and computers, and leaving some critical equipment in place to facilitate ARC activities if new flooding occurs.
- A meeting of local chapters in the flood affected States has been scheduled for February, 1994, in response to issues raised at follow-up meetings held after the emergency flood operations in November, 1993.
- ARC is restocking its Disaster Field Supply Centers with clean-up kits, comfort kits, cots and blankets, and paper products (such as forms).
- Focused training in the areas of mass care, damage assessment, liaisons, logistics, gifts-in-kind, and disaster health services are being provided in areas that could be at risk in the Spring from flooding. Additionally, ARC is offering disaster management leadership training for paid and volunteer staff to improve their ability to manage operations.
- ARC is reviewing and/or encouraging local chapters to review their disaster response plans for flooding events.
- ARC is conducting analysis of narrative reports submitted by functional officers on recent flood operations. Shortfalls are being addressed currently, and recommendations are being studied for implementation. This analysis is already providing for a smoother response in the future.
- To improve preparedness, ARC is providing guidance to local chapters throughout the region regarding the most effective methods of educating the public in ways to reduce the impact of flood disasters. Specific attention is being placed on the giving of personal presentations using a comprehensive array of innovative community disaster education materials.

Department of Agriculture / Forest Service:

- The United States Forest Service (FS) will maintain the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, and the Geographic Area Coordination Centers in Denver, Milwaukee, Atlanta and Radnor at full staff, ready to receive and process resource orders.
- The FS fire community, in concert with the interagency fire community has plans to have crews, aircraft, and various equipment and other resources available for dispatch as needed for Midwest flood operations.
- Type I and Type II Incident Management Teams will have rotations established to include response to requests for teams or mobilization centers.

Department of Agriculture / Food and Nutrition Service:

- The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) is replenishing State and local school food inventories that were depleted during the response to victims of the Midwest Floods of 1993. This will ensure the existence of an adequate emergency food supply for release to the American Red Cross if the need arises.
- FNS is developing additional guidance to assist State agencies in the event that there is a need to request assistance under the Disaster Food Stamp Program. This guidance is intended to provide for a quick response from the FNS and facilitate improved program operations while combatting fraud and abuse at the State agency level.
- In order to ensure availability of food stamps, FNS is identifying locations where there are quantities of food stamps that can be promptly transported to disaster-affected areas in the Spring.

Department of Agriculture / Soil Conservation Service:

- As part of the long-term recovery in the Midwest, the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) is proceeding with the restoration of upland watershed areas. This should reduce the damage caused by flooding in downstream areas in the Spring.
- SCS is providing technical assistance in planning, engineering and information to sponsors and farmers who are at risk from Spring floods.
- In order to remove flood-prone cropland from production, SCS is implementing the Emergency Wetland Reserve Program.
- SCS is continuing debris removal work to assure the stream system will transport any possible Spring runoffs.
- SCS is re-vegetating selected areas with dormant seed to ensure an early Spring cover. This should reduce the loss of vegetation and topsoil during the Spring thaw.

- As part of the levee policy established during the recent floods, SCS is continuing to repair and rehabilitate damaged levees across the affected area. This will provide protection to currently at-risk areas.

Department of Commerce:

- The Department of Commerce's (DOC's) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and National Weather Service (NWS) are working with other Federal agencies to define soil moisture content of snow cover in the Midwest, and to identify areas of flood vulnerability in an effort to determine the risk of significant damage from Spring flooding.
- The NWS is providing regular briefings for FEMA and numerous other Federal agencies about weather patterns and projections so that they may prepare for possible flooding during Spring run-off.

Department of Defense / Army Corps of Engineers:

- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is currently identifying contractors for potential emergency work in the Spring if flooding occurs.
- USACE has initiated efforts to identify sources for sand, rock, and other borrow materials.
- USACE is working to expedite levee repairs throughout the region to offer greater protection to many communities throughout the floodplain.
- Pumps, sandbags, and other critical materials are being pre-positioned at strategic locations for use in possible floodfight operations in the Spring.
- Due to the threat posed by the Mississippi and other rivers overflowing their banks, USACE is assessing sandbag inventories and has begun pre-positioning sandbags in the Midwest.
- The USACE is continuing to work with local and State governments throughout the affected Midwest to educate them on flood fighting techniques.
- Division commanders in the USACE have started meeting to discuss the need for plans to address the possibility of Spring flooding. Contingency plans are being finalized.
- USACE is continuing to coordinate activities with FEMA, the Soil Conservation Service, and others at the Washington, DC level to identify potential problem areas related to response and recovery.
- USACE is coordinating with the National Weather Service to define soil moisture content of snow cover in the Midwest, and to identify areas of flood vulnerability and determine the risk of significant damage.

- To assist with information flow and possible response efforts in the Midwest, USACE is continuing to develop remote sensing and Geographical Information System capability.

Department of Energy:

- The Department of Energy (DOE) is serving as a liaison with energy companies in the Midwest (electric, natural gas, and petroleum) which may be impacted by renewed flooding.
- Due to the likelihood of Spring flooding, DOE is maintaining close contact with State Energy Offices and State Emergency Management Agencies regarding their flood response preparations.
- DOE is monitoring river flow data via the National Weather Service and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, based on Weather Service outlook bulletins.
- DOE is maintaining close contact with DOE and FEMA Regional Offices in the affected Midwest regarding (1) the potential for activation of the Federal Response Plan, and (2) the status of the flood vigil in the Midwest States.

Department of Health and Human Services:

- As a result of a Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) / Emergency Support Function #8 meeting held between Federal and State health officials in Des Moines, Iowa in October, four potential health threats were identified relating to Winter / Spring flooding. These are: (1) injury prevention and control during flash floods and/or inundation; (2) continued demands on mental health-related services such as substance abuse counseling and treatment, domestic violence, and individual longer-term counseling; (3) region-wide vector-borne disease; and (4) contamination of private and public water supplies with biologic pathogens and agriculturally related chemicals.
- To address the existing and potential threats associated with mental health problems, domestic violence, and concerns for the aged, children, and low income families, DHHS has formed an internal subcommittee comprised of the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the Administration on Aging (AOA), and the Administration on Aid to Children and Families to evaluate how current programs and resources are being utilized and to identify future needs.
- DHHS is continuing contact with the affected States and FEMA to resolve problems associated with the funding of crisis counseling grants.
- To address environmental health, injury control and prevention, and vector control issues, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Public Health Service, has grants to each of the flood affected States to conduct surveillance and prevention programs, including ongoing public information and education efforts.

- Extensive interagency coordination through the Environment, Health and Safety Committee (EHS) between DHHS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and FEMA is planned, with monthly meetings and frequent subcommittee meetings through the Winter into Spring. At the last EHS Committee meeting, a subcommittee for planning for the Spring Floods was formed to address, among other things, the need for: (1) gathering information essential for assessing the environment, health and safety threats including climate, hydrology, vector surveillance and control, and epidemiologic surveillance of public mental health status at the State level; (2) regularly determining the repair, operational status, and vulnerability of public water and water treatment systems; and (3) proactive identification and development of environment, health, and safety public information and education needs in the event that Spring flooding occurs.
- As a result of the Des Moines meeting and a subsequent meeting in Kansas City, Missouri State environment and health officers have endorsed a multi-State sampling and assessment plan for private well water. In early January, after final State concurrence, this project will be submitted to FEMA for funding consideration. The project will assist in developing State-specific disease prevention and mitigation strategies, as well as assist in the determination of pre- and re-flood contamination levels.

Department of Labor:

- The Department of Labor (DOL) has prepared rosters for emergency call-down of Department officials. Personnel throughout the chain of command who may be used for disaster related work have been notified to be prepared for their operational responsibilities.

Department of Transportation:

- The Department of Transportation (DOT) is proceeding with plans to exercise the Department's crisis management group.
- In an effort to be more responsive in case flooding occurs in the Spring, DOT has brought on a cadre of stand-by employees who will be available to supplement Agency personnel.
- DOT Headquarters has established a working group with DOT Regional emergency planners. The working group meetings have included discussions about how to better manage Department responsibilities under the Federal Response Plan.
- A meeting has been scheduled between senior DOT Headquarters and DOT Regional officials in mid- to late- February, 1994, to discuss planning options for the Spring.

Department of Veterans Affairs:

- The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is undertaking a comprehensive review of actions taken during the Midwest Flood of 1993, looking for areas in which to improve operations in case Spring flooding occurs in 1994.

- VA is implementing a review of disaster plan provisions for all Department facilities located in known floodplains to ensure that these sites have taken the necessary precautions to continue serving veterans in the Midwest.
- VA is developing outreach efforts to aid veterans, such as the use of outreach teams, special hotlines, and mobile health clinics.
- To meet potential needs in the Midwest, the VA is providing counseling teams and other emergency preparedness staff to States under Federal taskings in coordination with DHHS and FEMA.
- VA has initiated special efforts to formulate improved plans to utilize the vast national counseling and mental health resources of the Department for disasters.
- An inventory of VA owned properties is being conducted for possible use by FEMA if Spring run-off produces floods in the Midwest. This includes the use of available housing.
- VA is preparing a list of volunteer personnel available to assist FEMA and other Federal agencies in affected communities. This list will be provided to FEMA once it is complete.

Environmental Protection Agency:

- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is collecting EPA site and facility data for the entire United States that will pinpoint the location of known pollution sources. These data will be incorporated into a computerized mapping tool that can be utilized to help determine specific sites which could be affected by flooding.
- Information collected from the analysis of the contents of "orphan containers" recovered during the Midwest floods is being performed, and an attempt will be made at identifying the type of facilities potentially responsible for these releases. This information will be provided to State and local emergency management organizations to help target potential sources of future releases.
- EPA's Office of the Inspector General has conducted a review of environmental laws to determine where waivers might be required to expedite response activities in the Spring, if necessary.
- EPA is working with certain Midwest States at identifying and permitting, in advance, staging areas for the temporary storage of orphan containers.
- EPA is developing a policy for non-hazardous solid waste management for large natural disasters, which would include alternative methods for disposal (such as recycling).

- In the development of the EPA After Action Report for the Midwest floods, EPA organized a conference for all those involved in Emergency Support Function #10 (Hazardous Materials) to discuss the Midwest Flood response, the Federal Response Plan, and the future of planning efforts. Actions were identified to improve our response should such an event occur again in the Spring.
- All EPA personnel in both Headquarters and the Regions who have been involved in a response activity are being given further briefings and/or training on the Federal Response Plan to address revised processes and procedures. Some of this training will include participation in upcoming exercises.
- EPA personnel who would be sent to the field in case of re-flooding are being identified.
- Region VII EPA officials are developing a training/outreach program in cooperation with State and local organizations to educate owners and operators of facilities in the floodplain on the containment of hazardous material, handling, and release and prevention measures. This will include a section which will educate the States on EPA emergency response capabilities, and the activation and implementation of the Federal Response Plan.
- Standard Operating Procedures for the Headquarters Emergency Operations Center and various regional activities are being enhanced based on flood activities.
- Each EPA Region has agreed to formalize the establishment of Regional Incident Coordination Teams and Regional Emergency Operations Centers which will enable them to quickly coordinate their inter-regional and inter-agency activities.
- EPA Regional Offices plan to conduct meetings with the Districts of USACE in order to coordinate and discuss mutual issues, such as water and wastewater facility concerns.
- EPA and FEMA are exploring the development of pre-approved or standing mission assignments in order to expedite response activities.
- EPA plans to meet with FEMA and USACE to clarify the transition between response and recovery operations as it relates to environmental and health issues.
- The Emergency Support Function #10 mission assignment check list, and a checklist for EPA's other support activities, are being revised to reflect lessons learned from the flood.
- A Coast Guard liaison position, which was utilized during the 1993 Midwest Floods, will be formalized and incorporated into the EPA Emergency Operations Center organizational Structure. This should improve the flow of information between EPA and the Coast Guard.

Federal Communications Commission:

- The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has requested that broadcasters in the Midwest regularly transmit, as a part of their public service requirement, special bulletins offering suggestions for flood preparedness. They have also been requested to prepare special materials for broadcast in the event that flooding does occur.
- FCC officials are working with broadcasters in the potential disaster area on a daily basis through the Commission's Field Offices, and are providing them with guidance on carrying out flood preparedness measures.

Federal Emergency Management Agency:

- FEMA has proposed that under authority of Section 403 of the Stafford Act, a committee be formed from among the Departments and Agencies participating in the Federal Response Plan and the affected States to: assess the threat on a State-by-State basis; recommend early actions that might be taken to mitigate the threat; and identify sources of assistance (both State and Federal) to support recommended actions.
- FEMA is aggressively promoting community buyout and relocation initiatives throughout the Midwest in order to reduce the potential for structural damage that could be caused by Spring flooding. At this point in time, over 200 communities have expressed interest in whole or partial buyout and relocation projects. FEMA is in the process of following up with each community to inform them of their options.
- FEMA has initiated discussions with EPA and State geologists regarding the effects of high water tables and the winter freeze upon underground utilities, water and sewer lines, basements, etc. In doing so, attempts are being made to understand potential damage that may occur, and establish a policy to handle needed repairs when and if the time comes.
- FEMA is refurbishing mobile homes as they are returned to our inventory in order to prepare to meet possible disaster housing needs in the Midwest this Spring.
- Continued application of the Automated Construction Estimating (ACE) System will continue in any disasters that occur this winter into next Spring in preparation for possible use in the Midwest States, if applicable.
- FEMA is working with the National Weather Service and the U.S. Geological Survey to closely track climatic conditions and identify possible trends which may affect precipitation levels this winter and next Spring. Briefings are being provided on a regular basis to ensure preparedness for the Spring thaw.
- Through FEMA Headquarters and Regional Offices, FEMA is maintaining contact with the affected States to identify possible problems and establish plans to address potential problems with the Spring run-off and precipitation.

- During the week of December 6, FEMA held a disaster critique in St. Louis, Missouri, to analyze its response and recovery activities in order to initiate improvements when flooding occurs in the Spring. Measures to correct identified deficiencies will be taken, with hopes of resolving as many as possible prior to any Spring flooding.

General Services Administration:

- The General Services Administration (GSA) is continually monitoring flood information, and is planning appropriate measures to ensure the survivability of Federal facilities that are under its control and may be threatened by a recurrence of flooding in the Midwest.
- GSA is taking steps to ensure that its field offices and other GSA operational facilities can continue to provide appropriate services to either restore or maintain other Federal agency operations during flooding.
- GSA is preparing for possible support of Federal disaster relief operations under Emergency Support Functions #7 (Resource Support) and #1 (Transportation).

Interstate Commerce Commission:

- The Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) has standby emergency orders in place to permit rail carriers to re-route traffic over other routes when rail lines are out of service due to flooding.
- ICC has trained personnel to support any effort of the Department of Transportation in Emergency Support Function #1 of the Federal Response Plan, as well as to monitor motor and rail carriers' operations for any disabilities due to flooding or other natural causes.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration:

- The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has been working with FEMA, the Department of Defense, and other Federal agencies to refine situation assessment needs and to develop a near real-time situation assessment capability.
- NASA has put the Ames Research Center and the Stennis Space Center on standby to provide rapid situation assessment support in any possible disaster operations.

Tennessee Valley Authority:

- Due to the possibility of Spring flooding in the Midwest, the Tennessee Valley Authority has left its flood-related contracts (primarily with engineers and archaeologists, used for the recovery effort and for situation assessment) open.

United States Postal Service:

- The United States Postal Service (USPS) has set up an emergency operations coordination center in Washington, DC at the USPS Headquarters building.
- USPS has recommended to its personnel in the Region that they have prepare for possible flooding by having plenty of plastic wrapping on hand.
- Emergency numbers are being established for USPS employees to call in case problems arise due to Spring flooding.
- USPS is restructuring its contingency plans based on lessons learned to improve the delivery of its services in any Spring flooding.



"If anyone was expecting a cynical, cold-hearted, un-caring bored bureaucrat, they were surprised. Victims received attention and respect for their losses, large and small. Thanks, ... You're helping Americans and in doing so, America too."

--Austin Herald, Austin, North Dakota--