

1.0 Recovery Support Function: Infrastructure Systems

1.1 Core Capability

The core recovery capability for infrastructure systems is the ability to stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore systems supporting community services. Infrastructure systems recovery integrates the efforts of the owners and operators of public, private, and non-profit infrastructure.

The Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD) coordinates the efforts of primary and supporting agencies to ensure those with relevant authorities, expertise, and resources are positioned to provide assistance to, and collaborate with, public and private-sector partners.

1.2 Overview

The Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function (RSF) mission is to assist locally-led recovery efforts in the restoration of agriculture, communications, energy, flood control, government facility, sanitation, transportation, and water systems. These systems are owned and operated by a variety of agencies and organizations from the public, private, and nonprofit sectors. The development of recovery support strategies focuses on the sector impacts and involves State and federal agencies that are assigned a primary or supporting role. This RSF can be activated as a whole or in sectors depending on the magnitude of the event.

1.3 Responding Agency Hierarchy

A variety of partner agencies and organizations have important roles in the implementation of the Infrastructure Systems RSF. Each identified agency is designated a primary, coordinating, or supporting role based on its specific authorities, resources, and capabilities necessary for accomplishing the mission of the RSF. Consistent with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), the coordination of programs delivered by these agencies can be done quickly based on the intended use, funding, populations served, activation requirements, and authorities. The three recovery roles are:

Primary Agency: Provides direction and oversight for the sector and/or program involved.

Coordinating Agency: Facilitates communication and technical assistance needed for the implementation of actions by the primary and supporting agencies.

Supporting Agency: Assists primary agency or coordinating agencies with recovery actions consistent with their resources and capabilities.

Agency Role Identification	
Primary State Agency:	Iowa Department of Administrative Services, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Iowa Department of Transportation, Iowa Utilities Board

Primary Federal Agency:	Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Department of Transportation
Coordinating State Agency:	Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Coordinating Federal Agencies:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Supporting State/Federal Agencies:	Iowa Economic Development Authority, Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Iowa Utilities Board, Office of the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Communications Commission, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. General Services Administration, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of Transportation
Private/Nonprofit Partners:	Public and private infrastructure owners/operators listed by sector

*Sector specific primary and supporting agencies are listed under the individual descriptions below.

1.4 Sectors of Consideration

The Infrastructure Systems RSF is divided into eight sectors. Each sector represents a utility or service delivered through a system critical to the functioning of the state. These sectors are:

- Agriculture
- Communications
- Energy
- Flood Control
- Government Facilities
- Sanitation
- Transportation
- Water

A. Agriculture

This sector includes facilities and systems used for agricultural operations. Agricultural infrastructure can include chemical facilities, grain elevators, and livestock holding and processing facilities. Potential recovery tasks could include:

- Delivering technical assistance to poultry and livestock farmers for the purposes of cleaning facilities and disposing of carcasses.

- Coordinating with chemical facility operators on the proper disposal of damaged containers or absorbent materials. Tasks may include preventative measures to ensure chemicals do not leach or wash away.
- Legal and financial counseling services for farmers experiencing difficulty accessing federal recovery resources. Farmers may need specific guidance on crop insurance coverage or the noninsured crop disaster assistance programs.
- Planning services for producers engaged in diversifying land treatment options after an event. Options may include conservation planning, crop rotation, and/or environmental quality incentive options.

Agriculture Sector Agency Role Identification	
Primary State Agency:	Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
Primary Federal Agency:	Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture
Coordinating State Agency:	Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Coordinating Federal Agencies:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Supporting State/Federal Agencies:	Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Iowa Department of Transportation, Iowa State University Extension, University of Northern Iowa Tall Grass Prairie Center
Non-Governmental Organizations:	Iowa Cattleman’s Association, Iowa Corn Growers Association, Iowa Farm Bureau, Iowa Pork Producers Association, Iowa Poultry Association, Iowa Soybean Association, Iowa Turkey Federation

B. Communications

This sector includes facilities and systems used to broadcast and communicate statewide via voice, data, and audiovisual methods. Examples of communications infrastructure include cable lines, towers, satellite equipment, antennas, and the facilities that contain these working components. Potential recovery tasks include:

- Delivering technical assistance to providers during the reconstruction process. These tasks can include activities that assist the provider plan for improvements based on emerging technologies and network capabilities.
- Providing resources during the reconstruction of telecommunications that emphasize structural redundancies and capacity building.
- Planning activities that strengthen the reliability of public networks, performance of public warning systems, and leverage private/NGO partnerships.

Communications Sector Agency Role Identification	
Primary State Agency:	Iowa Utilities Board
Primary Federal Agency:	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Coordinating State Agency:	Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Coordinating Federal Agencies:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Supporting State/Federal Agencies:	Iowa Communications Network, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Federal Communications Commission, U.S. Department of Commerce
Private/Nonprofit Partners:	AT&T, Century Link, Mediacom, The Iowa Communications Alliance, Sprint, Verizon, Windstream

C. Energy

This sector includes the systems that generate, transmit, and distribute energy to consumers. Within the state, there are subsectors of energy divided by the generation type and final product produced. The energy sector includes the grid infrastructure and locations that generate electricity from biomass, coal, hydroelectric, natural gas, nuclear, wind, and/or other renewable sources. Potential recovery activities could include:

- Developing strategies for restoring power to critical facilities, vulnerable populations, and/or other public infrastructure contributing to the functioning of government services.
- Coordinating resources for portable generators, waivers for the transportation of repair parts.
- Requesting resources to implement enhanced or improved electrical power systems.

Energy Sector Agency Role Identification	
Primary State Agency:	Iowa Utilities Board
Primary Federal Agency:	U.S. Department of Energy
Coordinating State Agency:	Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Coordinating Federal Agencies:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Supporting State/Federal Agencies:	Iowa Economic Development Authority’s Energy Office, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Iowa Department of Transportation, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Association of State

	Energy Officials, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Economic Development Administration
Private/Nonprofit Partners:	Public and Private Energy Providers

D. Flood Control

This sector includes facilities and systems used to control and manage flood waters. These systems mitigate the potential effects of flood events through increased protection, redirection, and storage of excess water. Each subsector includes the functioning of dams, levees, and reservoirs. Potential recovery activities could include:

- Developing risk profile information for the purposes of informing disaster recovery and the implementation of mitigation projects.
- Identifying the appropriate use and resiliency of structures such as levees and floodwalls, as well as promoting alternatives when other approaches (land acquisition, flood proofing, etc.) reduce the risk of loss of life, reduce long-term economic damage, and improve the natural environment.

Flood Control Sector Agency Role Identification	
Primary State Agency:	Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Primary Federal Agency:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Coordinating State Agency:	Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Coordinating Federal Agencies:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Supporting State/Federal Agencies:	Iowa Economic Development Authority, Iowa Flood Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Geological Survey
Private/Nonprofit Partners:	Levee Districts, Drainage Districts

E. Government Facilities

This sector includes all property and educational facilities owned by state and jurisdictional governments. The State of Iowa certifies that State government facilities are considered “self-insured” to meet the requirement for flood insurance for structures located in the FEMA-identified Special Flood Hazard Areas. Potential recovery activities include:

- Identifying surplus real property that could be made available for public uses.

- Coordinating resources and implementing continuity of government planning tasks for the purposes of returning services to pre-disaster levels.

Government Facilities Agency Role Identification	
Primary State Agency:	Iowa Department of Administrative Services
Primary Federal Agency:	Federal Emergency Management Agency
Coordinating State Agency:	Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Coordinating Federal Agencies:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Supporting State/Federal Agencies:	Iowa Board of Regents, Iowa Communications Network, Iowa Department of Education, Iowa Department of Public Safety; State Fire Marshal Division, Office of the Chief Information Officer, U.S Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. General Services Administration
Private/Nonprofit Partners:	Public and private education providers

F. Sanitation

This sector includes facilities and systems used to collect, store, recycle, and dispose of solid waste materials. Functioning sanitation systems are vital to preventing the spread of disease and environmental contamination. Potential recovery tasks could include:

- Completing vulnerability assessments of sanitation systems for the purposes of rebuilding or the long-term operation of shelters.
- Providing technical assistance to operators on the proper disposal and/or treatment of waste in the event of long-term system disruptions.
- Coordinating resource requests and waivers for the purposes of safely transporting waste during the recovery process.

Sanitation Sector Agency Role Identification	
Primary State Agency:	Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Primary Federal Agency:	Federal Emergency Management Agency
Coordinating State Agency:	Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Coordinating Federal Agencies:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Supporting State/Federal Agencies:	Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Private/Nonprofit Partners:	American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Lutheran Services in Iowa, Public and private waste disposal agencies

G. Transportation Systems

This sector includes the infrastructure necessary for the functioning of aviation, barge transit, freight rail, highways, mass transit, and rail. Potential recovery tasks include:

- Identifying, coordinating, and providing state-owned resources to address recovery of the transportation network. Tasks may include a full assessment of roads, bridges, highways, and interim operating capabilities.
- Providing strategic guidance on recovery programs and processes.
- Assisting with requests for temporary waivers and/or the development of mutual aid agreements for the purposes of repairing or rebuilding damaged infrastructure.
- Coordinating and communicating recovery needs with private, nonprofit, and public entities.

Transportation Sector Agency Role Identification	
Primary State Agency:	Iowa Department of Transportation
Primary Federal Agency:	U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Railroad Administration, Federal Transit Administration
Coordinating State Agency:	Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Coordinating Federal Agencies:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Supporting State/Federal Agencies:	Iowa Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Commerce
Private/Nonprofit Partners:	Public and private transportation providers

H. Water

This sector is comprised of the systems and facilities that transfer, process, and store water. The subsectors of water are defined by the type of water they handle such as storm water, potable water, and wastewater management. Potential recovery activities include:

- Identifying actions and equipment to lessen the impact of a hazard event, including alternative water sources, relocating intakes, and flood protection barriers.
- Facilitating the sharing of information on impacts to drinking water systems and helping understand current water sector needs, as well as developing long-term solutions to address future disruption.
- Evaluating training opportunities for water utility monitoring practices, chemical storage and handling, and resilience best practices.

Water Sector Agency Role Identification	
Primary State Agency:	Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Primary Federal Agency:	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Coordinating State Agency:	Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Coordinating Federal Agencies:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Supporting State/Federal Agencies:	Iowa Utilities Board, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development
Private/Nonprofit Partners:	Iowa Association of Municipal Utilities, Iowa Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network, Iowa Rural Water Association, Iowa Water Environment Association, Public and private utilities

1.5 Transition from Response to Recovery

As described in *Part A: Iowa Emergency Response Plan*, the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) listed below directly relate to the Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function:

- ESF 1 - Transportation
- ESF 2 - Communications
- ESF 3 - Public Works and Engineering
- ESF 11- Agriculture and Natural Resources
- ESF 12 - Energy

During a disaster event, the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) may be activated for the coordination of emergency response resources. Depending on the type and severity of the disaster event,

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) are activated to effectively address response needs. As disaster management tasks transition from response to recovery, HSEMD leadership initiates the transition to the Infrastructure Systems RSF. Once the RSF is activated, each ESF primary agency ensures a smooth transition from response to recovery activities.

Figure 1: Transition from Response to Recovery, 2016. Source: HSEMD



ESF to RSF Transition by Agency			
Applicable ESF		ESF Primary Agency	Applicable Sector within Infrastructure RSF
ESF 1	Transportation	Iowa Department of Transportation	Transportation Systems
ESF 2	Communications	Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	Communications
ESF 3	Public Works and Engineering	Iowa Department of Transportation, Iowa Department of Natural Resources	Water, Flood Control, Sanitation, Government Facilities
ESF 11	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals	Agriculture
ESF 12	Energy	Iowa Department of Commerce-Iowa Utilities Board, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship	Energy

1.6 Recovery Responsibilities by Magnitude of the Disaster

The magnitude of the event affecting infrastructure systems is used to identify each agency’s role in the recovery process. This allows the primary State agency to identify pertinent supporting agencies, which aspect(s) of recovery they assist with, and at what level they are needed to expedite the recovery process.

State agencies are involved when an event’s magnitude enters the moderate classification. Because of the nature of a moderate event, the ability of communities to respond and recover may be surpassed, often requiring additional assistance. Synchronization of these recovery efforts will be led by the affected sector’s primary State agency, followed by support from both the coordinating and supporting agencies. These State agencies’ recovery responsibilities carry over to the severe event magnitude classification, though their roles may change depending on the federal agency involved.

Magnitude  MINOR

Minor event activities could include local response to short-term water contamination, presence of diseases that could impact the community, and/or the need for sheltering after a storm. Actions necessary to return to regular operations are mostly within the local community’s ability to recover. Actions that could enhance a community’s preparedness to a hazard event include early assessment and identification of infrastructure impacts, and the development of agreements between communities for access to resources for coordination and planning purposes.

Magnitude  MODERATE

Moderate events often result in a Governor’s Proclamation. The Governor’s Proclamation activates the *Iowa Disaster Recovery Plan*, formalizing the structure for delivering State resources to local communities. Recovery requires a joint effort from local, county, and State personnel to assess the need for equipment, technical assistance, supplies, and essential services. HSEMD coordinates with local officials on the damage assessment of the affected infrastructure. Damage can encompass a wide range of issues and impacts.

Infrastructure systems recovery working groups may be activated to ensure cross-sector coordination and information sharing. Members are representatives of the agencies listed under the Responding Agency Hierarchy section. These working groups coordinate recovery requirements and resources at the State level. As the RSF strategy is developed, subgroups could form to address needs within specific sectors.

Magnitude  SEVERE

Severe magnitude events may surpass the ability of the community and state to recover without additional federal resources. When federal resources are activated, the functional structure of the RSF expands to include coordinating, primary, and supporting federal agencies. In the Infrastructure Systems RSF, consideration is given to the cross-functional needs of the Housing and the Natural and Cultural Resources RSFs. State functional roles and responsibilities remain consistent from a moderate to severe event.

1.7 Disaster-related Programs, Functions, Roles, and Responsibilities

1.7.1 State Agencies and Programs

A. Coordinating State Agency

Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

All sectors: Coordinating Agency

Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD) ensures open communication and coordination during the transition from ESF to RSF. The department assists primary agencies in defining the short-, intermediate-, and long-term recovery goals and objectives as they relate to each sector within the Infrastructure Systems RSF. This transition is the foundation of a recovery strategy and can be scalable to the type, impacts, and magnitude of the disaster event.

HSEMD commits to working with State agencies on the following:

- Assisting the Iowa Department of Transportation (DOT) in the collection and reporting of damaged federal aid roads and roads on federal land in support of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief (ER) Program.
- Coordinating with the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) who provides technical assistance to local governments regarding the proper removal, staging and disposal of debris in accordance with State and federal guidelines.
- Coordinating the initial and final debris inspections in accordance with federal guidelines.

Programs:

1. Public Assistance

The State acts as the recipient for the Public Assistance (PA) Program. Public Assistance provides public entities (local, state and tribal governments and certain private/non-profit organizations) disaster recovery grants for eligible work activities performed under a Presidential Disaster Declaration. PA projects are divided into different categories of work based on the eligible action being performed for emergency work or the type of facility being repaired for permanent work.

A private nonprofit organization (PNP) in a declared county that provides an “essential government service” that also owns or operates a “critical facility” as defined in [44 CFR 206.221 \(e\)](#) can apply directly to FEMA. When a PNP has an impacted facility that provides noncritical, essential social services as defined in [44 CFR 206.221 \(e\) \(7\)](#) , the PNP must apply first for a U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) loan prior to requesting additional assistance from FEMA for permanent facility repairs. Assistance may be available if SBA declines their application or approves a loan insufficient to cover repair costs. PNPs that provide both essential government services, as well as noncritical essential social services, can apply for emergency work cost reimbursement under the PA Program. Examples of critical services and noncritical essential services can be found in the [FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide](#).

After receiving a Presidential Disaster Declaration for Public Assistance, HSEMD conducts applicant briefings to provide information to all affected entities about the PA Program. Staff work with FEMA on eligibility determinations, act as a liaison to the local subapplicant, assist in the preparation of project worksheets, facilitate progress reporting, and execute a monitoring schedule based on program compliance objectives.

- ❖ **Activating Mechanism** – A Presidential Disaster Declaration as authorized under section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act as amended (The Stafford Act), 42 U.S.C. § 5170C.

Cost Share Requirements:

The federal share is no less than 75 percent with the State and local governments responsible for the remainder.

Program Website:

[Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management PA Program](#)

2. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

The State acts as the recipient in the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), which provides funding to local governments and eligible private nonprofits following a Presidential Disaster Declaration. The amount of available HMGP funding is based upon the estimated total of federal assistance, subject to a sliding scale formula outlined in 44 CFR § 206.432(b). The key purpose of HMGP is to ensure the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to reduce the loss of life and property from future disasters is not lost during the reconstruction process following a disaster. Hazard mitigation project funds do not have to be spent in disaster-impacted areas. Projects can be developed in any jurisdiction with a current, federally approved, hazard mitigation plan. In minor events, funding from another disaster event can be used to address unmet recovery needs.

Following a Presidential Disaster Declaration, grants may be awarded for: structural hazard controls or protection projects; construction activities that result in hazard risk reduction; retrofitting of facilities; acquisition of real property, relocation or demolition of structures; elevation of residential structures; minor flood reduction projects; structural retrofitting of existing structures; safe room construction; initial implementation of vegetation management activities; elevation or dry flood-proofing of nonresidential structures; training of building officials and other professionals to facilitate the implementation of newly-adopted State or local mitigation standards and codes; and mitigation planning actions. State and local governments, other political subdivisions, Indian tribal governments, and certain private nonprofit organizations are eligible to apply through HSEMD for HMGP assistance.

HSEMD specifically:

- Receives and reviews all notices of interest (NOI) from applicants requesting project funding.
- Provides technical assistance for the development of project applications, benefit-cost analysis, and financial tracking.
- Monitors projects and conducts project closeout meetings.
- Acts as the pass-through entity to distribute funding to subrecipients.

❖ **Activating Mechanism** – A Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Cost Share Requirements:

FEMA can fund up to 75 percent of the eligible costs of the projects submitted under each Presidential Disaster Declaration. The State or project applicant is responsible for the remaining 25 percent cost share, which can be a combination of cash, in-kind services, or materials.

***More detailed information is available in the State of Iowa Hazard Mitigation Administrative Plan.*

Program Website:

[Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management, HMA Program](#)

3. Community Disaster Loan Program

The Community Disaster Loan (CDL) Program provides operational funding to assist local governments that have incurred a significant loss in revenues due to a major disaster that has, or will, adversely affect their ability to provide essential municipal services. The term of the loan is five years.

Through a Presidential Disaster Declaration, FEMA provides direct loans to any eligible jurisdiction in a designated disaster area. Jurisdictions must have suffered a substantial loss of tax and other revenues as a result of a major disaster and can demonstrate a need for federal financial assistance in order to perform its governmental functions.

HSEMD specifically:

- Coordinates with FEMA, identifies communities that could potentially apply for the loan due to the impact severity.
 - Requests activation of the CDL program, if the need exists.
 - Provides technical assistance to communities wishing to apply to the CDL program.
 - Provides guidance once a loan is awarded.
- ❖ **Activating Mechanism** - The Stafford Act as authorized under 44 CFR §206.361(a) allows FEMA to provide direct loans to local governments. An applicant must be located in a presidentially declared area, and the disaster must have adversely affected the level of essential services previously provided.

Program Website:

[Community Disaster Loan Program Guidance](#)

B. Primary State Agencies

Iowa Department of Administrative Services

Government Facilities sector: Primary Agency

The Iowa Department of Administrative Services (DAS) provides comprehensive leadership and management for support of State government operations and functions. If recovery efforts are required, the agency manages procurement activities on behalf of the State of Iowa and manages construction projects for executive branch agencies. DAS operates as a primary agency for recovery needs regardless of an event's location or magnitude that affects the government facilities sector.

The department can:

- Provide severity information and situational awareness applicable to the government facilities sector.
- Provide guidance regarding the application of the State's procurement policies during recovery.
- Maintain a listing of current contractors and active contracts with the State that can be utilized to expedite recovery activities.
- Manage the State process for procurement of alternate service delivery facilities, when needed.
- Administer procurement contracts for goods and services.
- Assist local communities with procurement questions to facilitate the recovery process.
- Evaluate total damage to structures and/or equipment to submit to HSEMD and FEMA for potential recovery assistance.

Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship

Agriculture sector: Primary Agency

The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) is responsible for a wide range of programs that affect the quality of life of all residents within the state. One of the main goals of IDALS is to promote the responsible use of the state's natural resources. IDALS operates as a primary agency for any recovery needs that affect the agriculture sector regardless of the event's magnitude. They can provide recovery assistance to both local and State entities in the event the recovery needs surpass the local communities' capabilities.

The department:

- Provides severity information as it relates to the agriculture sector in conjunction with the local agencies for situational awareness to all applicable agencies.
- Is responsible for a wide variety of consumer protection and agriculture promotion programs including regulating meat processing, commercial feed and fertilizer, pesticide application, grain warehouses and dealers, agricultural seed, nursery stock, and dairy production and processing. The Weights and Measures Bureau makes sure both buyers and sellers are treated fairly at the gas pump, grocery store, or grain elevator.
- Provides updates on the status of bulk liquid fuel infrastructure.
- Assists impacted communities with the application process for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program offered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Flood, Sanitation Control, and Water sectors: Primary Agency

The role of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as a primary or supporting agency varies depending on the sector affected as well as the magnitude of the event. The DNR provides technical assistance and outreach to communities for the purposes of debris management, flood protective measures, flood monitoring, mitigating the disaster impacts to wildlife, and assisting with flood recovery and rebuilding efforts. The DNR can provide recovery assistance to both local and State entities in the event the recovery needs surpass the local communities' capabilities.

DNR specifically:

- Provides technical assistance to local communities with all types of debris management and disposal needs and strategy development. With a Governor's Proclamation, the DNR can waive permitting requirements for debris removal and disposal.
- Assists local communities with obtaining the proper permitting to handle and dispose of all types of debris.
- Identifies and evaluates flood risk issues.
- Serves as the main point of contact for local communities, surrounding states, and federal agencies for flood control, sanitation, and water issues. Assists with identifying potential programs for recovery assistance.
- Provides technical support to other recovery agencies regarding the water, energy, and flood control sectors.
- Provides insight to local communities and other recovery agencies regarding floodplain mapping.

- Identifies and evaluates flood risk issues to both gauge event severity and impacts (present and future) to infrastructure systems.

Iowa Department of Transportation

Transportation sector: Primary Agency

The Iowa Department of Transportation (DOT) is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the transportation network within the state. This network includes aviation, public transit, rail, trails, and highway and interstate systems. The DOT can administer transportation-specific assistance programs/funds that can be utilized for recovery. Additionally, the DOT can provide technical assistance in long-term recovery projects relating to transportation infrastructure systems. DOT can provide recovery assistance to both local and State entities in the event the recovery needs surpass the local communities' capabilities.

The DOT's primary agency functions can include:

- Providing technical assistance to local communities regarding impacts to local infrastructure.
- Addressing issues to any transportation infrastructure systems within their jurisdiction.
- Conducting debris removal activities on federal aid routes within the state.
- Coordinating the FHWA Emergency Relief Program.
- Coordinating the Federal Transit Administration Emergency Relief Program.

The DOT supporting agency functions can include:

- Assisting local communities within the sanitation sector with debris removal from any affected community's right-of-way, when requested. The DOT also can assist the local communities with, and can coordinate the removal of, any debris types that constitute a hazard to health and safety from the public transportation facilities in the state of Iowa.
- Providing severity information across all sectors in conjunction with local communities to ensure situational awareness to all applicable agencies.
- Providing assistance to HSEMD with acquiring impact data, across all sectors, from affected local communities in regard to the state preliminary damage assessment.
- Assisting HSEMD in the coordination and delivery of the PA program when requested by the governor's authorized representative, providing personnel for interim and final inspections, and reviewing and providing unit cost information.

1. U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief Program

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief (ER) Program provides for the repair or reconstruction of federal-aid highways and roads on federal lands that have suffered serious damage as a result of natural disasters or catastrophic failures from an external cause. The ER program supplements the commitment of resources by states, their political subdivisions, or other federal agencies to help pay for unusually heavy expenses resulting from extraordinary conditions. The decision to seek Emergency Relief financial assistance rests with the State. Local highway agencies do not apply for FHWA funds directly, but must make their application through the State. The applicability of the ER program is based on the extent and intensity of the disaster. Damage to highways must be severe, occur over a wide area, and result in unusually high expenses to the highway agency. Emergency repair work to restore essential travel, minimize the extent of damage, or protect the remaining facilities that is accomplished within the

first 180 days may be fully federally reimbursed. Extensions may be possible if the site is inaccessible during that timeframe.

The DOT specifically:

- Files the request letter for the FHWA ER program.
 - Coordinates, compiles damage data reports, and repairs federal-aid roads or roads on federal land.
 - Submits applications for damage relief to federal-aid highway routes, and by the applicable federal agency for damage to roads on federal lands.
 - Administers federal-aid funding for the FHWA Emergency Relief Program for all Iowa highway authorities on the federal-aid system experiencing eligible damage.
- ❖ **Activating Mechanism** – Following a disaster event and a Governor’s Proclamation, the DOT submits a letter of intent to the Federal Highway Administration notifying them of the State’s intention to request Emergency Relief funds. The letter of intent is submitted after an initial determination shows a minimum disaster threshold for that disaster has been established.

Cost Share Requirements:

Emergency Relief funds provide a 90 percent federal cost share for interstate highways with a 10 percent nonfederal match. For all other highways, the federal share would be 80 percent with a 20 percent nonfederal match. The DOT will validate the percentage and specific cost share with FHWA.

Program Website:

[FHWA Emergency Relief Program](#)

2. U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Transit Administration Emergency Relief Program

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Emergency Relief Program enables assistance to public transit operators in the aftermath of an emergency or major disaster. The Emergency Relief Program helps states and public transportation systems pay for protecting, repairing, and/or replacing equipment and facilities that may suffer, or have suffered, serious damage as a result of an emergency, including natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes, and tornadoes. The program can fund capital projects to protect, repair, or replace facilities or equipment that are in danger of suffering serious damage, or have suffered serious damage as a result of an emergency. The Emergency Relief Program can also fund the operating costs of evacuation, rescue operations, temporary public transportation service, or reestablishing, expanding, or relocating service before, during, or after an emergency.

States and governmental authorities, including public transportation agencies, are eligible. Funds are appropriated by Congress, as necessary. The grants are only for expenses that are not reimbursed by FEMA. Grants made under the program are subject to terms and conditions that the U.S. Secretary of Transportation determines are necessary. Operating costs are eligible for one year beginning on the date of declaration or for two years if the U.S. Secretary of Transportation determines there is a compelling need.

The DOT specifically:

- Contacts the FTA and notifies them of any severely impacted transit systems.
- Conducts a preliminary field survey of the impacted transit system in question.

- Creates and submits a damage assessment report to FTA based on the preliminary field survey’s findings.
 - Coordinates through the award process with the FTA if the affected transit system meets the FTA’s requirements and funding is available.
 - Completes all the grant reporting requirements set forth by the FTA.
 - Oversees the recovery process of an identified impacted transit system.
- ❖ **Activating Mechanism** – A Governor’s Proclamation is issued. Then, the Secretary of Transportation authorizes a declaration under 49 U.S.C. § 5324 or the president declares a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Cost Share Requirements:

This program has an 80 percent federal share with a 20 percent nonfederal cost share. The U.S. Secretary of Transportation may waive the nonfederal match.

Program Website:	FTA Emergency Relief Program
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Iowa Utilities Board

Communications, Energy sectors: Primary Agency

The Iowa Utilities Board (IUB) regulates utilities to ensure that reasonably priced, reliable, environmentally responsible, and safe utility services are available to all Iowans.

IUB specifically:

- Provides updates on all energy infrastructure (less liquid fuels).
- Regulates energy, communications, and some water/wastewater utilities’ rates and services.

C. Federal Coordinating Agency:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is the coordinating agency for all infrastructure system sectors. USACE designs, constructs, and maintains new infrastructure that is storm-damage resistant. Under Public Law (PL) 84-99, USACE provides direct and technical assistance for inspection and repair of flood risk damage reduction projects, such as levees and other civil works projects, as appropriate, per their authorities and programs. USACE maintains the channel clearance of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Illinois rivers to a minimum of nine feet using surveys, snagging, dredging, and other means.

Flood Control:

USACE is authorized to:

- Administer the Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP). This program includes inspection of nonfederal levees, and rehabilitation of damaged federal/nonfederal constructed levees.
- Maintain the National Levee Database (NLD).
- Operate and maintain USACE owned and maintained levee systems.

The [National Levee Database](#) is the authoritative resource for information about levees in the United States. Several classes of levees exist with differing degrees of federal involvement. USACE utilizes information from the NLD to validate its participation in the repair and/or replacement of a section of an impacted levee. These levee classes are:

- Levees built, operated, and maintained by the federal government.
- Levees built by the federal government and then turned over for operation and maintenance by a local sponsor.
- Levees constructed by a nonfederal entity and enrolled in the Corps' Rehabilitation and Inspection Program.
- Levees that were neither built by the federal government nor are part of federal operations or maintenance programs.

Water:

USACE can provide financial assistance to communities for potable water during a drought event. The water must be procured by the local jurisdiction and cannot be used to support livestock or industrial needs. The transportation of water, construction of wells, and water testing may be eligible expenses. As determined by a cooperative agreement, a local or State entity is responsible for obtaining any/all permits for work completed with this assistance.

All Other Sectors:

Following a Presidential Disaster Declaration, USACE can support the following activities through a mission assignment:

- Technical assistance on an as-needed basis to support recovery operations within Public Assistance (PA).
- Debris removal.
- Temporary emergency power.
- Temporary housing support through a direct housing mission.
- Critical public facilities.
- Infrastructure assessment.

C. Primary Federal Agencies

Federal Emergency Management Agency

All Sectors: Primary and Supporting Agencies

The mission of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is to support citizens and first responders to build, sustain, and improve the capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards. FEMA is the primary federal agency tasked with implementing the Public Assistance Program and the Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs. FEMA's recovery programs are available to both local and state entities in the event the recovery needs surpass the state's capabilities.

FEMA specifically:

- Evaluates the status of emergency preparedness capabilities of local, state, tribal, territorial and insular area governments in the vicinity of commercial nuclear power plants to restart when needed.

These results are reported to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to determine if the site can restart and reopen.

- Implements Robert T. Stafford Act programs including Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation, and Community Disaster Loan programs.

1. Public Assistance Program

- Provides technical and financial assistance regarding program eligibility, application processes, and project requirements regarding the PA program.
- Conducts joint preliminary damage assessments in conjunction with the state.
- Determines eligibility (with the state) of applicants.
- Works with the state to close out the Public Assistance funding after all applicant projects are closed.
- Provides education and training for state officials.

2. Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs

- Coordinates and administers the programs at the federal level.
- Receives and reviews fully processed grant applications from HSEMD.
- Monitors project status and reviews the closeout package upon completion.

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Agriculture sector: Primary Agency

Communications, Water, Energy sectors: Supporting Agency

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides leadership on food, agriculture, natural resources, rural development, and nutrition based on sound public policy, the best available science, and efficient management. They provide technical assistance on USDA-funded infrastructure systems (electric, telecommunications, water, and wastewater). The USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service works closely with IDALS as the primary State agency for this sector. When the NRCS is involved directly with their own federal recovery program, they assume a coordinating role within the state.

Overall Duties:

- Provides technical assistance when conducting economic and physical damage assessments as it relates to agriculture infrastructure (crops, soil, livestock, meat, agriculture processing facilities, and agriculture supply).
- Provides staffing support to other federal agencies as recovery needs dictate.

3. Emergency Watershed Protection Program

The Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program allows communities to quickly address serious and long-lasting damage to infrastructure and to the land. The EWP Program authorities offer NRCS the flexibility to act quickly to help communities cope with adverse impacts resulting from natural disasters. EWP does not require a Presidential Disaster Declaration or Governor's Proclamation for program assistance to begin, but ultimately partial funding must be provided by the state legislature. If funding becomes available, all funded projects must: demonstrate they reduce threats to life and property; be

economically, environmentally, and socially sound; and be designed to acceptable engineering standards, if applicable.

The NRCS:

- Provides assistance with eligibility determinations, application processes, and project requirements.
 - Validates that the proposed recovery project has a sponsor.
 - Reviews and validates project applications.
 - Awards funding and verifies that the state follows through with grant reporting requirements.
- ❖ **Activating mechanism** - After a U.S. Department of Agriculture disaster is declared, a written application and program approved by NRCS.

Cost Share Requirements:

NRCS can pay a federal share of up to 75 percent of the cost for eligible emergency projects. The non-federal share is supported by local sponsors who must provide the remaining 25 percent in cash or in-kind services.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development

USDA delivers numerous programs to support infrastructure systems development in the rural areas of the state. There are several categories of programs grouped as below:

Rural Cooperatives Service:

1. Business and Industry

The purpose of the Business and Industry (B&I) Guaranteed Loan Program is to improve, develop, or finance business, industry, and employment and improve the economic and environmental climate in rural communities.

2. Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant

The Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant Program provides financing to eligible rural utilities, service electric, or telecommunications borrowers to promote rural economic development and job creation projects.

Rural Community Facilities:

3. Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program

The Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program provides affordable funding to develop essential community facilities in rural areas. An essential community facility is defined as a facility that provides an essential service for the orderly development of the community in a primarily rural area.

4. Community Facilities Relending Program

The Community Facilities Relending Program provides loans to eligible lenders (relenders) that will in turn reloan those funds to applicants for essential community facilities. This program provides loans to communities or community-based nonprofit corporations for essential community infrastructure to ensure residents in rural areas can enjoy the same basic quality of life and services as those in urban and metropolitan areas.

5. Community Facilities Technical Assistance and Training Grant

The Community Facilities Technical Assistance and Training Grant, for public entities and private nonprofit corporations, provides technical assistance and/or training with respect to essential community facilities programs. The technical assistance and/or training will assist communities, Indian tribes, and nonprofit corporations to identify and plan for community facility needs that exist in their area. Once those needs have been identified, the grantee can assist in identifying public and private resources to finance those identified community facility needs.

6. Rural Community Development Initiative Grants

Rural Community Development Initiative Grants are awarded to help nonprofit housing and community development organizations, low-income rural communities, and federally recognized tribes support housing, community facilities, and community and economic development projects in rural areas.

Rural Utilities Service- Electric Programs:

7. Electric Infrastructure Loan and Loan Guarantee Program

The Electric Infrastructure Loan and Loan Guarantee Program makes insured loans and loan guarantees to nonprofit and cooperative associations, public entities, and other utilities. Insured loans finance the construction of electric distribution facilities in rural areas. The guaranteed loan program is available to finance generation, transmission, and distribution facilities. The loans and loan guarantees finance the construction of electric distribution, transmission, and generation facilities, including system improvements and replacement required to furnish and improve electric service in rural areas, as well as demand side management, energy conservation programs, and on-grid / off-grid renewable energy systems.

8. State Bulk Fuel Revolving Loan Fund

The State Bulk Fuel Revolving Loan Fund helps state governments establish and support revolving loan funds to provide a more cost-effective means of purchasing fuel for remote communities that are not served by surface transportation (highways, transit systems, railways, and waterways) year round.

Rural Utilities Service- Telecommunications Programs:

9. Rural Broadband Access Loan and Loan Guarantee Program

The Rural Broadband Access Loan and Loan Guarantee Program offers loans, grants, and loan/grant combinations to facilitate broadband deployment in areas of rural America without sufficient access to broadband. The program furnishes loans and loan guarantees to provide funds for the costs of construction, improvement, or acquisition of facilities and equipment needed to provide service at the broadband lending speed in eligible rural areas.

10. Telecommunications Infrastructure Loans and Loan Guarantees

The Telecommunications Infrastructure Loans and Loan Guarantees Program provides financing for the construction, maintenance, improvement and expansion of telephone service and broadband in rural areas. USDA Rural Development's Rural Utilities programs provide a variety of loans and grants to build and expand broadband networks. Loans are used to build broadband networks and deliver service to rural households and businesses, and provide capital for rural telecommunications companies and broadband

providers. Grants are reserved for communities with the highest need. There are four specific loan/grant programs under this umbrella.

Rural Utilities Service- Water & Environmental Programs:

11. Circuit Rider Program - Technical Assistance for Rural Water Systems

The Circuit Rider Program – Technical Assistance for Rural Water Systems provides technical assistance to rural water systems that are experiencing day-to-day operational, financial, or managerial issues. Rural water system officials may request assistance from the Rural Utilities Service, or Rural Utilities Service staff may request assistance on behalf of the system.

12. Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants

The Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants program helps eligible communities prepare for, or recover from, an emergency that threatens the availability of safe, reliable drinking water.

13. Household Water Well System Grants

The Household Water Well System Grants program helps qualified nonprofits and tribes create a revolving loan fund to increase access to clean, reliable, water for households in eligible rural areas. Grant funds may be used to help a nonprofit create a revolving loan fund for eligible individuals who own and occupy a home in an eligible rural area. The fund may be used to construct, refurbish, or service individually owned household water well systems. Terms for the loans include a one percent fixed interest rate, 20-year maximum term, and an \$11,000 maximum loan per household. NOTE: Loans may not be used for home sewer or septic systems.

14. Solid Waste Management Grants

The Solid Waste Management Grants program reduces or eliminates pollution of water resources by providing funding for organizations that provide technical assistance or training to improve the planning and management of solid waste sites.

15. Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program

The Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program provides funding for clean and reliable drinking water systems, sanitary sewage disposal, sanitary solid waste disposal, and storm water drainage to households and businesses in eligible rural areas.

Program Website:

[USDA Rural Development Programs](#)

U.S. Department of Energy

Energy sector: Primary Agency

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) serves as the energy sector-specific agency and coordinates between all energy stakeholders. The DOE provides technical expertise regarding utilities, infrastructure, and energy systems. DOE coordinates with the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration regarding the safety and reliability of natural gas pipelines.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Communications sector: Primary Agency

As a federal agency, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (US DHS) can:

- Coordinate multidirectional information sharing efforts across the critical infrastructure community, providing stakeholders with timely and relevant information to support and inform recovery activities through its sector-specific agencies and subject matter experts.
- Provide technical expertise in cybersecurity and incident recovery activities from the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center to enable real-time, integrated, and operational actions across federal and nonfederal entities; facilitate cross-sector coordination to address risks and incidents that may be related or could have consequential impacts across multiple sectors; conduct and share analysis; and provide risk management and security measure recommendations.
- Provide assistance from the National Infrastructure Coordinating Center, the Office of Infrastructure Protection, and the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center.
- Provide information, technical expertise, and analytical support addressing critical infrastructure interdependencies and physical and cyber vulnerabilities, and also recommend protective measures in close coordination with public and private-sector critical infrastructure owners and operators through sector-specific agencies and subject matter experts.
- Provide technical expertise through coordination with protective security advisors.
- Implement the Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards program, which regulates the security of high-risk chemical facilities and has regionally based inspectors.
- Lead research and development of resilient infrastructure technologies that can minimize the downtime of essential infrastructure services.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

Transportation Systems sector: Primary Agency

The U.S. Department of Transportation (US DOT) Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) provides stewardship over the construction, maintenance and preservation of the nation’s highways, bridges, and tunnels. The FHWA also conducts research and provides technical assistance to state and local entities and operates as a coordinating federal agency under events that are classified as severe in magnitude. The FHWA generally works closely with the state transportation department to meet recovery needs.

16. Emergency Relief Program

FHWA specifically:

- Validates the appropriate thresholds have been met for the disaster in question.
- Reviews the state’s request for Emergency Relief (ER) funds and issues an approval notification if all the criteria have been met.
- Coordinates with the Iowa Department of Transportation through the application and award process.
- Administers the funding to assist with federal infrastructure recovery projects.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration

Transportation Systems sector: Primary Agency

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) is an agency of the U. S. Department of Transportation that provides financial and technical assistance to local public transit systems. The agency is responsible for ensuring grantees follow federal mandates along with statutory and administrative requirements. The FTA operates as a coordinating federal agency when dealing directly with its programs. FTA can operate in a supporting role when providing technical assistance to other agencies, both federal and state.

17. FTA Emergency Relief Program

FTA specifically:

- Validates the appropriate thresholds have been met for the disaster in question.
- Reviews the state’s damage assessment report based on the preliminary field survey findings regarding the transit system in question.
- Provides notification to the Iowa DOT if the impacted transit system meets the FTA ER program requirements and funding is available for the project.
- Coordinates with the Iowa Department of Transportation through the application and award process.
- Verifies that the state follows through with all grant reporting requirements.
- Administers the funding to assist with the recovery of an identified transit system.

D. Supporting State and Federal Agencies

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

1. National Flood Insurance Program

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) carries out state and federal laws that protect air, land, and water through technical assistance, permitting, and compliance programs. Through these methods, the DNR is able to both lead and assist other recovery agencies based on the magnitude of the event and the sector affected.

The DNR has the primary responsibility to coordinate the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within the state. DNR assists with determining whether a flood-affected property was a participant in the NFIP and can provide repetitive loss data to the communities as well as other recovery agencies.

The DNR works with communities and counties to develop and administer local floodplain management programs, coordinates the NFIP, and assists FEMA and HSEMD in responding to flood disasters.

Program Website:

[DNR NFIP](#)

2. Debris Management

Local Level – When a debris-generating event occurs, local entities perform work to clear and dispose of debris properly to recover from the event. Depending on the amount and location of debris, local entities could include property owners, cities, counties, or other organizations. When the debris removal job exceeds the capability of the local entities, the State can supplement the local capability. Referencing applicable local recovery and debris management plans can assist the recovering entities with organizing the effort. The DNR can provide any necessary technical assistance on the disposal requirements.

State level – When a debris-generating disaster occurs that is beyond the capability of local government to respond to, and recover from, the event, agencies can provide direct assistance and resources for removal of debris and wreckage from private and public lands and public roadways.

❖ **Activating Mechanism** – A Governor’s Proclamation or at the direction of the governor.

Federal level – FEMA provides reimbursement for costs such as overtime, equipment, and contract costs for debris removal from public property. See “category A” project type under the Public Assistance Program for specifics.

❖ **Activating Mechanism** – A Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Program Website:

[DNR Disaster Assistance](#)

Iowa Economic Development Authority

All sectors: Supporting Agency

The Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA) has two divisions directly involved in infrastructure: business development and community development. Through these two divisions, IEDA administers several State and federal programs to assist individuals, communities, and businesses. The community development division within IEDA administers several programs (listed below) to provide assistance in the event of a disaster and can provide recovery assistance if needs surpass the local communities’ capabilities.

IEDA specifically:

- Administers the Community Disaster Block Grant (CDBG) and Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) federal programs, as available for rebuilding or replacement of damaged infrastructure and other impacts.
- Collaborates on the development and maintenance of the Iowa Energy Assurance Plan which ensures key assets will function and deliver energy services in the event of an emergency.

3. Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Program

Administered by IEDA, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides flexible grants to support recovery from Presidential Disaster Declarations, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations. In response to Presidential Disaster Declarations, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the Community Development Block Grant Program as disaster recovery grants to rebuild the affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process. Since Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, HUD can help communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources. The CDBG-DR grant is only applicable in the counties designated in the Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Applying for CDBG-DR includes an action plan that describes the analysis and plan to allocate available funding to a combination of housing, economic development, infrastructure, and services programs. As with the annual action plan for CBDG, the CDBG-DR action plan draft must be made available for public

comment and address public feedback. The action plan will serve as the blueprint for the CDBG-DR Program and, as needs evolve, amendments may be needed to the plan. The [Disaster Impact and Unmet Needs Assessment Kit](#) provides guidance on how to complete the action plan.

IEDA specifically:

- Submits the CDBG-DR application.
- Develops the CDBG-DR action plan.
- Administers the CDBG-DR grant.
- Coordinates with HSEMD on Hazard Mitigation Assistance projects that are eligible for funding as well as projects that could be eligible in utilizing funds for local share.

❖ **Activating Mechanism** – A Presidential Disaster Declaration is required prior to IEDA submitting an application.

Program Website:

[CDBG-DR](#)

4. Community Development Block Grant/State-administered Program

HUD’s overall goal is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities. This is accomplished through a wide variety of grant programs specifically tailored to address individual issues within a community. HUD operates as a federal supporting agency within the water sector under the Infrastructure RSF, working with IEDA to administer CDBG funding. HUD can also provide technical assistance to other state and federal primary agencies.

The Community Development Block Grant program is a flexible program that provides communities with resources to address a wide range of unique community development needs. The CDBG program provides annual grants on a formula basis to local governments and states. CDBG is not a specific program associated with a disaster or infrastructure.

The CDBG program provides grants to the state to develop viable urban communities (e.g., housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities) in non-entitlement areas, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. Funded projects include emergency response activities such as debris removal, clearance, and demolition, along with extraordinary increases in public services for disaster victims. Funds can also be used for long-term recovery needs. Acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and installation of public facilities and improvements are also eligible activities. Eligible applicants include the State of Iowa, which administers this grant through IEDA, and also handles the application process. If the state has a Presidential Disaster Declaration, statutory and regulatory requirement waivers are available.

For infrastructure, the CDBG program works to provide services to the most vulnerable in a community. CDBG is an important tool for helping local governments tackle serious challenges facing their communities.

The annual CDBG appropriation is allocated between states and local jurisdictions called non-entitlement and entitlement communities respectively. Entitlement communities are comprised of central cities of metropolitan statistical areas (MSA), metropolitan cities with populations of at least 50,000, and qualified

urban counties with a population of 200,000 or more (excluding the populations of entitlement cities). States distribute CDBG funds to non-entitlement localities not qualified as entitlement communities.

HUD determines the amount of each grant by using a formula comprised of several measures of community need, including the extent of poverty, population, housing overcrowding, age of housing, and population growth lag in relationship to other metropolitan areas.

The CDBG program identifies publicly-owned facilities and infrastructure such as streets, playgrounds, underground utilities (including water and wastewater infrastructure), and buildings owned by nonprofits that are open to the general public, as public facilities and improvements.

IEDA specifically:

- Coordinates and administers the program at the state level.
- Reviews the annual lump sum amount issued from HUD.
- Reviews potential projects and oversees the release of funds.
- Works closely with HUD to validate the funding is utilized in accordance with program regulations.

HUD specifically:

- Provides technical assistance in building technology as a supporting role.
- Releases an annual lump sum amount to the State for CDBG-related projects.
- Validates the funding is utilized in accordance with program regulations.
- Coordinates and administers the program at the federal level.

❖ **Activating Mechanism** – A successful application must be approved for funding.

Program Website:

[CDBG-DR State-administered Program \(Non-entitlement\)](#)

Iowa Office of the Chief Information Officer

Government Facilities sector: Supporting Agency

The Iowa Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) manages and delivers information technology (IT) infrastructure services to State agencies, establishes standards, and reviews and governs all information technology procurements and projects. The OCIO was created for the purpose of leading, directing, managing, coordinating, and providing accountability for the information technology resources of state government. The OCIO provides IT services and oversight to the State of Iowa IT enterprise.

OCIO specifically:

- Provides IT security services from the Information Security Office.
- Provides a wide variety of IT support and services to State of Iowa government agencies.
- Provides IT initiative funding through the IOWAccess Revolving Fund and other financial sources under the direction of the CIO.
- Coordinates assessment and recovery of the information technology infrastructure as needed when state government facilities are impacted.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Energy sector: Supporting Agency

In the event of an impacted nuclear power plant, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) can provide data, expertise, and technical assistance in nuclear power infrastructure recovery. The NRC regulates commercial nuclear power plants that generate electricity. As such, they evaluate the emergency preparedness capabilities of commercial nuclear power plants prior to restart.

U.S. Department of Commerce

All sectors: Supporting Agency

The U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) provides information, technology, and expertise to support response and recovery efforts.

The DOC:

- Supports recovery efforts through building science expertise (National Institute of Standards and Technology).
- Supplies foundational geospatial infrastructure data and technology (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration).
- Acquires and rapidly disseminates a variety of geospatially referenced remote-sensing data and imagery to support disaster response and recovery (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration).

U.S. Department of Education

Government Facilities sector: Supporting Agency

The U.S. Department of Education can provide guidance on the recovery of both private and public education facilities.

U.S. Economic Development Administration

Energy sector: Supporting Agency

The role of the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) in disaster recovery is to facilitate delivery of federal economic development assistance to local governments for long-term community economic recovery planning, reconstruction, redevelopment, and resiliency. The EDA operates as a primary federal agency, overseeing the implementation of two federal recovery programs.

5. Investments for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities

These grants support the construction or rehabilitation of essential public infrastructure and facilities necessary to generate or retain private-sector jobs and investments and attract private-sector capital. The grants also promote regional competitiveness, innovation, and entrepreneurship, including investments that expand and upgrade infrastructure to attract new industry, support technology-led development, accelerate new business development, and enhance the ability of regions to capitalize on opportunities presented by free trade.

To be eligible, a project must be located in, or benefit, a region that, on the date EDA receives an application for investment assistance, satisfies one or more of the economic distress criteria set forth in 13 C.F.R. § 301.3(a). All investments must be consistent with a current EDA-approved comprehensive

economic development strategy or equivalent strategic economic development plan for the region in which the project will be located. Further, the applicant must have the required local share of funds committed, available, and unencumbered.

Cost Share Requirements: Project dependent 0-50 percent

EDA specifically:

- Establishes funding priorities for the grant.
- Reviews the proposed projects and provides each applicant the opportunity to meet with EDA to discuss the application prior to formal submission.
- Reviews project applications for eligibility and compatibility with EDA's mission and funding priorities.
- Coordinates the award with IEDA if the project meets all the program requirements.

Program Website:

[Investments for Public Works and Economic Development Facilities](#)

6. Economic Adjustment Assistance Program

Overview:

The Economic Adjustment Assistance Program is available to respond to the short- and long-term effects of severe economic dislocation events on communities. Grants are provided for planning, technical assistance, revolving loan funds, and infrastructure construction to assist affected communities in accelerating economic recovery and implementing strategic actions to reduce the risk of economic damage and loss in commercial and industrial areas from future disasters.

Eligibility:

Eligible applicants include: state, city, or other political subdivisions; an economic district, a public or private nonprofit organization or association acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision; an institution of higher education, or a consortium of institutions of higher education; or an Indian tribe. Area eligibility requirements, including special area eligibility due to a disaster declaration, are set forth in EDA's current regulations.

❖ **Activating Mechanism** – A Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Cost Share Requirements: Refer to EDA's most recent regulations.

EDA specifically:

- Reviews the proposed projects submitted to gauge the likelihood the project will achieve the desired results and catalyze additional resources.
- Reviews the economic distress of the region and gauges the need based on a disaster's impact.
- Reviews the applicant's performance under previous federal financial assistance awards.
- Coordinates the award with IEDA if the project meets all of the program requirements.

Program Website:

[U.S. Economic Development Administration Funding Opportunities](#)

U.S. Economic Development Administration

7. Public Works Program

Program Description:

EDA Public Works Program investments help facilitate the transition of communities from being distressed to becoming competitive by developing key public infrastructure, such as: technology-based facilities that utilize distance learning networks, smart rooms, and smart buildings; multitenant manufacturing and other facilities; business and industrial parks with fiber optic cable; and telecommunications and development facilities. In addition, EDA invests in traditional public works projects, including water and sewer systems improvements, industrial parks, business incubator facilities, expansion of port and harbor facilities, skill-training facilities, and brownfields redevelopment. The Public Works Programs is not a specific program associated with a disaster.

The Economic Development Administration awards grants through its Public Works and Economic Development Facilities (Public Works) program to assist the nation’s most distressed communities to (1) revitalize and expand their physical and economic infrastructure, and (2) provide support for the creation or retention of jobs for area residents by helping eligible recipients with their efforts to promote the economic development of their local economies. The primary goal of these awards is the creation of new, or the retention of existing, long-term private-sector job opportunities in communities experiencing significant economic distress as evidenced by high unemployment, underemployment, low per capita income, outmigration, or a special need arising from actual or threatened severe unemployment or severe changes in local economic conditions. Public works grants may include construction and related activities, such as acquisition, design and engineering, and related machinery and equipment.

Cost Share Requirements:

EDA grants may not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the project. Projects may receive an additional amount that shall not exceed 30 percent, based on the relative needs of the region in which the project will be located, as determined by EDA.

For the Public Works Program, EDA:

- Provides notification when the application period opens.
- Can provide technical assistance relating to the completion of the application if requested.
- Coordinates the award with IEDA if the project meets all the program requirements.

Program Website:

[EDA Public Works Program](#)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Water sector: Supporting Agency

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides technical advice and assistance on water and wastewater infrastructure projects. The EPA also provides technical assistance for using environmentally sound and sustainable approaches in building infrastructure systems.

U.S. General Services Administration

Government Facilities sector: Supporting Agency

The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) provides supplies, facility space, telecommunications support, transportation services, and contracting services through a centralized acquisition channel to rebuild infrastructure systems.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Water sector: Supporting Agency

A Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery grant may be specially appropriated by Congress to support recovery from Presidential Disaster Declarations. The intent of this grant is to rebuild the affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process. Since CDBG-DR assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, HUD can help communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources. This grant is only applicable in the counties designated in the Presidential Disaster Declaration and is administered through the Iowa Economic Development Authority.

Applying for CDBG-DR includes an action plan that describes the analysis and plan to allocate available funding to a combination of housing, economic development, infrastructure, and services programs. As with the annual action plan for CBDG, the CDBG-DR action plan draft has to be made available for public comment and address public feedback. The action plan will serve as the blueprint for the CDBG-DR Program and, as needs evolve, amendments may be needed to the plan. The [Disaster Impact and Unmet Needs Assessment Kit](#) provides guidance on how to complete the action plan.

❖ **Activating Mechanism** – A Presidential Disaster Declaration and an action plan is required prior to IEDA submitting an application.

Program Website:

[CDBG-DR](#)

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

Flood Control sector: Supporting Agency

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) provides information about natural hazards to the public, emergency managers, and decision makers. Staff support the development of modeling and research materials for the purposes of understanding risk associated with earthquakes, flooding, landslides, and wildfires. Activities associated with recovery can include:

- Developing depth/damage curves for river flooding events.
- Documenting high-water marks for the National Flood Insurance Program and educational awareness campaigns.
- Communicating high-flow conditions and actions necessary for flood resilience.