



RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION 3

Cultural & Natural Resources



Poweshiek County Emergency Management Commission

Plan Adoption Document

2026

We hereby certify that the attached/enclosed plans, portions of plans or Recovery Support Functions (RSF) to the Poweshiek County Comprehensive Recovery Plan have been approved and adopted by the members of the county Emergency Management Commission on this the 19th day in the month of May in the year 2026. This plan shall become part of the county Recovery Plan once adopted.

Plans or RSFs Adopted:

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources; Including all attachments and appendices

Dawn Hamilton
Chairperson, Emergency Management Commission

5-19-2026
Date

Dawn Hamilton
Chairperson, EMC-Printed

Brian Paul
Coordinator, Emergency Management Agency

5/19/26
Date

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Introduction

What is this plan about?

Recovery Support Function (RSF) 3: Cultural & Natural Resources annex to the Poweshiek County Disaster Recovery Plan serves to identify a range of actions specific to support and coordinate recovery efforts from disasters and emergencies that have a long-term or vital impact to Poweshiek County. This RSF provides partners, nongovernmental organizations, community leaders, local organizations, and the Recovery Task Force with operational guidance necessary to support recovery activities in the aftermath of a disaster or large-scale emergency. This document is a living document and Poweshiek County Emergency Management will identify future recovery issues as they occur and will revise this document as necessary.

Purpose

Why are we writing this RSF?

The purpose of the Cultural & Natural Resources (CNR) Recovery Support Function is to coordinate restoration, preservation, protection, and mitigation of Poweshiek County's cultural, historic, ecological, and natural assets following a major emergency or disaster. The CNR RSF provides guidance to support local jurisdictions, cultural institutions, landowners, conservation partners, and state/federal agencies to ensure that recovery activities avoid additional harm and sustain long-term community resilience.

Scope

What does this plan cover?

This RSF applies to all hazards that affect cultural, historical, environmental, and natural resources in Poweshiek County, including but not limited to:

- Severe storms and weather such as tornadoes, straight-line winds, hail, ice, flooding, temperature extremes, and drought.
- Human-caused or technological emergencies such as hazardous materials incidents, structural or wildland fires, and infrastructure failures.

This Recovery Support Function covers the following asset types, but is not limited to:

- Historic sites, museums, archives, libraries, and monuments.
- Parks, conservation areas, trails, wetlands, watersheds, rivers, lakes, and streams
- Wildlife habitat and sensitive/protected species and ecosystems
- Public lands and community green spaces

Primary & Supporting Agencies/Organizations

What defines a primary or supporting agency and who are they?

The county has identified primary and support agencies to ensure this plan and related activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support recovery efforts related to this RSF.

- Primary Agency: Serves as the coordinating and planning lead for the Cultural & Natural Resources Recovery Support Function activation, resource requests, and partner engagement.
- Support Agency: An organization or agency that provides resources, expertise, technical and operational assistance to the primary agency to help carry out assigned responsibilities within this Recovery Support Function

Primary Agency

Poweshiek County Emergency Management Agency

Support Agency

Poweshiek County Conservation Board

Poweshiek County Historical & Cultural organizations

Local Governments

Iowa DNR

Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs

Iowa HSEMD

IDALS

FEMA

EPA

Private landowners

Volunteer conservation groups

Arts & Culture nonprofits

Roles & Responsibilities

What are the roles and responsibilities of the primary and support agencies/organizations?

Poweshiek County Emergency Management

- Lead coordination and activation of this RSF
- Facilitate resource requests and disaster declaration documentation
- Facilitate and maintain contact with support agencies during the recovery process

Poweshiek County Conservation

- Conduct damage assessment of parks, trails, wildlife, and habitat
- Coordinate debris removal in natural areas
- Implement ecological restoration efforts

Local Historical Organizations

- Document damage to collections and facilities
- Coordinate salvage, stabilizations, and restoration of artifacts
- Coordinate repair/restoration projects

Local Governments

- Report damage in local parks, public buildings and cultural sites
- Support permitting and ordinance execution
- Implement repair/restoration projects

Iowa HSEMD

- Assist in resource needs and acquisition
- Assist with federal resource needs

Iowa DNR

- Verify environmental impacts on waterways, fish/wildlife kills, protected species
- Support natural resource contamination assessments
- Provide permitting and technical support

Department of Cultural Affairs

- Evaluate impacts on historic sites
- Ensure Section 106 compliance
- Provide guidance on artifact stabilizations and archival protection

IDALS

- Support agricultural soil, livestock, and watershed recovery
- Provide technical assistance for erosion control and conservation

FEMA

- Provide guidance and funding mechanisms for environmental and preservation projects.
- Assure compliance with federal requirements.

EPA

- Provide guidance on integrating environmental protection and cultural heritage recovery encouraging ecosystem-based recovery strategies.

USFWS

- Provide guidance on integrating environmental protection and cultural heritage recovery encouraging ecosystem-based recovery strategies.

Volunteer Conservation Groups

- Share expertise in conservation, archaeology, historic preservation and environmental science.
- Assist in habitat recovery

Arts & Culture Organizations

- Assist with advocacy, education, networking, and recovery grant funding
- Help restore damaged structures, artifacts, galleries

Situations

What is creating the need for this plan?

Poweshiek County contains a mix of agriculture lands, prairie remnants, waterways, wooded areas, parks, trails, and cultural and historical assets. Disaster damage to these resources may include, but not be limited to:

- Erosion, sedimentation, or contamination of waterways
- Damage to historic buildings, artifacts, museums, or archives
- Tree loss, habitat destruction, or species displacement
- Agriculture soil loss, livestock mortality, and field damage
- Hazardous materials spills affecting natural areas
- Damage to parks, trails, and recreational infrastructure
- Cultural identity impacts from loss and damages

Recovery in these areas requires specialized technical knowledge, permitting, environmental compliance, and collaboration among diverse public and private stakeholders.

Planning Assumptions

What can we realistically assume regarding our recovery from the above situations?

- Cultural and natural resource damage may not be immediately visible and may require specialist assessment
- State and federal recovery programs may require environmental and historic preservation compliance
- Some resources may require confidentiality and controlled access
- Restoration projects may take months or years and must be sequenced with other recovery projects.
- Private landowners will require technical assistance and cost-share programs to support agricultural, habitat, and watershed recovery
- Volunteers may play a large role but require oversight to prevent unintended damage

Concept of Operations

This section will describe how the primary and support agencies will organize and work to support the recovery efforts.

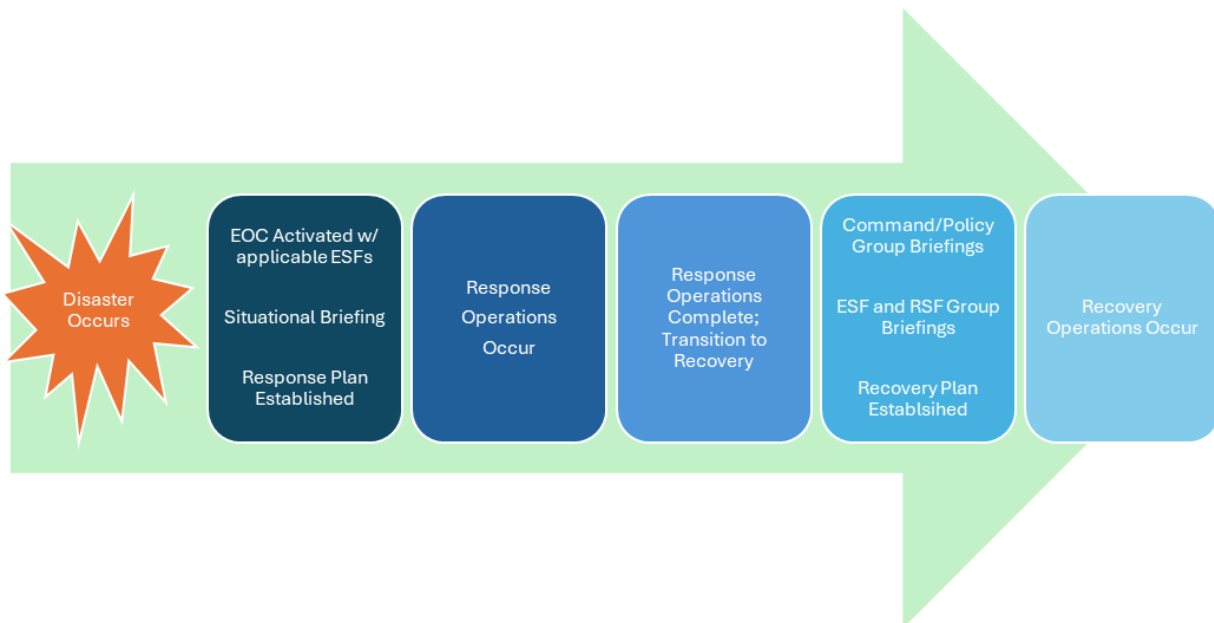
During recovery efforts, primary and supporting agencies will organize, coordinate, and carry out projects to repair and revitalize systems and assets destroyed or damaged that affect the cultural and natural resources of Poweshiek County.

Organization

Depending on the type, severity, and magnitude of the disaster or emergency event, the Poweshiek County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated for the coordination of resources necessary to respond to the event. During the response phase, Emergency Support Functions are activated to effectively address response needs. The Emergency Support Functions directly related to this RSF are:

- ESF 5: Emergency Management
- ESF 7: Logistics
- ESF 10: Hazardous Materials
- ESF 11: Ag & Cultural Resources

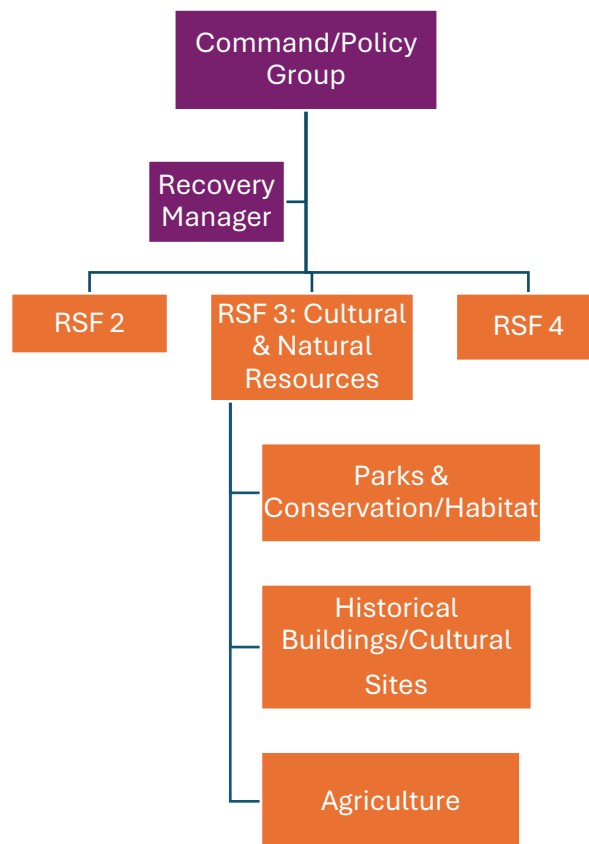
As disaster management tasks transition from response to recovery, local leadership initiates the activation of the Recovery Task Force and the applicable Recovery Support Functions. The applicable ESF's and RSF's will meet and brief one another on activity and plans to ensure a smooth transition from response to recovery. In some cases, personnel may serve in both response and recovery activities.



The Cultural and Natural Resources Recovery Support Function will organize utilizing ICS principles under the Recovery Task Force. The Cultural and Natural Resources Working Group will ensure tasks under their scope are carried out. This Working Group is not expected to have all necessary assets, expertise, or capabilities internally; however, they are responsible for requesting, tasking, and coordinating the activities to accomplish goals and objectives that have been set by the Policy Group and the Recovery Manager.

This Working Group may meet more frequently in the initial recovery phase, and less frequently as recovery projects take shape. It is important for the Plan Coordinator to set meeting schedules as appropriate to achieve full recovery.

A complete detailed description and breakout of the Recovery Task Force organizational structure is listed in the RSF Base Plan. Below is an example of the Cultural and Natural Resources Working Group and support agency's organizational structure:



RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources is comprised of three groups which will address specific tasks within recovery mission and related services for Poweshiek County. The three groups, their mission and the group members are detailed below:

Parks & Conservation/Habitat Recovery Group	
Mission:	Coordinate local efforts with local governments, private sector partners, state and federal agencies to restore the county's parks & infrastructure, trails, waterways, forests/prairies, and wildlife habitat to pre-disaster or improved condition
Cooperating Organizations:	Poweshiek County Conservation Municipal Parks & Recreation Depts Iowa DNR Local Government Local Volunteer Conservation Groups Environmental Protection Agency Private Contractors

Historical/Cultural Buildings/Sites	
Mission:	Coordinate recovery efforts with local governments, private sector partners, state and federal agencies, and volunteer organizations to restore/repair the county's historical buildings, sites, museums, archives and artifacts, and monuments to pre-disaster or improved condition
Cooperating Organizations:	Poweshiek County Historical & Genealogical Society Brooklyn Historical Society Grinnell Historical Society Grinnell Arts Council State Historical Society of Iowa Iowa Dept of Cultural Affairs National Historic Preservation Society Private Contractors

Agriculture	
Mission:	Coordinate recovery efforts with local governments, private sector partners, state and federal agencies, and volunteer organizations to restore/repair the county's agriculture and livestock industry to pre-disaster or improved condition.
Cooperating Organizations:	ISU Extension-Poweshiek County Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship US Department of Agriculture Private Landowners Private Business/Contractors

Magnitude of Disaster

By gauging the magnitude of the event affecting any given jurisdiction, each agency's capabilities to assist can be identified to expedite the recovery process. This allows us to easily identify the agencies needed to coordinate with which aspect they will assist with, and what will be needed to expedite the recovery process. The majority of recovery efforts under Cultural & Natural Resources are short-term to intermediate term in nature. The actions within this RSF typically are measured in days to weeks but typically do not extend beyond just a few months. Recovery Working Groups may be established as part of the Recovery Task Force activation to assist with the development of strategies, goals and objectives, and resources to aid in the

overall recovery effort. The magnitude of a disaster can be identified into three categories: Minor, Moderate, and Severe.



Minor

Events of this magnitude are generally handled within Poweshiek County by local resources at the municipal and/or county level and may only impact a particular jurisdiction while surrounding communities and areas remain relatively unaffected. The unaffected communities and surrounding areas would likely be assisting the impacted area with any recovery efforts needed through either pre-established mutual aid agreements, or requests for resources between jurisdictions. If requests for resource needs go beyond county jurisdictional lines without any pre-established mutual aid agreements or contracts, those resources are required to be requested through Poweshiek County Emergency Management. For the most part, events with a minor magnitude classification typically do not require actions or resources from State or Federal agencies. Most minor magnitude events do not require or meet the threshold for disaster declarations. Some examples of Cultural & Natural Resources minor magnitude events are:

- Aerial flooding after heavy rain
- Short-term power outages
- Small wildland fire
- Tree Blowdown
- Vandalism
- Fire in historic building



Moderate

Moderate events and disasters may result in a local and/or Governor's proclamation as well as requests for assistance for state and federal resources. These declarations may activate the Cultural & Natural Resources RSF, which will bring the working group together and formalize the structure for local, state, and federal resources to the local impacted communities. Iowa HSEMD will coordinate with the Poweshiek County Emergency Management Agency and local officials to determine the impacts by conducting damage assessments and coordinating resource needs and assistance. By conducting damage assessments and determining local resource needs and the impact the event has on the local infrastructure and assets, a disaster declaration may be warranted to receive recovery aid. Some examples of Cultural & Natural Resources moderate magnitude events are:

- Major flooding or flash flooding event
- Small-scale tornado (EF0-EF1) or high wind event
- Wildlife/livestock kill incident
- Chemical spill
- Moderate storm event



Severe

In a severe event, the local community and county's ability to respond and recover are surpassed and will require assistance from one or more state and federal agency. Generally, a severe magnitude event will require federal assistance which will be activated by a formal disaster declaration requested by the State to the Federal government and issued by the President of the United States. Much like in moderate magnitude events, damage assessments will occur to determine the impact the event had on local resources and to determine the needs within the impacted area. Severe magnitude events may go beyond State capabilities and resources, which prompts the federal disaster declaration. Some examples of severe magnitude events involving Cultural & Natural Resources are:

- Major tornado (EF2-EF5)
- Derecho level wind event
- Large-scale hazardous materials release

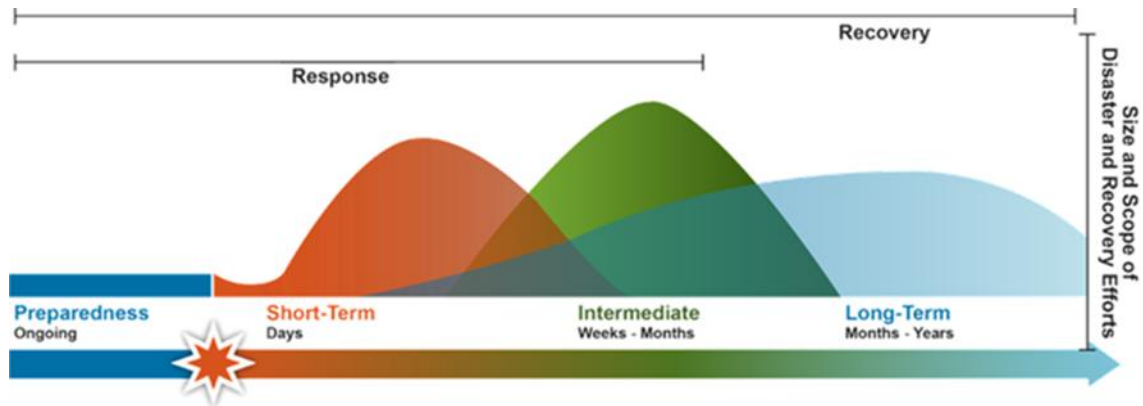
Preparedness Objectives

Preparedness activities for the Cultural & Natural Resources Recovery Support Plan are intended to ensure that Poweshiek County has partnerships, information, and capabilities in place to effectively protect, assess, and recover following a disaster. Preparedness objectives include:

- Identify and maintain an inventory of cultural, historic, and natural resources within the county.
- Maintain current contact lists, mapping data, and information sharing resources and establish relationships with organizations to support RSF 3 recovery.
- Integrate cultural and natural resource considerations into emergency planning, recovery, and hazard mitigation.
- Promote preparedness measures, protective measures, and mitigation projects to reduce hazard vulnerability

Recovery Objectives

Disaster recovery is broken down to 3 phases: short-term, intermediate-term, and long-term. Each phase is critical for minimizing the impact the disaster has caused and ensuring a swift and effective recovery.



The Cultural & Natural Resources recovery objectives are broken down by phase to provide the RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Working Group guidance on achieving recovery goals. This list is not all inclusive or all encompassing, but rather starting points towards recovery progress.

Short-Term Recovery Objectives (0-90 Days)
• Conduct rapid and detailed damage assessments of natural areas, waterways, parks, trails, historic buildings, cultural sites, monuments, and collections of artifacts • Stabilize at-risk natural resources such as erosion control, sediment barriers, tree stabilization, invasive species suppression • Protect damaged cultural and historic properties through immediate actions such as temporary shoring, tarping/boarding, environmental controls, and artifact salvage. • Remove hazardous debris from natural areas, parks, and cultural sites while preventing additional ecological or structural damage. • Identify environmental or wildlife hazards and coordinate with DNR and other agencies. • Provide guidance to landowners, farmers, and institutions on safe cleanup, conservation practices, and available state/federal assistance programs. • Initiate section 106, NEPA, or environmental compliance reviews if applicable. • Contact insurance companies to file claims for property damage and losses if and where applicable. • Prioritize sites and projects requiring intermediate and long-term recovery actions.

Intermediate-Term Recovery Objectives (90 days-12 months)

- Restore priority natural habitats, including riverbanks, prairies, forests, wetlands, and conservation areas damaged during the incident.
- Stabilize and repair cultural and historic structures to prevent long-term deterioration and prepare them for full restoration.
- Rehabilitate parks, trails, and recreational facilities for safe public use.
- Support agriculture recovery through soil restoration, replanting, conservation practices, and erosion mitigation programs.
- Implement watershed management actions such as riparian buffers, stormwater improvements, or drainage rehabilitation.
- Conduct environmental monitoring for water quality, soil health, and habitat stability.
- Begin the restoration of museum or gallery collections, archival records, or artifacts damaged.
- Develop project worksheets, grant applications, and funding proposals for long-term recovery and mitigation programs.
- Strengthen coordination with local historical societies, cultural organizations, and conservation groups to guide sustained recovery efforts.

Long-Term Recovery Objectives (12 months and greater)

- Complete full restoration or reconstruction of cultural, historical, and natural resources, including museums, galleries, historic buildings, archives, landscapes, and parks
- Rebuild ecosystems and habitats with long-term resilience, using native species, sustainable land management, and climate adaptive strategies.
- Enhance watershed resilience through large-scale mitigation projects such as wetland restoration, floodplain reconnection, and erosion resistant infrastructure.
- Implement urban forest and rural tree replanting programs to replace disaster damaged canopy and restore ecological services.
- Develop or update long-term conservation management plans for public lands, natural areas, and cultural sites.

- Improve physical protection for buildings (floodproofing, fire suppression, archival environmental controls, vandalism)
- Expand digitization or duplication of historical and cultural records to reduce future loss risk.
- Strengthen partnerships among county agencies, local institutions, state agencies, and federal programs to support sustained environmental and cultural resilience.
- Incorporate lessons learned into the Hazard Mitigation Plan, Emergency Operations Plan, and future RSF planning.

Damage Assessment

Initial Damage Assessment is a rapid survey of the impacted area(s) by the affected jurisdiction (i.e., conservation, local parks & rec, historical society, etc.) to determine the extent and magnitude of the incident. Initial Damage Assessment should include:

- Pictures of the damage
- Drone imagery and video of the damage (if applicable)
- GIS mapping of affected Cultural & Natural Resources
- Hazmat and environmental sampling (where applicable)
- Pre-incident pictures of the affected area. (if available)

This information is collected and submitted to the state for collection and consideration for disaster declarations. Further damage assessments may be required with state and federal officials upon the granting of a disaster declaration.

Special assessments by appropriate experts may be necessary to complete damage assessments or to gain a full understanding of the disasters or emergency's impact. Examples may include:

- Ecologists
- Hydrologists
- Archaeologists
- Structural Engineers
- Wildlife biologists
- Soil scientists
- State Historic Preservation Office
- Preservation specialists

Damage impacts requiring potential specialists should be reported immediately to Emergency Management. Examples include:

- Waterway issues
- Hazmat/chemical spills
- Historic site damage

Direction, Coordination, and Communication

How will recovery objectives be directed, coordinated, and communicated?

Cultural and Natural Resources recovery activities will be directed, coordinated, and communicated through established county recovery structures to ensure consistent leadership, efficient use of resources, and compliance with state and federal requirements.

Direction

The Command/Policy Group and Recovery Manager, both of which are often elected officials or senior city staff, have overall direction of the recovery operations. Emergency Management will activate the Recovery Support Function as needed and necessary. Through the Recovery Task Force, Recovery Manager, and Policy Group, operational direction for Cultural and Natural Resources tasks will be delegated to subject matter agencies such as County Conservation, Agriculture, and Historic Buildings/Sites to carry out recovery tasks and objectives.

Coordination

Poweshiek County Emergency Management is the lead coordination agency for this plan. Recovery coordination will occur through a multi-agency approach involving local, state, federal, private sector partners, and volunteer organizations. Emergency Management will set meetings for the RSF 3 Working Group to coordinate assessments, assign responsibilities, share information, and align recovery priorities. Coordination with all entities from local, state, and federal partners will ensure regulatory compliance, technical support, and access to recovery funding.

Communication

Internal and external communication will follow established information sharing processes by the Emergency Management Agency or Policy Group. Agencies will provide timely reports and updates, assessment findings, and resource needs to the EMA for inclusion in the recovery briefings. Public information will be coordinated through the Public Information Officer to ensure consistent accurate messaging. Sensitive information will be restricted to authorized personnel only. Communication with landowners, institutions, organizations, and the public will be maintained throughout the recovery period to ensure awareness of available assistance, technical guidance and project timelines.

Evaluation and Reporting

Evaluation and reporting of recovery activities will be conducted through established recovery reporting processes. All participating agencies will provide regular updates to the Poweshiek County Emergency Manager on assessment findings, project status, resource needs, and emerging issues. Emergency Management will consolidate these inputs into situation reports, recovery progress reports, and briefings to the Recovery Task Force, elected officials, state and federal partners. Evaluation will be ongoing and will include reviewing completion timelines,

effectiveness of restoration actions, compliance with environmental and historic preservation requirements, and alignment with long-term recovery goals. After Action reviews and improvement planning will be conducted at key milestones or at the conclusion of major recovery projects to document lessons learned, identify capability gaps, and recommend updates to plans, procedures, and mitigation strategies. This systematic reporting and evaluation process ensures accountability, transparency, and continuous improvement throughout recovery operations

Authorities and Reference

National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
Endangered Species Act (ESA)
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
American Indian Religious Freedom Act
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Iowa Museum Association
Iowa Association of Libraries

Plan Maintenance, Testing, and Exercise

How will this plan be maintained?

This annex will be reviewed, maintained, tested, and exercised as described in the Recovery Base Plan. This annex will be reviewed at least annually for content and minor changes. Major updates and revisions of this plan will take place as outlined in the Recovery Base Plan.

Appendix 1
Cultural/Historic/Natural Resource Asset Catalog

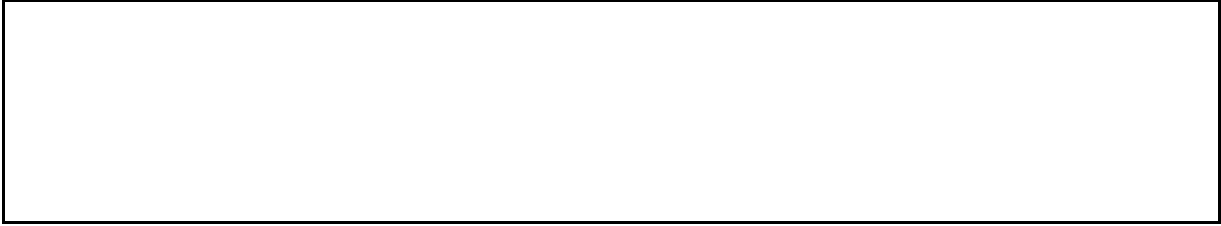
BKN Site 1	Brooklyn Hotel	154 Front St
BKN Site 2	Brooklyn Opera House	115 Jackson St
BKN Site 3	William Manatt House	306 Jackson St
BKN Site 4	Kent Church/Chapel	3386 V18 Rd
BKN Site 5	Brooklyn Library	306 Jackson St
GNL Site 1	Bowers/McDonald Building	816 Commercial St
GNL Site 2	Union Depot	1014 3rd Ave
GNL Site 3	Farmer's Mutual	821 5th Ave
GNL Site 4	Goodnow Hall	1118 Park St
GNL Site 5	Grinnell Herald	813 5th Ave
GNL Site 6	Grinnell Hist. Dist	Downtown
GNL Site 7	Levi P House	1002 Park St
GNL Site 8	Interior Telephone Co.	815 5th Ave
GNL Site 9	Mears Cottage	1213 6th Ave
GNL Site 10	Marsh House	833 East St
GNL Site 11	Merchant's Nation Bank	833 4th Ave
GNL Site 12	North Grinnell Hist Dist	Uptown
GNL Site 13	Pioneer Oil Co	831 West St
GNL Site 14	BJ Ricker House	1510 Broad St
GNL Site 15	Spaulding Mfg	500 4th Ave
GNL Site 16	Spaulding Mfg	520 4th Ave
GNL Site 17	Charles Spencer House	611 6th Ave
GNL Site 18	Stewart Library	926 Broad St
GNL Site 19	Grinnell Museum	701 1st Ave

GNL Site 20	Drake Community Library	930 Park St
MAL Site 1	Raymond PP House	307 4th St
MON Site 1	Monte. Hist. Dist.	Downtown
MON Site 2	New Carroll House	412 E Main St
MON Site 3	Poweshiek Cty Courthouse	302 E Main St
MON Site 4	Carnegie Library	200 S 3rd St
MON Site 5	Poweshiek Cty Museum	201 S 3rd St
MON site 6	Fitzsimmons School	201 S 3rd St
MON Site 7	Montezuma Library	500 E Main St
WLA Site 1	Barclay Timber WA	3332 190 th St
WLA Site 2	Bryan Woods WA	1074 Diamond Trail Rd
WLA Site 3	Cecil Rivers Timber WA	700 430 th Ave
WLA Site 4	Deep River Timber WA	4883 Hwy 21
WLA Site 5	Diamond Lake WA	1174 480 th Ave
WLA Site 6	Flemming Woods Preserve	500 th Ave
WLA Site 7	Fox Forest WA	1171 Diamond Trail Rd; 1058 500 th Ave
WLA Site 8	Lincoln WA	4556 Hwy 21
WLA Site 9	Millgrove Access WA	400 River Rd
WLA Site 10	Roberton's Access	Hwy 63/500th
WLA Site 11	Diamond Lake Park	4896 Stage Coach Rd
WLA Site 12	Blue Point Woods	4500 55 th St
STA Site 1	Harold "Pie" Keller Monument	306 Jackson St Brooklyn
STA Site 2	Freedom Rock	Liberty/4th Montezuma
STA Site 3	Brooklyn Flags	306 Jackson St Brooklyn
STA Site 4	Veteran's Monument	Central Park Grinnell

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment			
		Name/Location:	Brooklyn Hotel- 154 Front St Brooklyn, IA
		Description:	
		built in 1875 it has served as a hospital, hotel, and private residence. Listed since 1979	
		Assessed Valuation:	\$192,750
		Contact Info:	
		Mark O'Halloran 206 N orchard Dr Brooklyn Iowa 52211	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	79000933
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low	overall Moderate level risk assessment. Sits outside of flood plain area, is at risk for fire damage with total distruction. Is susecptible to power disruptionbut has city-side backup power source. Little to no environmental impact.	
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details: 3,860 sqaure foot			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

	Name/Location:		Brooklyn Hotel- 154 Front St Brooklyn, IA
	Description:		
	built in 1875 it has served as a hospital, hotel, and private residence. Listed since 1979		
	Assessed Valuation:		\$192,750
	Contact Info:		
		Mark O'Halloran 206 N orchard Dr Brooklyn Iowa 52211	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	79000933
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/ A	
Other Site Specific Details: 3,860 square foot			



RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		Brooklyn Opera House-115 Jackson St	
		Description:	
		built in 1911 as a performance venue. Currently hosts live events, movies, weddings and performances	
		Assessed Value:	\$466,370
		Contact Info:	
		Brooklyn Opera House Inc 408 W 2nd Ave Brooklyn, IA 52211	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	100006522
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
4,725 square feet building			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		306 Jackson St Brooklyn, IA 52211	
		Description:	
		William Manatt House. Built in 1869. On the NRHP list since 1997.	
		Assessed Value:	\$382,670
		Contact Info:	
		City of Brooklyn PO Box 145 Brooklyn, IA 52211	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	97001288
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
Currently used as Brooklyn Historical Museum.			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		3386 V18 Rd Brooklyn, IA 52211	
		Description:	
		Kent Chapel and Cemetery built in 1909. On the NRHP since 2009	
		Assessed Value:	\$72,840
		Contact Info:	
		Brooklyn Community Foundation PO Box 66 Brooklyn IA 52211	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	9000715
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Low		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
1548 square feet			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

	Location:	
	306 Jackson St	
	Description:	
	Brooklyn Library	
	Assessed Value:	\$382,670
Contact Info:		
City of Brooklyn		

Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	No
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Low		

Does this location have a recovery plan/process?		N/A
If so, where is it located:		
Other Site Specific Details:		

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:			
		816 Commercial St Grinnell, IA 50112			
		Description:			
		Bowers and McDonald Office Building- built in 1889, currently features a commercial space on the street level with private apartments above. Placed on NRHP in 1991 for its stone mason architecture.			
		Assessed Value:			
		Contact Info:			
		Verlan & Lori Vos 617 485th Ave Searsboro, IA 50242			
Risk Assessment		Additional Informationnnn			
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes		
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number		90001849	
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private		
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes		
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:			
Power Disruption Risk	Moderate	overall Moderate level risk assessment. Sits outside of flood plain area, is at risk for fire damage-primarily to internal contents although heat damage could occur to structure and pose collapse hazard. Is susecptible to power disruption with no backup power source. Little to no environmental impact.			
Vandalism Risk	Moderate				
Cyber Attack Risk	Low				
Watershed Damage Risk	Low				
Soil Damage Risk	Low				
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low				
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate				
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate				
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	If so, Where is it located?		
Other Site Specific Details:					
1052 sqaure foot commercial space; two upstairs apartments					

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		1014 3rd Ave	
		Description:	
		built in 1863 as a train depot. Listed on NRHP in 1976	
		Assessed Value:	\$516,540
		Contact Info:	
		Santillan Properties LLC 1014 3rd Ave Grinnell	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	76000805
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
approximatley 5,000 square feet. Currently used as a restaurant			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		821 5th Ave Grinnell, IA 50112	
		Description:	
		Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Building	
		Assessed Value	\$847,700
		Contact Info:	
		Grinnell College Trustees 733 Broad St Grinnell, IA 50112	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	13000069
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
Currently used as office space			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment



Name/Location:	
1118 Park St	
Description:	
Goodnow Hall-Grinnell College built in 1885 listed on NRHP since 1979	
Assessed Value:	UNK
Contact Info:	
Grinnell College Trustees 733 Broad St Grinnell, IA 50112	

Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	79000934
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		

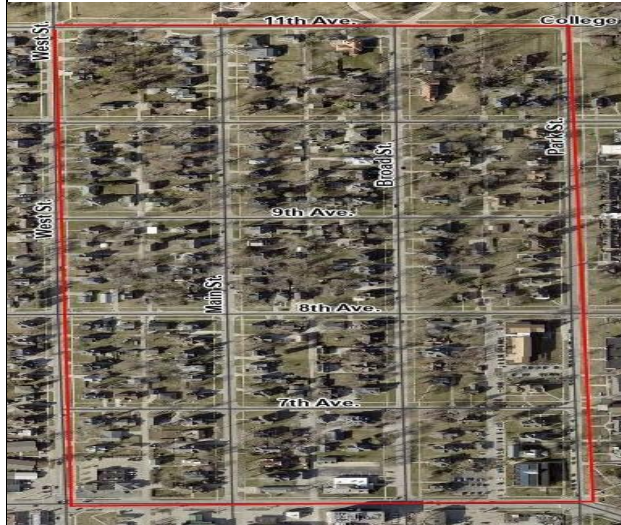
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?	Yes		

Other Site Specific Details:
Currently used as college department space

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		813 5th Ave Grinnell, IA 50112	
		Description:	
		Grinnell Herald Building on the NRHP since 1991	
		Assessed Value:	\$113,370
Contact Info:		Grinnell Herald Register 813 5th Ave Grinnell, IA 50112	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	91000384
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
Newspaper Building 3200 square feet			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment



Name/Location:	
North Grinnell Historic Dist.	
Description:	
From Park to West St and 6th to 11th Ave	
Assessed Value:	
Contact Info:	
Grinnell Historical Museum Society; Grinnell History Museum	

Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	8001164
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		

Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?	N/A		

Other Site Specific Details:
approximatley 202 structures, mostly private single family homes.

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		1002 Park St Grinnell, IA 50112	
		Description:	
		Levi P House built in 1860. On the NRHP since 1979	
		Assessed Value:	\$50,090
		Contact Info:	
		Grinnell College Trustees 733 Broad St Grinnell, IA 50112	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	79000935
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
Currently used as guest house for Grinnell College			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		815 5th Ave Grinnell, IA 50112	
		Description:	
		Interior Telephone Company Building. Built in 1912. listed on NRHP since 1990	
		Assessed Value:	\$170,680
		Contact Info:	
		Grinnell College Trustees 733 Broad St Grinnell, IA 50112	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	90001850
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Low	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Low		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
Currently used as office space			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment



Name/Location:	
1213 6th Ave Grinnell, IA 50112	
Description:	
Mears Cottage-Grinnell College. Built in 1888. On the NRHP list since 1979.	
Assessed Value:	UNK
Contact Info:	
Grinnell College Trustees 733 Broad St Grinnell, IA 50112	

Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	79000936
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Low		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		

Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?	N/A		

Other Site Specific Details:

Currently used as office space for Grinnell College

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		833 East St Grinnell, IA 50112	
		Description:	
		Marsh House. Private residence built in 1863	
		Assessed Value	\$326,130
Contact Info:		Jeam & Joan Bodensteiner	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	99000454
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
Private residence listed on NHS			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment



Name/Location:	
833 4th Ave Grinnell, IA 50112	
Description:	
Merchant's National Bank. Built in 1914. Listed on NRHP since 1976	
Assessed Value:	\$1,346,810
Contact Info:	
Thomson Property Tax Service PO Box 2609 Carlsbad, CA 92018	

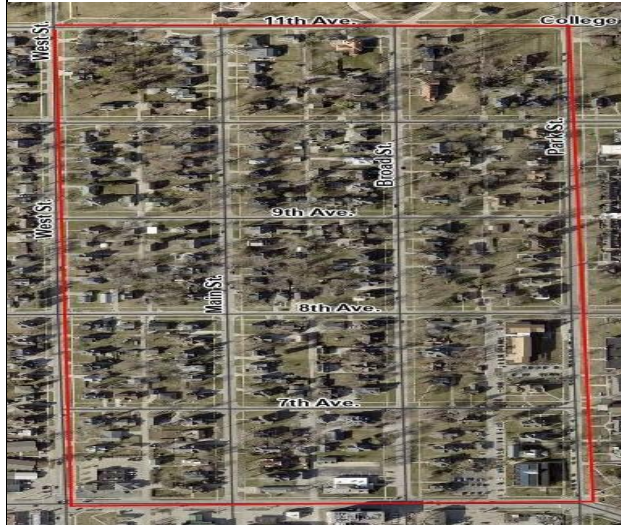
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	76000804
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Low	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		

Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?	N/A		

Other Site Specific Details:

Currently used as office space

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment



Name/Location:	
North Grinnell Historic Dist.	
Description:	
From Park to West St and 6th to 11th Ave	
Assessed Value:	
Contact Info:	
Grinnell Historical Museum Society; Grinnell History Museum	

Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	8001164
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		

Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?	N/A		

Other Site Specific Details:
approximatley 202 structures, mostly private single family homes.

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		831 West St Grinnell, IA 50112	
		Description:	
		Pioneer Oil Company Filling Station. Built in 1920s. Listed on NRHP 2013	
		Assessed Value:	\$204,290
Contact Info:		4th Ave LLC 809 5th Ave Grinnell, IA 50112	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	13000070
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
Currently used as commercial property			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment



Name/Location:

1510 Broad St Grinnell, IA 50112

Description:

BJ Ricker House. Built 1912. Listed on NRHP in 1979

Assessed Value:

\$428,150

Contact Info:

Ryan & Carrie Ferguson

Risk Assessment

Additional Information

Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	79000937
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Low		

Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place? N/A

Other Site Specific Details:

Private Residence

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		500 4th Ave Grinnell, IA 50112	
		Description:	
		Spaulding Manufacturing Company. Built in 1910. Listed on NRHP n 1978	
		Assessed Value:	
Contact Info:		Spaulding Lofts East 6900 Westown Pkwy West Des Moines, IA 50266	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	78001257
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
Currently Used as Apartments			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		520 4th Ave Grinnell, IA 50112	
		Description:	
		Spaulding Manufacturing Company. Built in 1910. Listed on MRHP in 1978	
		Assessed Value:	\$1,572,930
		Contact Info:	
		City of Grinnell	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	78001257
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
Currently used as office space for City of Grinnell			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		611 6th Ave Grinnell, IA 50112	
		Description:	
		Charles Spencer House. Built in 1860. Listed on NRHP in 1980. Currently a private residence. Listed on NRHP for architecture	
		Assessed Value:	\$57,030
		Contact Info:	
		Ricard & Mirzam Perez PO Box 282 Grinnell IA 50112	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	80001458
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
Private Residence			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		926 Broad St Grinnell, IA 50112	
		Description:	
		Stewart Library. Built in 1902, listed on NRHP in 1976. Listed for architecture and social history	
		Assessed Value:	\$328,790
		Contact Info:	
		Grinnell Arts Council PO Box 657 Grinnell, IA 50112	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	76000806
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
Currently used as a museum and gallery			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		703 1st Ave Grinnell, IA 50112	
		Description:	
		Grinnell Museum	
		Assessed Value:	\$643,880
		Contact Info:	
		Grinnell Historical Museum Society PO Box 254 Grinnell, IA 50112	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	No
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
Currently used as museum			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

	Location:	
	930 Park St Grinnell	
	Description:	
	Drake Community Library	
	Assessed Value:	\$4,625,820
Contact Info:		
City of Grinnell		

Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	No
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Low	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Moderate		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Moderate		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		

Does this location have a recovery plan/process?	N/A
If so, where is it located:	

Other Site Specific Details:

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		307 4th St Malcom, IA 50157	
		Description:	
		Raymond P.P. House. Built in 1874. Listed on NRHP in 1985	
		Assessed Value:	\$86,580
		Contact Info:	
		Patrick Dunnegan	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	85000873
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Low		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
Private Residence			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		Montezuma Historic Dist.	
		Description:	
		approximate boundary of 3rd, 4th, Main, Liberty sts around Courthouse square. NRHP listed since 2012.	
		Assessed Value: UNK	
Contact Info:		Montezuma Community Development	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	12000131
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Low		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
roughly 12 buildings/businesses			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		412 E Main St Montezuma, IA 50171	
		Description:	
		New Carroll House Hotel. Built in 1892. Listed on NRHP since 1979	
		Assessed Value:	\$37,950
Contact Info:		Ernest Wilcox	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	79000938
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	High		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Low		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
Currently Vacant			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		302 E Main St Montezuma, IA	
		Description:	
		Poweshiek County Courthouse. Built in 1859. Listed on NRHP in 1981	
		Assessed Value:	UNK
		Contact Info:	
		Poweshiek County PO Box 57 Montezuma, IA 50171	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	81000266
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Moderate		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Low		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		Yes	
Other Site Specific Details:			
Currently used as county government offices			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		200 3rd St Montezuma, IA 50171	
		Description:	
		Carnegie Library. Built in 1918. Building not listed on NRHP, but is included in Montezuma Historic District listing	
		Assessed Value:	\$39,310
		Contact Info:	
		Poweshiek County Historical & Genealogical Society. PO Box 280	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	12000131
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
Currently used as musuem and office for the Poweshiek County Historical & Genealogical Society			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		201 S 3rd St Montezuma, IA 50171	
		Description:	
		Poweshiek County Museum. Former jail/Sheriff's Office. Built in 1914. Not listed on NRHP, but is included in Montezuma Historic District listing	
		Assessed Value:	\$71,030
		Contact Info:	
		Poweshiek County Historical & Genealogical Society PO Box 280	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	12000131
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
Currently used as museum			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		201 S 3rd St Montezuma, IA 50171	
		Description:	
		Fitzsimmons School. Built in 1870 in Scott Township, moved to current site in 2013. Not listed on NRHP but is included in Montezuma Historic District Listing	
		Assessed Value:	\$71,030
		Contact Info:	
		Poweshiek County Historical & Genealogical Society PO Box 280	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	Yes
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	13000069
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Private
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Low		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
Currently used as museum			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

	Location:	
	500 E Main St	
	Description:	
	Montezuma Library	
	Assessed Value:	\$317,020
	Contact Info:	
City of Montezuma		

Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	No
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Low		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Low		

Does this location have a recovery plan/process?	N/A
If so, where is it located:	

Other Site Specific Details:

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment



Name/Location:

3332 190th St

Description:

Barclay Timber Wildlife Area. No developed trail system, no structures.

Assessed Value: \$7,500

Contact Info:

Poweshiek County Conservation

Risk Assessment

Additional Information

Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	No
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	No
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Moderate		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Low		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Low		

Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place? N/A

Other Site Specific Details:

45 acre Public wildlife area acquired in 1985. Home to white oak, red and black oak, hickory, maple, white ash. Wildlife species include deer, turkey, raccoon, rabbit, birds, squirrels, and more.

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		1074 Diamond Trail Rd	
		Description:	
		Bryan Woods. No developed trails, no structures.	
		Assessed Value:	\$11,130
Contact Info:		Poweshiek County Conservation	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	No
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	No
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Low		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Low		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Low		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
20 acre parcel of timber.			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		700 430th Ave	
		Description:	
		Cecil Rivers Timber Wildlife Area. Single developed trail with 60 foot wooden walking bridge over English River.	
		Assessed Value:	
Contact Info:		Poweshiek County Conservation	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	No
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	No
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Low		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
43 acre timber area along the north fork of the English River. Home to mature red oak trees and oak-hickory timber and upland cover. Species include deer, turkey, pheasant, quail, raccoon, rabbit, squirrel, birds, and more.			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment



Name/Location:

4883 Hwy 21

Description:

Deep River Timber Wildlife Area. Single developed trail leading to timber area. No structures

Assessed Value: \$130,000

Contact Info:

Poweshiek County Conservation

Risk Assessment

Additional Information

Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	N/A
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	No
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Low		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Low		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		

Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place? N/A

Other Site Specific Details:

210 acre wildlife area. Home to native oak and hickory trees along with other natural vegetation. Wildlife includes deer, turkey, raccoon, rabbit, squirrel, birds, and other species.

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		1174 480th Ave	
		Description:	
		Diamond Lake Wildlife Area	
		Assessed Value:	
		Contact Info:	
		Poweshiek County Conservation	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	N/A
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Low	Property Insured?	No
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Low		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Moderate		
Soil Damage Risk	Moderate		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Moderate		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Low		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		Description:	
		Flemming Woods State Preserve	
		Assessed Value:	\$21,420
		Contact Info:	
		Poweshiek County Conservation	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	N/A
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	No
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Moderate		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Moderate		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Low		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Low		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
38 acre preserve with abundant species of flowers, trees and wildlife.			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

		Name/Location:	
		1171 Diamond Trail Rd; 1058 500th Ave	
		Description:	
		Fox Forest Wildlife Area. Developed trail systems, no structures	
		Assessed Value: \$300,000	
Contact Info:		Poweshiek County Conservation	
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	N/A
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	No
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
531 acres home to several species of oak, hickory, prairie grasses, wetlands, and home to numerous species of animals.			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

	Name/Location:	
	4556 Hwy 21	
	Description:	
	Lincoln Wildlife Area. No developed trails, no structures	
	Assessed Value:	
Contact Info:		
Poweshiek County Conservation		

Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	N/A
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	No
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Low		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Moderate		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Moderate		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Low		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
36 acre wildlife area with 20 acres of oak-hickory timber, 10 acres of prairie grass, 3 acre shelterbelt, and 3 acre food plot. Home to numerous species of animals including pheasant, quail, turkey, deer, raccoon, rabbit, squirell, birds, and more.			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

	Name/Location:		
	400 River Rd		
	Description:		
	Millgrove Access Wildlife Area		
	Assessed Value:		
Contact Info:			
Poweshiek County Conservation			
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	N/A
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	No
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Low		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Moderate		
Soil Damage Risk	Moderate		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Moderate		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Low		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Low		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
620 acre tract containing diverse habitat of marshy floodplain, oxbows, and lowland timber. Upland timber along the southern border predominately oak and hickory. Established native grasslands and 5 acre shelterbelt. frequented by tribes in the early settlement days. Site of the first mill in Poweshiek County (mill no longer there). home to an abundant species of wildlife.			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment



Name/Location:

Hwy 63/500th Ave

Description:

Robertson's Access. No developed trails, no structures

Assessed Value:

Contact Info:

Poweshiek County Conservation

Risk Assessment

Additional Information

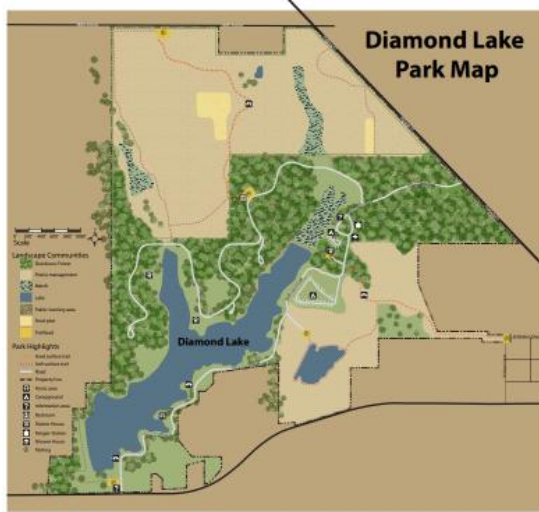
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	N/A
Flooding Risk	High	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	No
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Moderate		
Soil Damage Risk	Moderate		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Moderate		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		

Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place? N/A

Other Site Specific Details:

located on Poweshiek/Mahaska line. 8 Acres on Poweshiek Side with 35 acres on Mahaska side. Primitive campground on Mahaska side and kayak/canoe access to the North Skunk River.

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment



Name/Location:	
4896 Stage Coach Rd	
Description:	
Diamond Lake Park	
Assessed Value:	
Contact Info:	
Poweshiek County Conservation	

Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	N/A
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Moderate		
Soil Damage Risk	Moderate		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Moderate		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	High		

Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?	N/A		
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Other Site Specific Details:

660 acres of land with 90 acre lake. Developed trails and road system, park with playground, 4 shelter houses, 3 shower houses, 3 restrooms, 2 RV dump stations, 120 campsites (80 electrical 40 primitive). Diamond Lake is the primary freshwater source for the city of Montezuma. Diamond Lake is also home to the Foster Center, an educational center used by county conservation and the offices for conservation workers. Diamond Lake is also home to the County Conservation Director, who lives in a provided house on park property.

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

	Name/Location:		
	4500 55th St		
	Description:		
	Blue Point Woods		
	Assessed Value:		
Contact Info:			
Poweshiek County Conservation			
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Moderate	National Historic Site?	N/A
Flooding Risk	Moderate	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Moderate		
Soil Damage Risk	Moderate		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Moderate		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Low		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Low		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process in place?		N/A	
Other Site Specific Details:			
36.7 acre parcel of timber. No structures/infrastructure.			

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment



Location:

306 Jackson St, Brooklyn, IA

Description:

Harold "Pie" Kellter Monument.
Named for Harold Keller, a Brooklyn Native, that fought in WW2 and is part of the famous Iwo Jima picture.

Assessed Value: unk

Contact Info:

City of Brooklyn

Risk Assessment

Additional Information

Fire Risk	Low	National Historic Site?	No
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Low	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Low		

Does this location have a recovery plan/process? N/A

If so, where is it located:

Other Site Specific Details:

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

	Location:	
	Corner of Liberty and 4th Montezuma, IA	
	Description:	
	Poweshiek County Freedom Rock	
	Assessed Value:	unk
	Contact Info:	
Poweshiek County Veteran's		

Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Low	National Historic Site?	No
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Low	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Low	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Low		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Low		

Does this location have a recovery plan/process?		N/A
If so, where is it located:		
Other Site Specific Details:		

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment

	Location:	
	306 Jackson St Brooklyn, IA	
	Description:	
	World Flag Monument	
	Assessed Value:	unk
Contact Info:		
City of Brooklyn		

Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Low	National Historic Site?	No
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Low	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Moderate	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Low		

Does this location have a recovery plan/process?		N/A
If so, where is it located:		
Other Site Specific Details:		

RSF 3: Cultural & Natural Resources Risk Assessment			
Not yet constructed	Location:		
	Central Park, Grinnell Iowa		
	Description:		
	Grinnell Veteran's Monument		
	Assessed Value:	Unk	
	Contact Info:		
			City of Grinnell
Risk Assessment		Additional Information	
Fire Risk	Low	National Historic Site?	No
Flooding Risk	Low	NHS Number	
Tornado Risk	Moderate	Publicly or Privately Owned?	Public
High Wind Event Risk	Low	Property Insured?	Yes
Extreme Temperature Risk	Low	Risk Assessment Details:	
Power Disruption Risk	Low		
Vandalism Risk	Moderate		
Cyber Attack Risk	Low		
Watershed Damage Risk	Low		
Soil Damage Risk	Low		
Wildlife/habitat Damage Risk	Low		
Infrastructure Damage Risk	Moderate		
Hazardous Material Spill Risk	Moderate		
Does this location have a recovery plan/process?		N/A	
If so, where is it located:			
Other Site Specific Details:			

Appendix 2

Contacts List

Contacts List

[illegible]

POWESHIEK County, IA

E-Endangered Species; T-Threatened Species; S-Special Concern

Summary by Species Report

Total Unique Listed Species In This County: 31

County	Common Name	Scientific Name	Class	State Status	Federal Status	Link To Species Profile
POWESHIEK	Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	BIRDS	S		PDF
POWESHIEK	Barn Owl	Tyto alba	BIRDS	E		PDF
POWESHIEK	Piping Plover	Charadrius melodus	BIRDS	E	T	PDF
POWESHIEK	Red-shouldered Hawk	Buteo lineatus	BIRDS	E		PDF
POWESHIEK	Acadian Hairstreak	Satyrrium acadicum	INSECTS	S		
POWESHIEK	Dakota Skipper	Hesperia dacotae	INSECTS	E	T	
POWESHIEK	Dusted Skipper	Atrytonopsis hianna	INSECTS	S		
POWESHIEK	Powesheik Skipperling	Oarisma powesheik	INSECTS	T	E	
POWESHIEK	Regal Fritillary	Speyeria idalia	INSECTS	S		
POWESHIEK	Striped Hairstreak	Satyrrium liparops	INSECTS	S		
POWESHIEK	Zabulon Skipper	Poanes zabulon	INSECTS	S		
POWESHIEK	Indiana Bat	Myotis sodalis	MAMMALS	E	E	PDF
POWESHIEK	Northern Long-eared Bat	Myotis septentrionalis	MAMMALS		T	
POWESHIEK	Spotted Skunk	Spilogale putorius	MAMMALS	E		PDF
POWESHIEK	Frost Grape	Vitis vulpina	PLANTS (DICOTS)	S		
POWESHIEK	Golden Corydalis	Corydalis aurea	PLANTS (DICOTS)	T		PDF
POWESHIEK	Hill's Thistle	Cirsium hillii	PLANTS (DICOTS)	S		
POWESHIEK	Larkspur	Delphinium carolinianum	PLANTS (DICOTS)	S		
POWESHIEK	Pink Milkwort	Polygala incarnata	PLANTS (DICOTS)	T		
POWESHIEK	Rough Bedstraw	Galium asprellum	PLANTS (DICOTS)	S		
POWESHIEK	Sessile-leaf Tick-trefoil	Desmodium sessilifolium	PLANTS (DICOTS)	S		
POWESHIEK	Smooth Black-haw	Viburnum prunifolium	PLANTS (DICOTS)	S		

POWESHIEK	Glomerate Sedge	Carex aggregata	PLANTS (MONOCOTS)	S		
POWESHIEK	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	Spiranthes magnicamporum	PLANTS (MONOCOTS)	S		PDF
POWESHIEK	Large-leaf Pondweed	Potamogeton amplifolius	PLANTS (MONOCOTS)	S		PDF
POWESHIEK	Richardson Sedge	Carex richardsonii	PLANTS (MONOCOTS)	S		
POWESHIEK	Slender Ladies'-tresses	Spiranthes lacera	PLANTS (MONOCOTS)	T		
POWESHIEK	Small White Lady's Slipper	Cypripedium candidum	PLANTS (MONOCOTS)	S		
POWESHIEK	Tall Cotton Grass	Eriophorum angustifolium	PLANTS (MONOCOTS)	S		
POWESHIEK	Virginia Spiderwort	Tradescantia virginiana	PLANTS (MONOCOTS)	S		
POWESHIEK	Smooth Green Snake	Liochlorophis vernalis	REPTILES	S		PDF

- Endangered Species
 - Any species of fish, plant life, or wildlife which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant part of its range. Protected by law.
- Threatened Species
 - Any species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Protected by law.
- Special concern
 - Any species about which problems of status or distribution are suspected, but not documented. Not protected by the Iowa Threatened and Endangered Species Law, but many animal species listed as Special Concern are protected under other state and federal laws addressing hunting, fishing, collecting, and harvesting.

Initial and Ongoing Activities

- ☐ 1. Establish CNR Recovery Working Group
- ☐ 2. Establish meeting schedule and location for working group
 - Short term recovery operations
 - Intermediate term recovery operations
 - Long term recovery operations
- ☐ 3. Obtain situation briefing and/or special instructions from the Recovery Task Force
 - Summary of recovery organization and active working groups
 - Involvement of other agencies, stakeholders, and organizations
 - Review current Incident Action Plan or Recovery Action Plan
 - Clarify any issues regarding assignment
- ☐ 4. Review working group objectives and establish assignments
- ☐ 5. Brief staff on objectives and issues, including the following:
 - Size and complexity of the incident
 - Situation
 - Expectations
 - Recovery activities
 - Special concerns
- ☐ 6. Determine incident objectives for the next planning timeframe/meeting schedule and determine tactics.
- ☐ 7. Activate resources, make assignments, and distribute relevant information to those resources.
- ☐ 8. Prepare and submit a preliminary working group status report to the Recovery Task Force.
- ☐ 9. Conduct meetings with staff to receive status reports to determine appropriate recovery levels, then set the time/date for the next briefing.

Short-Term Recovery Activities (buildings)

- ☐ 1. Establish a security perimeter around building
- ☐ 2. Limit building entrances and exits.
- ☐ 3. Be familiar with main shut-off locations for HVAC, water, gas, power, elevator, etc.
- ☐ 4. Determine extent of damage (buildings, collections, etc)
 - Conduct thorough damage assessment
 - May need structural engineer
- ☐ 5. Determine need for outside vendors and services.
 - Private contractors
 - Restoration companies

- ☐ 6. Contact insurance company (if applicable)
- ☐ 7. Establish priorities and process for building and collections salvage/recovery
- ☐ 8. Assess collection condition/damage in general or item-by-item
 - ☐ Document damage with photos and descriptions of damage
 - ☐ Determine whether salvage can be done in-house or contractor
 - ☐ Determine/establish location for salvage items to go
- ☐ 9. Contact/seek professional conservation/preservation services for advice and guidance

Short-Term Recovery Activities (Natural resources)

- ☐ 1. Document the site with photographs.
- ☐ 2. Identify areas of vulnerability throughout the site.
- ☐ 3. Place appropriate signage, “Red Tags” or perimeter devices (cones, barricades, etc.) to ensure unsafe areas are closed off from traffic.
- ☐ 4. Ensure the information is completed on the Damage Assessment Forms.
- ☐ 5. Where possible, keep equipment out of the flowing stream.
- ☐ 6. Specify equipment such as backhoes, pay loaders, grade-alls, etc., instead of bulldozers to work from stream banks.
- ☐ 7. Carry material, such as rock, across streams rather than pushing it across.
- ☐ 8. Winch debris from the stream, if practical.
- ☐ 9. Remove only those trees that are down and in the stream, restricting the flow. If the roots are securely attached to the bank, leave the stump in place so new growth can emerge. Other trees will be protected.
- ☐ 10. Grade spoil piles so the runoff flows away from the stream bank.

Intermediate & Long-Term Recovery Activities

- ☐ 1. Coordinate Public Assistance program activities with FEMA
- ☐ 2. Coordinate debris removal and disposal; collection salvage and restoration
- ☐ 3. Provide updates to the public on status until operations and services are fully restored.
- ☐ 4. Continue proper cost documentation of all recovery efforts.
- ☐ 5. Coordinate major repair and reconstruction efforts
- ☐ 6. Identify hardening and mitigation opportunities to incorporate into repair and reconstruction plans.
- ☐ 7. Manage capital projects as needed

[SEE PDF](#)

PRESERVATION LEAFLET

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

3-6 Emergency Salvage of Wet Books and Records

INTRODUCTION

Bound volumes and loose records are perhaps the longest-lived and most successful means of communicating information. As a result, they may be found in almost every institution. Over the course of their long and useful lives, these materials may suffer water damage from a variety of sources. Leaking pipes or roofs, flooded basements, and open windows are the most common, and most easily contained, of the small emergencies. Large events may include natural disasters such as hurricanes, flooding from heavy rains, water discharge at high pressure from fire hoses, and major construction accidents.

Whatever brings water in contact with your materials, the post-exposure recovery of books and records can be successful and cost-effective. Preparing staff and management ahead of time is the best way to achieve this. If recovery actions and decisions are delayed more than 48 hours, deterioration of materials accelerates, and recovery becomes a major undertaking; funds for recovery must be diverted from other projects, service is interrupted, and public relations suffer.

Successful disaster management consists of four elements: assessing and mitigating risks, writing a plan, the initial response to a disaster, and long-term recovery efforts. This leaflet will focus on response and recovery but will be a useful document in writing a disaster plan as well. For more information on

disaster planning, consult the NEDCC Preservation Leaflet 03-03 *Emergency Planning* at <https://nedcc.org/03-03-emergency-planning>.

INITIAL RESPONSE

The initial response to a disaster can be very stressful. If your institution is unprepared, even a small water emergency can spiral out of control to become a disaster. The period of initial response is a time for assessing the situation, collecting recovery materials, arranging for supplies and vendors, stabilizing the facilities, and packing up collections. Mapping salvage priorities in advance saves valuable time by preventing the need for high-pressure decisions regarding what should be saved first. Advice from a preservation or conservation professional can be helpful in making these decisions, especially if rare books or unique materials are involved.

Stabilizing collections and facilities as soon as possible makes for the most successful recovery from a water disaster. The priorities should be to remove standing water, reduce and stabilize temperature and humidity, and isolate and protect dry collections. If environmental conditions are not addressed after an event, mold can begin to develop in as little as 48 hours (and spread rapidly thereafter). Once mold is established, it can be difficult to control and eradicate. It may cause problems in a facility for months or even years—even after the recovery effort is concluded.

Before beginning any response efforts, the water source must be identified. Water will almost never be clean and free of debris. What has contaminated the water? Is the contamination due to pipe corrosion? Is it mud and debris from a flood? Is it salt water? Is sewage involved? **If the water is sewage-contaminated, call in a professional recovery service immediately; do not deal with the salvage in-house.**

If the water is contaminated by rust, mud, or salt water, then rinse wet books and records before freezing. This will help to remove debris that can be difficult to clean after drying. If trained labor and time are both available, set up three or four bins of clean water. Holding books tightly closed, dip them gently in the water. Moving each book from bin to bin will expose them to successively cleaner water while removing much of the debris. Over time, switch the last two bins for the first two, replacing the dirtiest water (in the first two bins) with clean water. Make these the bins for final rinses. If records are mud-covered, rinse by supporting the records on a piece of Plexiglas or other rigid, inert support and rinse with a gentle stream of water from a hose or pitcher. Do not rinse items if the inks are soluble; freeze items with soluble inks immediately, leaving debris on the item.

RECOVERY

Several drying techniques can be used for books and records that have been water damaged. For most recovery efforts, no single approach will be sufficient to the full variety of materials damaged. The selection of techniques will depend on the

- degree of wetness.
- the physical characteristics of the materials affected.
- expected use and retention.
- available funds for recovery.

Select the technique that will minimize physical damage (cockling of paper, warping of covers, and distortion of the binding) and bleeding of soluble inks and colorants. In the case of a burst pipe (for example), some wet materials may be frozen and sent to a professional recovery company for vacuum freeze-drying, slightly wet materials may be air-dried, and the affected area isolated, while the building, furnishings, and damp materials are dried by commercial dehumidification.

While stabilizing the environment, sort and treat wet books and records according to degree of wetness. To estimate the degree of wetness, keep these categories in mind:

- **Dry** materials are often overlooked in a disaster. Despite their dryness, these materials should still be removed from the affected area if environmental conditions are not or cannot be addressed immediately. Otherwise, they will still be vulnerable to mold growth.
- **Damp** materials are cool to the touch. Exposed to high humidity, they can sometimes be identified after the event by mold formation.
- **Slightly wet** materials exhibit staining from water on the pages and/or on the binding or folder, typically extending no more than one-half inch in from the edges. These areas will have been in immediate contact with water.
- **Wet** materials exhibit staining from water that extends more than one-half inch in from the edges, up to saturation.

It is important to understand that no drying method restores collections to their pre-damage condition. However, if stabilization and recovery occur quickly, the materials can often be dried and returned to the shelves with little discernible damage.

Air Drying

Air-drying is the most common in-house method of dealing with water-damaged books and records. Air-drying is best suited to small numbers (fewer than 100) of damp or slightly wet books and documents. Because it requires no special equipment, it is easy to think of as an inexpensive method of drying. However, air drying is labor intensive, occupies a great deal of space, diverts many hours of staff time to regularly monitor the process, and often results in a distorted finished product. Due to the time required and the potential for mold growth, air-drying is not an option for large-scale disasters. Nor is it an option for collections of books with coated paper (e.g. yearbooks, science journals). The rehabilitation costs after air drying tend to be greater than other methods because most bound materials require some further form of treatment (from pressing to full rebinding), while many documents may need flattening and rehousing.

An additional consequence of air-drying is the increased shelf space that will be required for collections when they are returned to the stacks. Depending upon how successfully wet materials are stabilized and dried, the average amount of additional shelf space required after drying is 20%.

Air Drying Records

Air-drying is most suitable for small numbers of records that are damp or slightly wet. If there are hundreds of single pages, or if the records are wet, professional dehumidification, freezing, or vacuum freeze-drying will be cost effective and result in a better end product. As noted, wet documents on coated, or shiny, paper must be frozen immediately. If they cannot be frozen, separate the sheets in the stack immediately to prevent adhesion. Again, care must be taken with water-soluble inks as well. Records with running or blurred inks should be frozen immediately to prevent further loss. After the items are frozen, contact a conservator for advice and assistance.

If air-drying is settled upon as the preferred salvage method, use the following steps. Note that wet paper is extremely fragile and easily torn or damaged: handle these materials gently.

1. Identify a clean, dry, secure space where the temperature and humidity can be controlled. Reduce the relative humidity as low as is possible to prevent mold and improve drying capabilities.
2. Keep air moving at all times by using fans in the drying area. This will accelerate the drying process and discourage mold growth. Aim fans to direct the airflow parallel to the drying records. IMPORTANT: Do not point the fans directly at the records.
3. Single leaves can be laid out on tables, floors, and other flat surfaces protected by plain white paper towels or clean, unprinted newsprint.
4. If wet records are printed on coated paper—and there is no means to freeze them—they must be separated from one another to prevent them from sticking. This process can be tedious and will require skill and patience. Place a piece of polyester film on the stack of records. Rub it down gently on the top sheet, and then slowly lift the film while peeling off the top sheet at a low angle. Hang the polyester film up to dry on a clothesline. As the document dries, it will separate from the surface of the film, so it must be monitored carefully. Before it falls, remove the coated paper and allow it to finish drying on a flat surface as described in step 3.
5. Once dry, records may be rehoused in clean folders and boxes, or they may be photocopied or reformatted in other ways. Dried records will always occupy more space than ones that have never been water damaged.

Air Drying Books

Air-drying is most appropriate for books that are only damp or slightly wet. Books that are wet — and especially books that are saturated — should be frozen and vacuum freeze-dried to minimize cockling of the pages and distortion of the text block and binding.

Remember that books containing coated paper should be frozen while still wet and then vacuum freeze-dried. Books with running or blurred inks or colorant must be frozen immediately to preserve the contents.

1. Identify a clean, dry, secure space where the temperature and humidity can be controlled. Reduce the relative humidity as low as you can to prevent mold and improve drying capabilities.
2. Keep the air moving at all times using fans in the drying area. This will accelerate the drying process and discourage mold growth. Aim fans to direct the airflow parallel to the drying volumes. IMPORTANT: Do not aim the fans directly at the books.
3. If the book is damp or the edges of the book are only slightly wet, stand the book on end and fan it open slightly in a space with good air circulation, but again, do not aim fans directly at the books. To minimize distortion of the edges of the text block, place volumes in a press, or press under a board with a weight just before drying is complete. Paper- or cloth-covered bricks work well for weights.
4. If the book is slightly wet, interleave white paper towels (or clean, unprinted newsprint) approximately every 16 pages, starting from the back of the book, turning pages carefully. Do not interleave too much or the spine will become concave, and the volume distorted. A good rule of thumb is to insert no more than one-third of the number of text pages. Complete the interleaving by placing clean blotter paper inside

the front and back covers. Stand or prop the book up to accommodate airflow. Change the interleaving and absorbent paper frequently. Turn the book from head to tail each time it is interleaved. When the book is damp, proceed as in step 3.

5. Dampness will persist in the book for some time (in the gutter, along the spine, and in the cover boards). Due to their thickness, the boards retain moisture much longer; mold is often found between the boards and flyleaves if the book is not allowed to dry completely. Check for mold growth frequently while books are drying.
6. When books are dry but still cool to the touch, they should be closed, laid flat on a table or other horizontal surface, gently formed into their original shape, and placed in a press or held in place with a board and weight. Press overnight and set up to dry during the day and repeat until books are dry. Make sure books are not returned to the shelves until thoroughly dry. Books with even some dampness can provide an environment for mold to develop, particularly along the gutter margin.
7. If you can establish an air-conditioned room capable of maintaining a constant relative humidity of 25% – 35% and temperature between 50° and 65°F, books with only wet edges can be dried successfully in approximately two weeks without interleaving. As stated earlier, exceptions are books printed on coated paper and those with water-sensitive media.

Dehumidification

Drying by dehumidification with large, commercial desiccant systems allows for drying damp (not wet) collections, equipment, and furnishings while those collections are left in place. Temperature and humidity are carefully controlled to specifications. This drying method has the advantage of leaving

damp collections in place on the shelves and in storage containers, eliminating the costly step of removal to a freezer or vacuum chamber. It is not recommended for coated papers or water-sensitive inks and pigments. The number of items that can be treated with dehumidification is limited only by the equipment and expertise of the company called in to install it. Dehumidification is most often used in conjunction with other drying methods and for stabilizing the building and environment. Home dehumidifiers are not strong enough to reduce a building's humidity and thus are not a viable option. This process is best accomplished by a vendor.

Freezer Drying and Vacuum Freeze-Drying

Books and records that are damp or slightly wet may be dried quite successfully in a frost-free or blast freezer. Leather and parchment/vellum bindings can be dried in this manner as well, if they are properly restrained. Expect this method to take anywhere from several weeks to many months, depending upon the temperature of the freezer and the extent of water damage.

Wet books and records as well as materials with water-sensitive inks and coated paper can be vacuum freeze-dried by a recovery vendor. See NEDCC Preservation Leaflet 03-12 *Freezing and Drying Wet Books and Records* for more information about both freezer drying and vacuum freeze-drying: <https://nedcc.org/03-12-freezing-drying>.

Freezing will cause more harm than water for some commonly held non-book materials. Do **not** freeze the following:

- Audio, video, and computer tapes – Air dry if just the outermost foot or two of tape is damp, or keep them wet until they can be sent to a professional recovery company.

- CDs and DVDs – Air dry in a single layer; rinse first if the water was dirty or salty.
- Ambrotypes, daguerreotypes, or tintypes – see NEDCC Preservation Leaflet 03-07 *Emergency Salvage of Wet Photographs* for guidance: <https://nedcc.org/03-07-wet-photos>.

Vacuum Thermal-Drying

It is possible to dry non-unique books and records—when materials are only slightly wet or wet—in a vacuum thermal-drying chamber. This process removes the water from the materials in the solid state, through the liquid, to the gaseous state. Because this process occurs in cycles, it introduces considerable distortion, and items will require flattening or rebinding. The freezing and heating cycle can result in a series of “tidelines” as well. IMPORTANT: This method is not recommended unless the materials have a short retention period.

CONCLUSION

Every cultural institution has collections of books and records, whether they are themselves historic—or for reference or administrative purposes. Creating an emergency preparedness and response plan before disaster strikes is the essential first step to successfully salvaging collections damaged by water or other disasters. (See NEDCC Preservation Leaflet 03-04 *Worksheet for Outlining an Emergency Response Plan* <https://nedcc.org/03-04-response-plan>.) Adding the skills and knowledge to salvage collection materials, as well as the knowledge to know when and who to call, will ensure even more collection items can be saved. Steps like these minimize damage to collections and make financial sense over the long and useful life of printed or paper-based material.

Further Reading

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DAMAGE ASSESSMENT TIPS AND RESOURCES FOR STORM DAMAGED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Tornados have resulted in the loss or damage of structures and properties throughout Iowa. Damages are being assessed to homes, commercial structures, schools and community facilities.

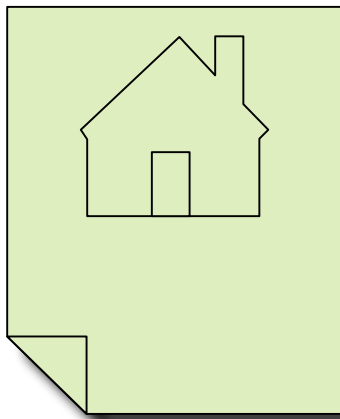
Community volunteers and historic preservationists are advised to make a careful assessment and documentation of storm-related damages. Communities may be eligible for Federal and State funding for repairs, so documentation of the damages will be important to access funding for restoration.

Getting Started with Repairing Your Building

Homeowners and landlords have been faced with many decisions following recent tornados and flooding. Protecting their families, tenants, their homes and their investments has been at the top on their list.

But what's next? How can you make sure your damaged buildings are repaired properly and that your neighborhood becomes whole again? First stop for all Iowa Historic Preservation efforts: Iowa State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

<http://www.iowahistory.org/>



1. Take Plenty of Photos. Document **all** damage with photos. After trees are removed, walk around the building again and re-photograph each wall from bottom to top showing cracks in foundations, porch damage, wall trim, window and door damage, roof openings. Repeat until you think you can't take anymore photos and then take a few more. Take close-ups of surviving decorative trim, brackets, shingles, moldings, and gingerbread. Do the same for your garage if it is damaged.
2. Protect, Stabilize and Mothball. Cover and secure exposed areas with plastic. Make sure water is

draining away from temporary walls or roofs and that tilting gutters and downspouts don't pour water into your building. Remove and store valuable, irreplaceable building parts until they can be reinstalled.

3. Salvage Building Parts. Keep all building parts that might prove useful later. Tell friends and family to not throw away broken porch posts and spindles, pieces of broken moldings, loose decorative wooden shingles, window arches, porch skirting, brackets, and anything else that might be useful to look at as you plan your overall repair job. Contractors and fabricators can remake almost anything and if they have a sample or even a partial piece of what you want, it will make their job easier and your cost lower.

4. Make a List of What Needs to Be Done. Put everything that needs to be done in an organized list – roof, porch, exterior walls, windows, etc. Then decide which items are #1 priorities – things you must have for safety and to protect it from the elements. Go through the list again and select #2 priorities – things of less importance but are logical to complete at the same time as #1 items are being done. Finally, add the remaining #3 priorities – things that don't have to be done immediately or that you might want to give some extra thought to before you do them. When you're done, assemble a written "Scope of Work" to share with your insurance adjustor and each contractor who gives you an estimate. Secure a written contract from the contractor you choose.

WEB-BASED RESOURCES

There are several websites that offer useful information about historic properties. These include:

The Iowa State Historic Preservation Office:

<http://www.iowahistory.org/preservation/index.html>

Iowa Historic Preservation Alliance:

www.iowapreservation.org

Silos and Smokestacks National Heritage Area:

<http://www.silosandsmokestacks.org/>

The National Park Service's National Center for Preservation Technology and Training-Preservation Briefs:

<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>

The National Trust for Historic Preservation:

<http://www.preservationnation.org/>

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