

# CLIMATE POWER

## FACT SHEET: Trump Administration Cuts To Forecasting, Readiness, And Recovery Are Putting Lives In Iowa At Risk

### Trump Is Cutting Extreme Weather Disaster Prevention And Recovery Programs In Iowa.

- Iowa had [48](#) open projects selected for BRIC funding, totaling more than \$23 million in grants put in jeopardy by the Trump administration.
  - [Kalona](#) was set to receive a \$175,900 BRIC grant to fund stormwater management.
  - [Cedar Rapids](#) was set to receive a \$30,400 BRIC grant to update Linn County's hazard mitigation plan.
- FEMA [rejected](#) Iowa's request for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding, a form of federal disaster aid that helps states better prepare for future storms, flooding, and wildfires.

### Trump Is Gutting NOAA And NWS Funding In Iowa, Threatening Forecast Accuracy And Timeliness.

- As of July 2025, the NWS office in Davenport [did not](#) have a Meteorologist in Charge nor a Warning Coordination Meteorologist in place.
- NWS [paused](#) weather balloon launches from its office in Omaha, Nebraska, whose forecasts covered central Iowa.
  - Iowa State [University](#) meteorology professor [Bill Gallus said](#) of the Omaha NWS office: "It's the closest to many of us in Iowa. It's to our west, and weather typically comes in from the west... If there's no Omaha weather balloon, there's a big hole... We have to go clear out to the Rockies to find the next one."
- Six employees were laid off from the NWS' Quad-Cities office, which covers [Davenport](#).
- Iowa meteorology experts [warned](#) that NWS and NOAA cuts could erode forecast accuracy for Iowa's dynamic weather and tornado season.
  - [Gallus](#) said Trump's proposed budget cuts would slash federally funded research in Iowa: "So it would decimate all of the research going on that leads to improvements in weather forecasting."

# CLIMATE POWER

## Recently, In Iowa, There Have Been Major Disasters That Have Caused Death And Destruction.

- Between 2010 and 2024, Iowa saw [57](#) billion-dollar extreme disasters, totaling up to [\\$50 billion](#) in damages.
  - In the past decade, Iowa has received [\\$1,046,485,839](#) in FEMA disaster assistance funding.
  - In IA-01, represented by Rep. Mariannette Miller-Meeks, there were [86](#) extreme weather disasters from 2011-2024. In that same period, the district [received](#) \$53,800,044 in FEMA aid.
  - In IA-03, represented by Rep. Zach Nunn, there were [70](#) extreme weather disasters from 2011-2024. In that same period, the district [received](#) \$32,813,560 in FEMA aid.
- Researchers have [found links](#) between climate change, increased intensity, and single-day outbreaks of tornadoes. In 2024, Iowa saw the [highest number of tornadoes on record](#), with 125 tornadoes touching down.
  - In just April and May 2024, Iowa recorded 98 tornadoes, including an EF-4 that cut a 44-mile path across southeast Iowa, with peak wind speeds of 175-185 mph, [severely damaging](#) the town of Greenfield.
- So far in 2025, 39 [flash flood warnings](#) have been issued in Iowa. Iowa State Climatologist Justin Glisan said that cities in eastern Iowa were seeing 250% of their normal rainfall this summer.
- Extreme storms and tornadoes in July 2024 [caused](#) significant damage and left over 60,000 people in Iowa without power, including in Des Moines County. Just weeks earlier, Jackson County [experienced](#) severe storms and tornadoes that damaged multiple farmsteads.
- In June 2011, runoff from a record winter snowpack in the Rocky Mountains and heavy rains [caused major flooding](#) along the Missouri River. The flooding caused a levee to collapse, forcing [20%](#) of residents in Hamburg to evacuate.
- In June 2008, heavy rainfall [caused](#) record flooding on multiple rivers. The Cedar River in Cedar Rapids, which [crested](#) at 31.12 feet, experienced some of the worst flooding impacts. The flooding caused [nearly \\$10 billion](#) in economic damage across the state of Iowa.

# CLIMATE POWER

## Extreme Weather Will Become More Frequent And More Deadly In Iowa Due To Human-Induced Climate Change.

- The average summer high temperature in Sioux City, Iowa, is expected to [increase by 10.7 degrees Fahrenheit](#) by 2100.
- Due to climate change, Iowa farmers could see statewide gross farm revenues reduced by as much as [\\$4.9 billion](#) per decade.
- Due to climate change, gross farm revenues in 92 of Iowa's 99 counties are [expected](#) to decrease.
  - 45 of Iowa's counties are [predicted](#) to experience high-end farm revenue losses of more than \$50 million, and eight counties are [predicted](#) to experience high-end farm revenue losses of more than \$100 million.