July 6, 2026

Donald J. Trump
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Through: Katherine Fox, Acting Regional Administrator
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Region VIII
Denver Federal Center
Building 710, Box 25267
Denver, CO 80225-0267

RE: REQUEST FOR A PRESIDENTIAL MAJOR DISASTER DECLARATION

Dear Mr. President,

The state of North Dakota experiences a wide range of extreme weather events and natural hazards. Since 1957, North Dakota has received 75 federal disaster declarations highlighting the recurring impacts of severe weather events on our residents, infrastructure, and local and tribal governments.

From June 7-9, 2026, North Dakota experienced significant severe weather events that impacted the western and central regions of the state. Storms that developed during the evening of June 7 persisted into the morning hours of June 8 and produced a derecho-like wind event with straight-line winds estimated between 80 and 100 mph in areas of western North Dakota. Additional severe weather occurred on June 9, including supercell thunderstorms that produced tornadoes, baseball size hail, and damaging winds. Collectively, these events resulted in significant widespread impacts, including but not limited to downed power lines, prolonged power outages, fallen trees, debris, damage to infrastructure, public utilities, public facilities, agricultural losses, and damage to residential, commercial, industrial, and public structures and other community assets across multiple jurisdictions. The resulting damage led to disrupted essential services and generated substantial response and recovery needs throughout the affected areas.

We ask for your continued support as we recover from the severe storms and straight-line winds that occurred from June 7 through June 9, 2026, and caused significant statewide damage. Pursuant to Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§5121-5207 (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 CFR §206.36, the State of North Dakota requests a major disaster declaration for the June 7 - June 9, 2026, severe summer storms and straight-line winds for the counties of Bottineau, Burke, Divide, McLean, Mercer, Oliver and Williams. As detailed in Attachment A, *Jurisdictions Impacted by the June 7-9, 2026, Severe*

Summer Storms, these communities sustained extensive damage from severe thunderstorms that produced tornadoes, large hail, destructive straight-line winds, and significant debris impacts.

Weather Summary

On Saturday, June 6, the National Weather Service (NWS) issued a severe thunderstorm briefing packet for much of North Dakota, highlighting the expected onset of severe thunderstorms that weekend and the increasing intensity anticipated throughout the duration of the event. The briefing identified the potential for large hail, destructive straight-line winds, multiple tornadoes, and widespread impacts across the anticipated risk area. In response to the forecast, the North Dakota Watch Center (NDWC) issued a Critical Information Requirement (CIR) briefing, prompting heightened statewide monitoring and coordination among emergency management agencies and partner organizations.

On Sunday, June 7, 2026, widespread severe thunderstorms swept across western and central North Dakota, producing significant damage across the region. In advance of the event, the NWS issued a Particularly Dangerous Situation (PDS) Severe Thunderstorm Watch, highlighting the potential for destructive wind gusts, large hail, and tornadoes. A surface low-pressure system and its associated cold front moved across the state during the afternoon and evening, while dew points in the mid-50s to mid-60s created a highly unstable atmosphere. Although a warm layer of air initially suppressed thunderstorm development, the advancing cold front, combined with an upper-level disturbance, provided sufficient lift to erode the cap and initiate explosive storm development across western North Dakota.

Supercell thunderstorms rapidly intensified, producing hailstones up to 3 inches in diameter according to a report five miles southwest of Medora in Billings County. Storms then consolidated into a powerful squall line that tracked eastward into central North Dakota. The resulting line of storms generated a broad swath of destructive straight-line winds estimated between 80 and 100 mph, with the highest observed wind gust reaching 103 mph according to a personal weather station just north of Beulah in Mercer County. These extreme winds caused widespread damage to homes, businesses, agricultural operations, public infrastructure, and utility systems before the storms gradually weakened as they moved farther east.

On June 9, another upper-level disturbance moved from the Northern Rockies into the Northern Plains. As described by the NWS, "Surface low pressure deepened in western North Dakota, and a warm front lifted north across the state, with warmer air aloft creating a 'cap' that limited storm development." But once the cap weakened, intense thunderstorms rapidly developed across northwestern North Dakota, producing very large hail and a confirmed tornado. As the storms progressed eastward, a secondary surface boundary provided additional lift, allowing storms to organize into another powerful squall line that tracked across southern and central portions of the state.

This second round of severe weather compounded the impacts from the June 7th event. The storms again produced destructive straight-line winds, large hail, and additional damage to homes, businesses, agricultural operations, public infrastructure, and utility systems, further straining response and recovery efforts already underway across the affected region.

Incident Summary

The prolonged severe weather of June 7–9, 2026 caused widespread impacts to life safety, property, infrastructure, public services, communications, agriculture, and community operations, prompting extensive multi-jurisdictional response and recovery. Numerous tornadoes, repeated severe thunderstorms, destructive straight-line winds, and hail up to 3 inches caused significant regional damage.

Straight-line winds uprooted, snapped, and scattered trees across public and private property, causing significant damage to homes, businesses, agricultural facilities, utility infrastructure, roadways, campgrounds, and other community assets. Falling trees and windborne debris shattered windows, penetrated structures, blocked transportation routes, and disrupted critical infrastructure, creating numerous life safety hazards and complicating response and recovery operations.

Three tornadoes were confirmed during the June 7–9 severe weather event. The first, a brief EF-1 tornado with estimated peak winds of 95 mph, touched down southeast of Bowbells in Burke County. The tornado toppled a grain bin, sheared off the upper portions of pine trees, and tracked approximately three miles northeast before dissipating prior to reaching the Des Lacs River. A second, short-lived tornado touched down south of Berthold, while a third tornado occurred during the June 9 storms in northwest North Dakota. Although these two tornadoes were assigned EF-Unknown ratings because insufficient damage indicators were available to estimate wind speeds, their occurrence was confirmed by the NWS.

Damage assessments documented roofs torn from homes, apartment buildings, garages, barns, shops, and other structures. Agricultural buildings and outbuildings were destroyed, siding was stripped from residences and farm buildings, fences were flattened, and windows were shattered by wind-driven debris and large hail, resulting in significant structural damage to properties. Additional impacts included large trees being uprooted with some lifting sidewalks and tearing gutters from streets, further damaging public infrastructure. In one notable incident in Stark County, the roof of a shop was blown into a power line, demonstrating the intensity of the winds while causing additional damage to the electrical distribution system.

According to the June 11, 2026, North Dakota State University Crop & Pest Report, Extension agents across western North Dakota identified intense straight-line winds as the primary cause of the most significant storm impacts, resulting in widespread damage to buildings, grain bins, trees, and electrical infrastructure. High winds and wind-driven debris also caused localized agricultural impacts, including wind whipping and damage to emerging crops.

In Mercer County, local officials described conditions in Beulah as a "total mess" following the storm, citing widespread damage to homes, garages, campers, trees, power lines, and other critical infrastructure that ultimately prompted multiple local emergency declarations. At Beulah Bay, Hazen Bay, and Legacy Campgrounds, numerous campers and recreational vehicles were flipped, displaced from their original locations, or destroyed by the force of the winds, illustrating the intensity of the event. According to the NWS, "numerous reports were submitted of structure, roof, and tree damage across the county, including an attached garage completely destroyed 8 miles north of Beulah that is consistent with straight line damaging winds of around 100 mph".

The City of Sawyer (Ward County) experienced extensive tree damage from severe thunderstorm winds resulting in substantial debris throughout the community. Large volumes of downed trees and limbs were collected and staged at a city-owned lot pending disposal. Like many rural North Dakota communities, Sawyer operates with limited local resources and infrastructure, including the absence of a local landfill facility for debris disposal. Recovery efforts required coordination with Ward County to identify and implement a debris management solution. To support these efforts, the Ward County Commission issued an emergency declaration authorizing the use of county emergency funds and Highway Department resources to transport debris to the Minot landfill for disposal. This example highlights the unique recovery challenges faced by rural communities, where limited local infrastructure, long transportation distances, and constrained resources can increase the complexity and cost of disaster recovery operations.

Impacts extended to recreational and waterfront infrastructure as well. At Fort Stevenson State Park in McLean County, extreme winds shifted the dock system at Garrison Marina after anchors either failed or were dragged across the lake bottom, moving the entire structure from its original location. At Lake Sakakawea State Park in Mercer County, sections of dock infrastructure were twisted and damaged by the force of the storm, requiring repairs.

Furthermore, these storms caused extensive and cascading power outages across North Dakota, leaving more than 25,700 customers without electricity and impacting service territories served by Xcel Energy, Montana-Dakota Utilities Company, Ottertail Power Company, and the Burke-Divide, Mountrail-Williams, Central Power, McLean Power, North Central Power, and Roughrider Electric Cooperatives. Widespread damage to electrical distribution systems, including downed power lines, damaged or destroyed transmission and distribution utility poles, and debris impacts to overhead infrastructure, resulted in service interruptions affecting homes, businesses, agricultural operations, and critical facilities.

Crucial communication infrastructure was also impacted, with multiple radio communication towers sustaining damage or being completely toppled by high winds. In Mercer County, two public safety radio towers were damaged, including one that collapsed entirely, which temporarily disrupted radio communications for law enforcement and fire services while emergency repairs were completed.

The widespread and prolonged power outages disrupted critical infrastructure and essential community services across the impacted area, including healthcare facilities, long-term care centers, schools, public safety operations, businesses, and other key facilities. The outages impaired communications, contributed to food spoilage, disrupted access to water and other essential services, and created challenges for affected residents and communities. The loss of electrical service heightened risks to public safety, underscoring the need for rapid, coordinated response and recovery efforts by utility providers, emergency management agencies, and local/tribal jurisdictions to restore essential services and support impacted populations.

Transportation systems were also impacted by debris, downed trees, and fallen power lines that obstructed local roadways and created hazardous travel conditions throughout affected communities. Emergency responders, utility crews, and public works personnel worked to clear transportation routes, restore access, and support damage assessment and recovery operations. In Divide County, all county and township gravel roads west of ND Hwy 42 were restricted due to the road conditions from the storm. Roadway obstructions complicated response activities, delayed access to some damaged areas, and increased the challenges associated with power restoration and debris removal efforts.

The combination of damaged electrical infrastructure, communications system disruptions, fallen trees, structural damage, and hazardous debris fields created unsafe conditions throughout affected communities, prompting emergency managers to advise residents to remain indoors and avoid unnecessary travel until utility crews and emergency responders could secure impacted areas and begin restoration operations. Overall, the most severe damage was concentrated on critical infrastructure and utility systems, resulting in widespread disruptions to essential services and public operations.

A Whole of Government and Community Response

Response and recovery efforts following June 7-9, 2026, severe storms reflected a coordinated whole-community effort involving local, tribal, state, private-sector, and volunteer partners. Throughout the event, the North Dakota Watch Center (NDWC) maintained situational awareness by monitoring storm impacts, collecting and validating information from affected jurisdictions, and disseminating critical updates through WebEOC and other communication channels. NDWC tracked power outages, infrastructure damage, road conditions, and emerging response needs, providing emergency managers and partner agencies with a common operating picture to support coordinated response and informed decision-making.

NDWC watch officers worked closely with local emergency managers, dispatch centers, and first responders to verify reports, document impacts, and share timely information. This coordination reduced administrative burdens on local jurisdictions, allowing responders to focus on life safety, incident stabilization, and community response operations during a period of heightened operational demand.

These efforts were complemented by close coordination with the NWS, which provided continuous weather briefings, forecasts, watches, warnings, storm assessments, and consistent public messaging throughout the event. NWS products and technical expertise enabled emergency managers, public safety agencies, utility providers, and local officials to anticipate impacts, implement protective measures, allocate resources, and support response and recovery operations. Timely weather information and warning notifications played a critical role in enhancing public safety and helping communities prepare for, respond to, and recover from the severe weather events.

The North Dakota Department of Emergency Services - State Emergency Communications Center (NDDES-SECC) and local dispatch centers played a critical role in coordinating emergency response activities, managing increased call volumes, and supporting communications among responding agencies. Throughout the event, the North Dakota Department of Emergency Services - Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (NDDES-HSEM) remained on standby, prepared to coordinate state resources and activate the State Emergency Operations Center if conditions warranted additional state support.

Local emergency management agencies conducted extensive preparedness, response, and recovery operations before, during, and after the severe weather event. As forecasts indicated the potential for widespread severe thunderstorms capable of producing destructive straight-line winds, large hail, and tornadoes, emergency managers coordinated closely with NDDES and local partners to enhance situational awareness, prepare for anticipated impacts, and support informed decision-making. Public warning and preparedness information was disseminated through social media, Everbridge emergency notifications, and local communication platforms. Emergency managers also coordinated the identification and availability of community safe gathering locations and shelters for residents seeking protection from the storms. Approximately 20 shelter operations were opened or placed on standby across affected jurisdictions to provide refuge for individuals displaced by power outages, damaged homes, or other storm-related hazards.

Throughout the event, local emergency managers remained actively engaged in monitoring conditions, coordinating response activities, supporting emergency operations, and identifying immediate community needs. Following the storms, they worked alongside local officials, utility providers, public works departments, and volunteer organizations to coordinate response efforts, conduct preliminary damage assessments, document impacts, and support the transition from response to recovery. These activities were essential for maintaining situational awareness prioritizing resource needs, and informing recovery efforts.

First responders played a critical role in protecting life and property. Law enforcement, fire departments, emergency medical services (EMS), dispatch centers, and other public safety personnel responded to emergency calls, assessed storm impacts, secured hazardous areas, and addressed immediate threats caused by high winds, downed trees, damaged structures, debris,

and widespread power outages. Responders worked extended hours to maintain public safety, support emergency operations, and address hazards affecting transportation routes, infrastructure, and communities across the impacted area. These efforts helped reduce risks to life and property during a period of significant operational demand.

Community public works departments, utility providers, and volunteers worked alongside emergency responders to clear storm-generated debris, restore access to affected areas, conduct damage assessments, and support ongoing response and recovery operations. These coordinated efforts maintained essential services, enabled emergency access, facilitated utility restoration, and reduced risks to life and property across impacted communities.

With these storms causing widespread power outages across service territories served by North Dakota's rural electric cooperatives, transmission organizations, and investor-owned utilities, utility providers worked around the clock to assess damage, prioritize life-safety needs, restore power to critical facilities and essential services, and return electricity to affected residents and businesses. Crews faced significant challenges such as blocked roadways, hazardous weather conditions, and extensive damage to transmission and distribution infrastructure which complicated repair efforts. Restoration operations required substantial personnel, equipment, and resources to remove debris, repair damaged electrical infrastructure, and restore service across large geographic areas. These sustained efforts were critical to reestablishing essential electrical service and supporting community recovery. Based on the attached Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA), electrical damages included the replacement of approximately 259 broken poles and associated hardware, with an estimated damage total of $ 4.3 million across six Rural Electric Cooperatives (RECs).

The duration and extent of the outages resulted in significant secondary impacts for residents, including the loss of refrigerated and frozen food. In response, the North Dakota Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) authorized Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) replacement benefits for eligible households that experienced food loss due to the prolonged power outages. This recovery measure provided critical assistance to impacted residents by helping replace spoiled food, address immediate nutritional needs, and supported community recovery following the disaster.

North Dakota Highway Patrol (NDHP) supported local response and recovery efforts by supporting roadway safety and transportation support for debris removal operations. When requested, NDHP assisted in the coordinated movement of storm-generated debris to approved disposal locations, facilitated safe access for emergency responders and utility restoration crews, and helped maintain the safe and efficient movement of traffic in areas affected by fallen trees, downed power lines, and other storm-related hazards.

Long-term Implications of Recent Disasters

Less than a year ago, North Dakota was severely impacted by another series of severe storms and tornadoes which occurred from June 21-22, 2025 and again from August 7-8, 2025. Both storm events resulted in Major Disaster Declarations, and included the state's first EF5 tornado in 68 years, and the nation's first EF5 tornado since 2013. Those events caused extensive damage to homes, businesses, agricultural operations, public infrastructure, and critical services across affected communities, and damages from those events are still being processed by the state and FEMA. These June 7-9, 2026 storms have continued to further impact and compound ongoing recovery efforts across our state.

Many of the power outages from the June 7-9, 2026 event were addressed through temporary measures that restored service but will need to be rebuilt to ensure the long-term stability of critical electrical infrastructure. Federal assistance to support the recovery efforts of affected electric cooperatives would significantly reduce the financial burden on rural communities and utility customers across North Dakota. Preliminary assessments show more than $4.3 million in damage to electrical infrastructure, with total recovery costs projected to reach nearly three times the applicable disaster threshold.

The long-term impacts extend well beyond the immediate restoration of downed lines and damaged equipment. Rural electric cooperatives and other utility providers will continue to face substantial financial obligations as they repair and replace storm-damaged transmission and distribution systems while maintaining reliable service to their members. Without federal support, these costs may result in delayed infrastructure improvements, higher utility rates, and fewer opportunities to invest in system-hardening measures that reduce vulnerability to future severe weather events.

A resilient electrical system is essential to the long-term recovery of affected communities, supporting critical facilities, agricultural operations, businesses, emergency services, communications, and other key infrastructure. Delays in fully repairing and strengthening the electrical grid could slow economic recovery, increase operational costs for residents and businesses, and make communities more susceptible to prolonged outages during future disasters. Federal assistance would help ensure that necessary repairs are completed promptly, while allowing utility providers to maintain affordable service, strengthen grid resilience, and support sustained economic stability throughout the region.

Reliable electrical service is particularly vital to North Dakota's agricultural economy, which depends on electricity for grain handling and storage, irrigation, livestock operations, refrigeration, and processing. Extended disruptions or delays in restoring resilient infrastructure increase operational risks for producers, contribute to production losses and higher operating costs, and hinder the long-term recovery of rural communities.

Damage to critical electrical infrastructure also increases risks for essential facilities during future emergencies, creating greater reliance on backup systems and emergency response resources. Repeated or prolonged outages place added strain on local governments, volunteer

organizations, emergency management agencies, and utility providers, while eroding public confidence in the reliability of essential services.

Without federal assistance, electric cooperatives may be forced to absorb these costs through rate increases, added customer charges, or deferred infrastructure projects. Federal support would not only ensure timely repair and restoration of essential electrical systems but also reduce financial hardship for residents, businesses, and agricultural producers already grappling with storm-related recovery expenses. By easing the local cost burden, federal assistance would promote economic stability, strengthen community resilience, and support a more efficient recovery throughout the affected region.

Tree damage in the impacted areas will also take years to recover. Loss of shelterbelts and other tree cover reduces protection for homes and soil from wind. This increases the risk of soil erosion during the summer and leads to more severe snow drifting in winter as open areas expand. With fewer trees to intercept rainfall, stormwater runoff is more likely to increase, contributing to landscape erosion and overwhelming local drainage systems.

Commitment to Resilience

NDDES–HSEM remains committed to resilience throughout the entire lifecycle of the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP), including the North Dakota Enhanced Mitigation Mission Area Operations Plan (MAOP). This plan highlights the state's strong partnerships and broad outreach to stakeholders, demonstrating a whole-of-community and whole-of-government approach to mitigation. In addition to maintaining an enhanced mitigation plan, North Dakota is approved for all delegated authorities under the Program Administered by State (PAS) pilot program. These authorities allow NDDES–HSEM to be closely involved in every aspect of mitigation and recovery, fostering an adaptive and innovative environment for implementing both pre- and post-disaster mitigation programs.

North Dakota continues to be a national leader in mitigation, with a strong record of success in recent grant program applications. Since 1997, the state has completed 550 mitigation projects, totaling $324,149,651.15 in mitigation investments. In 2020, Pew Charitable Trusts and the National Institute of Building Sciences found that effective mitigation projects in North Dakota save an estimated $6.54 in long-term response and recovery costs for every $1 invested. This places North Dakota in the highest tier of cost savings nationwide, with a total of $2,119,938,718.52 saved.

Many of the projects completed through North Dakota's Hazard Mitigation Program are funded by the disaster-based Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). Because the state maintains an enhanced mitigation plan, it receives an additional 5% of total disaster funding specifically for mitigation activities. For severe weather events, HMGP has supported numerous backup generators, storm shelters, flood protection initiatives, mitigation planning efforts, and early-warning siren installations across the state. NDDES also maintains an exceptional record of

fully utilizing available HMGP funds. Based on applications already received from local and tribal communities, North Dakota is projected to use approximately 99% of all HMGP funding allocated for disasters dating back to 2019.

Conclusion

Pursuant to 44 CFR§206.36, I have determined that the severe summer weather which occurred from June 7, 2026, to June 9, 2026, was of such severity and magnitude that effective response and recovery are beyond the capabilities of the state and affected local jurisdictions. For the reasons described in this letter and its supporting documentation, I respectfully request that you declare a major disaster for the State of North Dakota with an incident period of June 7th, 2026, to June 9th, 2026, for Bottineau, Burke, Divide, McLean, Mercer, Oliver and Williams Counties. McHenry County had also reported damage during the PDA but was unable to exceed their per capita impact threshold at this time. The current expected costs for this disaster event are expected to exceed $4.6 million which has already been validated by FEMA Region VIII during the PDA process.

As in previous disasters, I am also requesting North Dakota be designated as a Public Assistance Managing State. By performing State Led Public Assistance, the State of North Dakota will efficiently implement the Public Assistance program on behalf of our communities while also keeping the overall costs for managing this disaster as low as possible. Additionally, I am also requesting that the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program be implemented on a statewide basis. Since our state maintains both Enhanced Mitigation Plan Status and PAS Status, I know our state will effectively use any available mitigation dollars to increase our state's resilience against future disaster events. I certify for this major disaster that the state and local governments will assume all applicable non-federal shares of costs required by the Stafford Act 93-288.

We have designated Brigadier General Mitchell Johnson and Homeland Security and Emergency Management Director Darin Hanson as the State Coordinating Officers (SCOs) for this request. They will work with FEMA to coordinate damage assessments and may provide further information or justifications on my behalf.

Thank you for your consideration of my request for a Major Presidential Disaster Declaration for the State of North Dakota and for your continued support as we recover from continuous disaster conditions.

Sincerely,

Kelly Armstrong
Governor

Enclosures: Enclosure A: Request for a Major Presidential Disaster Declaration
Enclosure B: Preliminary Damage Assessment Findings

Attachment A: Jurisdictions Impacted by the June 7-9, 2026 Severe Summer Storms and Straight-Line Winds
Attachment B: NWS Summary of the June 7-9, 2026 Severe Weather and Tornadoes
Attachment C: State Climatologist Report of the June 7-9, 2026 Severe Storms
Attachment D: ND Presidential Declarations Map (1993 – 2026)

CC: Senator John Hoeven
Senator Kevin Cramer
Representative Julie Fedorchak
Brig. Gen. Mitchell R Johnson Director, North Dakota Department of Emergency Services
Darin Hanson, Director, North Dakota Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Justin Messner, Disaster Recovery Chief, North Dakota Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Agency

REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION MAJOR DISASTER OR EMERGENCY

OMB Control Number 1660-0009
Expires 06/30/2026

1. Request Date Jul 6, 2026

Burden Disclosure Notice

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 9 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and submitting the form. This collection of information is required to obtain a benefit. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0009). **NOTE: Do not send your completed form to this address.**

Completion of this form including applicable attachments satisfies legal requirements for emergency and major disaster declaration requests under 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170 and 5191, respectively, as implemented at 44 C.F.R.. §§ 206.35 and 206.36. Failure to use this form may result in a failure to meet these requirements and/or a delay in processing the request.

2a. Name of State (as defined in Stafford Act 102, 42 U.S.C. § 5122) or Indian tribal government requesting declaration	2b. Population (as reported by 2020 Census) or estimated population of Indian tribal government's damaged area(s).
State of North Dakota	779,094

3. Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Name	4. Designation of State or Tribal Coordinating Officer upon declaration (if available) and phone number
Governor Kelly Armstrong	BG Mitchell R. Johnson, Director, ND Dept of Emergency Services, 701-333-2300

5. Designation of Governor's Authorized Representative or Tribal Chief Executive Representative upon declaration (if available) and phone number
Darin Hanson, Director, Division of Homeland Security, 701-328-8165

6. Declaration Request For: ☒ Major Disaster (Stafford Act Sec. 401) ☐ Emergency (Stafford Act Sec. 501 (a))

7. Incident Period: Beginning Date Jun 7, 2026 End Date Jun 9, 2026 or ☐ Continuing

If requesting a "continuing" incident period, enclose an official statement from a qualified Federal Government agency acknowledged as a national authority in a specific incident field (e.g., United States Geological Survey for seismic incidents, the National Weather Service for flooding).

7b. Type of Incident (Check all that apply)

☐ Drought ☐ Earthquake ☐ Explosion ☐ Fire ☐ Flood ☐ Hurricane ☐ Landslide ☐ Mudslide
☒ Severe Storm (rain, high water, wind-driven, rain, hail, lightning) ☐ Snowstorm (Must include Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data) ☒ Straight-Line Winds
☐ Tidal Wave ☒ Tornado ☐ Tropical Depression ☐ Tropical Storm ☐ Tsunami ☐ Volcanic Eruption ☐ Winter Storm
☐ Other (please specify) _____

8. Description of damages (Short description of impacts of disaster on affected area and population). Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter.
The State of North Dakota requests a major disaster declaration for debris removal, emergency protective measures, infrastructure damage, and public building damage caused by severe storms, straight-line winds, and tornadoes that impacted the state from June 7-9, 2026. These severe storms system blanketed the State of North Dakota with heavy rains, winds in excess of 100 MPH, and 3 confirmed tornadoes that caused significant damages and impacts to 8 ND counties, with 7 of those counties exceeding their per capita impact thresholds. Over $4.8 million in debris removal, infrastructure damage, and public building damage were submitted during the preliminary damage assessment process, and FEMA has validated $4.6million in damages from this event as identified in Enclosure B of this request.

9. Description of the nature and amount of State and local or Indian tribal government resources which have been or will be committed. Include additional details in enclosed Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's cover letter.
North Dakota enacted a whole of government approach with public and private partners to respond to this event. The ND Watch Center maintained situational awareness by working with emergency managers, first responders, and dispatch centers to monitor impacts and community needs. The ND Highway Patrol supported roadway safety for debris removal operations. ND Health and Human Services (NDHHS) monitored and coordinated with long-term care centers and health and medical facilities that were on backup generator power. They also activated replacement SNAP benefits for low income households. ND Department of Emergency Services (NDDES) coordinated efforts with other state agencies and local emergency managers to maintain inter-agency situational awareness and provide resources when requested. NDDES coordinated with the ND Association of Rural Electric Cooperatives (NDAREC) and power companies to understand the scope of power outages, restoration estimates, and extent of damages.

10. Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment*

☐ Individual Assistance Dates Performed **Requested** _____ **Start** _____ **End** _____

Individual Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)

☒ Public Assistance Dates Performed **Requested** Jun 22, 2026 **Start** Jun 23, 2026 **End** Jun 29, 2026

Public Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)

11. Programs and Areas Requested

Individual Assistance ☒ N/A ☐ Individuals and Households Program ☐ Crisis Counseling Program ☐ Disaster Unemployment Assistance

☐ All ☐ Disaster Case Management ☐ Disaster Legal Services ☐ Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Assistance

For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities; for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)) If additional space is needed, please enclose additional documentation)

For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes in the requested counties (if applicable)

Please see **Enclosure A: Supplemental Information for Individual Assistance** for additional information in support of this request*.

**Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request*

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Public Assistance ☐ N/A ☒ Debris Removal (Category A) ☒ Emergency Protective Measures (Category B) ☒ Permanent Work (Categories C-G)* (not available for Emergency Declaration Requests)

For the following jurisdictions, specify programs and areas (counties, parishes, independent cities; for Indian tribal government, list tribe(s) and/or tribal area(s)). If additional space is needed or your request includes different categories of work for different jurisdictions; please enclose additional documentation.
Counties that exceeded their per capita impact threshold include: Bottineau, Burke, Divide, McLean, Mercer, Oliver and Williams

Counties that were impacted but did not exceed their per capita impact thresholds include: McHenry

For States, identify Federally-recognized Tribes included in the requested counties (if applicable).
The Fort Berthold Reservation (Three Affiliated Tribes) are located in portions of Mercer and McLean Counties.

Please see **Enclosure B: Supplemental Information for Public Assistance** for additional information in support of this request*.

Indemnification for Debris Removal Activity

☐ I do not anticipate the need for debris removal.

☒ I anticipate the need for debris removal, which poses an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety. Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b & 5173, the State or Indian tribal government agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State or Indian tribal government agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

Request for Direct Federal Assistance

☒ I do not request direct Federal assistance at this time.

☐ I request direct Federal assistance for work and services to save lives and protect property, and:

a. I request the following type(s) of assistance:

b. List of reasons why State and local or Indian tribal government cannot perform, or contract for, required work and services.

c. In accordance with 44 C.F.R. § 206.208, the State or Indian tribal government agrees that it will, with respect to direct Federal assistance: (1) Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work; (2) Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work; (3) Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State or FEMA-Tribe Agreement ; and (4) Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.

Request for Snow Assistance

☒ N/A ☐ I request snow assistance.

Snow assistance for the following jurisdictions (Specify counties, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas).

Please see **Enclosure D: Historic and Current Snowfall Data** for additional information in support of this request*

*Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request

11. Programs and Areas Requested (Continued)

Hazard Mitigation* ☒ Statewide **OR**

For the following specific counties, parishes, independent cities or tribes and/or tribal areas.

12. Mitigation Plan Information*

a. Mitigation Plan Expiration Date February 4, 2029 b. Type of Plan ☒ Enhanced ☐ Standard

13. Other Federal Agency Programs

☒ I do not anticipate requirements from Other Federal Agencies ☐ I do anticipate requirements from Other Federal Agencies

Please see **Enclosure C:** Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs for additional information in support of this request*.

14. Findings and Certifications

☒ I certify the following:

a. I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local government or Indian tribal government and that supplementary federal assistance is necessary.

b. In response to this incident, I have taken appropriate action under State or tribal law and have directed the execution of the State or Tribal Emergency Plan on Jun 30, 2026 in accordance with the Stafford Act.

c. The State and local governments, or Indian tribal government will assume all applicable non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act.

15. List of Enclosures and Supporting Documentation

☒ Cover Letter ☐ Enclosure A (Individual Assistance)* ☒ Enclosure B (Public Assistance)*

☐ Enclosure C (Requirements for Other Federal Agency Programs) ☐ Enclosure D (Historic and Current Snowfall Data)

☒ Additional Supporting Documentation A: Jurisdictions Impacted, B: NWS Analysis, C: State Climatologist Report, D: ND Declarations

Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Signature

7/6-2026
Date

If anyone except the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive signs this document, please provide the documentation that establishes that this individual has the legal authority to act on behalf of the Governor or Tribal Chief Executive.

**Not Required for Emergency Declaration Request*

ENCLOSURE B

North Dakota PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

Conducted June 23, 2026 through June 29, 2026

Estimates of Eligible Public Assistance Under PL 93-288, as Amended

DO NOT Edit this page.

COUNTY	2020 Population	Category A Debris Clearance	Category B Protective Measures	Category C Road Systems	Category D Water Control	Category E Buildings & Equipment	Category F Utility Systems	Category G Other	Total Estimated Damage	Dollars Per Capita
Burke County	2,201	0	20,500	0	0	0	65,000	0	$ 85,500.00	$38.85
Divide County	2,195	0	10,000	0	0	66,000	0	0	$ 76,000.00	$34.62
Williams County	40,950	0	0	0	0	0	2,870,240	0	$ 2,870,240.00	$70.09
McLean County	9,771	0	0	0	0	0	512,596	0	$ 512,596.00	$52.46
Mercer County	8,350	99,578	24,211	0	0	106,305	752,275	0	$ 982,369.00	$117.65
Bottineu County	6,379	0	0	0	0	0	70,803	0	$ 70,803.00	$11.10
Oliver County	1,877	0	0	0	0	0	47,492	0	$ 47,492.00	$25.30
McHenry County	5,345	0	0	0	0	0	23,521	0	$ 23,521.00	$4.40
		99,578	**54,711**	**0**	**0**	**172,305**	**4,341,927**	**0**	**4,668,521**	**$5.99**
STATE TOTALS	779,094									$5.99

County Per Capita = $ 4.86

The population of North Dakota is 779,094

State Per Capita = $ 1.94

Enclosure B

North Dakota PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

Conducted June 23, 2026 through June 29, 2026

Estimates of Eligible Public Assistance Under PL 93-288, as Amended

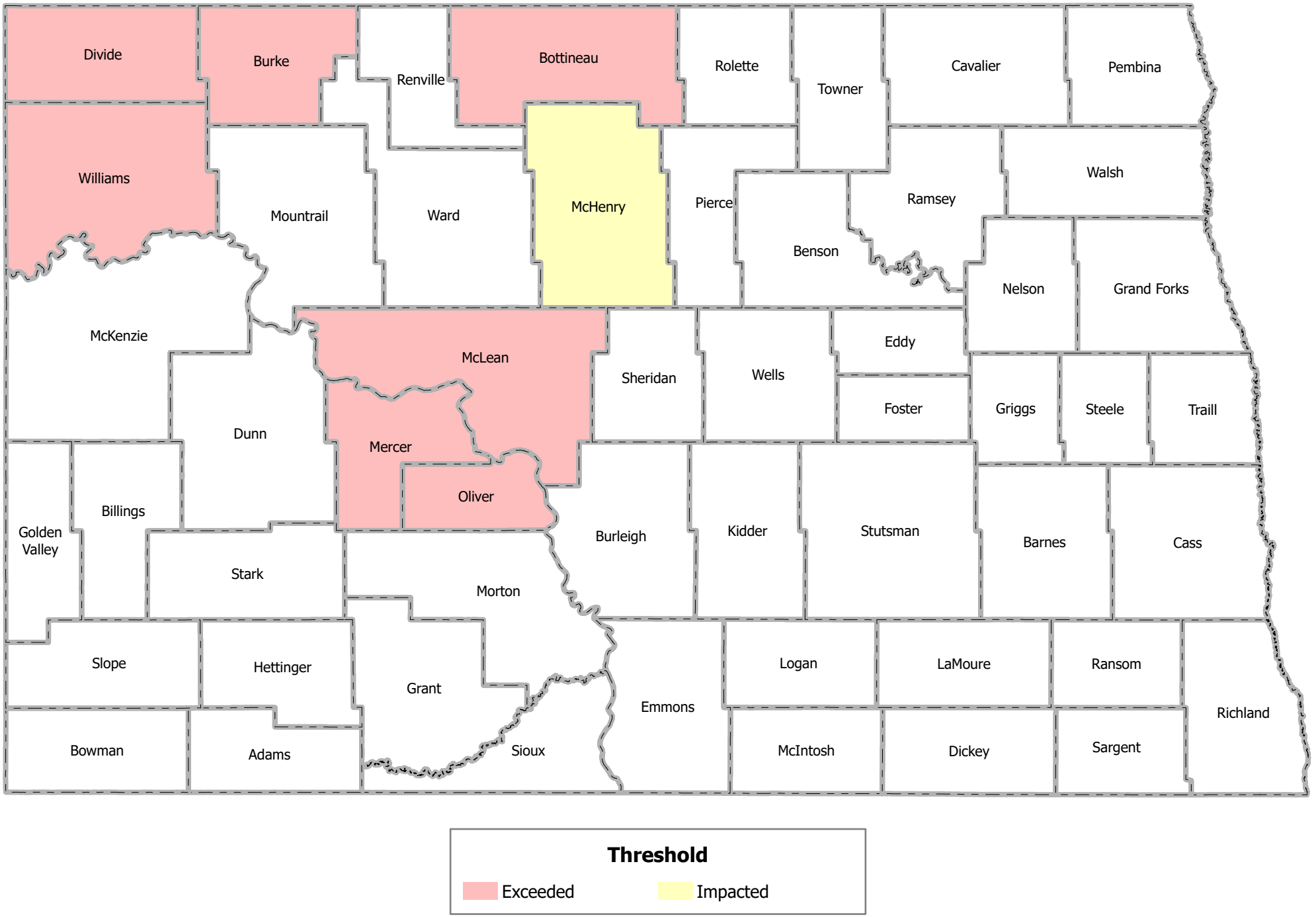
COUNTY	2020 Population	Category A Debris Clearance	Category B Protective Measures	Category C Road Systems	Category D Water Control	Category E Buildings & Equipment	Category F Utility Systems	Category G Other	Total Estimated Damage	Threshold Required
Burke County	2,201									
Burke-Divide Power			20,500				65,000			
Total Burke County		***0***	***20,500***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***65,000***	***0***	**$85,500**	***$0***
Divide County	2,195									
Burke-Divide Power			10,000			66,000				
Total Divide County		***0***	***10,000***	***0***	***0***	***66,000***	***0***	***0***	**$76,000**	***$0***
Williams County	40,950									
Burke-Divide Power							42,000			
Mountrail Williams Power							2,828,240			
Total Williams County		***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***2,870,240***	***0***	**$2,870,240**	***$0***
McLean County	9,771									
Central Power							484,657			
McLean Power							27,939			
Total McLean County		***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***512,596***	***0***	**$512,596**	***$0***
Mercer County	8,350									
City of Hazen		23,651								
RoughRider Power							752,275			
Mercer County		15,137	24,211			47,553				
City of Beulah		60,790				58,752				
Total Mercer County		***99,578***	***24,211***	***0***	***0***	***106,305***	***752,275***	***0***	**$982,369**	***$0***
Bottineu County	6,379									
North Central Power							70,803			
Total Bottineu County		***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***70,803***	***0***	**$70,803**	***$31,002***
Oliver County	1,877									
Roughrider Electric Cooperative							47,492			
Total Oliver County		***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***47,492***	***0***	**$47,492**	***$9,122***
McHenry County	5,345									
Central Power Electric Cooperative							15,065			
North Central Power							8,456			
Total McHenry County		***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***23,521***	***0***	**$23,521**	***$25,977***
	779,094									1,511,442
TOTAL STATE COSTS										**$4,668,521**

County Per Capita = $ 4.86 State Per Capita = $ 1.94

The population of North Dakota is 779,094 (2020 Census)

Attachment A:
Jurisdictions Impacted by the June 7-9, 2026 Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Tornadoes

Attachment A: Jurisdictions Impacted by the June 7-9, 2026 Severe Summer Storms and Straight-Line Winds



Attachment B:

NWS Summary –
June 7-9, 2026 Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Tornadoes

NOAA/National Weather Service
Bismarck and Grand Forks, North Dakota Weather Forecast Offices

NDDES Summary for Significant Severe Weather and Tornadoes
June 7 and 9, 2026

Issued: June 29, 2026 2:00 PM CDT

1. Overview

Two rounds of significant severe weather impacted North Dakota in early June 2026, bringing damaging winds, large hail, and a few tornadoes to the state.

On Sunday, June 7, 2026, a widespread severe weather event moved through western and central North Dakota. Due to the expected higher-end severe thunderstorm potential, a Particularly Dangerous Situation (PDS) Thunderstorm Watch was issued for damaging wind gusts up to 100 mph, along with large hail and a couple tornadoes. Storms developed rapidly across western North Dakota during the late afternoon, before consolidating into a squall line and intensifying as they moved into central North Dakota, leading to a damaging wind threat throughout the evening. Initial storms produced large hail, with the largest hailstone reported at 3 inches five miles southwest of Medora in Billings County. The squall line produced a swath of destructive straight line winds measured from 80 to around 100 mph, with the highest observed wind gust of 103 mph at a personal weather station just north of Beulah in Mercer County.

The highest concentration of significant damage was in parts of southwest and central North Dakota, including Stark, Mercer, and McLean Counties. In Stark County, an 82 mph wind gust was measured at the Dickinson Airport, and there was widespread damage across the city of Dickinson, including large trees uprooted, power outages, and minor roof damage. Stark County Emergency Management relayed photos of significant damage to a large storage building south of town that is consistent with wind speeds of around 90 mph. The area of significant damage extended northeast into Mercer County, where the highest observed wind gust of 103 mph occurred north of Beulah. Numerous reports were submitted of structure, roof, and tree damage across the county, including an attached garage completely destroyed 8 miles north of Beulah that is consistent with straight line damaging winds of around 100 mph. There was one injury reported in Hazen due to a tree falling onto a tent. The damage path then continued into McLean County, with campers flipped and roof damage in the Douglas Bay area. There was a 93 mph wind gust measured at the NDAWN station 13 miles northwest of Garrison, with significant damage to a farmstead reported nearby.

Two tornadoes were also confirmed with these thunderstorms. The first was a brief tornado southeast of Bowbells that toppled a grain bin and sheared off the top half of pine trees near a farmstead. The tornado then tracked northeast for approximately 3 miles before dissipating before reaching the Des Lacs River. This tornado was given an EF-1 rating with wind speeds up to 95 mph. The second tornado was only on the ground south of Berthold for a couple of minutes, kicking up dust. There was no damage reported with this tornado so it was given an EF-Unknown rating.

The line of thunderstorms continued to push east through the late evening and into the overnight hours, with severe wind gusts reported from Bottineau, to Benson, and to McIntosh and Logan Counties. The final Severe Thunderstorm Warning was issued at xxx. Storms weakened after this point, with no severe weather reports any further to the east.

On Tuesday, June 9th, severe thunderstorms were forecast across the majority of North Dakota, and a Tornado Watch was issued in the late afternoon. Thunderstorms developed across Mercer, Stark, and Grant Counties, with large hail reported in Hebron and Beulah. Additional storms blossomed in northwest North Dakota, where the largest hailstone of the day was reported - 3 inches east of Fortuna in Divide County. Significant hail was also reported northeast of Alamo. A supercell thunderstorm that developed in Williams County tracked northeast, eventually producing a brief tornado 3 miles north of Noonan. No damage was reported with this tornado, giving it an EF-Unknown rating.

As the afternoon and evening progressed, a line of storms moved through parts of central North Dakota. One of the highest measured wind gusts from this event was 75 mph southeast of Garrison in McLean County. However, the area of most significant damage occurred in Ward and McHenry Counties. In the town of Sawyer, numerous trees were down on roads, and a large tree fell onto a house and made a hole in the roof. Power was out across the town as well, and damage was consistent with wind speeds around 90 mph. Northeast of Deering, there was significant damage to a barn on a homestead. Roof panels were ripped off of the barn, with some collapse of the wooden frame structure for the roof. There was also tree damage on the property, and this location also had estimated wind speeds of 90 mph.

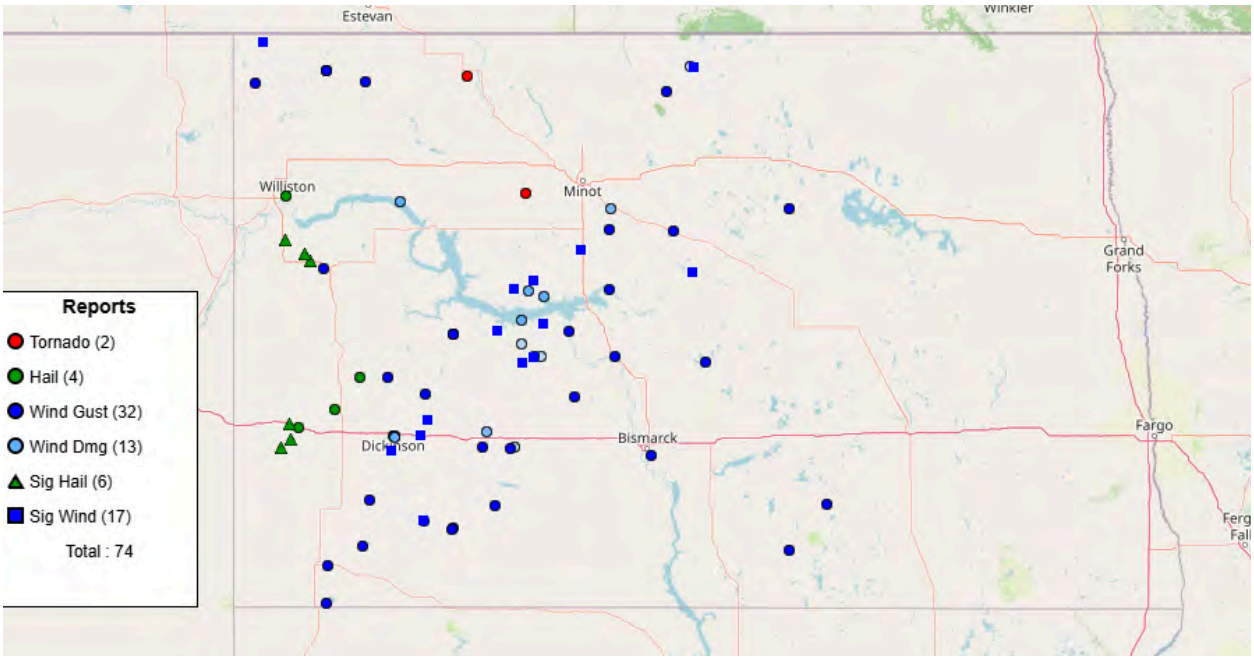
Storms formed a more consistent line as they pushed further to the east, with persistent severe wind gusts reported across central and eastern North Dakota. The highest measured wind gust from this event occurred after midnight in Sargent County, with a private weather station northwest of Hamlin reporting 78 mph. A variety of tree damage was reported across the state with these wind gusts. Storms exited the state overnight.

2. Weather Set-Up

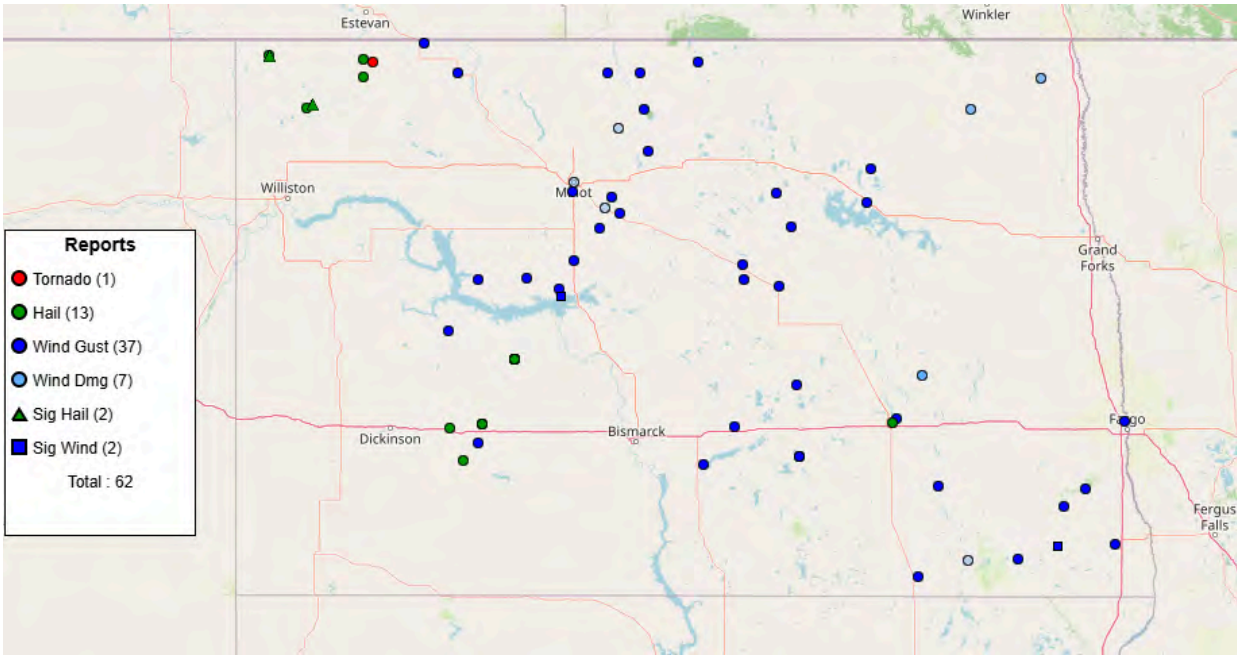
On June 7th, a surface low pressure and associated cold front moved through North Dakota during the afternoon and evening hours. Dewpoints across the state were in the mid 50s to mid 60s, contributing to the development of an unstable air mass. Initially, a warm layer of air aloft called a “cap” prevented thunderstorm development, but the cold front moving through along with a disturbance in the upper portions of the atmosphere was able to provide enough lift to break the “cap” and generate thunderstorms. Initial distinct thunderstorms eventually merged into a line of storms that led to the intense and pronounced wind damage in parts of Stark, Mercer, and McLean Counties. As storms moved east, they eventually moved through a less favorable environment, which is why there were no severe storm reports in the eastern part of the state.

On June 9th, an upper disturbance moved from the Northern Rockies into the Northern Plains region, interacting with a surface boundary. It was another day of high dewpoints in the 60s to lower 70s, again creating an unstable air mass. Surface low pressure deepened in western North Dakota, and a warm front lifted north across the state, with warmer air aloft creating a "cap" that limited storm development. This front is where storms across the north developed, including the storms that produced very large hail and a tornado in northwest North Dakota. The secondary surface boundary moving from west to east aided the development of storms in south central North Dakota that eventually became a line of storms, producing damaging winds in Ward and McHenry Counties. These storms continued across North Dakota and into Minnesota, with severe weather reports persisting over the state.

3. Reports



***Above**: Local storm reports across the state of North Dakota from June 7-8, 2026.*



***Above**: Local storm reports across the state of North Dakota from June 9-10, 2026.*

Chronological listing of tornadoes in North Dakota June 7th through 9th, 2026.

Time (CDT)	Event Type	EF-Scale Rating	City/County Location
06/07/2026 08:50 PM	Tornado	EF-1	3 SE Bowbells, Burke County
06/07/2026 09:37 PM	Tornado	EF-Unknown	10 S Berthold, Ward County
06/09/2026 07:21 PM	Tornado	EF-Unknown	3 E Noonan, Divide County

NOAA/National Weather Service

Bismarck and Grand Forks, North Dakota Weather Forecast Offices

Chronological listing of large hail reports in North Dakota from June 7th through June 10th, 2026.

Time (CDT)	Event Type	Magnitude	City/County Location
06/07/2026 06:20 PM	Hail	2.75 Inch	10 SW Medora, Golden Valley County
06/07/2026 06:30 PM	Hail	3.00 Inch	5 SW Medora, Billings County
06/07/2026 06:33 PM	Hail	2.00 Inch	4 WNW Medora, Billings County
06/07/2026 06:42 PM	Hail	1.00 Inch	1 NNW Medora, Billings County
06/07/2026 07:07 PM	Hail	1.50 Inch	7 SSW South Fairfield, Billings County
06/07/2026 07:30 PM	Hail	1.50 Inch	8 E Fairfield, Billings County
06/07/2026 07:40 PM	Hail	2.00 Inch	5 N Alexander, McKenzie County
06/07/2026 07:50 PM	Hail	2.00 Inch	3 NE Rawson, McKenzie County
06/07/2026 08:04 PM	Hail	1.75 Inch	Williston, Williams County
06/07/2026 08:25 PM	Hail	2.00 Inch	Arnegard, McKenzie County
06/09/2026 05:02 PM	Hail	1.00 Inch	Hebron, Morton County
06/09/2026 05:10 PM	Hail	1.25 Inch	Hebron, Morton County

06/09/2026 05:15 PM	Hail	1.00 Inch	Beulah, Mercer County
06/09/2026 05:16 PM	Hail	1.00 Inch	Beulah, Mercer County
06/09/2026 05:30 PM	Hail	1.00 Inch	Beulah, Mercer County
06/09/2026 05:35 PM	Hail	1.50 Inch	Beulah, Mercer County
06/09/2026 06:03 PM	Hail	1.00 Inch	4 N Alamo, Williams County
06/09/2026 06:28 PM	Hail	0.88 Inch	Riverdale, McLean County
06/09/2026 06:36 PM	Hail	1.75 Inch	Fortuna, Divide County
06/09/2026 06:40 PM	Hail	3.00 Inch	Fortuna, Divide County
06/09/2026 06:45 PM	Hail	2.00 Inch	5 NNE Alamo, Divide County
06/09/2026 07:14 PM	Hail	1.75 Inch	6 S Noonan, Divide County
06/09/2026 07:25 PM	Hail	1.50 Inch	Noonan, Divide County
06/09/2026 11:53 PM	Hail	1.00 Inch	Jamestown, Stutsman County

NOAA/National Weather Service

Bismarck and Grand Forks, North Dakota Weather Forecast Offices

Chronological listing of thunderstorm wind gusts and thunderstorm wind damage reports in North Dakota June 7th through 10th, 2026. Note that in the remarks column “N/A” denotes “Not Applicable”, meaning there were no comments included with that local storm report.

Time (CDT)	Event Type	Magnitude	City/County Location	Remarks
06/07/2026 07:03 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	60 MPH	4 WSW Bowman Haley Dam, Bowman County	NDAWN (North Dakota Agriculture Weather Network) observation.
06/07/2026 07:15 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	64 MPH	3 W Buffalo Springs, Bowman County	Thunderstorm wind gust at the Bowman airport.
06/07/2026 07:37 PM	Tstm Wnd Dmg	N/A	8 NE Charlson, Mountrail County	Mountrail County Emergency Manager reported 3 campers turned over in White Earth Bay. Lots of properties in the same area with south facing hail damage to siding and windows. Time estimated from radar.
06/07/2026 07:39 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	60 MPH	11 NNE Scranton, Slope County	NDAWN (North Dakota Agriculture Weather Network) observation.

06/07/2026 07:58 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	59 MPH	5 W New England, Slope County	10 meter measured wind gust at NDAWN station 5 W New England.
06/07/2026 08:04 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	71 MPH	5 N Halliday, Dunn County	10 meter measured wind gust at NDAWN station 4 N Halliday.
06/07/2026 08:05 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	60 MPH	Regent, Hettinger County	N/A
06/07/2026 08:06 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	63 MPH	8 NNE Grenora, Divide County	NDAWN (North Dakota Agriculture Weather Network) observation.
06/07/2026 08:07 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	70 MPH	Mott, Hettinger County	Thunderstorm wind gusts in Mott.
06/07/2026 08:13 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	68 MPH	1 NNE Mott, Hettinger County	10 meter measured wind gust at NDAWN station 1 N Mott.
06/07/2026 08:15 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	80 MPH	Regent, Hettinger County	Estimated 70 to 80 mph winds. Dime to quarter sized hail accompanied the very strong winds.
06/07/2026 08:19 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	79 MPH	4 NNW Fortuna, Divide County	NDAWN (North Dakota Agriculture Weather Network) observation.

06/07/2026 08:31 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	63 MPH	9 NNW New Leipzig, Grant County	10 meter measured wind gust at NDAWN station Elgin 10NW.
06/07/2026 08:32 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	82 MPH	6 S Dickinson, Stark County	Wind gust measured at the Dickinson airport.
06/07/2026 08:34 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	65 MPH	7 S Crosby, Divide County	3 meter measured wind gust at NDAWN 7 S Crosby.
06/07/2026 08:35 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	85 MPH	1 N Gladstone, Stark County	Measured winds using wind sensor.
06/07/2026 08:35 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	74 MPH	7 S Crosby, Divide County	3 meter measured gust at NDAWN station 7 S Crosby.
06/07/2026 08:35 PM	Tstm Wnd Dmg	N/A	1 SE Dickinson, Stark County	Report relayed through emergency management. Photo of a 80x200 storage building with structure damage consistent with winds around 90 mph. Time estimated from radar.

06/07/2026 08:36 PM	Tstm Wnd Dmg	N/A	Dickinson, Stark County	Numerous photos relayed through Stark County Emergency Management of damage photos across the city of Dickinson. Trees down, fences down, minor roof damage, other various damage. Very large tree uprooted by Dickinson City Hall that cracked the side walk and ripped the gutter out of the street. Overall damage is consistent with wind speeds of 80 to 90 mph. Time estimated from radar.
06/07/2026 08:38 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	66 MPH	6 SSW Hebron, Morton County	NDAWN (North Dakota Agriculture Weather Network) observation.
06/07/2026 08:40 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	84 MPH	6 NW Taylor, Stark County	10 meter measured wind gust at NDAWN station 6 NW Taylor.
06/07/2026 08:40 PM	Tstm Wnd Dmg	N/A	Hebron, Morton County	Trained weather spotter reported wind damage in the city of Hebron. Power out in the city of Hebron. Numerous branches and trees down, with lots of debris around town. Timing estimated on radar. Estimated winds at 80 to 100 mph at the peak of the storm.

06/07/2026 08:45 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	69 MPH	4 SW Manning, Dunn County	10 meter measured wind gust at NDAWN 4 SW.
06/07/2026 08:51 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	70 MPH	2 NNE Hirschville, Dunn County	3 meter measured wind gust at NDAWN station 2 NNE Hirschville.
06/07/2026 08:51 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	64 MPH	9 NNE Hamlet, Divide County	10 meter measured wind gust at NDAWN station Noonan 9S.
06/07/2026 08:55 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	69 MPH	2 W Glen Ullin, Morton County	N/A
06/07/2026 08:55 PM	Tstm Wnd Dmg	N/A	Glen Ullin, Morton County	Multiple photos of tree damage across Glen Ullin. Time estimated from radar.
06/07/2026 09:04 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	67 MPH	3 SW Watford City, McKenzie County	NDAWN (North Dakota Agriculture Weather Network) observation.
06/07/2026 09:14 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	63 MPH	3 W Hazen, Mercer County	NDAWN (North Dakota Agriculture Weather Network) observation.
06/07/2026 09:15 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	64 MPH	5 N Halliday, Dunn County	64 MPH wind gust measured 5N of Halliday at 10M by NDAWN Station.

06/07/2026 09:19 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	103 MPH	1 N Beulah, Mercer County	Measured wind gust at personal weather station.
06/07/2026 09:20 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	60 MPH	3 SW Center, Oliver County	Private weather station.
06/07/2026 09:20 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	84 MPH	White Shield, McLean County	Relayed through social media. Large cottonwood tree blown down over roadway.
06/07/2026 09:21 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	76 MPH	3 W Hazen, Mercer County	NDAWN (North Dakota Agriculture Weather Network) observation. EM reports of tree damage in the town of Hazen.
06/07/2026 09:21 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	85 MPH	11 NNW Zap, Mercer County	NDAWN (North Dakota Agriculture Weather Network) observation.
06/07/2026 09:21 PM	Tstm Wnd Dmg	N/A	Hazen, Mercer County	*** 1 INJ *** Emergency manager reported one injury from Sunday storms. Man was sleeping in a tent at John Moses Park and a tree fell on his tent.
06/07/2026 09:22 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	79 MPH	3 W Hazen, Mercer County	79MPH 10M measured gust 3W of Hazen.

06/07/2026 09:28 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	90 MPH	8 WSW Pick City, Mercer County	NDAWN (North Dakota Agriculture Weather Network) observation.
06/07/2026 09:30 PM	Tstm Wnd Dmg	N/A	12 SSE White Shield, Mercer County	Photos relayed from broadcast media of camper damage at Legacy North campground next to Beulah Bay. One camper was completely overturned. Time estimated from radar.
06/07/2026 09:34 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	63 MPH	4 SSW Riverdale, McLean County	Measured wind gust at personal weather station.
06/07/2026 09:35 PM	Tstm Wnd Dmg	N/A	Dickinson, Stark County	Power out in the city of Dickinson, with multiple power lines down and a report of at least one tree on a house.
06/07/2026 09:40 PM	Tstm Wnd Dmg	N/A	3 SE Emmet, McLean County	Photos relayed through social media from Douglas Bay area. Campers flipped, small outbuildings knocked over, and farm outbuilding with moderate loss of roof panels. Damage is consistent with wind speeds around 90 mph. Time estimated from radar.

06/07/2026 09:40 PM	Tstm Wnd Dmg	N/A	3 W Emmet, McLean County	Photos relayed through social media. Farmstead approximately 14 miles west of Garrison has outbuilding with significant damage to walls and roof, as well as dented grain bins. Damage is consistent with wind speeds around 100 mph. Time estimated from radar.
06/07/2026 09:44 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	82 MPH	5 NNW Emmet, McLean County	10 meter measured wind gust at NDAWN station 13 miles northwest of Garrison.
06/07/2026 09:49 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	93 MPH	5 NNW Emmet, McLean County	93MPH measured gust at 10M at NDAWN, 13 NW Garrison.
06/07/2026 09:50 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	70 MPH	10 NE Coleharbor, McLean County	Measured wind gust at private weather station.
06/07/2026 09:50 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	98 MPH	5 NNW Emmet, McLean County	98MPH gust at 10M, NDAWN 13NW Garrison.

06/07/2026 09:52 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	86 MPH	3 NNW Max, Ward County	86MPH 10M measured at NDAWN 3 N Max.
06/07/2026 09:57 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	62 MPH	1 NNW Washburn, McLean County	Measured wind gust at NDDOT station. Time estimated from radar.
06/07/2026 10:06 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	69 MPH	8 SSW Sawyer, Ward County	10 meter measured wind gust at NDAWN station Sawyer 7 S.
06/07/2026 10:06 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	68 MPH	2 W Lincoln, Burleigh County	ASOS station KBIS Bismarck Airport.
06/07/2026 10:26 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	79 MPH	3 ESE Krueger Lake, Sheridan County	Measured 10 meter wind gust at Skogmo 3 N.
06/07/2026 10:27 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	72 MPH	2 WNW Balfour, McHenry County	AWOS station K1AN 2 WNW Balfour.
06/07/2026 10:32 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	67 MPH	9 NNW Wing, Burleigh County	10 meter measured wind gust at NDAWN station Wing 8N.

06/07/2026 11:15 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	75 MPH	1 ENE Bottineau, Bottineau County	Bottineau AWOS gust to 75 mph.
06/07/2026 11:15 PM	Tstm Wnd Dmg	N/A	Bottineau, Bottineau County	Photo relayed through social media of a large tree knocked down and on top of a porch. Time estimated from radar.
06/07/2026 10:20 PM	Tstm Wnd Dmg	N/A	1 W Sawyer, Ward County	Photos relayed through social media show multiple trees broken and a few tin roof panels pulled up. Time estimated from radar.
06/08/2026 12:00 AM	Tstm Wnd Gst	59 MPH	5 SSW Baker, Benson County	Personal Weather station measurement.
06/08/2026 01:10 AM	Tstm Wnd Gst	67 MPH	5 W Wishek, McIntosh County	Mesonet station 329519 5 W Wishek (NDAWN).
06/08/2026 01:25 AM	Tstm Wnd Gst	59 MPH	10 S Streeter, Logan County	NDAWN Station wind gust to 59 mph and lasted 5 to 10 minutes.
06/09/2026 04:57 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	59 MPH	7 SSW Hebron, Morton County	59MPH at 10M Hebron 7S NDAWN.

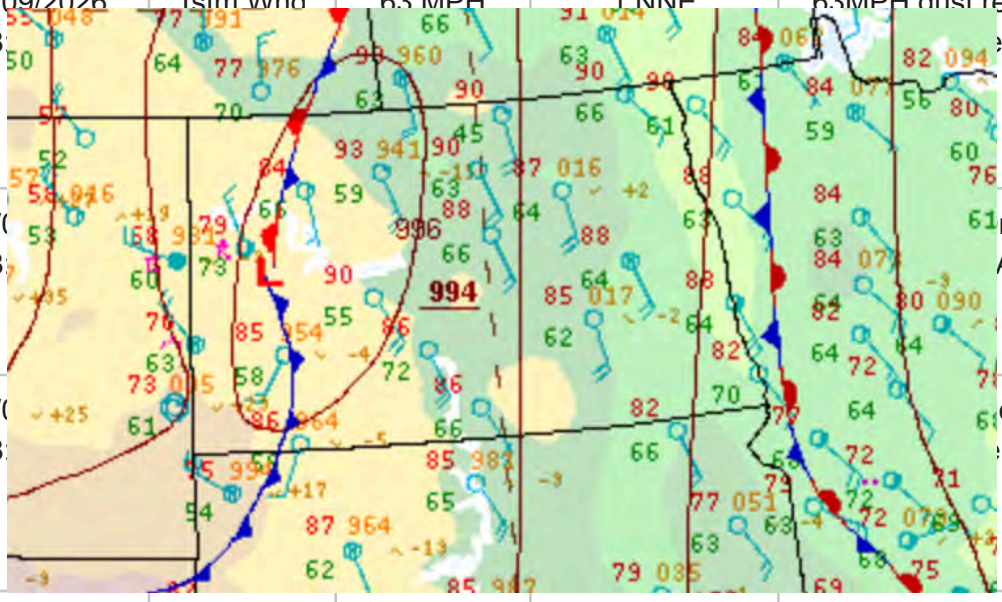
06/09/2026 05:42 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	62 MPH	5 N Halliday, Dunn County	62MPH at 10m at 5N Halliday NDAWN.
06/09/2026 06:11 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	65 MPH	3 SSW Raub, McLean County	Measured wind gust on private weather station.
06/09/2026 06:13 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	58 MPH	5 NNW Emmet, McLean County	58MPH Gust 13NW Garrison NDAWN.
06/09/2026 06:16 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	75 MPH	3 SSE Garrison, McLean County	N/A
06/09/2026 06:19 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	60 MPH	Garrison, McLean County	EM reported sheets of rain and Pea size hail and 60 mph winds.
06/09/2026 06:29 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	62 MPH	1 S Max, McLean County	AWOS station K1DN 1 S Max.
06/09/2026 06:48 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	60 MPH	4 S Minot, Ward County	60MPH at 10M 4S Minot NDAWN.
06/09/2026 06:49 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	72 MPH	8 SSW Sawyer, Ward County	72MPH 10m gust measured at 7S Sawyer NDAWN.

06/09/2026 06:49 PM	Tstm Wnd Dmg	N/A	Minot, Ward County	Social media reports of downed tree branches in Minot from strong winds.
06/09/2026 07:00 PM	Tstm Wnd Dmg	N/A	Sawyer, Ward County	Ward County Emergency Manager relayed damage reports from the town of Sawyer. Power was out, numerous trees down on roads, and a large tree fell onto a house and made a hole in the roof. Based on damage photos and radar interrogation, winds are estimated around 90 mph.
06/09/2026 07:01 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	59 MPH	5 NNE Sawyer, McHenry County	59MPH gust recorded at 3M at 3S Genoa NDAWN.
06/09/2026 07:03 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	65 MPH	Velva, McHenry County	Spotter estimated winds of 60 to 70 mph as gust front moved into Velva.
06/09/2026 07:19 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	68 MPH	8 NW Denbigh, McHenry County	68MPH gust reported from 3SW Bantry NDAWN at 10m.

06/09/2026 07:25 PM	Tstm Wnd Dmg	N/A	10 ENE Wolseth, McHenry County	Photos relayed from fire department of damage to a homestead. Main area of damage is to a barn on the property, with roof panels ripped off and some collapse of wood frame structure for the roof panels. Large portions of the panels were scattered across the property. Also a very large branch of hardwood tree broken off. Damage is consistent with wind speeds around 90 mph. Time estimated from radar.
06/09/2026 07:38 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	62 MPH	6 SSE Roth, Bottineau County	62MPH gust recorded at 3M NDAWN 14W of Bottineau.
06/09/2026 07:46 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	64 MPH	2 N Upham, McHenry County	Mesonet station JCSN8 J. Clark Salyer.
06/09/2026 07:49 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	69 MPH	6 S Westhope, Bottineau County	Measured wind gust at Westhope NDDOT site. Time estimated from radar.

06/09/2026 07:53 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	58 MPH	2 SE Portal, Burke County	58MPH gust recorded at 3m at NDAWN 1SE Portal.
06/09/2026 07:59 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	60 MPH	8 ENE Bottineau, Bottineau County	Measured wind gust at private weather station.

4. Supporting Data

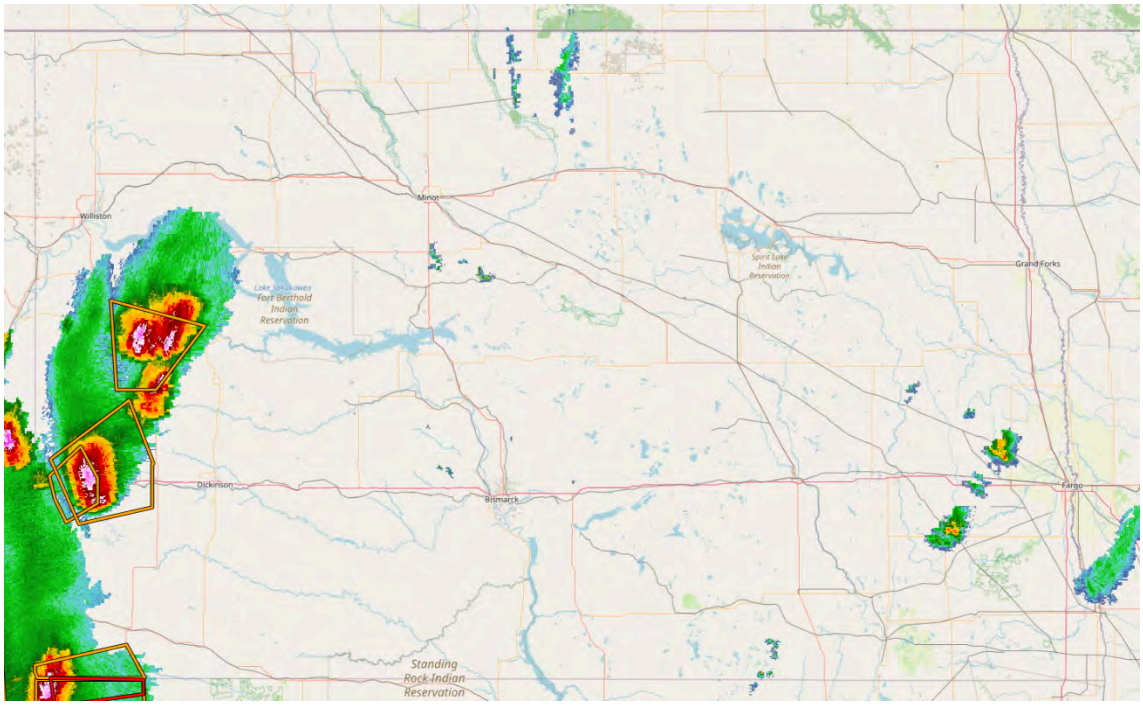


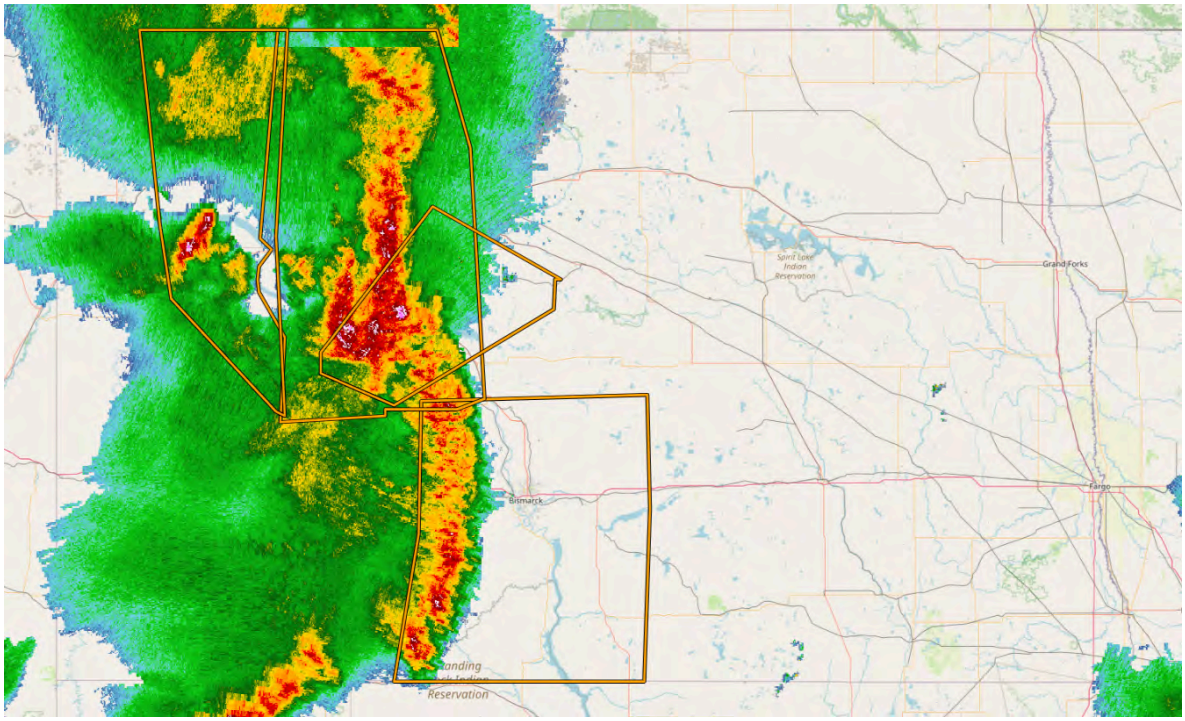
Above: Surface weather observations and analysis valid Sunday evening, June 7th, showing the surface low and frontal boundary extending across western North Dakota.

06/09/2026 09:16 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	61 MPH	1 N Harvey, Wells County	AWOS station K5H4 Harvey ND AWOS. Time estimated from radar.
06/09/2026 09:19 PM	Tstm Wnd Gst	60 MPH	5 S Harvey, Wells County	Storm chasers reported 60 mph winds.

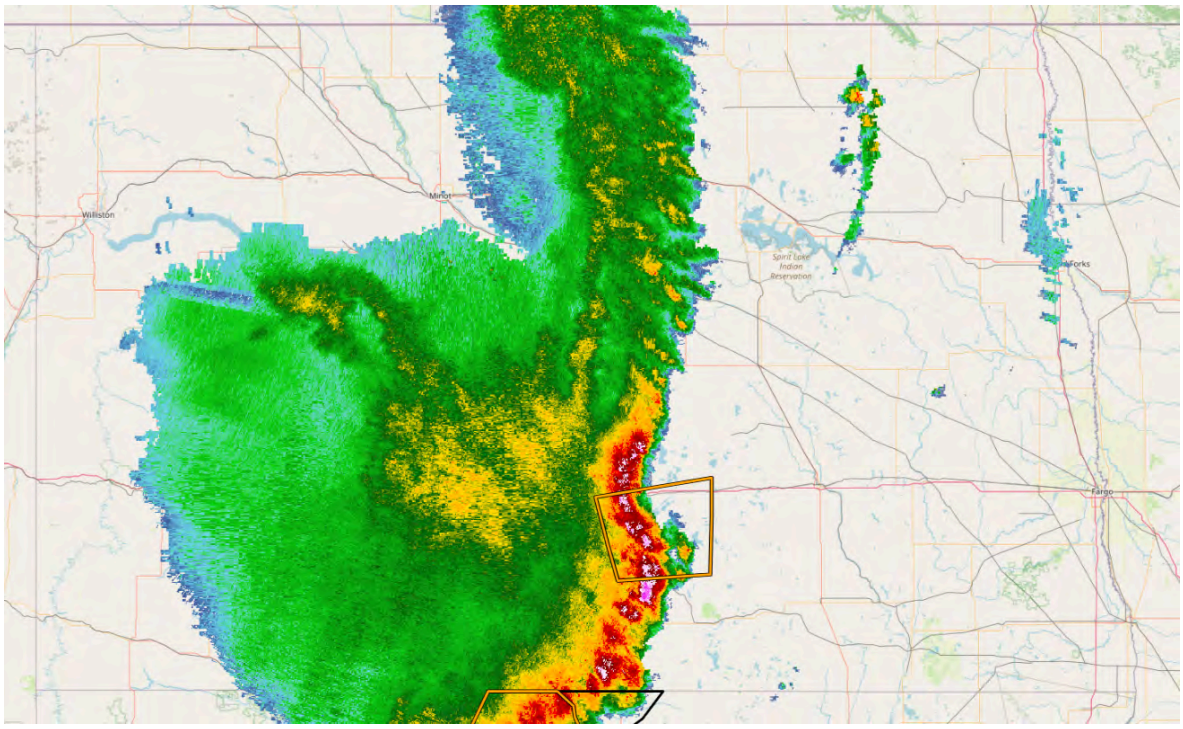
NOAA/National Weather Service

Bismarck and Grand Forks, North Dakota Weather Forecast Offices

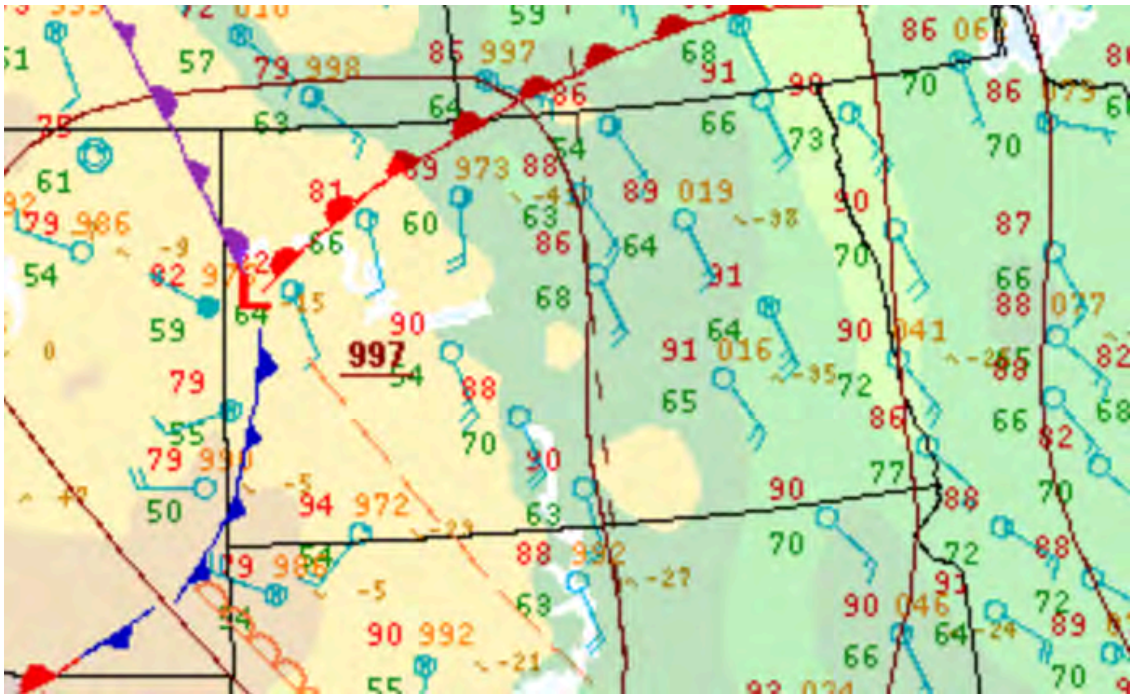




Radar and warnings (orange = Severe Thunderstorm Warning) valid June 7th at 6:30 PM CDT (top) and 9:45 PM CDT (bottom).



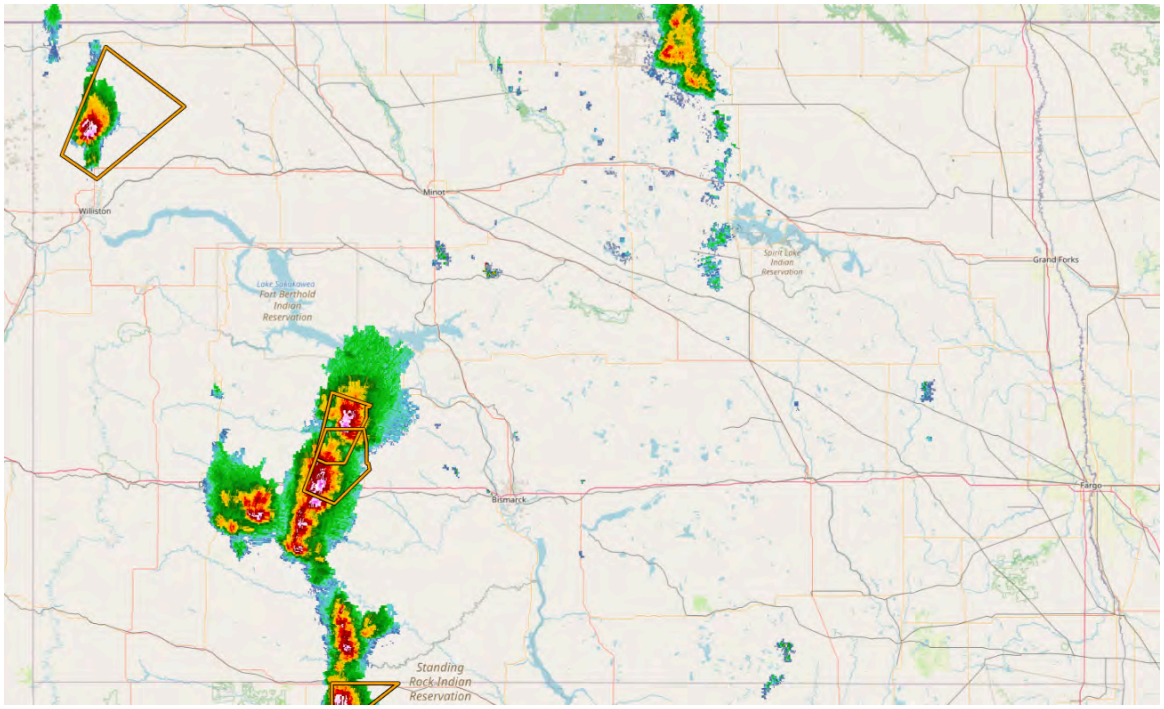
Radar and warnings (orange = Severe Thunderstorm Warning) valid June 8th at 1:00 AM CDT.

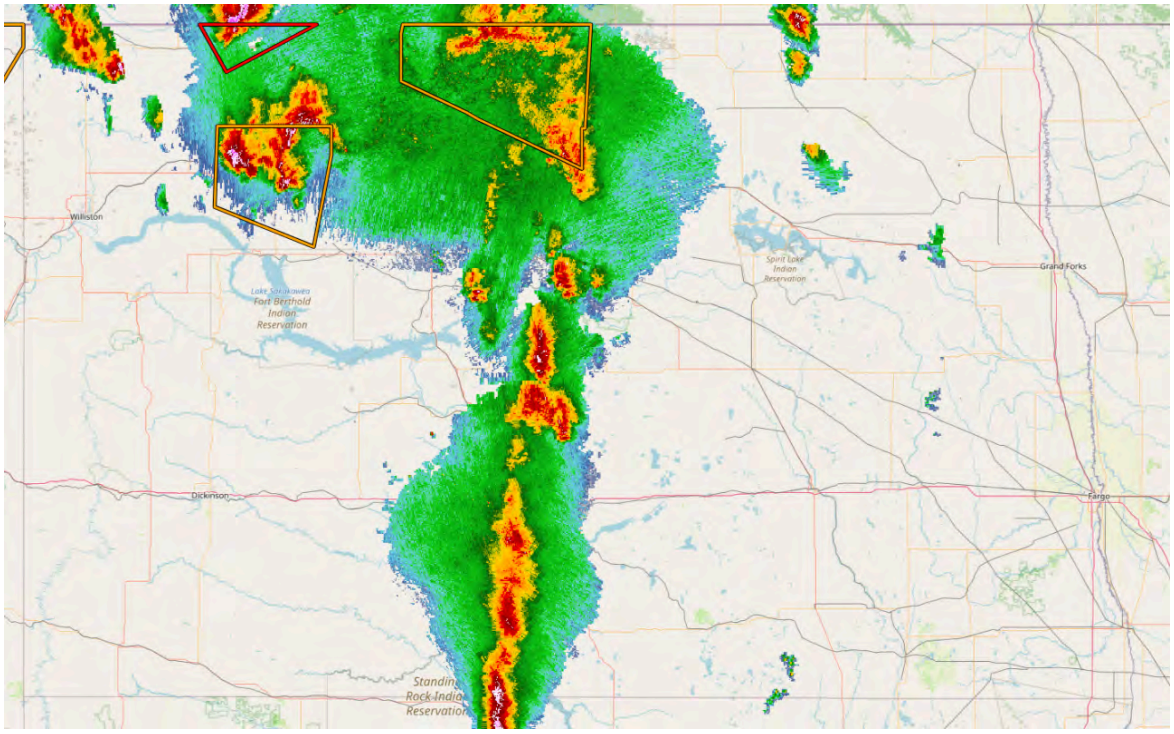


Above: Surface weather observations and analysis valid Tuesday afternoon, June 9th, showing the surface low in western North Dakota, with a warm front across northern North Dakota and southern Manitoba, and a cold front across southwest North Dakota.

NOAA/National Weather Service

Bismarck and Grand Forks, North Dakota Weather Forecast Offices

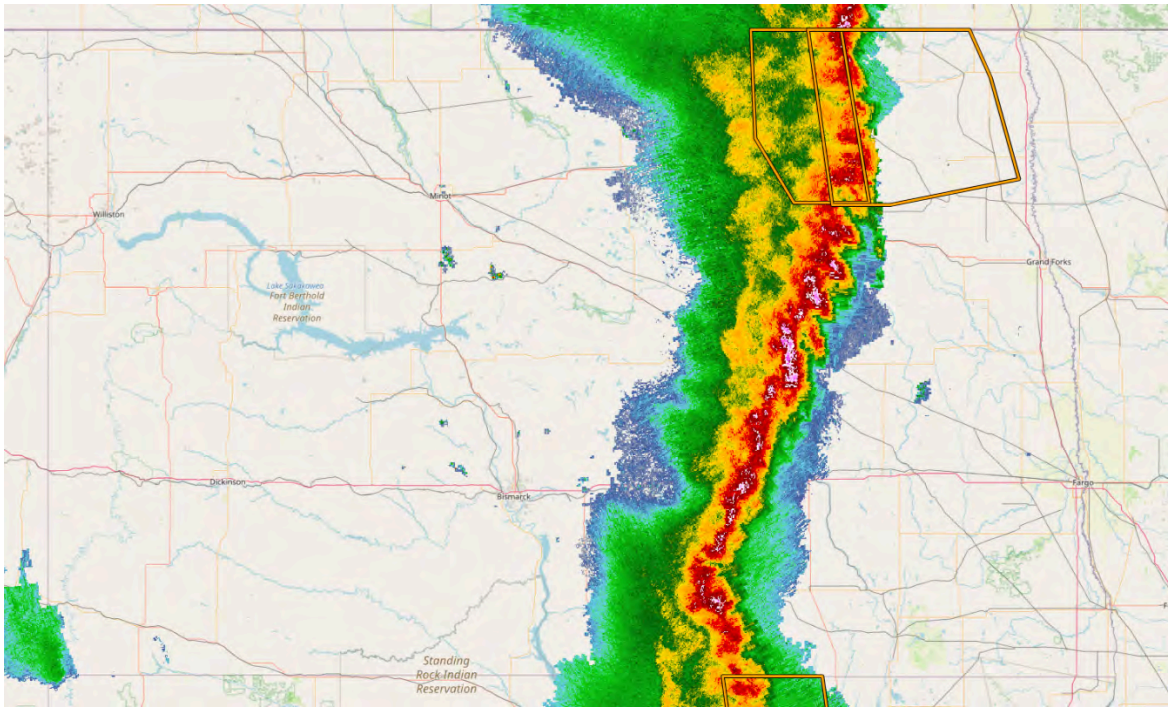


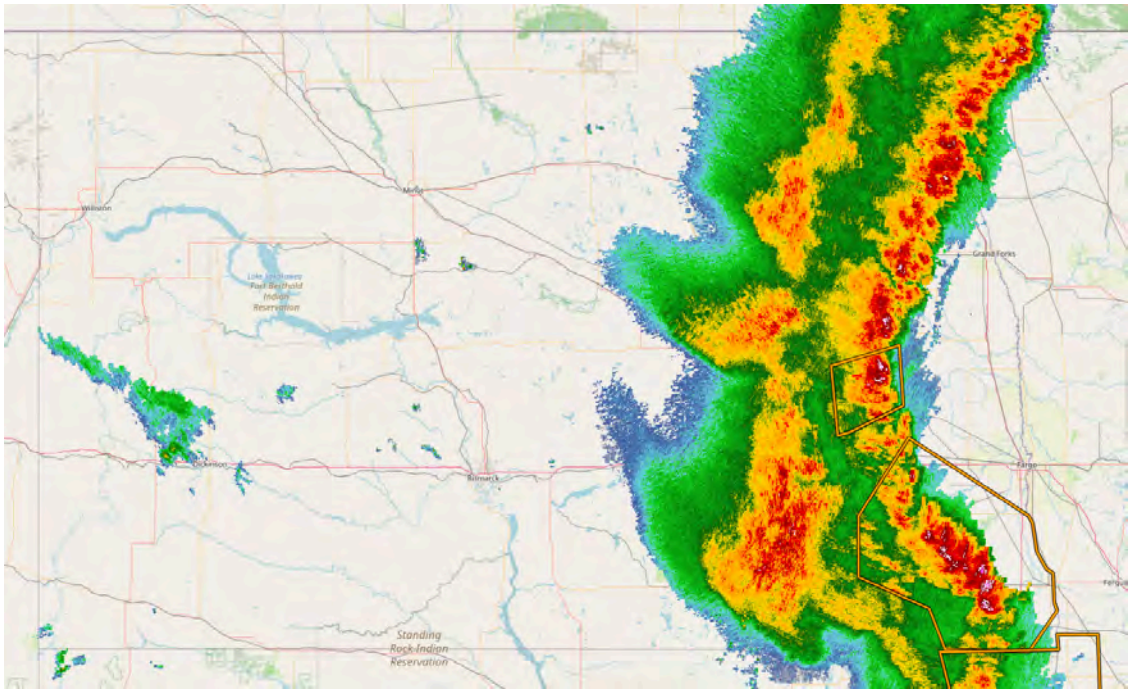


Radar and warnings (orange = Severe Thunderstorm Warning; red = Tornado Warning) valid June 9th at 5:00 PM CDT (top) and 8:00 PM CDT (bottom).

NOAA/National Weather Service

Bismarck and Grand Forks, North Dakota Weather Forecast Offices





Radar and warnings (orange = Severe Thunderstorm Warning) valid June 9th at 11:00 PM CDT (top) and June 10th at 1:00 AM CDT (bottom).

5. Additional Information

Weather event summaries from NWS Bismarck can be found at:
NWS Bismarck Event Summary

6. Summary

Between June 7 and 9, North Dakota experienced two significant severe weather events. The storms on June 7 produced a large area of damaging wind gusts from 80 to 100 mph across parts of southwest and central North Dakota, as well as two tornadoes. The highest observed wind gust was 103 mph in Beulah, and an EF-1 tornado was confirmed by Bowbells.

The highest concentration of damage from storms on June 7th was in parts of Stark, Mercer, and McLean Counties. There was widespread damage across the city of Dickinson, including structural damage, and this continued into the Beulah and Hazen areas, extending across Lake Sakakawea and into McLean County before winds started to lessen. There was one injury reported that occurred in Hazen from a tree falling onto a tent.

The second round of severe thunderstorms occurred on Tuesday, June 9, and impacted the majority of North Dakota. Large hail up to 3 inches in diameter was reported in Divide County, with a brief tornado observed near Noonan. Significant damage occurred in parts of Ward and McHenry Counties where straight line wind speeds were estimated around 90 mph.

The weather setup on June 7 included a surface low pressure and associated cold front. Combined with an unstable air mass, the atmosphere was favorable for severe thunderstorms to develop. On the 9th, surface low pressure deepened over western North Dakota and a warm front lifted north, with storms developing along this front. A secondary boundary moved from west to east, leading to additional storms moving across the state.

Prepared For: North Dakota Department of Emergency Services

Prepared On: August 27th, 2025

Prepared By: National Weather Service, Bismarck and Grand Forks, ND, and National Weather Service Sector 4 Operations Center, Kansas City, MO

Contact: Megan Jones (NWS Bismarck) (701) 250-4224 megan.e.jones@noaa.gov

Jim Kaiser (NWS Grand Forks) (701) 772-0720 james.kaiser@noaa.gov

Sector 4 Operations Center (816) 200-1140 nws.soc4@noaa.gov

Attachment C:
State Climatologist Report – June 7-9, 2026 Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Tornadoes

Severe Weather Summary of the
June 7 and 9, 2026 North Dakota Severe Weather
Issued July 1, 2026

Executive Summary

From June 7 to June 9, 2026, North Dakota experienced severe weather characterized by strong wind, large hail with a few tornados. The Storm Prediction Center had issued a Level 4 out of 5 (Moderate Risk) outlook for much of North Dakota on June 7 and Level 3 out of 5 (Enhanced Risk) on June 9 (Figure 1). These risk levels highlighted the potential for destructive weather. Both days recorded significant severe weather with large hail and strong straight-line wind causing most of the damage.

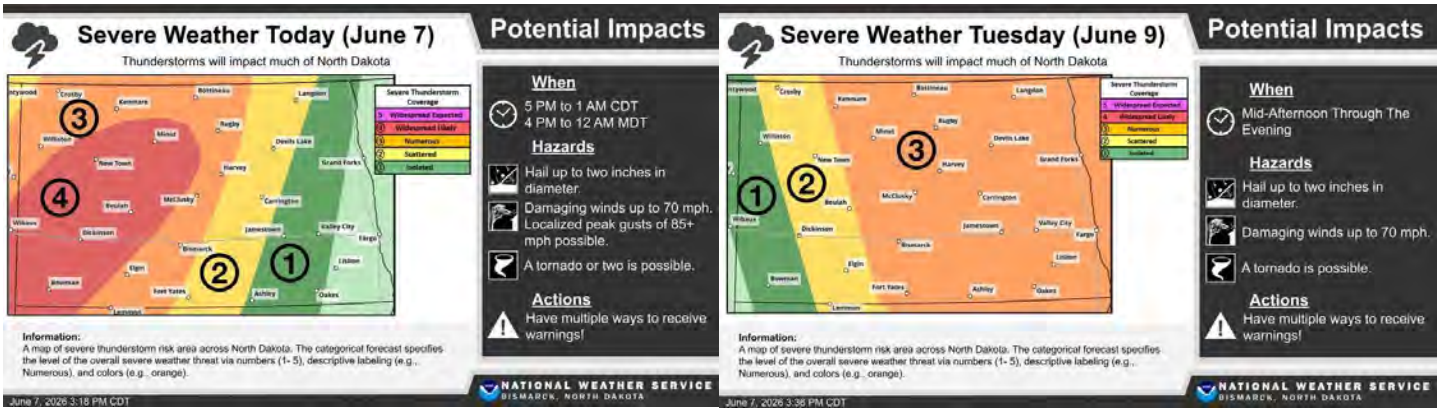


Figure 1: Severe Level Risks for North Dakota on June 7 (left) and June 9, 2026 (right) as forecasted by the Storm Prediction Center.

June 7 Meteorological Overview

The severe weather on June 7, 2026 was initiated as thunderstorms developed along a cold front that extended from Wyoming to Canada (Figure 2).

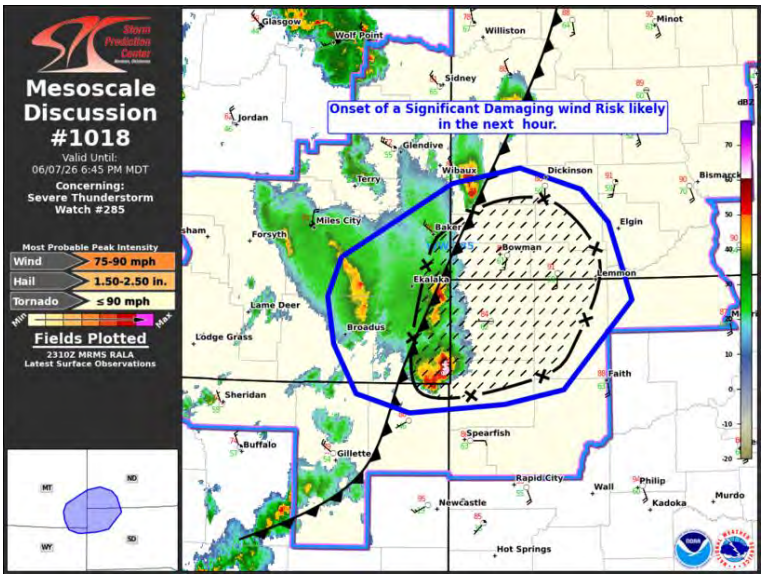


Figure 2: Weather Map with Risk Assessment Issued During the Late Afternoon of June 7, 2026 (image from Storm Prediction Center)

Initial thunderstorms formed in northeast Wyoming and moved into southwest North Dakota in the late afternoon and early evening hours. Large hail, the largest of which were tennis ball to baseball sized (2 to 3.75 inches). The severe thunderstorms quickly turned into a straight-line wind event starting in Bowman County and then moving to the northeast toward Minot. Wind gusts of 60 to 90 miles per hour were common with the peak gusts of 90 to 100 mph occurring in Mercer and McLean County (Figure 3). The highest measured gust was 98 mph 13 miles NW of Garrison, North Dakota.

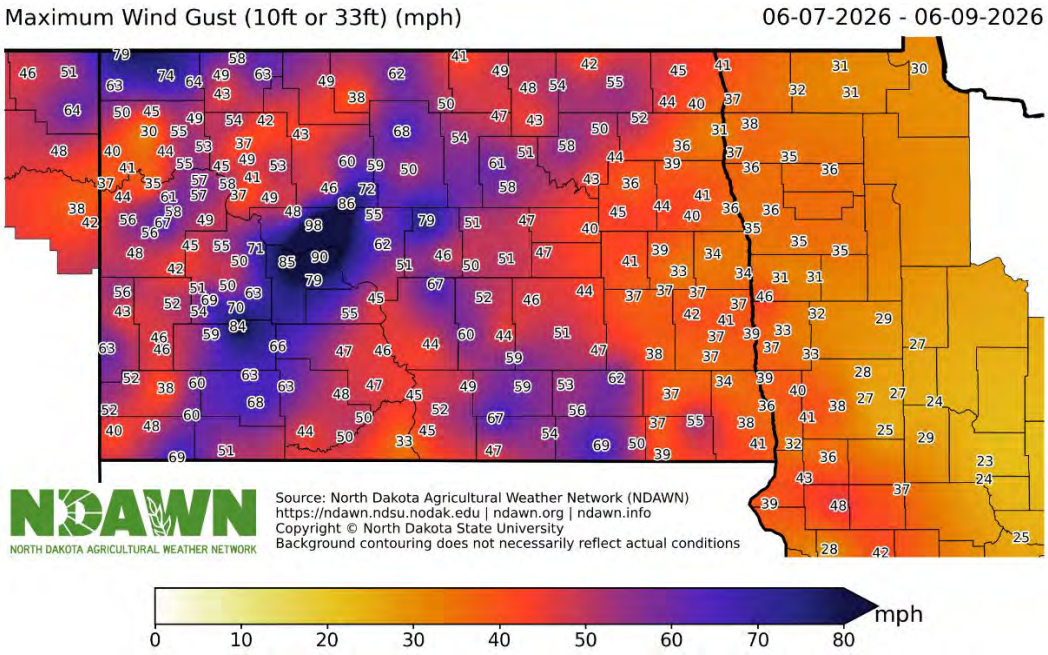


Figure 3: Maximum Wind Gust at 33 ft or 10 ft at NDAWN Stations on the Evening and Overnight of both June 7 and June 9, 2025. (Image from North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network)

The radar imagery from the time of the strongest wind shows a classic bowing of the radar returns, usually referenced as a “bow echo” a sign of strong straight-line wind (Figure 4). It was Mercer and McLean Counties that experienced the most extension damage to infrastructure as well as uprooted trees, damage to buildings, campers and outbuildings.

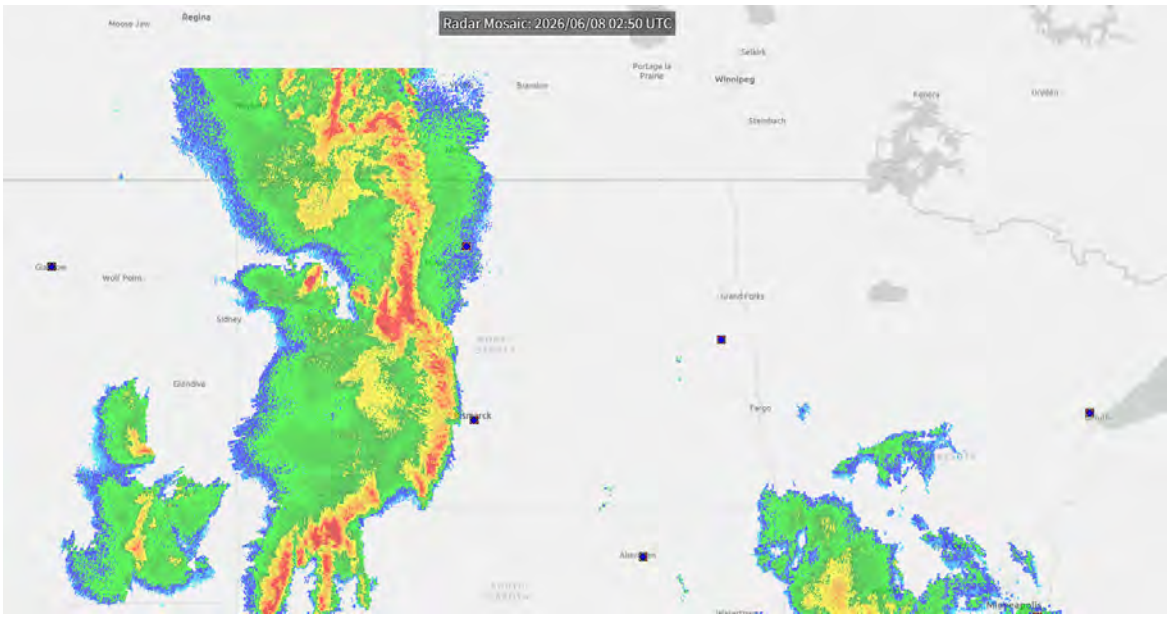


Figure 4: Radar Imagery from 02:50 UTC (9:50 PM CDT) of a Radar Bow Echo in Central North Dakota (Image Courtesy of the National Weather Service)

There were two confirmed tornadoes that formed just to the east of the straight-line wind corridor:

1. Bowbells Tornado (Burke County): Rated EF1 with estimated peak winds of 95 mph. It touched down at 8:50 PM CDT, tracking for just over 3 miles. It successfully knocked over a grain bin and sheared off the tops of several pine trees.

2. Berthold Tornado (Ward County): Rated EFU (Unknown/Unrated due to a lack of damage indicators). This was observed by witnesses on social media as a "white rope tornado" that kicked up dust for roughly three minutes starting at 9:37 PM CDT.

Key impacts on June 7, 2026 included:

- **Damaging Wind:** Widespread gusts of 60-90 mph were reported, with a peak measured gust of 98 mph at the Garrison 13NW North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network (NDAWN) station. The straight-line winds caused notable damage around Lake Sakakawea, including downed trees/power lines, damaged outbuildings, flipped campers, and structural impacts (especially in Mercer and McLean Counties)

- **Tornados:** At least 2 confirmed tornados:

- **Hail:** Reports included hail up to tennis ball size or larger (2–3.75 inches), damaging property and crops in western ND

June 9 Meteorological Overview

On June 9, 2026, North Dakota experienced a significant severe weather outbreak which followed the severe weather just 48 hours earlier. The Storm Prediction Center (SPC) placed central and eastern North Dakota under an Enhanced Risk (Level 3 out of 5) for severe thunderstorms. The system initiated in western North Dakota, specifically hitting areas around Bowman and Dickinson. Because this region had been hit hard by Sunday's derecho, the atmospheric instability was slightly lower here, meaning western areas mostly saw isolated to scattered storms characterized by large hail.

As the storm front pushed east toward central North Dakota and Bismarck, it tapped into a more unstable, moisture-rich air mass fueled by a strengthening low-level jet stream. The system began intensifying rapidly, transitioning from isolated cells into supercells that brought strong down-bursting wind and large hail. By late evening the storms organized into a fast-moving, destructive straight-line and moved into eastern North Dakota and the Red River Valley (Figure 3).

Key impacts on June 9, 2026 included:

- **Large Hail:** Reports of hail up to tennis ball or ping-pong ball size (1.5 to 3 inches).

- **Damaging Winds:** Widespread gusts of 60–80 mph causing straight-line wind damage.

- **Tornados:** Although there were several supercells that had the potential to drop a tornado, only one tornado was verified in the Noonan to Portal area in northwestern North Dakota. That tornado ended up doing severe damage on the Canadian side of the International Border.

Summary:

As shown in Figure 5, numerous severe thunderstorm and tornado warnings were issued during the period from June 7 to June 11, 2026 across North Dakota. The number of warnings is a testament to the how much of the state was impacted during that time frame, with most of the warnings occurring during the late afternoon and evenings of June 7 and June 9, 2026.

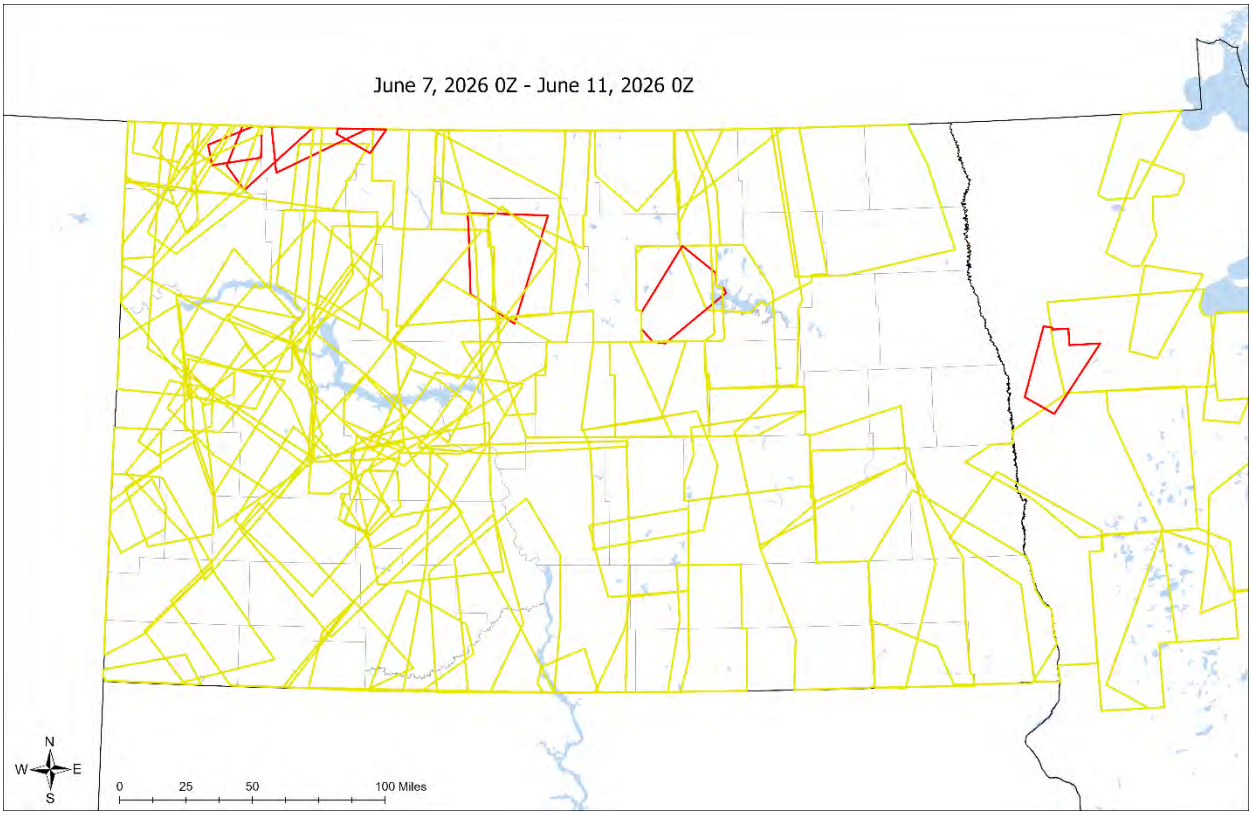


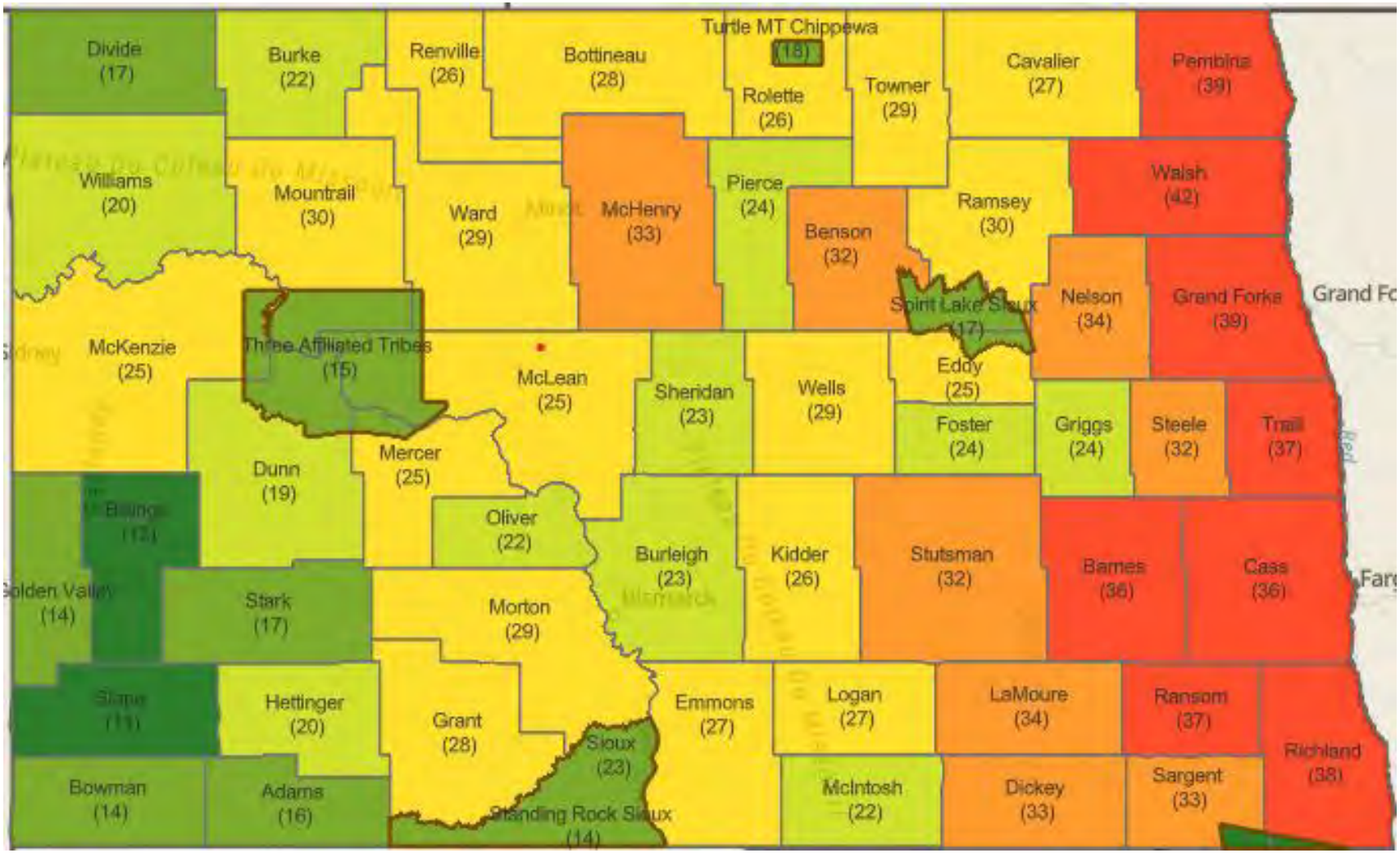
Figure 5: All the Warnings Issued from June 7 through early June 10 by the National Weather Service The Yellow Polygons are Severe Thunderstorm Warnings and the Red Polygons are Tornado Warnings.

These severe thunderstorms brought large hail (up to 2-3+ inches) and widespread severe wind with measured gusts to 98 mph in a derecho-like event. Plus, on June 7 the storms produced an EF1 and EFU tornadoes near Bowbells and Berthold in western/central ND with wind up to 80-100 mph. These events caused significant impacts to both agricultural and infrastructure in the state.

Attachment D:
ND Presidential Disaster Declarations: 1957 - 2026

Attachment D: ND Presidential Disaster Declarations (1957 – 2026)

Live map is scalable and searchable online at: https://des-ndgov.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/7dfff3eebc47426a912bce303bbf3584



8-13 (3)	14-18 (9)	19-24 (12)	25-30 (18)	31-35 (8)	36-42 (8)

Numbers below county/tribe names indicate the number of federal disaster declarations for that jurisdiction.