SCOTT WALKER
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE OF WISCONSIN

P.O. BOX 7863
MADISON, WI 53707

August 1, 2013

The Honorable Barack Obama
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Through: Regional Administrator Andrew Velasquez III
FEMA Region V
536 South Clark Street, 6th Floor
Chicago, IL 60605-1521

Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of 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, I request that you declare a major disaster or emergency for the State of Wisconsin as a result of severe storms, flooding, and mudslides during the period of June 20-28, 2013. This request is for Ashland, Bayfield, Crawford, Dane, Grant, Iowa, Richland, Rock, Sauk, St. Croix, and Vernon Counties, along with the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa.

According to the National Weather Service, during the period of June 20-28, 2013, parts of Wisconsin experienced historic 24-hour, 48-hour, 72-hour, and 7-day rainfall amounts. The basic weather set-up for the June 2013 heavy rains and flooding was very similar to the June 2008 situation. There were several rounds of thunderstorm activity persisting for 3 to 9 hours that occurred mostly at night over a stretch of a week. Each round resulted in 3 to 6 inches of rain affecting parts of northwestern through southwestern and south-central Wisconsin within a 24-hour period. Total rainfall amounts for the June 20-28 period in the worst-hit area ranged from 8 to over 13 inches. This is greater than 600% above normal for the week. Although the heaviest rains and flooding in the June 20-28 period were not as widespread as the record June 2008 flooding in southern Wisconsin, on a local basis, the impact was just as profound.

Despite the flash flooding that occurred June 20-28, 2013, we were fortunate that there were no deaths or injuries sustained. Swift work by local law enforcement, fire departments, highway departments, public works, and emergency management insured that impassable roads and culvert washouts were quickly identified and marked for public safety. A potential mass casualty event was averted on the Wisconsin River when over 50 canoeists caught out on the swollen river were brought to safety by Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Wardens and the Grant County Swift Water Team.

Volunteer organizations, such as the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army, established shelters or reception centers in Grant and Crawford Counties and opened those to individuals from Wisconsin who were displaced from their homes and unable to secure other lodging

arrangements. Over 200 residents received clean-out kits and volunteers to assist them in mucking out their homes.

Ashland, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Richland, St. Croix, and Vernon Counties declared their state of emergency by June 22, 2013. I issued Executive Order #107 on June 26, 2013, proclaiming that a state of emergency existed in Ashland, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Richland, St. Croix, and Vernon Counties. The Order was amended to add Bayfield, Dane, Rock, and Sauk Counties, and the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa and to correct the event date. In this Order I directed all state agencies to assist those counties as appropriate in the response and recovery efforts. Additionally, I authorized the call to state active duty such elements of the Wisconsin National Guard as the Adjutant General deemed necessary to assist civil authorities.

The major impact of this storm was the damage to the transportation sector. The Wisconsin Southern Railroad that operates on state-owned lines was out of operation for 10 days due to track damage in Crawford, Grant, Iowa, and Rock Counties. In Grant County, nearly all roads in the northern half of the county were closed and impassable from the flooding events. Township and county crews continue to work on removing remaining debris and repairing roads. Grant County's per capita damage reached $69.85, with Town per capita damage reaching well over $1,000. The road damage was not only an inconvenience to residents, it adversely affected agriculture and tourism. The flash flooding inundated farm fields, decimating crops, pastures, fences, and conservation structures. Many dairy farms were inaccessible due to bridge and culvert washouts, and were unable to ship products. Farms in the Boscobel and Blue River areas lost animals that were washed away. Tourism, the second largest source of income in the area, was crippled during what should have been the busiest time of the year. Over the Fourth of July holiday, tourists from in and out of the state normally flock to the area to partake in the beauty along the Great River Road, Highway 35, which meanders alongside the Mississippi River. They stop at campgrounds, parks, restaurants, motels, shops, art galleries, bike trails, and boat landings along the way. This year they chose to go elsewhere. These same losses were experienced by Crawford County that had over 25 miles of the Great River Road closed due to mudslides and concerns of unstable soil. The impact on tourism and agriculture was found in each county. There are historical and natural treasures that draw tourists to Ashland, Bayfield, Iowa, Richland, St Croix, and Vernon Counties year round, but especially over the Fourth of July week. Each county suffered fiscal losses that they may not know about for a year. The documented public damage and emergency measures have severely impacted already strained budgets. The losses to agriculture and tourism will continue to reverberate throughout the local economies for months, if not years.

On July 9, 2013, I requested a joint federal, state, and local survey of the damaged areas. Teams surveyed damages to the public sector in Ashland, Bayfield, Crawford, Dane, Grant, Iowa, Richland, Rock, Sauk, St. Croix, and Vernon Counties, and the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa. The Preliminary Damage Assessment for Public Assistance was conducted during the period July 16-26, 2013. During the height of the flooding many of the roads were inundated and had to be closed. Culverts were washed out as normally calm streams and tributaries turned into rushing torrents. Highway crews were busy making temporary repairs to roads and cleaning up mudslides to make the roads passable. We are appreciative of the three assessment teams, public information officers, and support staff that you provided to conduct the Preliminary Damage Assessment.

The following information is furnished on the nature and amount of state and local resources that have been or will be used to alleviate the conditions of this disaster. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) operated at Level IV for this event and the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan was activated on June 20th. Wisconsin Emergency Management Region Directors deployed to the hardest hit counties to provide advice and assistance to county directors and elected officials. These same Region Directors relayed information back to the SEOC to enhance our situational awareness. Wisconsin Emergency Management acted on requests for assistance, obtaining needed personnel and equipment, and coordinated the compilation of damage assessment information from local assessment teams. Local governments responded to the immediate needs of those impacted and coordinated the flood fight. County and local law enforcement and emergency medical and fire personnel responded to emergency calls throughout the crisis period. Public works and highway crews worked to maintain essential services. The local emergency responders and public works crews cleared debris from roadways and established emergency protective measures to prevent loss of life. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) Division of Highways worked with county highway commissioners to assess damage to state, county, and township roads. They sent a soil engineer out to analyze the bluffs along the roads in Grant and Crawford Counties for stability. WisDOT also provided information to the public on the status of road closures. The county traffic control efforts were augmented with assistance from Emergency Police Services, a statewide mutual aid program that includes the State Patrol. Immediate response by Department of Natural Resource Wardens and the Grant County Swift Water Rescue team ensured that over 50 canoeists caught out on the Wisconsin River were successfully brought to safe harbor. The Department of Corrections (DOC) provided two 5-man strike teams to assist with debris clearance. In its aftermath, over 600 homes were impacted and millions of dollars in public sector damage was left behind.

In the past year, the State of Wisconsin was impacted by numerous events that required response by counties, including a federal declaration for Ashland, Bayfield, and Douglas Counties, and the Red Cliff Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa on August 2, 2012. FEMA-4076 was declared for severe storms and flooding that occurred during the period of June 19-20, 2012, and has resulted in $10,598,163 in eligible damages to date. Also of note are previous events where the local applicants reached the per capita of $3.45 in damage and were eligible to receive assistance from the Wisconsin Disaster Fund: straight line winds on July 24, 2012, in Rock County; flooding on April 17-18, 2013, in Jefferson, Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine Counties; flooding on April 9, 2013, in Rock County; snowmelt and flooding on April 26, 2013, for Iron County; flooding on May 2, 2013, in Ashland County; heavy rains, flash floods, and flooding on May 18-19, 2013, for Ashland, Bayfield, and Buffalo Counties; severe storms and wind on May 29, 2013, for Crawford County; and severe storms and wind on June 12, 2013, for Columbia County. This is the third time since the beginning of May that Ashland County has been impacted by flooding. Crawford County was previously impacted by flooding on May 29, 2013. The June 20-28, 2013 event was the tipping point in that the state received above average snow fall over the winter, including big storms in April and May, leading to high water levels and saturated soils following the melt. There is currently $647,273.25 in eligible damage requests for the Wisconsin Disaster Fund.

The information below is extracted from Table A-1 (Encl B) and warrants expansion. The State of Wisconsin per capita damage amounted to $1.63. The state agency uninsured damages were for debris removal to remove mudslides. Most notably was the Department of Transportation

that cleared mudslides on Highway 61 north of the City of Boscobel and Highway 35 in Crawford County. The Highway 35 mudslide has yet to be fully cleaned up. The Department of Natural Resources incurred damages at one state park. Eight counties exceeded their threshold, with four of them by over $28 per capita. Following are the results of the eleven counties and one tribe that participated in the PDA. Ashland County had Road costs that resulted in a $7.63 per capita damage loss. Bayfield County and the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa had Road costs that resulted in a $78.49 per capita. Crawford County recorded costs in Debris Clearance, Emergency Protective Measures, Roads, Water Control Facilities, Buildings, Utilities, and other amounting to $85.39 per capita of damage. Dane County had costs in Debris Clearance, Emergency Protective Measures, Roads, Buildings, Utilities, and other that amounted to a per capita of $0.29. Grant County reported costs in Debris Clearance, Emergency Protective Measures, Roads, Water Control Facilities, Buildings, Utilities, and other, totaling $69.85 per capita in damage. Iowa County had costs in Debris Removal, Protective Measures, Roads, Buildings, and other resulting in $28.77 per capita in loss. Richland County incurred costs in Debris Removal, Protective Measures, and Roads amounting to $13.43 per capita in damage. Rock County reported costs in Debris Removal, Protective Measures, Roads, and others for a $0.75 per capita. St. Croix County had costs in Debris Clearance, Protective Measures, Roads, Water Control Facilities, Buildings, Utilities, and other, totaling $9.55 per capita in damage. Sauk County incurred costs in Emergency Protective Measures for a $0.35 per capita. Vernon County recorded costs in Debris Clearance, Emergency Protective Measures, Roads, Utilities, and other, resulting in $17.73 per capita of damage. Beyond these numbers are the impacts on tourism and agriculture. As previously noted, tourism was greatly impeded, both from traffic being rerouted and the closing of large sections of roads. This caused significant disruptions for business in Falling Rock, a small community located on the 25 mile closed segment of Highway 35 in Crawford County. The traffic from Highway 35 was rerouted to Highway 27 which caused numerous Fourth of July parades to be canceled since traffic on Highway 27 could not be stopped or further rerouted. The extended spring rain season has kept the Mississippi River high leading to "Slow—No Wake" warnings. This has discouraged recreational boating and fishing, thus lowering the tourist spending as well. Grant County has similar circumstances with the closing of Highway 61 just outside Boscobel for several days and the unusually high Wisconsin River. Bayfield, a major tourist destination, was not able to accommodate the travel desires of all their tourists who wanted to search out the hidden treasures located on town and county roads. Agriculture in all counties was impacted by disruption of movement of products to market and the damage to crops in the field. The full extent of the loss may never be realized.

I request that the Public Assistance program Categories A through G be made available in Ashland, Bayfield, Crawford, Dane, Grant, Iowa, Richland, Rock, St. Croix, Sauk, and Vernon Counties, and the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa. Public Assistance costs in the state exceed $9,290,000. Enclosure B contains a spreadsheet of estimated damages to the public and is provided as further evidence of the impact of this devastating event.

I request that you make the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program available statewide. The State and impacted counties have FEMA mitigation plans. The State has an approved Enhanced Mitigation Plan.

I certify that for this major disaster, the State and local governments will assume all applicable non-federal shares of costs required by the Stafford Act.

I have designated Brian Satula as the State Coordinating Officer for this request. He will coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency in damage assessments and may provide further information or justification on my behalf.

In closing, I want to reaffirm the urgency of this request and emphasize the need to assist the victims and municipalities as quickly as possible so that life can return to normal. I, therefore, respectfully request that you review this documentation and act quickly to declare a major disaster.

Sincerely,

Scott Walker
Governor

Enclosures

FEMA Form 010-0-13
Encl B: Public Assistance

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

OMB No. 1660-0009 Expires March 31,2015

REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION MAJOR DISASTER OR EMERGENCY

1. Request Date August 1, 2013

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.
Wisconsin

2b. Population (as reported by 2010 Census) or estimated population of Indian tribal government's damaged area(s). 5,686,986

3. Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Name
Governor Scott Walker

4. Designation of State or Tribal Coordinating Officer upon declaration (if available) and phone number
Brian Satula 608-242-3210

5. Designation of Governor's Authorized Representative or Tribal Chief Executive Representative upon declaration (if available) and phone number
Brian Satula - (608) 242-3210

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

7. Incident Period: Beginning Date Jun 20, 2013 End Date Jun 28, 2013 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.

During the period of June 20-28, 2013, parts of Wisconsin experienced historic 24-hr, 48-hr, 72-hr, and 7-day rainfall amounts which had a statistical frequency of about once every 100 to 500 years. Torrential rainfall in areas currently saturated with continual spring rains culminated in widespread flooding, washing out roads, culverts and bridges, downing power lines, forcing the evacuation of citizens, and imperiling homes as well as critical infrastructure. In its aftermath, over 600 homes were impacted and millions of dollars in public sector damage was left behind in some of the poorest counties in the state. The road damage was not only an inconvenience to residents; it adversely affected agriculture and tourism. The flash flooding inundated farm fields decimating crops, pastures, fences and conservation structures. Many dairy farms were inaccessible due to bridge and culvert washouts, so were unable to ship products. Tourism, the second largest source of income in the area, was crippled during the 4th of July, the busiest time of the year. Tourists normally flock to the area to partake in the beauty along the rivers and lakes, and to stop at campgrounds, restaurants, motels, shops, bike trails and boat landings along the way. This year they chose to go elsewhere.

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.

State EOC at level IV, Regional Directors dispatched to the scene to provide assistance to counties and situational awareness. Dept of Natural Resources (DNR) Wardens sent to rescue imperiled canoe groups, working with Grant County swift water rescue team. DNR also provided Incident Management Assistance Team support to the City of Boscobel. Wisconsin Dept of Transportation (WisDOT) inspectors were provided to assess mudslides on Highway 60 and 35 in Crawford County. Emergency Police Services and State Patrol provided road closure support. Department of Health Services provided staff and kits to test well water. Two 5-man teams with supervisors from Dept of Corrections assisted in debris clean up. Representatives from Wisconsin Emergency Management and WisDOT conducted damage assessment.

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** Jul 9, 2013 **Start** Jul 16, 2013 **End** Jul 26, 2013

Public Assistance Accessibility Problems (Areas that could not be accessed, and why)
Many roads in Crawford, Grant, and Iowa were inaccessible due to road damage or the threat of mudslides

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

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.

I am requesting Public Assistance for Categories A-G for the following counties and tribe: Ashland, Bayfield, Crawford, Dane, Grant, Iowa, Richland, Rock, Sauk, St. Croix, and Vernon counties along with the Red Cliff Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa for categories A-G. This also includes the State Agencies of Wisconsin Department of Transportation and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The total for the state is $9,290,021 with a per capita of $1.63. The county per capita are: Ashland $7.63; Bayfield $78.49 (the tribe is included in Bayfield's numbers); Crawford $85.39; Dane $0.29; Grant $69.85; Iowa $28.77; Richland $13.43; Rock $0.75; St Croix $9.55; Sauk $0.35 and Vernon $17.73

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

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

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 December 2, 2014 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 June 20, 2013 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 _____

Governor's or Tribal Chief Executive's Signature

8/1/13
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 TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Stafford Act Requirements for Public Assistance

FEMA

TABLE A-1 SUMMARY OF ELIGIBLE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
PDA CONDUCTED *July 15-19, 2013*

STATE: *WISCONSIN* **POPULATION:** *5,686,986*

Applicant	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	TOTAL	Population	Per/Cap Loss
County of ASHLAND	$0	$0	$123,309	$0	$0	$0	$0	$123,309	16,157	$7.63
County of BAYFIELD	$0	$0	$1,178,422	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,178,422	15,014	$78.49
County of CRAWFORD	$223,059	$34,976	$1,032,608	$74,165	$6,350	$15,000	$35,142	$1,421,300	16,644	$85.39
County of DANE	$46,102	$19,216	$34,560	$0	$5,500	$1,000	$37,502	$143,880	488,073	$0.29
County of GRANT	$461,916	$183,340	$2,881,946	$10,572	$21,170	$5,000	$12,771	$3,576,715	51,208	$69.85
County of IOWA	$134,150	$15,100	$482,538	$0	$45,891	$0	$3,787	$681,466	23,687	$28.77
County of RICHLAND	$17,618	$39,992	$184,327	$0	$0	$0	$0	$241,937	18,021	$13.43
County of SAUK	$0	$21,387	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$21,387	61,976	$0.35
County of ROCK	$1,800	$333	$101,628	$0	$0	$0	$15,721	$119,482	160,331	$0.75
County of ST CROIX	$318,504	$45,021	$152,977	$212,320	$14,800	$28,000	$34,140	$805,762	84,345	$9.55
County of VERNON	$148,599	$740	$376,116	$0	$0	$1,500	$1,000	$527,955	29,773	$17.73
State Agencies	$370,500	$1,250	$0	$0	$0	$0	$76,656	$448,406		
TOTAL	**$1,722,248**	**$361,355**	**$6,548,431**	**$297,057**	**$93,711**	**$50,500**	**$216,719**	**$9,290,021**	**5,686,986**	**1.633557937**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
category percentage	18.54%	3.89%	70.49%	3.20%	1.01%	0.54%	2.33%

federal share (75%)
$6,967,515.84