



Legislative Fiscal Bureau

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Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #580

Dam Safety Program (DNR -- Water Quality)

[LFB 2007-09 Budget Summary: Page 475, #1]

CURRENT LAW

Since the 1989-91 biennium, DNR has administered the municipal dam safety grant program. The program provides matching grants to counties, cities, villages, towns and public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts for the repair, reconstruction, or removal of municipal dams. To qualify for a grant, the locality must own a dam that has been inspected by DNR and be under a DNR directive to repair or remove the dam. The program provides 50% matching grants with a limit of \$200,000 per project.

A total of \$12.1 million in general obligation bonding has been made available for municipal dam repair and removal grants. Currently, debt service on \$6.6 million in bonds is being paid with water resources account SEG and \$5.5 million from general purpose revenues (GPR). No funding has been authorized for dam safety grants since the 2001-03 biennium. Of the \$12.1 million in total available bonding authority, \$250,000 in segregated fund supported bonding authority is allocated to private dam owners for small dam removal and \$100,000 of segregated fund supported bonding authority is dedicated for removal of abandoned dams.

Current law requires DNR to maintain an inventory of all dams in the state that require a dam safety project. The Department is required to provide notice to the owner of a dam that is included in the inventory, and to establish a notice and hearing process for a dam owner to object to the inclusion of the owner's dam on the inventory list.

GOVERNOR

Provide \$3,000,000 in general obligation bonding authority for dam safety grants. Require DNR to use at least \$250,000 of total bonding authority under the program (general and

segregated fund supported bonding authority) for dam removal of any size dam, and, in addition, use at least \$100,000 of total bonding authority for the removal of abandoned dams. In addition, increase the cap on the state contribution for a dam safety project from \$200,000 to \$400,000. Further, allow the state to provide full funding for dam removal projects up to the maximum state contribution. Delete the requirement that DNR maintain an inventory of all dams requiring a dam safety project and related public notice and hearing requirements.

DISCUSSION POINTS

Dam Safety Program Funding

1. The Legislature created the municipal dam repair and removal grant program in the 1989-91 biennial budget and authorized \$2.5 million in bonding revenues for dam safety grants. In 1999, the program was renamed the dam safety grant program. Over the next four biennial budgets, the Legislature included increased bonding levels for the municipal dam safety grants, ending with \$2.35 million in 1997-99, for a total of \$11.85 million in available bonding. In addition, in the 2001-03 biennium, the Legislature provided \$250,000 in water resources account supported bonding revenue (BR) earmarked for the repair of a dam located in the Village of Cazenovia in Richland County (bringing total bonding authorized under the program to \$12.1 million). No new bonding has been authorized since 2001.

2. Debt retirement costs on \$5.5 million (45%) of program bonds are funded with general purpose revenues. The debt service on the remaining \$6.6 million (55%) is funded from the water resources account of the conservation fund. In fiscal year 2007-08, debt retirement costs of \$465,800 SEG were paid from the water resources account.

3. Bonding under the dam safety program has been earmarked for several dams. The 1995-97 biennial budget, for example, earmarked \$200,000 for a dam in the Town of Spider Lake (Sawyer County) and \$55,400 for the Town of Douglas (Marquette County). Most recently, the 2007-09 biennial budget earmarked \$500,000 from the Warren-Knowles Gaylord Nelson Stewardship program to repair the dam and restore Jersey Valley Lake in Vernon County. The following table shows earmarks for dam safety projects by biennium.

TABLE 1

Earmarks for Dam Safety Projects By Biennium

<u>Biennium</u>	<u>Dam/Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>
1991-93	Lake of the Falls Dam	Iron	\$90,000 GPR
1995-97	Town of Spider Lake Town of Douglas	Sawyer Marquette	\$200,000 BR dam safety \$55,400 BR dam safety
1997-99	Chair Factory Dam Linnie Lac Dam	Ozaukee Waukesha	\$264,000 SEG recreational boating aids \$250,000 SEG recreational boating aids
2001-03	Village of Cazenovia	Richland	\$250,000 BR dam safety
2007-09	Jersey Valley Lake	Vernon	\$500,000 BR stewardship

4. In addition to dam safety grants earmarked for specific dam projects, DNR has awarded grants for 78 municipal dam repair or reconstruction projects, 10 municipal dam removal projects, seven small dam removal projects and three abandoned dam removal projects for a total of \$11,692,100. The last grant awarded under the dam safety program was awarded in September, 2002, to the Village of Cazenovia for \$250,000. The attachment shows all grants awarded under the dam safety grant program. The remaining \$407,900 in bonding authority could be provided for at least two dam safety projects. DNR staff indicate that this authority would likely be used to provide two dam safety grants of approximately \$200,000 each. DNR received three applications for dam safety grants in April, 2009. These applications included a possible repair or removal of Udey Dam in the City of Columbus estimated at between \$225,000 and \$375,000, a reconstruction of Park Lake Dam in the Village of Pardeeville (\$1,015,000 estimated cost) and a reconstruction of Montello Granite Dam in the City of Montello (\$410,000 estimated cost).

5. Recent flooding events, such as the Lake Delton event and other stressed dams in southern Wisconsin in June, 2008, and heavy August, 2007, rains that eroded highway 35 in Vernon County and affected several southwestern Wisconsin dams, have illustrated the need for improved dam safety. Reconstruction of a dam can improve public safety and avert property losses. The dam safety program has generally been funded at between \$1 and \$3 million per biennium. Most of the funding was utilized for municipal grant projects with approximately \$385,000 spent on small dam removals and abandoned dam removals. DNR indicates that, at \$3 million per biennium, the Department was able to meet most funding demand. DNR staff receive several phone inquiries each month related to dam safety funding. However, the Department has not been encouraging new applications for the program, as nearly all currently available bonding authority under the program has been committed. Since 1999, DNR has conducted over 500 dam inspections, and found that approximately 75% of the dams inspected have safety deficiencies that require repair. Of these, approximately 25% have been found to be in such poor condition as to require either complete

reconstruction or removal. For example, the cost of repairing 22 federal flood control dams in Vernon County has been estimated at approximately \$12 million. The Association of Dam Safety Officials recently estimated \$82.5 million in repairs may be needed in the state. Therefore, significant demand likely exists for dam safety grants.

6. Historically, a portion of dam safety program funding has been provided from the water resources account of the conservation fund (currently 66% of program debt service is paid from the account). However, the water resources account currently faces a structural imbalance (authorized expenditures exceed anticipated revenues) and would have required lapses of over \$500,000 each year under the bill to maintain a positive balance.

7. Under the bill, debt service would be paid from a GPR sum sufficient appropriation, however no estimate of debt retirement costs is made for the biennium. DNR indicates that the first grants would likely be awarded in spring 2010, and that, given anticipated demand, all \$3 million could be awarded in the first award cycle. Reimbursement is made by DNR after authorized work has been paid by the grantee and documented to DNR. Therefore, it is uncertain how much of the \$3 million in bonds would be issued under the program in the biennium. It is possible bonds may not be issued until spring 2011 for work completed in 2010, meaning debt service payments would not be anticipated during 2009-11. Once all bonds were issued, debt service costs of approximately \$240,000 GPR annually would be incurred (for approximately 20 years).

8. Given the fact that dam safety grants have not been available for a number of years and demand is expected to be substantial, alternative sources of funding for the dam safety program could be considered. For example, a program with existing available bonding authority, such as the Warren Knowles-Gaylord Nelson Stewardship program could be a potential source. 2007 Act 20 extended the stewardship program for another 10 years to fiscal year 2019-20 and increased the annual bonding authority under the program from \$60 million to \$86 million beginning in fiscal year 2010-11. Table 2 shows the annual bonding authority under the stewardship program by subprogram.

TABLE 2

Stewardship Annual Allotments by Subprogram (\$ in millions)

	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>Biennial Total</u>
Land Acquisition	\$42.5	\$62.0	\$104.5
Local Assistance	8.0	11.5	19.5
DNR Property Development	7.0	10.0	17.0
Recreational Boating Aids	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>5.0</u>
Total	\$60.0	\$86.0	\$146.0

9. Over the 2009-11 biennium, \$104.5 million is available under the stewardship program for land acquisition, \$36.5 million for property development and local assistance (\$17 million for DNR property development and \$19.5 million for local assistance grants) and \$5 million for recreational boating aids. Of the approximately \$53.75 million allotted for DNR property development between fiscal years 1999-00 and 2008-09, DNR spent \$32,361,400, leaving \$21,388,600 unspent. However, DNR records indicate that an additional \$17.3 million is assigned to active projects to be spent in future biennia. This leaves approximately \$4 million that is currently not committed to a specific project. Most stewardship development projects must be approved by the state Building Commission before DNR may expend any funds. Further, when Building Commission approval is required, it is required for each step in the project: design, bid, and construction. Therefore, large projects may take several years to be completed.

10. Stewardship development projects with estimated costs over \$500,000 are statutorily required to be enumerated. These enumerated projects are specifically identified in the biennial budget bill. Projects costing less than \$500,000 are not required to be enumerated, and may be approved at building commission meetings throughout the year. The Building Commission holds regular meetings, typically each month. Projects with estimated costs less than \$150,000 are analyzed by the DOA Division of State Facilities (DSF) under the small projects program, and may be approved by DSF without going before the Building Commission.

11. Every two years, as part of the biennial budget process, the Building Commission recommends to the Legislature a state building program, which includes a list of projects and funding sources to meet the state's capital improvement and maintenance needs over the following two-year budget cycle. In July of even-numbered years, agencies are required to submit their six-year facilities plans to the Division of State Facilities. Two months later, agencies submit their capital budget requests to DSF, which contain more detailed descriptions of the projects identified in the first two years of the agency's six-year plan. Agency requests for funding are classified as either enumerated projects, or all agency projects. The all agency program provides funding to the Building Commission to support general categories of repair and renovation projects. Agency requests for enumerated and all agency projects are analyzed by DSF staff. In early March of the following year, the Building Commission members review the requests and develop a set of recommended projects and funding plans that comprise the Commission's capital budget recommendations to the Legislature.

12. Of the \$17 million available for property development on DNR-owned land over the 2009-11 biennium, the 2009-11 capital budget recommendations include \$10.5 million in enumerated projects and \$1.6 million in all agency projects. In addition, DNR currently may provide up to \$250,000 each year in matching grants to friends groups and NCOs for property development activities on DNR-owned property. This would leave \$4.4 million in 2009-11 bonding authority currently not committed to a specific project. DNR indicates that the Department intends to utilize the full \$17 million available for property development. They have identified approximately 30 projects in the under \$500,000 category from their six-year facilities plan that may be advanced during the 2009-11 biennium including: a boat landing improvement at Devil's Lake State Park, resurfacing of the 400 State Trail, improvements to the Badger State Trail and the

Hank Aaron State Trail, parking lot lighting at Harrington Beach State Park, and a picnic area shelter at Willow River State Park, among others. In addition, the six-year plan identifies approximately \$20 million for projects to be advanced during the 2011-13 biennium and approximately \$21 million for projects to be advanced during 2013-15. Stewardship property development funding of \$20 million will be available each biennium beginning with 2011-13.

13. Given the substantial balance in the property development subprogram of stewardship and the \$3 million increase in funding that will be allocated in 2009-11, and given the substantial demand expected for dam safety projects, allocating some level of existing stewardship bonding could be considered. For example, \$1.5 million or \$3 million could be specified from property development for addressing municipal dam safety projects. Alternatively, as the stewardship program in total will be seeing a \$26 million annual increase beginning in 2010-11, a portion could be earmarked for dam safety programs with DNR determining the amount to allocate from the land acquisition and property development/local assistance subprograms. Alternatives A2 through A5 identify four options for dam safety grants from a one-time use of the stewardship program. One of these four options could be adopted instead of, or in addition to, the Governor's recommendation.

Dam Safety Grant Award Levels

14. Under current law, the Department is authorized to provide matching grants to owners of small dams for voluntary dam removal or for grants to remove an abandoned dam. A small dam is defined as: "a dam that is less than 15 feet high and that creates an impoundment of 100 surface acres of water or less". The bill would remove the definition of small dams from the statutes and modify the program to allow owners of dams of any size to apply for grants to voluntarily remove a dam. Further, the bill would require DNR to use at least \$250,000 of total bonding authority under the program (general and segregated fund supported bonding authority) for dam removal of any size dam; and in addition, use at least \$100,000 of total bonding authority for the removal of abandoned dams. To date, DNR has awarded grants totaling approximately \$1,030,000 for the removal of municipal dams, \$220,000 for the removal of small dams, and \$165,000 for the removal of abandoned dams. Therefore, under the bill, the Department would not be required to set aside additional funds for dam removal. The Department indicates that as municipal dam repair and reconstruction projects generally have higher costs, demand for those grants would exceed demand for dam removal projects. However, the Department points out that dam removal projects can be more cost effective than repair or reconstruction projects, and in some cases have been found to be beneficial to river restoration. Therefore, DNR indicates that a portion of program funding would continue to be utilized for dam removal projects.

15. The dam safety program currently provides grants for up to 50% of project costs, with a limit of \$200,000 per project. The bill would increase the cap on the state contribution for a dam safety project from \$200,000 to \$400,000. In addition, the bill would allow the state to provide full funding for all dam removal projects up to the maximum state contribution (\$400,000) (currently only abandoned dam removals are excluded from the 50% limit). Repair or reconstruction

projects would remain at the 50% maximum. Alternatively, the Committee could consider maintaining most dam removal projects at 50% (Alternative C2), or 75% (Alternative C3).

16. Under administrative rule, DNR limits the amount of grants for small dams to a maximum of \$50,000. However, estimated costs for the 10 projects awarded grants to remove a municipal dam have ranged from \$50,000 to \$650,000, with three of the 10 projects with estimated costs above \$400,000. Estimated costs for repair and reconstruction projects that received grants under the program have ranged from \$6,300 to \$2.5 million, and approximately 20% of the projects had estimated costs above \$400,000.

17. While only two grants have been awarded under the program for projects with estimated costs over \$1 million, no grants have been awarded under the program since 2002, and DNR indicates that costs have generally increased since that time. Vernon County currently has an estimated \$12 million in dam rehabilitation needs. The County has five dam safety projects with cost estimates between \$1 and \$3.5 million each, and several additional dam projects with estimated costs between \$500,000 and \$1 million. In addition, Milwaukee County's Estabrook dam repair costs have been estimated at up to \$12 million.

18. DNR staff estimate that if \$3 million were available for dam safety grants, the Department would likely receive between five and 10 grant requests for projects with estimated costs over \$1 million and approximately the same amount for projects with costs ranging between \$400,000 and \$1 million. The bill would increase the maximum grant from \$200,000 to \$400,000 (Alternative B1). In order to provide a larger amount of funding for projects with greater estimated costs, the program could provide grants for 50% of project costs up to a maximum grant award of \$500,000 (Alternative B2).

19. However, both these options would mean fewer state grants would be available to municipalities (since many would be expected to qualify for the higher maximums). Another alternative could be to structure the grant program to provide 50% of the first \$400,000 in estimated project costs and 25% of eligible costs for the next \$800,000 of project costs (a maximum grant award of \$400,000 for a \$1.2 million project). This option would continue to target state resources to lower cost projects, but also to larger projects where a substantial local commitment was shown, or where other non-state funding (federal grants or donations) may be available (Alternative B3). Or, the lower maximum grant award of \$200,000 could be maintained, which would allow more projects to be funded (Alternative B4).

20. Although DNR notes that dam removal projects can be more cost effective than repair or reconstruction projects and may be beneficial to river restoration, some dam owners are reluctant to pursue removal. The impoundments often provide scenic, fishing, boating, and other recreational opportunities that communities have come to rely on. The Department indicates that providing full funding for dam removal projects could encourage dam owners to consider removal as an alternative to repair or reconstruction projects. Increasing the cap on project funding and providing full funding for dam removal projects up to \$400,000 would allow the Department to fund a larger portion of dam removal costs. However, fewer projects would receive funding. If all

\$3,000,000 in bonding authority were allocated toward dam removal, under the bill, seven dam removal projects could receive the maximum \$400,000, with \$200,000 remaining. Given that the Department currently limits grants for small dam removal and abandoned dam removal projects to a maximum of \$50,000, an alternative could be to retain the statutory definition of small dams and provide up to \$200,000 for small dam and abandoned dam removal projects (Alternative C5). In order to make more grants available to municipalities, the current 50% grant limit on dam removal (other than for abandoned dams) could be maintained (Alternative C2). In order to provide more favorable terms for dam removal, but still require some local commitment, the state cost-share could be set at 75% (Alternative C3).

Dam Safety Inventory Requirements

21. Current law requires DNR to maintain an inventory of all dams in the state that require a dam safety project. The inventory must also include a statement of which parts of the dam safety project are required to protect the rights held by the public in the navigable waters contained by the dam. In addition, DNR is required to provide notice to the owner of a dam that is included in the inventory, and DNR is required to establish a notice and hearing process for a dam owner to object to the inclusion of the owner's dam on the inventory list. The bill would eliminate these requirements. The administration indicates that these requirements are over and above the traditional grant program requirements, increase indirect costs to grant applicants and to the Department, and increase the processing time for grants.

22. DNR currently maintains records of all dams inspected, dams with repair orders, and all applications for dam safety grants and officials indicate they will continue to do so.

23. In addition, when DNR conducts a dam inspection, the Department notifies the dam owner in writing of the results of the inspection, and what actions the owner must take, if any, to meet dam safety requirements. Further, if the grant applicant is a municipality, the municipal government typically passes a resolution authorizing staff to apply for the grant. For dam removal projects, section 31.253 of the statutes requires public notice and opportunities for hearing prior to the dam being removed. DNR also argues that the inventory specification regarding project requirements relating to the rights of the public in navigable waters is unnecessary, as dam safety projects are statutorily required to be done for public safety purposes, and navigable water rights are considered when the Department is reviewing approvals or permits for work done under a dam safety grant.

ALTERNATIVES

A. Dam Safety Program Funding

1. Adopt the Governor's recommendation to provide \$3,000,000 in general obligation bonding authority for dam safety grants.

2. Direct DNR to expend \$1,500,000 in bonding authority from the property development subprogram of the Warren Knowles-Gaylord Nelson Stewardship program for dam safety grants during 2009-11.

3. Direct DNR to expend \$3,000,000 in bonding authority from the property development subprogram of the stewardship program during 2009-11.

4. Direct DNR to expend \$1,500,000 in bonding authority from either the land acquisition or the property development/local assistance subprogram of stewardship during 2009-11.

5. Direct DNR to expend \$3,000,000 in bonding authority from either the land acquisition or the property development/local assistance subprogram of stewardship during 2009-11.

6. Delete the Governor's recommendation to provide \$3 million in general obligation bonding for dam safety grants.

ALT A6	Change to Bill Funding
BR	-\$3,000,000

B. Dam Repair and Reconstruction Grant Award Levels

1. Adopt the Governor's recommendation to provide dam safety grants for up to 50% of dam repair and reconstruction project costs up to a maximum grant award of \$400,000.

2. Provide dam safety grants for up to 50% of project costs up to a maximum grant award of \$500,000.

3. Provide up to 50% of the first \$400,000 in project costs, and 25% of the next \$800,000 of project costs (\$400,000 maximum grant award for a \$1.2 million project).

4. Maintain 50% of project costs up to a maximum grant award of \$200,000 (current law).

C. Dam Removal Grant Award Levels

1. Adopt the Governor's recommendation to delete the statutory definition of small dams. Further, provide grants for dam removal projects for 100% of estimated project costs up to the maximum state contribution.

Adopt one of the following, capped at the maximum grant award level specified by the Committee under Alternative B for dam removal projects (other than abandoned dams):

2. Provide up to 50% of project costs.
3. Provide up to 75% of project costs.
4. Provide up to 100% of project costs (Governor's recommendation).
5. In addition to one of the above alternatives, retain the statutory definition of small dams and provide a maximum grant award of \$200,000 for small dam and abandoned dam removal projects.

D. Dam Safety Inventory Requirements

1. Adopt the Governor's recommendation to delete the requirement that DNR maintain an inventory of all dams requiring a dam safety project and related public notice and hearing requirements.
2. Maintain current law.

Prepared by: Erin Rushmer
Attachment

ATTACHMENT

Dam Safety Program Grants

<u>Dam</u>	<u>Hazard Rating</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Grant Amount</u>
Small Dam Removal Projects			
Big Springs	Significant	Adams	\$50,000
Ball Park (City of Waterloo)	Significant	Jefferson	50,000
Kenosha Country Club	Low	Kenosha	43,400
Athens	Low	Marathon	4,400
Woodley	Low	Polk	50,000
Primmer (partial removal)	High	Vernon	12,500
Waupaca	Low	Waupaca	9,500
Subtotal			<u>\$219,800</u>
Abandoned Dam Removal Projects			
Manchester	Low	Green Lake	\$21,500
Shopeire	Low	Rock	84,300
Franklin	High	Sheboygan	59,800
Total			<u>\$165,600</u>

<u>Dam</u>	<u>Hazard Rating</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Grant Recipient</u>	<u>Initial Estimated Project Cost*</u>	<u>Grant Amount</u>
Municipal Dam Projects					
Removal					
Colfax	Low	Dunn	Colfax, Village of	325,200	140,000
Lemonweir	High	Juneau	Lemonweir, Town of	134,900	95,400
Prairie Dells	High	Lincoln	Lincoln County	416,000	103,900
North Avenue	Significant	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, City of	648,000	200,000
Parfrey	Low	Richland	Richland Center, City of	230,000	77,000
Fulton	Low	Rock	Rock County	436,000	181,800
Waterworks	Significant	Sauk	Baraboo, City of	397,600	97,000
Hayman Falls	Low	Shawano	Shawano County	272,600	73,100
Seeleyburg-La Farge	Low	Vernon	La Farge, Village of	52,000	23,800
Young America	Low	Washington	Barton, Town of	159,700	37,100
Subtotal				<u>\$3,072,000</u>	<u>\$1,029,100</u>
Repair					
Lake Camelot	High	Adams	Adams County	143,000	114,300
Arrowhead	Low	Adams	Adams County	181,500	199,000
Alma Mill #5	High	Buffalo	Buffalo County	52,500	4,800
Alma Mill #2	High	Buffalo	Buffalo County	6,300	3,700
Otter Lake	Low	Chippewa	Chippewa County	145,200	90,900
Star Mill	Significant	Chippewa	Chippewa Falls, City of	50,200	50,000
Elk Creek	Low	Dunn	Elk Creek Lake Dist.	125,100	94,500
Albany	Low	Green	Albany, Village of	280,000	200,000
Rome	High	Jefferson	Sullivan, Town of	113,200	72,600
New Lisbon	Significant	Juneau	New Lisbon, City of	196,000	109,000
Oxford	Low	Marquette	Oxford, Village of	275,700	200,000
Chute	High	Oconto	Oconto County	91,400	37,600
Reservoir	High	Oconto	Oconto County	62,500	35,600

<u>Dam</u>	<u>Hazard Rating</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Grant Recipient</u>	<u>Initial Estimated Project Cost*</u>	<u>Grant Amount</u>
Wheeler	High	Oconto	Oconto County	\$33,200	\$19,400
Nugget Lake	High	Pierce	Pierce County	167,500	8,900
Plum Creek #19	Low	Pierce	Pierce County	100,000	20,400
Springville	Significant	Portage	Plover, Village of	72,600	53,100
Jobs	High	Price	Price County	63,500	94,000
Weimer	Significant	Price	Price County	59,300	63,500
Musser	Low	Price	Price County	57,900	83,600
Musser	Low	Price	Price County	62,600	64,400
Murray (Weimers)	Significant	Price	Price County	62,600	47,600
Lake Leota	High	Rock	Evansville, City of	144,200	126,100
Price	High	Sawyer	Sawyer County	275,600	98,100
Medford	Low	Taylor	Medford, City of	130,100	64,700
Chequamegon Waters	High	Taylor	Taylor County	166,700	57,600
West Fork 01 - Jersey Valley	High	Vernon	Vernon County LCD	251,000	19,900
Spooner Lake	Significant	Washburn	Spooner, City of	59,800	54,700
Barton	High	Washington	West Bend, City of	455,000	200,000
Okauchee Lake	Low	Waukesha	Oconomowoc, Town of	80,000	45,500
Dexterville	Low	Wood	Wood County	<u>333,000</u>	<u>98,800</u>
Subtotal				\$4,297,200	\$2,432,300
<i>Reconstruction</i>					
Upper	Significant	Barron	Barron, City of	292,800	200,000
Taylor	Low	Barron	Barron, City of	399,200	200,000
Drummond	Low	Bayfield	Bayfield County	254,700	134,300
Murrays	Low	Bayfield	Bayfield County	167,500	93,100
Namekagon	Significant	Bayfield	Namekagon, Town of	207,300	139,300
Hickerson	Low	Burnett	Grantsburg, Village of	214,500	150,500
State Street	High	Calumet	Chilton, City of	121,900	141,900
Bloomer Mill	High	Chippewa	Bloomer, City of	2,465,300	200,000
Svetlik	Low	Chippewa	Cadott, Village of	207,500	80,600
Hallie	Low	Chippewa	Hallie, Town of	246,500	141,300
Snyder	Low	Clark	Clark County	277,400	136,700
Wyocena	Low	Columbia	Wyocena, Village of	142,100	88,000
Fox Lake	Significant	Dodge/Jefferson	Fox Lake, City and Town of	314,900	189,300
Lower Watertown	High	Dodge/Jefferson	Watertown, City of	494,700	200,000
Eau Galle	Low	Dunn	Dunn County	218,600	200,000
Lake Altoona	High	Eau Claire	Eau Claire County	840,200	200,000
Lake Eau Claire	High	Eau Claire	Eau Claire County	964,400	200,000
Lake Bernice	Low	Fond du Lac	Ashford, Town of	435,900	200,000
Brodhead	Low	Green	Brodhead, Village of	475,000	190,000
Kingston	High	Green Lake	Kingston, Village	425,000	166,000
Jefferson	Low	Jefferson	Jefferson, City of	300,000	200,000
Mauston	High	Juneau	Mauston, City of	268,400	200,000
Necedah	High	Juneau	Necedah, Village of	591,900	200,000
Skinner	High	Langlade	Langlade County	205,000	96,500
Phlox	Significant	Langlade	Norwood, Town of	123,200	111,000
Mishicot	Low	Manitowoc	Mishicot, Village of	604,000	173,900
Briggsville	High	Marquette	Douglas, Town of	406,500	157,800
Angelo	Low	Monroe	Monroe County	400,000	200,000
Lake Tomah	High	Monroe	Tomah, City of	1,132,500	200,000
Killarney	Low	Oneida	Little Rice, Town of	100,000	64,600
Amery	High	Polk	Amery/Lincoln City of	487,000	124,100

<u>Dam</u>	<u>Hazard Rating</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Grant Recipient</u>	<u>Initial Estimated Project Cost*</u>	<u>Grant Amount</u>
Atlas	Significant	Polk	Polk County	\$258,000	\$96,100
Solberg	Low	Price	Price County	107,600	92,600
Sailor Creek	Low	Price	Price County	241,800	185,900
Tilleda Pond	High	Shawano	Tilleda, Unincorporated	130,700	150,000
Marion	High	Shawano/Waupaca	Marion, City of	725,000	200,000
Lake Power	Low	St. Croix	Hudson, City of	197,200	200,000
New Richmond	High	St. Croix	New Richmond, City of	710,000	200,000
Blair	Low	Trempealeau	Blair, City of	156,900	32,300
Osseo	High	Trempealeau	Osseo, Village of	107,100	133,700
Pigeon Falls Mill	Low	Trempealeau	Pigeon Falls, Village of	307,400	200,000
Birchwood	Significant	Washburn	Washburn County	164,800	168,200
Long Lake	High	Washburn	Washburn County	294,400	200,000
John C Blot/Linnie Lac	High	Waukesha	Lake Management Dist.	417,000	36,700
Peacock	Significant	Waukesha	Oconomowoc, City of	221,700	154,500
Mt. Morris	Low	Waushara	Mt. Morris Lake Dist.	91,600	130,700
South Wood	High	Wood	Wood County	198,000	180,300
Subtotal				<u>\$18,113,100</u>	<u>\$7,339,900</u>
<i>Earmarked Projects</i>					
Briggsville		Marquette	Douglas, Town of		55,400
Cazenovia Village		Richland	Cazenovia, Town of		250,000
Ghost Lake		Sawyer	Spider Lake, Town of		200,000
Subtotal					<u>\$505,400</u>
Total					\$11,692,100

LCD = Land Conservation District

* Actual project costs may exceed initially estimated project costs. Grant awards are limited to no more than 50% of eligible costs including engineering costs, construction bids and final project costs. In some cases, total grant awards include additional amounts awarded related to cost increases from structural problems that were not identified until construction was underway.