



## Legislative Fiscal Bureau

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May 8, 2007

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #525

### Major Disaster Assistance Program (Military Affairs)

#### *Base Agency*

[LFB 2007-09 Budget Summary: Page 386, #4]

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#### **CURRENT LAW**

Under 2005 Wisconsin Act 269, the state created a new disaster assistance program to make payments to local units of government for governmental damages and costs incurred as the result of a major catastrophe. Under the program, the state make payments to local units of government for their damages and costs incurred as the result of a "major catastrophe" if federal disaster assistance is not available for that catastrophe because: (a) the Governor's request that the President declare the catastrophe a major disaster under federal law has been denied; or (b) the disaster does not meet the statewide or countywide per capita minimum threshold for damage under the public assistance program that is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). A local unit of government is only eligible to receive payments under the program if it pays 30% of the amount of its damages and costs incurred as the result of a natural disaster. A "major catastrophe" is defined as a disaster, including a drought, earthquake, flood, high water, high wind, hurricane, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or tornado, that results in the Governor requesting a presidential declaration of a major disaster under federal law.

Act 269 created two appropriations to make disaster payments under the program to local units of government. A major disaster assistance GPR annual appropriation was created under the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) funded at \$0 annually during the 2005-07 biennium. In addition, a major disaster assistance SEG annual appropriation was also created under DMA funded at \$3 million SEG annually during 2005-07. The latter appropriation is funded with revenue from the petroleum inspection fund.

While Act 269 was published on April 19, 2006, the provisions of the act took effect

retroactive to January 1, 2005. As a result, local units of government that incurred damages and costs as a result of the series of tornadoes that caused damage across the state on August 18, 2005, were eligible for payments under the program.

## **GOVERNOR**

Convert the Wisconsin Division of Emergency Management (WEM) major disaster assistance, petroleum inspection fund SEG annual appropriation to a continuing appropriation, and delete the entire \$3,000,000 SEG annually in base expenditure authority. As a continuing appropriation, any amounts appropriated will not lapse back to the petroleum inspection fund at the end of a fiscal year, but instead will remain in the appropriation until expended. Provide 1.0 SEG position under the appropriation to administer the major disaster assistance program.

Provide that the dollar amount for this appropriation be increased in 2007-08 by an amount equal to the unencumbered balance in the appropriation immediately before the lapse of any money remaining in the appropriation on June 30, 2007. The Governor indicates that the new position would be funded from unencumbered balances carried over from 2006-07.

## **DISCUSSION POINTS**

### **Background**

1. Local governmental units are generally responsible for providing the public response to damage left by storms, including the removal of debris from roadways and other public spaces, providing emergency protective measures, and repairing damage to roads and bridges. [However, the Department of Transportation does provide flood damage aid payments from the transportation fund to local units of government when any public highway, street, alley, or bridge not on the state trunk highway system is damaged by flood.]

2. In the case of more substantial storms, neighboring municipalities will assist affected local governmental units to provide the required public response. If local governmental units are overwhelmed, they will turn to the state for assistance.

3. If both the state and local governmental units are overwhelmed by a major disaster, FEMA may provide assistance under the federal public assistance program. The public assistance program provides funding to state and local governmental units for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and for repair of public infrastructure and public facilities. Prior to the passage of Act 269, supplemental funding to offset state and local governmental costs of major disasters was generally limited to the federal public assistance program.

4. In order to receive federal assistance following a major disaster, the Governor must generally submit a request to the President seeking a major disaster declaration. According to a report for Congress prepared by the Congressional Research Service, "Such a request shall be based

on a finding that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local governments and that Federal assistance is necessary."

5. In administering the federal public assistance program, the federal government has developed state and county per capita damage thresholds to assess whether or not eligible public damage from a disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of state and local governments. Generally, both the state and county per capita damage thresholds must be met in order for the federal government to provide assistance. The following table identifies for the period during which the major disaster assistance program under Act 269 has been effective, the state and county per capita damage thresholds under the federal public assistance program.

**State and County Per Capita Damage Thresholds  
under the Federal Public Assistance Program**

<u>Federal Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Damage Threshold State Per Capita</u>	<u>County Per Capita</u>
2005-(October, 2004-September, 2005)	\$1.14	\$2.84
2006-(October, 2005-September, 2006)	1.18	2.94
2007-(October, 2006-September, 2007)	1.22	3.05

**Major Disaster Assistance Program Award Funding History**

6. Act 269 was silent on what would constitute both eligible and ineligible costs under the program. The act directed DMA to resolve these issues through the promulgation of administrative rules.

7. Under both the emergency and permanent administrative rules issued by DMA, eligible costs of local units of government under the program include: (a) debris removal, to include woody debris, building wreckage, dirt, gravel, vehicles, and other disaster-related materials; (b) emergency protective measures to eliminate or reduce immediate threats to life, public health, or safety or a hazard that threatens significant damage to improved public or private property; and (c) damages to roads and bridges, to include surfaces, bases, shoulders, ditches, drainage structures, piers, girders, abutments, slope protection, and approaches.

8. Under the emergency rules, ineligible costs are those costs which the WEM administrator determines are not of such severity and magnitude that effective response and payment are beyond the capabilities of the affected local governmental units. The permanent rules eliminate this provision, but provide instead that in order for any major catastrophe to qualify local units of government for assistance under the program, at least one governmental unit within the county or a tribal governmental unit must incur public assistance costs that equal or exceed the countywide per capita impact indicator under the public assistance program guidelines issued by

FEMA. Only local units of government that reach this threshold will be eligible for assistance. Currently, a local unit of government would have to incur damages in excess of \$3.05 per capita in order for a major catastrophe to qualify the local governmental unit for assistance. In addition, under the final rules, projects and claims totaling less than \$500 are not eligible for payment (even if the per capita threshold is met).

9. Wisconsin Emergency Management has now provided funding under the major disaster assistance program for major catastrophes dating back to January 1, 2005. By statute a "major catastrophe" is defined as a disaster, including a drought, earthquake, flood, high water, high wind, hurricane, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or tornado, that results in the Governor requesting a presidential declaration of a major disaster under federal law. During the first two years of the program, WEM has provided funding for nine major catastrophes. Wisconsin Emergency Management staff indicates that all of these catastrophes were provided funding under the emergency rules as all of these catastrophes occurred before the adoption of the permanent rules. As a result, eligible costs from these major catastrophes were eligible for reimbursement under the program provided that these costs were of such severity and magnitude that effective response and payment were beyond the capabilities of the affected local governmental units.

10. The appendix to this paper identifies all payments that have been or will be made to local units of government for the nine major catastrophes funded under the emergency rules. The appendix identifies the: (a) grantee; (b) grantee's county; (c) grantee's population; (d) program award; (e) eligible damage sustained by the grantee; and (f) damage per capita. For each major catastrophe the appendix also aggregates damages countywide and provides information on the county's population, the total award to governmental units in the county, total damages countywide, and damage per capita countywide. Finally, for each catastrophe the appendix identifies the storm or event date, a brief description of the storm or event (generally derived from data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), the primary recovery activity for the catastrophe, and the primary reimbursed cost for the catastrophe. [Awards under the program always equaled 70% of incurred eligible damages: (a) as by statute local units of government must pay 30% of the amount of the damages and costs resulting from the natural disaster; and (b) as sufficient funding was available, WEM was not required to prorate grant awards.]

11. Under the federal public assistance program, the federal government would generally not become involved in providing assistance following a Wisconsin disaster unless there were eligible governmental damages of \$6.4 million or more (based on a federal fiscal year 2005 state per capita damage threshold of \$1.14). Under the state major disaster assistance program WEM has provided awards for major catastrophes with total damages per catastrophe ranging from \$21,169 to \$721,638.

12. Under the federal public assistance program, local units of government would generally be deemed capable of responding to disasters with countywide per capita damages of \$2.84 or less (for federal fiscal year 2005). Under the state major disaster assistance program, countywide per capita damages for the nine major catastrophes have ranged from \$0.24 to \$10.82.

Under the state program, per capita damages for a single unit of government for the nine major catastrophes have ranged from \$0.04 to \$114.61.

13. Act 269 specifically contemplated that awards could be made under the state program under circumstances in which the state would not qualify for federal assistance. In addition, neither the provisions of Act 269, nor the emergency rules, specified a minimum per capita damage threshold below which a unit of government could not receive funding under the program.

#### **Major Disaster Assistance Program Award Funding Under SB 40**

14. Under the bill, the major disaster assistance, petroleum inspection fund SEG annual appropriation would be converted to a continuing appropriation and the entire \$3 million SEG annually in base expenditure authority for the appropriation deleted. The bill would further provide that the dollar amount for this appropriation be increased in 2007-08 by an amount equal to the unencumbered balance in the appropriation immediately before the lapse of any money remaining in the appropriation on June 30, 2007. To date, all awards under the program (totaling \$1,060,973 SEG) have been funded from amounts encumbered during 2005-06. As a result, DMA currently estimates that the entire \$3 million SEG in 2006-07 funding would be carried over to 2007-08 under the provisions of the bill. As a continuing appropriation, any amounts appropriated would not lapse back to the petroleum inspection fund at the end of a fiscal year, but instead would remain in the appropriation until expended.

15. The provisions of SB 40 raise the issue of how available award funding for the program will be administered. Award funds may be administered differently, depending on whether the underlying appropriation is an annual, continuing, or sum sufficient appropriation.

16. The emergency and permanent administrative rules contain identical provisions regarding the management of available disaster assistance funding during a given fiscal year. These rules provide that: (a) in any quarter of a state fiscal year, DMA may not make disaster assistance payments to local units of government in excess of 25% of the total available funding (currently \$750,000 SEG); (b) if requested disaster assistance payments during a quarter exceed 25% of the total available funding, all accepted applications from local units of government must be paid proportionately; and (c) during the final quarter of a given state fiscal year, the Department must proportionately allocate and pay the balance of disaster assistance funding available among all the applications submitted during the fiscal year with unpaid eligible costs.

17. Under Act 269, the major disaster assistance GPR and SEG appropriations are both annual appropriations. As annual appropriations, any amounts not expended or encumbered in a fiscal year are unavailable for distribution to local units of government in future years. The proration provisions under the administrative rules are consistent with the annual appropriations created under Act 269 and provide a mechanism for WEM to limit awards under the program to funding provided by the Legislature.

18. The permanent administrative rules provide that in order for any major catastrophe

to qualify local units of government for assistance, at least one governmental unit within the county or a tribal governmental unit must incur public assistance costs that equal or exceed the countywide per capita impact indicator under the public assistance program guidelines issued by FEMA. Only local units of government that reach this threshold will be eligible for assistance. Currently, a local unit of government would have to incur damages in excess of \$3.05 per capita in order for a major catastrophe to qualify the local governmental unit for assistance. In addition, under the permanent rules, projects and claims totaling less than \$500 are not eligible for payment (even if the per capita threshold is met).

19. Based on the first two years of award history under the program, it is estimated that if these permanent administrative rules had been in effect, the program would have made awards totaling \$732,100 SEG, or \$366,100 SEG annually. The Committee could consider maintaining the major disaster assistance SEG appropriation as an annual appropriation and providing \$366,100 SEG annually in expenditure authority.

20. Some may question the appropriateness of using revenue generated from the petroleum inspection fee (which generally supports remediation of environmental damage from leaking underground storage tanks) for local government disaster recovery. Instead of providing \$732,100 SEG in petroleum inspection fee revenue over the biennium for local government recovery from natural disasters, the Committee could consider providing \$366,100 GPR annually to the major disaster assistance GPR annual appropriation. Under this alternative, the Committee could consider deleting the major disaster assistance SEG appropriation.

21. On the other hand, the Committee could conclude that it is important to provide awards to local units of government under the program any time a local unit of government meets the award criteria of the permanent rules. Given the more limited availability of petroleum inspection funds, and given the possible concerns associated with this funding source, the Committee could also consider converting the major disaster assistance GPR annual appropriation to a GPR sum sufficient appropriation and estimate the expenditures from the sum sufficient appropriation at \$366,100 GPR annually to reflect the first two years of award history. Under this alternative, the Committee could consider deleting the major disaster assistance SEG appropriation.

22. The Committee could also consider adopting the provisions of SB 40. Based on the first two years of award history under the program, the provisions of the bill would appear to provide more award funding than may be required for the program during 2007-09. Wisconsin Emergency Management staff estimate that \$3 million SEG would be carried over under the provisions of SB 40 to the major disaster assistance, petroleum inspection fund SEG appropriation to support any grants during 2007-09 or future fiscal years. This approach would provide a funding cushion should the state experience more natural disasters requiring funding during 2007-09.

23. Alternatively, it could be argued that a GPR sum sufficient appropriation would appear to be a more appropriate means to address such future contingencies. Instead of committing \$3 million SEG in petroleum inspection funds that may or may not be needed to assist local government recovery from natural disasters during 2007-09, a GPR sum sufficient appropriation

could provide the desired flexibility but avoid the upfront commitment of more limited SEG funding.

24. Finally, the Committee could consider maintaining current law which would preserve the major disaster assistance SEG appropriation as an annual appropriation and provide \$3 million annually in expenditure authority. This alternative would double the commitment of limited petroleum inspection funds for local government disaster recovery during 2007-09, raising many of the same issues associated with the bill's provisions.

### **Administrative Resources**

25. The provisions of Act 269 did not provide additional administrative resources to DMA to administer the major disaster assistance program. In its fiscal estimate for 2005 Assembly Bill 1028, which later became Act 269, DMA did not identify a specific need for additional resources to administer the disaster assistance program.

26. Under SB 40, the Governor recommends providing 1.0 position under the major disaster assistance SEG appropriation to administer this program. DOA staff indicates that the new position would be funded from unencumbered balances carried over from 2006-07. WEM staff indicates that in the first year of administration of the program, 2.0 WEM staff have recorded 1,213 hours administering the program. [A full-time equivalent employee will be paid for 2,088 hours over the course of a state fiscal year.] It may be worth noting that in this first year of administration, WEM staff processed major catastrophe claims for two calendar years as Act 269 took effect retroactive to January 1, 2005.

27. As the frequency of major catastrophes will vary from year to year, the Committee could consider providing an additional position to WEM to administer the program to ensure that WEM has sufficient administrative resources. If, at any time, the position was not fully engaged in administering the major disaster assistance program, WEM staff indicates that the position would be responsible for: (a) updating the administrative plan for the program; (b) updating disaster planning documents for the Disaster Recovery Section; (c) making presentations to local officials on the disaster program and how it is administered; (d) assisting other WEM staff in responding to disasters (apart from providing awards under the program); (e) assisting other WEM staff in meeting its responsibilities under a presidential disaster declaration; and (f) assisting with weather awareness campaigns.

28. The staff of DMA indicates that the Department would utilize the position authority to create an additional emergency government specialist. Salary and fringe benefits and supplies and services funding of \$39,900 SEG in 2007-08, and \$52,800 SEG in 2008-09, would be required to fund this position. The bill would create this position under the major disaster assistance SEG appropriation, which is an aids appropriation. As state agency positions should generally be funded under a state operations appropriation, if the Committee wishes to provide a position for administration of the program, the Committee could consider creating a major disaster assistance administration SEG annual, state operations appropriation. The required funding and position

authority could be provided to this administrative appropriation.

29. The Committee could also consider creating a major disaster assistance administration GPR annual, state operations appropriation, and provide funding of \$39,900 GPR in 2007-08, and \$52,800 GPR in 2008-09, to fund the position. This alternative would permit the Committee to provide resources for the administration of the program, but avoid the use of petroleum inspection fees.

30. Alternatively, given that the scope of the program for award funding has been narrowed under the final rules, and given that WEM has not needed a full-time position to administer the program under current law, the Committee could also consider requiring DMA to administer the program within existing resources.

## ALTERNATIVES TO BASE

### A. Award Funding

1. Approve the Governor's recommendations to: (a) convert the Wisconsin Division of Emergency Management (WEM) major disaster assistance, petroleum inspection fund SEG annual appropriation to a continuing appropriation; (b) delete the entire \$3,000,000 SEG annually in base expenditure authority; and (c) provide that the dollar amount for this appropriation be increased in 2007-08 by an amount equal to the unencumbered balance in the appropriation immediately before the lapse of any money remaining in the appropriation on June 30, 2007. It is estimated that \$3 million SEG would be carried over to the petroleum inspection fund SEG appropriation in 2007-08 under this latter recommendation.

ALT A1	Change to Bill Funding	Change to Base Funding
SEG	\$0	-\$6,000,000

2. Delete the recommendations to: (a) convert the major disaster assistance, petroleum inspection fund SEG annual appropriation to a continuing appropriation; and (b) provide that the dollar amount for this appropriation be increased in 2007-08 by an amount equal to the unencumbered balance in the appropriation immediately before the lapse of any money remaining in the appropriation on June 30, 2007. Instead, provide \$366,100 SEG annually to the major disaster assistance, petroleum inspection fund SEG annual appropriation as a re-estimate of funding needed under the program based on the first two years of grant experience.

ALT A2	Change to Bill Funding	Change to Base Funding
SEG	\$732,200	-\$5,267,800



3. Provide \$366,100 GPR annually to the major disaster assistance GPR annual appropriation to reflect the first two years of grant experience. Delete the recommendations of SB 40 and delete the major disaster assistance, petroleum inspection fund appropriation.

ALT A3	Change to Bill		Change to Base	
	Funding		Funding	
GPR	\$732,200		\$732,200	
SEG		0	-6,000,000	
Total	\$732,200		-\$5,267,800	

4. Convert the major disaster assistance GPR annual appropriation to a sum sufficient appropriation and estimate expenditures from this appropriation at \$366,100 GPR annually to reflect the first two years of grant experience. Delete the recommendations of SB 40 and delete the major disaster assistance, petroleum inspection fund appropriation.

ALT A4	Change to Bill		Change to Base	
	Funding		Funding	
GPR	\$732,200		\$732,200	
SEG		0	-6,000,000	
Total	\$732,200		-\$5,267,800	

5. Maintain current law.

ALT A5	Change to Bill		Change to Base	
	Funding		Funding	
SEG	\$6,000,000		\$0	

## B. Administrative Resources

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to provide 1.0 position under the major disaster assistance, petroleum inspection fund SEG appropriation to administer the major disaster assistance program.

ALT B1	Change to Bill		Change to Base	
	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions
SEG	\$0	0.00	\$0	1.00

2. Delete the provision. Instead, create a major disaster assistance administration SEG annual, state operations appropriation, and provide 1.0 emergency government specialist and \$39,900 SEG in 2007-08, and \$52,800 SEG in 2008-09, to this appropriation.

ALT B2	Change to Bill		Change to Base	
	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions
SEG	\$92,700	0.00	\$92,700	1.00

3. Delete the provision. Instead, create a major disaster assistance administration GPR annual, state operations appropriation, and provide 1.0 emergency government specialist and \$39,900 GPR in 2007-08, and \$52,800 GPR in 2008-09, to this appropriation.

ALT B3	Change to Bill		Change to Base	
	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions
GPR	\$92,700	1.00	\$92,700	1.00
SEG	<u>0</u>	<u>-1.00</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Total	\$92,700	0.00	\$92,700	1.00

4. Maintain current law.

ALT B4	Change to Bill		Change to Base	
	Funding	Positions	Funding	Positions
SEG	\$0	- 1.00	\$0	0.00

Prepared by: Paul Onsager

**APPENDIX**

**Major Disaster Assistance Program Award Funding  
2005 To Date**

**Storm Date: May 5, 2005**  
 NOAA Description: Wildfire  
 Primary Recovery Activity: Protective Measures  
 Primary Reimbursed Cost: Labor

<u>County</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Damage</u>	<u>Damage Per Capita</u>
Adams	Big Flats, Town of	1,041	\$6,153	\$8,790	\$8.44
Adams	Adams County	21,548	<u>10,340</u>	<u>14,772</u>	0.69
Total			\$16,493	\$23,562	
<b>Aggregated County-Wide</b>					
Adams County		21,548	\$16,493	\$23,562	\$1.09

**Storm Date: June 29, 2005**  
 NOAA Description: Thunderstorm/High Winds  
 Primary Recovery Activity: Debris Removal  
 Primary Reimbursed Cost: Equipment and Overtime

<u>County</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Damage</u>	<u>Damage Per Capita</u>
Barron	Rice Lake, City of	8,636	\$62,738	\$89,625	\$10.38
Barron	Cedar Lake, Town of	1,067	1,367	1,953	1.83
Barron	Stanford, Town of	696	791	1,130	1.62
Barron	Chetek, City of	2,180	1,770	2,528	1.16
Barron	Rice Lake, Town of	3,150	1,351	1,930	0.61
Barron	Barron County	47,247	9,577	13,681	0.29
Barron	Cumberland, City of	2,390	<u>350</u>	<u>500</u>	0.21
Total			\$77,943	\$111,347	
<b>Aggregated County-Wide</b>					
Barron County		47,247	\$77,943	\$111,347	\$2.36

**Storm Date: July 24, 2005**  
 NOAA Description: Flash Flood  
 Primary Recovery Activity: Road Work  
 Primary Reimbursed Cost: Contracted Assistance

<u>County</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Damage</u>	<u>Damage Per Capita</u>
Bayfield	Kelly, Town of	428	\$8,750	\$12,500	\$29.21
Bayfield	Keystone, Town of	366	5,045	7,207	19.69
Bayfield	Eileen, Town of	650	8,301	11,859	18.24
Ashland	White River, Town of	942	1,758	2,512	2.67
Ashland	Ashland, Town of	598	<u>1,048</u>	<u>1,497</u>	2.50
Total			\$24,903	\$35,575	
<b>Aggregated County-Wide</b>					
Bayfield County		15,828	\$22,096	\$31,566	\$1.99
Ashland County		16,906	<u>2,806</u>	<u>4,009</u>	0.24
Total			\$24,903	\$35,575	

**Storm Date: August 18, 2005**  
 NOAA Description: Multiple Tornadoes/Thunderstorms/High Wind/Hail  
 Primary Recovery Activity: Emergency Work  
 Primary Reimbursed Cost: Contracted Assistance

<u>County</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Damage</u>	<u>Damage Per Capita</u>
Richland	Viola, Village of*	698	\$56,000	\$80,000	\$114.61
Dane	Pleasant Springs, Town of	3,165	118,077	168,682	53.30
Dane	Dunn, Town of	5,260	41,064	58,663	11.15
Dane	Christiana, Town of	1,330	7,906	11,294	8.49
Dane	Stoughton, City of	12,755	55,096	78,708	6.17
Dane	Albion, Town of	1,915	3,236	4,623	2.41
Dane	Dane County	464,513	205,158	293,083	0.63
Vernon	Vernon County	29,400	5,788	8,269	0.28
Richland	Richland County Sheriff	18,125	2,327	3,324	0.18
Dane	Madison, City of	223,280	<u>10,494</u>	<u>14,992</u>	0.07
Total			\$505,147	\$721,638	
<b>Aggregated County-Wide</b>					
Richland County		18,125	\$58,327	\$83,324	\$4.60
Dane County		464,513	441,032	630,045	1.36
Vernon County		29,400	<u>5,788</u>	<u>8,269</u>	0.28
Total			\$505,147	\$721,638	

\*Municipality located in multiple counties.

**Storm Date: September 13, 2005**  
 NOAA Description: Thunderstorm/High Winds  
 Primary Recovery Activity: Debris Removal  
 Primary Reimbursed Cost: Labor and Equipment

<u>County</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Damage</u>	<u>Damage Per Capita</u>
Bayfield	Drummond, Town of	574	\$9,497	\$13,567	\$23.64
Bayfield	Kelly, Town of	428	5,149	7,356	17.19
Bayfield	Grand View, Town of	543	2,899	4,142	7.63
Ashland	Sanborn, Town of	1,258	2,561	3,658	2.91
Ashland	Ashland, City of*	8,534	3,993	5,704	0.67
Bayfield	Bayfield County	15,828	2,144	3,063	0.19
Ashland	Ashland County	16,906	<u>824</u>	<u>1,177</u>	0.07
Total			\$27,067	\$38,667	
<b>Aggregate County-Wide</b>					
Bayfield County		15,828	\$19,690	\$28,128	\$1.78
Ashland County		16,906	<u>7,377</u>	<u>10,539</u>	0.62
Total			\$27,067	\$38,667	

\*Municipality located in multiple counties.

**Storm Date: October 4, 2005**  
 NOAA Description: Flood/Flash Flood  
 Primary Recovery Activity: Road Work  
 Primary Reimbursed Cost: Contracted Assistance

<u>County</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Damage</u>	<u>Damage Per Capita</u>
Rusk	Big Falls, Town of	114	\$6,397	\$9,139	\$80.17
Rusk	Murry, Town of	284	13,692	19,560	68.87
Rusk	Wilson, Town of	84	2,550	3,643	43.37
Rusk	Atlanta, Town of	659	18,875	26,964	40.92
Burnett	Wood River, Town of	1,036	29,440	42,057	40.60
Rusk	Big Bend, Town of	424	9,273	13,247	31.24
Ashland	La Pointe, Town of	276	5,946	8,494	30.78
Burnett	Anderson, Town of	405	8,649	12,355	30.51
Barron	Doyle, Town of	527	8,940	12,772	24.24
Bayfield	Port Wing, Town of	425	7,158	10,225	24.06
Barron	Stanfold, Town of	696	9,008	12,868	18.49
Burnett	Grantsburg, Town of	1,104	7,158	10,225	9.26
Burnett	Webster, Village of	681	4,235	6,050	8.88
Rusk	Rusk County	15,572	63,091	90,130	5.79
Rusk	Richland, Town of	242	935	1,335	5.52
Barron	Cedar Lake, Town of	1,067	3,298	4,711	4.42
Burnett	Daniels, Town of	698	1,617	2,310	3.31
Rusk	Flambeau, Town of	1,120	2,330	3,328	2.97
Bayfield	Iron River, Town of	1,146	1,635	2,335	2.04
Burnett	West Marshland, Town of	374	414	591	1.58
Rusk	Thornapple, Town of	830	697	995	1.20
Burnett	La Follette, Town of	507	260	371	0.73
Rusk	Lawrence, Town of	278	106	151	0.54
Barron	Rice Lake, Town of	3,150	630	900	0.29
Barron	Barron County	47,247	<u>1,280</u>	<u>1,829</u>	0.04
Total			\$207,610	\$296,585	
<b>Aggregate County-Wide</b>					
Rusk County		15,572	\$117,944	\$168,492	\$10.82
Burnett County		16,614	51,771	73,959	4.45
Bayfield County		15,828	8,792	12,560	0.79
Barron County		47,247	23,156	33,080	0.70
Ashland County		16,906	<u>5,946</u>	<u>8,494</u>	0.50
Total			\$207,610	\$296,585	

**Storm Date: June 18, 2006**  
 NOAA Description: Tornado  
 Primary Recovery Activity: Emergency Work  
 Primary Reimbursed Cost: Contracted Assistance

<u>County</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Damage</u>	<u>Damage Per Capita</u>
Washington	Hartford, City of*	13,035	\$61,420	\$87,743	\$6.73
<b>Aggregated County-Wide</b>					
Washington		127,871	\$61,420	\$87,743	\$0.69

**Storm Date: July 10, 2006**  
 Emergency Management Description: Explosion  
 Primary Recovery Activity: Protective Measures  
 Primary Reimbursed Cost: Labor and Equipment

<u>County</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Damage</u>	<u>Damage Per Capita</u>
Door	Liberty Grove/Sister Bay Fire Department	3,007	\$64,640	\$92,343	\$30.71
Door	Liberty Grove, Town of	2,026	10,532	15,046	7.43
Door	Door County	29,720	<u>50,401</u>	<u>72,001</u>	2.42
Total			\$125,573	\$179,390	
<b>Aggregated County-Wide</b>					
Door		29,720	\$125,573	\$179,390	\$6.04

\*Municipality located in multiple counties.

**Storm Date: July 28, 2006**  
 NOAA Description: Large Hail/Wind  
 Primary Recovery Cost: Debris Removal  
 Primary Reimbursed Cost: Labor and Equipment

<u>County</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Damage</u>	<u>Damage Per Capita</u>
Ashland	Chippewa, Town of	431	\$2,931	\$4,187	\$9.71
Price	Fifield, Town of	1,002	5,661	8,087	8.07
Price	Kennan, Village of	390	805	1,150	2.95
Price	Emery, Town of	324	340	486	1.50
Ashland	Agenda, Town of	504	512	731	1.45
Price	Park Falls, City of	2,657	2,231	3,187	1.20
Price	Elk, Town of	1,224	353	504	0.41
Price	Worcester, Town of	1,763	279	398	0.23
Price	Price County	16,066	1,040	1,486	0.09
Ashland	Ashland County	16,906	<u>667</u>	<u>953</u>	0.06
Total			\$14,818	\$21,169	
<b>Aggregated County-Wide</b>					
Price		16,066	\$10,709	\$15,298	\$0.95
Ashland		16,906	<u>4,110</u>	<u>5,871</u>	0.35
Total			\$14,818	\$21,169	
Grand Total			\$1,060,973	\$1,515,676	