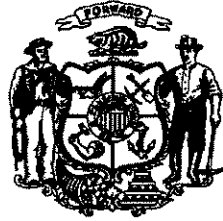


THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

**SENATE CHAIR
BRIAN BURKE**

316-S Capitol
P.O. Box 7882
Madison, WI 53707-7882
Phone: (608) 266-8535



**ASSEMBLY CHAIR
JOHN GARD**

315-N Capitol
P.O. Box 8952
Madison, WI 53708-8952
Phone: (608) 266-2343

JOINT COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

MEMORANDUM

To: Members
Joint Committee on Finance

From: Senator Brian Burke
Representative John Gard

Date: January 4, 1999

Re: DATCP Gifts and Grants Report

Attached is a copy of a Report on Non-Federal Gift and Grant Expenditures from the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.

The report is being provided for your information only. No formal action is required by the Committee. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions.

Attachment

BB:JG:dh



State of Wisconsin
Tommy G. Thompson, Governor



Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

Ben Brancel, Secretary

Date: December 17, 1998

To: The Honorable Brian Burke, Senator
Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance

The Honorable John Gard, Representative
Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance

Wm. Raftery, State Controller
Department of Administration

From: Barb Knapp, Director of Budget and Accounting *Barb Knapp*
Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

Subject: Gifts and Grants Report

As required by section 20.907(1m), Wis. Stats., I am submitting our agency report of FY 1997-98 expenditures from funds received as gifts.

We received a gift for the Agrichemical Management Program to test for pesticides in groundwater.

If I can provide further information please contact me at 224-4746.

REPORT OF NON-FEDERAL GIFT AND GRANT EXPENDITURES

This section was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 50.

SECTION 1. 20.907(lm) of the statutes is created to read:

20.907(lm) Reporting. State agencies shall, by December 1 annually, submit a report to the joint committee on finance and the department of administration on expenditures made by the agency during the preceding fiscal year from nonfederal funds received as gifts, grants, bequests or devises. The department of administration shall prescribe a form, which the department may modify as appropriate for the various state agencies, that each state agency must use to report its expenditures as required under this subsection. The form shall require the expenditures to be reported in aggregate amounts as determined by the department of administration. The report shall also include a listing of in-kind contributions, including goods and services, received and used by the state agency during the preceding fiscal year.

INSTRUCTIONS

This report must be submitted on an annual basis, no later than December 1, to the Joint Committee on Finance and to the Department of Administration, Division of Finance & Program Management.

Computer reports will be accepted providing the information is formatted as the form prescribes.

A separate form/report must be prepared for each fund.

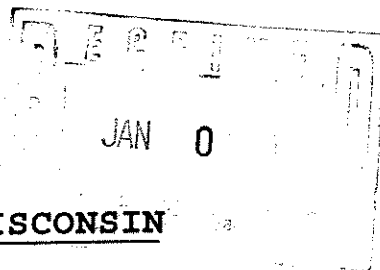
PROGRAM is a broad category of similar services for an identifiable group or segment for a specific purpose.

PURPOSE is a breakdown of the program into units which identifies more specifically services or segments of the program.

PRIOR FY EXPENDITURES must reflect aggregate expenditures related to the program/purpose as listed in the first column.

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS should be listed as they relate to a specific program/purpose. Values should not be listed for in-kind contributions.

"In-Kind Contributions" includes but is not limited to donations of appliances, creations, animals, vehicles, equipment, contrivances, fixtures, furniture, materials, tools, supplies, fuels, utilities, rental fees, real property, buildings, structures, services such as training, supervision, administration, professional or technical support, transportation, or insurance liability coverage.



STATE OF WISCONSIN

Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection

Division of Management Services

MEMORANDUM

Bureau of Budget & Accounting

(608) 224-4751

Date: December 30, 1999

To: The Honorable Brian Burke, Senator
Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance

✓ The Honorable John Gard, Representative
Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance

Wm. Raftery, State Controller
Department of Administration

From: Barb Knapp, Director of Budget & Accounting
Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection

Barbara Knapp

Subject: **Gifts and Grants Report**

As required by section 20.907(1m), Wis. Stats., I am submitting our agency report for FY 1998-99 expenditures from funds received as gifts.

We received a gift for the Agrichemical Management Program to test for pesticides in groundwater.

We hosted a Farm Loan Conference, a Stray Voltage Summit and a Farmer Exit/Entry Event. We collected fees to cover the costs of the meetings.

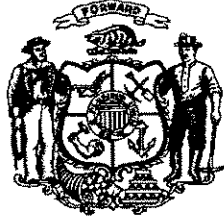
If I can provide further information please contact me at 224-4746.

cc: Ben Brancel, Secretary
Dept of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

SENATE CHAIR
BRIAN BURKE

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Madison, WI 53707-7882
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ASSEMBLY CHAIR
JOHN GARD

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Madison, WI 53708-8952
Phone: (608) 266-2343

JOINT COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

MEMORANDUM

To: Members
Joint Committee on Finance

From: Senator Brian Burke
Representative John Gard

Date: March 3, 2000

Re: DATCP Report on Gypsy Moth Suppression Program

Attached is a copy of a report from the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection on the development of the Gypsy Moth Suppression Program.

The report is being provided for your information only. No formal action is required by the Committee. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions.

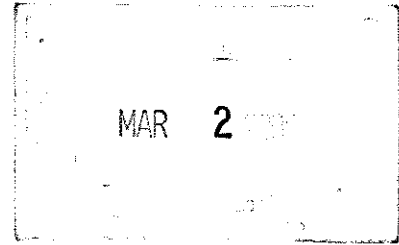
Attachment

BB:JG:dh



State of Wisconsin
Tommy G. Thompson, Governor

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Ben Brancel, Secretary



DATE: February 23rd, 2000

TO: The Honorable Brian Burke, Senator
Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance

✓ The Honorable John Gard, Representative
Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance

FROM: Ben Brancel, Secretary *Ben Brancel*
Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

SUBJECT: Report on Development of Gypsy Moth Suppression Program

Introduction

This report provides an overview of the Wisconsin Cooperative Gypsy Moth Program's long-term strategic plan for dealing with gypsy moth in Wisconsin. While spray programs are one way to deal with the gypsy moth threat, they are only one component of a much larger program of Integrated Pest Management. The last section of this report provides an overview of how the gypsy moth suppression treatment program will be run in Wisconsin.

Background and The Wisconsin Gypsy Moth Strategic Plan

Since 1970, Wisconsin has surveyed, detected, and successfully treated infestations throughout the state. Then, in 1990, survey results indicated that the gypsy moth was establishing itself in localized areas. Since that time, state and federal resources have been pooled and a long-term strategic plan has been developed. The Wisconsin Cooperative Gypsy Moth Program was created.

The Wisconsin Cooperative Gypsy Moth Program is a cooperative effort among DATCP, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), United States Department of Agriculture-Forest Service (USDA-FS), USDA-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS), and University of Wisconsin-Madison (UW). These agencies work cooperatively to eradicate, control, and contain the gypsy moth. The Cooperative Gypsy Moth Program Mission Statement is: *The cooperating agencies will protect Wisconsin's environmental resources, forests, and recreational opportunities and the public health from the gypsy moth threat with programs that are biologically effective, environmentally responsible, economically justifiable, and operationally and managerially efficient.*

The strategic plan, which is included, outlines five strategies to accomplish the mission statement and they are:

1. The Exclusion Strategy
2. The Integrated Pest Management Strategy
3. The Program Funding Strategy
4. The Research Strategy

5. The Education Strategy.

The Exclusion Strategy

The Exclusion Strategy relies on a combination of regulation/quarantine and eradication and slow-the-spread treatments to prevent and retard the spread of gypsy moth in Wisconsin. These types of treatments occur in advance of the generally infested area where gypsy moth is not permanently established. In Wisconsin, this area currently covers the western two-thirds of the state. WDATCP is the lead state cooperating agency for regulation/quarantine enforcement and eradication and slow-the-spread treatments. Wisconsin cost-shares on treatments of colonizing populations of gypsy moth with USDA-FS, USDA-FS Slow-the-Spread, and/or USDA-APHIS.

The Integrated Pest Management Strategy

When eradication and slow-the-spread programs are no longer feasible in an area, the area is declared generally infested and quarantines are enacted. The gypsy moth population is managed through a program of Integrated Pest Management. DNR is the lead state agency for these management activities. Integrated pest management relies on a combination of methods to manage permanent pest populations and these include:

- The Suppression Component – Treat forested communities or valuable forests to prevent defoliation of the trees when gypsy moth populations rise to very high levels.
- The Biological Control Component – Identify and release biological control agents to lengthen the time between gypsy moth population outbreaks.
- The Silviculture Component – Develop and apply silvicultural methods to reduce the chance of tree mortality in forest stands defoliated by the gypsy moth.

The Program Funding Strategy

Identify and seek funding for management, research, and educational activities to lessen the gypsy moth's impact on the forests and the people of Wisconsin.

The Research Strategy

A key element of the Wisconsin Cooperative Gypsy Moth Program is to conduct research and provide the best information on gypsy moth populations, control alternatives, and forest impacts to the public and to the Cooperative Program. The goal is to develop the most effective integrated pest management practices and apply them to gypsy moth management activities.

The Education Strategy

Develop materials and networks in order to inform and educate the public about the gypsy moth threat and gypsy moth programs in Wisconsin.

The Suppression Component

Gypsy moth suppression spraying will take place in the future when populations rise to very high levels and the prevention of defoliation of trees becomes the primary goal. Federal cost sharing will be available if USDA-FS requirements are met and federal funds are available. Local cost sharing will be required.

The USDA-FS does not work directly with local governments or private landowners with gypsy moth suppression programs. The USDA-FS requires that the state appoints a cooperating state agency that is responsible for administering the program and serve as the link between local governments and landowners when federal suppression program funds are used.

State involvement in suppression programs will be needed in order to assure the public health and safety, to maintain accountability to the USDA-FS, and to avoid potential negative environmental impacts that may result from diverse and uncoordinated local programs. DNR will be the lead agency for suppression of gypsy moth outbreaks and other management activities for this pest in quarantined counties where it is generally established. However, if eradication, slow-the-spread, and suppression programs are to be conducted concurrently, the Secretaries of DATCP and DNR shall determine which will be the cooperating agency. DATCP will remain the lead agency for all activities associated with quarantine. During the suppression program, The Wisconsin Cooperative Gypsy Moth Program will remain intact and all cooperating agencies will be involved as they are during eradication and slow-the-spread programs.

The Wisconsin Gypsy Moth Coordinating Group has approved the following suppression program objective and minimum criteria for cost-sharing and inclusion into a state sponsored suppression spray program:

Objective of the Wisconsin Gypsy Moth Suppression Program

To protect forested areas from serious damage from gypsy moth larvae by maintaining at least half of the leaf cover on 80% or more of the moderately to highly favored host trees.

In order to be included into a state sponsored suppression program, the following must happen:

1. The counties must apply to the state for inclusion into the state sponsored suppression program. This will usually be done no later than December. Involvement of counties in the suppression program is specified in the Strategic Plan for managing the gypsy moth, but their exact role must be negotiated with them.
2. The following minimum criteria must be met:
 - Minimum Acreage: 40 contiguous acres
 - Minimum Area Covered by Tree Foliage:
 - For residential areas (one or more residences per 5 acres), at least 25% of the area must be covered by tree foliage
 - For rural areas (less than 1 residence per 5 acres), at least 50% of the area must be covered by tree foliage
 - At least half of the tree species must be preferred by the gypsy moth
 - Minimum Egg Masses per Acre:
 - Residential (one or more residences per 5 acres) and high use recreational areas must have at least 500 egg masses per acre
 - Rural (less than one residence per 5 acres) and low use recreational areas must have at least 1000 egg masses per acre

3. A 50% local cost-share must be provided.
4. The state will apply for the federal 50% cost-share. This usually occurs in February and March.
5. The state will receive notification of approval of the federal grant and comments from U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service by the middle of March. Counties will then be notified by the state about which spray sites will be selected for the state sponsored suppression program by late March.
6. Treatments will occur in May.

The logistics of the program are now being developed. The Division of Forestry within DNR intends to request the necessary personnel (suppression coordinators) to administer the program in their 2001-2003 biennial budget request. Planning for a suppression spray program begins the year before spraying occurs. If there is a need for suppression treatments in the spring of 2001, then the Northeast Region (based in Green Bay) and the Southeast Region (based in Milwaukee) would potentially need suppression coordinators in place by the summer of 2000.

Cc: George Meyer



State of Wisconsin
Tommy G. Thompson, Governor

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

Alan T. Tracy, Secretary

PO Box 8911
Madison, Wisconsin 53708-8911

THE WISCONSIN GYPSY MOTH STRATEGIC PLAN

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Forest Health Protection, U.S. Department of Agriculture-Forest Service

**Plant Protection and Quarantine, U.S. Department of Agriculture-Animal
Plant Health Inspection Service**

University of Wisconsin-Madison and University of Wisconsin-Extension



State of Wisconsin
Tommy G. Thompson, Governor

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Alan T. Tracy, Secretary

PO Box 8911
Madison, Wisconsin 53708-8911

October 3, 1994

**LETTER OF APPROVAL BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION
AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

TOPIC: THE WISCONSIN GYPSY MOTH STRATEGIC PLAN

INTENT: The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) agree to work cooperatively to eradicate, control and contain the gypsy moth. The two departments have joined in a 20 month long effort, along with the University of Wisconsin/UW-Extension, the USDA-Forest Service and the USDA-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service-Plant Protection and Quarantine Program, to develop "The Wisconsin Gypsy Moth Strategic Plan".

APPROVAL OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN: This letter approves the Wisconsin Gypsy Moth Strategic Plan. The strategic plan describes the organizational structure of the Wisconsin Cooperative Gypsy Moth Program, provides a mission statement and describes the strategies that will be used to pursue the mission of the program. Action plans will be drafted and implemented for each major strategy in the plan. The strategic plan will be modified and updated as necessary.

SUCCESSFUL COOPERATION: The gypsy moth is a shade tree and forest pest that threatens Wisconsin's urban environment, forests, tourism industry and public health. The cooperating agencies have worked very closely over the years to detect and eradicate isolated populations. Today, Wisconsin's effort to combat the gypsy moth is viewed as a national model of inter-agency pest management cooperation.

APPRECIATION: Particular thanks is due to Mr. James B. Hanson, USDA-Forest Service, who's vision led to the funding of this planning effort. Special praise is due to Professor Richard C. Collins of the Institute for Environmental Negotiation who facilitated the discussions and the drafting of the plan. We thank all the participants for the spirit of cooperation and hard work needed to develop this strategic plan!

Nicholas J. Neher, Administrator
Division of Agricultural Resource Management
Department of Agriculture, Trade and
Consumer Protection

James T. Addis, Administrator
Division of Resource Management
Department of Natural Resources

CC: Alan Tracy, Secretary, DATCP
George Meyer, Secretary, DNR
Gypsy Moth Strategic Planning Team

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DATCP-DNR Gypsy Moth Letter of Agreement
WI Cooperative Gypsy Moth Program Organization Charts

THE WISCONSIN GYPSY MOTH STRATEGIC PLAN

The Wisconsin Gypsy Moth Strategic Plan represents an agreement among the signatories to pursue an integrated plan for management of gypsy moth through their collective efforts. The plan represents a year long effort to attain the level of mutual understanding and common commitment necessary to assure its effective implementation.

THE GYPSY MOTH IN THE UNITED STATES

The gypsy moth is not a native North American insect. It was introduced into the U.S. in 1869 and is now established in 16 eastern states and eastern Canada (map attached).

In the areas where it is well established, the gypsy moth advances on a near contiguous front at a rate of 10 miles or more per year. The gypsy moth's success in expanding its range is due to its high reproductive capacity (females produce egg masses that may contain from 400 to 1,500 eggs), its lack of natural predators, and the broad range of host plants on which it can feed. The ability of the gypsy moth to artificially disperse to new locations by becoming attached to nursery plants, recreational vehicles, and other household articles is also a factor in its success. However, many of these isolated infestations have been eradicated.

The gypsy moth defoliates an average of about 3 million acres of forest and shade trees in the U.S. each year. In 1981, however, it defoliated 13 million acres.

This is an area larger than Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut combined.

The insect defoliates trees when it is in the larval stage. Defoliation in one or more successive years will stunt tree growth and may cause mortality especially in oak, its preferred host. Widespread defoliation can cause destructive ecological, social, and economic impacts. A gypsy moth outbreak creates immediate nuisance effects; the aftermath of an outbreak leaves a mixture of leaves and excrement that deters human use of the immediate environment.

The public is often unaware of the potential urban effects of a general gypsy moth infestation. Public appreciation of the extent and character of a general gypsy moth infestation is often lacking until the population has reached outbreak levels and the impacts of the pest are experienced locally and personally by urban and suburban residents. Landowners whose trees are attacked by gypsy moths often initiate efforts to protect trees on their property from the infestations. This can lead to privately financed suppression control methods that are expensive and, depending on the type of treatment used, may be risky to non-target species and the general environment.

A major goal of the Wisconsin gypsy moth strategy is to eliminate or forestall the ecological, economic, aesthetic, public health and nuisance impacts of gypsy moths.

THE GYPSY MOTH THREAT IN WISCONSIN

A program of gypsy moth detection, survey, control, and public education has been conducted in Wisconsin since the 1970s. From 1975-1985, six isolated infestations were apparently eradicated through cooperative efforts of the agencies described below. Once an infestation is identified and delimited, a treatment strategy must be selected and implemented. The treatment measures used in Wisconsin are mainly aerial spraying of a naturally occurring soil bacteria, Bacillus thuringiensis variety kurstaki (B.t.k.), and mass trapping in ecologically sensitive areas. These treatment programs were adopted after conducting environmental assessments and are considered biologically effective and environmentally responsible.

Isolated infestations of gypsy moths currently exist in the state. If they cannot be eradicated, they will generally infest the state and represent a gypsy moth "front" that will advance across the forests and urban areas of Wisconsin. The source of at least some of the Wisconsin infestations is attributed to egg masses or pupae that were brought from other states on infested nursery stock, forest products, firewood, outdoor recreational equipment, or other outdoor household articles.

The locations with the highest number of moths caught in traps are in the counties of Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan. These locations do not provide prime habitat or food supplies for gypsy moth population increases. But if these populations become established in Marinette and Oconto Counties, where

oaks, birch, and aspen are plentiful, the populations could increase dramatically and make eradication biologically or economically infeasible.

THE COOPERATIVE GYPSY MOTH PROGRAM MISSION STATEMENT:

The cooperating agencies will protect Wisconsin's environmental resources, forests, and recreational opportunities and the public health from the gypsy moth threat with programs that are biologically effective, environmentally responsible, economically justifiable, and operationally and managerially efficient.

These programs will include activities or techniques to:

- exclude gypsy moth populations from entering the state;
- monitor the environment to detect infestations when they occur;
- develop balanced and optimal eradication and slow-the-spread strategies and an integrated pest management strategy that includes suppression and biological control;
- introduce quarantines if necessary to reduce the spread of the gypsy moth from any generally infested areas; and
- conduct a program of research, public education, and cooperative management of gypsy moth programs.

THE STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS

This plan highlights the strategy developed after a year-long planning effort by the cooperating agencies to assess the threat of the gypsy moth pest to the state of Wisconsin and to generate the common commitments necessary to meet this threat. Representatives from the Wisconsin's Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP), the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the University of Wisconsin- Madison and UW-Extension, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service (USDA-FS) and Agricultural Plant Health and Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) cooperatively developed this plan.

The planning process included studying and evaluating:

- the extent and severity of the gypsy moth threat to Wisconsin's people and resources;
- the status and effectiveness of the existing current legal, financial, and organizational resources available to cope with the threat of the gypsy moth;
- the comparative environmental and economic costs and benefits of alternative strategies;
- alternative treatment and management strategies for addressing the gypsy moth threat based on the best available scientific evidence; and
- different financing and organization strategies that would integrate the capabilities of the signatory agencies.

THE COOPERATIVE GYPSY MOTH PROGRAM

The Cooperative Program is currently headed by a Manager from the DATCP, which serves as the cooperating agency with the USDA-FS and USDA APHIS. The Deputy Manager is selected from the Wisconsin DNR. These two state officials are responsible for managing the programmatic aspects of the Cooperative Program, and are accountable to the DATCP and DNR. The Cooperative Program is more than a seasonal treatment program; it is a continuing entity that detects, surveys, treats, and evaluates treatments for effectiveness and advises the DATCP and DNR.

DATCP and DNR officials also serve as the Incident Commander and Deputy Commander of the Incident Command System (ICS). The ICS structure implements the field operations that occur 25 weeks of the year. Personnel from DNR, DATCP, and the other agencies as well, participate in field operations. (See organizational charts for the Cooperative Program and ICS structure.)

DATCP and DNR have established the Cooperative Program to integrate their legal, programmatic, scientific, and field operations to address the gypsy moth threat. The attached Letter of Agreement that formalizes the relationships between the two agencies has been adopted.

The USDA-FS requires that Wisconsin select a designated cooperating agency for their annually funded eradication and suppression programs. This facilitates federal program management and environmental documentation

requirements. The cooperating agency for USDA-FS and USDA-APHIS funding for eradication treatments is DATCP. The cooperating agency for USDA-FS suppression treatments, if they should become necessary, will be the DNR.

If USDA-FS eradication and suppression programs are to be conducted concurrently, the Secretaries of DATCP and DNR shall determine which will be the cooperating agency.

THE COORDINATING GROUP AND THE SCIENTIFIC WORKING GROUP

Each agency involved in the Cooperative Program contributes legal authority, scientific resources, and program and management capabilities that are needed for a coordinated gypsy moth program. The Coordinating Group and the Scientific Working Group assist the DATCP and DNR in carrying out their established authority. Representatives from the five agencies who developed this plan serve on both.

The Coordinating Group is established to provide an on-going information sharing, policy advising, and management group that serves as a link between the agencies.

The Scientific Working Group analyzes the data from the treatment and survey programs and recommends annual treatments. The Secretary of DATCP consults with and gains the concurrence of the Secretary of DNR before approving the annual treatment program. This Group also makes recommendations to the Coordinating Group on biocontrol, survey,

regulatory and suppression matters.

The implementation of the annual programs conducted by the Cooperative Program is undertaken by the Cooperative Program staff and the activities of the agencies are coordinated and implemented through an annual program.

THE INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

The ICS was developed through a cooperative inter-agency (local, state and federal) effort. Originally developed to respond to all risk emergencies such as, fires, tornados, and other disasters, ICS is easily adapted to any type of incident.

The organizational structure has been successfully used for on-site management of both large and small interagency operations. The fundamental concepts of ICS are: common terminology, functional management, management by objectives, a unified command, a consolidated action plan, integrated incident communications, and designated incident facilities.

The structure of the ICS (See organizational charts) is developed annually by a planning team appointed by the Cooperative Program Manager and Deputy Manager. Appointments to positions within the ICS structure are made by the Administrator of the Division of Agricultural Resource Management for DATCP personnel and by the Administrator of Resource Management for DNR personnel. The ICS staff plans and conducts the field activities which are the spraying, trapping and egg mass surveys.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

The Cooperative Program and ICS are responsible for carrying out the following program elements:

- strategic planning;
- prepare recommendations to the secretaries for annual program elements;
- survey and delimitation planning and trapping;
- egg mass surveys;
- mass trapping;
- control treatments;
- analysis of data and information;
- public information;
- training;
- contracting for spraying and other treatments;
- environmental assessment processes and grant processes; and
- finance, personnel and hiring temporary workers.

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

The annual action plans are based on the Scientific Working Group's and the Coordinating Group's recommendations. An annual action plan includes optimal treatment programs intended to: 1) eradicate populations where feasible; 2)

treat low-level populations to slow the rate of gypsy moth spread; and 3) suppress high populations to protect trees and improve the quality of the human environment.

Criteria the Scientific Working Group considers when recommending eradication or slow-the-spread treatments are:

- history of male moth capture;
- history of locating alternative life stages;
- presence of contiguous forests;
- land use;
- likelihood of eradication success;
- distance from other infestations;
- proximity to forest land;
- potential risk of artificial spread;
- threat of infestation from one ownership to another;
- social and political factors affecting treatment;
- history of treatment effort; and
- proximity to and type of threatened/-endangered species.

GYPSY MOTH COOPERATIVE PROGRAM STRATEGIES

The plan includes the following five critical strategies that are determined to be crucial to effective implementation:

1. The Exclusion Strategy;
2. The Integrated Pest Management Strategy;
3. The Program Funding Strategy;
4. The Research Strategy and
5. The Education Strategy.

The keystone of the planning process is the inter-agency commitment to establish and carry out a multi-year, firmly funded, multi-agency gypsy moth management program.

The need to respond to the immediate gypsy moth threat places critical importance on the eradication component of the exclusion strategy. The agreement on the eradication component affects the emphases and time frames of all the other strategies.

One result of the immediacy of the gypsy moth threat in the strategic planning outcome is the more extensive definition of the eradication component. Time frames and tactics for introducing suppression and quarantine activities relate to the effects and outcomes of the eradication program.

The research and education strategies need to be funded and should be moving forward concurrently with the treatment

and regulatory programs. The primary responsibility for actually conducting the research and education strategies depends upon the University of Wisconsin - Madison and the University of Wisconsin Extension Service and its research departments.

STRATEGY 1: THE EXCLUSION STRATEGY

The exclusion strategy relies on a combination of methods designed to prevent the permanent establishment of gypsy moth populations in Wisconsin. The strategy seeks to prevent the movement of gypsy moths into the state and to search out and eliminate incipient populations. The strategy has two components:

1. The Regulation and Quarantine Component and
2. The Eradication Component.

1.1 THE REGULATION AND QUARANTINE COMPONENT

We will implement regulatory actions to limit or minimize the artificial spread of the gypsy moth in Wisconsin and reduce the risk of movement to other states.

The gypsy moth disperses naturally by caterpillars blowing or moving from infested to non-infested areas. Studies have shown that, artificial, isolated infestations

often occur when people unknowingly transport gypsy moths in any of their life stages -- eggs, caterpillars, pupae, and adults-to uninfested areas. The insects transport themselves from an infested location to non-infested locations by attaching themselves to articles such as firewood, lawn furniture, recreational vehicles, or nursery stock.

Quarantine programs are developed to inhibit the spread of gypsy moths from known infested areas to uninfested areas. USDA-APHIS and Wisconsin's DATCP have independent authority under federal and state law to declare a gypsy moth quarantine. The need for a quarantine and the scope of a quarantine depend upon scientific evidence and informed judgement.

We will implement this component by:

- developing plans and implementing regulations for moving materials from areas generally infested by the gypsy moth;
- inspecting shipments from generally infested areas that have a high risk of containing gypsy moth life stages, such as nursery stock, logs, and outdoor household goods; and
- reviewing and approving ecologically safe biological control agents to combat the gypsy moth.

1.2 THE ERADICATION COMPONENT

We will prevent or retard the spread of gypsy moth in Wisconsin by treating infestations in advance of the leading edge.

Eradication is both a word with a dictionary meaning and a program of the USDA with a program definition. These programs may not eliminate gypsy moths permanently. Eradication programs, however, are based on the assumption that small, reproducing populations are not well established and that it is possible to eliminate them. Scattered and isolated infestations may be eradicated, or they may be controlled to reduce the likelihood of a general infestation.

The Cooperative Program maintains that approximately \$4 of benefits will be realized for every \$1 expended on the gypsy moth treatment program within the limits set out in this plan. This benefit-cost ratio estimate is based on a review of gypsy moth control experiences in other states and a literature review.

Currently, no definitive analysis is available of the benefit-cost ratios for eradication programs. But other states have estimated cost-benefit ratios as high as 100:1 (Maryland) for suppression programs. New Jersey estimates that for every dollar "spent by state government to protect the forest, \$4.40 is returned to the state's economy by the wood products industry..." West Virginia estimates an

18:1 return for combined treatments in their forested areas. So, the 4:1 benefit-cost ratio used as an operating assumption for this plan is believed to be a conservative estimate. The economics are also based on a comparison of the Wisconsin gypsy moth eradication program's annual costs of eradication with the:

- a. losses to the forest resources of the state due to mortality of trees and the reduced market value of timber;
- b. costs of imposing and administering quarantine inspection/certification costs upon Wisconsin products;
- c. loss of tourism and revenues to the state because of gypsy moth outbreaks which severely affect the enjoyment of outdoor settings;
- d. costs for special inspections/-certifications of personal items and commodities prior to movement into states or counties with exterior quarantines on Wisconsin;
- e. private costs to property owners for spraying trees to control gypsy moths and for removing and replacing trees killed by defoliation; and
- f. private medical costs for persons allergic to the effects of high gypsy moth populations.

We will implement our eradication component by:

- monitoring, detecting, and delimiting populations of the gypsy moth in Wisconsin and

- appropriately treating new infestations of gypsy moth.

STRATEGY 2: THE INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

When eradication programs are no longer considered feasible in an area, the area is declared infested and the gypsy moth population is managed through a program of Integrated Pest Management.

Integrated pest management relies on a combination of methods to manage permanent pest populations. All available techniques to manage the pest are considered. Pest population levels are determined and then techniques are evaluated for their applicability and economic cost. Appropriate techniques are combined in a program to prevent negative economic impacts and to minimize adverse impacts to the environment. The methods chosen are based on pest population dynamics, long-term benefits, and consideration of the environment. Three components have been identified for use in implementing the integrated pest management strategy for gypsy moth. These are:

1. The Suppression Component;
2. The Biological Control Component and
3. The Silviculture Component.

2.1 THE SUPPRESSION COMPONENT

We will cooperate with county governments in Wisconsin to treat forested communities or valuable forests to minimize the impact caused by the gypsy moth.

Gypsy moth suppression programs are authorized when populations rise very high and prevention of defoliation of trees becomes the primary goal. Federal cost-sharing is available if USDA-FS program requirements are met, and federal funds are available.

The USDA-FS does not work directly with local governments or private landowners with gypsy moth suppression programs. The USDA-FS suppression program requires that the state appoint a cooperating state agency that is responsible for administering the program and that serves as the link between local governments and landowners when federal suppression program funds are used.

State involvement in suppression programs is needed in order to assure the public health and safety, to maintain accountability to the USDA-FS, and to avoid potential environmental impacts that may result from diverse and uncoordinated local programs that utilize public funds. The Wisconsin DNR is designated as the cooperating agency for the state when, and if, a suppression program is initiated.

We will implement the suppression component by:

- conducting egg mass and defoliation surveys to determine extent and severity of gypsy moth infestations;
- working with county agencies to develop voluntary guidelines for participating in a cooperative suppression program;
- assessing the need and priorities for treatment;
- preparing sound environmental documents;
- assessing the results of a suppression action; and
- developing a public information plan to educate the public about the gypsy moth strategy.

2.2 THE BIOLOGICAL CONTROL COMPONENT

We will fund the research and programs necessary to implement effective biological controls.

The Coordinating Group will cooperate with the appropriate research and regulatory agencies to introduce effective biological control agents to help regulate gypsy moth populations.

We will implement this component by:

- developing a plan to safely introduce biological control agents in Wisconsin;

- cooperating with research organizations to identify biological control agents that have proven effective in other states and determine whether their introduction in this state would produce the desired effects; and

- developing appropriate monitoring and evaluation methods to determine effectiveness of introduced organisms.

2.3 THE SILVICULTURE COMPONENT

We will develop and apply silvicultural methods to reduce the chance of tree mortality in forest stands defoliated by the gypsy moth.

Tree mortality following gypsy moth defoliation in forest stands is extremely variable depending upon the tree species, tree health and site quality. Those stands that are most likely to be severely impacted by defoliation and subsequent mortality can be identified. Silvicultural methods are being developed by the DNR in cooperation with the USFS and Michigan DNR that will reduce the expected impact in forests.

Field foresters routinely recommend silvicultural practices that improve the health of forest stands and ensure future healthy stands. The foresters will be offered training in the changes in current practice to reduce gypsy moth caused tree mortality.

We will implement this component by:

- developing silvicultural guidelines based on Wisconsin habitat types;
- offering training for field foresters in the application of the guidelines; and
- hold informational sessions for woodland owner groups on the application of the guidelines.

STRATEGY 3: THE PROGRAM FUNDING STRATEGY

We will seek funding for management, research, and educational activities to lessen the gypsy moth's impact on the forests and the people of Wisconsin.

Prior to major outbreaks of the gypsy moth the public does not appreciate the full costs that a general gypsy moth infestation will impose on Wisconsin's natural resources and economy, including the costs of urban and suburban landowners. When the pest becomes established, however, most people want the problem solved immediately.

The Governor and the Legislature have recently established a continuing appropriation for the gypsy moth eradication program. The amount of this funding appears to be adequate for the current level of the eradication program. Funding needs to be addressed for future eradication, suppression, research, and education efforts.

Research and education are also important strategies of the program. The research strategy is important because current

technologies and programs employed in other states have not succeeded in stopping the spread or eliminating the nuisance of this pest. The education strategy is important because public understanding and support is essential for attaining the funds necessary to implement the strategies.

We can move forward in dealing with the funding related particularly to the research and education issue by:

- identifying key stakeholders and presenting/or introducing them to the state's strategy and the need for an integrated response;
- determining more precisely the monetary and personnel needs for various components of a gypsy moth program; and
- enlisting the cooperation of volunteers and state and federal agency personnel to assist with various aspects of the gypsy moth program.

STRATEGY 4: THE RESEARCH STRATEGY

We will conduct research and provide the best information on gypsy moth populations, control alternatives, and forest impacts to Wisconsin resource managers.

A key element of the Cooperative Program is to conduct research and provide the best information on gypsy moth populations, control alternatives, and forest impacts to

the public and to the Cooperative Program. The goal is to develop the most effective integrated pest management practices and apply them to gypsy moth management activities.

We will implement this strategy by:

- identifying appropriate biological control methods to manage gypsy moth populations;
- conducting research that provides information directly applicable to Wisconsin and the Lake States;
- determining whether blow of male gypsy moths occurs and the effect on treatment decisions; and
- determining effects of gypsy moth treatment alternatives on specific Wisconsin species.

STRATEGY 5: THE EDUCATION STRATEGY

We will develop materials and networks to inform and educate the public about the gypsy moth threat and gypsy moth programs in Wisconsin.

Education about the gypsy moth pest and the types of citizen action that can support the gypsy moth program are crucial to the plan's success.

We will implement this strategy by:

- developing and distributing selected materials that will provide an awareness of and information about the gypsy moth;
- providing information on the state's gypsy moth eradication programs and the rationale for these programs;
- furnishing information on the economic and environmental consequences of gypsy moth infestations and the benefits and costs of treatment strategies;
- supplying materials that will alert individuals to the threat from isolated infestations and the sources of these infestations;
- providing materials for resource managers who are situated at recreational sites, timber management sites, nursery operations, and Christmas tree plantations on detection methods and management options; and
- preparing educational materials for use in classroom at all levels.

MONITORING, IMPLEMENTING AND REVISING THE STRATEGIC PLAN

We will utilize the Gypsy Moth Coordinating Group to take the actions that will implement this strategy. When necessary we will recommend changes in the strategic plan.

This strategic plan lays the foundation for managing the gypsy moth in Wisconsin. In order to implement this plan, individual, long-range action plans need to be developed for each of the five strategies: exclusion, integrated pest management, program funding, research, and education. These action plans should outline the specific activities to be implemented, who will be responsible, and when the specific activities will be accomplished. We also consider this a dynamic plan. Strategies outlined may need to change to meet program contingencies, to incorporate new technologies, or to comply with changes in policies.

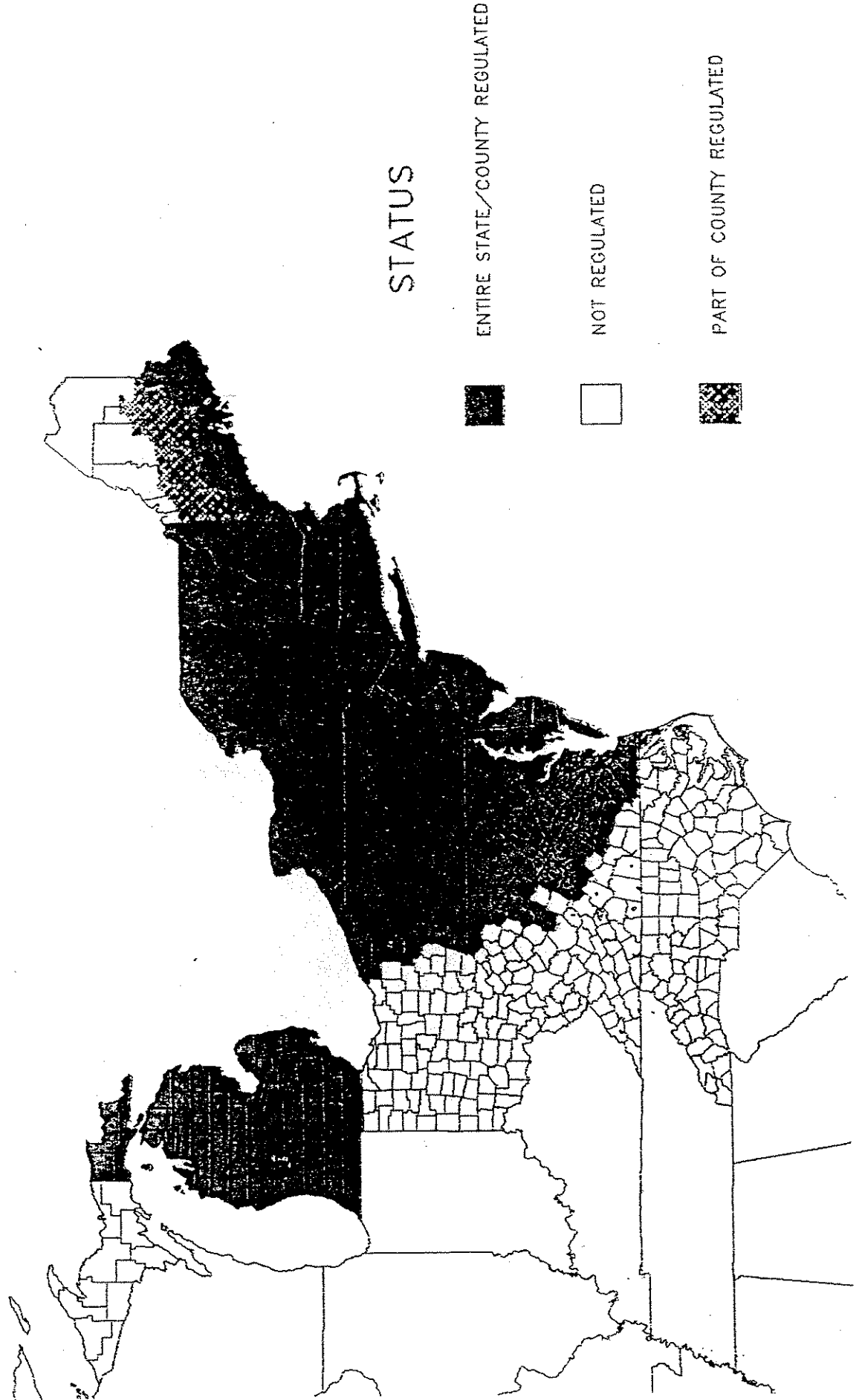
We will implement this plan by:

- developing, adopting and implementing action plans for each of the five strategies;
- annually monitoring action plans and reporting accomplishments for each of the five strategies; and
- recommending revisions in the strategies or program.

Attachments

- Map of national gypsy moth regulated area
- DATCP-DNR Gypsy Moth Letter of Agreement
- WI Cooperative Gypsy Moth Program Organization Charts

GYPSY MOTH REGULATED AREA
EFFECTIVE AUGUST 23, 1993





State of Wisconsin
Tommy G. Thompson, Governor

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

Alan T. Tracy, Secretary

801 West Badger Road • PO Box 8911
Madison, Wisconsin 53708-8911

April 26, 1994

LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
WI DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION
AND THE
WI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TOPIC: THE WISCONSIN COOPERATIVE GYPSY MOTH PROGRAM

INTENT: The intent of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is to work cooperatively in a joint management structure to conduct all phases of the WI Cooperative Gypsy Moth Program to include such activities as planning, budgeting, staff assignments, hiring, implementation, training, research, evaluation and so forth.

GOAL: The gypsy moth (GM) is a forest pest which threatens Wisconsin's forests, economy, tourism and public health. The inter-agency goal is to eradicate, control and contain this pest.

APPROVAL OF 1994 ORGANIZATION. This agreement approves the 1994 Wisconsin Cooperative Gypsy Moth Program and the Incident Command System (ICS) structure to be used for the field portion of the program. Specifically, attachment #1 contains:

- A. The approved organizational charts,
- B. The approved unit responsibilities and
- C. The proposed staffing for the 1994 survey and treatment program.

BACKGROUND. Over the years, the departments have worked closely with the University of Wisconsin Extension/UW Madison, the U.S. Animal, Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the U.S. Forest Service to help eradicate the gypsy moth in Wisconsin's forests.

In 1993 the departments worked very closely with the above agencies to conduct the successful '93 statewide trapping and treatment program using the ICS system as the organizing basis. Approximately 125 permanent and temporary staff from all five agencies worked together to conduct all phases of the planning and implementation of the gypsy moth program.

Today, Wisconsin's inter-agency effort to combat the gypsy moth is viewed as a national model of inter-agency pest management cooperation.

OUTLINE OF SPECIFIC UNDERSTANDINGS FOR 1994

The following paragraphs outline specific understandings:

UNDERSTANDING #1: The Scientific Working Group will report its annual spray and mass trapping treatment recommendations directly to the administrator of the Agricultural Resource Management Division, DATCP, who will discuss the recommendations with the DATCP Secretary and the administrator of the Resource Management Division of the DNR.

UNDERSTANDING #2: The GM Coordinating Group will also receive the Scientific Advisory Group's treatment recommendations. The Coordinating Group may forward its treatment recommendations to the DATCP and DNR division administrators.

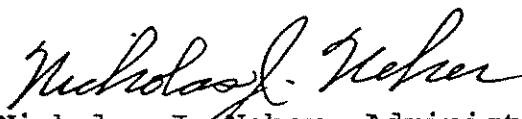
UNDERSTANDING #3: It is satisfactory for the Incident Commander (IC) to report to the GM Program Manager. But in an emergency, or in the course of normal reporting during the spray season, it is to be understood that the IC may report directly to the ARM Division Administrator.

UNDERSTANDING #4: It is agreed that the GM Coordinating Group has the authority to develop "action" plans to implement the approved WI GM Strategic Plan. But such action plans are to then be forwarded to participating agencies for review and decision.

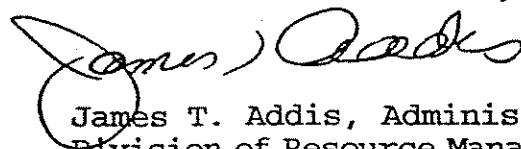
Each participating agency will decide whether it agrees to invest the resources necessary to implement its responsibilities under the action plans. The Coordinating Group does not have the authority to invest agencies' financial and human resources. This right remains with the participating line agencies.

UNDERSTANDING #5: It is understood that the approved organization charts and unit responsibilities may be modified to meet operational needs and that such changes can be approved by the GM program manager and deputy program manager respectively representing the DATCP and the DNR.

UNDERSTANDING #6: This letter of agreement will be updated for the 1995 program.



Nicholas J. Neher, Administrator
Division of Agricultural
Resource Management
Department of Agriculture,
Trade and Consumer Protection



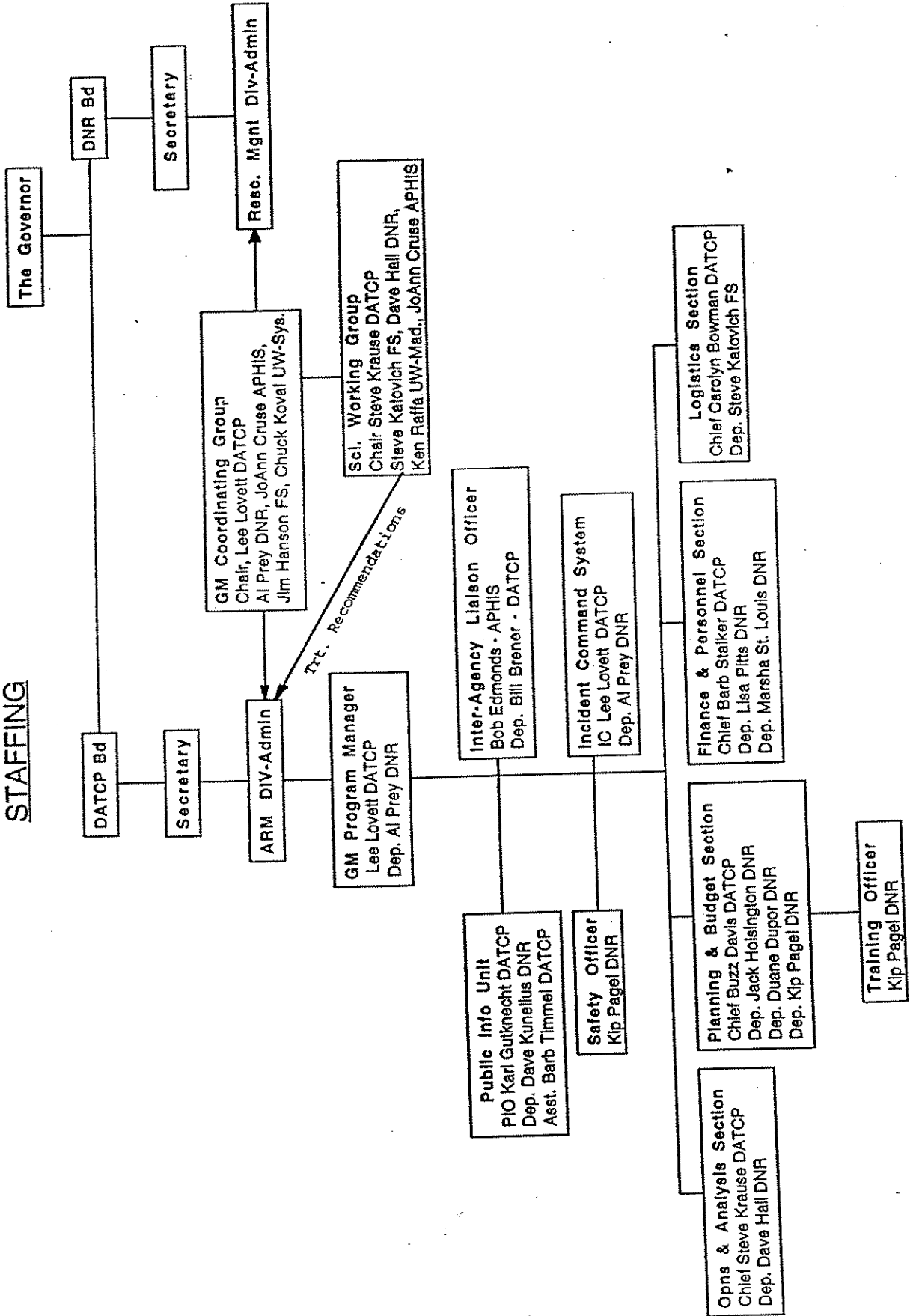
James T. Addis, Administrator
Division of Resource Management
Department of Natural Resources

ATTACHMENT

CC: Alan Tracy, Secretary, DATCP
George Meyer, Secretary, DNR
GM Coordinating Group
GM Staff

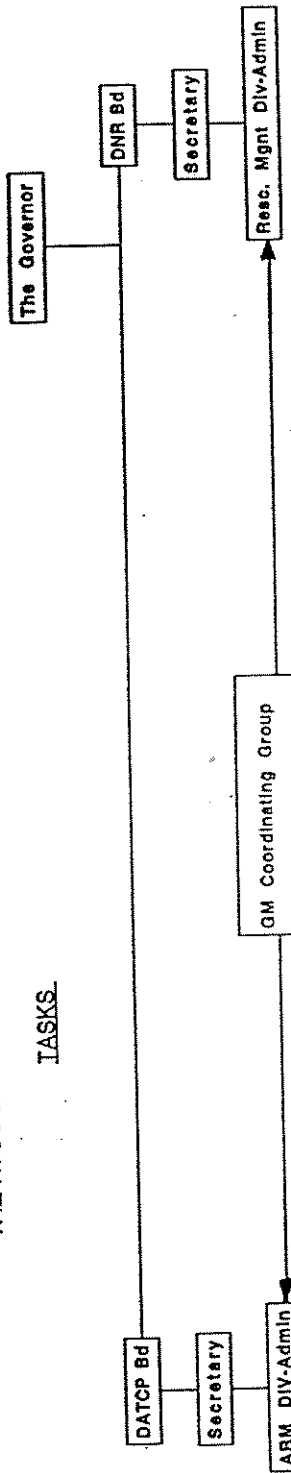
THE WI COOPERATIVE GYPSY MOTH PROGRAM -(THE 12 MONTH PROGRAM)

STAFFING



THE WI COOPERATIVE GM PROGRAM

TASKS



GM Coord. Op. Responsibilities:

1. Resp. for coordinating all the GM related programs in the state, e.g. survey, eradication, treatment, research & development; information & edu., regulatory, integrated pest management (IPM) (suppression, biocontrol, etc.);
2. Recommends to DATCP & DNR div. administrators the annual survey, biocontrol, GM research projects, regulatory, I&E, and other GM plans for the state and may make recommendations to the administrators on the Sci. Working Gp.'s annual treatment plan;
3. Resp. for monitoring and overview of the WI GM strategic plan, development of "action" plans to implement this plan, recommending such "action" plans for approval to the respective state & federal administrators & reporting to & conferring annually with the same administrators on strategic progress;
4. Resp. for appointing all interagency planning teams *
5. Publishes annual GM summary report for the public, governor, legislature & DATCP & DNR Boards.

* Example Planning Teams

- Spray Contract
- Grants
- Biocontrol
- Public Info.
- Elect. Commo.
- ICS Org.
- EA
- Phenology
- Regulatory
- Survey
- Hiring

Logistics Section

- Dev spray contract & bid For Next Year.
- Order electronic commo
- Rent ICS command post(s)
- Rent lodging facilities
- Dev logistics p (survey & trt)
- Dev map set (survey & trt)
- Implement logistics thru ICS
- GPS equip?
- Others?

Finance & Personnel Section

- Dev hiring plan (DATCP, DNR, & APHS) for next yr
- Monitor operating budget for fiscal yr & trt yr
- Request fed reimbs
- Estab & collect time sheets for all DATCP GM personnel
- Implement project ID p thru ICS
- Implement financial & hiring p thru ICS
- Others

Planning & Budget Section

- Dev annual APHS & FS grant proposals & follow thru
- Dev biennial budget requests
- Lead/Coord/Monitor dev of all GM plans, e.g.
- strategic, opns, safety, electronic commo, public info, GM org, phenology, veh transportation, survey, trng, linac, biocontrol, project IDP, etc....
- Conduct annual prgm eval
- Staffs GM Coordinating Group
- Dev. spray bid spec & implement APB process
- Others?

Operations & Analysis Section

- Survey & MT data coll., analysis & dev of potential trt sites for next yr
- Dev survey plan for next yr
- Conduct bio eval for next yr
- Conduct envr assess & public mtgs for next yr
- Conduct field survey of next yrs sites
- Dev annual work plan
- Dev & update ops plan
- Dev & impl GIS analysis
- Impl trt prgm thru ICS
- Impl biocontrol prgm thru ICS
- Dev ops p for survey & trt
- Others?

Public Info Unit

- Draft the following: media policies
- Newsletters
- Press Releases/Press Conf/
Media Contacts
- Education prgm
- Annual summary rpt for Policy Gp
- Prepare GM 800 tel sys
- Draft annual media plans & updates
- Other

Safety Officer

- Draft annual safety plan & updates
- Others?

Training Officer

- Draft annual trng p & updates
- Others?

Incident Command System

- Be aware of all activities
- Implement survey, treatment & IPM programs

Inter-Agency Liaison Officer

- Report trt success to local public officials
- Organize NE reg GM Coord Mtg/Conf
- Draft annual public official liaison plan
- Other?

GM Program Manager (DATCP)

- Manage GM prgm in state
- Chalf. Coord. Gp

Sci. Working Gp.

- Make annual trt, biocontrol, survey, regulatory, & suppression recommendations to GM Coord. Gp.



STATE OF WISCONSIN

Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection

Division of Management Services

MEMORANDUM

Bureau of Budget & Accounting

(608) 224-4751

Date: December 28, 2000

To: The Honorable Brian Burke, Senator
Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance

The Honorable John Gard, Representative
Co-Chair, Joint Committee on Finance

Wm. Raftery, State Controller
Department of Administration

From: Barb Knapp, Director of Budget & Accounting
Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection

Barbara Knapp

Subject: **Gifts and Grants Report**

As required by section 20.907(1m), Wis. Stats., I am submitting our agency report for FY 1999-2000 expenditures from funds received as gifts.

We received a gift for the Agrichemical Management Program to test for pesticides in groundwater, a gift from the schools around Wisconsin for a training book and seminar on Integrated Pest Management, and a gift for the Weights and Measures program to send inspectors to seminars on various issues.

We also received a gift to address the mental health needs in the farming community.

We hosted a Farm Loan Conference and several Farmstead Dairy Field Days events. We collected fees to cover the costs of the meetings.

If I can provide further information please contact me at 224-4746.

cc: Ben Brancel, Secretary

REPORT OF NON-FEDERAL GIFT AND GRANT EXPENDITURES

This section was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 50.

SECTION 1. 20.907(lm) of the statutes is created to read:

20.907(lm) Reporting. State agencies shall, by December 1 annually, submit a report to the joint committee on finance and the department of administration on expenditures made by the agency during the preceding fiscal year from nonfederal funds received as gifts, grants, bequests or devises. The department of administration shall prescribe a form, which the department may modify as appropriate for the various state agencies, that each state agency must use to report its expenditures as required under this subsection. The form shall require the expenditures to be reported in aggregate amounts as determined by the department of administration. The report shall also include a listing of in-kind contributions, including goods and services, received and used by the state agency during the preceding fiscal year.

INSTRUCTIONS

This report must be submitted on an annual basis, no later than December 1, to the Joint Committee on Finance and to the Department of Administration, Division of Finance & Program Management.

Computer reports will be accepted providing the information is formatted as the form prescribes.

A separate form/report must be prepared for each fund.

PROGRAM is a broad category of similar services for an identifiable group or segment for a specific purpose.

PURPOSE is a breakdown of the program into units which identifies more specifically services or segments of the program.

PRIOR FY EXPENDITURES must reflect aggregate expenditures related to the program/purpose as listed in the first column.

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS should be listed as they relate to a specific program/purpose. Values should not be listed for in-kind contributions.

"In-Kind Contributions" includes but is not limited to donations of appliances creations, animals, vehicles, equipment, contrivances, fixtures, furniture, materials, tools, supplies, fuels, utilities, rental fees, real property, buildings, structures, services such as training, supervision, administration, professional or technical support, transportation, or insurance liability coverage.

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