

Committee Name:
Joint Committee – Finance
(JC–Fi)

Appointments

99hr_JC–Fi_Appt_pt00

Committee Hearings

99hr_JC–Fi_CH_pt00

Committee Reports

99hr_JC–Fi_CR_pt00

Clearinghouse Rules

99hr_JC–Fi_CRule_99–

Executive Sessions

99hr_JC–Fi_ES_pt00

Hearing Records

99hr_ab0000

99hr_sb0000

Misc.

99hr_JC–Fi__Misc__s.13.10_pt12c4

Record of Committee Proceedings

99hr_JC–Fi_RCP_pt00

XXIV. Department of Natural Resources – George E. Meyer, Secretary

The department requested approval of a grant to the Trust for Public Lands for assistance with the purchase of 86.2 acres in Door County under the 14-day passive review of s. 23.0915(4).

Due to an objection from a Committee member, this request is now before the Committee under s. 13.10.

Tommy G. Thompson
Governor

Jon E. Litscher
Secretary



Mailing Address
149 East Wilson Street
Post Office Box 7925
Madison, WI 53707-7925
Telephone (608) 266-2471

State of Wisconsin Department of Corrections

March 6, 2000

The Honorable Brian Burke, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Finance
Room 316 South, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

The Honorable John Gard, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Finance
Room 315 North, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Dear Senator Burke and Representative Gard:

The Department of Corrections requests approval of the Joint Committee on Finance under s. 13.10 to transfer \$30,000 from the appropriation under s. 20.865(4)(a) to the appropriation under s. 20.410(2)(a) in FY00 on behalf of the Parole Commission for supplies and services costs associated with the growth in prison populations and the increase in the number of facilities housing these inmates.

Background:

The Parole Commission is projected to expend all supplies and services funds for the current fiscal year during the first week of April. This s. 13.10 requests additional funding to provide the Parole Commission sufficient funding to continue to operate for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Analysis:

The Parole Commission will expend all supplies and service funds for FY00 within the next month. This s. 13.10 requests \$30,000 to allow the Commission to continue its normal operations such as travel expenses and operating supplies during FY00.

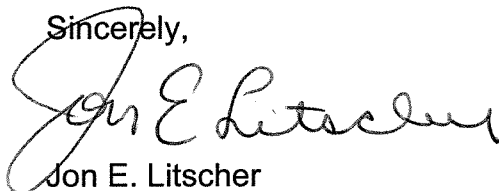
The increased resources required are directly related to the large increase in the prison population and the addition of several facilities housing inmates in recent years. These increases have resulted in an increase in the number of parole hearings needed, additional travel time and associated expenses (including out-of-state locations); and increased correspondence to and from victims, inmate family members, attorneys, public officials and the general public.

Summary:

In summary, the Department of Corrections, on behalf of the Parole Commission, is requesting \$30,000 for travel and general supplies in FY00.

Jerry Smith, the Chairperson of the Parole Commission, will appear before the Committee on this request.

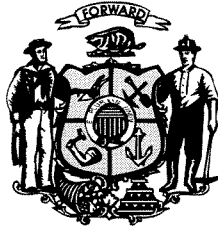
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jon E. Litscher". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Jon E. Litscher
Secretary

STATE OF WISCONSIN
TEACH Wisconsin
101 East Wilson Street, Madison, Wisconsin

TOMMY G. THOMPSON
GOVERNOR
Doris J. Hanson
Executive Director



TEACH Wisconsin
Post Office Box 8761
Madison, WI 53708-8761

Voice (608) 261-7437
Fax (608) 261-7420
TTY (608) 266-1213

Web Site: www.teachwi.state.wi.us

April 21, 2000

The Honorable Brian Burke
Senate Chair, Joint Committee on Finance
State Capitol, Room 316 South
Madison, WI 53703

The Honorable John Gard
Assembly Chair, Joint Committee on Finance
State Capitol, Room 315 North
Madison, WI 53703

Dear Senator Burke and Representative Gard:

The TEACH Board just received an updated listing of distance education network membership from the Wisconsin Association of Distance Education Networks. In the Board's April 19, 2000 request to the Joint Committee on Finance, Attachment 1 lists the members of the Jefferson-Eastern Dane Interactive (JEDI) Distance Education Network, the K-12 Schools and College Alliance for Distance Education (KSCADE), and Project Circuit. The updated listing shows several additional members for the KSCADE network. The total network membership, including those reported previously under Attachment 1 include:

Appleton School District	Oshkosh Christian School
Brillion School District	Oshkosh School District
Chilton School District	St. Mary Central
Freedom School District	Seymour School District
Hortonville School District	Shawano-Gresham
Iola-Scandinavia School District	Shiocton School District
Kaukauna School District	Stockbridge School District
Kiel School District	Waupaca School District
Kimberly School District	Wautoma School District
Little Chute School District	Weyauwega-Fremont School District
Lourdes High School – Oshkosh	Winneconne School District
Manawa School District	Wrightstown School District
Menasha School District	Xavier High School (Appleton)
Neenah School District	Fox Valley Technical College
New London School District	Northeast Wisconsin Technical College
Omro School District	University of Wisconsin – Oshkosh

The network membership for JEDI and Project Circuit remains the same as reported under Attachment 1.

I hope you find this information useful.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Doris J. Hanson".

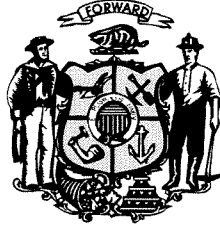
DORIS J. HANSON
Executive Director

DJH:mp

Cc: Members, Joint Committee on Finance
Members, TEACH Wisconsin Board
Ave M. Bie, Chairperson, Public Service Commission
Robert Wm. Lang, Director, Legislative Fiscal Bureau
Tricia Collins, Analyst, Legislative Fiscal Bureau
Steve Milioto, Analyst, State Budget Office

STATE OF WISCONSIN
TEACH Wisconsin
101 East Wilson Street, Madison, Wisconsin

TOMMY G. THOMPSON
GOVERNOR
Doris J. Hanson
Executive Director



TEACH Wisconsin
Post Office Box 8761
Madison, WI 53708-8761

Voice (608) 261-7437
Fax (608) 261-7420
TTY (608) 266-1213

Web Site: www.teachwi.state.wi.us

April 19, 2000

The Honorable Brian Burke
Senate Chair, Joint Committee on Finance
State Capitol, Room 316 South
Madison, WI 53703

The Honorable John Gard
Assembly Chair, Joint Committee on Finance
State Capitol, Room 315 North
Madison, WI 53703

Dear Senator Burke and Representative Gard:

On February 24, 2000 the TEACH Wisconsin Board (Board) submitted a request to the Joint Committee on Finance (Committee) to release \$1,997,300 SEG from the telecommunications access program held in the Committee's appropriation for Fiscal Year 1999-2000. The request was based on the best available information regarding program demand and costs for the various components of the telecommunications access program. Since the request, the Board has received an updated estimate on gateway costs and would appreciate your consideration of a revised request.

The Board is committed to the establishment of a statewide distance education network for educational organizations to share educational programming across the state and with additional access to educational resources outside the state. Currently, the Board pays the full cost of intercluster links to provide two-way interactive video connections between networks using compatible technologies.

However, three "legacy" distance education networks that were in existence prior to the creation of TEACH, namely Jefferson-Eastern Dane Interactive (JEDI) Distance Education Network, the K-12 Schools and College Alliance for Distance Education (KSCADE), and Project Circuit are not able to connect with other schools on the statewide network, or BadgerNet. The video technology of these legacy networks is incompatible with BadgerNet. A list of the schools served by JEDI, KSCADE, and Project Circuit is attached. Further, there is currently one outdated gateway installed in Milwaukee that was provided to the state with grant funds several years ago. This gateway provides restrictive access to networks for educational resources located outside the state with only a single school able to use the gateway at any given time. A new gateway is needed to provide full access to out-of-state educational resources.

The installation of gateways would allow the JEDI, KSCADE, and Project Circuit networks to share educational programming resources with other schools statewide, and provide access for all networks to connect to educational resources outside the state. A gateway is a device that allows connections between distance education networks with different types of technology which will enable sharing of educational resources and training activities between and among schools within these networks, BadgerNet, and out-of-state resources.

The Board request of February 24th included funding for the installation of four gateways to meet the Board's goal of a common statewide network. The Board estimated that the total cost of these gateways would be \$500,000 SEG for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 and another \$700,000 SEG for Fiscal Year 2000-2001, based on initial technical specifications and cost estimates for the gateways. Recently, TEACH staff and others met

with representatives of JEDI, KSCADE, Project Circuit, Wisconsin Association of Distance Education Networks (WADEN), and the Department of Administration (DOA). The legacy network representatives determined that the proposed gateway configuration would not meet the basic minimal functional needs of the networks. For instance, the original gateway configuration only allowed one school at a time to communicate out of the closed network to BadgerNet rather than three schools as is required in a typically scheduled class. Further, the configuration could not support an acceptable level of "quality of service" (QOS) as defined by industry standards, relative to the audio and video required for teaching via distance education practices. A high level of quality is necessary for K-12 teachers and students to ensure successful use and acceptance. As a result, it was determined that the configuration be redesigned to adequately meet the needs of the legacy networks and the other educational institutions on the TEACH/BadgerNet video network.

Pending Committee approval, the Board would order gateways and the necessary related equipment for the KSCADE and JEDI networks no later than May 31, 2000 to allow for installation by July 31, 2000. The gateways for Project Circuit and Milwaukee would be installed in Fiscal Year 2000-2001.

The reconfiguration of the gateways to meet the functional needs and quality of service requirements of the legacy networks increased the costs of the gateways. Attachment 2, provided by DOA Division of Technology Management, provides a breakdown of costs for the four gateways. The total cost for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 for the JEDI and KSCADE gateways, including scheduling software, DOA administrative charges, and system testing and certification by DOA is estimated at \$1.8 million.

Based on the above \$1.8 million estimate, the balance at the end of Fiscal Year 1999-2000 is reduced to \$183,943 as shown in Attachment 3, the Telecommunications Access Program Summary. The program demand and cost estimates provided for the other telecommunications access program components (i.e., Data Lines, Video Links, Existing Contract Grants, Scheduling and the ERVING Upgrade) remain the same.

On behalf of the TEACH Board, I appreciate the Committee member's consideration of the revised request. If you have questions, please contact Mahrie Peterson at 261-7430

Sincerely,



DORIS J. HANSON
Executive Director

DJH:mjp

cc: Members, Joint Committee on Finance
Member, TEACH Wisconsin Board
Ave M. Bie, Chairperson, Public Service Commission
Robert Wm. Lang, Director, Legislative Fiscal Bureau
Tricia Collins, Analyst, Legislative Fiscal Bureau
Steve Milioto, Analyst, State Budget Office

Attachment

Attachment 1
JEDI, KSCADE, Project Circuit
Network Membership

JEDI

Cambridge School District
Deerfield School District
Fort Atkinson School District
Jefferson School District
Johnson Creek School District
Lake Mills School District
Marshall School District
Palmyra-Eagle School District
Sun Prairie School District
Whitewater School District
MATC-Truax Campus
MATC-Fort Atkinson Campus
MATC-Watertown Campus

KSCADE

Appleton School District
Brillion School District
Chilton School District
Hortonville School District
Iola-Scandinavia School District
Manawa School District
Menasha School District
New London School District
Oshkosh School District
Shiocton School District
Stockbridge School District
Waupaca School District
Wrightstown School District
Xavier High School (Appleton)
Fox Valley Technical College

Project Circuit

Arcadia High School
Blair-Taylor High School
Eleva-Strum High School
Gale-Ettrick-Trempealeau High School
Independence High School
Lincoln High School (Alma Center)
Osseo-Fairchild High School
Whitehall High School

Attachment 2
Gateway Estimates
provided by DOA Division of Technology Management

Statewide Video Network Gateway Estimated* Prices						
	Milwaukee	KSCADE	JEDI	Project Circuit	Scheduling Software	Totals
Ameritech Costs						
VBX Gateway (H)	128,750	128,750	128,750	128,750		515,000
2 Codecs (H)	14,390 ea	28,780	28,780	28,780		115,120
2 Codecs (H)	19,075 ea	38,150	38,150	19,075		95,375
DS-3 (N)	103,042	206,870	227,070	313,045		850,027
Sub Total:	260,572	402,550	422,750	489,650		1,575,522
ISDN Lines (6) 5 Year SPO (N)	8,985	8,985	8,985	8,985		35,940
FiberLink costs for KSCADE (N)		174,209				174,209
FiberLink costs for JEDI (N)			268,000			268,000
WWCC costs for Project Circuit (N)				35,863		35,863
VBX/AC&E Scheduling System (N)					275,100	275,100
Gateway Totals:	269,557	585,744	699,735	534,498	275,100	2,364,634
DOA Estimated Admin. Charge						354,695
DOA System Testing and Certification						12,600
Gateway Project Total:						2,731,929
(N) = Network element						
(H) = Hardware component						
*Prices were given to DOA via email and are therefore considered as realistic estimates as no formal WBAA proposal has been presented nor has a contract or Amendment has been signed guaranteeing the prices.						

**ATTACHMENT 3
Telecommunications Access Program Summary**

Fiscal Year 2000

Telecommunications Access Program

1999-00

Institutions Amount

Costs	Institutions	Amount
<i>TEACH-provided Data Lines:</i>		
Public K-12	166	\$ 1,298,470
Public Libraries	286	1,827,480
Private K-12	46	269,520
Private Colleges	13	245,675
Subtotal	511	3,641,145
 <i>TEACH-provided Video Links:</i>		
Public K-12	113	
Private K-12	5	
Private Colleges	8	
Tribal Colleges	1	
Technical Colleges	16	
State Schools	2	
Subtotal	145	
Master Lease Principle and Interest		3,367,918
DTM Administrative Expenses		225,000
Router Service Costs		244,954
Subtotal		3,837,872
 <i>Existing Contract Grants:</i>		
Public K-12	119	2,274,358
Private K-12	9	71,032
Subtotal	128	2,345,390
 <i>Other Services/Costs:</i>		
Distance Education Network Scheduling		30,000
Gateways		1,800,000
ERVING Upgrade		93,800
 Total Costs		 <u>\$ 11,748,207</u>

**ATTACHMENT 3
Telecommunications Access Program Summary**

Fiscal Year 2000

Telecommunications Access Program

1999-00

Institutions Amount

Revenues

TEACH-provided Data Lines:

Public K-12	\$	201,300
Public Libraries		279,200
Private K-12		40,800
Private Colleges		25,400
Subtotal		546,700

TEACH-provided Video Links:

Public K-12		297,500
Public Libraries		-
Private K-12		15,000
Private Colleges		22,250
Tribal Colleges		3,000
Technical Colleges		48,000
State Schools		3,500
Subtotal		389,250

Existing Contract Grants:

Revenue deducted from grant

-

Total Revenues	\$	<u>935,950</u>
----------------	----	----------------

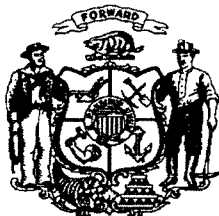
Summary

Appropriation	\$	10,996,200
Costs less Revenues		10,812,257
Total	\$	183,943

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

Date: February 18, 2000

To: State Agency Heads

From: Dan Caucutt, Secretary 
Joint Committee on Finance under s. 13.10

Subject: Third Quarterly Meeting of the Joint Committee on Finance under s. 13.10

The Co-Chairs of the Joint Committee on Finance have requested that agencies with matters they wish to bring to the third quarter meeting of the committee under s. 13.10 to submit them at this time. These should be for items which meet the criteria of s. 13.10 and need disposition at the next regular meeting. These requests are due by 4:00 p.m., Friday, March 3, 2000. No date for the third quarter meeting has been set.

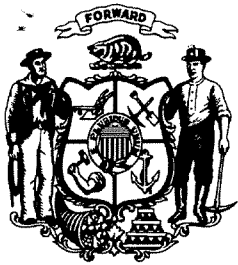
All agency requests and reports for consideration at the regular third quarter meeting should be addressed to the Joint Committee on Finance Co-Chairs. Send two copies of all requests directly to the Co-Chairs (one each to Senator Brian Burke and Representative John Gard), two copies of all requests and reports directly to the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, and the original plus 40 copies to my attention at the Department of Administration, 10th Floor, 101 E. Wilson Street.

As indicated, requests must be received by 4:00 p.m., Friday, March 3. Late requests will not be accepted.

Please indicate who will represent the agency at the meeting. The following is the suggested general format for requests:

Brief Summary of Request
Background of Request and Justification
How the Request Meets Statutory Criteria [See s. 13.101(3) and (4), Wis. Stats.]

cc: Agency Budget Contacts
Bob Lang



STATE OF WISCONSIN

April 5, 2000

The Honorable Brian Burke
Senate Chair
Joint Committee on Finance
316 South, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

The Honorable John Gard
Assembly Chair
Joint Committee on Finance
315 North, State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Dear Senator Burke and Representative Gard:

The 1999-2001 Biennial Budget bill contains provisions that change the assignment of jurisdiction for Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) sites between the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The bill also requires the Department of Administration (DOA) to determine how the federal LUST grant should be allocated between the two agencies, and to submit a report on its determination to the Joint Committee on Finance. This report has been submitted to the Committee.

We feel that it is very important to communicate to the Committee that it consider and take action on the DOA report at the next meeting under s. 13.10. The federal LUST grant is allocated on a calendar year basis and only allows reimbursement of expenses after EPA approval of the grant request. During the first three months of this year, LUST eligible work at the DNR has been covered by "carryover" money from 1999. The Department of Commerce, however, has not had access to any EPA funding. If the LUST grant for 2000 is not awarded by mid-April, the state is at risk of losing the use of a portion of this year's federal grant.

If the Committee is unable to act by April 14th, the agencies will finalize an application with U.S. EPA, based on the proposed allocation in the DOA report. This will allow Wisconsin to get its calendar year 2000 LUST grant approved and make maximum use of the federal funding that is available to our state. After the Committee formally acts on the DOA report, we will submit any changes made by the Committee to the U.S. EPA in the form of an amendment to the grant agreement.

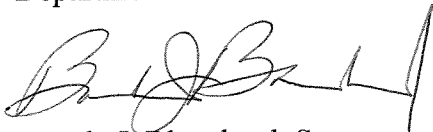
In addition to the review and approval of the allocation report, it is also critical that the Committee act on the related position request by the Department of Commerce. These positions are needed to implement the allocation plan described in the report. If action is not taken on the position request, Wisconsin stands to lose a significant portion of the LUST grant funding that is available to it from the EPA.

If you have any questions about this course of action, please contact John Alberts of the Department of Commerce at (608) 266-9403, or Jay Hochmuth of the Department of Natural Resources at (608) 267-9521

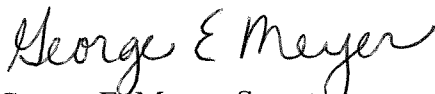
Sincerely,



George F. Lightbourn, Secretary
Department of Administration



Brenda J. Blanchard, Secretary
Department of Commerce



George E. Meyer, Secretary
Department of Natural Resources

cc: John Alberts – Commerce
Jay Hochmuth -DNR

TOMMY G. THOMPSON
GOVERNOR

GEORGE LIGHTBOURN
SECRETARY



Division of Administrative Services
State Prosecutors Office
Post Office Box 7869
Madison, WI 53707-7869
Voice (608) 267-2700
Fax (608) 264-9500
TTY (608) 267-9629
stuart.morse@doa.state.wi.us

March 6, 2000

The Honorable Brian Burke
The Honorable John Gard
Co-Chairs, Joint Committee on Finance
411 South State capitol
Madison, WI 53703

Re: Correction to the DOA 13.10 proposal of February 28, 2000 regarding the transfer of 0.2 FTE from the Rusk DA Office to the Adams DA Office

Dear Senator Burke and Representative Gard:

This letter transmits a corrected letter from Milwaukee County District Attorney and President of the Wisconsin District Attorneys Association (WDAA) E. Michael McCann to the Department of Administration identifying the district attorney's office to which the WDAA recommends transferring the 0.2 FTE proposed for removal from the Rusk County DA's Office in DOA's 13.10 request to you of February 28, 2000. The correct recipient of the 0.2 FTE is the Adams County District Attorney's Office, not the Marquette County District Attorney's Office. Mr. McCann's letter replaces the last page of the February 28, 2000 13.10 request.

While not discussed in the 13.10 request, the WDAA also prepared recommendations for the Department of Administration should AB 721 pass. Under that bill, 5.0 FTE GPR ADA positions would be created. DOA would determine the DA office allocation of those positions in consultation with the WDAA. The WDAA also prepared recommendations should AB 721 pass. In those recommendations, 0.2 FTE of the 5.0 FTE is proposed for the Marquette District Attorney's office.

I apologize for any inconvenience this has caused you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Stuart Morse".

Stuart Morse
Director
State Prosecutors Office

Attachment

W D A A

E. MICHAEL McCANN, PRESIDENT
SAFETY BUILDING, ROOM 405
821 WEST STATE STREET
MILWAUKEE, WI 53233-1485

WISCONSIN DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION

Vincent Biskupic, President-Elect
Diane Nicks, Secretary-Treasurer
Sandy A. Williams, 1st Vice President
David Wambach, 2nd Vice President
Scott Horne, 3rd Vice President
Paul E. Bucher, Past President
Elma E. Anderson

Patrick J. Kenney
Ruth Bachman
Steven E. Tinker
Mary E. Burke
Gloria Ben-Ami
Stuart Morse

March 3, 2000

Stuart Morse, Director
State Prosecutors Office
Wisconsin Dept. of Administration
P.O. Box 7869
Madison, WI 53707-7869

Dear Mr. Morse:

In my February 23, 2000, letter to you, as President of the Wisconsin District Attorneys Association, I incorrectly advised it was the recommendation of the WDAA that the 2/10 position be transferred from Rusk County to the Marquette County District Attorney's Office. The WDAA recommends transferring the 2/10 position to Adams County, not Marquette. The Marquette position is to be handled in the context of Assembly Bill 721.

Should you require further clarification or have additional questions, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,



E. Michael McCann
District Attorney of Milwaukee County
President of the Executive Board of the
Wisconsin District Attorneys Association

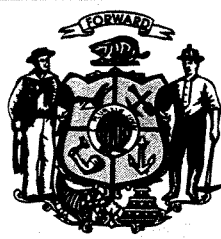
EMM:ss

P.O. BOX 1702

MICHAEL J. LUELL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MADISON, WI 53701

(608) 255-7983

TOMMY G. THOMPSON
GOVERNOR
GEORGE LIGHTBOURN
SECRETARY



Mailing Address:
Post Office Box 7869
Madison, WI 53707-7869

Date: March 3, 2000

To: ✓ Senator Brian Burke, Co-Chair
Representative John Gard, Co-Chair
Joint Committee on Finance
Room 315-N Capitol
Madison, WI 53708-8952

From: George Lightbourn, Secretary
Department of Administration

A handwritten signature in cursive, appearing to read "George Lightbourn".

Request

Under the provisions of 1999 Wisconsin Act 9 (section 1v), the department requests release of \$500,000 program revenue (PR) expenditure authority from the committee appropriation under s.20.865(4)(g) to the under s.20.505(1)(ku) [*management assistance grants for counties*] for the purpose of making a management assistance grant to Menominee County.

Background

1999 Wisconsin Act 9 -- the biennial budget act-- created a management assistance grant program under s.16.18, administered by DOA, to provide financial assistance to counties to fund public safety, public health, public infrastructure, public employe training and economic development. Further criteria provide that grants will be made to counties that (1) do not contain any incorporated municipalities; (2) have a geographic area of less than 400 square miles; (3) submit a detailed expenditure plan that identifies how the funds are to be expended and how the expenditures will meet goals for the functions above; and (4) maintain financial records in accordance with accounting procedures established by the Department of Revenue.

Funds in the amount of \$500,000 PR annually were established for the program and placed within the PR appropriation of the Joint Committee on Finance to be transferred under s.13.10 upon request by DOA and a finding that a county has met the eligibility criteria of the grant program. (Per Act 9, no finding of an emergency is required under this specific Committee action under s.13.10.)

Basis for the Grant

DOA is requesting release of funds for FY2000 in the amount of \$500,000 PR for Menominee County based on the following:

- Menominee County is the only county eligible under criteria 1 and 2 above.
- Menominee County has submitted a reasonably detailed expenditure plan for the funds, including rationale for use of the funds (criterion 3)

- The Department of Revenue has certified in a letter to the Secretary of DOA that the county maintains its financial records in accord with DOR requirements, and submits reports in a timely manner with acceptable accuracy (criterion 4). Refer to Attachment A

Criteria 1, 2 and 4 require no further elaboration. With respect to criterion 3--the detailed expenditure plan and program justification--the following table and explanation summarizes the grant request as received from the Office of the County Coordinator and reviewed by the department:

Table - Detailed Grant Request

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Program Total</u>
• <u>Public Administration software</u>		
Standard financial management package	\$ 30,000	
Payroll software	20,000	
Property tax	31,200	
Project/grant accounting	<u>5,000</u>	\$86,200
• <u>Internet Access</u>		
Install T1 (high speed data line)	\$ 2,500	
Router and firewall (file/data protection s/w)	<u>2,000</u>	4,500
• <u>Highway Department Equipment</u>		
Tandem truck, fully equipped	\$125,000	
Truck, fully equipped	95,000	
Plows for trucks	10,000	
Pre-mix storage shed	30,000	
Keyed gasoline system	25,000	
Matching funds for town road paving	<u>39,300</u>	324,300
• <u>Sheriff Department Equipment</u>		
Two fully-equipped squad cars	\$ 60,000	
Grant for new communications system	<u>25,000</u>	<u>85,000</u>
	<u>Total Grant Requested:</u>	<u>\$500,000</u>

Supporting Program Narrative

Public Administration Software (\$86,200) and Internet Access(\$4,500). In preparation for Y2K, the county recently replaced an older computing system (not Y2K compliant) with new hardware and operating system. This comprehensive upgrade also included a local area network linking employees. The full configuration required the use of new operating and administrative software. The software outlined above supports common business management practices, ranging from general ledger accounting (e.g., budgeting, budget reporting, requisitioning and purchase orders, accounts payable and receivable, revenue reporting) to human resources

administration (payroll and payroll accounting.) In addition, the software request also includes a module to organize and support effective property tax administration. The grant would cover basic software, installation support and licensing fees. The county has and will absorb the on-going costs of staff training, and annual maintenance fees to keep this software up-to-date.

This software suite should function as a useful tool to enable the county to address administrative and management concerns raised in the Legislative Audit with respect to administering the taxable property base.

A small portion of the requested funding provides for **Internet access** through a high-speed data connection (T1 line) with data controller/firewall (protection against "hacking"). Such equipment is standard for all businesses and is integral to underpinning and maintaining an effective system for data processing and data communication. It can provide for ready e-mail access to the county by its residents and allows for immediate and more effective communications in general across all levels of government, both within and beyond the county boundaries. The county has also stated in its application that it anticipates cost savings by eliminating individual internet accounts through use of a higher-speed connection to the Internet.

Highway Equipment (\$324,300). Quotes for all equipment were provided and are available for inspection. While it is recognized that these quotes may not be final, the department reviewed the price quotes/specification and believes they represent the necessary dollars for these types of investments. In fact, the county will still need in some instances to provide supplementary funding to fulfill the purchases. For example the grant supports \$30,000 for a highway storage shed with a gross bid of \$44,800.

In support of the request for the highway department equipment as well as the sheriff's department vehicles identified in the succeeding section, the county provided a listing of its current vehicle inventory (see Attachment B.) The inventory shows that of 46 vehicles in the overall fleet, approximately half are pre-1990 manufactured vehicles or equipment pieces. Within the highway department, half the vehicles were manufactured in 1986 or earlier. This is consistent with the 1998 LAB report which states that the county "has inadequate facilities and equipment to provide road maintenance..."(page 2, summary). The department views the acquisition of two fully equipped trucks (estimated cost of \$220,000) and supporting plows, pre-mix shed and gasoline dispensing system as critical and reasonable investments. Quotes were provided for all equipment. The provision of funds for town road pavement is consistent with the LAB report observation that "many of the town roads in the densely developed lakes area are not paved." (ibid.)

Sheriff Equipment (\$85,000). Quotes were also provided for this portion of the grant proposal. The quotes are from the state vehicle bulletin managed by DOA. Both the base vehicle cost and the added equipment (striping, light bars, mobile data terminals, etc.) for these squad cars are consistent with the cost experience of the department vehicle fleet operation, including squad cars purchased and operated by the State Capitol police.

The 1998 LAB report summary notes that "the service of most pressing concern to taxpayers is law enforcement. Menominee County has had the highest adult and juvenile arrest rates of any county in the state." (ibid.). The county fleet inventory (see Attachment B) indicates that the Sheriff's department has eight (8) vehicles, averaging 4 years old, ranging from 1990 to 2000-model year. Acquiring and equipping two new police vehicles would represent a significant upgrade to the current Sheriff's fleet. Equipping the cars with the latest and best mobile data communication equipment enables officers to access the county computer system without leaving the road. It also enables them to access the State Department of Transportation system for making queries on licensing and warrants without relying on a central dispatcher to relay the request and the information. Increased traffic due to

the tribe's casino has raised public safety concerns especially related to speeding. Radar equipment will allow the Sheriff's department to address this particular concern.

With respect to the grant [[[matching issue could use some clarification]]] for a new communications system, the town [[[name?]]]and county are currently involved in rural addressing, scheduled to be completed by the summer of 2000. Rural addressing and a new communication system will enable local government to offer 911 emergency service to its citizens--a major accomplishment for local government.

Summary

The department requests release of \$500,000 PR expenditure authority for FY2000 to enable it to award a management assistance grant to Menominee County consistent with the purposes detailed in the county's application. The department expects the county to fulfill the terms of the grant by acquiring, installing and implementing the proposed infrastructure improvements within a reasonable period of time (12 months) from the date of the formal grant award. Should the Joint Committee on Finance release the funds to the department to make the grant to the county with any other conditions, those terms would be included in the grant award letter.

On behalf of Menominee County, I look forward to your favorable review of this request. Representatives from Menominee County and the department will be present at the next 13.10 meeting to address any questions you may have. I ask that you notify the Office of the County Coordinator as soon as the meeting date is scheduled.

attachments

cc: Rick Chandler, State Budget Director
Bob Lang, Legislative Fiscal Bureau
John Rader, Department of Revenue
Ron Corn, Menominee County Coordinator



State of Wisconsin • DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

DIVISION OF STATE AND LOCAL FINANCE • MADISON, WI

ADDRESS MAIL TO:

125 South Webster Street • P.O. Box 8933
Madison, WI 53708-8933
TELEPHONE: (608) 266-9758
FAX: (608) 264-6887

February 17, 2000

George Lightbourn, Secretary
Wisconsin Department of Administration
101 East Wilson Street
Madison WI 53707

Dear Secretary Lightbourn:

I am writing in reference to the County Management Assistance Grant program, created by 1999 Act 9. As you know, counties eligible for a management grant under the program are required to maintain financial records in accordance with accounting procedures established by the Department of Revenue. This requirement is found in 16.18 (3), Wisconsin Statutes.

The terms of the County Management Assistance Grant program are such that the only county in contention for a grant in 2000 is Menominee County. Accordingly, I am writing in reference to the success of Menominee County in meeting the financial recordkeeping requirements attached to the County Management Assistance Grant program. Each year, the Division receives financial reports from all counties on their income, expenditures, and financial status.

Menominee County is required to file each year the County Financial Report Form D, as well as the County Tax Rate Limit worksheet. Menominee County has filed these forms timely and with acceptable accuracy, thereby complying with the statute in question.

Please contact me if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'John W. Rader'.

John W. Rader, Administrator

Attachment B - Memonimee County Fleet Inventory
February 2000

DEPARTMENT	YEAR	MAKE/MODEL	COST NEW
Sorted by County Department			
Assessor	1989	Ford Crown Victoria	\$14,962.00
Assessor	1992	Ford Taurus w/ Radio	\$17,286.00
Fire Keshena	1974	IHC Fire Truck	\$48,000.00
Fire Keshena	1977	GPM Dodge Fire Truck	\$25,000.00
Fire Keshena	1986	GMC Fire Truck	\$74,000.00
Fire Neopit	1978	Ford Fire Truck	\$46,100.00
Fire Neopit	1980	Mini Doge Gruman Truck	\$40,000.00
Fire Neopit	1980	Mini Doge Gruman Truck	\$40,000.00
Highway	1958	Red Cargo Truck	\$7,500.00
Highway	1975	John D Grader	\$52,608.00
Highway	1975	Miller Tilttop Full Trailer	\$3,450.00
Highway	1979	Ford	\$4,789.00
Highway	1979	Sweeper	\$5,300.00
Highway	1980	Sweeper	\$8,823.00
Highway	1984	Ford Pickup	\$11,247.00
Highway	1984	Cat Grader	\$147,015.00
Highway	1984	Best Trailer	\$11,522.00
Highway	1985	Cat Grader	\$105,273.00
Highway	1986	Ford Dump	\$47,602.00
Highway	1986	Cat Grader	\$61,582.00
Highway	1987	Keiser Jeep 6x6 Wrecker	\$ N/A
Highway	1989	Chevrolet Blazer S10 4x4	\$ N/A
Highway	1991	IHC 400 w/Dump & Radio	\$43,637.00
Highway	1991	Ford 350 Crew P/U 4x2 w/ Radio	\$18,168.00
Highway	1992	IHC Dump w/ Conveyor & Radio	\$88,520.00
Highway	1992	Ford F150 P/U S 4x2 w/ Radio	\$13,248.00
Highway	1993	Ford L800 Dump Truck	\$44,920.00
Highway	1993	Ford F150 Pickup 4x2	\$49,780.00
Highway	1994	Ford Dump L-8000	\$59,614.00
Highway	1994	Ford Dump Truck	\$44,893.00
Highway	1994	Ford Pickup 350 Crew Pickup 4x4	\$19,341.00
Highway	1995	Ford L800 Dump Truck	\$49,780.00
Human Service	1990	Plymouth 7 Passenger Van	\$15,149.00
Human Service	1993	Chevrolet Blazer S10 4x4 2-dr	\$22,500.00
Human Service	1995	Plymouth 7 Passenger Van	\$17,100.00
Human Service	1995	Plymouth 7 Passenger Van	\$17,100.00
Maintenance	1989	Ford Pickup 150 Pickup 4x4	\$12,399.00
Maintenance	1999	Dodge Ram 4x4	\$26,500.00
Sheriff	1990	Plymouth 7 Passenger Van	\$15,149.00
Sheriff	1993	E-Z Loader Boat Trailer	\$ N/A
Sheriff	1994	Smokercraft 17 Ft. Boat	\$ N/A
Sheriff	1995	Ford Crown Victoria Squad	\$16,974.00
Sheriff	1995	Ford Crown Victoria Squad	\$16,974.00
Sheriff	1995	Ford Crown Victoria Squad	\$16,974.00
Sheriff	1996	Ford Crown Victoria Squad	\$18,400.00
Sheriff	1999	Ford Crown Victoria Squad	\$24,000.00
Sheriff	1999	Jeep	\$26,595.00
Sheriff	2000	Ford Crown Victoria	\$19,508.00



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

James T. Addis
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

Table of Contents

The Wisconsin Gypsy Moth Strategic Plan	1
The Gypsy Moth in the United States	1
The Gypsy Moth Threat in Wisconsin	2

The Cooperative Gypsy Moth Program Mission Statement	2
The Strategic Planning Process	3
The Cooperative Gypsy Moth Program	3
The Coordinating Group and the Scientific Working Group	4
The Incident Command System (ICS)	4
Program Activities	5
Annual Action Plans	5

Gypsy Moth Cooperative Program Strategies	6
Strategy 1: The Exclusion Strategy	6
1.1 The Regulation and Quarantine Component	6
1.2 The Eradication Component	7
Strategy 2: The Integrated Pest Management Strategy	8
2.1 The Suppression Component	9
2.2 The Biological Control Component	9
2.3 The Silviculture Component	10
Strategy 3: The Program Funding Strategy	10
Strategy 4: The Research Strategy	11
Strategy 5: The Education Strategy	11

Monitoring, Implementing and Revising the Strategic Plan	12
---	----

Attachments: Map of national gypsy moth regulated area
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.

Attachments

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

MONITORING, IMPLEMENTING AND REVISING THE STRATEGIC PLAN

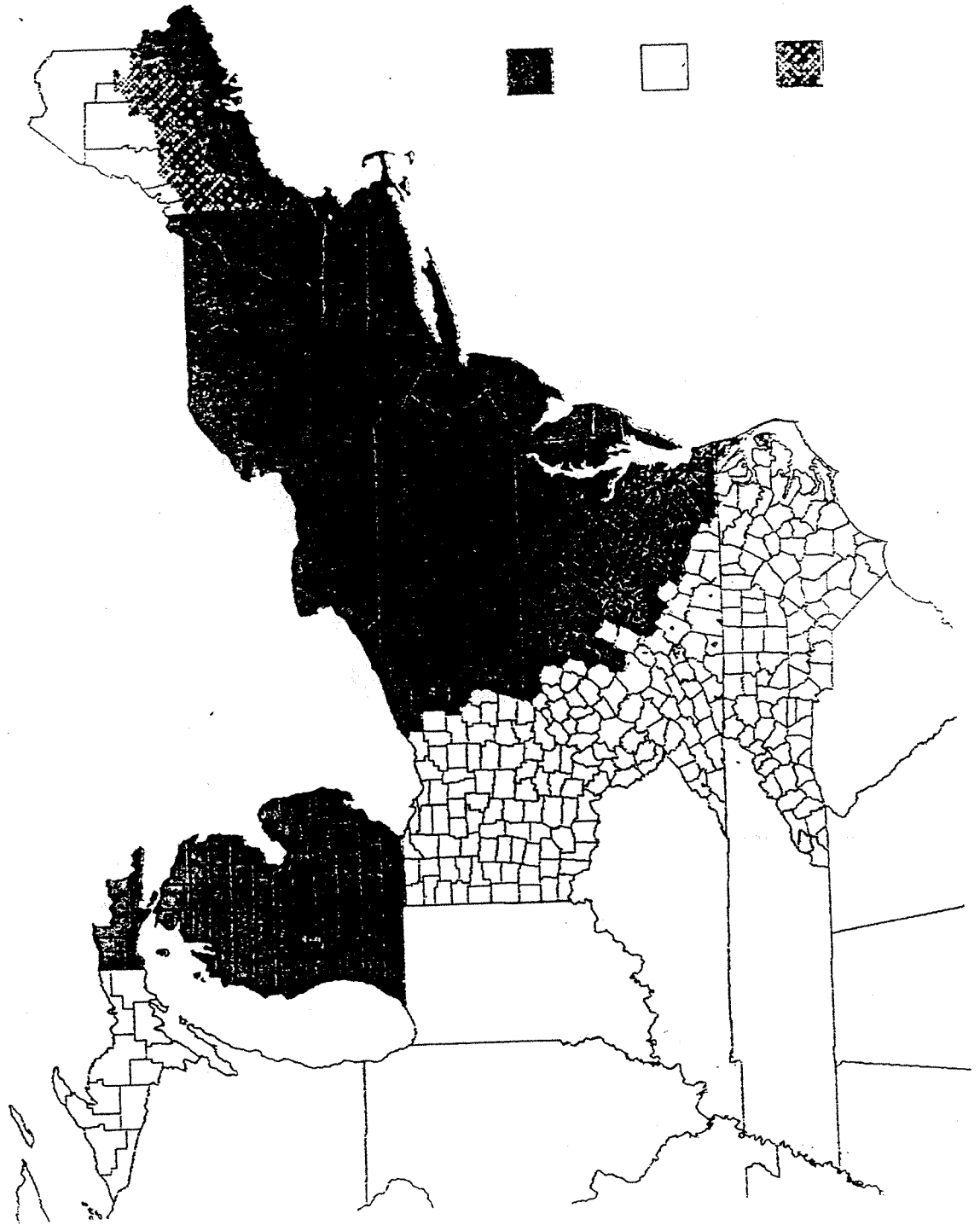
We will utilize the Gypsy Moth Coordinating Group to take the actions that will implement this strategy. When necessary we will recommend changes in the strategic plan.

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.

GYPSY MOTH REGULAIED AREA
EFFECTIVE AUGUST 23, 1993



STATUS



ENTIRE STATE/COUNTY REGULATED



NOT REGULATED



PART OF COUNTY REGULATED



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.

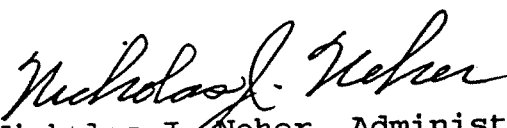
UNDERSTANDING #3: It is satisfactory for the Incident Commander (IC) to report to the GM Program Manager. But in an emergency, or in the course of normal reporting during the spray season, it is to be understood that the IC may report directly to the ARM Division Administrator.

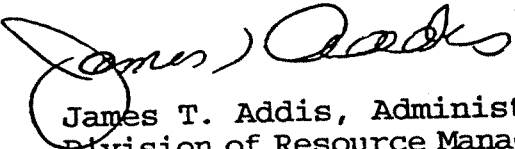
UNDERSTANDING #4: It is agreed that the GM Coordinating Group has the authority to develop "action" plans to implement the approved WI GM Strategic Plan. But such action plans are to then be forwarded to participating agencies for review and decision.

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

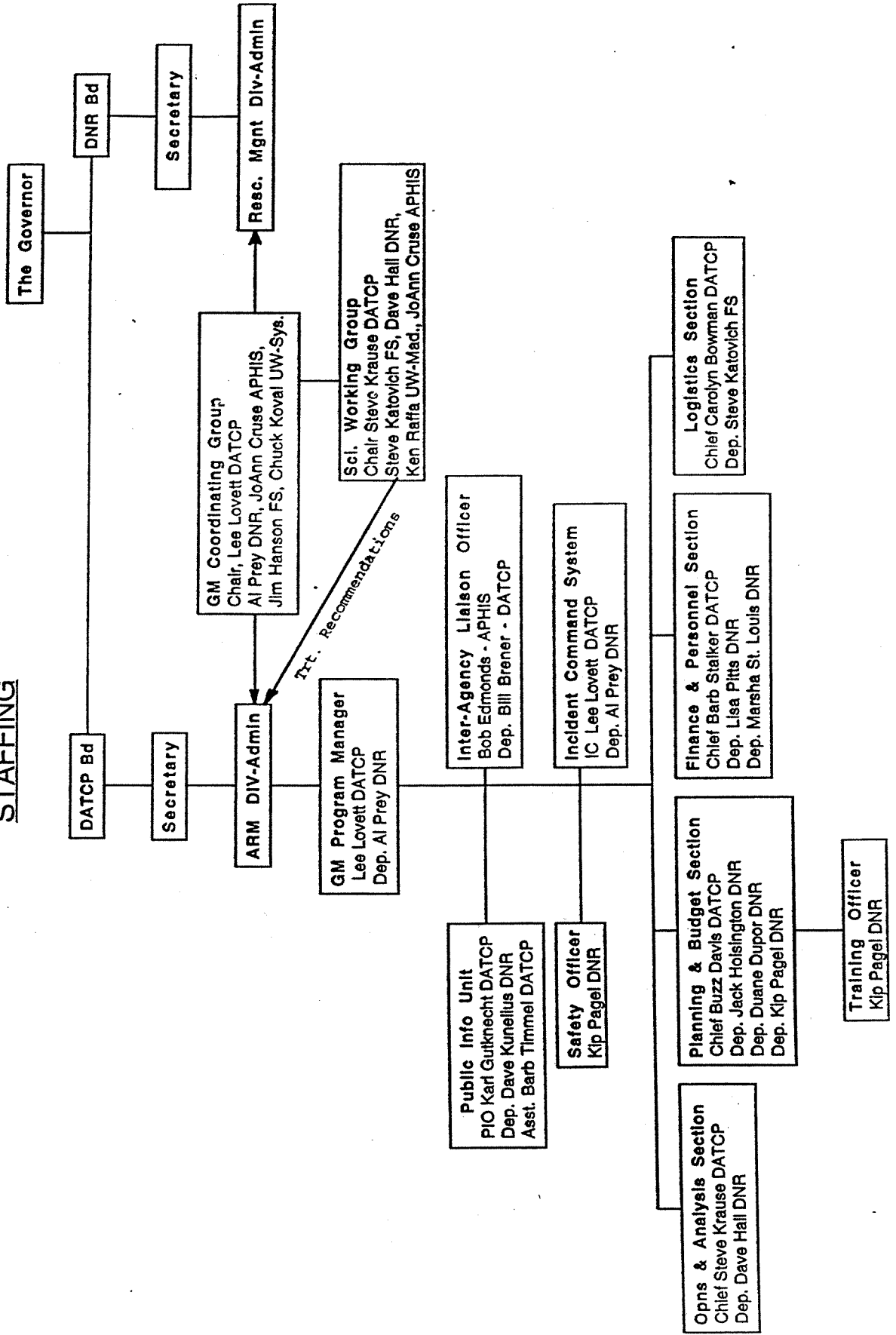
ATTACHMENT

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

GM\ICS\ORG.H

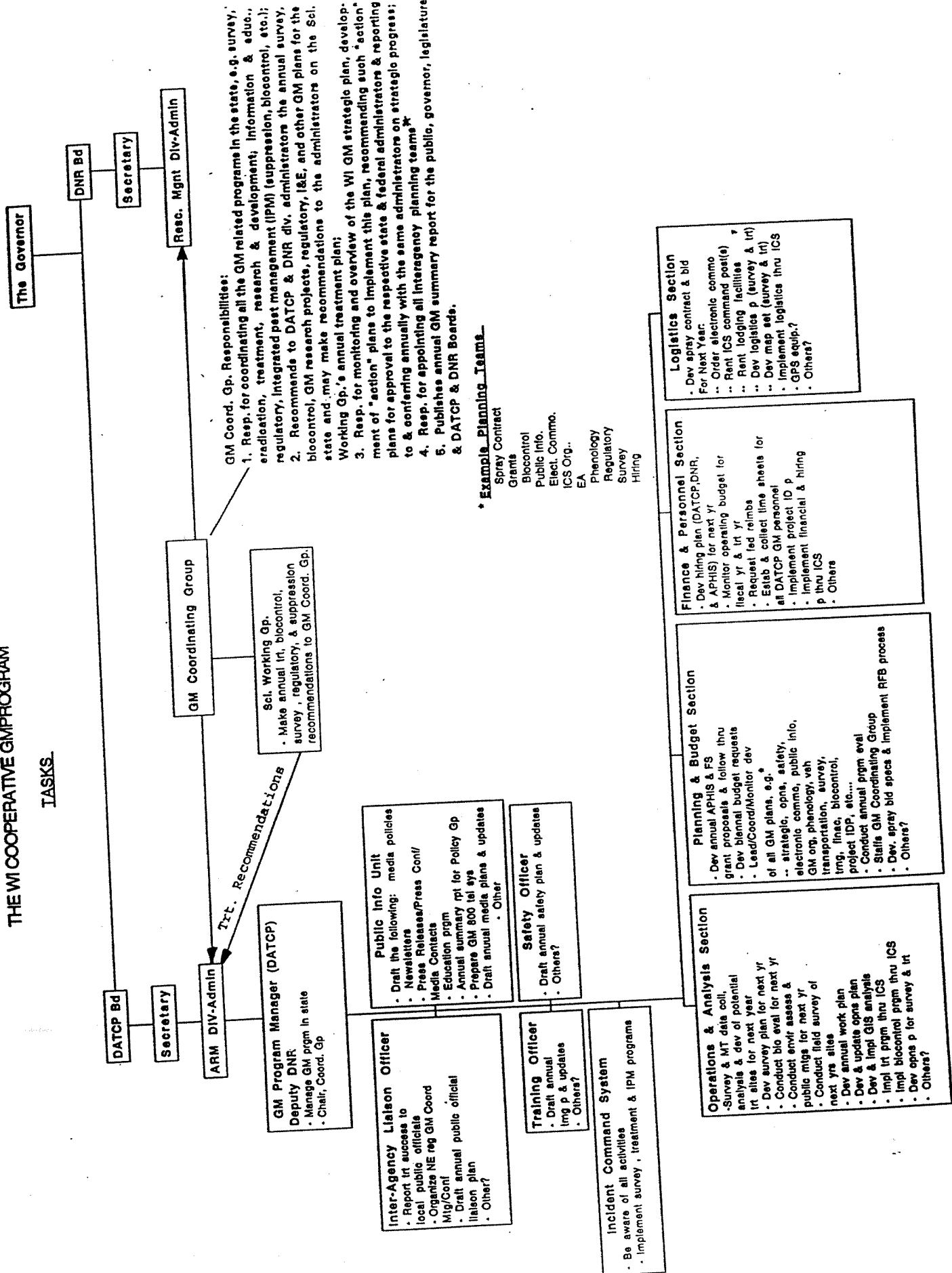
THE WI COOPERATIVE GYPSY MOTH PROGRAM -(THE 12 MONTH PROGRAM)

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

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 training p & updates
- Others?

Incident Command System

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

Inter-Agency Liaison Officer

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

Operations & Analysis Section

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

Planning & Budget Section

- Dev annual APHIS & FS grant proposals & follow thru
- Dev biennial budget requests
- Lead/Coord/Monitor dev of all GM plans, e.g.
 - strategic, ops, 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 specs & implement RFB process
- 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
- Implement financial & hiring p thru ICS
- Others

Logistics Section

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