

State of Wisconsin

**DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES**

**2011-2013
BIENNIAL BUDGET
PROPOSAL**



Recommended by:

Mathew J. Frank, Secretary

To the Natural Resources Board

September, 2010

For more information contact:

**Bureau of Management and Budget
8th Floor, GEF II
Madison, WI 53707**

CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 8, 2010
TO: Natural Resources Board Members
FROM: Matthew J. Frank, Secretary
SUBJECT: Proposed Department of Natural Resources 2009-2011 State Budget

Enclosed for your review and action are my recommendations for the Department of Natural Resources 2011-2013 state budget. This is a restrained budget package, reflecting the national economic climate and Department of Administration's (DOA) policy guidance. The proposed two-year DNR budget is \$583.4 million for 2011-12 and \$583.2 million for 2012-13. Of these amounts, about \$214.4 million annually, or 37%, represents grant assistance and debt service costs. The remaining \$368.8 million annually, reflects Department costs to provide services. In total, the two-year budget includes an increase of \$37.1 million over the 2009-11 Biennial Budget. \$26.6 million of this two year increase represents standard cost to continue items as defined by DOA, which is primarily composed of the difference in amounts budgeted for salaries versus actual salary costs. When cost to continue is excluded, this budget reflects a 0.9% growth over base. There are no GPR increases in that amount. The growth that is included is primarily Conservation Fund financed. The increases will be used to maintain Park, Forest and Law Enforcement operations.

This budget includes an increase of 1.75 FTE to the Department's staffing complement, bringing overall staffing to 2,710.97.

But there are some important proposals included in the budget package that will allow the state to make progress toward the goals of clean water, air and land, healthy forests, and good fishing, hunting and other recreational opportunities.

Key budget issues include funding to:

- Try to stem the spread of invasive species on land and water
- Deal with Wisconsin's water quality issues
- Provide grants for dam repair and removal
- Support our Conservation Wardens efforts
- Maintain Department properties
- Operate state parks and trails

I look forward to presenting these proposals and discussing them with you at your September meeting.

2011-13 DNR BIENNIAL BUDGET

(in millions of \$\$ Subtotals may vary slightly due to rounding)

Secretary's Recommendations	DNR 2010-11 Base Doubled	Cost to Continue and Debt Service	Requests Beyond Base	2011-13 TOTAL Budget Request	% Change Excl. Cost to Continue	% of Total Budget
General Purpose Revenues	\$239.2	\$6.1	(0.1)	\$245.3	-0.04%	21.0%
Conservation Fund	479.8	4.5	9.5	493.8	1.98%	42.3%
Environmental Fund	89.0	1.9	0.1	91.0	0.11%	7.8%
Recycling Fund	75.6	0.2		75.8		6.5%
Clean Water Fund	4.7	0.3		5.0		0.4%
PECFA-SEG	11.7	0.5		12.2		1.0%
Dry Cleaner Env Response Fund	2.0	0.1		2.1		0.2%
Program Revenue	70.5	5.5	0.9	76.9	1.28%	6.6%
Tribal Gaming Agreement Revenue	3.2	0.3		3.4		0.3%
Federal Revenues	153.8	7.2		161.0		13.8%
Total	\$1,129.4	\$26.6	\$10.5	\$1,166.5	0.93%	100.0%

Department of Natural Resource Staffing by Funding Source Secretary's Recommendations	DNR 2010-11 Base	Changes to Base	2011-13 TOTAL Budget Request	% of Total Budget
General Purpose Revenues	300.69	(0.50)	300.19	
Conservation Fund	1,483.62	4.25	1,487.87	
Environmental Fund	96.95		96.95	
Recycling Fund	23.90	(2.00)	21.90	
Clean Water Fund	17.00		17.00	
PECFA-SEG	27.50		27.50	
Dry Cleaner Env Response Fund	3.00		3.00	
Program Revenue	255.14	4.00	259.14	
Tribal Gaming Agreement Revenue	12.00		12.00	
Federal Revenues	<u>489.42</u>	<u>(4.00)</u>	<u>485.42</u>	
Total	2,709.22	1.75	2,710.97	

**2011-13 Department of Natural Resources
Biennial Budget Request
By Division and Bureau**

Division	Bureau	FY 2011 Base	FY 2011 Base FTE	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013 FTE
<u>LANDS</u>						
	Lands Operations	1,077,700	8.00	1,137,700	1,137,700	8.00
	Wildlife Management	19,858,500	159.50	20,887,600	20,922,500	160.50
	Southern Forests	5,584,500	47.75	6,309,400	6,323,000	48.75
	Parks And Recreation	19,223,500	164.50	20,649,200	20,719,700	166.25
	Endangered Resources	5,763,800	34.50	5,822,400	5,751,500	33.50
	Facilities And Lands	10,411,500	87.00	10,936,700	10,936,700	87.00
	total	61,919,500	501.25	65,743,000	65,791,100	504.00
<u>FORESTRY</u>		55,263,200	467.58	58,371,000	58,340,900	468.58
<u>AIR & WASTE</u>						
	Air Management	16,179,000	148.25	18,178,200	18,178,200	149.25
	Cooperative Environmental Assistance	1,319,500	8.50	1,402,300	1,402,300	8.50
	Waste & Materials Management	7,770,700	84.50	8,734,000	8,660,300	83.50
	Remediation & Redevelopment	11,617,700	90.75	12,298,800	12,298,800	90.75
	Air And Waste Operations	1,006,200	7.00	1,044,800	1,044,800	7.00
	total	37,893,100	339.00	41,685,100	41,584,400	339.00
<u>ENFORCEMENT & SCIENCE</u>						
	Law Enforcement	30,598,300	228.58	32,769,900	32,481,900	228.58
	Science Services	11,095,000	90.50	12,129,700	12,129,700	91.50
	Enf/Science Operations	878,200	6.50	892,300	892,300	6.50
	total	42,571,500	325.58	45,791,900	45,503,900	326.58

Division	Bureau	FY 2011 Base	FY 2011 Base FTE	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013 FTE
<u>WATER</u>						
	Watershed Management	34,970,400	324.66	39,087,300	39,131,600	325.66
	Fisheries Management	25,729,300	239.26	26,568,900	26,568,900	239.26
	Drinking Water/Groundwater Mngt	12,708,800	115.79	13,703,200	13,703,200	115.79
	Water Operations	1,096,500	9.00	1,200,600	1,200,600	9.00
	total	74,505,000	688.71	80,560,000	80,604,300	689.71
<u>RESOURCE AIDS</u>		44,353,900		44,353,900	44,353,900	
<u>ENVIRONMENTAL AIDS</u>		49,456,500		49,456,500	49,456,500	
<u>DEBT SERVICE/DEVELOPMENT</u>		138,693,700		136,193,700	136,193,700	
<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>						
	Administration	1,451,000	13.00	1,568,200	1,495,800	11.00
	Legal	2,444,100	18.50	2,516,800	2,516,800	18.50
	Management & Budget	919,700	8.00	878,200	878,200	8.00
	total	4,814,800	39.50	4,963,200	4,890,800	39.50
<u>CAES</u>						
	Finance	6,964,900	59.00	7,341,600	7,341,600	60.00
	Information Technology	11,932,400	65.30	12,316,300	12,316,300	65.30
	Human Resources	4,520,000	49.60	4,410,800	4,410,800	49.05
	Administrative Facilities Rent	7,488,200		7,460,000	7,646,500	
	Customer Services & Licensing	11,127,200	75.85	12,570,100	12,570,100	82.00
	Education & Information	4,074,500	26.85	2,232,000	2,232,000	15.50
	Community Financial Assistance	6,374,900	59.15	6,721,400	6,721,400	60.15
	Caes Operations	2,763,800	11.85	3,208,800	3,208,800	13.60
	total	55,245,900	347.60	56,261,000	56,447,500	345.60
	Department Totals	564,717,100	2,709.22	583,352,300	583,167,000	2,710.97

**Department of Natural Resources
2011-13 Biennial Budget Highlights**

DNR 2011-13 Budget Request		<u>2011-12 \$\$</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13 \$\$</u>	<u>FTE</u>
	Land Program				
1.	-Wildlife Management Operations	198,500	1.00	233,400	1.00
2.	-Parks & Southern Forests Operations	1,259,200	2.75	1,343,300	2.75
	Forestry Program				
3.	-Maintain Base Operations	2,322,100	1.00	2,292,000	1.00
4.	-Fire Department Suppression Reimbursement	92,800		92,800	
	Enforcement & Science				
5.	-Warden Operation Costs	951,500		663,500	
6.	-Remote Sensing of Lake Water Quality	85,000	1.00	85,000	1.00
7.	-DOT Environmental Review	95,200	3.00	163,200	3.00
	Water Program				
8.	- Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations	190,600	2.0	234,900	2.00
9.	- Fisheries Tournament & Rough Fish Removal LTE's	78,800		78,800	
	Subtotal-- Requests for New Funding	5,273,700	10.75	5,186,900	10.75
10.	Cost to Continue Items	13,361,500	(6.00)	13,263,000	(9.00)
11.	Department Total	18,635,200	4.75	18,449,900	1.75
	Bonding				
12.	Targeted Runoff Management Bonding	\$9,000,000			
13.	Urban Storm Water Management and Municipal Flood Control	8,000,000			
14.	Contaminated Sediments Bonding	9,500,000			
15.	Dam Repair and Removal Grants-- Bonding	4,000,000			
16.	Contaminated Soils	5,000,000			
	Total Bonding	\$35,500,000			

**Department of Natural Resources
2011-13 Biennial Budget Request**

Table of Contents

COVER MEMO	
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vii
DEPARTMENT DESCRIPTION	ix

LAND

Wildlife Management

5110 Crex Meadows Program Revenue Position	1
5111 Funding for Nuisance Wildlife Management	1

Parks and Recreation

5140 New Facilities Operations Expenses	2
5141 Utility Expenses for Electrified Campsites	6
5142 Governor Thompson State Park Operations.....	7
5143 Forest Certification, Timber Management, Biofuel Assessment	8
5144 Kettle Moraine State Forest Operations.....	9
5145 Public Safety and Law Enforcement Equipment	10
5146 Ice Age Trail Funding.....	11
5147 Point-of-Sale Technology.....	12
5148 Resource Management and Invasive Species Control	12

Endangered Resources

5150 Rare Species Support for Business and Communities	13
--	----

FORESTRY

5120 Radio Master Lease Payments 3 and 4.....	14
5121 Forestry IT Development and Maintenance Costs.....	14
5122 Forestry Operations Mileage Increase	16
5123 Aeronautics Rate Stabilization	16
5124 Fire Department Suppression Reimbursement.....	17

AIR & WASTE

Remediation & Redevelopment

5302 Contaminated Site Clean-up Bonding Authority	19
---	----

ENFORCEMENT AND SCIENCE

Law Enforcement

5300 Warden Recruit Class Support	20
5301 Mobile Data Communications- Warden Laptops	21
5302 Mileage Operations Support	22
5303 Radio Trunking.....	23

Science Services

5340 Remote Sensing of Lake Water Quality and Vegetation.....	24
5341 Forestry Research Scientist.....	25
5342 Environmental Analysis & Review Specialists: Conv. Proj. to Perm. .	26

WATER

Watershed Management

5400 Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations General Permit Program .	27
5401 Targeted Runoff Management Bonding.....	28
5402 Urban Storm Water Management and Municipal Flood Control	29
5403 Contaminated Sediments Bonding.....	29
5404 Dam Safety Grant Funding	30

Fisheries Management

5410 LTE Funding for Tournament Fishing Permit Program	31
--	----

ENVIRONMENTAL AIDS

Environmental Improvement Plan.....	32
-------------------------------------	----

DEBT SERVICE & DEVELOPMENT

Capital Development.....	33
--------------------------	----

STATUTORY LANGUAGE PROPOSALS.....38

WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN.....42

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Department Description

The mission of the Department is:

To protect and enhance our natural resources-
our air, land and water;
our wildlife, fish and forests;
and the ecosystems that sustain all life.

To provide a healthy, sustainable environment
and a full range of outdoor opportunities.

To insure the right of all people
to use and enjoy these resources
in their work and leisure.

To work with people
to understand each other's views
and to carry out the public will.

And in this partnership
to consider the future
and generations to follow.

Recognizing that the valuable natural resources of our state could only be protected and wisely managed through a coordinated effort, the Wisconsin Legislature, in 1967, created the Department of Natural Resources. In creating the Department, the Legislature brought together closely related traditional conservation functions and combined them with newly emerging environmental protection programs.

The Department coordinates the preservation, protection and regulation of the natural environment for the benefit of the people of this state and its visitors. Included in its objectives are water and air quality maintenance, water supply regulations, solid and hazardous waste management, fish and wildlife management, forest management and protection, providing parks and recreation opportunities, lake management, wetland, shoreland and floodplain protection, and law enforcement.

The Department also coordinates federal, state and local aid programs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the Environmental Protection Agency and other federal agencies and administers federal funds available for outdoor recreation, thereby taking a lead role in planning state outdoor recreation facilities. It administers state aid programs for local outdoor recreation and pollution abatement.

The Department is a cabinet agency, with the Secretary and a citizen Board appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Secretary is the Department's chief executive officer, and the seven-member citizen Natural Resources Board directs and supervises the Department. The Department is organized with a headquarters office in Madison, five regional offices and about 200 other field stations and offices. The central office staff assists the Secretary in directing the regions, which carry out the field operations of the Department. Over 70% of the Department's personnel operate from field stations outside of Madison.

The Department is organized into programs and subprograms to facilitate the accomplishment of its mission. Six divisions -- Land, Forestry, Air and Waste, Enforcement and Science, Water, and Customer and Employee Assistance -- have primary responsibility for the Department's programs. The subprogram breakout and organization follow.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Program 1-- Land and Forestry

- Subprogram 08--Land Program Management
- Subprogram 11--Wildlife Management
- Subprogram 12-- Forestry
- Subprogram 13--Southern Forests
- Subprogram 14--Parks & Recreation

Subprogram 15--Endangered Resources

- Subprogram 18--Facilities and Lands

Program 2--Air and Waste

Subprogram 22--Air Management

Subprogram 25—Cooperative Environmental Assistance

- Subprogram 26--Waste and Materials Management
- Subprogram 27--Remediation & Redevelopment
- Subprogram 28--Air and Waste Program Management

Program 3--Enforcement and Science

- Subprogram 30--Law Enforcement
- Subprogram 34--Science Services
- Subprogram 38--Enforcement & Science Program Management

Program 4--Water

- Subprogram 40--Watershed Management
- Subprogram 41--Fisheries Management
- Subprogram 42--Drinking Water & Groundwater
- Subprogram 48--Water Program Management

Program 5--Conservation Aids

- Subprogram 51--Fish and Wildlife Aids
- Subprogram 52--Forestry Aids
- Subprogram 53--Recreational Aids
- Subprogram 54--Aids in Lieu of Taxes
- Subprogram 55--Enforcement Aids
- Subprogram 56--Wildlife Damage Aids

Program 6--Environmental Aids

- Subprogram 60--Water Quality Aids
- Subprogram 61--Solid and Hazardous Waste Aids
- Subprogram 62--Environmental Aids
- Subprogram 63--Environmental Planning Aids

Program 7--Debt Service and Development

- Debt Service:
 - Subprogram 70--Resource Debt Service
 - Subprogram 71--Environmental Debt Service
 - Subprogram 72--Water Quality Debt Service
 - Subprogram 73--Administrative Facility Debt Service

Development:

Subprogram 74--Wildlife Mgmt.-Development
--Wildlife Mgmt.-Acquisition
--Forestry-Development
--Forestry-Acquisition
--Southern Forests-Development
--Southern Forests-Acquisition
--Parks & Recreation-Development
--Parks & Recreation-Acquisition
--Endangered Resources-Development
--Endangered Resources-Acquisition
--Facilities & Lands-Development
--Facilities & Lands-Acquisition
--Fisheries Mgmt. & Habitat Protection-Development
--Fisheries Mgmt. & Habitat Protection-Acquisition
--Mississippi and Lower St Croix Development
--Law Enforcement Development

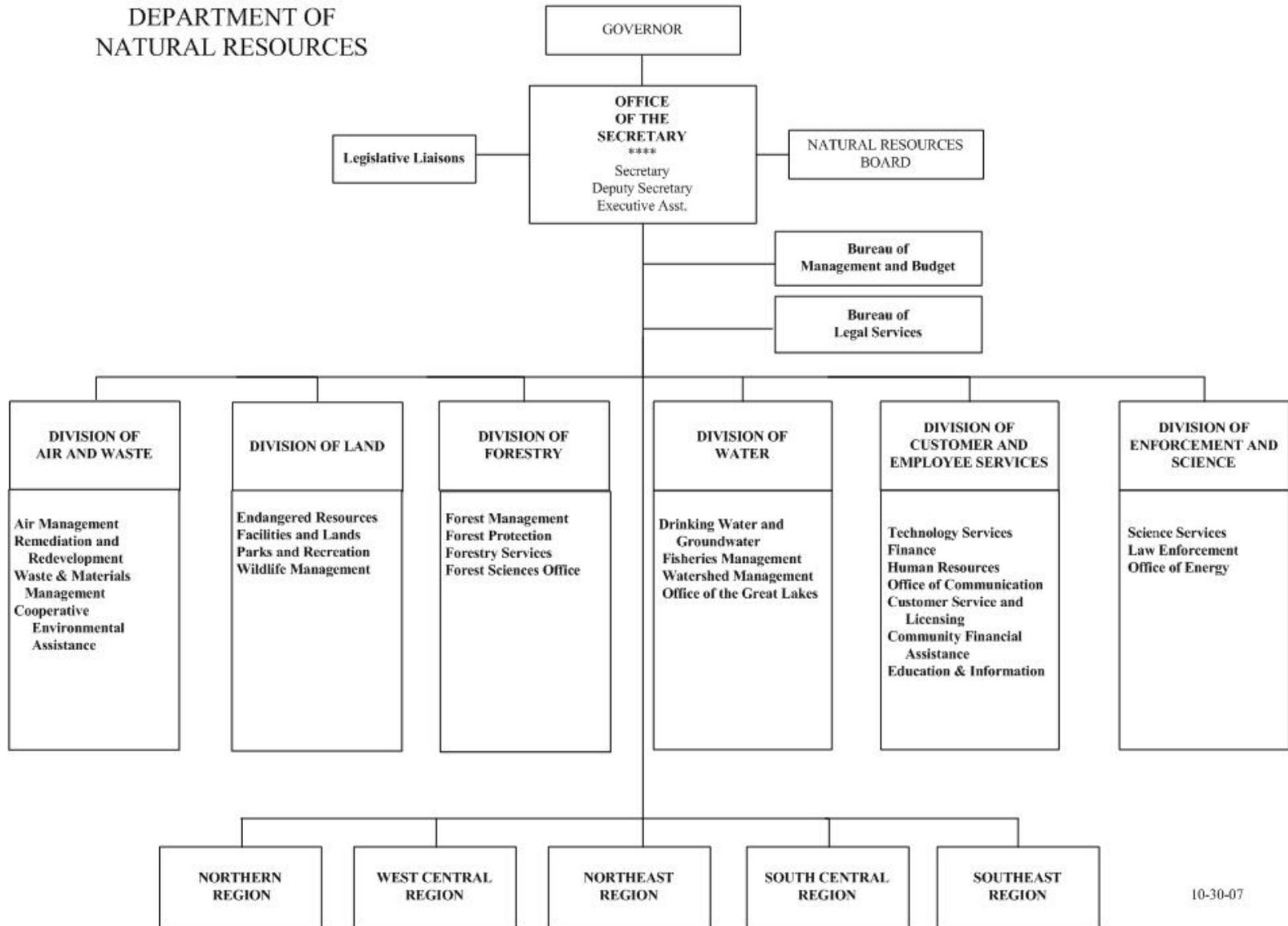
Program 8—Customer and Employee Services
Subprogram 80--Administration
Subprogram 82--Legal Services
Subprogram 83--Finance
Subprogram 84--Management & Budget

Subprogram 86--Technology Services

Subprogram 87--Human Resources
Subprogram 89--Facility Rental Costs

Program 9--Customer and Employee Services
Subprogram 90--Customer Service & Licensing
Subprogram 93--Communication & Education
Subprogram 94--Community Financial Assistance
Subprogram 98--CAES Program Management

State of Wisconsin
DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES



10-30-07

LAND

Wildlife Management

DECISION ITEM: 5110—Crex Meadows Program Revenue Position

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
PR	\$34,500	1.0	\$46,000	1.0
SEG	\$18,900		\$25,200	

Request: The Department requests 1.0 FTE, \$34,500 in FY12 and \$46,000 in FY13 of program revenue funding, and \$18,900 in FY12 and \$25,200 in FY13 from the Fish and Wildlife Account to fund a natural resources educator position at the Crex Meadows Wildlife Education and Visitors Center in Grantsburg, WI.

An endowment fund established by the Friends of Crex would fund all salary costs, while the Fish and Wildlife account would fund all fringe benefit costs of the position. The responsibilities of the position would replace those that have previously been handled with multiple LTE appointments. This request is similar in nature to a position request that was approved by the Legislature’s Joint Committee on Finance in December 2006 for the Mead Wildlife Center.

DECISION ITEM: 5111—Funding for Nuisance Wildlife Management

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
SEG	\$145,100		\$162,200	

Request: The Department requests \$145,100 in FY12 and \$162,200 in FY13 from the Fish and Wildlife Account to increase funding for the management of nuisance black bear and birds.

The Department, through an annual cooperative service agreement (CSA), contracts with the United States Department of Agriculture-Wildlife Services (USDA-WS) to respond to all public complaints about black bears and birds causing damage or a nuisance. Calls are fielded by USDA-WS staff via a toll-free hotline. The response to a complaint is determined on a case-by-case basis and ranges from simply providing technical advice over the phone all the way to direct control, which involves a site visit and in many cases trapping and relocation of the animal causing the nuisance. Over the last couple of years, USDA-WS has responded to over 700 nuisance bird complaints and over 1,000 nuisance bear complaints annually, including the relocation of more than 300 bears annually.

This request is necessary because a budget gap in the nuisance wildlife management program, as illustrated in the table below, has developed because of increasing expenditures (5% annual growth), a reduction in federal funding available to supplement the CSA, and no increases in state funding.

Funding Summary for Nuisance Wildlife Management Program						
Fiscal Year	State Funding (1)	Additional State Funding (2)	Federal Funding (3)	Total Funding Available	Actual/Projected Nuisance Expenditures (4)	Projected Deficit
2010	120,100	42,020	147,731	309,851	309,851	0
2011	120,100		76,394	196,494	325,344	(\$128,850)
2012	120,100		76,394	196,494	341,611	(\$145,117)
2013	120,100		76,394	196,494	358,691	(\$162,197)

Notes:

(1) Supplies line funding for the Bureau of Wildlife Management for appropriations 20.370 (1)(Lr) and 20.370 (1)(Ls)

(2) The Department has had to use additional Fish and Wildlife Account funding to cover deficits in the program; however, funding is not expected to be available for future fiscal years.

(3) From U.S. Department of Agriculture-Wildlife Services (USDA-WS). In FY10, USDA-WS was able to provide additional funding to cover a deficit in the program but will not be able to do so in future years because of mandatory federal cost-of-living increases for USDA-WS staff and a reduction in base funding.

(4) Assumes 5% annual growth in program expenditures.

Parks and Recreation/Southern Forests

DECISION ITEM: 5140—New Facilities Operation Expenses

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
SEG	\$415,800		\$415,800	

Request: The Department requests \$415,800 annually (\$348,300—Parks, \$67,500 So. Forests) for anticipated operations expenses associated with multiple state parks, trails and southern forests. Funds will be used to offset additional LTE, contractual, supplies and services, utility and fleet expenses associated with the opening of new facilities.

Over the past six biennial budget cycles, multiple new properties and facilities have been added to the Wisconsin State Parks System (WSPS) to meet the demands of the public and to comply with legislative initiatives. Also, several new facilities at multiple properties are either under development or are beginning construction and will be open either in the current biennium or in the first year of the upcoming biennium. These new facilities require the additions of basic services such as electricity, sewer and water, related fuel costs, cleaning and basic maintenance.

In FY 09, WSPS set records for on-line camping reservations, and interest in camping in state parks is the highest it's been in over eight years. However, system budgets are among the lowest in real terms in over 10 years as property managers cope with reduced funding through budget cuts and protracted hiring freezes as well as increases in fuel, utility and other operations expenses. By funding this initiative, Parks will be able to provide funding to operate new facilities and campgrounds, resulting in improved visitor services, timely maintenance of facilities, increased visitor and resource protection and enhanced revenue collections.

The \$348,300 request for Parks is summarized in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1--SUMMARY OF PARKS' NEW FACILITIES REQUEST			
Property	Total Funding Requested	Facility group	Sub-type
AMNICON FALLS STATE PARK	5,000	OFFICE	PEVS (1)
AMNICON FALLS STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
AZTALAN STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
AZTALAN STATE PARK	1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
BEARSKIN STATE TRAIL	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
BEARSKIN STATE TRAIL	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
BIG BAY STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
BIG BAY STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
BIG BAY STATE PARK	5,000	OFFICE	PEVS (1)
BIG FOOT BEACH STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	FLUSH
BLUE MOUND STATE PARK	3,000	SHOP	MAINTENANCE
BLUE MOUND STATE PARK	1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
BRUNET ISLAND STATE PARK	1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
BRUNET ISLAND STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
BUCKHORN STATE PARK	13,700	TOILET	PORTABLE TOILETS PUMPING CONTRACT
CHIPPEWA MORAINE REC AREA	2,000	SHOP	MAINTENANCE
CHIPPEWA RIVER STATE TRAIL	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
COPPER FALLS STATE PARK	2,000	RECREATION	BATHHOUSE
COPPER FALLS STATE PARK	2,000	TOILET	FLUSH
COPPER FALLS STATE PARK	5,000	OFFICE	PEVS (1)
COUNCIL GROUNDS STATE PARK	3,000	TOILET	TOILET/SHOWER
DEVILS LAKE STATE PARK-IANSR (2)	7,500	OFFICE	PEVS (1)
DEVILS LAKE STATE PARK-IANSR (2)	3,000	TOILET	TOILET/SHOWER
DEVILS LAKE STATE PARK-IANSR (2)	3,000	TOILET	TOILET/SHOWER
DEVILS LAKE STATE PARK-IANSR (2)	1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
GOVERNOR DODGE STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
GOVERNOR DODGE STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
GOVERNOR DODGE STATE PARK	4,000	OFFICE	PEVS (1)
GOVERNOR DODGE STATE PARK	1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
GOVERNOR NELSON STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
GOVERNOR NELSON STATE PARK	1,500	RECREATION	BATHHOUSE
GREAT RIVER STATE TRAIL	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
HARTMAN CREEK STATE PARK	1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
HIGH CLIFF STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
HIGH CLIFF STATE PARK	1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
HIGH CLIFF STATE PARK	3,000	SHOP	MAINTENANCE
HIGH CLIFF STATE PARK	3,000	UTILITIES	NEW UTILITY LINES
INTERSTATE PARK-IANSR	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
INTERSTATE PARK-IANSR	3,000	RECREATION	BATHHOUSE
INTERSTATE PARK-IANSR	1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
INTERSTATE PARK-IANSR	3,000	SPECIAL USE	INTERPRETIVE CENTER
KOHLER ANDRAE STATE PARK	1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER

TABLE 1 (continued) --SUMMARY OF PARKS' NEW FACILITIES REQUEST			
Property	Total Funding Requested	Facility group	Sub-type
KOHLER ANDRAE STATE PARK	3,000	TOILET	FLUSH
KOHLER ANDRAE STATE PARK	500	SPECIAL USE	AMPHITHEATER
KINNICKINNIC STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
KINNICKINNIC STATE PARK	1,000	RECREATION	CHANGING STALLS
LAKE KEGONSA STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
LAKE KEGONSA STATE PARK	1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
LAKE WISSOTA STATE PARK	1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
LAKE WISSOTA STATE PARK	3,000	OFFICE	PEVS (1)
MERRICK STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
MERRICK STATE PARK	1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
MERRICK STATE PARK	4,000	CAMPGROUND	WALK-TO CAMPSITES
MILL BLUFF STATE PARK-IANSR	1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
MIRROR LAKE STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
MIRROR LAKE STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
MIRROR LAKE STATE PARK	1,500	DWELLING	CABIN
NEW GLARUS WOODS STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
NEW GLARUS WOODS STATE PARK	1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
NEWPORT STATE PARK	3,000	SHOP	MAINTENANCE
PATTISON STATE PARK	3,000	SHOP	MAINTENANCE
PATTISON STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
PENINSULA STATE PARK	3,000	SHOP	MAINTENANCE
PENINSULA STATE PARK	1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
PENINSULA STATE PARK	1,000	SPECIAL USE	INTERPRETIVE CENTER
PENINSULA STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
PERROT STATE PARK	7,500	CAMPGROUND	NEW GROUP CAMPGROUND
POTAWATOMI STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
POTAWATOMI STATE PARK	1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
POTAWATOMI STATE PARK	2,000	TOILET	TOILET/SHOWER
POTAWATOMI STATE PARK	8,800	CAMPGROUND	NEW GROUP CAMPGROUND
RED CEDAR STATE TRAIL	2,500	TOILET	FLUSH
RIB MOUNTAIN STATE PARK	1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
RIB MOUNTAIN STATE PARK	2,000	TOILET	FLUSH
RIB MOUNTAIN STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
RIB MOUNTAIN STATE PARK	1,000	RECREATION	CONCESSION
ROCHE A CRI STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
ROCHE A CRI STATE PARK	1,000	OFFICE	OFFICE BUILDING
ROCK ISLAND STATE PARK	1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
ROCKY ARBOR STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
ROCKY ARBOR STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
STRAIGHT LAKE STATE PARK	8,000	NEW PROPERTY	EXPANDED OPERATIONS
SUGAR RIVER STATE TRAIL	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
WHITEFISH DUNES STATE PARK	2,500	TOILET	VAULT
WHITEFISH DUNES STATE PARK	\$3,000	SHOP	EQUIPMENT
WILDCAT MOUNTAIN STATE PARK	\$2,500	TOILET	VAULT
WILDCAT MOUNTAIN STATE PARK	\$2,500	TOILET	VAULT

TABLE 1 (continued) --SUMMARY OF PARKS' NEW FACILITIES REQUEST			
Property	Total Funding Requested	Facility group	Sub-type
WILDCAT MOUNTAIN STATE PARK	\$1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
WILDCAT MOUNTAIN STATE PARK	\$27,600	CAMPGROUND	NEW CAMPGROUND
WILLOW RIVER STATE PARK	\$2,500	TOILET	VAULT
WILLOW RIVER STATE PARK	\$2,500	TOILET	VAULT
WILLOW RIVER STATE PARK	\$1,000	RECREATION	CONCESSION
WILLOW RIVER STATE PARK	\$58,700	CAMPGROUND	NEW CAMPGROUND
WYALUSING STATE PARK	\$1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
WYALUSING STATE PARK	\$1,000	RECREATION	CONCESSION
WYALUSING STATE PARK	\$2,500	TOILET	VAULT
WYALUSING STATE PARK	\$2,500	TOILET	VAULT
WYALUSING STATE PARK	\$2,500	TOILET	VAULT
WYALUSING STATE PARK	\$2,500	TOILET	VAULT
WYALUSING STATE PARK	\$2,000	NEW PROPERTY	NEW PROPERTY ACQUISITION
TOTAL PARKS REQUEST	\$348,300		
Notes: (1) PEVS is an abbreviation short for public entrance visitors station (2) IANSR is an abbreviation for Ice Age National Scientific Reserve			

The \$67,500 request for Southern Forests is summarized in Table 2 below:

TABLE 2--SUMMARY OF SOUTHERN FORESTS' NEW FACILITIES REQUEST			
Property	Total Funding Requested	Facility group	Sub-type
KMSF-LAPHAM PEAK UNIT	\$1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
KMSF-LAPHAM PEAK UNIT	\$2,000	SPECIAL USE	INTERPRETIVE CENTER
KMSF-LAPHAM PEAK UNIT	\$2,500	TOILET	VAULT
KMSF-LAPHAM PEAK UNIT	\$3,500	OFFICE	RANGER STATION
KMSF-NORTHERN UNIT-IANSR (2)	\$3,000	RECREATION	BATHHOUSE
KMSF-NORTHERN UNIT-IANSR (2)	\$3,500	SHOP	MAINTENANCE
KMSF-NORTHERN UNIT-IANSR (2)	\$2,500	TOILET	VAULT
KMSF-NORTHERN UNIT-IANSR (2)	\$2,500	TOILET	VAULT
KMSF-NORTHERN UNIT-IANSR (2)	\$2,500	TOILET	VAULT
KMSF-NORTHERN UNIT-IANSR (2)	\$3,000	RECREATION	BATHHOUSE
KMSF-NORTHERN UNIT-IANSR (2)	\$1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
KMSF-NORTHERN UNIT-IANSR (2)	\$1,000	RECREATION	HORSE SHELTER
KMSF-NORTHERN UNIT-IANSR (2)	\$1,000	OFFICE	WORK SITE
KMSF-NORTHERN UNIT-IANSR (2)	\$500	TOWER	OBSERVATION
KMSF-NORTHERN UNIT-IANSR (2)	\$5,500	BIKE TRAIL	NEW TRAIL MILES
KMSF-PIKE LAKE UNIT	\$3,000	SHOP	MAINTENANCE
KMSF-PIKE LAKE UNIT	\$3,000	TOILET	FLUSH
KMSF-PIKE LAKE UNIT	\$4,000	OFFICE	PEVS (1)
KMSF-SOUTHERN UNIT	\$3,000	TOILET	TOILET/SHELTER
KMSF-SOUTHERN UNIT	\$2,000	TOILET	FLUSH
KMSF-SOUTHERN UNIT	\$3,500	TOILET	TOILET/SHOWER
KMSF-SOUTHERN UNIT	\$1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
POINT BEACH STATE FOREST	\$1,000	RECREATION	CONCESSION

TABLE 2--SUMMARY OF SOUTHERN FORESTS' NEW FACILITIES REQUEST (cont.)			
Property	Total Funding Requested	Facility group	Sub-type
POINT BEACH STATE FOREST	\$1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
POINT BEACH STATE FOREST	\$2,500	TOILET	VAULT
RICHARD BONG RECREATION AREA	\$5,000	OFFICE	PEVS (1)
RICHARD BONG RECREATION AREA	\$1,500	RECREATION	SHELTER
TOTAL SOUTHERN FORESTS REQUEST	\$67,500		
<small>Notes: (1) PEVS is an abbreviation short for public entrance visitors station (2) IANSR is an abbreviation for Ice Age National Scientific Reserve</small>			

DECISION ITEM: 5141—Utility Expenses for Electrified Campsites

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
SEG	\$107,700		\$107,700	

Request: The Department requests \$107,700 SEG annually (\$57,300—Parks, \$50,400 So. Forests) for utility and operational expenses associated with electrical service to 151 new and existing campsites at multiple state park locations and 133 campsites at multiple southern forest locations. These campsites are listed, by property, in Tables 1 and 2 below. To date, the Department has had to reallocate funding from buildings and ground maintenance to address the costs of utilities.

TABLE 1--SUMMARY OF PARKS' ELECTRICAL CAMPSITE REQUEST	
Property	Number of Campsites
Big Foot Beach State Park	16
Blue Mound State Park	10
Devil's Lake State Park	25
Governor Dodge State Park	10
Interstate State Park	21
Kohler-Andrae State Park	20
Nelson Dewey State Park	5
Perrot State Park	10
Rocky Arbor State Park	5
Willow River State Park	4
Wyalusing State Park	10
Yellowstone Lake State Park	15
TOTAL	151

TABLE 2--SUMMARY OF SOUTHERN FORESTS' ELECTRICAL CAMPSITE REQUEST	
Property	Number of Campsites
Kettle Moraine South	53
Kettle Moraine North	30
Richard Bong	10
Point Beach	40
TOTAL	133

This request would utilize a portion of the new revenues generated by the unfunded electrified sites to cover the additional utilities expenses. In addition, a small amount will offset increased LTE costs given the higher occupancy associated with electrical sites, while the remainder will be used to support other aspects of operating the Wisconsin State Parks System (WSPS) and Forestry programs.

DECISION ITEM: 5142—Governor Thompson State Park Operations

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
SEG	\$103,700	1.75	\$119,700	1.75

Request: The Department requests \$103,700 SEG in FY12, \$119,700 SEG in FY13 and 1.75 FTE from the Parks Account for additional staffing, LTE and supplies and services needs for Governor Thompson State Park.

In 2011, the Wisconsin State Park System (WSPS) is planning to open the first of a two-phase campground at Governor Thompson State Park. Phase one consists of a 50-site campground that will serve a full-spectrum of campers at the property. Phase two is another 50 site campground that will be added at a later date. When fully complete, Governor Thompson State Park will go from a day-use only property to a 24 hour a day operation with an above-average size campground. In addition to the campground, Gov. Thompson State Park will open a new day-use area (Woods Lake) with a carry-in boat access and picnic area. Lastly, the property will continue to operate an extensive trails network, multiple boat launches and a flowage beach area. Given all of the changes that are about to take place, visitation at the Park is expected to greatly increase, necessitating additional budget resources.

Gov. Thompson State Park is currently a day-use property staffed solely by a 1.0 FTE Park Manager. The manager’s workload consists of visitor protection and interpretation services, in addition to public relations, policy, planning, financial and budgetary management, facility maintenance, personnel management and resource preservation. The increased law-enforcement and resource protection workload generated by the new campground will be too much additional responsibility for the Park Manager to absorb; therefore, this request is intended to provide the necessary resources to absorb this additional workload. The additional 1.75 FTE would be classified as Ranger-Operations positions.

In addition to the requesting staffing resources, the Department is requesting additional LTE and supplies and services funding to support costs associated with the new campground.

The WSPS anticipates that the revenues generated from the new campground will meet or exceed the amount requested to operate the property. The new campground is expected to generate approximately \$188,000 per year once it is fully operational. In addition, Parks’ estimates overall admission sticker

sales to increase with the addition of the new campground at Gov. Thompson State Park bringing total forecasted increased revenues in excess of \$200,000/yr.

DECISION ITEM: 5143—Forest Certification, Timber Management and Biofuel Assessment

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
SEG	\$160,000		\$160,000	

Request: The Department requests \$160,000 SEG annually (\$130,000—Parks, \$30,000 So. Forests) to support the implementation of forest certification management practices, provide resources for properties to plan for and execute timber harvests as a management tool, provide funding to assess biofuel potential, provide funding to protect and enhance heritage resources, and provide funds to contract for the removal of hazardous trees in campgrounds and day use areas.

As operational funding was cut in previous biennia, the ability of the Parks program to implement forest certification principles and respond to corrective action requests is difficult given the current funding and staffing levels. Further, planned timber harvests on state properties, while an effective and necessary management tool, require levels of resources that often are not available at an individual property, given staffing and operational budgets. Harvesting biofuels as a viable energy source is an area that the Department would like to pursue if feasibility studies are encouraging.

Heritage resources are defined as Wisconsin State Park System (WSPS) lands, including those units in the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve, that protect valuable geological features and harbor cultural resources that illustrate our human history. Protecting heritage resources is a priority of the WSPS; however, funds to accomplish those tasks are often unavailable.

Lastly, removing hazardous trees from campgrounds and day use areas is critical to protecting the health and welfare of visitors. Many trees are of sufficient size or in a position where their removal cannot be accomplished by property staff, which necessitates contracting with professionals for the removal.

It is anticipated that Park properties will initially utilize these funds to fully comply with the requirements set by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) to retain certification under the program’s guidelines. FSC raised concerns during the certification process that, due to budgetary and other constraints, the Department may need to add resources in order to fully comply with the standards for master planning of WSPS properties, invasive species eradication, forest inventory work, and post-harvest plantings and management.

The Department estimates that in subsequent years, once the FSC requirements are satisfied, that the focus will shift to supporting the harvest of biofuels on state properties. Currently, demand is low for these fuels, and DATCP is writing policy for the industry. The potential exists for the Department to play a strong role in supporting the industry and fulfilling the demand for biologically sustainable materials for energy production.

DECISION ITEM: 5144—Kettle Moraine State Forest Operations

SEG	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
	\$147,000	1.00	\$160,600	1.00

Request: The Department requests \$147,000 SEG in FY12 and \$160,600 SEG in FY13 and 1.00 FTE annually to provide basic customer service and meet facility needs at the Southern and Lapham Peak Units of the Kettle Moraine State Forest. The request has three components:

- A Ranger-Operations position is necessary to address operational issues at new land acquisitions for the Southern Unit and to meet heavy winter use at Lapham Peak and the Southern Unit. This would represent a 6% increase over the current staffing level of 15.75 FTE.
- Supplemental LTE funds of \$26,300 annually (salary and fringe benefits) are needed to address customer service needs, operational and maintenance needs through the addition of new facilities and new properties, and to reflect increased workload presented by the skiing opportunities at Lapham Peak. The request represents a 14% increase over the base LTE funding of \$187,350 for the Southern and Lapham Peak Units.
- Supplemental supplies and services funds of \$79,700 annually are necessary to:
 - Address significant cost increases at the Southern Unit and Lapham Peak associated with new property planning, signage, and operations.
 - Address utility rate increases due to snow making operations at Lapham Peak
 - Address Maintenance of new buildings/facilities at the Southern Unit and Lapham Peak.

Position Request

In recent years, the Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest has added 2 new properties under its management which have increased acreage in the Unit by about 25% and have added more recreational opportunities to the property. Given the significant increase in acreage, the requested position will provide additional resource protection and recreational opportunities within the work unit.

In 2008, the 940 acre “Rainbow Springs Golf Course” was acquired as an addition to the Southern Unit. This parcel is currently leased back to the previous owner until fall 2010. At the end of the lease period, a significant amount of land restoration, resource protection and security will be required. In March 2009, the Natural Resources Board approved a 4000 acre addition to the Southern Unit boundary called Paradise Valley. The land management needs of newly acquired properties will be a responsibility of the Southern Unit staff.

The Lapham Peak Unit has significantly increased its user base by installing lights for nighttime skiing and snowmaking capabilities to a portion of the cross country ski trails. These additions have resulted in significant increase in winter time usage that has made Lapham the busiest cross country ski trail facility in the state.

LTE Funding Request—Lapham Peak

Lapham Peak attracts year-round weekday and weekend use that has exceeded the budgeted staffing levels of the property. While the current LTE staffing levels may be able to meet the warm weather grounds maintenance needs, daily customer service needs are not being adequately addressed. For example, weekday needs for customer service at Lapham Peak include:

- Year round daily weekday car counts that exceed 150 cars/day. With this level of visitation it is likely that revenues are not being collected, as present levels of staffing do not allow for sufficient hours of operation at the contact station. Self-registration is voluntary and not used by a certain percentage of users, and visitor services are not being provided to the standard necessary to serve the public.
- Visits of more than 1,000 school children each year for environmental education lessons.

- Scheduling, reserving and administering the 2 enclosed picnic shelters, 1 open air picnic shelter, and nature center meeting facility as well as scheduling special events such as weddings, competitive runs, cyclocross races, ski races and fundraising walks.

LTE funds are requested to provide 4 hours of daily weekday staffing year round to meet the needs of the visitor and to schedule the variety of events that take place at that property. Additional funds are requested to allow for a higher level of cross country ski trail grooming required by the high level of use and to provide 3 weeks of snowmaking efforts to ensure consistent skiing opportunities.

LTE Funding Request—Southern Unit

Within the last 3 years the following new facilities have been opened for use at the Southern Unit:

- New bathroom and water source at Hwy S trail head
- 4 new campsites at the Hickory Woods Group Campground
- New bathroom and reconstructed boat launch at Whitewater Lake.

Therefore, funds are requested to maintain these new facilities and to take on responsibilities associated with the addition of the Rainbow Spring and Paradise Valley properties.

Supplies and Services Request

The supplies and services request has four components:

- \$42,000 for mileage and equipment increases associated with increased cross country skiing, acquisition of new properties and the addition of new facilities
- \$29,000 for the operation of the Rainbow Spring property, and for the property boundary identification and resource protection and restoration of the Paradise Valley property
- \$4,700 for the operation of new bathroom facilities and for grounds maintenance at the Highway S Equestrian/Snowmobile Trail parking lot, Hickory Woods group campground and Whitewater Boat Launch.
- \$4,000 for increased expenses to hire a new septic hauler to pump vault toilets at the Southern Unit. On average, the cost for hiring a new vendor is projected to be 3 times the cost of the previous vendor, who recently informed the Department that it would no longer pump the toilets.

DECISION ITEM: 5145—Public Safety and Law Enforcement Equipment

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
SEG	\$125,000		\$109,500	

Request: The Department requests \$125,000 SEG in FY12 and \$109,500 SEG in FY13 from the Parks Account for the purchase of public safety and law enforcement equipment. This request will enable the Parks and Recreation Program to upgrade law enforcement equipment necessary to communicate, transport and defend people effectively and safely.

The request has four components.

1. Mobile Radio Master Lease

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has mandated that all VHF radio communications move to narrow band effective January 1, 2013, what is otherwise referred to as the “P25 Standard”. Therefore, the Department requests \$58,300 in each year for the first and second installments of a 4-year master lease for the purchase of 99 P25-compliant mobile radios.

DNR is currently upgrading the radio communication infrastructure and dispatch centers through a master lease proposal. Since 9-11 and Hurricane Katrina, new communications standards for interoperability have been established. Any agency with public safety responsibilities has been encouraged to upgrade to the P25 standard.

2. Mobile Data Computer Master Lease

The Wisconsin State Park Service (WSPS) currently owns 34 mobile data computer (MDC) units with associated operating equipment and 17 additional (MDC) units for support and TIME system use. Each unit is over five years old and has exceeded its warranty and useful life. Consequently, units are experiencing hardware problems at an increasing rate. Therefore, the Department requests \$44,200 in each year for the first and second installments of a 4-year master lease for the purchase of 37 MDCs, IP Mobile-Net radios (radios that enable the MDCs to transmit data to Wisconsin State Patrol dispatchers), and associated equipment.

3. Vehicle Security Screens

The Bureau of Parks has 27 primary law enforcement vehicles that need a vehicle security screen installed to separate prisoners who are in custody and being transferred to a detention facility. County and municipal law enforcement agencies that had previously assisted the Department in transporting violators are no longer able to help. This currently poses a safety threat for DNR staff that need to transport people to jail. Therefore, the Department requests \$15,500 in one-time funding for FY12 to purchase and install one screen in 27 primary squads throughout the state.

4. Non-Toxic Ammunition

WSPS is committed to transitioning to a non-toxic alternative to lead ammunition for law enforcement staff. Therefore, the Department requests \$7,000 annually to transition 260 permanent and LTE staff to lead-free ammunition.

DECISION ITEM: 5146—Ice Age Trail Funding

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
SEG	\$60,000		\$60,000	

Request: The Department requests \$60,000 SEG annually from the Parks Account to operate the Ice Age Trail and other designated lands. A total of \$40,000 would be used to offset additional supplies and services expenses for fleet, trail maintenance, equipment, repairs, and other costs associated with operating the Ice Age Trail, while \$20,000 would be used to hire additional LTEs (classified as Laborer, Facility Repair Worker, and Ranger-Enforcement) for approximately 1,500 hours annually.

The Ice Age Trail is a National Scenic Trail located entirely within Wisconsin. The trail is also one of 42 designated Wisconsin State Trails, and the only one specifically designated as a "State Scenic Trail". From Interstate State Park on the Minnesota border to Potawatomi State Park on Lake Michigan, the Ice Age Trail winds for more than 1,000 miles, following the edge of the last continental glacier in Wisconsin. One of only eight National Scenic Trails, the Ice Age Trail is intended to be a premier hiking trail and conservation resource for silent sport and outdoor enthusiasts. The Ice Age Trail travels through 30 counties on state, federal, county and private lands, connecting dozens of communities. There are hundreds of trailheads and access points located along the trail route, and more than 600 miles of trail are open. The completed sections of the trail are connected by less-traveled roadways and other temporary routes. The Ice Age Trail is primarily an off-road hiking and backpacking trail which provides

excellent opportunities for sightseeing, wildlife viewing and bird watching. In winter some sections of the trail are open for cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.

In addition to the trail, the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve (IANSR) is an affiliated area of the National Park System and consists of nine units across Wisconsin, most of which are connected by the Ice Age Trail. The IANSR was established in 1964 to protect the glacial landforms and landscapes in Wisconsin.

The Department and its partners, the National Park Service and the Ice Age Park and Trail Alliance, cooperatively work together to develop and maintain the Ice Age Trail. Additionally the DNR works with many volunteers, county and local governments and private land owners to continually open new sections of the trail. Due to the length of the trail, and the fact that it touches a number of parks, forests and trails, the Department devotes a significant amount of time and expense toward these efforts. Ongoing development, operations and maintenance of the Ice Age Trail have become increasingly difficult in recent years, and will continue to be difficult to absorb without additional sources of funding.

DECISION ITEM: 5147—Point of Sale Funding

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
SEG			\$70,000	

Request: The Department requests a base level increase of \$70,000 SEG beginning in FY13 from the Parks Account to conduct an assessment, the initial development, equipment acquisition and ongoing operating costs of a point of sale system to process and track the system’s annual revenues. The Wisconsin State Park System (WSPS) currently relies on a predominately manual system to sell product and collect revenues. This request will enable the WSPS to contract with experts to help analyze our current needs, develop system specifications to meet our business needs, programming for electronic interfaces and potentially equipment to implement the system.

WSPS collects in excess of \$21 million in revenues each year, the bulk of which are generated from thousands of individual sales of vehicle admission fees, admission stickers and trail passes sold at various properties. While a few properties use a cash register to track sales, the majority of sales transactions are conducted without any electronic tracking or monitoring. Employees’ complete manual, paper-based sales tracking on a daily basis, which is not only inefficient and impacted by human errors, but also potentially exposes the state to lost interest revenue because there is no system in place to perform a daily, system wide sweep of park revenue accounts.

As the WSPS has become more reliant on self-generated revenues, the need to reduce the potential for revenue losses combined with the desire for greater efficiencies in product delivery necessitates the need for improved point-of-sale equipment and software.

DECISION ITEM: 5148—Resource Management and Invasive Species Control

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
SEG	\$140,000		\$140,000	

Request: The Department requests \$140,000 SEG annually from the Parks Account for LTE and supplies and services funding to address the backlog of natural resource management and invasive species control in the Wisconsin State Park System (WSPS).

Multiple invasive plant species (such as garlic mustard, wild parsnip, buckthorn and honeysuckle) are negatively impacting or threatening all WSPS properties. In addition, the gypsy moth has already had a profound impact on several WSPS properties, while the Emerald Ash Borer is presenting a strong challenge to the ability of the WSPS to preserve and maintain the native plants and habitats in each of the properties throughout the system. Invasive species have already negatively impacted visitors' experiences at multiple properties throughout the system. For example, some species are becoming so prevalent in certain areas that they are inhibiting visitor access, while in other cases heavy infestations of wild parsnip, which can cause painful blistering, have appeared alongside trails and campgrounds. If unchecked, these species threaten to reduce visitation and revenues to the program.

The funding in this request would be utilized in each management region, with regional staff coordinating the inventorying, planning and eradication activities required to effectively manage our natural and cultural resources on the property, regional and statewide levels. WSPS staff would also closely coordinate with regional and statewide staff from other programs (such as Endangered Resources, Forestry and Wildlife Management) to facilitate on-the-ground collaboration and consistency of approaches. Potentially, this funding could be supplemented with grants, private donations and other available funding sources within the Department.

Endangered Resources

DECISION ITEM: 5150—Rare Species Support for Business and Communities

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
SEG	\$-70,900	-1.0	\$-70,900	-1.0
PR	\$70,900	1.0	\$70,900	1.0

Request: The Department requests the conversion of a position (#11913) in the Bureau of Endangered Resources from SEG funding [s. 20.370 (1)(fs)] to program revenue (PR) funding [s. 20.370 (1)(mi)]. The request will align the position and work responsibilities with a more appropriate and more stable source of funding.

The Department is required by s. 23.27(3)(b), Wis. Stats., to share Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) information with those who request it for research, educational, environmental, land management or similar authorized purposes. The Endangered Resources (ER) review program meets this requirement, sharing NHI information and data on rare species and high-quality natural communities with the public in several ways.

In order to increase the work effort dedicated toward NHI, the Department seeks to convert funding from an existing, vacant SEG position to PR funding. The position would oversee the ER Review Program and would be supported with fee revenue that the Department receives for sharing NHI information. Pending changes to the NHI fee structure are anticipated to generate sufficient revenue to support the position.

Forestry

DECISION ITEM: 5120—Radio Master Lease Payments 3 and 4

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
SEG	\$265,000		\$265,000	

Request: The Department requests \$265,000 each year in one-time, Forestry Account funding to support the third and fourth year payments of a six year master lease for the purchase of 232 mobile radios, 209 portable radios, and 11 aircraft radios by the Division of Forestry. The radios were purchased in order to be compliant with Federal Communications Commission mandates and federal Homeland Security Administration directives and standards.

The Division of Forestry has primary responsibility for wildland fire suppression across the state and continually works with other agencies and departments to meet that responsibility; therefore, the radios that this request would pay for assures communication abilities with those other agencies and departments.

Details of the radio purchase are included in the following table.

Forestry Personnel & Equipment	# of Radio units	P25 Mobile Radio Cost (\$1,840/radio)	P25 Portable Radio Cost (\$1,940/radio)	Trunking Option Added to All Radios (\$600/radio)	Aircraft Specific P25 Radios (\$19,676/radio)	Total
Type 4 Heavy Units	80	\$147,200		\$48,000		\$195,200
Muskeg Units	3	\$5,520		\$1,800		\$7,320
Type 7 Ranger Units	58	\$106,720		\$34,800		\$141,520
Type 7 Reserve Units	4	\$7,360		\$2,400		\$9,760
Pickups w/slide-ons	16	\$29,440		\$9,600		\$39,040
Regional Leaders	8	\$7,360	\$7,760	\$4,800		\$19,920
Area Leaders & Yukons	22	\$20,240	\$21,340	\$13,200		\$54,780
Fire Specialist/Mgt.	14	\$12,880	\$13,580	\$8,400		\$34,860
Staff Specialists/Supervisors	20	\$18,400	\$19,400	\$12,000		\$49,800
Team Leaders	38	\$34,960	\$36,860	\$22,800		\$94,620
Forestry LE	40	\$36,800	\$38,800	\$24,000		\$99,600
Forester Rangers	58		\$112,520	\$34,800		\$147,320
Forest Technicians	80		\$155,200	\$48,000		\$203,200
Aviation Specific	11				\$216,436	\$216,436
Total	452	\$426,880	\$405,460	\$264,600	\$216,436	\$1,313,376

DECISION ITEM: 5121—Forestry IT Development and Maintenance Costs

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
SEG	\$1,288,700	1.00	\$1,258,600	1.00

Request: The Department requests \$1,288,700 SEG in FY 2012 and \$1,258,600 SEG in FY 2013 and 1.00 FTE from the Forestry Account to support the Division of Forestry’s Information Technology (IT) program for new applications, the maintenance of existing IT applications, and to keep pace with personal computer (PC) support expenses. The request is summarized in the following table:

Forestry IT Development and Maintenance Expense Summary		
	FY 2012	FY2013
Salary, fringe benefit, and supplies costs for 1.00 FTE (IS System Development Services Specialist)	62,400	83,200
<i>One-time</i> IT development and maintenance costs--contractual	900,000	850,000
<i>Ongoing</i> IT development and maintenance costs--contractual	185,300	184,400
<i>Ongoing</i> PC support expenses	141,000	141,000
Total	\$1,288,700	\$1,258,600

IT Development & Maintenance

The Forestry Division has been developing applications—the Wisconsin Forest Inventory & Reporting System (WisFIRS) and the Fire Reporting System. These systems are being developed to replace existing systems that are currently at risk of failure. These new systems automate workflow, thus making more efficient use of staff time and allowing for timely responses to requests for information. This request includes funding for 1.00 FTE to continue development of the applications and perform maintenance on them.

A position that would be able to focus on maintenance for the various IT systems that forestry is developing would reduce the need to reallocate existing funding from other high priority work to purchase contracted services. If IT applications are not maintained on a regular basis, they will be prone to fail pre-maturely. The position can be used for some development work to keep the technical skills current and understand the applications being maintained, but dedicated time will need to be made available to maintain these applications.

In addition, since large elements of WisFIRS and the Fire Reporting System remain to be developed, the Department is requesting one-time funding in each year to complement the 1.00 FTE with the use of contractors to enhance the capabilities of the systems and to perform a lesser amount of on-going maintenance.

Wisconsin Forest Inventory & Reporting System (WisFIRS)

WisFIRS manages core business functions for public (state and private) and private (Forest Tax Law and Stewardship) forest management in Wisconsin. More specifically, it is a system being developed that will enable foresters to store data collected in the field, plan for and track completed practices (e.g. timber sales), report accomplishments, calculate the financial aspects of the programs (e.g. millions of dollars collected and dispersed to towns and counties), and help with the management, tracking and administration of the Forest Tax Law programs to name a few functions. WisFIRS was initiated in FY06 with \$250,000 of one-time funding to redevelop a public forest application. With the exception of one-time funding, there have been no dedicated state funding allocated to the project.

The result of this funding request is to have WisFIRS fully integrated and developed, working with public and private financials as well as GIS technologies. It is estimated that efficiencies gained from staff using a fully-developed WisFIRS system will save at least 9,000 hours of forestry field staff time annually—time that can be redirected to other understaffed, high priority forestry work.

Fire Reporting System

The DNR has primary fire suppression responsibilities for the majority of the state, so the Division of Forestry developed the Fire Reporting System to help collect fire data. However, there are a number of

enhancements to the system that are needed that have yet to be completed due to staff and time constraints. These enhancements include the following:

- *GIS Integration*, which will allow dispatchers and rangers to accurately represent where forest fires have occurred on the landscape by developing an integrated mapping component. By integrating a GIS mapping component to the Fire Reporting System, staff will more reliably be able to truth the location of the fires. Field staff can also use this data for planning purposes.
- *Weather Input* would input weather data based on the location and the time of fire, freeing up staff time for other work.
- *Billing automation* will allow the Department to bill the responsible party of a fire, based on criteria in the fire report. Currently the billing for responsible party is not done consistently throughout the state, and the responsibility lies predominantly with dispatchers.
- *Fire Department Reimbursement* will develop an automated process to reimburse fire departments, based on certain criteria in the fire report. This practice is currently done manually.

Personal Computer (PC) Support Expenses

The Department has established an agency-wide chargeback to support costs that are applicable to all PC users. Some of the costs that are included in the chargeback include licensing and antivirus costs, web filters and search applications.

The base annual PC rate is currently \$725 per PC per year and applies to approximately 500 Forestry Division PCs. The rate is expected to increase to \$990 or more in FY11 and even further in the 2011-13 biennium. Therefore, the Department requests \$141,000 in funding to keep pace with the projected rate increases.

DECISION ITEM: 5122—Forestry Operations Mileage Increase

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
SEG	\$700,000		\$700,000	

Request: The Department requests \$700,000 SEG annually from the Forestry Account to support increases that have occurred in the per mile charge for fleet vehicles. The request excludes costs associated with personal miles driven for work purposes and aircraft operation costs.

From FY07 to FY10, the average fleet mileage costs for the Forestry Division increased by 50%, from \$0.44 per mile to \$0.66 per mile) despite the fact that actual miles drove by Forestry staff decreased by 19.6% (from 2,595,787 miles in FY07 to 2,087,772 miles in FY10). Increases to established fleet rates, division mandates to drive less, and wet fire seasons were contributing factors to the decrease in miles driven by staff, in addition to a 10% budget reduction that was imposed in FY10. Forestry supervisors have reallocated existing funds and eliminated the acquisition of other supplies and services to meet the budget shortfall. The amount that is being requested is based on applying current mileage rates to actual FY07 fleet mileage.

DECISION ITEM: 5123—Aeronautics Rate Stabilization

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
SEG	\$68,400		\$68,400	

The Department requests \$68,400 SEG annually from the Forestry Account to support increases in hourly aircraft lease rate and increasing aviation fuel costs. The Division of Forestry uses aircraft for aerial fire detection and suppression, aerial safety lookout for ground fire suppression resources, aerial

photography of fires, aerial supervision of Single Engine Air Tankers (SEATs), aerial monitoring for gypsy moth control and other forest pests, and aerial seeding of Jack Pine.

Aircraft Lease Rates

Hourly lease rates for aircraft that are passed on to the Division of Forestry are expected to increase 24%. These increases will have the following impacts on the two types of aircraft that the Division leases, assuming 1500 total hours of usage per year:

Single Engine (Cessna 180 series)—assumes annual usage of 1275 hours

- Current rate: 1275 hours x \$83.85 = \$106,900
- Proposed rate: 1275 hours x \$107.65 = \$137,300
- Total rate increase of \$30,400

Twin Engine (Cessna 337 series)—assumes annual usage of 225 hours

- Current rate: 225 hours x 146.65 = \$33,000
- Proposed rate: 225 hours x 168.90 = \$38,000
- Total rate increase of \$5,000

Therefore, based an average usage of 1,500 hours per year for both aircraft, leasing costs are projected to increase by \$35,400.

Fuel Costs

Aviation fuel costs have increased greatly since the last aviation budget initiative in 01-03 from ~\$2.20 per gallon to over \$4.20 per gallon. Since our aircraft burn approximately 11 gallons per flight hour and the Division of Forestry historically utilizes 1500 flight hours annually, the cost increase is calculated as follows:

$$1,500 \text{ flight hours} \times 11 \text{ g per hr.} \times \$2.00/\text{g increase} = \$33,000$$

DECISION ITEM: 5124—Fire Department Suppression Reimbursement

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
SEG	\$92,800		\$92,800	

The Department requests \$92,800 SEG annually from the Forestry Account to support increases in reimbursements to local fire departments for the assistance that they provide in suppressing wildland fires and for the protection of structures threatened by wildland fires.

In most areas of the state, the Division of Forestry is responsible for suppressing wildland fires. The Division accomplishes this with its own staff and equipment but also relies on assistance from local fire departments, as needed. When this occurs, the terms of a 1997 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) ensures that the Division will reimburse each local fire department for their efforts. Standard rates are established to cover costs associated with specific responses; fuel, insurance and maintenance, etc. for equipment, and direct costs for labor. Current reimbursement rates are no longer adequate and do not include categories for newer types of fire fighting equipment.

- The proposed increase in the firefighter labor rate from \$8.55 to \$10 per hour is comparable to the federal wildland fire fighter rate and the average rate identified in a recent survey of Wisconsin volunteer fire departments.

- The proposed increase in the fire truck rate from \$50 to \$75 per hour covers the current actual costs of fuel, insurance and maintenance on fire engines.
- A reimbursement rate for all-terrain vehicles or utility terrain vehicles (ATV/UTV) reflects that these types of reimbursement have recently been added to some assistance agreements resulting in a recommended rate of \$35/hour.

The Table I below summarizes \$61,600 in additional funds that the Department is requesting for labor, fire truck and ATV/UTV costs based on average annual reimbursement rates.

Table I--Suppression Reimbursement Summary					
Type of Assistance	Current Hourly Rate	Proposed Hourly Rate	Proposed Rate Increase	Avg. Hours Reimbursed Per Year (5 yr. avg.)	Budget Request
Labor	\$8.55	\$10.00	\$1.45	7,436	\$10,800
Fire truck	\$50.00	\$75.00	\$25.00	1,893	\$47,300
ATV/UTV	\$0.00	\$35.00	\$35.00	100	\$3,500
Total	--	--	--	--	\$61,600

In addition to the request above, additional fire suppression efforts are contributed each year by local fire departments that do not seek reimbursement from the Division because it is their policy not to bill citizens or other entities for any type of fire department service. With current economic conditions, it is expected that some of these local fire departments may now seek reimbursement from the Division.

Table II below summarizes \$31,200 in additional funds that the Department is requesting based on the assumption that 10% of firefighter and fire truck costs for which local fire departments have typically not sought reimbursement will now be reimbursed under the new hourly rates.

Table II—Summary of New Reimbursement Requests				
Type of Assistance	Avg. Hours Reimbursed Per Year (5 yr. avg.)	Proposed Hourly Rate	Hours x Proposed Rate	Budget Request Based on 10% Reimbursement
Labor	10,666	\$10.00	\$106,660	\$10,700
Fire truck	2,736	\$75.00	\$205,200	\$20,500
Total	--	--	--	\$31,200

AIR & WASTE

Remediation & Redevelopment

DECISION ITEM: 5270- Contaminated Site Clean-up Bonding Authority

2007-08
\$5,000,000

2008-09
\$

The Department requests \$5,000,000 in general obligation bonding to fund investigations and remedial actions at contamination sites throughout the state. This includes the state's share of federal Superfund projects as well as projects for which the state takes the lead on cleanup. In addition to federal Superfund sites, potential cleanup sites include landfills, dry cleaning facilities, industrial and petroleum sites where there is no viable responsible party, and environmental emergencies. The Department also has the opportunity to participate in partnership projects where state funds leverage significant voluntary or municipal funding for remediation and redevelopment efforts. In addition, increased bonding authority would allow the program to identify current and future projects for the use of sustainable and "green" remediation systems including solar, wind, biomass, etc. Approximately \$2.3 million in bonding authority remains at the end of the current biennium. When combined with the request for \$5 million in increased authority, the state would be able to undertake \$7.3 million in projects, roughly 11% of a conservative estimate of potential projects.

Since FY97, the DNR has expended \$28,224,583 at 50 sites throughout the state.

Enforcement and Science

Law Enforcement

DECISION ITEM: 5300 - Conservation Warden Recruit Class Support

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
Various Sources	\$175,000	0	\$175,000	0

The Department requests \$175,000 annually to create a permanent base amount of \$372,200 for supplies and services to cover the costs associated with recruiting, hiring and training new wardens.

The Bureau of Law Enforcement was provided a one time allocation of \$175,000 during the current FY 09-11 biennium to support costs associated with recruiting, hiring, and training its 2010 warden recruit class. The funding was used in FY 10. A recurring recruit budget allocation of \$175,000 is requested due to the long-term hiring needs anticipated through 2016 and beyond given current vacancies and forecasted retirements. When considering current vacancies and wardens eligible to retire, the Department could have as many as 53 vacant warden positions by 2012 if there are no additional recruit classes.

Without this funding allocation, the Bureau will be required to continue to reduce field operations in order to accommodate the critically important recruiting and training needs.

In 2002 a Conservation Warden Recruit class of 12 wardens was hired because the Legislature authorized a s.13.10 one-time request of \$464,800 to deal with the pending warden retirements and associated costs of the recruiting, hiring and training. In 2003 and 2004, no warden recruit classes were hired because of Fish and Wildlife Account shortfalls as well as other state fiscal reductions.

In January of 2005, a recruit class of 10 Conservation Wardens was hired to try and help fill the number of vacancies created by retirements at the end of 2005. Fish and Wildlife Account cuts and the status of the account would not allow for hiring more than 10 recruits. There are no funds other than the existing operational funds to pay for the cost of classes.

The cumulative impacts of not regularly hiring recruit classes would have negative effects on patrol and public safety services for years to come. And more likely, if a recruit class was not hired regularly, the effects would have severe impacts in the future. Currently, continued attempts to fill vacancies to try and get ahead of retirements have kept the vacancy rate barely manageable.

Based on a cost analysis, the Bureau did not hire a recruit class in 2009. Funding issues balanced against the growing number of wardens eligible to retire, resulted in a decision to plan the next recruit class for FY 10.

In late FY 2010 the Department hired 10 recruit wardens in anticipation of the following potential vacancies;

Eligible to retire in:	still in pay status
2006 (9)	2
2007 (4)	4

2008	(4)	2
2009	(4)	3
2010	(11)	10
2011	(8)	<u>8</u>
Total eligible for retirement		29
Total current number of vacancies		<u>24</u>
Potential Vacancy Rate in 2012		53

DECISION ITEM: 5301 – Mobile Data Communications - Warden Laptops

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
Various Sources	\$338,500		\$338,500	

The Department requests \$338,500 SEG in each year of the biennium to cover the annual cost of a four year master lease for the replacement of all Warden Laptop Computers. Savings will be maximized by joining with the WI State Patrol, DNR Forestry, Parks and Facilities & Lands to enhance purchasing power and reduce costs.

In 2012, the Bureau of Law Enforcement will be into its fourth year of a 4 year laptop life cycle. After a four year life span, the department is required by Department of Administration standards to replace its computers. This is done for several reasons, warranty expiration, machine life becomes exhausted, and application requirements continually raise the bar on minimum technology needs. All Bureau computers will be expected to comply with updated statewide computer minimums regarding storage size, RAM, speed, operating system, etc. In addition, some preliminary testing is now under way for meeting Windows 7 operating system requirements. Current computer specifications are not expected to meet Windows 7 needs.

Wisconsin has 206 credentialed conservation warden positions. The demands by the public on the warden service are considerable, while the prospect for workload relief through increased staffing does not seem likely in the near future. To help address the historical law enforcement vacancy situation, since 2000 Wisconsin has equipped each warden with a ruggedized laptop computer. In addition, each warden received an office desktop printer, a mounting platform for the vehicle and a data radio compatible with the statewide system used by the Wisconsin State Patrol. Wisconsin also developed or made available to the warden service various software applications that aid the warden in his/her duties.

Plans to replace current laptop computers using a master lease program began in late 2009. Several factors were evaluated;

1. LE would attempt to synchronize the purchase of new computers with DOT State Patrol another DNR programs in order to maximize purchasing power and to gain efficiencies with similar equipment.
2. Warranties for the current models would expire at about the time the new computer contract was established.
3. Computers with a second life could be exchanged with the vendor to reduce costs even further.

Costs

Total annualized costs on a one time basis to purchase the necessary equipment are estimated to be \$1,188,000 (not including interest) or \$5,500 per mobile unit, at 216 units. The four year cost of the master lease is \$1,354,000 or a \$166,000 annual difference. It is currently assumed that there would be about a 6% interest rate built into the lease.

216 Units would enable the Bureau to fully cover all wardens (depending on funding and hiring processes, 186-206 wardens), 6-10 spares which are needed at any given time and selected Water Guard LTEs.

Training Costs - The estimated training cost is \$50.00 per warden or \$10,000. However this training is provided at the annual in-service training which is mandatory and can be budgeted within the current appropriation.

This proposal is similar to previous LE computer purchases; LE intends to make use of a Master Lease over a four year period with additional Biennial requests to cover the reaming balance in each year of the FY 2013-15 biennium.

DECISION ITEM: 5302 – Vehicle Mileage Operations Support

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
Various Sources	\$150,000		\$150,000	

The Department requests \$150,000 SEG in each year of the biennium to cover increase costs associated mileage rate increases.

Patrol vehicle fuel prices increased 19% from February 2005 to February 2006. In FY 2005, wardens drove 3.18 million miles. In FY 07 wardens drove nearly 3.9 million miles for patrol and education effort. In FY 09 and FY 10 the Bureau reverted back to a per mile rate to be able to better control costs due to instability in funding, unpredictable cuts, potential lapses and unstable fuel costs.

In FY 09 the per mile rate was increased to \$0.53 per mile and in FY 10 the per mile rate increase to \$0.58 per mile. The Bureau analyzed its ability to maximize patrol effort against rising costs. It was determined that the Bureau would attempt to maintain a minimum patrol effort of 3 million miles in order to meet customer demand and expected services.

In keeping its commitment and desire to maximum patrol efforts, and using a minimum of 3 million miles each year of the FY09-10 biennium, at a minimum, the Bureau realized the increases compiled in the below chart;

FY	Cost per mile	Cost based on a minimum of 3 million miles	Minimum increase over the previous year
FY08	.42	\$1,260,000	NA
FY09	.53	\$1,590,000	\$330,000
FY10	.58	\$1,174,000	\$150,000

The Bureau did receive about half of its FY 2009 operations request; the Bureau requested \$360,000 and received \$148,300.

In FY 10 and FY 11, the Bureau received an additional infusion of \$133,300 of operating capital each year to offset some of the fuel costs, postage, maintenance and newly costs of helping to pay for service center expenses. Rent that biennium was not charged to the Bureau.

Rent costs in FY 11 and beyond are unknown, but based on recent years in which rent costs were not charged to programs, rent is expected to again be part of the Bureau's budget. Rent costs have been as high as \$160,000 in previous years.

Without this additional support of \$150,000, the only major control over budgets for individual managers and wardens is to decrease vehicle operations for patrol and investigation of violations. Reducing patrol and investigations is expected to be noticed by the public.

Lastly, mileage reductions have an adverse impact on FLEET services and subsequently increases mileage costs the next year.

The Conservation Warden operating funds are expected to be insufficient in order to properly address operational needs in carrying out the public safety natural resources responsibilities. The Bureau of Law Enforcement continues to suffer from increased operational costs specifically with regard to expected increases in Fleet and facility rent expected in FYs 12 and 13.

This request is necessary to enable conservation wardens to meet core responsibilities protecting natural resources, public health and safety and educational efforts.

DECISION ITEM: 5303 - Radio Trunking

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
Various Sources	\$288,000		\$	

The Department requests \$288,000 in the first year of the biennium to acquire and implement radio trunking in all 600 of its mobile and portable radios. As the state law enforcement emergency management community migrates to radio trunking, the Bureau will be required to convert to have these capabilities by late CY 2012 or face the inability to communicate with other critical law enforcement, public safety radio systems.

Radio interoperability between agencies is critical to officer safety, public safety and emergency response. Since September 11, 2001, the significance of agencies having the ability to speak to one another during events, specifically homeland security events has become vitally important.

Radio interoperability directly related to homeland security has also caused agency radio work groups to explore technology that;

- Enables better radio security
- Manages radio traffic (during a large scale event imagine 200 radio operators trying to speak to dispatch at the same time)
- Enables interoperability between responders

A trucking radio system is the latest technology that is aimed at providing service with regard to the above bullet points. Wisconsin plans to implement radio trunking by late 2012 with Wisconsin State Patrol becoming the first to roll into the system. It is WI State Patrol's wish that WI DNR be the second and next largest group to join the trunking system. Without radio trunking in all WI DNR radios, conservation wardens will not be able to communicate with the State Patrol regarding critical information.

A trunked radio system is a complex type of computer-controlled radio system. Trunked systems use a few channels (the actual frequencies), but can have virtually unlimited talkgroups. The control channel computer sends packets of data to enable one talkgroup to talk together, regardless of frequency. The primary purpose of this type of system is efficiency; many people can carry many conversations over only a few distinct frequencies. Trunking is used by many government agencies to provide two-way communication for fire, police and other municipal services, who all share a spectrum allocated to a city, county state or federal, or other entity.

This arrangement allows multiple groups of users to share a small set of actual radio frequencies without hearing each others' conversations. Trunked systems primarily conserve limited radio frequencies and also provide other advanced features to users.

Note: A prorated share of funding will come from within the US Coast Guard funding mechanism to help pay for boats equipped with radios that require trunking. The approximate contribution from the USCG account for trunking costs is \$70,000. Cost of trunking/radio, \$530-600 each.

Science Services

DECISION ITEM: 5340- Remote Sensing of Lake Water Quality, Vegetation, and Shoreline Development – Boat Account

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
CON SEG	\$85,000	1.0	\$85,000	1.0

The Department requests \$85,000 SEG in each year of the biennium and 1.0 FTE to fully develop and maintain the remote sensing protocols and applications to be able to measure lake water quality, in-lake vegetation, and riparian development. Development of such applications will provide snapshot measures in hundreds of lakes at a time. The proposal will provide a long-term cost effective method to collect water quality data and other lake specific information needed for lake management activities including meeting EPA reporting requirements and implementation of the Clean Water Act. Applications developed will also assist in evaluating aquatic plant management strategies and for implementing a powerful monitoring tool that can help track changes in the “health” of Wisconsin lakes.

Remote sensing is the use of satellite data to provide information on ground-based resources in a rapid and cost effective manner. The Department, in collaboration with UW-Madison, developed applications using satellite images to predict water quality and provide an index of shoreline riparian development in Wisconsin lakes. Since the state has 15,000 lakes, field sampling of even a small fraction of these lakes is extremely costly and time consuming.

Environmental monitoring is important for the protection of the state’s resources. The ability to adequately monitor the land and water resources is becoming increasingly difficult due to recent budgetary constraints, such as field staff cuts and reductions of sample analysis dollars. Consequently, the Department is continually searching for more effective and efficient methods to conduct monitoring of the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems..

Remote sensing, particularly the use of satellites, is emerging as a cost-effective method for a variety of environmental monitoring applications. One of the most important advantages remote sensing has over conventional monitoring is cost savings. In 2006, water clarity of Wisconsin lakes was measured via satellite remote sensing. The unit cost (labor and image acquisition/ # lakes) was approximately \$1.06/lake (\$8,500). Even if the Department had the resources to sample the same number of lakes in mid-summer, it would require 13 field crews. The cost would be approximate \$19/lake (total cost of \$150,000) or 18 times the cost of using the remote sensing method. Not only does remote sensing provide a more cost-effective approach, but provides a greatly expanded database of information. Current lake monitoring efforts are limited to a small percentage of the total number of Wisconsin lakes. Remote sensing tools will give the agency information on over 8,000 lakes.

In recent years, the DNR had collaborated with UW-Madison Environmental Remote Sensing Center (ERSC) in developing applications using satellite images. Unfortunately, recent retirements and staff departures, the UW dissolved the ERSC.

Position Description

Work tasks to be performed include:

- Develop the remote sensing protocols and applications to be able to measure lake water quality, in-lake vegetation, and riparian and watershed development.
- Write manual documenting methodologies described above
- Acquire images from NASA data centers
- Produce updated statewide water clarity map and an index of shoreline riparian development in Wisconsin Lakes
- Present findings to water division staff.
- Resource person for day-to-day consultation and problem solving on remote sensing and GIS issues
- Keep abreast of current developments in the environmental remote sensing field and share with research staff

DECISION ITEM: 5341 - Forestry Research Scientist

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
CON SEG	\$ 35,000	0.50	\$ 35,000	0.50
GPR	-\$35,000	-0.50	-\$35,000	-0.50

The Department requests the following actions:

- 1.) Convert an existing general purpose revenue funded (appn. 301) position #334211 (0.50 FTE, currently vacant) to conservation segregated account funding (appn. 361).
- 2.) Combine position #334211 with position #320023 (0.50 FTE, currently vacant, appn. 361 funding)
- 3.) Classify the combined 1.0 SEG FTE at the Natural Resources Research Scientist - Advanced level

The position will be used to staff a permanent forestry research scientist.

Declining staff resources have affected the Bureau of Science Services' ability to meet the Department's needs for specialized professional research services; particularly those directed toward new and emerging issues confronting the Forestry program.

The department proposes to address these needs by combining two existing 0.50 FTE position vacancies and allocating the resulting 1.0 FTE position to priority forestry research functions. Currently, there is one research scientist in the DNR’s Science Services Program assigned to providing priority consultation and research services to the Division of Forestry.

The Division of Forestry has an immediate long-term need to increase understanding of the social and economic factors impacting sustainable forestry, private forest landowners and forest management in Wisconsin. The Statewide Forest Assessment Report identified priority issues related to the “Protection of Life and Property, Fragmentation and Parcelization, Energy and Climate Change, and Forest as Economic Contributors”. All of these areas have major social and economic components that are largely unknown in Wisconsin. To effectively address these issues, the department needs to develop and manage a collaborative, multi-faceted applied research program focused on the social and economic factors impacting Wisconsin’s forests and provide consultation to the Divisions of Forestry and Lands.

Investigating the complexities of the social and economic aspects of forestry-related issues in Wisconsin and consulting with the Divisions of Forestry and Lands requires will require the full-time efforts of a highly trained applied research scientist with the ability to effectively communicate with diverse partners, collaborate with internal and external customers and address a diverse array of social and economic issues that will continuously change throughout the duration of this position.

DECISION ITEM: 5342 – Environmental Analysis & Review Specialists – Conversion of Project to Permanent

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
PR-S		3.0 perm.		3.0 perm.

The Department requests conversion of 3.0 Project 05 Environmental Analysis & Review Specialist positions to permanent status. The 3.0 project FTE are removed under Decision Item 3002—Removal of Non-continuing Items.

The Office of Energy & Environmental Analysis (OEEA) this past fall was granted 3.0 Project 05 Environmental Analysis and Review Specialist positions, along with an associated spending authority increase of \$225,000 to provide sufficient capacity to address the significant increase in environmental review workload associated with American Recovery & Reinvestment Act funded transportation projects. The appointment authority for these three positions ends November 30, 2011. DOT projects the workload will continue over next several years.

OEEA provides liaison services to the DOT under the processes set forth in the DNR-DOT interagency cooperative agreement. The cooperative agreement was developed in accordance with Chapter 30.2022 (Wis. Stats.) and was first signed in 1976 (and last amended in 2002) to establish a “liaison process” for project review coordination in lieu of DNR regulatory requirements for the projects. Each DOT-administered project requires coordination with DNR before going to final design. For non-DOT projects, OEEA acts as the single point of contact for local governments and handles permit review for wetland/waterway permits.

These positions are funded by the DNR-DOT interagency funding agreement. The agreement was renegotiated this year (FY 10) to cover a wider array of transportation projects and increase the level of funding provided by DOT to \$1.3 million. This funding flows to OEEA through appropriation 339, which authorizes the department to spend all monies received through the contract, regardless of Ch. 20 spending authority. Therefore, although this proposal would constitute a permanent spending increase, in reality it would not require legislative appropriation of additional funding beyond what is already provided in the DNR-DOT agreement.

Water

Watershed Management

DECISION ITEM: 5400—CAFO General Permit Program

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
SEG	\$190,600	2.00	\$234,900	2.00

The Department requests 2.0 FTE and \$190,600 PR in FY 2012 and \$234,900 PR in FY 2013 to implement a new permit program for Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO). The revenues that would be generated from CAFO fees would raise about \$280,000 annually and would be used for two purposes. First, to fund the additional 2.0 FTE that would assist with the CAFO permit review process, thus making permit application reviews faster and more complete. Second, creating an automated web-based public notice system and allow for a reduced time period for comments on modifications to nutrient management plans (NMPs) from 30 days to two weeks. This change would provide farmers with an expedited modification process for NMPs.

Fee Proposal: Under this proposal, new and existing CAFO's seeking coverage under a new permit would be assessed an *application fee* depending on the size of the operation. The application fee would be valid for 5 years, or the same length as the terms of the permit. Application fees would be set at \$100 for operations with fewer than 1,000 animal units (AU), \$750 for new and existing operations with 1000 AUs or more seeking coverage under a general permit (GP), and \$1500 for new and existing operations with 1000 AUs or more seeking coverage under an individual permit (IP). The difference in fees for a GP vs. IP reflects the fact that while all permits require review of nutrient management plans (NMPs) and the review of facility plans/specifications, an IP requires an additional investment in Department staff time because it entails drafting of specific permit terms and conditions and also requires the completion of an environmental assessment.

In addition, the annual "operating" fee for operations covered under a WPDES permit would be increased to cover Department costs associated with compliance and enforcement activities. A limited number of operations with fewer than 1,000 AUs required to seek permit coverage (Small/Medium CAFO) would be assessed an annual permit fee of \$100. Operations with 1,000 AUs or more (Large CAFO) covered under a GP would be assessed an annual permit fee of \$1,000. Large CAFOs with 1,000 AUs or more covered under an IP would be assessed an annual permit fee of \$1500.

The application and annual fee proposals would entail repealing the current \$95 CAFO fee established in 2009 Act 28 (see s. 283.31(8), Wis. Stats.) and establishing a new, all moneys received program revenue appropriation dedicated for CAFO fees and related expenditures. The first \$250 of annual fees for large CAFOs would continue to be deposited into the general fund.

Finally, specify that the Department shall promulgate administrative rules on or before June 30, 2013 to revise the application and annual operating fees described above. The Department would charge the fees determined under the rule beginning on July 1, 2013.

Staffing Request: This request is primarily designed to address staffing concerns in the CAFO permitting program. In general, the Department has seen a dramatic increase in the number of CAFOs in the last 10 years. Approximately 20 new CAFOs are permitted every year in addition to the 189 CAFOs currently permitted. While CAFOs represent around 1-2% of all livestock operations in Wisconsin, they generate 15-20% of all manure in the state.

Meanwhile, while CAFOs have been increasing steadily from year to year, staffing levels have remained relatively constant, while at the same time staff is spending greater amounts of time reviewing permit-related materials (e.g., plans and specifications, nutrient management plans) as the number of CAFOs in the state continues to grow and existing CAFOs look to expand. This additional review time has required the Department to curtail its field presence for monitoring compliance with permit conditions. In recent years, the Department has reallocated staff internally to try and address workload issues, but with workload increasing in all areas of the Department and restrictions on filling existing vacancies, this is no longer an option.

There are currently 10 regional staff and 5 central office staff that work in the CAFO permit program. There are three staff dedicated to plan and specification review for designed structures (e.g., manure storage, runoff control). From 2000-2006, the number of plan review projects averaged 18 per year. This number has increased dramatically to 48, 93, and 108 in 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. The Department has received plan review assistance from Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection engineering staff, but even with their assistance, the number of projects is overwhelming staff. There is one staff person dedicated to NMP review with regional staff dedicating part of their time to assisting in nutrient management plan review.

Of the two positions that are being requested, one position would be dedicated to review of CAFO nutrient management plans and an additional staff person would be dedicated to review plans and specifications for designed structures. This would ensure timely review of submitted materials from CAFOs and ensure timely permit issuance. It would also free up regional staff time currently spent on these work activities (e.g., conducting review of some NMPs, assisting in evaluations of existing designed structures) to conduct compliance monitoring and enforcement at CAFOs and additional compliance work at small and medium operations (permitted or unpermitted). It is expected that this would allow regional staff to increase inspection frequency at permitted CAFOs from only once every permit term to two to three times a permit term as well as increase the Department’s field presence for land application activities.

Web-Based Public Notice System: Under recently revised federal CAFO rules, all nutrient management plans for CAFOs applying for a WPDES individual or general permit must be public noticed prior to permit coverage. Certain modifications to nutrient management plans (NMP) must also be public noticed and are subject to public comment and requests for hearings. Because of the high frequency of changes to nutrient management plans and the expense of conducting public notices via printed newspaper as is currently required, the Department is looking to change the media used for public notices from a paper-based system to a web-based system.

Funding for a web-based public notice system and database is intended to reduce Department workload and costs associated with changes to CAFO NMPs. By creating a streamlined system for changes to an NMP, producers will be able to modify NMPs to take advantage of land application sites that meet protective water quality criteria. Estimates on creating this system range from \$15,000 to \$30,000 with annual maintenance of the system ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000 annually.

DECISION ITEM: 5401—Targeted Runoff Management Bonding

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
BR	\$9,000,000			

The Department requests a \$9.0 million increase in bonding authority for the targeted runoff management (TRM) grant program.

The TRM Grant Program, established in 1997 Wisconsin Act 27, funds up to 70% of eligible project costs for nonpoint source pollution abatement, up to a total maximum grant of \$150,000 per project. Grants

are provided to local units of government, who in turn work with landowners to implement best management practices (BMPs) for controlling nonpoint pollution.

The TRM grant program is also a funding mechanism for achieving water quality goals of total maximum daily load (TMDL) plans in targeted watersheds. Under Section 303(d) of Clean Water Act, the Department is obligated to submit every two years a list that identifies waters of the state that are “impaired” because of pollution. Wisconsin is projected to have 738 water bodies or stream segments on its 2010 impaired waters 303(d) list, and the impairments on 359 (or 49%) of these water bodies or segments are caused or contributed by nonpoint sources of pollution. When a water body or segment is added to the list, the Department must identify the reasons and causes for the impairment, determine the maximum allowable pollutant load the waterbody can handle, and then develop a plan to allocate or split that load among the various pollutant sources in question (e.g., farms, industrial dischargers, publicly-owned treatment works, etc.). This acceptable pollutant loading is what is referred to as the TMDL.

In addition, TRM grants are used to fund some of the Notices of Discharge (NOD) that the Department of Natural Resources issues to small and medium livestock facilities under s. NR 243.24, Wis. Adm. Code. These notices require livestock facilities to reduce or eliminate pollution discharges or face consequences such as WPDES permit issuance or referral to the Department of Justice. The NOD grants are authorized under s. 281.65(4e), Stats.

DECISION ITEM: 5402—Urban Storm Water Management and Municipal Flood Control Bonding.

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
BR	\$8,000,000			

The Department requests an \$8.0 million increase in bonding authority for the Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water Program and the Municipal Floodplain & Riparian Restoration Program. These programs are designed to reduce the economic and social impact on municipalities of meeting storm water management requirements, to facilitate reductions in flooding and to make improvements in water quality and habitat.

Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water grants provide funds for municipalities to construct best management practices (BMPs) to improve storm water discharge quality. BMPs that are typically constructed under the grant program include: stormwater detention ponds, infiltration devices, and stream bank restoration projects designed to lessen flooding potential and reduce the amount of pollution that is released from eroding banks.

The Municipal Floodplain & Riparian Restoration Program provides grants to municipalities for:

- Property acquisition and removal of structures to create a permanent open space or to establish an area for flood water storage.
- Acquisition of vacant land or flood water flowage easement to facilitate efficient flow of flood waters.
- Floodproofing and flood elevation of public and private structures in the 100-year flood plain.
- Riparian restoration activities along a river or stream.

DECISION ITEM: 5403—Contaminated Sediments Bonding

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
BR	\$9,500,000			

The Department requests \$9.5 million in additional bonding authorization to provide state-sourced funding to clean up contaminated sediments in the Lake Michigan or Lake Superior or their tributaries.

This request would build upon the \$22 million in contaminated sediments bonding that was authorized in 2007 Act 20 and 2009 Act 28. Of the \$22 million already authorized, \$7.7 million has already been used to leverage \$14.3 million in Great Lakes Legacy Act funding to complete a sediment remediation project on the Kinnickinnic River in Milwaukee in 2009. The remaining \$14.3 million will be used in 2010 and 2011 to leverage an estimated \$26.6 million in Great Lakes Legacy Act funding to clean up a PCB contaminated site in the Estabrook Park Impoundment on the Milwaukee River.

Background/Analysis: The State of Wisconsin has identified several rivers and streams in the state that have water quality impairments due to the release of toxic contaminants from sediment deposits. In many cases, these streams have fish consumption advisories in place due to the risk to human health that the toxins present. The contaminants that have been identified include several chlorinated organic chemicals (PCBs, PAHs, DDT/DDE and other pesticides) and heavy metals (mercury, arsenic, lead, cadmium, etc). In addition, in some locations, the sediments can be a significant source of conventional pollutants such as phosphorus and ammonia that also impair water quality.

The requested bonding authority is needed to conduct sediment cleanup operations at sites within the Great Lakes Basin where no responsible entity can be found or in cases where enforcement actions (i.e. Superfund) have not removed contaminants to a level that is sufficient to delist a body of water from the impaired waters list under Section 303(d) of Clean Water Act. The funds would accelerate the cleanup of the sites by enabling the State to leverage Great Lakes Legacy Act funds.

DECISION ITEM: 5404—Dam Safety Bonding

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
BR	\$4,000,000			

The Department requests \$4.0 million in general obligation bonding authority to provide matching grants for the repair, reconstruction, or removal of municipal dams. In addition, the funds can be used to provide matching grants to owners of small dams for voluntary removal, or for grants to remove an abandoned dam.

The Department administers a grant program to repair, reconstruct or remove municipally owned dams and a grant program to remove abandoned dams and provide grants to any dam owner to voluntarily remove their dam. Funding for these programs is currently committed to over 120 ongoing or completed projects. There is a continuous need for funding to repair dams as mandatory safety inspections are completed for 100-160 additional dams yearly and many of the owners of these dams are actively seeking funding sources to help them comply with inspection directives and orders.

These programs have funded the repair or reconstruction of 82 municipally owned dams and the removal of 21 small, abandoned, or municipally owned dams. A total of 18 municipal dam repair or reconstruction projects and 12 dam removal projects were funded with the \$4 million in bonding made available in the 2009 Act 28.

An adequately funded municipal dam grant program will provide many communities with a sufficient incentive to address dam safety issues before dams fail. Moreover, the reconstruction of a single dam can improve public safety and avert property losses that would be exponentially higher than the actual cost of the dam project.

Fisheries Management

DECISION ITEM: 5410—LTE Funding For Tournament Fishing & Rough Fish Removal

	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>FTE</u>
SEG	\$78,800		\$78,800	

The Department requests \$78,800 each year from the Fish and Wildlife Account to support workload associated with Fishing Tournament Permit processing and on-site inspection of rough fish removal operations. The additional funding would originate from Fishing Tournament fees and rough fish removal contract revenues and would be used to hire LTE staff.

Fishing Tournament Permitting

2003 Wisconsin Act 249 established a fishing tournament permit program, and 2007 Wisconsin Act 20 provided \$20,000 annually from the fish and wildlife account to cover costs related to administering the program. Funding has been used to cover expenses related to administering the program.

At the time that funding was provided in 2007 Act 20, the Department estimated that the permit fee program would generate approximately \$20,000 in revenues annually. However, fee revenues have averaged \$38,800 annually for the first two years of the program, so the Department is requesting an additional \$18,800 in spending authority on top of the \$20,000 provided in 2007 Act 20 to support program administrative costs.

Rough Fish Removal Contracts

The Department is responsible for administering a rough-fish contract program to remove carp from problem waters. Contract revenues have averaged \$22,000 for the past five years, but are expected to increase to \$60,000 or more for at least the next couple of years. Therefore, the Department requests an additional \$60,000 in spending authority, which would be used for the daily oversight of fish removal operations by qualified LTE staff. The oversight is necessary to meet the Department's resource protection responsibility.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT FUND
2011-2013 BIENNIAL FINANCE PLAN
September 2010**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Environmental Improvement Fund (EIF) is jointly administered by the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Administration. The EIF comprises the Clean Water Fund Program, the Safe Drinking Water Loan Program, and the Land Recycling Loan Program*. These programs provide low-interest rate loans to municipalities to construct wastewater and drinking water facilities and to remediate brownfields.

The EIF is budgeted as a separate agency. Therefore, any debt authorization for the EIF does not appear within the Department's budget. The statute requires the two agencies to jointly prepare a Biennial Finance Plan detailing the amount of general obligation bonding authority, revenue bonding authority, and present value subsidy authority needed for each of the three loan programs. The Biennial Finance Plan is submitted to the Joint Finance Committee, the standing environmental committees of the Legislature, and the Building Commission. The legislative committees make recommendations to the Building Commission, which ultimately either approves, modifies or denies the requested authorizations.

The following table provides the authorizations for each of the three loan programs which will be requested in the Biennial Finance Plan. The requests total \$52.3 million of general obligation borrowing authority, \$353.0 million of revenue bonding authority, and \$136.8 million of present value subsidy authority.

**PROPOSED FUNDING LEVELS FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT FUND
BONDING AUTHORITY AND PRESENT VALUE SUBSIDY LIMIT
(in millions of dollars)**

	CHANGE IN AMOUNT	CUMULATIVE
A. CLEAN WATER FUND PROGRAM		
General Obligation Bonding	\$39.7**	\$816.8
Revenue Bonding	353.0	2,716.3
Present Value Subsidy	110.2	n/a
Bonding and present value subsidy levels are expected to be sufficient to meet all of the estimated non-hardship requests.		
B. SAFE DRINKING WATER LOAN PROGRAM		
General Obligation Bonding	\$12.6**	\$58.0
Present Value Subsidy	26.6	n/a
C. LAND RECYCLING LOAN PROGRAM		
Present Value Subsidy	\$0.0*	n/a

Notes:

*All of the funds allocated to the Land Recycling Loan Program have been committed.

** For the 2011-13 biennium, it is estimated that the Clean Water Fund Program and the Safe Drinking Water Loan Program will together require \$52.3 million of new general obligation bonding authority to fund \$758.8 million in new projects expected to apply during that period. The new authority requested, along with amounts expected to carry over from previous biennia, will provide amounts sufficient to fund the subsidies, reserves, federal capitalization grant matching amounts, and hardship grants for the biennium.

The proposed funding levels of general obligation bonding, revenue bonding, and present value authority are based on estimates of future needs for funding. These estimates, and the associated funding levels, may change as more data becomes available and as the budget development process proceeds.

DEBT SERVICE & DEVELOPMENT

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

The Department's plans and requests for capital development are reviewed separately from the operating budget, which is summarized in this document. Summaries excerpted from the Department's capital budget are included here for information purposes. They indicate the Department's plans for major development over the 2011-13 biennium.

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT REQUEST**

COMPARISON OF 2011-13 REQUEST TO 2009-11 (as of August 27, 2010) BY SOURCE

Funding Source	2009-11 Request	2009-11 Final	2011-13 Request
Stewardship Recreation Development	\$18,500,000	\$18,500,000	\$20,000,000
All Agency	752,700	752,700	500,000
General Fund Supported Borrowing	7,067,400	0	4,867,800
Conservation Segregated Bonds	11,009,300	7,475,600	20,208,200
Environmental Segregated Bonds	<u>7,570,000</u>	<u>502,700</u>	<u>6,339,900</u>
Total Bonding	\$44,899,400	\$27,231,000	\$51,915,900
GPR-Rec. Development	1,624,600	1,517,400	1,624,600
GPR-Historic Structures	164,200	164,200	164,200
Building Trust Funds-Planning (Fisheries Proj TBD)	0	0	0*
Multi-Program Admin. Facility	<u>341,800</u>	<u>321,400</u>	<u>341,800</u>
Total GPR	\$2,130,600	\$2,003,000	\$2,130,600
GPR Roads	\$642,800	\$0	\$4,000,000
DOT Roads	4,000,000	3,960,000	0
Town & Co. Road Aids	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>1,980,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>
Total Road Funds	\$6,642,800	\$5,940,000	\$6,000,000
Fish & Wildlife Seg.	\$449,600	\$449,600	\$449,600
Forestry	1,346,600	1,328,600	1,346,600
Seg. Administrative Facilities	753,600	746,000	753,600
Boat (Motor fuel tax, Boat, 7,16)	600,000	594,000	600,000
Stamps (Salmon, Waterfowl)	11,000	11,000	143,800
Mississippi River (EMP)	<u>125,000</u>	<u>123,800</u>	<u>125,000</u>
Total Conservation	\$3,485,800	\$3,453,000	\$3,418,600
Fed (Including SFR, PR, NRTA, LE-Fed)	\$3,377,000	\$3,920,400	\$8,374,250
Ducks Unlimited	0	0	0
Rental/Other	74,000	74,000	0
Gifts & Grants	<u>1,428,399</u>	<u>2,256,399</u>	<u>775,800</u>
Total Fed & Other	\$4,879,399	\$6,250,799	\$9,150,050
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT REQUEST	\$62,037,234	\$44,877,799	\$72,615,150
Operations (ATV, Snowmobile)	\$292,235	\$292,235	\$401,000
LE State	<u>\$200,000</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>
GRAND TOTAL DEVELOPMENT	\$62,330,234	\$45,170,034	\$73,216,150

* Must determine the amount of BTF funds needed for Fisheries Statewide Groundwater Study.

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BUDGET
2011-2013**

PROPOSED PROJECT AND FUNDING SUMMARY BY PROGRAM

PROGRAM	AMOUNT
FISHERIES/WATERSHED	\$4,524,600
WILDLIFE	7,609,600
FORESTRY	10,795,800
PARKS AND RECREATION	17,342,400
LAW ENFORCEMENT/SCIENCE SERVICES	587,400
ENDANGERED RESOURCES	273,900
LANDS	481,900
ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES & PENDING AMOUNTS	31,600,550
TOTAL	\$73,216,150

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BUDGET
2011-13**

MAJOR PROJECTS PRIORITY LIST

1. Southeast Region Headquarters / Service Center..... \$14,750,800
2. Montello / Fox River Locks (Reconstruct Montello Dam, Road, Landing) \$5,222,300
3. Flambeau River State Forest (Replace Headquarters Building) \$2,500,000
4. Rib Mountain State Park (Convert Campsites to Day Use – Phase II) \$1,488,500
5. Oconto Falls Ranger Station (Replace Ranger Station, Construct Drive-Thru Storage Building) \$1,476,600
6. Bowler Ranger Station (Renovate Ranger Station and Construct Drive-Thru Vehicle Storage Facility) \$1,049,300
7. Necedah Ranger Station (Construct Drive-Thru Vehicle Storage Facility) \$756,700
8. Asylum Bay (Construct New Storage Facility at Boat Launch) \$572,700
9. Sheboygan Marsh Wildlife Area (Construct Unheated Storage Building)..... \$500,700
10. Statewide Replace Public Entrance Visitor Stations (Amnicon Falls State Park and Lake Wissota State Park) \$2,498,200
11. Straight Lake State Park (Park Developments) \$1,258,100
12. Peshtigo River State Forest (Construct Equestrians Trail, Trailhead, Facilities) \$606,200
13. Horicon Marsh International Education Center (Interpretive Displays for Exhibit Hall) \$3,236,300
14. Buckhorn State Park (Construct Family Campground – 30 to 40 Sites) \$2,199,400
15. Poynette Game Farm (Construct Pheasant Hatchery Building) \$1,023,400

Continued

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT BUDGET
2011-13**

MAJOR PROJECTS PRIORITY LIST

16. Poynette Game Farm (Construct Unheated Storage Building)	\$599,100
17. Old Abe Trail (Resurface Trail – Jim Falls to Cornell)	\$1,033,500
18. Chippewa Moraine (Construct Shop / Service Building)	\$502,400
19. Statewide (Fish Hatchery Groundwater Study / Model).....	\$3,531,600
20. Hartman Creek State Park / Waupaca Ranger Station (Construct Fire Control 3-Bay Heavy Unit Drive-Thru Storage Building)	\$822,000
21. Brule River State Forest (Construct Brackets Picnic Area Facility)	\$595,600

2011-13 Statutory Language Proposals

Land Issues

Facilities and Lands

1. Increase Statutory Threshold for Construction Contract Delegated Authority

The Department requests modification of s. 16.855 to increase the threshold for capital improvement projects that require Department of Administration (DOA) oversight from \$40,000 to \$150,000. The higher threshold would apply only to DNR projects, and thus DNR would be solely responsible for soliciting bids, awarding contracts and the management and oversight of the construction project. In addition, DNR would no longer pay a 4% administrative fee to DOA for projects that involve a cost greater than \$40,000 up to \$150,000.

This proposal establishes a threshold that is consistent with the threshold in s. 13.48 that requires agencies to get approval from the State Building Commission for any building project which involves a cost in excess of \$150,000.

Forestry Issues:

2. Reforestation Appropriation

The Department requests the creation of a continuing appropriation under the forestry account of the conservation fund into which all moneys received from gifts and grants would be used to award grants to private forest landowners or communities for tree planting. Grants would be handled through existing grant programs—specifically, the Urban Forestry Grant Program and the Wisconsin Forest Landowner Grant Program (WFLGP).

This request is modeled after the current state statute for the Karner Blue Butterfly Habitat program which allows for outside funding sources to be accepted into and administered through this program.

3. Rename Sub-Section 1 (Land) of Statute 20.370 to Land & Forestry

Currently Wisconsin statute 20.370 (1) is simply titled Lands despite the fact that subsection (1) also includes the Division of Forestry as well as Lands. This proposal would provide the necessary clarification by titling subsection (1) "Lands and Forestry".

4. Warehouse Pool Appropriation

The Department requests that appropriation s. 20.370(8)(mt) *Equipment pool operations* be modified to include fire control and forestry equipment and supplies.

The rationale for this request is that in accordance with state accounting standards, all activity related to the purchase, the warehousing, and the subsequent sale of fire control and forestry equipment and supplies to other DNR programs or to local units of government should be tracked in a non-budgetary appropriation such as s. 20.370(8)(mt).

Under current practice, the purchase of fire control and forestry equipment and supplies are expensed to Forestry's primary operation appropriation [s. 20.370 (1)(mv)], whereas the revenue generated from the

sale of the equipment and supplies is posted to separate program revenue appropriations, depending upon the type of entity making the purchase [s. 20.370 (1)(mi) for sales to local units of government and s. 20.370 (1)(mk) for internal DNR sales]. Due to the sale of equipment and supplies lagging behind the inventory purchases the activity is best housed in a single, non-budgetary appropriation.

Water

Watershed Management

5. Increase Award Cap for Lake Management Planning Grant

The Department requests modification of s. 281.68 (2)(a) by increasing the cap for a lake management planning grant from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

When the current \$10,000 cap was established in 1989, it was appropriate for the initiation of a new program; however, as the program has matured, planning has become more sophisticated and the costs of professional and technical services have increased substantially. It now requires multiple \$10,000 grant awards to complete a project on an average-sized lake requiring that grants be phased over several cycles. Increasing the cap to \$25,000 will reduce the number of applications that need to be prepared and processed, reduce workload and make the granting process more efficient and less cumbersome for sponsors and staff.

6. Variances to Water Quality Standards

The Department requests the modification of s. 283.15 to eliminate redundant public notice requirements for processing applications for variances to water quality standards and to extend the term for which a variance can be in effect from three years to five years. By definition, a variance of a water quality standard is a formal allowance that a wastewater discharge may contain higher concentrations, up to a certain numeric limit, of a pollutant in a surface water body than otherwise would be necessary to meet standards necessary to protect aquatic, animal or human health.

- The first modification would eliminate redundant public notice requirements for variances, resulting in a single public notice requirement that would reduce staff time and newspaper publishing costs, yet maintain an element of transparency to the process.
- The second modification would extend the maximum term of a variance from three years to five years to coincide with the maximum term of the water quality permit.

7. Municipal Dam Grant Program

The Department requests a statutory language change to improve the administration and flexibility of the municipal dam grant program and to meet the needs of potential applicants.

The proposed change would simplify s. 31.385(2)(c) by removing the 6-month time limit that applicants currently have to request grant funding after receiving inspection directives or administrative orders. This time requirement causes additional work for staff as they reissue paper work for orders and directives older than 6 months. Dam owners will still need to be under administrative order or have inspection directives in order to apply for the grant. Removing the time limit will allow for a more reasonable project planning period prior to applying for the grant.

8. Water Resources Account Lapses

The Department requests that the following proposed lapses be taken from continuing appropriations that are funded from the water resources account of the conservation fund. These lapses are part of a Department-wide effort to address a deficit in the account.

Appropriation Number	Appropriation Alpha/Title	FY 2012 Lapse	FY 2013 Lapse
560	20.370 (5) (aw) Resource aids— nonprofit conservation organizations	14,500	14,500
663	20.370 (6) (ar) Environmental aids— lake protection	278,500	278,500
676	20.370 (6) (aw) Environmental aids— river protection; nonprofit org contracts	7,000	7,000
773	20.370 (7) (fr) Resource acquisition & development— boating access to SE lakes	9,400	9,400
775	20.370 (7) (ft) Resource acquisition & development— boating access	18,800	18,800
776	20.370 (7) (fw) Resource acq. & dev.—Mississippi and St. Croix rivers management	5,900	5,900
781	20.370 (7) (hq) Facilities acquisition; development & maintenance	900	900
	Total	335,000	335,000

Conservation Aids

Recreational Aids

9. ATV Landowner Incentive Lapses

The Department requests a one-time lapse of \$894,000 from the continuing appropriation under 20.370 (5)(cv) Recreation aids—all terrain vehicle landowner incentive program to the balance of the ATV Account of the Conservation Fund. This amount represents the FY 10 closing balance. The Landowner Incentive Program was created in 2007-08. In addition, this request would convert the appropriation from a continuing appropriation to a biennial appropriation.

Aids in Lieu of Taxes

10. Payment in Lieu of Taxes-- Federal

The Department requests a modification to current statutes which require that the state receive Federal Aids in Lieu of Taxes for federally owned land in Wisconsin and then in turn pass it on to towns. Wisconsin is the only state that distributes Federal Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) directly to towns. The Department of Interior makes this distribution to counties in all other states and then the counties disburse the funds to towns.

It is not efficient for the State/DNR to administer the PILT payments. The affected statutes and rules, including a chapter 20 appropriation, are listed below

Statute Reference:

Appropriation 20.370 5 (dx)

Section 16.54(11), Wis. Stats.

Chapter NR 55, Wis. Adm. Code

11. Land Valuation for Stewardship Grant Purposes

For fee simple and easement acquisitions, the Stewardship grant program provides cost-sharing equal to 50% of approved costs. Approved costs include the value of the land and associated costs (appraisal, escrow closing, etc.). The DNR's preferred way to determine the value of the land for grant purposes is by use of an approved appraisal.

As currently written, WI Statutes treat land purchased by the seller fewer than 3 years ago differently than land purchased 3 or more years ago. This inequity yields the following problems:

- 1- The statutes requires no appraisal to determine land value if purchased by the seller less than 3 years ago.
- 2- The statutes require that the grant award amount be based on the cost that the seller paid for the property, adjusted upward for supposed inflation in years 2 and 3. This approach is conservative when property values had been escalating. However, given the current national economic situation, property values have been declining. The health of the Stewardship grant program requires that all grant recipients be treated equally, that all property values be determined on a consistent basis, and that the Program not be required to overpay for properties when property values decline.

WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Wisconsin State Statutes, 289.68(7) requires the Natural Resource Board to submit with the biennial budget a report on the fiscal status of the Waste Management Fund.

The Waste Management Fund was established by the Legislature to provide for the long-term care and environmental repair of municipal solid waste disposal facilities after the owner's financial responsibility has terminated. As authorized, revenues to the fund were obtained through a tipping fee collected from owners or operators of sites licensed for the disposal of solid or hazardous waste

Fiscal Status of the Waste Management Fund

Cash Balance, 07/01/09	\$7,749,001
Fiscal Year 2010 Revenue	27,757
Fiscal Year 2010 Expenditures	<u>(6,289)</u>
Cash Balance, 06/30/10	\$7,770,469

The fiscal year 2010 beginning cash balance consists of \$1,999,172 from fee revenue, \$4,869,879 from interest earned on the fee revenue, and \$879,950 from various legal actions and interest earned on those deposits. Revenue received in fiscal year 2010 includes \$17,290 of interest earned on fee revenue/interest and \$10,467 of interest earned on revenue from judgments and other legal actions. Expenditures of \$6,289 were for closure and long-term care work at several landfills.

The only steady source of revenue to the Waste Management Fund is interest generated by the Fund. Revenue from judgments/legal actions is infrequent and unpredictable. The Department cannot anticipate what specific expenditures will be made from the Fund in future years, other than to say they would be necessary to repair or provide long-term care for a municipal solid waste disposal facility.