

WISCONSIN Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program

Annual Report



Private
Land
Owners



2016

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INTRODUCTION

Wisconsin's Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is a cooperative effort with the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS); the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP); the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR); Wisconsin counties primarily through county land conservation committees (LCC), and private land owners. Wisconsin's Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program was signed into effect by the USDA Secretary on October 26, 2001 and continues to allow "new enrollments and re-enrollments subject to the availability of funds, so long as there is statutory authority for such enrollments." The 2014 Farm Bill was passed on February 7, 2014, which included provisions for continuing authority for CREP sign-ups at the Federal level until September 30, 2018. The State of Wisconsin continues to implement CREP as it is defined in the existing agreement with USDA.

CREP was available in 2016 in portions or all of 53 counties in Wisconsin. (Exhibit 1) The goal is to enroll acreage into filter strips, riparian buffers, grassed waterways, wetland restorations and grassland habitat to improve water quality and wildlife habitat. Landowners within the CREP project area have the option to enroll their land into either a 15-year agreement or a perpetual conservation easement. DATCP estimates about 362,000 acres of farmland may be eligible for enrollment in CREP. Under the provisions of the current CREP agreement with FSA, the program aims to enroll 75,000 acres into agreements and 25,000 acres into perpetual conservation easements for a total of 100,000 acres.

Wisconsin CREP has four project areas: riparian, southern grassland, northern grassland, and Lake Superior. The goal of the riparian project area is to enroll 85,000 acres of conservation practices including 5,000 acres within the Lake Superior project area. In the 730,000-acre southern and northern grassland project areas, Wisconsin has a goal of entering 15,000 acres of grassland habitat for endangered grassland birds and improve water quality.

CREP met several milestones in 2016. Wisconsin CREP saw its first CREP agreements expire in 2016, which were offered an option for re-enrollment. The CREP southern grassland project area reached its goal of 10,000 acres of grassland practice acres. Also, a new region of the state with impaired waters was added to the eligible CREP riparian project area to help address water quality concerns.

ENROLLMENT AND STATE PAYMENTS

Wisconsin's federal, state and county CREP partners together have contributed toward meeting the project's goals. Table A outlines the progress made over the past 3 years, based on current active acres offered into the program, as reported by FSA on October 1, 2016 compared with October 1, 2015 and October 1, 2014. Overall, about 47% of the 100,000 acre goal is currently enrolled by landowners into CREP. As reported in the 2016 FSA summary report, out of 33 participating states, Wisconsin's CREP program has risen to 4th in total number of CREP agreements and 11th in total acres enrolled.

TABLE A: Wisconsin Acres Offered into CREP (Acres By Year)

	Maximum Allowed or Goal	Enrolled or In Process October 1, 2014	Enrolled or In Process October 1, 2015	Enrolled or In Process October 1, 2016
Total of all practices	100,000	44,051	44,578	46,860
Grassland Projects	15,000	11,604	11,714	13,089
Riparian Buffers	75,000	29,046	29,429	32,357
Lk Superior Buffers	5,000	132	132	132
Wetland Restoration	5,000	3,269	3,303	3,281

Based on FSA October 1, 2014, October 1, 2015, and October 1, 2016 report on acres offered for CREP

Table B reports on the State’s cumulative payments made for the previous 3 years on both newly enrolled acres and re-enrolled acres. As of October 1, 2016, Wisconsin has paid a total of \$13.9 million to 4,580 landowners on about 48,880 acres. These payments include paying \$11.9 million for the state’s incentive payments and \$2.0 million for the state’s 20% share of practice payments along with other costs including the title searches and recording fees for CREP easements. Of the originally enrolled acres, a little over 2,000 acres have been bought out and removed from CREP on the state side.

As of October 1, 2016, FSA reported 46,860 active acres enrolled in Wisconsin CREP. The increased acreage from the prior year marks a considerable increase in enrollment activity. Annual enrollment trends over the past 10 years averaged 1,000 acres on 100 agreements. In 2016, however, CREP enrolled over 2,200 acres on about 400 agreements. (Tables A and B)

The State of Wisconsin and counties have completed and paid on 438 easements covering 6,800 acres at a cost of \$6.2 million in state payments. The acres enrolled in perpetual conservation easements is 15% of the total active CREP enrolled acres. The goal is to enroll 25% of the maximum allowable acreage (25,000 acres) into CREP perpetual conservation easements. (Table B) Several new easements are already in progress for 2017.

TABLE B: Wisconsin Progress Report CREP State Payments

	Goal or Estimate	Acres and \$\$ Paid Out (# of Payments) October 1, 2014	Acres and \$\$ Paid Out (# of Payments) October 1, 2015	Acres and \$\$ Paid Out (# of Payments) October 1, 2016
Perpetual Easements	25,000 acres	6,483	6,807	6,790
Incentive Payments	\$26.4 million	\$6,022,414 (434)	\$6,089,362 (437)	\$6,156,527 (438)
15-year Agreements	75,000 acres	39,445	39,804	42,090
Incentive Payments	\$10 million	\$5,046,725 (3,675)	\$5,100,939 (3,837)	\$5,732,276 (4,242)
Total State Incentive Payment	100,000 acres \$36.4 million	45,928 \$11,069,139 (4,110)	46,611 \$11,190,302 (4,274)	48,880 \$11,888,803 (4,680)
Total State Practice Payment *	\$3.6 million	\$1,934,979	\$1,937,749	\$1,984,005
TOTAL *	\$40 million	\$13,004,118 (4,110)	\$13,128,051 (4,274)	\$13,872,808 (4,680)

Based on DATCP October 1, 2014, October 1, 2015, and October 1, 2016 reports on state payments for CREP

** Also includes payments for title searches, recording fees, costs to monument easements and other CREP costs*

Expirations

Wisconsin CREP saw its first agreements expire in 2016 with the 15 year agreements signed in 2001 expiring on September 30th. A 15-year state agreement term, coinciding with a federal CREP contract (CRP-1), is the minimum agreement length for Wisconsin CREP. A total of 384 CREP agreements covering 4,789 acres with federal CRP-1's expired in September. Of these, 345 were CREP 15-year agreements on 3,972 acres and the remaining 39 were CREP perpetual easements on 817 acres that will continue under the conservation practice provisions defined under the easement. Originally, the state estimates it made over 800 payments investing around \$700,000 on the agreements that expired in 2016. In the following years over half of the existing CREP agreements are scheduled to expire. (Table C)

TABLE C: Wisconsin CREP Agreements with Expiring Federal CRP-1's Summary

Year	15-Year Agreements	15-Year Agreement Acres	Perpetual Easements	Perpetual Easement Acres	Total	Total Acres
2016	345	3,971	39	817	384	4,789
2017	893	11,972	137	1,561	1,030	13,520
2018	439	4,667	97	1,259	536	5,926
2019	291	2,790	48	693	339	3,483
Total	1968	23,387	321	4,330	2,289	27,717

Re-enrollment

Landowners with expiring CREP agreements can re-enroll eligible acres into a new CREP agreement. Authority for re-enrollment opened in April, 2016. Re-enrolled acres were signed up and processed under new federal and state agreement numbers. Incentive, cost share and annual payments to landowners for re-enrolling acres in an expiring CREP agreement were the same as enrollment of new acres. However, re-enrolled acres do not receive the federal signing incentive payment (SIP), as national CRP policy states that the SIP is eligible only for new acres enrolled. Also, annual rental rates and incentive payments for re-enrolled contracts were adjusted to account for present day rates.

As of October 1, 2016, the state had re-enrolled 452 acres under 46 contracts that expired on September 30, 2016. Enrollment of CREP contracts by the state typically occurs a few weeks behind finalization of the federal CRP-1 which had a September 30th deadline for 2016. Thus, at the time of this report, the state had not yet received all of the re-enrollment contracts for 2016. The state continues to receive re-enrollment applications and estimates a majority of the expiring CREP acres will be re-enrolled.

Enrollment into CREP in 2016 also came from expiring contracts from both Continuous CRP and General CRP. Although these acres are CRP re-enrolls, the state considers these to be entirely new agreements and acres being enrolled into Wisconsin CREP.

TOTAL STATE IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

The state has authorized \$28 million in available funding for the CREP program, which has been estimated to be adequate funding for the state commitment on the 100,000 acre CREP goal. As of October 1, 2016, the state of Wisconsin paid a total of \$13.9 million for CREP. (Table B) In addition to the state CREP incentive and practice payments, counties reported that they spent \$2.76 million in staff and other local costs to implement CREP locally. These costs included non-federal staff costs, and other local costs to administer and implement CREP. Since inception, state and local costs for CREP combined have totaled \$16.6 million. These funds have leveraged over \$100 million in federal funds that will be paid out over the life of the project (federal contracts are for 15 years).

The location of CREP enrolled land is shown on the map in Exhibit 1, which provides the location of the 15-year agreements and perpetual conservation easements by quarter, quarter section.

ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS

Since the beginning of the program through October 1, 2016, Wisconsin CREP made further progress toward meeting its environmental goals. Approximately 47% of the 100,000 eligible acres has been enrolled with FSA and paid the state's incentive payments. The State calculates that enrolling these lands into CREP and installing the conservation practices (Appendix A) will result in the following cumulative environmental benefits:

- 1,617 miles of stream or shoreline adequately buffered (44% of the 3,700 mile goal)
- 152,084 pounds of phosphorus annually reduced in runoff (25% of the 610,000 pound goal)
- 80,802 pounds of nitrogen annually reduced from runoff (26% of the 305,000 pound goal)
- 74,528 tons of sediment annually reduced from runoff (22% of the 335,000 ton goal)
- 13,089 acres grass established in grassland project areas (87% of the 15,000 acre goal)

Table D summarizes progress toward meeting the CREP environmental goals of the past 3 years.

TABLE D: Wisconsin Progress Report CREP Environmental Goals

	Goal	Accomplishments 10/1/2014	Accomplishments 10/1/2015	Accomplishments 10/1/2016	% of Goal
Miles of Stream or Shoreline Buffered	3,700 miles	1,519 miles	1,542 miles	1,617 miles	44%
Pounds of Phosphorus	610,000 pounds	142,649 pounds	145,015 pounds	152,084 pounds	25%
Pounds of Nitrogen	305,000 pounds	75,701 pounds	76,965 pounds	80,802 pounds	26%
Tons of Sediment	335,000 tons	70,237 tons	71,234 tons	74,528 tons	22%
Grassland Acres in Grassland Project Areas	15,000 acres	11,604 acres	11,714 acres	13,089 acres	87%

Based on DATCP October 1, 2014; October 1, 2015; and October 1, 2016, Environmental Benefit Reports

The Wisconsin CREP southern grassland project area reached a milestone of 10,000 acres of grassland practice acres in 2016. Conservation practices unique to this project area include CP1 (permanent introduced grasses), CP2 (permanent native grasses), and CP25 (rare and declining habitat: prairie and oak savanna restoration). Practice CP10 (grass already established) is no longer an eligible practice for new enrollment; however, it has been established for previous contracts. For Wisconsin CREP these practices must be placed adjacent to and within 1,000 feet of an eligible water body, and be on steep slopes in order to address water quality issues as well as provide habitat for birds and pollinators. The grassland CREP practices have been popular and there is a waiting list for new grassland practice enrollment in the project area. The FSA state office is closely monitoring the available acres and grassland practice acres that expire out of the program will be offered to those waiting. In the future, there may be potential for expanding the program to allow more acres in the southern grassland project area.

ANNUAL CREP ACTIVITIES REVIEW

During 2016, many of the CREP program management activities revolved around preparing for expiration of agreements and re-enrollment. This included CREP trainings for staff, outreach to landowners, finalizing the CREP Federal-State agreement Amendment 4, preparing and finalizing NEPA documents, state CREP database and forms updates, developing and implementing a secure electronic application submittal process, adjusting spending authority allocations, and amendments to the State-County CREP agreements.

Training and Outreach

The state offered (“CREP 101”) training for staff of all agencies working on CREP in Wisconsin. After 15 years, there is a wide degree of CREP experience at the local level as staff have changed considerably over that time. The CREP training provided an overview of the CREP program, discussed agreement processing and logistics, covered local issues, and visited existing sites to assess first hand. Twelve trainings were held across the state with local land conservation department (LCD), NRCS and FSA office staff attending that together represented 21 counties including: Adams, Barron, Chippewa, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Green Lake, Iowa, Kewaunee, Lafayette, Marquette, Monroe, Pepin, Winnebago, Waushara, and Wood.

In addition, a “CREP Refresher” presentation was given at the Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association Annual Conference in March, 2016. This was a joint presentation by state CREP staff and county CREP partners from Chippewa and Sauk counties. The presentation provided a review of CREP, status of the program, upcoming expiration and re-enrollment, and opportunities for the program moving forward. About 50 staff from various local offices attended.

In August 2016, CREP partners in the southwestern counties of Wisconsin hosted a landowner workshop in Dodgeville. Mailings went out announcing the workshop to all expiring CRP and CREP contract holders in Iowa, Lafayette, Grant and Dane counties. Announcements were also made through multiple media outlets. The workshop focused on providing landowners with

expiring CRP contracts information on the options for their land. Joint presentations were provided by DATCP, NRCS, farm bill biologists and other local partners. Two workshops were held with total attendance of 110 landowners and producers.

Many of the local offices around the state, including the county, FSA and NRCS, made efforts to reach out to landowners and provide information regarding expiring CREP agreements and options for re-enrollment. These efforts included mailings to landowners, announcements in newsletters, radio spots and in-the-field discussions. These efforts both assisted landowners that had expiring CREP agreements with re-enrollment, and stirred up interest in new landowners interested in establishing a CREP agreement on their land.

Administration/Data Tracking

The state worked on efficiencies in the CREP agreement application process through updates to forms and an electronic submittal process. Notary requirements were removed from the CREP state 15-year agreement form (LWR-283) and Exhibit A-1 acknowledgement form (LWR-285), and DATCP was added as a required signatory. After consideration, legal counsel advised the notary was not necessary on these forms; however, having the Department be a party to the contract would assist with enforcing the contract. Legal counsel also assisted with updating provisions within the documents to account for these changes. Particularly the provisions related to collection of payback through the Department of Revenue in the instance of non-compliance. These documents were made into fillable and auto calculating forms to assist with processing at the local offices. In addition, CREP staff worked with the information technology department to develop and implement a secure electronic application submittal process through a secure FTP site. The electronic submittal process led the way for the Department to use electronic signatures when signing the 15-year CREP agreements.

Federal-State CREP Agreement Amendment

The Federal-State CREP Agreement was amended in 2016. The Department, along with partners from the state and national FSA office, drafted Amendment 4 to include re-enrollment provisions and extend the CREP eligible area to a new region of Wisconsin. Several county land conservation committees petitioned DATCP to expand the CREP eligible area in their counties to help address water quality issues on recently listed impaired waters. The amendment expanded the CREP riparian project areas in Juneau, Adams, Monroe, Sauk and Columbia counties to include an additional 232,000 cropland acres with an estimated 12,000 acres being eligible for CREP. (Exhibit 1) Also, state and federal partners were prepared to continue expiring CREP agreements and provide further incentive payments. Although the re-enrollment option was assumed, the Federal-State CREP agreement for Wisconsin did not provide specific provisions for re-enrollment and were addressed by adding provisions to the agreement through the amendment.

The draft amendment to the Federal-State agreement was submitted in October 2015, by Wisconsin FSA and DATCP to FSA national for consideration. The goal was to have the amendment in place prior to March 2016, before re-enrollment began. Throughout the year,

several reviews and reiterations of the amendment were drafted by partner agencies. On August 23, 2016 the Wisconsin CREP amendment 4 was signed by Governor Scott Walker and subsequently by Brad Pfaff, USDA Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs, on September 2, 2016.

A NEPA Categorical Exclusion was required for federal approval of the Wisconsin CREP amendment 4. The State of Wisconsin requested the categorical exclusion to expand the current CREP approved project area within the state to include additional eligible land. The purpose of the expansion was to allow landowners to use the approved Wisconsin CREP to improve water quality in a part of the state that has experienced significant water quality degradation since the CREP project boundary was first established. The state was granted the NEPA Categorical Exclusion by FSA for amendment 4 on August 11, 2016.

Spending Authority Reallocation

To account for predicted spending trends at the county level, the state made an effort to reallocate the \$28 million in bonding authorized for CREP. The goal of reallocating the counties' spending authority was to ensure that counties would be able to continue with the CREP program at the local level. In February 2016, participating CREP counties were notified of the proposed spending authority adjustment. Through the required public process, the land and water conservation board (LWCB) recommended DATCP approval of the spending authority adjustment at its August 2016 meeting. Appendix B provides details on the spending authorities for all CREP counties.

Several factors were considered when making the adjustments to the spending authority for counties. Taking these into account would allow adequate funding available to meet county CREP funding needs over the course of the current authority for CREP.

The department's proposal for county spending authority had the following considerations:

- Enrollment of new CREP agreements will continue at the county level at present rates.
- Predicted re-enrollment of 75% of expiring agreements, 5% will change to an easement.
- State incentive payments for re-enrollment of 1.9 times that of the initial payments.
- Counties with added CREP regions need additional funding available for new enrollment.
- Minimum spending authority is \$40,000 for any CREP county.

State-County CREP Agreement Amendments

The State-County CREP agreements were amended with the participating CREP counties. This amendment accounted for the adjusted county spending authorities and updated the CREP project area map to coincide with amendment 4 of the Federal-State CREP Agreement. It also included a few minor changes to provisions related to federal form numbers, county reporting process, and payment distribution.

The amendment was sent to the counties in early October 2016 with request for signature. As of the date of this report all but one county have returned the amendment and had the agreement

signed by the DATCP Secretary. The remaining county, Ashland, is planning to return its amendment in January 2017, following its land conservation committee meeting.

New County Agreement – Adams County

Adams County was added to the CREP project area as part of Amendment 4 of the Federal-State CREP agreement. The LWCB recommended approving \$150,000 in spending authority for CREP in Adams County. Adams County has subsequently signed a State-County CREP agreement to implement CREP in the county. The Adams State-County CREP agreement was signed by Secretary Ben Brancel on December 22, 2016.

Agreement Processing & Administration

As existing CREP agreements mature, the workload of maintaining the agreements continues to build. These tasks include tracking landowner transfers, processing buyouts, monitoring agreements and easements, and answering questions from landowners. To date a total of just under 1,900 acres that had been entered in the CREP program have been bought out and removed from CREP on the state side.

POLICY

Authorization for CRP enrollment was cut off early in 2016. State and county CREP partners were notified by FSA on September 3, 2016 that CRP had likely reached its 24 million acre cap and FSA national was placing restrictions on enrollment. After September 16, 2016 there was no CRP approval authority by FSA for either new agreements or re-enrollments. Usually the deadline is September 30th of the year. FSA provided enrollment authority again for Wisconsin CREP on October 14, 2016 when FSA had an indication of how many acres were available in CRP nationally.

County land conservation departments are the state's agents for CREP at the local level and CREP activity in Wisconsin corresponds with the amount of promotion the program receives from the local offices. Staff at local offices have seen considerable turnover in the past few years. Often new local staff have little CREP experience. Also, with dwindling funding resources, many positions are left unfilled or the program is handed over to existing county staff with already full workloads. CREP participation by counties is purely voluntary and there is no appropriation of funds directed to counties for CREP implementation from either state or federal sources. Although partner counties have committed to work on CREP enrollments once received, the level of promotion of CREP from their offices is discretionary and variable. Moving forward, it will be essential for state and federal CREP partners to continue to provide training, implement efficiencies in CREP administration for counties, and continue to advocate for funding for the county conservation departments.

MONITORING

Monitoring activities are performed by both state and county CREP staff. Farm visits are done regularly by county conservation department staff. As part of their visits, if issues with a CREP site are noted, either the state or county addresses it with the landowners. The goal is to work with the landowner to bring the site back into compliance with the approved conservation plan.

CREP IMPLEMENTATION TEAM

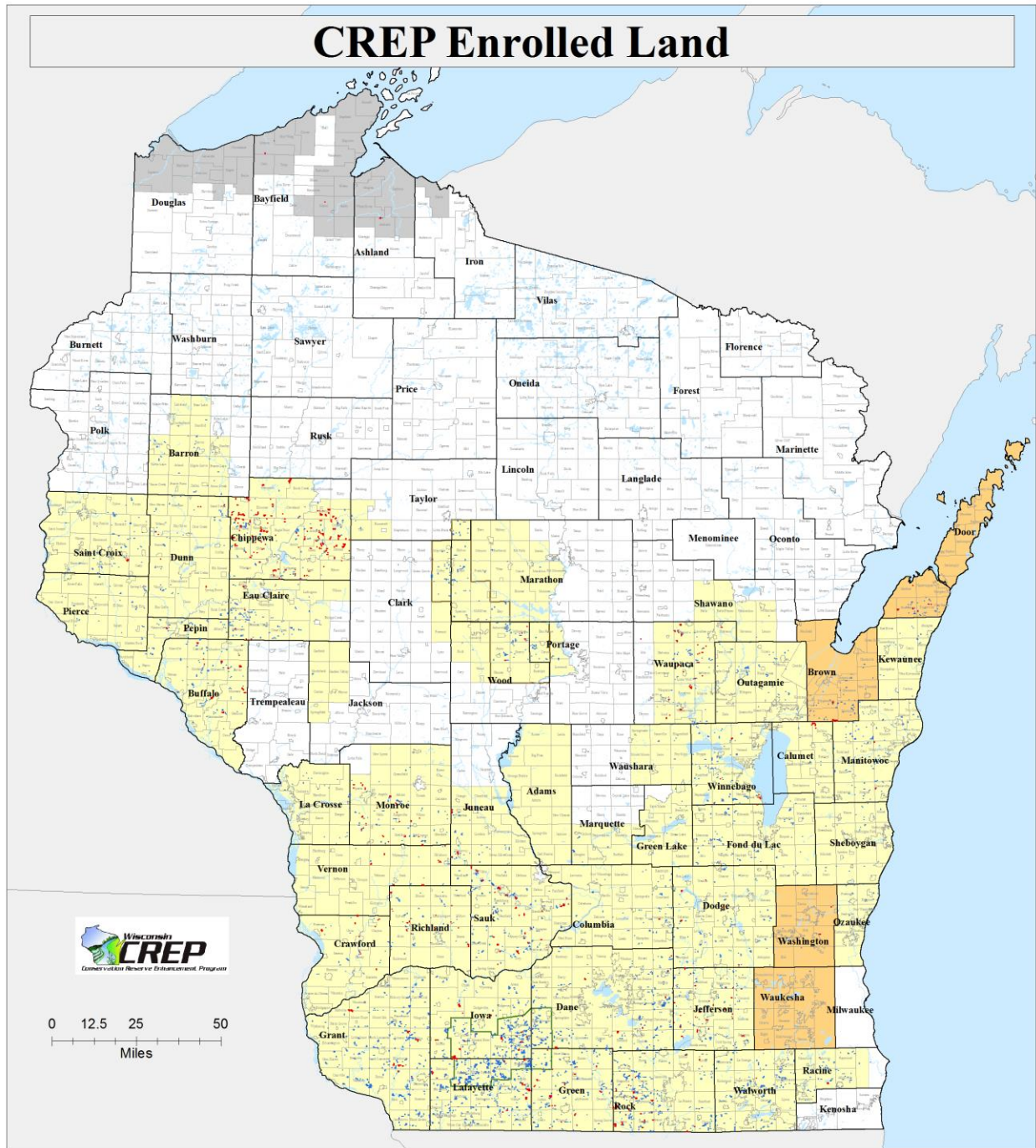
DATCP created the CREP implementation team in late 2001. The team includes representatives of agricultural and producer groups, conservation and environmental organizations, and representatives of local, state, and federal agencies working with CREP. The team is periodically updated on issues related to CREP to keep it apprised of issues and changes to the program. Over time the members on the implementation team have retired or changed positions. DATCP plans to review and update members in 2017 to fill existing openings.

FUTURE CREP ACTIVITIES

DATCP and CREP partners are considering the following items for the upcoming years:

- Continue to coordinate re-enrollment with Federal, State and County partners, focusing on efforts to contact landowners, process agreement documents, and perform site visits.
- Initiate and coordinate an effort to offer landowners currently enrolled in CREP 15-year agreements an opportunity to convert their agreement to an easement, particularly agreements with CP21, CP22 and CP23 conservation practices.
- Update CREP implementation team members to reflect changes in organization personnel.
- Implement state SharePoint agreement application tracking system.
- Continue to update the CREP database to account for re-enrollments.
- Revisit CREP easements with expiring CRP-1's.
- Work with Adams County to promote and implement CREP.

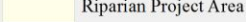
Exhibit 1 – CREP PROJECT MAP



* Locational data indicated by Township, Range, Section to the centroid of the nearest Quarter-Quarter Section.

** Only active agreements shown on map.

Last Updated: 1/1/2017
 Mapped By: WIDATCP / BCL

	15 Year Agreement*		Riparian Project Area
	Perpetual Easement*		Lake Superior Project Area
	County Boundary		Northern Grassland Area
	State-Co CREP Contract Lapsed		Southern Grassland Area



APPENDIX A

CONSERVATION RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (CREP) PRACTICES AND STATE PAYMENTS

ELIGIBLE CREP PRACTICES:

In all CREP Project Areas

- CP8A - Grassed Waterways
- CP21 - Filter Strips
- CP22 - Riparian Buffer
- CP23 and CP23A- Wetland Restoration
- CP29 - Marginal Pastureland Wildlife Habitat Buffer

Only in the CREP Grassland Project Area

- CP1 - Establishment of Permanent Introduced Grasses
- CP2 - Establishment of Permanent Native Grasses
- CP10 - Grass Already Established
- CP25 - Rare and Declining Habitat: Prairie Ecosystem Restoration and Tallgrass Prairie/Oak Savanna and Savanna Ecosystem Restoration

Only in the CREP Lake superior Project Area

- CP30 - Marginal Pastureland Wetland Buffer

CREP PAYMENTS FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN:

Incentive Payments

The State of Wisconsin, through Counties, will pay eligible landowners 1.5 times the annual rental rate, for land enrolled in 15-year agreements (2.5 times in the Lake superior CREP); and 12.0 times the annual rental rate (24 times in the Lake superior CREP) for lands enrolled in perpetual conservation easements. The annual rental rate used to calculate the state payment is determined by the USDA Farm Service Agency for the federal portion of CREP and does not include any additional incentives, maintenance payments, or other payments made by USDA for CREP.

Practice Payments

The State of Wisconsin, through Counties, will pay eligible landowners a practice payment of 20% of the total eligible costs to install or construct the CREP practices. The total eligible practice costs are determined by the USDA Farm Service Agency as part of the federal portion of CREP.

APPENDIX B

CREP - Allocation Adjustment Schedule

Note: based on spending as of 2/25/2016

County	Current Allocation			Proposed Allocation	
	Allocation	Total Payments	Balance	Allocation	Balance
Adams	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000
Ashland	\$100,000	\$365	\$99,635	\$40,000	\$39,635
Barron	\$40,000	\$20,007	\$19,993	\$60,000	\$39,993
Bayfield	\$110,000	\$26,496	\$83,504	\$40,000	\$13,504
Brown	\$125,648	\$122,050	\$3,598	\$240,000	\$117,950
Buffalo	\$960,000	\$311,266	\$648,734	\$650,000	\$338,734
Calumet	\$240,000	\$44,425	\$195,575	\$70,000	\$25,575
Chippewa	\$2,300,000	\$1,637,811	\$662,189	\$2,500,000	\$862,189
Clark	\$230,000	\$25,068	\$204,932	\$90,000	\$64,932
Columbia	\$300,000	\$59,098	\$240,902	\$120,000	\$60,902
Crawford	\$540,000	\$138,695	\$401,305	\$260,000	\$121,305
Dane	\$1,450,000	\$773,109	\$676,891	\$1,800,000	\$1,026,891
Dodge	\$710,000	\$208,742	\$501,258	\$420,000	\$211,258
Door	\$67,161	\$67,161	\$0	\$120,000	\$52,839
Douglas	\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
Dunn	\$500,000	\$99,739	\$400,261	\$230,000	\$130,261
Eau Claire	\$660,000	\$162,518	\$497,482	\$390,000	\$227,482
Fond du Lac	\$430,000	\$97,885	\$332,115	\$240,000	\$142,115
Grant	\$1,770,000	\$880,639	\$889,361	\$1,900,000	\$1,019,361
Green	\$1,020,000	\$392,719	\$627,281	\$810,000	\$417,281
Green Lake	\$40,000	\$12,535	\$27,465	\$40,000	\$27,465
Iowa	\$1,600,000	\$1,214,893	\$385,107	\$2,800,000	\$1,585,107
Iron	\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
Jackson	\$40,000	\$567	\$39,433	\$40,000	\$39,433
Jefferson	\$980,000	\$370,190	\$609,810	\$660,000	\$289,810
Juneau	\$340,000	\$187,330	\$152,670	\$470,000	\$282,670
Kewaunee	\$40,000	\$9,461	\$30,539	\$40,000	\$30,539
La Crosse	\$40,000	\$15,436	\$24,564	\$50,000	\$34,564
Lafayette	\$2,200,000	\$1,960,371	\$239,629	\$5,000,000	\$3,039,629
Manitowoc	\$320,000	\$87,559	\$232,441	\$200,000	\$112,441
Marathon	\$380,000	\$55,468	\$324,532	\$180,000	\$124,532
Marquette	\$100,000	\$12,853	\$87,147	\$40,000	\$27,147
Monroe	\$700,000	\$247,584	\$452,416	\$420,000	\$172,416
Outagamie	\$40,000	\$21,433	\$18,567	\$40,000	\$18,567
Ozaukee	\$160,000	\$25,215	\$134,785	\$60,000	\$34,785
Pepin	\$390,000	\$87,830	\$302,170	\$220,000	\$132,170
Pierce	\$290,000	\$38,550	\$251,450	\$120,000	\$81,450
Portage	\$250,000	\$44,603	\$205,397	\$150,000	\$105,397
Racine	\$340,000	\$166,590	\$173,410	\$270,000	\$103,410
Richland	\$710,000	\$258,671	\$451,329	\$420,000	\$161,329
Rock	\$2,200,000	\$1,165,517	\$1,034,483	\$2,000,000	\$834,483
Saint Croix	\$350,000	\$89,772	\$260,228	\$210,000	\$120,228
Sauk	\$1,150,000	\$1,105,569	\$44,431	\$1,700,000	\$594,431
Shawano	\$40,000	\$2,116	\$37,884	\$40,000	\$37,884
Sheboygan	\$40,000	\$10,857	\$29,143	\$40,000	\$29,143
Taylor	\$180,000	\$21,136	\$158,864	\$60,000	\$38,864
Vernon	\$570,000	\$164,960	\$405,040	\$250,000	\$85,040
Walworth	\$680,000	\$240,612	\$439,388	\$650,000	\$409,388
Washington	\$7,418	\$7,418	\$0	\$8,000	\$582
Waukesha	\$1,038	\$1,038	\$0	\$40,000	\$38,962
Waupaca	\$590,000	\$245,895	\$344,105	\$370,000	\$124,105
Waushara	\$90,000	\$14,700	\$75,300	\$40,000	\$25,300
Winnebago	\$440,000	\$146,317	\$293,683	\$280,000	\$133,683
Wood	\$780,000	\$172,279	\$607,721	\$480,000	\$307,721
Uncommitted Balance	\$288,734	\$41,008	\$247,726	\$402,000	\$360,992
Totals	\$28,000,000	\$13,314,125	\$14,685,875	\$28,000,000	\$14,685,875