

Informational Paper 68

Agricultural Chemical Fees and Programs

Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau
January, 2007

Agricultural Chemical Fees and Programs

Prepared by

Christopher Pollek

Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau
One East Main, Suite 301
Madison, WI 53703

Agricultural Chemical Fees and Programs

In 1993 Wisconsin Act 16, an agricultural chemical cleanup program was created in the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP). The act transferred responsibility for the investigation and remediation of agricultural chemical spills from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to DATCP. The act also established a reimbursement program to fund a portion of cleanup costs and increased current DATCP pesticide and fertilizer fees to partially fund the program. 1997 Wisconsin Act 27 split agrichemical revenues into base fees deposited to the agrichemical management (ACM) fund and surcharges deposited to the agricultural chemical cleanup program (ACCP) fund.

Regulatory Authority for the Cleanup Program

Under section 94.73 of the statutes, DATCP is authorized to order any of the following actions for the cleanup of an agricultural chemical: (a) investigate a site to determine the extent and severity of contamination; (b) contain, remove, treat or monitor contaminated soils; and (c) transport, store, land apply or dispose of contaminated soils. DATCP actions must be in compliance with cleanup standards set in the statutes and DNR administrative rules. DATCP and DNR signed a memorandum of understanding in August, 1994, to establish their respective responsibilities.

DNR is authorized to take corrective actions or issue orders related to agricultural chemical discharges if one of the following conditions apply: (a) if necessary, in an emergency to prevent or mitigate an imminent hazard to public health, safety or welfare or to the environment; (b) DATCP requests DNR to take an action or issue an order; (c) the Secretary of DNR approves the action or order in advance, after providing notice

to DATCP; (d) DNR takes corrective action after a responsible party fails to comply with an order issued by DNR; or (e) the action or order is authorized under the DNR and DATCP memorandum of understanding.

Agricultural Chemical Management Fund

The agrichemical management fund receives revenues from several feed, fertilizer and pesticide license and tonnage fees. In fiscal year 2005-06, ACM revenues totaled \$6.9 million (\$6.4 million from fees and interest and \$0.5 million in loan repayment revenue) and expenditures were \$5.4 million. The funds are used for: (a) DATCP administration of the cleanup reimbursement program; (b) inspection and regulation of the individuals and businesses that manufacture and distribute feed, fertilizer and pesticide products in Wisconsin; (c) DATCP administration of groundwater management programs; (d) agriculture in the classroom program grants that help teachers educate students about agriculture (\$100,000 in 2006-07); and (e) agricultural development and diversification, sustainable agriculture, and bio-industry grants to individuals and organizations (\$1,000,000 for the 2005-07 biennium). DATCP is authorized 43.5 positions in 2006-07 from the ACM. This reflects a reduction of two staff under 2005 Act 25 from the levels provided in 2004-05.

In 2006-07, agricultural chemical fee revenues of approximately \$6.2 million are expected to be deposited into the ACM fund from the following sources: (a) \$30 annual license fees for fertilizer manufacturers and distributors; (b) fertilizer fees of 30¢ per ton; (c) non-agricultural fertilizer

permits of \$25; (d) \$25 annual licenses for soil and plant additive manufacturers and distributors; (e) \$100 one-time soil and plant additive permits for new products; (f) soil and plant additive fees of 25¢ per ton; (g) annual lime license fees of \$10; (h) \$25 annual licenses for commercial feed manufacturers and distributors; (i) commercial feed tonnage fees of 23¢ per ton; (j) restricted use pesticide dealer licenses of \$60; (k) pesticide applicator licenses (\$40 for individuals, \$70 for businesses); (l) nonresident commercial applicator reciprocal certificate fees of \$75; (m) \$25 biennial veterinary clinic permits; and (n) household, industrial and nonhousehold pesticide registration fees ranging from \$141 to over \$3,000, depending on the quantity sold. The Appendix provides a display of all agricultural chemical fees.

In addition to revenue from agricultural chemical fees, the ACM fund also received \$533,400 in revenue in 2005-06 as the final repayments of a \$2 million start-up loan that the ACM made to the agricultural producer security (APS) fund in 2001-02. The APS program is a separate, segregated public trust fund created to secure payments to agricultural producers who are owed money when an agricultural commodity firm defaults. The APS fund was required to repay the ACM fund, with annual interest (2% as of July 1, 2003, annual interest was 5% prior to this date) by July 1, 2006. The statutes required annual payments of at least \$250,000 starting on July 1, 2003. Payments were made as follows: \$650,000 in 2002-03; \$600,000 in 2003-04; \$392,000 in 2004-05; and \$533,400 in 2005-06. Table 1 depicts the ACM fund condition for 2004-05 through 2006-07. The increase in expenditures from 2005-06 to 2006-07 is largely due to \$850,000 in bio-industry grants expected to be paid in 2006-07, compared to the \$150,000 spent in 2005-06.

Bio-Industry Grants

As a part of 2005 Act 25 (the 2005-07 biennial budget act), \$1,000,000 ACM SEG was provided to

Table 1: ACM Fund Condition

	Actual 2004-05	Actual 2005-06	Budgeted 2006-07
Opening Balance	\$1,718,800	\$2,692,300	\$4,219,900
Fee Revenue	5,962,000	6,161,200	6,270,000
APS Loan Repayments	392,000	533,400	0
Interest and Misc. Income	<u>77,400</u>	<u>224,300</u>	<u>230,000</u>
Total Revenue	\$6,431,400	\$6,918,900	\$6,500,000
Total Available	\$8,150,200	\$9,611,200	\$10,719,900
Expenditures	-5,457,900	-5,391,300	-6,546,000
Closing Balance	\$2,692,300	\$4,219,900	\$4,173,900

make grants under DATCP's bio-industry grant, agricultural development and diversification (ADD), and sustainable agriculture (although no grants have been made under this program for at least 10 years) grant programs. This funding was provided in 2005-06 under a new biennial appropriation. As a biennial appropriation, all funding not used prior to July 1, 2007, will lapse back to the ACM fund. Moreover, since no funding was provided under this appropriation in 2006-07, no base funding will be provided for this appropriation in 2007-08. All of the \$1 million in funding from this appropriation was awarded as part of the bio-industry grant program in 2005-06, however, actual grant payments made from this appropriation in 2005-06 totaled \$150,000, with the remaining \$850,000 in grant awards expected to be paid to grant winners in 2006-07. In addition, \$380,000 general purpose revenue (GPR) is available for these grant programs under an existing annual appropriation (which has usually been used for ADD grants).

The bio-industry grant program was created in 2005 Act 25 and provides grants for: (a) research and development of technologies that use agricultural products or waste, including digesters, as energy sources; (b) encouraging the use of agricultural products or waste as energy sources; (c) reducing the generation of agricultural wastes or increasing their beneficial uses; and (d)

encouraging the development of bio-chemicals from agricultural products.

ADD grants are competitive grants made to projects that utilize new or alternative technologies that DATCP determines are likely to stimulate Wisconsin's agricultural economy.

Clean Sweep Funding

2003 Act 33 transferred funding of agricultural chemical and pesticide collection grants (the agricultural "clean sweep" program) from the ACM fund to the recycling fund (which receives revenue from a recycling surcharge on certain businesses and a tipping fee on certain solid waste disposed in Wisconsin landfills) effective with 2003-04. This program pays for the collection and disposal of unwanted fertilizer and agricultural chemicals and had corresponding funding of \$560,400 SEG annually. Further, Act 33 transferred administration of DNR's household chemical disposal program to DATCP to be administered along with the agricultural clean sweep program, and provided total annual funding of \$710,400 SEG (from the recycling fund). Additional information on the clean sweep program can be found in the Legislative Fiscal Bureau informational paper entitled, "Solid Waste Recycling and Waste Reduction."

Agricultural Chemical Cleanup Program Fund

The agricultural chemical cleanup program (ACCP) fund supports the cleanup of fertilizers and nonhousehold pesticides, including spills occurring at commercial fertilizer blending facilities, commercial pesticide application businesses and farm sites. Reimbursement grants may be provided for cleanup costs incurred within three years of the application date. Further, grants may be provided for first and subsequent spills at the same site. The program requires a one-time deductible of \$3,000 for farms and small businesses and \$7,500 for larger commercial businesses. For costs incurred between 1998 and 2003, the ACCP fund reimbursed owners for up to 80% of agricultural chemical spill cleanup costs, with a maximum \$400,000 per cleanup site lifetime limit for all discharges. As part of 2003 Act 33, the reimbursement rate reverted to 75% (the same rate as prior to 1998) for costs between the deductible and the \$400,000 limit. This reimbursement rate reduction reduced cleanup awards by approximately \$170,000 in 2004-05 and \$140,000 in 2005-06. Table 2 shows the maximum ACCP reimbursement amounts for which the two types of facilities are eligible at various cleanup cost levels.

Table 2: ACCP Maximum Grant Levels

Licensed Commercial Facilities			Non-Licensed Facilities		
Costs Incurred	Percent Reimbursed	Maximum State Grant Amount	Costs Incurred	Percent Reimbursed	Maximum State Grant Amount
Up to \$7,500	0%	\$0	Up to \$3,000	0%	\$0
\$7,500 to \$100,000	75%	\$69,375	\$3,000 to \$100,000	75%	\$72,750
\$100,000 to \$400,000*	75%	\$294,375	\$100,000 to \$400,000*	75%	\$297,750
Over \$400,000	--	\$294,375	Over \$400,000	--	\$297,750

*Provided that DATCP orders groundwater remediation or approves a soil contamination reimbursement amount prior to incurring costs over \$100,000.

Revenues deposited to the ACCP were over \$3.8 million in 2005-06, consisting of \$3,694,400 in fee revenue and \$111,600 in investment income. Fee revenues consist of fertilizer and pesticide license and tonnage surcharges deposited to the ACCP and come from the following sources: (a) a fertilizer tonnage surcharge of 86¢ per ton (which was reduced to 63¢ per ton in 2005 Act 25 for tonnage payments collected by DATCP, first realized in 2006-07); (b) a pesticide (nonhousehold) surcharge of \$5 per registered pesticide for products with Wisconsin sales of less than \$25,000, \$170 for products with Wisconsin sales from \$25,000 to \$75,000, or 1.1% of sales for products with Wisconsin sales greater than \$75,000; (c) a \$20 annual license surcharge for fertilizer manufacturers and distributors; (d) a \$40 annual restricted use pesticide dealer surcharge; (e) a \$55 annual surcharge for commercial application businesses; and (f) a \$20 annual surcharge for individual commercial applicators.

Table 3 provides an historical overview of agricultural chemical cleanup grants, while Table 4 shows the condition of the ACCP. Reimbursement payments made from the ACCP fund have decreased from a high of \$4 million in

2000-01 to \$2.1 million in 2005-06. However, Department officials believe claim demand could increase to \$3.2 million annually by 2008-09 due to anticipated agricultural cleanups, such as pesticides in orchards, which have not received a large amount of attention from the program historically.

Table 4: ACCP Fund Condition

	Actual 2004-05	Actual 2005-06	Projected 2006-07
Opening Balance	\$584,000	\$1,151,500	\$2,843,500
Revenue	3,090,000	3,806,000	3,500,000
Expenditures	<u>-2,522,500</u>	<u>-2,114,100</u>	<u>-2,700,000</u>
Closing Balance	\$1,151,500	\$2,843,500	\$3,643,500

Fertilizer Tonnage Surcharge Changes

The fluctuating revenue level shown in Table 4 is due largely to changes to the fertilizer tonnage surcharge in the last two budget acts. In 2003 Act 33 (the 2003-05 biennial budget act), the maximum fertilizer tonnage surcharge was increased by 48¢, from 38¢ to 86¢, through gubernatorial veto. Prior to the veto, the budget bill, as passed by the Legislature, would have allowed up to a 25¢ fee increase by stating "(a)n agricultural chemical cleanup surcharge of ~~38~~ 63 cents per ton" unless a lower surcharge was set by DATCP through administrative rule. Through the Governor's veto of the strike-through of the "8" in "38," and the "3" in "63," Act 33 set the maximum fertilizer tonnage surcharge at 86¢, unless a lower surcharge was established through administrative rule. Since DATCP had an existing administrative

Table 3: Agricultural Chemical Cleanup Grants by Site

Year	Commercial Sites Grants			Non-Commercial Sites Grants (primarily farms)		
	New	Follow-Up*	Expenditures	New	Follow-Up*	Expenditures
1994-95	18	0	\$764,100	2	0	\$11,700
1995-96	24	8	904,700	4	0	86,000
1996-97	27	16	1,265,100	1	0	69,400
1997-98	19	25	1,333,500	7	1	130,900
1998-99	24	24	2,805,000	4	1	70,100
1999-00	22	18	2,072,300	3	1	71,800
2000-01	36	27	3,913,700	2	1	50,300
2001-02	34	62	3,467,300	3	1	91,300
2002-03	27	42	3,760,800	0	1	103,400
2003-04	16	69	2,564,300	1	1	35,800
2004-05	16	64	2,493,000	0	1	29,600
2005-06	<u>12</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>2,085,000</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>29,100</u>
Total	275	417	\$27,428,800	29	9	\$779,400

*Follow-up grants are those monies given to previously appropriated sites for further reimbursements.

rule specifying the fertilizer tonnage surcharge at 38¢, the fee remained at 38¢ per ton after the passage of the act. However, DATCP proposed a revision to administrative rule ATCP 40 that increased the fee to the 86¢ per ton maximum surcharge established by Act 33. Due to the time required for the promulgation of the administrative rule, and the timing of the collection of the surcharges (surcharge revenues are not due until the August 15, after the fiscal year in which the fertilizer is sold), the increased revenues resulting from this change were not realized until 2005-06.

However, 2005 Act 25 reduced the maximum fertilizer tonnage surcharge (deposited to the ACCP) by 23¢, from 86¢ to 63¢, effective with all fertilizer sold on July 1, 2005 (which has the effect of lowering the fertilizer tonnage surcharge to the level that was approved by the Legislature in the 2003-05 budget bill, prior to the Governor's item veto). These surcharges were not remitted to DATCP until August, 2006 (state fiscal year 2006-07). As a result, the effect of the actions of 2003 Act 33 and 2005 Act 25 was to increase the surcharge from 38¢ to 86¢ for fertilizer purchased in 2004-05 (and collected in 2005-06), and reduce the surcharge to 63¢ for fertilizer purchased in 2005-06 (and collected in 2006-07). Based on the fertilizer tonnage surcharges remitted to DATCP in August, 2006, the reduction of the surcharge to 63¢ decreased revenues deposited to the ACCP fund by approximately \$310,000 in 2006-07.

ACCP Balance

Since 2003, DATCP has been required to adjust surcharge amounts as necessary in the ACCP fund in order to end each fiscal year with a balance of not more than \$2.5 million. However, as shown in Table 4, the ACCP fund had a June 30, 2006, balance of approximately \$2.8 million and is expected to have a June 30, 2007, balance of \$3.6 million. While the statutes specify that DATCP must adjust the surcharges deposited to the ACCP fund in order to maintain the fiscal year end fund balance below \$2.5 million, as of the end of De-

ember, 2006 DATCP had not begun the process to reduce fees.

DATCP could either promulgate a revised administrative rule reducing fees, or reduce fees by emergency rule until a permanent rule is promulgated. Under s. 227.24 of the statutes, an agency may promulgate an emergency rule without full administrative rule notice, hearing, and publication requirements if the rule is necessary to preserve public peace, health, safety or welfare. However, any DATCP proposal to adjust agricultural surcharges via emergency rule procedures in order to maintain an ACCP balance of not more than \$2.5 million must first be submitted to the Joint Committee on Finance (JFC) under a 14-day passive review process. If JFC does not object to the proposed emergency rule within 14 working days, DATCP may begin the emergency rule procedures. If, within 14 working days, the Co-chairs of the Committee notify the Secretary that a meeting is being scheduled to review the proposed rule, DATCP may not begin emergency rule procedures until JFC approves the rule.

DATCP officials indicate it may be desirable to maintain a significant ACCP fund balance in order to avoid potential cash flow problems during a fiscal year. This is because, while fertilizer fees are received in August, the majority of surcharge revenues (relating to pesticide sales) are not received until January, but claims are paid quarterly (generally in September, December, March and June) each fiscal year. Therefore, if the opening fund balance is too low, revenues may be inadequate to meet the December claims payment. In this case some payments may need to be delayed until January. If a substantial delay were necessary, the program could incur additional interest charges (under DATCP's administrative rule interest is paid from the time the application is received until it is paid).

Fee Reduction and Surcharge Holiday

Due to large balances in the fund, both the

1997-99 and 1999-01 biennial budget acts established temporary ACM fee reductions. ACM fees for commercial feed and fertilizer products were reduced from January 1, 1999, to December 31, 2002. Revenue reductions as a result of these fee changes were about \$870,000 per fiscal year in 2000-01 and 2001-02. After the fee holiday expired, fees returned to their 1997-98 levels.

In addition, the 1997-99 biennial budget act temporarily suspended all ACCP surcharges and gave DATCP authority to reduce future ACCP surcharges by administrative rule as long as a \$2 million to \$5 million balance was maintained in the segregated cleanup fund (as a part of 2003 Act 33, this requirement was changed to specify that DATCP maintain a balance of not more than \$2.5 million in the ACCP fund). DATCP chose to extend the original fee holiday by administrative rule. The suspension of ACCP surcharges reduced revenues to the fund by about \$2.5 million in 2000-01, and about \$1 million in 2001-02. Surcharge levels established by the Department can range between zero and the statutory maximum levels. DATCP has set the current surcharges at the statutory maximum levels. The Appendix to this paper provides an overview of the current agrichemical fees and surcharges that are deposited into the ACM, ACCP and other funds.

As shown in Table 5 and the Appendix, in addition to the ACM and ACCP funds, agricultural

Table 5: Agricultural Chemical Fee Revenue

Fund/Purpose	2005-06 Revenue
ACM	\$6,161,200
ACCP	3,694,400
EMA	1,390,100
Fertilizer Research	147,200
UW-Extension	145,700
Weights and Measures	104,000
Liming Research	<u>13,000</u>
Total	\$11,655,600

chemical fee revenues are also deposited into five other places. These include: (a) the environmental management account of the environmental fund; (b) DATCP's fertilizer research appropriation account; (c) the University of Wisconsin-Extension nutrient and pest management outreach appropriation account; (d) DATCP's weights and measures inspection appropriation account; and (e) DATCP's liming material research appropriation account.

Environmental Management Account. The environmental management account (EMA) is one of the two accounts, along with the nonpoint account, that are a part of the segregated environmental fund. These two accounts are tracked separately, but are statutorily maintained as one fund. In addition to the fees shown under the "EMA" column in the Appendix, the environmental management account receives revenues from a variety of other sources including a temporary motor vehicle environmental impact title fee, solid waste tonnage fees, petroleum inspection fees and hazardous spills reimbursements from responsible parties. These fees are used primarily for Commerce brownfields grants, and DNR activities related to environmental response and repair programs, including enforcement, prevention, cleanup, brownfields grants, liability determinations, and groundwater management. Additional information on this account can be found in the Legislative Fiscal Bureau informational paper entitled, "Contaminated Land and Brownfields Cleanup Programs." As shown in Table 6, in 2005-06, agricultural chemical related revenues to the environmental fund totaled almost \$1.4 million.

Fertilizer Research. DATCP's fertilizer research appropriation account collects revenue from a fertilizer and soil additive tonnage fee (both of which are 10¢ per ton). Revenues from this account are forwarded to the University of Wisconsin System to be used for research on soil management, soil fertility, plant nutrition problems and for research on surface water and groundwater problems,

Table 6: 2005-06 Environmental Management Account Agricultural Chemical Related Revenues

License/Fee	Fee Amount	2005-06 Revenue
Fertilizer Tonnage	10¢	\$147,200
Soil and Plant Additive Tonnage	10¢	4,100
Primary Producer Fee	\$150	19,100
Household Pesticide Registration	\$124	687,300
Industrial Pesticide Registration	\$94	87,200
Nonhousehold Pesticide Registration	\$94	413,800
Wood Preservative Surcharge	*	<u>31,400</u>
Total		\$1,390,100

*For pesticide products with annual sales of less than \$25,000, the annual fee is \$5. For pesticide products with annual sales between \$25,000 and \$74,999, the annual fee is \$170. For pesticide products with annual sales of \$75,000 or more, the annual fee is 1.1% of sales.

which may be related to fertilizer usage. In addition, the funding may be used to disseminate the results of the research and other activities that promote the correct usage of fertilizer materials. DATCP's fertilizer research council (a council of six volunteer voting members consisting of three fertilizer industry representatives and three crop producers, who are appointed jointly by DATCP's Secretary and the Dean of the University of Wisconsin-Madison's College of Agricultural and Life Sciences) recommends projects to be financed by this appropriation and may recommend other nonprofit research institutions for receipt of these funds if the University of Wisconsin System is unable to carry on the projected research. These revenues totaled \$147,200 in 2005-06.

UW-Extension Outreach. DATCP collects a 10¢ tonnage fee and deposits the revenues into the University of Wisconsin-Extension's Outreach appropriation account. This revenue is used to support UW-Extension's nutrient and pest management program, which provides education and outreach on the efficient use of fertilizers to farmers and other businesses. In 2005-06, revenue from this surcharge was \$145,700.

Weights and Measures Inspection. In addition to the fertilizer and commercial feed tonnage fees

found in the Appendix (both of which are 2¢ per ton), DATCP's weights and measures inspection appropriation account also receives revenue from the following sources: the testing of weights and measures machines; weights and measures tests performed by the Department; vehicle scale operator licenses; licenses for people who install, test or calibrate weights and measures equipment; and the registration of petroleum meters. This account funds the Department's weights and measures inspection, testing and enforcement responsibilities under Chapter 98 of the statutes. Duties include the oversight of: milk and cream testing; vehicle scale operator licensing; installing and servicing weights and measures equipment; bulk deliveries sold by weight and delivered by vehicle, and petroleum product sales. In 2005-06, revenues from fertilizer and feed tonnage fees were \$104,000.

Liming Material Research. DATCP's liming material research appropriation supports research related to liming materials or crop response thereto by the University of Wisconsin-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences (or another entity if the UW is unable to), the dissemination of the results of such research, and other activities that promote the correct use of liming materials. The 1.25¢ tonnage fee on all liming materials sold in the state is the only revenue deposited into this account with revenues totaling \$13,000 in 2005-06.

Transfers to the General Fund

Higher revenues and lower than expected grant activity resulted in large fund balances in the mid- to late-1990s and the transfer of revenues from the two funds to the state's general fund. In the 1997-99 biennium, interest earned from the ACCP account was transferred to the state's general fund. These transfers totaled \$506,900 in 1997-98 and \$479,300 in 1998-99, for a total of \$986,200 over the biennium. In the 1999-01 biennium, an additional \$2 million (\$1,500,000 in 1999-00 and \$500,000 in 2000-01) was transferred

from the ACCP to the state's general fund. Further, \$1 million was transferred from the ACM fund to the state's general fund in 1999-00. In addition, \$116,200 was transferred from the ACM to the general fund in 2003-04 in order to meet 2003 Act 33 lapse requirements. As a result, a total of \$4.1 million (\$2,986,200 from the ACCP and

\$1,116,200 from the ACM) has been transferred from the two segregated funds to the state's general fund. It should also be noted that from 1994-95 through 1998-99 state GPR expenditures for agricultural chemical cleanup grants totaled \$4.1 million.

APPENDIX

Agricultural Chemical Fees

License/Fee	ACM	ACCP	EMA*	Other	Total Fees/ Surcharges	2005-06 Total Revenue
Commercial Feed License	\$25				\$25	\$31,800
Commercial Feed Tonnage	23¢			2¢ ^a	25¢	931,000
Fertilizer License	\$30	\$20			\$50	26,800
Fertilizer Permit Applications	\$25				\$25	5,600
Fertilizer Tonnage	30¢	86¢**	10¢	22¢ ^b	\$1.25	2,178,200
Lime License	\$10				\$10	900
Lime Tonnage				1.25¢ ^c	1.25¢	13,000
Pesticide Application Business	\$70	\$55			\$125	209,800
Pesticide Dealer- Restricted Use	\$60	\$40			\$100	37,900
Pesticide Individual Applicator	\$40	\$20			\$60	375,100
Pesticide Reciprocal Certification	\$75				\$75	24,100
Soil and Plant Additive License and Permit	\$125				\$125	9,200
Soil and Plant Additive Tonnage	25¢		10¢	10¢ ^d	45¢	15,700
Veterinary Clinic Permit	\$25 ^e				\$25	9,500
Primary Producer Fee			\$150		\$150	19,100
Pesticide Registration Household						
\$0-\$24,999	\$141		\$124		\$265	1,413,300
\$25,000-\$74,999	\$626		\$124		\$750	240,000
\$75,000 plus	\$1,376		\$124		\$1,500	475,500
Pesticide Registration Industrial						
\$0-\$24,999	\$221		\$94		\$315	244,400
\$25,000-\$74,999	\$766		\$94		\$860	69,700
\$75,000 plus	\$2,966		\$94		\$3,060	214,200
Pesticide Registration Nonhousehold						
\$0-\$24,999	\$226	\$5	\$94		\$325	1,420,000
\$25,000-\$74,999	\$796	\$170	\$94		\$1,060	310,600
\$75,000 plus	\$2,966	1.1%	\$94		\$3,060 + 1.3%	3,348,700
Wood Pesticide Surcharge						
\$0 - 24,999			\$5		\$5	0
\$25,000 - \$74,999			\$170		\$170	11,800
\$75,000 plus			1.1%		1.1%	<u>19,600</u>
Total						\$11,655,600

^a Deposited to DATCP's weights and measures inspection appropriation for weights and measures testing.

^b Includes 10¢ to fund UW-Extension outreach, 10¢ for UW soil and fertilizer research and 2¢ for weights and measures testing.

^c Deposited to DATCP's liming research appropriation to fund UW lime material research.

^d Deposited to DATCP's fertilizer research appropriation to fund UW soil and fertilizer research.

^e Consists of a \$25 biennial permit fee.

*Environmental management account of the environmental fund.

**86¢ for revenue collected in 2005-06, reduced to 63¢ for revenues received beginning in 2006-07.