Rock Co. Innovative Project Funding Request
Executive Committee Meeting 9/16/2025

Background: Rock Co. LCD is requesting an additional $150,000 on top of the current service agreement to pay for a barnyard rehabilitation project on the Bill Myhre farm at 8453 W. Stebbinsville Rd., Edgerton. The project includes a requirement of the landowner to remove animals from the site for the 10-yr. lifespan of the agreement. Rock Co. estimates this project will reduce 538.2 lbs. of phosphorus from the watershed annually and accumulate carryover reductions for 10 years (5,382 lbs. in reach 69). More information about the project can be found in the attached project proposal submitted by Rock Co. LCD.

Key Considerations:

1. Runoff from Myhre's barnyards is a significant resource concern. Barnyards are located less than 300 ft. from the Yahara River with downward slope towards the river which suggests a direct discharge is occurring.

2. The Myhre Farm is located immediately upstream of the Yahara River – Badfish Creek confluence. Reductions in phosphorus runoff from this site will directly influence in-stream concentrations measured at the Stebbinsville Rd. monitoring location.

3. Request for $150k in supplemental funding that is separate from the service agreement

4. To date, Yahara WINS has primarily focused cost sharing on practices to control phosphorus runoff from cropland areas, assisting farmers to go above and beyond compliance with state standards. This request is for a practices for production site runoff that help producers meet compliance requirements with state runoff standards which may run contrary to the purpose of Yahara WINS.

5. The current request does not include a detailed line-item budget describing how the funds will be used.

6. Through follow up conversation with Rock Co., it was confirmed some funding will pay for the barnyard rehabilitation work (grading, revegetating) while most of the funds will be paid directly to the landowner for removing the animals for 10 years. Rock Co. will manage the requirements of the agreement through a deed restriction on the property. This would be the first time Yahara WINS would be paying farmers to remove animals for temporary abandonment.

7. The current request requires Rock Co. approval before animals are brought back on site after the 10-year agreement expires but does not provide information on the approval criteria or additional expectations that Yahara WINS can expect on the site after the 10-yr agreement expires.

Request: Rock County is requesting the Yahara WINS executive committee to provide funding for this project either through budgeted funds (depending on the fiscal year funds are requested) or through the underspent funds from past budgets available to the executive committee or through the cash reserves also available to the executive committee.

Recommendation:
Staff recommend that the Executive Committee to evaluate the proposal and identify any additional information needed based on the key considerations before a final decision can be made at a future meeting.

Option 1: Approve Rock Co. LCD's funding request in full, as described in the proposal.

Option 2: Decline Rock Co. LCD's request

Rock County Land Conservation Department

51 S. Main Street
Janesville, WI 53545
Phone: (608) 289 – 0877
Email: paul.king@co.rock.wi.us

July 24, 2025, File No. **William Myhre Barnyard Rehabilitation**

Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District
c/o Yahara WINS IGA Executive Committee
1610 Moorland Road
Madison, WI 53713-3398
Sent Via Email

SUBJECT: **Innovative Project Funding Request**

Dear Executive Committee,

As Yahara WINS representatives and Rock County Land Conservation Department staff work towards finalizing a three-year Service Agreement, advanced program and budget management is being considered. The LCD is actively participating with Yahara WINS program coordinator Mike Gilbertson throughout the Yahara River Basin in Rock County, and are continuously seeking cost efficient, phosphorus reduction projects. Expanding eligible agricultural practices throughout the greater Yahara River Basin has been described as one of Yahara WINS top priorities. Assuring agricultural landowner participation in the Yahara WINS program is essential to the continuous growth of the program and meeting WDNR adaptive management requirements. Rock County's TMDL Reach 69 portion has great potential for continuous agricultural landowner participation with several landowners interested in enrolling once a new Service Agreement is finalized. As discussed in our most recent Service Agreement meeting, the annual budget available to the Rock County LCD would amount to $150,000, for combined project acquisitions and staff costs. The current cost reimbursement rate is 18%, totaling $123,000 for project payments and $27,000 for staff reimbursement. The LCD anticipates adequately distributing these funds each year of the Service Agreement contract.

The LCD has been in communication with landowner William (Bill) Myhre regarding his barnyard lot directly adjacent to the Yahara River, see Figure 1. Bill has expressed interest in enrolling in a Yahara WINS program for a barnyard rehabilitation project with a 10-year contract. Bill's barnyard contributes phosphorus runoff directly into the Yahara River, and the opportunity to address this resource concern must be taken. Bill's cattle lot contributes 538.2 pounds of phosphorus annually into the Yahara River, with a 10-year total phosphorus reduction of 5,382 pounds, see Figure 4. The barnyard rehabilitation project contract requires the revegetation of the entire lot, regrading and revegetation of any gullies caused by the lot, and a cattle restriction for the contract lifetime. Bill's anticipated timeframe from removing cattle is tentatively June of 2026. Bill's cattle contracts typically are planned out several months in advance, and he requests a decision as soon as possible to adequately prepare. The enrollment of Mr. Myhre's barnyard lot into the Yahara WINS program ensures the reduction of the current phosphorus and sediment loading into the Yahara River. Due to the project location north of the Badfish-Yahara River confluence monitoring station, Yahara WINS would take credit for the cumulative phosphorus reduction credits as well as the water quality benefits. Bill has already verbally agreed to the terms and restrictions of this proposed project.

The LCD is requesting supplemental funds for Bill Myhre's barnyard rehabilitation project in the amount of $150,000, for a 10-year contract with Yahara WINS. The LCD requests the Yahara WINS Executive Committee to consider this as a special funding application for a one-time barnyard rehabilitation project and would be uncommitted to any current contract budget allocations. The reason behind requesting funds separate from the Service Agreement is that this project would require Rock County's entire annual budget to be accomplished. Rock County is actively developing relationships with agricultural producers and desires to continue acquiring projects into 2026. The LCD believes that we can accomplish Bill Myhre's barnyard rehabilitation project as well as utilizing the full $150,000 annual budget for significant phosphorus reductions in TMDL Reach 69. Payments allocated for a direct landowner payment total $145,000, with a 3.33%, $5,000 LCD staff reimbursement rate. This is a cost-effective project with a $27.8 per pound of phosphorus reduction rate, see Figure 4. This project presents unique opportunities in reducing significant quantities of phosphorus, achieving cost-effective solutions, and expanding Rock County's agricultural producer involvement with the Yahara WINS organization. As projects become more difficult to identify throughout the Yahara River watershed, innovative approaches must be considered to ensure Yahara WINS adaptive management requirements are met, and the watershed is protected.

The LCD has researched and considered various funding opportunities for this barnyard rehabilitation project. From a federal perspective, this project is not eligible because it does not conform to a specific practice standard listed in the NRCS field office technical guide. We also have explored state funding opportunities, which similarly resulted in the inability for application due to nonconforming practice standards. State funding requires a permanent restriction on the property; the Rock County Land Conservation Committee will not support permanent abandonments. When the process of a temporary barnyard abandonment project was initiated, the LCD contacted all other Wisconsin county land and water resource conservation departments via email. A survey was sent asking if any abandonments were considered, what funding sources were used, and how this process typically worked. Limited counties implemented abandoned barnyard sites, and all were permanent abandonments, none temporary.

The LCD is exploring an innovative approach with a temporary abandonment to solve the phosphorus runoff resource concern specifically for the Yahara WINS program. If cattle were allowed to be brought back on site after the Yahara WINS contract was expired, Rock County LCD would require direct approval first. Government funding assistance can be integral when resolving conservation issues, but only if you are following specific practice standards in this situation. We are considering innovative approaches that may not fit a conforming state or federal practice standard but will work within Yahara WINS requirements. For this reason, Yahara WINS funding is our best and only current option for achieving the phosphorus reduction and water quality improvement goals.

Thank you for your favorable consideration in approving a barnyard rehabilitation project for William Myhre. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

Sincerely,

Ashley Roscoe

Conservation Specialist III

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Paul King

Yahara WINS Program Coordinator

(608) 289 – 0877

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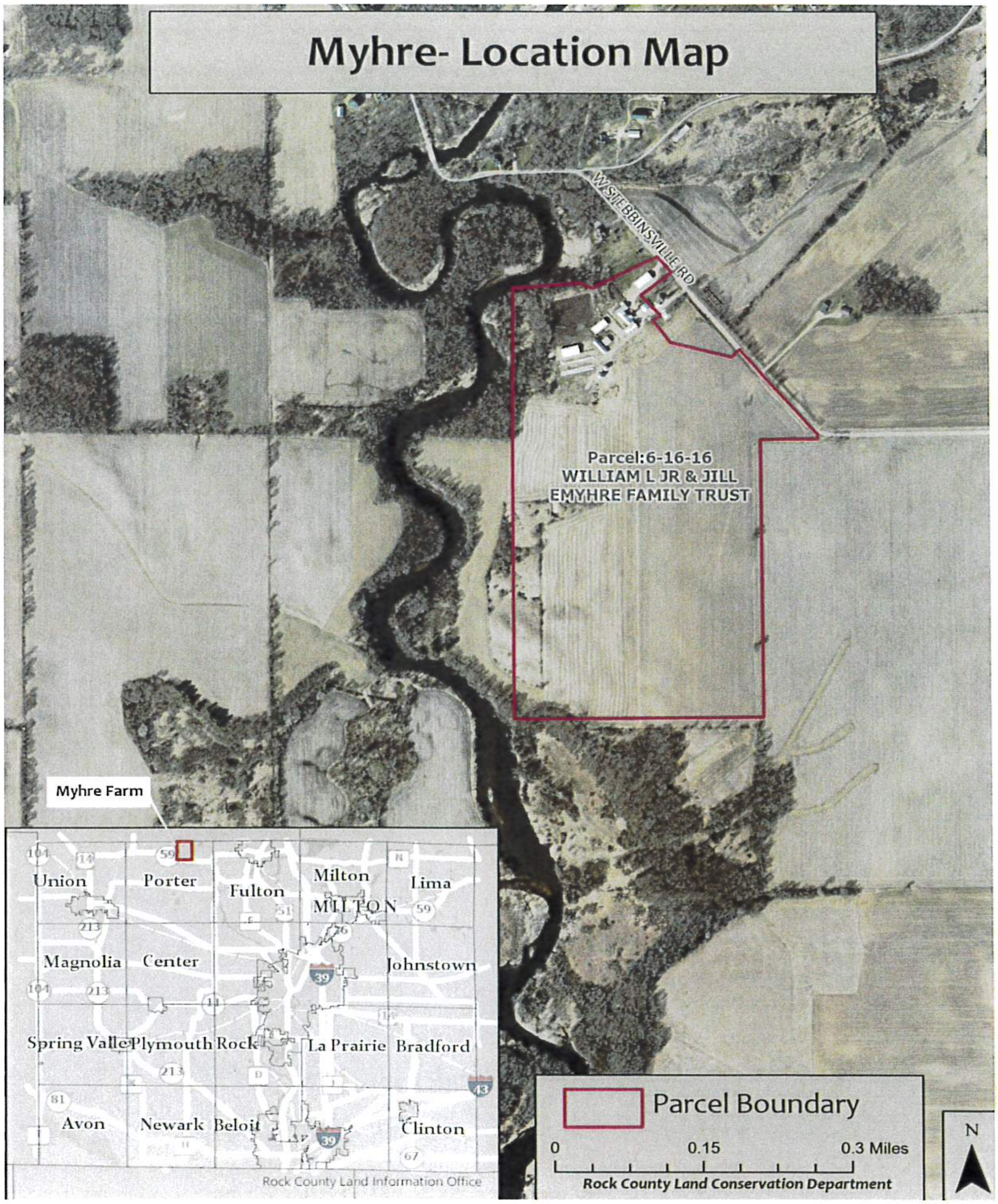
Figure 1.

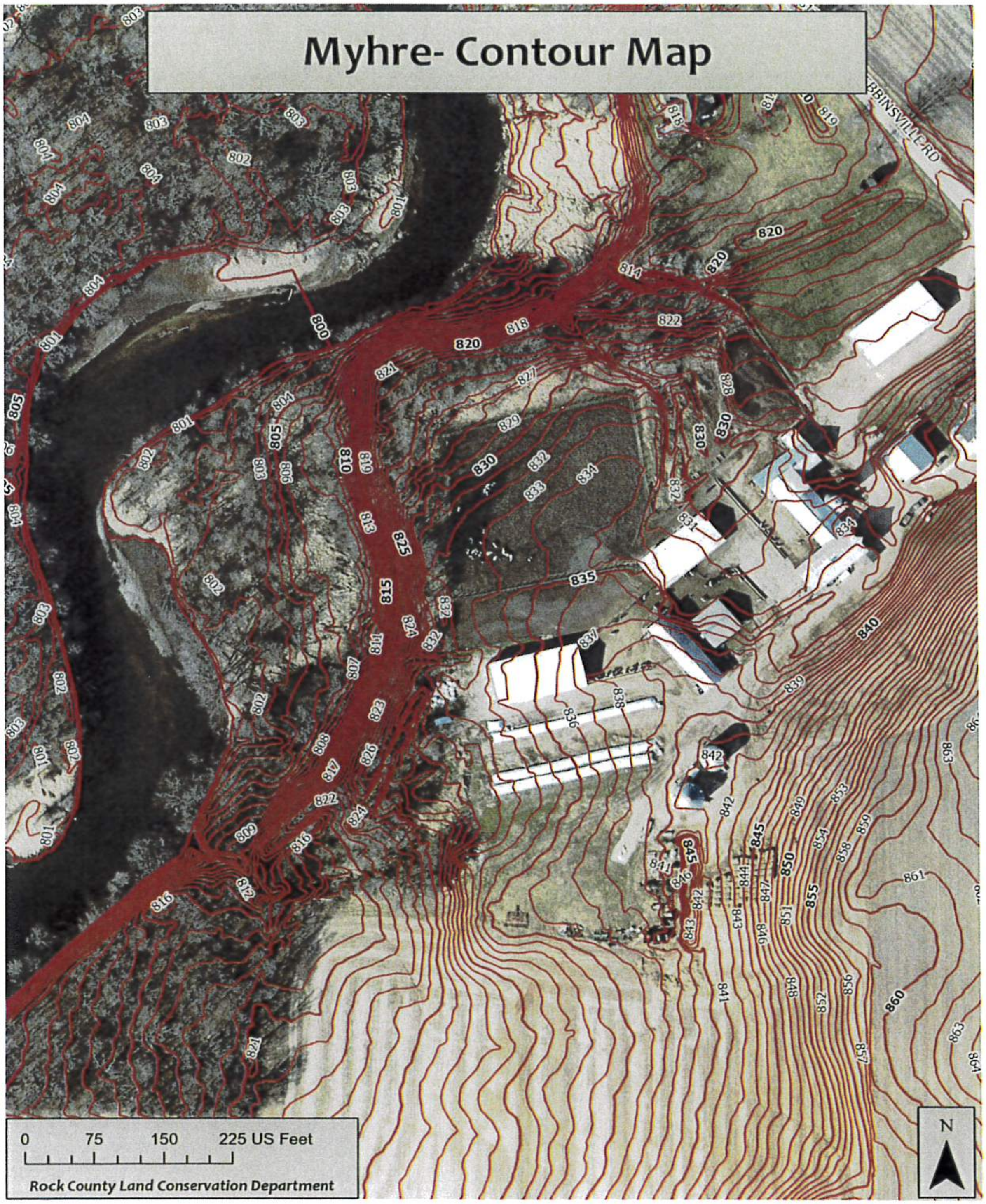
Bill Myhre Barnyard Location



Note. Parcel 6-16-16, 8453 W Stebbinsville RD, Edgerton, WI 53534

Figure 2.

Contour Map



*Note***.** Earthen Lot 1. is approximately 160 feet from its closest point to the Yahara River. With an average of 30 feet of downward elevation change based on current contour mapping.

Figure 3.

Barnyard Lot Identification

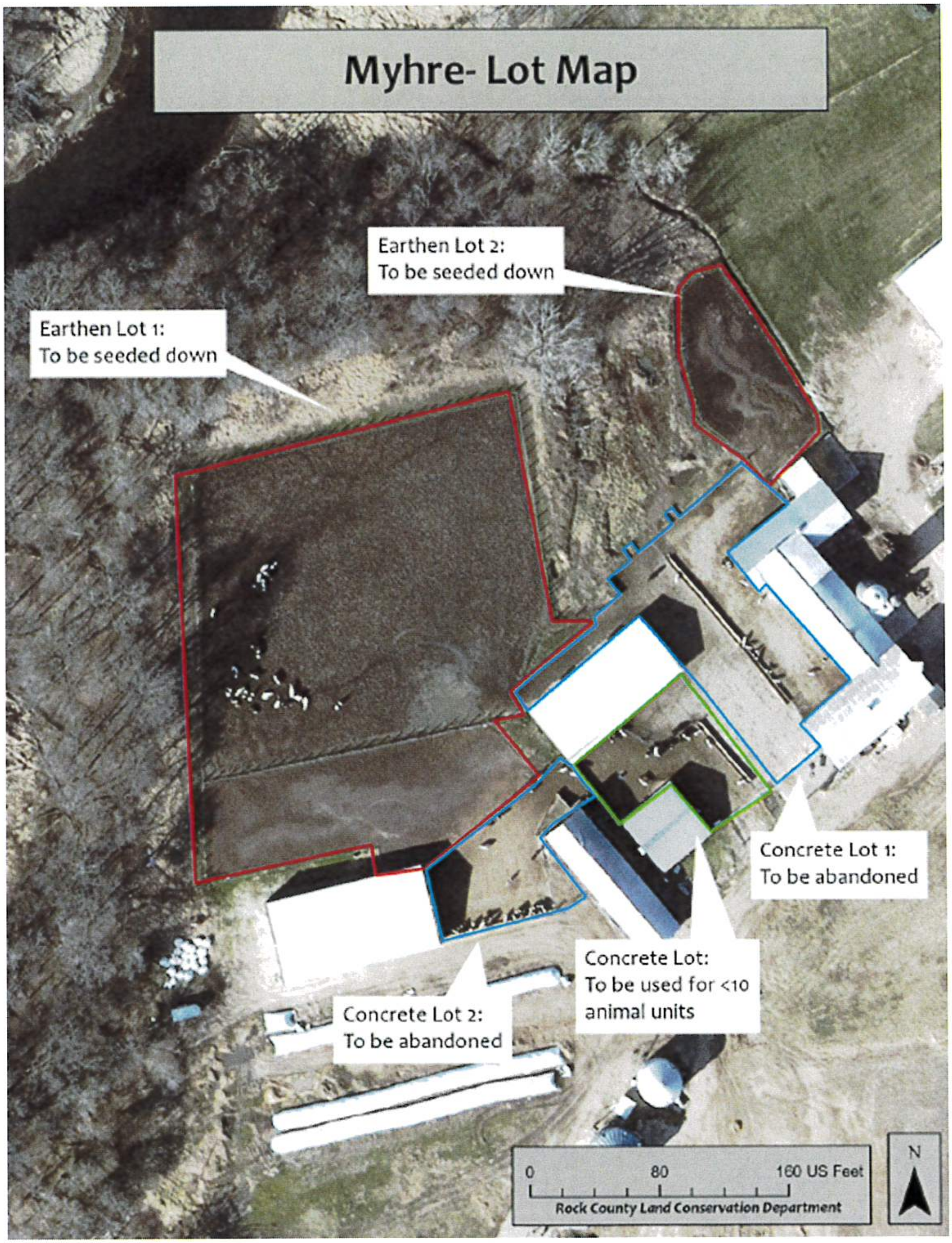


Figure 4.

Aple Lot and Phosphorus Reduction Calculations

Aple Lot Phosphorus Reduction Figures

Lot Name	*Phosphorus Loss/Year (lbs.)*
Concrete Lot 1	*124.9*
Concrete Lot 2	*52.2*
Earthen Lot 1	*304.2*
Earthen Lot 2	*56.9*
Total	***538.2 annual P reduction***

Cost Allocated P Reduction per Pound

$145,000 (project costs) + $5,000 (staff reimbursement) = $150,000 (total project costs)

$150,000 (total project costs) ÷ 5,382 (10-year P reductions) = $27.8 per pound of P reduced

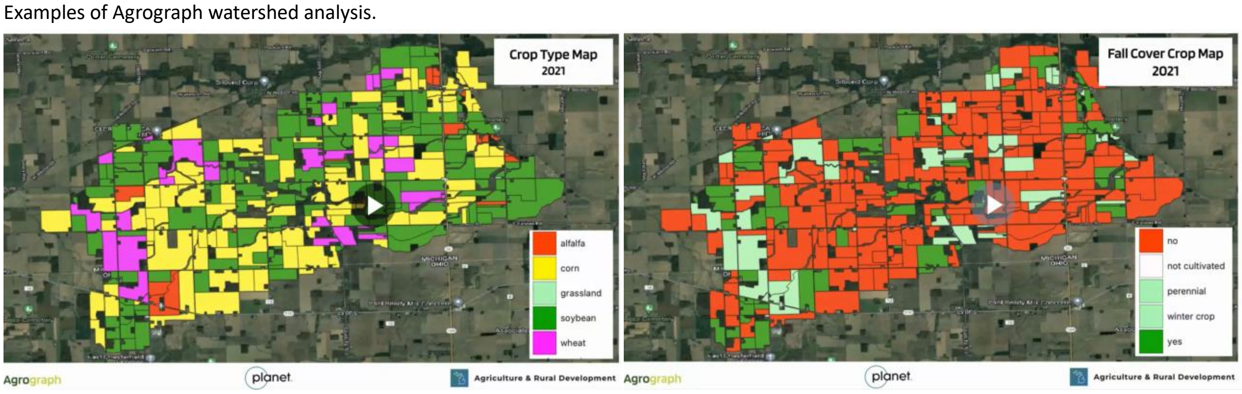
Note. All phosphorus calculations are based on the most recent version of Aple Lots.

Yahara WINS Watershed Prioritization Analysis
Executive Committee Meeting 9/16/2025

Background: As Yahara WINS approaches the mid-way point of the program timeline and we reflect on the progress so far (acres of conservation implemented and tons of phosphorus reduced in the watershed), there's no doubt our strategy to focus on agricultural phosphorus reductions was appropriate to start off the program. We have exceeded our reduction goals every year and implemented over 30,000 acres of conservation practices, resulting in a total reduction of 60,000 lbs. across the full watershed, so far. However, the current implementation strategy also identifies the need for "other" watershed projects (dredging, streambank stabilization, wetland restoration, etc.) to fill the remaining gaps in our final reduction goals, anticipating the possibility of not enough cropland and/or farmer participation in the watershed to meet our goals exclusively through ag practices. Information about the extent of current implementation and the remaining ag opportunities will be useful for updating our implementation strategy to align with our reduction goals going forward.

Over the years Yahara WINS had discussions with a company called Agrograph to learn how their work can benefit our program. Agrograph is a company specializing in field-scale geospatial analyses of crop identification, land management, sustainability and other agricultural production information. They combine remote sensing, AI (machine learning) with satellite imagery to generate millions of acres of global field-level predictions that can be leveraged to solve many modern-day agribusiness challenges. For Yahara WINS needs, Agrograph can evaluate the status of implementation throughout the watershed by providing field specific information about crop type, percent residue, presence of cover crops, runoff risk, and other information to support modifications to the Yahara WINS implementation strategy. More information about Agrograph and their capabilities to support Yahara WINS can be found in the attached project proposal "Yahara Watershed Agriculture Analysis & Prioritization."

Examples of Agrograph watershed analysis.



Request: Yahara WINS is asking the Executive Committee to authorize the executive committee president to enter into a contract in 2025 with Agrograph to conduct a two-year watershed prioritization study in the Yahara Watershed with the study being completed in 2026. The contract will be paid for through the use of unbudgeted funds to pay for the portion of the project to be completed in 2025. The unbudgeted funds will come from the underspending from past budgets. The funds to complete the portion of the project in 2026 will be budgeted for in the 2026 budget.

Staff Recommendation: Yahara WINS recommends that we enter into a contract with Agrograph to do a two-year assessment of stream reaches 64, 65, 68, and 69, in 2025 at a cost of $79,988. The cost for 2025 will be $63,990 and the cost for 2026 will be $15,998. Reaches 64, 68, and 69 were selected because they are likely to have the most ag opportunities remaining. Reach 65 was selected because very little implementation has occurred so far, we want to verify what opportunities exist.

Option 1: Same as the staff recommendation except enter into a contract to do a two-year assessment of the entire Yahara Watershed, at a cost of $107,081. The cost for 2025 would be $85,664 and the cost for 2026 will be $21,417.

Option 2: Do not conduct the watershed prioritization analysis.

Yahara Watershed Agriculture Analysis & Prioritization

Prepared for Yahara WINS

Submitted by:
Taralinda Willis
Chief Executive Officer
Agrograph
+1 715 222 8699
tl@agrograph.com
Jun 12, 2025

Agrograph

Executive Summary

Agrograph is a global data provider for field-scale predictive modeling that delivers accurate and timely information on crop identification, yields, land management, sustainability, risk management and other agricultural production information. We create data solutions that the agricultural industry relies on. Our platform combines remote sensing, machine learning with satellite imagery to generate millions of acres of global field-level predictions that can be leveraged to solve many modern day agribusiness challenges.

From a soil moisture index for planting decisions to field-level yield prediction for harvest, Agrograph's data solutions work to empower ag business — industries like sustainability, crop insurance, financial lending, land appraisals, and grain merchandising — to scale their innovative solutions across millions of acres.

Agrograph was founded in 2016 by Dr. Mutlu Ozdogen combining his interest in satellite observations, agriculture, and incredible expertise in data science. He is a pioneer in using data science to determine field level metrics using satellite data. The company is based in Madison, Wisconsin in the United States and serves clients across the globe.

Data Vendors / Satellite Imagery

Agrograph leverages a network of reputable data vendors to power its models, ensuring that the foundation of its analysis is built on high-quality, reliable datasets at the lowest cost possible. Our goal is to optimize the balance between cost and quality, enabling us to deliver robust insights while maintaining cost-effectiveness for clients. Satellite imagery from providers such as Sentinel, Landsat, and MODIS forms the basis for extracting crop and soil metrics, while soil data from global databases like SSURGO and EuroCrops provides essential baseline values. Additionally, Agrograph partners with Planet Labs to access high-resolution imagery when necessary, further enhancing the precision of our analyses while remaining aligned with project budget goals.

Model validation is an integral part of Agrograph's process to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the outputs. Each model undergoes rigorous testing against field-level data and published research benchmarks. To strengthen validation efforts, clients are always welcome to provide any ground truth data to improve models used in their projects. Cross-verification with independent datasets, such as SMAP soil moisture observations and USDA-reported statistics, ensures that our models remain aligned with real-world measurements as much as possible.

Agrograph

Our Commitment to Quality

At Agrograph, we are deeply committed to delivering high-quality data that meets the highest standards of accuracy and reliability. We ensure that all data aligns with real-world agricultural patterns.

We have a rigorous quality assurance (QA) process designed to identify and rectify potential anomalies in the data. This includes automated tools for detecting unnatural patterns, such as straight lines or blank areas, and cross-referencing satellite imagery with geospatial datasets to ensure complete and consistent coverage. Additionally, we will conduct targeted manual reviews of flagged regions to verify their accuracy. By combining these methods with a client feedback loop for iterative improvement, we will ensure that all data we deliver is both robust and actionable, providing clients with the insights they need to make informed decisions.

We will use government reported statistics to compare and evaluate the accuracy of our data. For Country-Crop-Combinations (CCCs) with reported area statistics available at administrative levels, we will also generate scatter plots to reliably illustrate the accuracy and reliability of our data at a more granular level. Additionally, we will provide detailed explanations and descriptions of our accuracy for each CCC, particularly for crops where data availability is scarce.

Methodology / Data Modeling

The approach to Agrograph's deliverables can be grouped into two primary categories: Crop Type Identification and Farming Practices. The methodologies for these categories are extensively detailed in this section.

Crop Type Identification

Summary

Crop type mapping describes the process of identifying and classifying different crops grown in a region of interest by analyzing spatial and temporal data. Agrograph's solution involves the use of publicly available satellite observations from sources such as Sentinel, Landsat, and MODIS, combined with proprietary scalable algorithms that detect unique patterns to accurately identify specific crops within a region. With our approach, we can efficiently and reliably generate crop type maps at various levels—ranging from individual fields to counties, states, and entire countries.

General methodology

Our general methodology is composed of four parts. The first part involves generating a high-quality land cover map to accurately identify croplands—land primarily used for cultivating crops. This is accomplished by combining satellite time-series observations with our robust consensus algorithms, which have been extensively validated across a variety of geographic regions.

The second part focuses on categorizing cropland into three main classes based on crop growing seasons: summer crops, winter crops, and perennials. To make this classification, we analyze vegetation-sensitive spectral indices, such as the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and the Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI), derived from satellite time-series observations. These indices provide vital information on vegetation growth stages, including planting events, peak greenness, and harvest periods, allowing us to accurately determine the season of growth in a given region. This method also helps identify areas where crops may be grown back-to-back, such as planting corn in the summer following the harvest of winter wheat.

The third part focuses on gathering traits that help differentiate individual crops. We use the results from the second stage to narrow down the search area for each individual crop. For instance, when identifying winter wheat, we focus on cropland regions that showed vegetation growth during the winter season. We follow a crop-specific methodology to identify individual crops within a given region. This approach involves applying tailored strategies for each crop, considering both crop-specific and region-specific characteristics to ensure accurate identification. Drawing on our experience with global crop type mapping, we recognize that varying environmental conditions and diverse farming practices across regions are crucial factors in generating precise crop type maps. Some of our tailored crop-specific strategies are briefly described below with some examples:

- Phenology-based classification - Some crops exhibit unique phenological traits that can be leveraged to accurately identify them as they mature. Wheat and barley, for example, share similar phenological characteristics, making them difficult to distinguish using optical satellite time-series alone. The key difference occurs after the heading phase, when barley experiences rapid vertical growth a few weeks before wheat. This timing can vary based on local environmental conditions. Our approach involves two steps: first, we use optical satellite data to detect the start of the heading phase, followed by Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) time-series to capture structural differences and distinguish between the crops. Figure 1 shows the NDVI (left) and the C-band SAR VH backscatter (right) for sampled wheat and barley fields during the 2023-2024 growing season in the Middle East, where we identified the optimal observation window from optical satellite data and successfully separated wheat and barley using SAR data.

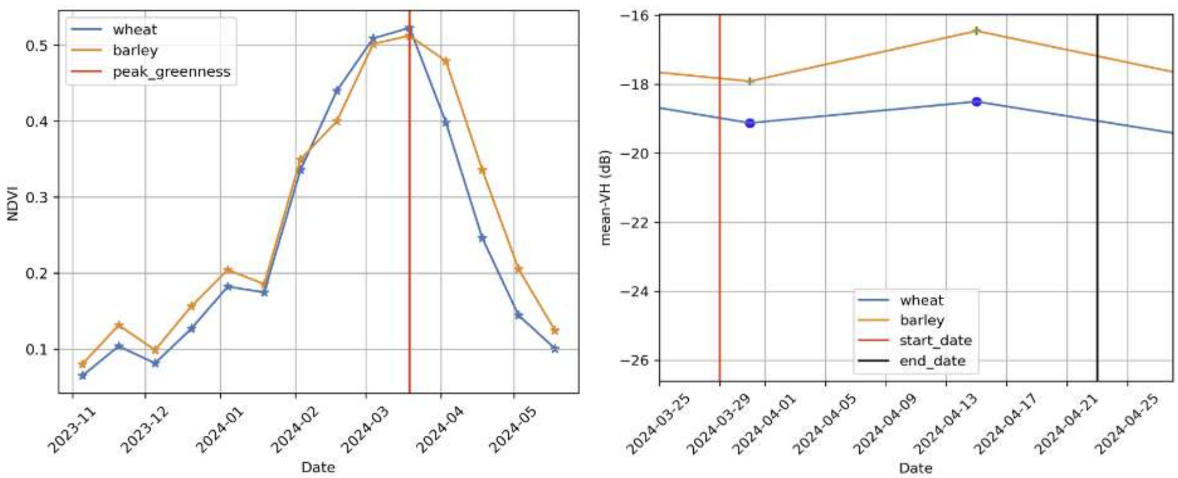


Figure 1. Mean NDVI (left) and SAR VH backscatter (right) time-series for sampled wheat and barley fields in the Middle East.

- Farming practices-based classification - Another common strategy we use relies on distinct farming practices associated with specific crops and regions. Drawing on our extensive knowledge of global agricultural practices, we understand how crops are grown in different parts of the world. One example is paddy rice, which is primarily cultivated in flooded fields in Asia during the early growth phase. This flooding acts as a key distinguishing feature for classification. Our approach involves extracting optical and SAR time-series data during the early growth window of rice. In particular, SAR is sensitive to surface water and vegetation structure, enabling us to accurately identify paddy rice fields.This approach is phenologically specific and only becomes applicable once the crops reach a certain growth stage.

- Crop structure-based classification - This strategy is primarily used to differentiate between row crops and tree crops. Tree crops, such as fruit and nut-bearing trees, are characterized by their height and geographical location. Perennial tree crops can be challenging to identify through phenology and satellite time-series alone. Moreover, most public datasets often misclassify orchards and tree crops as forests. To address this, we combine land cover data, crop height information, and height-variance algorithms to accurately distinguish between row crops and tree crops, creating a tree crop layer.

Finally, given the crop-specific and region-specific characteristics, we apply a myriad of machine learning algorithms to classify the crop type. In many cases, given enough input characteristics, crops present distinct characteristics that are distinguishable through relatively simple machine learning algorithms. For example, while crop type mapping in Australia, we extracted weekly composites of satellite optical and SAR observations throughout the growing season of the samples, depending on the year or harvest of the samples, and fed this data into a machine learning model called a Random Forest (RF) model. The RF model creates a combination of decision trees using the remote sensing time-series features, thereby analyzing the spectral signatures of each crop class. The objective is to capture crop-specific spectral patterns.

In cases where a crop may not have distinct characteristics easily distinguished through satellite observations alone, we employ deep learning techniques. This process utilizes ground truth data, including information on crop type and year of growth, as training data. The first step involves preparing large feature-training datasets derived from satellite optical and SAR time-series observations. We extract weekly composites of various spectral and SAR bands, such as red, green, blue, NIR, VV, VH, etc., and associate them with each ground truth point. This feature-training dataset is then ingested into our deep learning models for classification. Over time, we have gathered ground truth points for various crops across different countries, sourced from public, government, and private datasets commonly used for this purpose.

The strategies outlined above allow us to generate accurate global crop type maps for most crops. However, we are not limited to these methods. We continually refine and enhance our crop type mapping methodologies, exploring new approaches as necessary. Additionally, we employ extensive validation techniques to assess the accuracy of our crop type maps. These include using national and subnational area statistics from sources such as the USDA, FAOSTATS, and other government agencies.

Farming Practices

Summary

Remote sensing is a powerful tool for mapping farm management practices by providing detailed, timely data on various agricultural parameters. Mapping farming practices involves identifying and classifying fields according to the agricultural practices and management techniques used on them. This process aims to capture and represent various farming practices across different regions, providing a clear understanding of how crops are grown and managed. Moreover, by integrating remote sensing with other technologies like GPS and Geographic Information Systems (GIS), farmers can track changes over time, improve decision-making, and tailor management practices to specific field conditions, ultimately enhancing productivity, sustainability, and profitability. In sustainable land management and environmental monitoring - the focus of this project - remote sensing is increasingly being used to support conservation practices and monitor the impacts of agricultural activities on the environment. For example, it can track changes in land cover, soil erosion, or water quality, helping farmers adopt sustainable practices that mitigate environmental degradation. Remote sensing tools also assist in carbon sequestration studies, enabling farmers to assess the effectiveness of practices like agroforestry or cover cropping in sequestering carbon and reducing the farm's carbon footprint. The variables included in this section are described in Table 1.

Variable	Description
Tillage/Crop residue removed	Tillage: A categorical variable showing tillage practice as identified from satellite observations. Only three categories are identified: conventional tillage; conservation tillage; and no-tillage. Crop residue removed: A continuous variable showing the amount of residue removed.
Cover crop	A categorical variable showing field-level cover crop presence/absence. Only two categories are identified: cover crop = yes and cover crop = no.

Table 1. List of farming practices variables.

General methodology

The general approach to identifying and mapping each of these variables is to relate satellite observations and other environmental variables to these quantities using classification algorithms and statistical tools. Classification algorithms are used to produce variables that are of categorical nature (e.g. cover crop and tillage type) and regression algorithms are used primarily to produce outputs that are of continuous nature (e.g. crop residue). From this perspective, the input data may be the same for both categorical and continuous variables but the approach to derive each may be completely different. Brief descriptions of approaches for each of these variables are provided below:

- Tillage/Crop residue removed - Tillage refers to the mechanical manipulation of soil to prepare it for planting, and it significantly impacts the management of crop residues. To identify tillage practices and residue management, we begin by deriving a soil index from raw satellite observations, which quantifies the level of soil exposure at the surface. This soil index is then combined with antecedent soil moisture data and training datasets to feed into a classification algorithm, enabling the identification of tillage presence, absence, and type. Additionally, we run a complementary algorithm to estimate soil exposure, which helps quantify the amount of crop residue removed—greater soil exposure indicates higher levels of residue removal.

- Cover crop - Cover cropping refers to the practice of growing crops between annual cash crops to protect and improve the soil during the off-season. To identify cover crops, we utilize satellite time-series observations specifically during the off-season when cash crops are absent. These observations are processed into vegetation-sensitive indices such as NDVI and EVI, which capture vegetation growth. Our classification algorithm analyzes these indices to detect both the presence and persistence of vegetation growth. Fields exhibiting consistent vegetation cover over time are classified as being cover-cropped. By incorporating both presence and persistence, our method minimizes misclassifications, effectively distinguishing cover crops from transient vegetation, such as weeds.

Deliverable & Investment

The following information for each field in the Reaches will be shared via API and/or .csv files during the contract term.

Variables:

- Crop type
  - corn
  - soybean
  - wheat
  - alfalfa
  - other (*The "other" category represents croplands producing crops outside these four, which may be grown in either winter or summer.)*
- Percent residue after Fall Tillage
  - *conventional tillage : < 30 % crop residue:*
  - *conservation tillage : 30-60 % crop residue;*
  - *no-tillage : > 60 % crop residue.*
- Percent residue after Spring Planting
  - A continuous variable between 0 and 100 percent representing percentage of crop residue left during spring planting.
- Presence of cover crop
- Priority level for intervention
  - Scale of 1 - 5.
  - Includes slope, proximity to water source, soil type, internally drained area,

Important Notes:

- 30m resolution imagery is utilized to determine the variables. This is approximately four pixels per acre.
- Variables calculated for the last three years (Fall 2022 - Spring 2025)
- Data is updated twice per year (after spring and fall)

TMDL Reach	Agriculture Acre Estimates	Year One	Year Two
62	4,766	$2,860	$715
63	5,430	$3,258	$815
64	60,462	$36,277	$9,069
65	489	$293	$73
66	19,674	$11,804	$2,951
67	6,253	$3,752	$938
68	8,264	$4,958	$1,240
69	37,437	$22,462	$5,616

*Pricing is valid through January 31, 2026

Scope of Use and License Conditions

Agrograph will provide Yahara WINS with a data subscription to the API for identification of the variables as listed in the deliverable section of this proposal.

Agrograph data will become a value added layer for Yahara WINS. Yahara WINS will have the right to incorporate and display the data into their reports and analysis during the term of this agreement. The data at all times remains the property of Agrograph and no ownership of the data is transferred to Yahara WINS or any other party. Data is not to be resold, or re-licensed in its originally delivered form.

Customer Service

Agrograph prides itself on excellent customer service, developing strong long lasting relationships with organizations that utilize its data.

Saket Gowravaram serves as the main point of contact for customers during data delivery periods and is available to answer questions and provide support as customers begin to utilize Agrograph data in their own systems and processes. Mutlu Özdogan is also available as a strategic advisor and routinely provides support to clients as they leverage Agrograph data.

Customer service is provided between 8:00 am - 5:00 pm Monday through Friday (CT / GMT -6).

September 16th, 2025 Executive Committee Meeting.

Agenda Item Report:

2026 Draft Budget

Attachment:

2026DraftBudgetExecutiveCommitteeSept2025Mtg.xls

Background:

The draft budget represents the efforts of the Yahara WINS president, Yahara WINS treasurer, and the District's watershed coordinator on allotment of funds for the Yahara WINS adaptive management project in 2026.

The budget spreadsheet has three tabs. One tab for the draft 2026 budget (with embedded notes), one tab for a 5-year budget approved from 2023-2027 (with embedded notes), and one tab that reflects the expected 2026 IGA payment revenue.

The following are areas of the proposed 2026 budget that were modified as compared to the 2025 budget and previous budgets

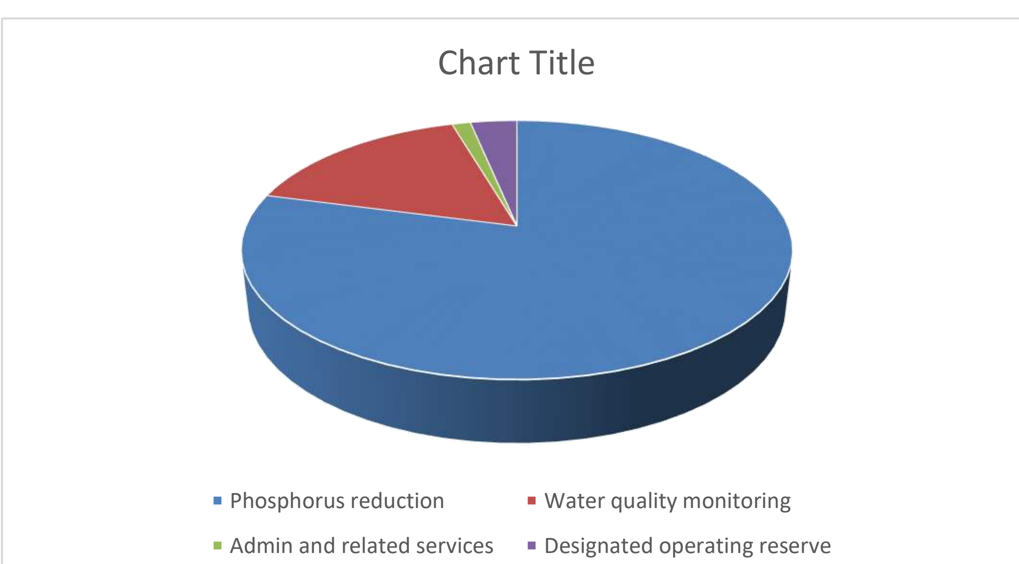
- General P reduction Funding expenditure and the Innovative grant program expenditure was removed starting with the 2023 budget and remains removed for the 2026 budget.
- Cost Model update expenditure was removed starting with the 2025 budget and remains removed for the 2026 budget due to completion of the project
- Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District service agreement with Yahara WINS is removed starting with the 2026 budget as it is no longer needed.
- Watershed Prioritization project budget capacity was added for the 2026 budget.
- Renew the Blue II partner commitment for Clean Lakes Alliance was added for the 2026 budget.
- The amount designated for the operating reserve under the 5-year budget identifies the same contribution in 2026 compared to the amount designated for 2025.

Recommendation:

Approve draft 2026 budget as presented and allow the president to send to IGA membership as draft in preparation for the October budget meeting when the final budget will be presented and voted on.

2026 Draft Proposed Budget (Rounded to the nearest $100)

Projected unencumbered carryover from 2025	**$0**
Revenue	
IGA participants	$1,529,224
Income from grants, MOUs, etc.	$0
MGE Foundation	$5,000
Savings account interest	$4,000
Total Revenue	**$1,538,224**
Total Revenue plus unencumbered carryover	**$1,538,224**
Expenditures	
Phosphorus reduction	
Dane County phosphorus reduction services agreement	$540,000
Rock County phosphorus reduction services agreement	$150,000
Yahara Pride Farms phosphorus services agreement	$525,000
Phosphorus Reduction Subtotal	**$1,215,000**
Water Quality Monitoring/Modeling	
Water quality monitoring analytical services (MMSD)	$65,000
USGS joint funding agreement	$75,000
Rock River Coalition water quality monitoring	$46,000
Watershed Priorotization Project	$55,000
Renew the Blue II CLA	$10,000
Water Quality Monitoring/Modeling Subtotal	**$251,000**
Supporting Services	
~~MMSD Service Agreement~~	$0
Financial audit	$11,000
Communications	$5,000
Legal services agreement	$4,000
Supporting Services Subtotal	**$20,000**
Transfer of funds to designated operating reserve	**$50,000**
Total Expenditures	**$1,536,000**
Revenue minus expenditures (potential unencumbered carryover)	**$2,224**
Operating Surplus	**$400,000**



Phosphorus reduction	$1,215,000
Water quality monitoring	$251,000
Admin and related services	$20,000
Designated operating reserve	$50,000
	$1,536,000

79.1015625
16.34114583
1.302083333
3.255208333

Member	2026 Member Contribution	(due by February 28th)	(due by June 30th)
Blooming Grove, Town	$3,300	$1,650	$1,650
Burke, Town	$8,381	$4,191	$4,191
Cottage Grove, Town	$3,572	$1,786	$1,786
Cottage Grove, Village	$12,200	$6,100	$6,100
DeForest, Village	$21,740	$10,870	$10,870
Dunn, Town	$0	$0	$0
Fitchburg, City	$105,000	$52,500	$52,500
Madison, City	$504,394	$252,197	$252,197
Maple Bluff, Village	$3,170	$1,585	$1,585
McFarland, Village	$14,770	$7,385	$7,385
Middleton, City	$61,912	$30,956	$30,956
Middleton, Town	$2,280	$1,140	$1,140
MMSD (BFC) WWTP	$569,022	$284,511	$284,511
Monona, City	$20,716	$10,358	$10,358
Oregon WWTP	$75,310	$37,655	$37,655
Shorewood Hills, Village	$10,990	$5,495	$5,495
Stoughton WWTP	$1,150	$575	$575
Stoughton, City	$2,067	$1,034	$1,034
Sun Prairie, City	$17,940	$8,970	$8,970
University of Wisconsin-Madison	$21,000	$10,500	$10,500
Waunakee, Village	$19,690	$9,845	$9,845
Westport, Town	$5,000	$2,500	$2,500
Windsor, Village	$35,170	$17,585	$17,585
WI-DNR, Fish Hatchery	$10,450	$5,225	$5,225
	$1,529,224	$764,612	$764,612

5-Year (revised 2022)

	2023	2024	2025
Unencumbered carryover	$0	$0	$0
Revenue			
IGA participants	$1,514,273	$1,514,273	$1,514,273
Contributions from non-IGA participants	$5,000	$5,000	$0
Savings account interest	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000
Total Revenue	$1,523,273	$1,523,273	$1,518,273
Expenditures-Grouped By Category			
Phosphorus reduction			
Dane County phosphorus reduction services agreement	$540,000	$540,000	$540,000
Columbia County phosphorus reduction services agreement	$0	$0	$0
Rock County phosphorus reduction services agreement	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000
Yahara Pride Farms phosphorus reduction services agreement	$425,000	$425,000	$425,000
Subtotal	$1,115,000	$1,115,000	$1,115,000
Water Quality Monitoring or modeling			
Water quality monitoring analytical services (MMSD)	$65,000	$65,000	$65,000
USGS joint funding agreement (JFA)	$75,000	$75,000	$75,000
Rock River Coalition water quality monitoring	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000
Subtotal	$180,000	$180,000	$180,000
General			
MMSD Service Agreement	$60,000	$60,000	$60,000
Financial audit	$11,000	$11,000	$11,000
Communications	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
Legal services agreement	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000
Subtotal	$80,000	$80,000	$80,000
Total Expenditures	$1,375,000	$1,375,000	$1,375,000
Contribution to designated operating reserve fund	$147,000	$100,000	$50,000
Total Expenditure incl. operating reserve	$1,522,000	$1,475,000	$1,425,000
	-$1,273	-$48,273	-$93,273

2026	2027	
$0	$0	
$1,514,273	$1,514,273	
$0	$0	
$4,000	$4,000	
$1,518,273	$1,518,273	
$1,529,224		
$540,000	$540,000	
$0	$0	
$150,000	$150,000	
$425,000	$425,000	$525,000
$1,115,000	$1,115,000	
$65,000	$65,000	
$75,000	$75,000	
$40,000	$40,000	
$180,000	$180,000	
$60,000	$60,000	$0
$11,000	$11,000	
$5,000	$5,000	
$4,000	$4,000	
$80,000	$80,000	
$1,375,000	$1,375,000	
$50,000	$50,000	
$1,425,000	$1,425,000	
-$93,273	-$93,273	