

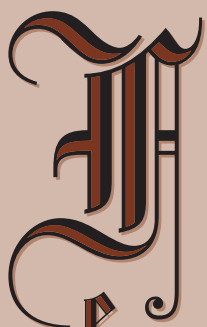
Wisconsin Conservation



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Wisconsin's Camo Coalition

The purpose of the Camo Coalition is to organize sportsmen and women across Wisconsin to act quickly when there is an issue affecting our wildlife management or outdoor recreation interests.

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Executive Director Activity

Public Hearings Set on Water Protection Permits for Large Livestock Operations

MADISON - Aiming to free up time for compliance and inspections of large-scale livestock operations, the state is proposing to issue standardized water protection permits known as "general permits" instead of writing the permits individually.

"Wisconsin has among the most rigorous permitting standards in the nation right now, and our proposed general permits have the same requirements," says Gordon Stevenson, who leads the Department of Natural Resources runoff management section.

Two such proposed general permits covering operations of different sizes will be the topic of public hearings statewide in March and April, and a public comment period through April 23, 2010. Information on hearing dates and locations, and on how to submitted written comments, are available online. <http://dnr.wi.gov/runoff/ag/permits.htm>.

"Wisconsin has been the last state to use individual permits for large-scale livestock operations. By adopting general permits, we will be better able to make the most of our available time to protect public health and Wisconsin's lakes, rivers and groundwater," Stevenson says.

Since the requirements for many of these large operations are the same, there is limited need for DNR staff to draft each permit individually, he says. Switching to standardized general permits would allow DNR staff to spend more time in the field inspecting those livestock operations to make sure they are following requirements for manure storage, handling, spreading, and other activities. Such activities, when done improperly, can lead to manure spills or manure runoff and potential pollution

of lakes, streams and drinking water supplies and fish kills. The plan is to inspect each permitted facility twice during the five-year period their permit covers, up from a single inspection of a subset of facilities.

Switching to the general permits also would allow DNR staff to issue the permits on a more timely basis. Under state and federal law, largescale livestock operations are allowed to expand and operate in accordance with a water protection permit, and it's DNR's responsibility to issue those permits and ensure that operations comply with permit conditions, Stevenson says.

Under state and federal law, large farms must get water protection permits when they reach 1,000 animal units (roughly 700 milking cows) because of the volume of their manure and the increased potential risk it poses to Wisconsin waters if a spill or runoff occurs.

An operation with a complete and credible permit application receives a permit. There are now 188 permits, which must be renewed every five years. They are operating permits that apply only to water protection and do not give the DNR authority to address where such an operation is sited, nor air, odor, traffic, lighting or other concerns that may be present, Stevenson says.

Proposal specifics

The DNR is proposing a general permit for dairy farms starting at 1,000 animal units, the same threshold now triggering farms to get a permit, and the equivalent of 700 milking cows. This permit would cover operations on up to those housing 5,720 animal units of dairy cattle, the equivalent of 4,000 milking cows, Stevenson says.



The second proposed general permit would only be used for those operations with fewer than 1,000 animal units that have not addressed livestock-related runoff issues that the DNR determines are best addressed by a permit, Stevenson says.

Large scale farms are considered "point sources," the same as industries or municipal wastewater treatment plants that have an identifiable discharge to waters of the state. DNR has long successfully used general permits for more than a dozen different categories of wastewater dischargers, ranging from nonmetallic mining operations to land application of liquid industrial waste.

Rigorous DNR review, public notice requirements would still exist

Stevenson says that the general permits will require the same amount of information to be submitted and the DNR will give the application documents the same level of scrutiny to ensure compliance with permit requirements.

Recent changes at the federal level now require that the DNR provide public notice of its decision to cover an individual operation under the CAFO General Permit. DNR also must meet new requirements to public notice certain changes to an operation's plan for spreading manure and other nutrients, including spreading manure on more land.

Public hearings will begin at 1 p.m.:

- **March 26, Wausau** - North Central Technical College, Center for the Health Sciences Building Auditorium, 1000 West Campus Drive.
- **April 1, Grand Chute** - Grand Chute Town Hall, Board Room, 1900 Grand Chute Blvd.
- **April 6, Viroqua** - Firehouse Restaurant and Lounge, Lower Level, 804 South Main St.
- **April 8, Eau Claire** - Ramada Inn Convention Center, Lower Ballroom, 205 South Barstow St.
- **April 13, Fitchburg** - Fitchburg Community Center, Oak Hall, 5520 Lacy Road.

Groundwater Protection Law Important to Right to Hunt, Fish and Trap

by George Meyer, Executive Director

Poynette: Whether you are a duck hunter on a wind-swept marsh, a trout angler on a cold-water stream, a trapper in a shallow swamp or a bass angler on a small Wisconsin lake, protection of Wisconsin groundwater is extremely important. Sportsmen and women know that over drawing our groundwater resource can and has had a negative impact on Wisconsin lakes, streams and wetlands.

The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation strongly supports SB 620, the Groundwater Protection Act. Additional oversight of groundwater withdrawals is necessary to prevent further unregulated loss of important fish and wildlife habitat.

"Living in Plover, Wisconsin, I have had a first hand opportunity to see the drying-up of the Little Plover River the last five years," indicated Jerry Knuth, Board Member of the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation. "The Little Plover has joined Long Lake in Waushara County and

Bloody Run Creek in Wood County as bodies of water near to where I live that have been largely destroyed by insufficient oversight of pumping from high capacity wells."

"The Legislature had graciously adopted the Constitutional Amendment to hunt, fish and trap in Wisconsin," stated Don Hammes, Board Member of the Federation. "However our constitutional right to hunt, fish and trap is a mere piece of paper unless the Legislature adopts stronger laws governing the withdrawal of groundwater which is vital to the fish and wildlife habitat in our lakes, streams and wetlands."

The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation strongly endorses SB 620 and encourages its rapid adoption by the Legislature.

The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation is the state's largest conservation organization comprised of 168 hunting, fishing and trapping organizations. The Federation is dedicated to conservation education and the adoption of strong conservation policies.

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State Parks, Trails and Forests Offer Variety of New and Traditional Activities

Wisconsin state parks are gearing up for another summer season which park managers anticipate will be busy. A number of new and updated facilities and programs will greet park and trail users in 2010 including an entirely new campground at Harrington Beach State Park, additional new campsites at Willow River State Park, more sites equipped with electric hookups across the state and all new activities for the Wisconsin Explorer program for kids.

"Wisconsin state parks attracted nearly 14 million visitors in 2009," said Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Secretary Matt Frank. "State Park System properties are great destinations and activity centers for families seeking healthy outdoor recreation opportunities."

Wisconsin has more than 4,600 campsites available in state parks, forests and recreation areas offering camping in a variety of habitats from deep forest to unglaciated hill and valley with spectacular overlooks. Many campsites are reservable.

Camp site reservations are continuing to trend upward and were up close to 2 percent through the end of February compared to 2009 according to parks officials. 2009 reservations saw an increase of 6.6 percent over 2008. The number of campsites is expected to grow again in 2011 when an all new campground will be ready for visitors at Governor Thompson State Park.

Trails

Wisconsin state parks offer more than 3,000 miles of recreational trails for hiking, biking, horseback riding and other activities. Mountain bikers visiting the Northern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest will want to check out new trails on this unit of the forest and horseback riders will find improved roads, an improved campsite and shower building and renovated stables. Bikers visiting Blue Mound State Park will also find a new feature for riders, a bike camping site just off the Military Ridge State Trail.

Other completed trail projects include reopening of two washout-resistant trails in Wyalusing State Park. The two trails were washed out by floods in the spring of 2007. And, ATV riders can look forward to rebuilt trails in Richard Bong State Recreation

Area opening in June 2010.

Get Outdoors Wisconsin DNR

State parks are a popular family-friendly recreational opportunity within easy reach of nearly all Wisconsin citizens. In addition to traditional activities such as camping, picnicking, hiking and swimming, the Get Outdoors Wisconsin program is entering its third year with programs that encourage kids and families to explore the natural environment offered by a park and the nature near their home. Many park properties will also offer guided hikes, explorations and skills demonstrations through the season as part of the Get Outdoors Wisconsin program. Information on events and activities is available online.

The Wisconsin State Park System lists 104 properties including 48 state parks, eight southern forests, six recreational areas and 42 trails. Additional properties open to the public for recreation include northern state forests such as Northern Highland-American Legion, Brule River, Flambeau River, Black River, and Governor Knowles.

Other things to do, other places to visit

The DNR maintains a searchable database of properties including wildlife areas, boat launches, shore fishing access points and state natural areas and a unique automobile based statewide nature trail, the Great Wisconsin Birding and Nature Trail, which highlights easily accessible high-quality nature viewing locations.

"Wisconsin offers literally hundreds of public properties featuring a wide range of land and water-based outdoor recreation," says Dan Schuller, Director of State Parks and Recreation. "There is something for almost every kind of outdoor adventure from newer activities such as geocaching to traditional pastimes like camping, hiking and picnics. If you visit one of our properties please let staff know your thoughts. We value visitor feedback as we continually work to improve our facilities."

Nationally, state parks provide a tremendous economic benefit to area communities estimated at \$20 billion. Approximately 6,000 state park units attracted more than 725 million visits in 2009.

Six New State Natural Areas Proposed to Protect Unique State-Owned Lands

Unique areas within six state-owned properties would receive additional protection under a proposal to designate them as State Natural Areas.

The Department of Natural Resources is proposing to modify the existing master plans of the properties to designate a portion of each property as a new State Natural Area, which is a formally designated site devoted to scientific research, the teaching of conservation biology and preservation of their natural values and genetic diversity for future generations.

These proposed designations would not change any existing use or access for recreation at any of the sites.

"Wisconsin's landscape has experienced dramatic changes in the 150 years since intensive settlement began," explained Randy Hoffman, a conservation biologist with the DNR Bureau of Endangered Resources. "Little remains of the natural plant and animal communities which occupied our lands for centuries. State Natural Areas recognize remnants that have escaped intensive development. These exceptional sites are often the last refuges for rare plants and animals."

The department is accepting comments through April 1, 2010, on proposed modifications to create State Natural Areas in the following properties:

• St. Croix Islands and Cylon State Wildlife Areas - Two new State Natural Areas would be designated within the St. Croix Islands State Wildlife Area and Cylon State Wildlife Area. This proposal covers land entirely owned by the state. The purpose of the designation is to recognize the high quality natural features of the site and focus research and education activities there. The sites contain emergent marsh, backwater sloughs, sedge meadows and small woodlots. Comments should be directed to Harvey Halvorsen, DNR-

Baldwin, 890 Spruce Street, Baldwin, WI 54002, email Harvey.halvorsen@wisconsin.gov or phone 715-684-2914 by April 1, 2010.

• Chippewa Moraine Unit - National Ice Age Reserve - Three State Natural Areas would be designated with the reserve: North of North Shattuck State Natural Area, Townline Lake Woods State Natural Area, and Chippewa Moraine Lakes State Natural Area. This proposal covers land entirely owned by the state and encompasses patches of older forest representing the best known examples in the moraine, and several undeveloped lakes. The purpose of the designation is to recognize the high quality forest and lake systems and focus research and education activities there. Comments should be directed to Brenda Rederer, DNR-Chippewa Moraine, 13394 County Highway M, New Auburn, WI 54757, email Brenda.rederer@wisconsin.gov or phone 715-967-2800 by April 1, 2010.

• Brunet Island State Park - The Jean Brunet Woods State Natural Area would be designated within the park. This proposal covers land entirely owned by the state and encompasses area in the far northern part of the park that is exhibiting old-growth forest characteristics. The purpose of the designation is to recognize the high quality natural communities and focus research and education activities there. Comments should be directed to Mike Rivers, DNR-Brunet Island, 23125 255 Street, Cornell, WI 54732, email Michael.rivers@wisconsin.gov or phone 715-239-6888 by April 1, 2010.

The State Natural Areas program exists to provide protection and management guidelines for outstanding examples of Wisconsin's landscape and natural resources. More information on the State Natural Areas can be found on the DNR Web site.

Conservation Organization Donates Land to Ice Age Trail

POLK - The Ice Age Trail in Washington County will increase in size and provide additional outdoor recreational opportunities because of the generosity of a local land conservation organization.

The Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation donated a 108 - acre parcel for addition to the Ice Age Trail. The property is in the Town of Polk adjacent to the Village of Slinger. It is located within the Mid-Kettle Moraine Corridor and is part of the "Polk Kames," an area distinguished by conical hills formed by receding glaciers.

The Department of Natural Resources Board accepted the land donation at its February meeting.

The Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation acquired the property in 2008 with funding assistance from the federal Land and Water Conservation and state Knowles Nelson Stewardship funds. The property will be open for hiking, cross-

county skiing, and fishing. It may also be open to hunters during gun deer, archery, and several turkey hunting seasons. The department will evaluate hunting opportunities that are compatible with the area's status as a high quality hiking destination.

In 1987, the Wisconsin Legislature established the Ice Age State Trail as a state project and directed the DNR to initiate steps to increase awareness of the state's rich glacial heritage. The trail was developed in partnership with the U.S. Park Service, the Ice Age Trail Alliance, and stakeholders representing communities that the trail will pass through.

The Washington County Ice Age Trail corridor was approved by the Natural Resources Board in 1996. The "Polk Kames" is located within the property acquired from the Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation, and will create a segment of the Ice Age Trail Corridor for outdoor recreation.

USDA Forest Service Continues Discounts at Campgrounds

US Forest Service Release 3/10

WASHINGTON, March 17, 2010 - USDA Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell announced his decision not to implement proposed changes to fees charged to holders of passes at Forest Service campgrounds operated by private businesses. The Chief's decision means Seniors and people with disabilities will continue to receive a discount at Forest Service campgrounds run by private concessions.

The Forest Service had proposed changes to discounts provided to holders of Golden Age and Golden Access Passports and Senior and Access Passes. After considering many public comments, the Chief determined the proposed changes are not the best way to address growing challenges.

"Each year more than 175 million people enjoy recreational opportunities on National Forests and Grasslands, and that includes more than 15 million visits to our campgrounds," said Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell. "Particularly in these difficult economic times, it is very important to maintain affordable access to our National Forests and Grasslands, giving people easy ways to recreate and find respite in the great outdoors."

The Chief's decision leaves in place a 50 percent discount at campgrounds run by private concessions for holders of Golden Age and Golden Access Passports and Interagency Senior and Access Passes. Concessioners are not required to accept passes at day use sites. Seniors age 62 and older pay a one-time \$10 fee for the Senior Pass. Lifetime Access Passes for people with disabilities are free.

Milwaukee Sports Show



by Ralph R. Fritsch

After a long absence of over 15 years the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation returned to the Milwaukee Sports Show. Since we last attended the show a lot of things have changed. The 10 day show of past is now 5 days and the huge downtown Milwaukee Arena location is now being held in the smaller building on the grounds of the State Fair Park in West Allis.

This was my first return to the West Allis Sport Show. I knew of the changes, but still looked forward to attending the opening day of this year's Milwaukee Sport Show. The W.W.F. had come back to this show to meet with area Sportspeople and have them meet us. Sometimes that one-on-one approach helps us discuss and introduce us to many Sportspeople. The other purpose of our visit was to locally kick off our Camo Coalition Program. Its purpose is to organize Sportsmen and Sportswomen across Wisconsin to act quickly when there is an issue affecting our wildlife management or outdoor recreation interests. With this electronic program, you can make your opinion count from your home. You receive alerts when key issues affecting Wisconsin Sportspeople arise and contact key decision makers with the click of a button. The Federation's goal is to have 10,000 plus participants in the Camo Coalition. The Camo Coalition will be a very active force in addressing coming issues now and in the future.

The opening day of the show was March

10th, with a noonday opener. As people began to file into the show, the show began to come to life and booths were buzzing with conversation.

Our booth participation began slowly, but then came to life as people recognized our name and begun conversation from legislation concerns to deer management, fishing on inland lakes to Lake Michigan. The main conversation of the day was our loss of the needed votes to overturn the D.N.R. Secretary bill. Many people were very disgruntled at the legislators and the non-action they took toward overturning the vote. People are aware of the problems we face now and directed their future actions to the election process coming this year. Lack of legislator concerns also has hit home, and future election actions will be seen by some legislators.

The Show as in the past really hasn't changed that much with attendees; it's the guide service to hunting & fishing experience; boats and motors to enjoy state lakes; trucks, RV's, ATV's, motorcycles; clothes for any hunting & fishing days; and lands for sales. All of the above that makes you look forward to Spring and the coming year's activities.

Our booth highlighted the Federation's current issues and future actions to secure and maintain the rights of Wisconsin Sportspeople. As with any project, we'll examine our booth and move to expand its effectiveness and reach more people at these shows.

For all who stopped in to say "Hello" - Thanks for your comments and support of us.

Green Bay Company Settles State Lawsuit Over Environmental Violations for \$96,253.50

March 15, 2010

GREEN BAY - G&K Services, Inc., which owns and operates an industrial laundering facility in Green Bay, has agreed to pay \$96,253.50 to settle a state claim under Wisconsin's air pollution laws governing the management of air emissions at its Green Bay facility between 2008 and 2010.

Under Wisconsin law, G&K Services is required to obtain construction and operation permits before constructing or replacing and operating sources of air contaminant emissions at its Green Bay facility. According to the complaint, G&K Services installed a new industrial washer in February 2008 and has operated it since then without having first obtained required construction and operation permits. The Department of Natural Resources issued an after-the-fact construction permit authorizing the

February 2008 installation of the new washer in January 2010, and anticipates issuing an operation permit in March 2010.

In addition to paying the \$96,253.50 judgment, G&K Services has implemented systems and procedures to prevent future violations of its air permits and state air pollution statutes and regulations.

"The effectiveness of Wisconsin's air pollution laws depends on compliance with permitting requirements," said Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen. "The Department of Justice will continue to work with the DNR to ensure that Wisconsin's citizens are protected from harmful air emissions through compliance with the law."

Assistant Attorney General JoAnne F. Kloppenburg prosecuted the case. Brown County Circuit Court Judge John D. McKay approved the settlement on March 9, 2010.

Victoria, Inc. Agrees to Pay Penalties For Failure to Properly Respond to Spill

March 11, 2010

MEMONONEE FALLS - Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen announced that his office has resolved a civil case it has brought against Victoria, Inc., a Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, asphalt coating business which operates under the name "SealMaster Milwaukee."

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) asked the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) to prosecute Victoria for its violations of various environmental laws associated with the April 17, 2007, spill of material from a 250-gallon container of an asphalt coating material known as "Ajack Black" that was accidentally punctured by a forklift that evening while Victoria employees were unloading it from a truck. The complaint filed in the case alleges that Victoria attempted a clean-up but failed to recover all the material known to have spilled that evening, and that the remainder of the spill flowed around or under a spill containment structure at the lower end of the SealMaster parking lot, from which point it flowed into a drainage ditch and into Lilly Creek and the Menomonee River.

The DNR learned of the spill the following day from the Menomonee Falls Fire Department which had responded to a call from a concerned citizen that the waters of Lilly Creek had turned black. The DNR immediately contracted with an environmental clean-up firm to recover as much of the remaining Ajack Black as possible before it entered the waterways or flowed further downstream. Victoria has reimbursed the

Waste Hauler Sentenced to 30 Days in Jail

February 19, 2010

ATTORNEY GENERAL J.B. VAN HOLLER announces that his office has successfully prosecuted Randy M. Soper of Gillett, Wisconsin for illegal disposal of sanitary waste. Mr. Soper was convicted of three counts of illegally disposing of sanitary sludge from a treatment work without obtaining a permit and willfully discharging a pollutant into a water of the state, the Oconto River.

Shawano County Judge Thomas G. Grover sentenced Soper to serve 30 days in jail, and will pay over \$30,000 in fines and penalties, and completely remediate the wooded site that he contaminated with his illegal operation. Specifically, for three years, 2006, 2007, and 2008, Mr. Soper and his company, R.T.

Sanitation, LLC, created a homemade treatment work hidden in a wooden area at which they dumped hundreds of truckloads of sanitary waste from customers' septic systems.

Department of Natural Resources Warden Stephan Fabian, who investigated the case, testified in court describing the observations he made of the woods covered with sanitation waste. He further observed discharges into an unnamed creek that discharges into the Oconto River.

Soper at times dumped waste directly into the woods and at times dumped waste into his homemade treatment plant which was unknown and unlicensed by the Department of Natural Resources prior to this investigation. Assistant Attorney General Cynthia R. Hirsch prosecuted the case.

Environmental Enforcement

Wisconsin Department of Justice

Thompson's Gold Dust Dairy, LLC of Brown County Ordered to Pay \$80,000 for Violations of State Water Pollution Laws

March 01, 2010

DE PERE - The Wisconsin Department of Justice has filed and settled a lawsuit against Thompson's Gold Dust Dairy, LLC, Thompson's Holdings, LLC, and their owner/operator James T. Thompson, for violations of state water pollution control laws at the Gold Dust Dairy operation in Brown County.

Gold Dust, a large dairy that generates approximately 16.5 million gallons of manure per year, is classified as a Confined Animal Feeding Operation and is subject to a facility-specific pollution discharge permit. On June 18, 2008, DNR and the Brown County Land Conservation Department observed that one of Gold Dust's two manure pits was close to overtopping. When they looked closer, they saw manure seeping over the top of one pit. Gold Dust's second manure pit was also above its safe operating level, so DNR directed Gold Dust to pump the manure levels down and assisted with finding alternative storage for the manure, as field conditions were not suitable for land application.

The next day, DNR reminded Gold Dust of its responsibilities under its permit, and Gold Dust began pumping down the manure in its pits.

On July 2, 2008, DNR documented five violations. First, one of Gold Dust's manure pits was actively overtopping, and manure was flowing through a ditch to a navigable waterway which tested positive for manure contamination. Second, polluted stormwater was discharging from Gold Dust's feed storage area into a ditch that was connected to the navigable waterway. Gold Dust had been required to install a feed storage runoff control system by June 30, 2007, but has still not constructed a perma-

nent system. Third, Gold Dust was using an unapproved, three-sided concrete bunker to store manure. It was raining during the inspection, and manure was running off this storage facility. Fourth, the storm water management system on the farm was not working. A manhole between the barns was clogged with waste feed, and there was potential that manure was also flushing into it. Fifth, when DNR asked Gold Dust for the reports documenting its required inspections, no reports were provided. The Complaint charges Gold Dust with these five violations, with failing to take

action to prevent overtopping of manure storage facilities, and with an October 2009 incident regarding improper land spreading of manure.

Under the terms of the settlement agreement, Gold Dust has agreed to pay penalties, costs and assessments totaling \$80,000 for the violations. The settlement agreement also requires that Gold Dust complete the required installation of its feed storage area leachate collection and runoff control system this summer. DNR estimates that this system will cost between \$50,000 and \$65,000.

"It is against the law for farms to discharge manure or process wastewater into Wisconsin's waters," Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen said. "The permitting process is intended to regulate farms in order to prevent discharges from their production area and from fields where manure is spread. The Department of Justice will continue to work with the DNR to ensure compliance with the law and to help prevent future violations."

Assistant Attorney General Diane L. Milligan prosecuted the case. The settlement was approved by Brown County Circuit Court Judge Mark Warpinski.

Fiberdome, Inc. Agrees to Pay Penalties for Air Pollution Violations

March 03, 2010

LAKE MILLS - Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen announced that his office has resolved a civil case it has brought against Fiberdome, Incorporated, a Lake Mills, Wisconsin company which manufactures structural fiberglass components. Like all industries, Fiberdome's manufacturing emission of air pollutants into the air is regulated under Wisconsin's air pollution control laws.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) asked the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) to prosecute Fiberdome for emitting into the air excessive amounts of a hazardous air pollutant known as styrene, a chemical which can cause adverse effects to the central nervous system of those who breathe high levels of it. Fiberdome has long operated under the terms of a DNR-issued air pollution control operation permit which limited its styrene emissions. Fiberdome emitted styrene in

excess of that limit from May 2006 to October 2007. The complaint also alleged that Fiberdome used a chemical catalyst that was not allowed under its permit. To its credit, Van Hollen noted, Fiberdome has taken steps to significantly reduce its emission of styrene and to come back into compliance with its air pollution control permit.

Under the terms of the settlement agreement approved by Dane County Circuit Court Judge Anderson, Fiberdome has agreed to pay penalties totaling \$35,000. "The emission of excessive air pollutant poses a health risk to the community. In this case, Fiberdome recognized its violations and took steps to reduce its pollution and return to compliance with its permit," Van Hollen said. "The Wisconsin Department of Justice will continue to work with the Department of Natural Resources to ensure that such laws are followed."

Assistant Attorney General Steven Tinker represented the state.

New Berlin Settles State Lawsuit Over Drinking Water Violations

February 24, 2010

NEW BERLIN - The City of New Berlin has agreed to pay \$45,000 to settle state claims brought under Wisconsin's drinking water laws.

Wisconsin is required to administer a safe drinking water program no less stringent than federal safe drinking water standards. As part of that program, Wisconsin law sets forth contaminant levels and other requirements for public water systems. The maximum contaminant level for radionuclides (radium) was set in 1983, and pursuant to an agreement negotiated with USEPA, community water systems were required to comply with that level by December 2006.

According to the complaint, the City of New Berlin water system failed to provide drinking water that at all times complied with the contaminant level for radium since at least 2002. According to the stipulation that was filed settling the case, the City achieved compliance in

July 2009 by diverting water from Lake Michigan to serve the entire city, including those parts of the city that had previously been served by wells with radium-noncompliant water. In addition, the City approved a water conservation plan as part of meeting the water conservation objective set forth in its diversion application approval.

Long-term exposure to elevated levels of radium in drinking water poses a higher risk of bone cancer for the people exposed. In announcing the settlement, Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen recognized the City's commitment to ensuring the provision of safe drinking water. "The citizens of our state must be assured that their drinking water meets state standards, and the City of New Berlin has taken the steps necessary to achieve compliance with those standards."

Assistant Attorney General JoAnne F. Kloppenburg prosecuted the case. Waukesha County Circuit Court Judge Ralph Ramirez approved the settlement.

American Tire & Recycling Corporation and Operations Manager Settle Environmental Claims in State Lawsuit for \$35,000

March 08, 2010

NIAGARA - American Tire & Recycling Corporation, based in Niagara, Marinette County, and its operations manager Keary Ecklund, have agreed to take corrective actions at a tire processing facility in Niagara and to pay \$35,000 to settle state claims brought under Wisconsin's solid waste management laws.

Wisconsin law prohibits the operation of a solid waste storage and processing facility without an operating license and plan approval from the Department of Natural Resources, requires compliance with the terms of a license and plan approval, and prohibits the disposal and processing of waste tires at an unlicensed facility.

American Tire & Recycling Corporation and Keary Ecklund obtained a license and plan approval to operate a waste tire processing facility in Niagara in June 2009. American Tire & Recycling Corporation and Keary Ecklund violated state solid waste laws by accumulating more waste tires than allowed by the plan of operation approval issued for the Niagara facility and by violating nine conditions of that plan of operation approval designed to ensure the safe handling of the waste tires. Specifically, more than 33,600 waste tires accumulated at the facility and continued to be accepted despite the excess accumulation and despite inadequate proof of financial responsibility, waste tires were stored outside the approved area and too close to buildings, waste tires were not processed within 4 days and were not containerized, and the

facility had no storm water discharge permit.

In addition, American Tire & Recycling Corporation and Keary Ecklund processed waste tires and stored the waste tires on the ground at a facility in New London in Outagamie County without any license or plan of operation approval. The New London facility was closed and all waste tires were removed promptly after an inspection by the Department of Natural Resources in January 2010.

According to the settlement, American Tire and Recycling Corporation and Keary Ecklund have worked cooperatively and diligently to correct the violations identified in the complaint. As part of the settlement, they will begin processing the tires at the Niagara facility by March 25, 2010 and will return to a maximum accumulation of 33,600 waste tires by June 25, 2010.

The accumulation of thousands of tires poses a risk of disease including mosquito-borne diseases like West Nile virus and encephalitis, and also poses a fire threat to neighboring residences and businesses. In announcing the settlement, Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen recognized the defendants' efforts to eliminate these risks by following state law requirements. "The Department of Justice will continue to work with the DNR to ensure that Wisconsin's citizens are protected through compliance with the law."

Assistant Attorney General JoAnne F. Kloppenburg prosecuted the case. Dane County Circuit Court Judge Patrick J. Fiedler approved the settlement.

Marathon County Company Settles State Lawsuit Over Air Pollution Violations for \$95,000

March 02, 2010

WAUSAU - Fiber Recovery Inc., which owns and operates a paper mill screening processing facility at R18500 East Highway 29 in Ringle, has agreed to pay \$95,000 to settle state claims under Wisconsin's air pollution laws.

The Fiber Recovery facility turns paper mill screenings into paper and wood pellets that are sold as boiler fuel. Fiber Recovery uses landfill gas-fired generators as part of its production process. Under Wisconsin law, Fiber Recovery is required to obtain and follow a permit that controls the emissions of air pollutants from the facility. In 2007 the Department of Natural Resources issued Fiber Recovery a permit that authorized construction and initial operation of three landfill gas-fired generators and modification and initial operation of a wood/paper pelletizing dryer.

According to the complaint, Fiber Recovery violated its air permit by failing timely to perform testing of the stack that vents the emissions from the generators and dryer, exceeding the nitrogen

oxide limit during one testing, failing to update its Malfunction Prevention and Abatement Plan to include the new generators and modified dryer, failing to sample the sulfur content in the screenings, failing to maintain accurate technical drawings for facility stacks, and failing to use its hourly logs of landfill gas used to tally daily and monthly usage. Fiber Recovery also violated state regulations when it dried a test load of sludge without a research and testing exemption. Fiber Recovery has since shown compliance with all permit limits, and corrected all sampling and recordkeeping deficiencies.

"Fiber Recovery has properly acted to ensure future compliance with permit requirements designed to protect the public from harmful air emissions," said Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen. "The Wisconsin Department of Justice will continue to work with the DNR to ensure that Wisconsin's citizens and natural resources are protected through compliance with the law."

Assistant Attorney General JoAnne F. Kloppenburg prosecuted the case. Marathon County Circuit Court Judge Patrick Brady approved the settlement.

Waukesha Developer Settles State Environmental Lawsuit Over Construction Site Violations For \$240,000

February 22, 2010

WAUKESHA - Richard D. Herr and Stoneridge Associates LP have settled state claims brought for violations of Wisconsin's environmental protection laws at a development site in the Village of Dousman, Waukesha County.

Wisconsin law requires permits and the implementation of best management practices for land disturbance activities at construction sites of one acre or more and at construction sites in, adjacent to or near wetlands and navigable waters, to ensure that state water resources are protected from pollution caused by erosion and storm water runoff.

According to the complaint, landowner and developer Stoneridge Associates LP undertook land disturbance activities that included clearing and grading, excavating, dredging and filling, construction of an artificial pond and installation of pipes discharging through channels to School Section Lake, all resulting in a constructed site very different from approved plans, at a site south of the intersection of School Section Lake Road and Mill Pond Road in the Village of Dousman.

The complaint charges Stoneridge Associates LP with:

- failing to follow the construction site sequence
- constructing ponds and channels not authorized by approved plans
- filling a navigable ditch and changing the flow of water through and from the site contrary to their permitted plans
- failing to restore impaired Best

Management Practices

- constructing a lake, channels and ponds not authorized by the approved plans
- pumping water out of the lake while operating heavy equipment in the lake, so as to cause the discharge of sediment-laden water from the site to navigable waterways tributary to School Section Lake
- failing to follow required corrective action
- failing to stabilize the site
- draining water to a navigable creek and constructing artificial pond without a permit

The violations took place from 2006 to 2009.

The settlement provides for the dismissal of Richard D. Herr and the payment by Stoneridge Associates LP of \$240,000 in forfeitures, assessments and costs. In addition, Richard Herr personally guarantees payment of a portion of the judgment.

Runoff pollution is the major source of polluted waters in Wisconsin. "Wisconsin law requires that developers and landowners properly manage construction sites to protect state waters," Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen said. "The Department of Justice will continue to work with the DNR to ensure that Wisconsin's natural resources are protected through compliance with the law."

Assistant Attorney General JoAnne F. Kloppenburg prosecuted the case. Waukesha County Judge Michael O. Bohren approved the settlement.

Railroad Company to Pay \$4 Million Penalty for 2005 Chlorine Spill in Graniteville, SC

EPA Release 3/08/2010

ATTLANTA – Norfolk Southern Railway Company has agreed to pay \$4 million penalty to resolve alleged violations of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and hazardous materials laws for a 2005 chlorine spill in Graniteville, S.C., the Justice Department and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced today.

Under the settlement filed in federal court in Columbia, S.C., Norfolk Southern will be required to pay a civil penalty of \$3,967,500 for the alleged CWA violations, to be deposited in the federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. The alleged CWA violations, included in an amended complaint filed in March 2009, are for the discharge of tons of chlorine, a hazardous substance, from a derailed train tank car and thousands of gallons of diesel fuel from ruptured locomotive engine fuel tanks. For the alleged Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CER-

CLA) violation for failure to immediately notify the National Response Center of the chlorine release, Norfolk Southern will pay a penalty of \$32,500, to be deposited in the Hazardous Substance Superfund.

The settlement addresses the January 6, 2005 Norfolk Southern train derailment in Graniteville, South Carolina. During the derailment, one of the train's tank cars was punctured and released chlorine gas. Nine people died as a result of chlorine exposure and hundreds of people sought medical care due to respiratory distress. The incident resulted in the evacuation of more than 5,000 people living and working within a 1-mile radius of the release area. A cloud of the gas settled over nearby Horse Creek and its tributaries and was absorbed into the water in sufficient quantity to kill hundreds of fish. Two of the engines involved in the crash leaked diesel fuel, a portion of which reached Horse Creek.

"This settlement reflects the Agency's commitment to ensure compliance with our nation's environmen-

tal laws," said Stan Meiburg, EPA Acting Regional Administrator in Atlanta. "Companies have a responsibility to workers, emergency responders and the community to make sure a serious accident doesn't become a senseless tragedy."

"This agreement includes a significant civil penalty for the catastrophic chlorine spill, which resulted in loss of human life and damage to the environment, and ensures that those responsible are held accountable under the law," said Bob Dreher, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General for the Justice Department's Environment and Natural Resources Division.

Under the terms of the agreement, Norfolk Southern will provide incident command system training to environmental and transportation personnel; stock nearby Langley Pond with at least 3,000 fish to replace fish killed by the chlorine spill; and post the telephone number for the National Response Center to facilitate spill reporting. Further, the settlement includes a supplemental environmen-

tal project (SEP) valued at \$100,000 to plant vegetation along the banks of Horse Creek to decrease erosion and sedimentation, thereby improving water quality in Horse Creek.

Chlorine is defined as a "hazardous substance" under CERCLA and CWA, and can cause significant harm to human health and the environment. In humans, chlorine corrodes the respiratory tract and can cause severe eye and skin burns, lung collapse and death. Chlorine is also toxic to marine life and vegetation. Chlorine reacts with water to form a strongly oxidizing solution that can damage the gills of fish and other organisms, inhibiting their ability to absorb oxygen.

The consent decree was filed today in the U.S. District Court for the District of South Carolina and is subject to a 30-day public comment period and court review and approval. A copy of the consent decree will be available on the Department of Justice Web site at http://www.justice.gov/enrd/Consent_Decrees.html.

2010 Wisconsin Wildlife Federation Annual Meeting Agenda

April 16-18, 2010

Ramada Stevens Point

1501 North Point Rd. Stevens Point, WI 54481

800-998-2311

FRIDAY, APRIL 16

4:00 pm Executive Committee/Officers Financial Meeting
5:00 pm Dinner on your own
7:00 pm Registration open
7:30 pm Board of Directors Meeting
8:00 pm MEEC: A WWF Partnership Success
9:00 pm Get Together – Pool Area (Join Us – bring a dish to pass! Drinks provided)

SATURDAY, APRIL 17 - MORNING

8:00 am Registration open
8:30 am Breakfast on your own
9:00 am Announcements & Call to Order
9:10 am Meeting Orientation (Board Members & Delegates invited)
9:35 am President's Report – Jack Nissen
9:55 am Treasurer's Report – Laura Huber
10:15 am Keynote Address – Randy Stark, Chief Conservation Warden, WDNR
11:00 am Executive Director & Legislation Report – George Meyer
11:15 am NWF Report – Jennifer Pelej
11:30 am Resolutions – Presentation and brief discussion
12:00 pm Lunch

SATURDAY, APRIL 17 - AFTERNOON

1:00 pm Breakout Session #1
2:15 pm Breakout Session #2
3:20 pm Resolutions – Discussions and Votes
4:00 pm Delegates adjourn (WWF Board of Directors meet to elect Officers & Associate Directors)
5:30 pm Cocktail & Social Hour – raffles, silent auction and door prizes!
6:30 pm Conservation Awards Banquet – Conservation Awards are given to individuals and organizations for their outstanding efforts and achievements in serving the people of Wisconsin through conservation

- Presentation of Award Winners
- Guest Speaker, Andy Buchsbaum, National Wildlife Federation
- Installation of 2010 Board of Directors

SUNDAY, APRIL 18

9:00 am Announcements & Call to Order
9:10 am Committee Reports – action items only
9:45 am Old & New Business

Agenda is subject to change

Whitetail Deer Off-Season Activity

Predator Impacts on Deer are Goal of Research Efforts to Begin in 2010

MADISON – Scientists with the Department of Natural Resources and the University of Wisconsin will launch an ambitious, multi-year field research effort to better understand the impacts predators such as wolves, bears, coyotes and bobcats have on white-tailed deer in Wisconsin.

A review of existing literature on predation and a mathematical analysis using Wisconsin's extensive harvest and population data suggest a low level impact, but just how much, at what times, by what predators and under what conditions are all relatively unknown at this time, scientists said.

"The literature review and data analysis are first steps that identified the need for specific field research on deer predation and how that research might be designed," said DNR research scientist, Christopher Jacques.

A particular concern being raised by hunters is the fact of expanding wolf and bear populations in Wisconsin. Both are large predators that feed on deer either primarily as in the case of wolves or occasionally as in the case of bears.

Some hunters argue an expanded wolf population, in particular, has resulted in fewer deer in the northern and central forests.

Review of published research and preliminary data analysis suggests bears are having a small but measurable impact on fawn mortality and that wolves have a small impact on the mortality rate of adult does.

One study in northern Wisconsin will use radio telemetry to track fawns and determine how many are killed by predators and by which predators. Almost nothing is known, for example, about the impact of coyote and bobcat predation on deer in Wisconsin. Similar research is underway in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, and the two states are sharing results.

Another study, set to run for five years, will use a combination of field research methods, including radio telemetry, to study buck mortality. This research, on the DNR wish list for more than a decade, was recommended by independent auditors in 2006 to fine tune Wisconsin's procedures for estimating herd size.

The review of published research on predation and the early analysis of Wisconsin data were done by researchers Jacques of the DNR Bureau of Science Services and Tim Van Deelen of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. They unearthed 90 studies from the U.S. and Canada, most conducted in recent years with a few dating back to the 1960s and 1970s. Their complete review is available on the Wisconsin wildlife survey page of the DNR Web site (look under deer).

Many deer hunters tend to believe that

every deer killed by a predator results in one less deer available for a human hunter to harvest. Research has found the truth to be more complicated. Predators do not, in fact, always reduce the population growth rates of prey.

Biologists use the terms "compensatory" and "additive" to describe the impact of predation on any given wildlife population. If predation is "compensatory," it means the total number of prey to die in any given year does not change as a result of predation. It means the predators remove the number of animals that would have been lost anyway to other causes.

If predation is "additive," then the predator is killing prey animals that otherwise would have survived the cycle of seasons. In these cases, the predator is slowing the growth of the prey population, or in some instances, causing that population to decline.

Not surprisingly, the truth in any given predator-prey system often lies somewhere between with some predation being compensatory and some being additive. The trick is to determine degree. If predation has an "additive," or negative, effect on prey population growth, is the effect small or large?

Jacques and Van Deelen applied statistical analysis to ten years of field and registration data (1998-2008) supplied by hunters from 57 deer management units, or DMUs, in the northern and central forests.

This 10 year period coincides with a steady increase in wolf populations and a probable increase in bear populations in the northern and central forests.

The Wisconsin researchers were looking for relationships, or correlations, within this large mass of data. For instance, do the data show a relationship between increasing wolf numbers in a given area and the growth rate of the deer herd? If such a relationship is revealed, researchers call this a "signal." The signal can be positive or negative, weak or strong.

This statistical analysis does not show cause and effect, Van Deelen cautions. Nevertheless, the numerical "signals" it produces are valuable markers, pointing to areas where further research is needed to explain the numbers.

The statistical model created by Jacques and Van Deelen suggests black bear presence is associated with a reduced population growth rate for deer of less than one percent. Under this model deer herds would still grow in the presence of a large bear population, just at a slightly reduced rate. The model also suggests that the presence of wolves is related to a slightly increased rate of doe mortality.

"This early analysis appears to say that impacts on deer populations associated with bears and wolves are clearly minor

relative to impacts associated with hunting by humans," said Van Deelen.

These statistical relationships reflect what could be happening across large regions according to biologists. The numbers have nothing to say when it comes to an individual hunter and the 40 or 80 acres he or she hunts.

"If you happen to be hunting in an area of wolf activity," Jacques said, "it could

affect deer behavior or movement patterns and the number of deer you see."

DNR wildlife officials are committed to continually improving the quality of the state's deer management program. Hunters play a critical role in this process, and as the agency moves forward with its ambitious research program, hunter involvement will be more important than ever.

Hunters Register 329,103 Deer in 2009

MADISON – Hunters registered 329,103 deer for the 2009 deer hunting seasons. This includes a total antlerless harvest of 191,715 and antlered (buck) harvest of 134,156. The grand total includes 3,232 deer recorded as unknown.

The closely watched total buck harvest for all archery and gun seasons was down 3 percent compared to 2008.

The 2009 archery buck harvest was up 19 percent over 2008 at 41,402 making it the fourth best archery buck harvest in history. Archers accounted for 31 percent of the total buck harvest in 2009. This was up from the 2008 archery buck harvest which accounted for 25 percent of the total buck kill. Gun buck harvest declined by 11 percent last year from 103,845 in 2008 to 92,754, the 29th highest gun buck total on record.

Antlerless harvest was carefully regulated on a unit-by-unit basis through the bonus permit process. In 2009, 13 deer management units had no antlerless permits available to gun deer hunters in an effort to promote strong deer population growth in those units. Gun bonus permits were limited in many other units that were near established population goals.

In 2008 gun hunters registered 246,607 antlerless deer. In 2009 the number was 146,917, a decrease of 99,690 or approximately 40 percent. The greatest changes in antlerless deer harvest occurred in the northern forest where hunters registered 30,431 antlerless deer compared to 56,607 in 2008. This 46 percent reduction in antlerless harvest was due to a reduction in antlerless deer tags available in the northern forest. The eastern farmland also saw a greatly reduced antlerless harvest with more than 31,000 fewer antlerless deer registered, a 47 percent decrease from 2008. The decrease in the eastern farmland region is largely due to the suspension of

Earn-a-Buck hunting requirements.

The statewide post hunt population estimate is 990,000, down slightly from 2009. Regional populations vary widely in Wisconsin and in northeastern Wisconsin deer populations are generally below desired goals. Populations are higher in the rest of the northern and central forest regions and above goals in the eastern, western and southern farmland regions. Hunters interested in learning more about local populations are encouraged to attend a deer management unit information meeting in their area. Meeting locations and dates are available online or by calling the DNR Info line at (888) 936-7463.

Winter severity recording stations will continue to report through April and this fall's antlerless harvest quotas will be finalized after all winter severity data are collected. March is a critical month for northern deer herds. Harsh weather in March can result in greater mortality and lower fawn production as deer can be in a weakened condition at the end of winter.

2009 Season Highlights



Gun and bow harvest by ecological deer management regions

Regional Bow Totals

Region	Antlered	Antlerless	Unknown	Total
Central Forest	2,491	3,284	37	5,812
Eastern Farmland	10,950	9,961	80	20,991
Northern Forest	8,866	10,093	103	19,062
Southern Farmland	10,403	13,103	674	24,180
Western Farmland	8,691	8,354	147	17,192
Unknown	1	3	0	4
Total	41,402	44,798	1,041	87,241

Regional Gun Totals

Region	Antlered	Antlerless	Unknown	Total
Central Forest	5,725	11,769	101	17,595
Eastern Farmland	20,829	27,337	256	48,422
Northern Forest	22,540	20,338	175	43,053
Southern Farmland	23,828	51,700	1,350	76,878
Western Farmland	19,830	35,772	309	55,911
Unknown	2	1	0	3
Total	92,754	146,917	2,191	241,862

Tribal Totals

Antlered	Antlerless	Unknown	Total
540	842	0	1,382

Natural Resources Board Raises Deer Population Goals

WDNR Release 3/16/10

MADISON – The state Natural Resources Board has approved revisions to proposed overwinter population goals for white-tailed deer, raising this management benchmark to a statewide target of nearly 800,000, which is a Correction — 8 percent increase over current levels.

The board, meeting in Madison March 16, approved increases in population targets in 43 of Wisconsin's 131 deer management units. The new goals were developed at the request of the Assembly Natural Resources Committee after the committee heard testimony on hunter dissatisfaction with the number of deer seen and harvested during the 2009 gun deer season. The legislative committee did not accept a previous proposal to raise population targets in 13 deer management units.

The modified rule will now be returned to the legislature for review by the Senate and Assembly natural resources committees.

"Population goals serve as the foundation for managing the deer herd and determining deer hunting season structures," said Keith Warnke, big game ecologist for the Department of Natural Resources. "Goals are reviewed every three years and

are developed with input from the public. This current review process had the added input of a select advisory group representing hunting and conservation organizations, woodland owners, forest managers and agriculture."

The department works to maintain healthy, sustainable wildlife populations for now and for future generations by balancing social, economic and ecosystem objectives.

State law directs the department to maintain a herd in balance with its habitat and at a population compatible with a variety of factors including a management unit's capacity to support deer, browsing impacts, animal disease risks, vehicle-deer collisions, hunter access to land in the unit, tribal agreements, ability to keep populations at goal, crop damage and hunter satisfaction.

Members of the Natural Resources Board heard that the proposed modifications are shifting the balance prescribed in state law in favor of hunter success in harvesting and seeing deer.

"We understand there is hunter frustration out there," said Warnke. "We also acknowledge that these increases have the potential for impacts on agriculture, forestry and road safety."

'Learn to Hunt' Workshops Offered at Sandhill Wildlife Area

Young people interested in learning to safely hunt deer can register for "learn to hunt deer" workshops and associated youth deer hunts that will be held this fall at the Sandhill Wildlife Area and Outdoor Skills Center.

The special Sandhill Wildlife Area deer hunt will be held Nov. 6-7 and is open to youths 12 to 15 years old as well as people 16 or older who have never hunted deer with a gun before. Youths and adults must first complete a one-day workshop at the Sandhill Outdoor Skills Center that includes information on deer biology and

management, instruction on compasses, scouting for sign, firearm safety, hunt rules and regulations, and hunter ethics.

Youth workshops will be held: Tuesday, Aug. 3, Thursday, Aug. 5, and Saturday, Aug. 7. Each youth hunter must be accompanied by an adult, 21 years or older, who acts as chaperone and teacher.

The workshop for people 16 or older who have never hunted deer with a gun before will be held on Saturday, Sept. 25. Beginner adults must also be accompanied by an adult chaperone.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: Dick Thiel at (715) 884-6333.

Take Note!

- Camo Coalition. Page 1.**
- Executive Director Activity. Page 2.**
- State Parks, Trails and Forests. Page 3.**
- Environmental Enforcement. Pages 4-5.**
- Whitetail Deer Off-Season Activity. Page 7.**

Editor D. A. Gries



Membership Application

Want your voice to be heard on environmental issues? A membership in Wisconsin Wildlife Federation will accomplish just that. Founded in 1949, the W.W.F. is Wisconsin's oldest citizen-led non profit conservation organization.

Join Today! We speak to all outdoors issues. A membership fee of \$25.00 per year also entitles you to a 12 month subscription of Wisconservation, the official publication of the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation.

Forward your application & fee to: W.W.F., W7303 County Road CS & Q, Poynette, WI 53955-6960

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

\$25 fee enclosed _____ Master Card/Visa available - 1-800-897-4161

Membership strength increases our voice strength!

Wisconsin Wildlife Federation 2010 Annual Meeting – April 16-18

Ramada Inn 1501 North Point Rd. Stevens Point, WI.

*Break Out Informational Sessions – Wisconsin's
Learn to Hunt Program*

*River Crossing Charter School – Wisconsin's World Class
Sturgeon Management*

How to Successfully Talk to your Legislator

Standing Committee Activity –

Achievement Awards Presentations

Resolution (Presentation/Review/Discussion & Vote)

Public Welcome

Info: 1-800-897-4161

WEB PAGE ADDRESS:

www.wiwf.org

OFFICE ADDRESS:

**W7303 County Road CS & Q
Poynette, WI 53955-9690**

OFFICE PHONE:

**800-897-4161 - Toll Free
FAX 608-635-2743**

March 2010 Calendar Winners



1	\$1000 Cash	Eric Schmidt, West Bend, WI	9380
2	CZ Redhead Deluxe 12ga	Wayne Fosdal, Cambridge, WI	8516
3	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Larry Fortuna, Weyerhaeuser, WI	2121
4	Savage 16FXP3 300 wsm combo	Eric McLaughlin, Hartford, WI	9559
5	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Stan Dequire, New Franken, WI	1447
6	\$100 Cash	John Rueth, Fort Atkinson, WI	637
7	Tikka T3 lite SS 270 WSM	Robert Epping, Salem, WI	2110
8	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Rick Overby, Stoddard, WI	5252
9	\$100 Cash	Myron Leis, Sparta, WI	9864
10	Benelli Super Nova 12ga 3.5	Bill Vyvyan, Neillsville, WI	5303
11	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Jim Gravelle, Malone, WI	5229
12	Henry Golden Boy 22LR	Sandy Taylor, Oak Creek, WI	5012
13	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Ann Zauda, Sun Prairie, WI	4927
14	\$100 Cash	Marcello Covelli, Kenosha, WI	2801
15	NEF A5 12ga syn	Patti Lee Dassow, Milwaukee, WI	7107
16	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Jeff Niemuth, Neenah, WI	786
17	\$100 Cash	Jeff Niemuth, Neenah, WI	800
18	NEF Pardner Pump Turkey 12ga	David Rusboldt, Manitowoc, WI	2836
19	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Dennis Schueth, Emmet, NE	5135
20	\$100 Cash	Bill Madison, Sparta, WI	9765
21	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Martin Van Beek, Mukwonago, WI	9384
22	\$100 Cash	Megan Sackett, Pewaukee, WI	1663
23	Marlin 917 M2 17m2	John Wilinski, Franksville, WI	7227
24	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	John Groskreutz, Westfield, WI	4955
25	\$100 Cash	Mike Gruber, Spring Green, WI	8304
26	\$100 Cash	Bill Sowers, Oshkosh, WI	6897
27	Savage 64 FXP w/scope	Craig Storm, Green Bay, WI	8291
28	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Paul Charles, Green Bay, WI	157
29	\$100 Cash	Russ Sobolik, South Milwaukee, WI	7192
30	NEF Pardner Pump 12ga	Steve Neumann, Sparta, WI	3752
31	\$100 Cash	Larry Steltz, Okauchee, WI	8458

WWF 2010 BANQUET CALENDAR

DISTRICT	CONTACT	DATE	LOCATION
Dist 3 Rice Lake	Jack Nissen 262-370-8154 David Lorentz 715-931-8707	Completed	Rice Lake Elks Club Rice Lake, WI
Dist 3 North	Brian Hobbs 715-294-3854	Completed	Crickets Bar & Grill Amery, WI
Dist 4 Central WI	Laura Huber 715-569-4061 Jerry Knuth 715-344-0017	Completed	Shooters Plover, WI
Dist 4 West (Neillsville)	Tom Dahlen	April 3, 2010	TBA
Dist 5 Fox Valley	Doug Gries Jerry Lingnofski 920-722-5484	Completed	Darboy Supper Club Darboy, WI
Dist 6 North Black River Falls	Ruby 715-333-2843	Completed	Club 95 Hixton, WI
Dist 6 West La Crosse	Greg Kloss 608-788-0070	Completed	Baus Haus La Crosse, WI
Dist 8 West (Waukesha)	Tom Nissen 262-719-5295	Completed	Olympia Resort Oconomowoc, WI
Dist 9 Milwaukee	Jeff Chojnacki 414-764-6638 call after 3:30pm	Completed	Klemmer's Inn
State Wide Conservation Banquet	Wayne Thayer 608-754-4965 Marge Spencer 608-752-9946	Completed	Ho-Chunk Casino Wisconsin
Mackenzie Banquet	Office	Oct. 9, 2010	Mackenzie Residence Lodge