Assembly Leadership Kills DNR Secretary Appointment Bill; Rejects Sportsmen and Women

Press Release 3/18/08

Poynette: The Wisconsin legislature adjourned last week with the Wisconsin Assembly leadership killing two bills restoring the Natural Resources Board appointment authority of the DNR Secretary despite overwhelming support for the bills by hunters, anglers and trappers and the overwhelming support of legislators in both the Assembly and the Senate. Assembly Bill 504 died in the Assembly Rules Committee chaired by Assembly Majority Leader Jeff Fitzgerald (Horicon) and vice-chaired by Speaker Mike Huebsch (West Salem).

The bills (AB 504 and SB 15) had overwhelming support from the hunting, fishing and trapping community. Several Conservation Congress spring hearing votes registered between 85 to 90% support for NRB appointment of the DNR Secretary. A poll of Wisconsin sportsmen and women conducted by the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation in 2004 showed seventy-nine percent support.

The Senate version of the bill, SB 15, passed by a strong bipartisan 21-12 vote. The Assembly version of the bill, AB 504 had forty-two Assembly sponsors including Speaker Huebsch. A majority of Assembly Republicans were either cosponsors or the bill or voted for it in the Assembly Natural Resources Committee. Virtually all Assembly Democrats supported the bill. A vote count in the Assembly indicated that there were between 70 and 75 votes out of 99 for AB 504 on the floor of the Assembly. Despite this overwhelming support, the Assembly majority leadership did not allow a floor vote for the bill.

Why was the bill killed by the Assembly leadership? Speaker Huebsch and others were very candid that the reason was that some business groups were against the bills. Voicing opposition to the bill were the Wisconsin Manufacturers and Commerce, the Wisconsin Builders Association, the Wisconsin Realtors Association, the Wisconsin Utilities Association, the Wisconsin Transportation Builders Association, the Midwest Food Processors Association, the Wisconsin Economic Development Association and the Fox City Chamber of Commerce.

Why do these groups hold more sway over the Assembly Majority leadership than the 1.6 million hunters, anglers and trappers in Wisconsin.

It is simple, just follow the money. In the last legislative campaign (2006), these business sectors contributed $1.8 million to the political campaigns of Wisconsin legislators. Why do these business groups have such an interest in whether the DNR Secretary is appointed by the seven citizen Natural Resources Board or by the Governor. Once again it is very simple, just follow the money. In the last governor’s election, these business sectors contributed $4.8 million to the gubernatorial candidates.

When they contribute that amount of money to influence a future governor, they also want to buy the influence of the DNR Secretary who has a major impact on natural resource management policies.


The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation is the state’s largest conservation group, comprised of 160 hunting, fishing and trapping groups. Headquartered in Poynette, Wisconsin, the Federation is dedicated to conservation education and the advancement of strong conservation policies.

Lil Pipping
President
Elkhart Lake

Ralph Fritsch
Chair, Wildlife Committee
Kaukauna

George Meyer
Executive Director
Poynette
George Meyer, Executive Director

Wisconsin could soon be the 56th state, joining the states of Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and New York, in adopting the Great Lakes States Governors Council negotiated by the eight Great Lakes States Governors in 2005, established an eight-state system protecting Great Lakes water from being diverted from the basin, as well as limiting the discharge of untreated ballast water under the cities suit provisions of the Clean Water Act.

Senate Bill 523 was released to the public on February 19, 2008 and was formally introduced at a public hearing in Kenosha on February 21, 2008 by the full Senate Committee on Natural Resources. Over 150 people, on two days notice, showed up and testified at the Kenosha public hearing, mainly in support of the bill. The Legislation would not allow anyone to file a formal petition with the Natural Resources Board at the hearing were Larry Freitag, Chair of the Wisconsin Great Lakes Council and George Meyer, WWF Executive Director. Representing the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation at the hearing were Larry Freitag, Chair of the WWF’s Great Lakes Council and George Meyer, WWF Executive Director. The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation submitted its views with its affiliates, the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation and the Wisconsin Waterfowl Association thank Representative Scott Gunderson for his leadership on AB 672 and Senator Bob Wirch for his leadership on the Senate counterpart, SB 523, which passed the Senate Transportation Committee earlier this week on a 6-1 vote. The WWF and WWA encourage a strong bipartisan vote on SB 523 next week.

In December 2007, the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation and several other conservation and environmental organizations including the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation submitted a petition to the Department of Natural Resources Board documenting that the Department of Natural Resources had existing statutory authority to require international ships entering the Great Lakes to treat the ballast water they discharge in the Great Lakes. That ballast water contains many aquatic invasive species that have caused severe damage to the fisheries and habitat of the Great Lakes. It is believed that many species and viruses such as the zebra mussel, the quagga mussel, the spaw water flea, the round goby, the white perch and VHS all came to the Great Lakes in the ballast holds of international ships.

Legislation on a state and federal level has been introduced to require the regulation of the discharge of ballast water from international vessels, however the legislation has been stalled in the US Congress and the State Legislature. The Federal legislation would not take action by the ships for almost a decade. The National Wildlife Federation, along with its affiliates the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, the Michigan United Conservation Councils and the Wisconsin Conservation Federation, have filed a Notice of Intent to Sue the international sister states for discharge untreated ballast water under the cities suit provisions of the Clean Water Act.

The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation also reviewed the current state Clean Water Act and determined that under the current state law the DNR already had full authority to require discharge per- mits and treatments for the discharge of ballast water from these ships. Based on this research, the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation filed a formal petition with the Natural Resources Board asking them to direct the DNR to start regulation of the ships. At the February 2008 meeting of the Board, the DNR staff indicated that they had already had the authority necessary to do this in the petition and would start a process to regulate the international ships. The agency indicated that they would be working closely with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to come up with compatible regulatory programs largely because of the situation of the joint Duluth-Superior Harbor. The Wildlife Federation will be closely involved in the development of the regulatory system to help insure that it will be effective.

Will March was a very disappointing month. First WWF and conservation lost one of our Past Presidents and the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, and the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation formally thanked the Wisconsin Assembly for passing Assembly Bill 672 which provides for Wisconsin sports fishing groups to start hunting in the State of Wisconsin. The bill passed on a voice vote in the Assembly on Wednesday.

The bill, under very strict safety controls, enables first time hunters to engage in hunting with a mentor starting at the age of ten without first having completed a hunter education course. The mentored hunter must be in the great Lakes states that there must be just one firearm between the mentor and the student. If passed, Wisconsin would become the 34th state to allow hunting below the Wisconsin Anglers and Hunters Applaud Passage of the Great Lakes Compact and Urge Assembly Vote

by George Meyer, Executive Director

P comesy: Today the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation represented 160 hunting, fishing and trapping groups located throughout the state and the Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sport Fishing Clubs repre- sented Great Lakes Sports Fishing groups in Marinette, Green Bay Two Rivers, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Washington, Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha applauded the historic Senate vote, Wisconsin joins two other states, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with one house passing the Compact. Bipartisan bills in Michigan are proceeding through the Legislature.

The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation and the Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sports Fishing Clubs, the Wisconsin Sportsmen’s Association has passed the Great Lakes Compact as soon as possible.

DNR Agrees with WWF to Regulate Ballast Water

by George Meyer, Executive Director

The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation also reviewed the current state Clean Water Act and determined that under the current state law the DNR already had full authority to require discharge per- mits and treatments for the discharge of ballast water from these ships. Based on this research, the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation filed a formal petition with the Natural Resources Board asking them to direct the DNR to start regulation of the ships. At the February 2008 meeting of the Board, the DNR staff indicated that they had already had the authority necessary to do this in the petition and would start a process to regulate the international ships. The agency indicated that they would be working closely with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to come up with compatible regulatory programs largely because of the situation of the joint Duluth-Superior Harbor. The Wildlife Federation will be closely involved in the development of the regulatory system to help insure that it will be effective.

The other organizations joining the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation and the National Wildlife Federation in the petition were the Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sport Fishing Organizations, the Wisconsin Council of Sports Fishing Organizations, the Wisconsin Council of Trout Unlimited, Walleys For Tomorrow, Wisconsin Backcountry Alliance Conservation, Lakewatch Fisherman Sports Club Ltd., Northeast Wisconsin Great Lakes Sports Fishing Club, River Alliance of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Association of Lakes, Midwest Environmental Advocates and Wisconsin Environment.

The Great Lakes are an incredibly important natural resources and a source of millions of fishing and hunting days every year. Sports fishing and hunting on the Great Lakes are a major econom- ic benefit to the State of Wisconsin and to the great cities like Milwaukee. Huebsch and Michigan.

This immense bodies of water, only one percent of the water is replenished into the Great Lakes every year. If less water is available to the lake through either natural or manmade means on an ongoing basis, the water levels of Lakes Michigan and Superior will be perma- nently lowered. The Great Lakes Compact that was passed by the State Senate provides a strong and rational method to protect the states water and provide for Wisconsin’s water needs.

The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation and the Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sports Fishing Clubs, the Wisconsin Sportsmen’s Association has passed the Great Lakes Compact as soon as possible.

Wisconsin Anglers and Hunters Applaud Passage of the Great Lakes Compact and Urge Assembly Vote

by George Meyer, Executive Director

P comesy: Today the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation represented 160 hunting, fishing and trapping groups located throughout the state and the Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sport Fishing Clubs repre- sented Great Lakes Sports Fishing groups in Marinette, Green Bay Two Rivers, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Washington, Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha applauded the historic Senate vote, Wisconsin joins two other states, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with one house passing the Compact. Bipartisan bills in Michigan are proceeding through the Legislature.

The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation and the Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sports Fishing Clubs, the Wisconsin Sportsmen’s Association has passed the Great Lakes Compact as soon as possible.

Hunters Thank Assembly for Passing Hunter Mentoring Bill, Encourage Senate Passage

by George Meyer, Executive Director

P comesy and Portage, Today, the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation and the Wisconsin Waterfowl Association thank Representative Scott Gunderson for his leadership on AB 672 and Senator Bob Wirch for his leadership on the Senate counterpart, SB 523, which passed the Senate Transportation Committee earlier this week on a 6-1 vote. The WWF and WWA encourage a strong bipartisan vote on SB 523 next week.

However, unlike several other impor- tant conservation bills that died because when the Assembly went out of session on March 10, 2008. The Assembly did not schedule the bill for a floor vote, due to the short time that it had to review the 14-page bill. The bill formally died when the Assembly went out of session on March 13, 2008.

The bill, under very strict safety controls, enables first time hunters to engage in hunting with a mentor starting at the age of ten without first having completed a hunter education course. The mentored hunter must be in the great Lakes states that there must be just one firearm between the mentor and the student. If passed, Wisconsin would become the 34th state to allow hunting below the

by George Meyer, Executive Director

With our current knowledge, it will indeed be a challenge to pass the bill, but I believe we have made enough progress to ensure that the bill will pass this year. The Assembly has already passed the bill out of committee on March 4, 2008 by a 70 some assembly members showed sup- port to all. We will miss him.

As we all know, it is a privilege for us to voice our opinions on the budget process and the rules and laws. This is your right and no matter what happens this year, you must continue to fight for our beliefs and rights. Please attend the hearings in your area.

Sincerely yours in conservation, Lil Pipping, President

President's Message

Vol. I | Part I

Wisconsin Anglers and Hunters Applaud Passage of the Great Lakes Compact and Urge Assembly Vote

by George Meyer, Executive Director

P comesy: Today the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation represented 160 hunting, fishing and trapping groups located throughout the state and the Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sport Fishing Clubs repre- sented Great Lakes Sports Fishing groups in Marinette, Green Bay Two Rivers, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Washington, Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha applauded the historic Senate vote, Wisconsin joins two other states, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with one house passing the Compact. Bipartisan bills in Michigan are proceeding through the Legislature.

The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation and the Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sports Fishing Clubs, the Wisconsin Sportsmen’s Association has passed the Great Lakes Compact as soon as possible.
Just one example. This 86-acre lake, 27-foot deep and filled with angelfish, bullhead, largemouth bass, musky, and wall-eye, is a fishery. Lacy lakes in the Hayward Lakes region, are supported by several fishing camps and resorts. Nevertheless, this is no fewer protected under the Act.

Streams at Risk
Steam, to the woodpecker’s silent drum, is the critter and the stream—-and the wetlands adjacent to them—also the mile-long streams in the Great Lakes Region Nationally. About 60 percent of stream miles in the United States are streams that do not flow year-round. Source water protection areas containing these small- or intermittent streams and rivers provide to public water drinking water supplies serv-

In Wisconsin, EPA estimates that 53 percent of the state’s waters are losing Clean Water Act protections. According to EPA, about 200,000 people in Wisconsin receive some of their drinking water from

Wetlands and Lakes at Risk
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

A single acre of wetland can store 1 to 1.5 million gallons of flood water, and wetlands provide a strong and fair foundation for state and federal law, allowing for a pollution “race to the bottom” absent a strong federal found-

Wisconsin, are prime examples of how one stream, one lake, one river, and as much as possible our region and nation, can significantly enhance water qual-

The Clean Water Act was meant to pro-

the water flow downstream and the discharges in one can significantly hamper water qual-

Wisconsin’s water quality and wetlands protection programs are much stronger and less vulnerable to being weakened if a policy change is backed by the federal Clean Water Act and the.

Nevertheless, the lack of federal protections and biological integrity of the nation’s waters. Wisconsin’s wetlands and waterways are particularly from the landscape, none of these programs actual-

Wetlands, streams, and lakes—particularly from the landscape, none of these programs actual-

The Clean Water Restoration Act this year Senator Feingold leads what is a critical program. Please take the time to sign up for Clean Water Act to NACO discussions then-

The payoffs from healthy waters and wetlands
Wetlands, streams, and lakes are threatened
Water and Land at Risk
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

The Payoff from Healthy Waters and Wetlands
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

Wisconsin, are prime examples of how one stream, one lake, one river, and as much as possible our region and nation, can significantly enhance water qual-

The Clean Water Act was meant to pro-

the water flow downstream and the discharges in one can significantly hamper water qual-

Wisconsin’s water quality and wetlands protection programs are much stronger and less vulnerable to being weakened if a policy change is backed by the federal Clean Water Act and the.

Nevertheless, the lack of federal protections and biological integrity of the nation’s waters. Wisconsin’s wetlands and waterways are particularly from the landscape, none of these programs actual-

The Clean Water Restoration Act this year Senator Feingold leads what is a critical program. Please take the time to sign up for Clean Water Act to NACO discussions then-

The payoffs from healthy waters and wetlands
Wetlands, streams, and lakes are threatened
Water and Land at Risk
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

The Payoff from Healthy Waters and Wetlands
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

Wisconsin, are prime examples of how one stream, one lake, one river, and as much as possible our region and nation, can significantly enhance water qual-

The Clean Water Act was meant to pro-

the water flow downstream and the discharges in one can significantly hamper water qual-

Wisconsin’s water quality and wetlands protection programs are much stronger and less vulnerable to being weakened if a policy change is backed by the federal Clean Water Act and the.

Nevertheless, the lack of federal protections and biological integrity of the nation’s waters. Wisconsin’s wetlands and waterways are particularly from the landscape, none of these programs actual-

The Clean Water Restoration Act this year Senator Feingold leads what is a critical program. Please take the time to sign up for Clean Water Act to NACO discussions then-

The payoffs from healthy waters and wetlands
Wetlands, streams, and lakes are threatened
Water and Land at Risk
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

The Payoff from Healthy Waters and Wetlands
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

Wisconsin, are prime examples of how one stream, one lake, one river, and as much as possible our region and nation, can significantly enhance water qual-

The Clean Water Act was meant to pro-

the water flow downstream and the discharges in one can significantly hamper water qual-

Wisconsin’s water quality and wetlands protection programs are much stronger and less vulnerable to being weakened if a policy change is backed by the federal Clean Water Act and the.

Nevertheless, the lack of federal protections and biological integrity of the nation’s waters. Wisconsin’s wetlands and waterways are particularly from the landscape, none of these programs actual-

The Clean Water Restoration Act this year Senator Feingold leads what is a critical program. Please take the time to sign up for Clean Water Act to NACO discussions then-

The payoffs from healthy waters and wetlands
Wetlands, streams, and lakes are threatened
Water and Land at Risk
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

The Payoff from Healthy Waters and Wetlands
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

Wisconsin, are prime examples of how one stream, one lake, one river, and as much as possible our region and nation, can significantly enhance water qual-

The Clean Water Act was meant to pro-

the water flow downstream and the discharges in one can significantly hamper water qual-

Wisconsin’s water quality and wetlands protection programs are much stronger and less vulnerable to being weakened if a policy change is backed by the federal Clean Water Act and the.

Nevertheless, the lack of federal protections and biological integrity of the nation’s waters. Wisconsin’s wetlands and waterways are particularly from the landscape, none of these programs actual-

The Clean Water Restoration Act this year Senator Feingold leads what is a critical program. Please take the time to sign up for Clean Water Act to NACO discussions then-

The payoffs from healthy waters and wetlands
Wetlands, streams, and lakes are threatened
Water and Land at Risk
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

The Payoff from Healthy Waters and Wetlands
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

Wisconsin, are prime examples of how one stream, one lake, one river, and as much as possible our region and nation, can significantly enhance water qual-

The Clean Water Act was meant to pro-

the water flow downstream and the discharges in one can significantly hamper water qual-

Wisconsin’s water quality and wetlands protection programs are much stronger and less vulnerable to being weakened if a policy change is backed by the federal Clean Water Act and the.

Nevertheless, the lack of federal protections and biological integrity of the nation’s waters. Wisconsin’s wetlands and waterways are particularly from the landscape, none of these programs actual-

The Clean Water Restoration Act this year Senator Feingold leads what is a critical program. Please take the time to sign up for Clean Water Act to NACO discussions then-

The payoffs from healthy waters and wetlands
Wetlands, streams, and lakes are threatened
Water and Land at Risk
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

The Payoff from Healthy Waters and Wetlands
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

Wisconsin, are prime examples of how one stream, one lake, one river, and as much as possible our region and nation, can significantly enhance water qual-

The Clean Water Act was meant to pro-

the water flow downstream and the discharges in one can significantly hamper water qual-

Wisconsin’s water quality and wetlands protection programs are much stronger and less vulnerable to being weakened if a policy change is backed by the federal Clean Water Act and the.

Nevertheless, the lack of federal protections and biological integrity of the nation’s waters. Wisconsin’s wetlands and waterways are particularly from the landscape, none of these programs actual-

The Clean Water Restoration Act this year Senator Feingold leads what is a critical program. Please take the time to sign up for Clean Water Act to NACO discussions then-

The payoffs from healthy waters and wetlands
Wetlands, streams, and lakes are threatened
Water and Land at Risk
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

The Payoff from Healthy Waters and Wetlands
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

Wisconsin, are prime examples of how one stream, one lake, one river, and as much as possible our region and nation, can significantly enhance water qual-

The Clean Water Act was meant to pro-

the water flow downstream and the discharges in one can significantly hamper water qual-

Wisconsin’s water quality and wetlands protection programs are much stronger and less vulnerable to being weakened if a policy change is backed by the federal Clean Water Act and the.

Nevertheless, the lack of federal protections and biological integrity of the nation’s waters. Wisconsin’s wetlands and waterways are particularly from the landscape, none of these programs actual-

The Clean Water Restoration Act this year Senator Feingold leads what is a critical program. Please take the time to sign up for Clean Water Act to NACO discussions then-

The payoffs from healthy waters and wetlands
Wetlands, streams, and lakes are threatened
Water and Land at Risk
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

The Payoff from Healthy Waters and Wetlands
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

Wisconsin, are prime examples of how one stream, one lake, one river, and as much as possible our region and nation, can significantly enhance water qual-

The Clean Water Act was meant to pro-

the water flow downstream and the discharges in one can significantly hamper water qual-

Wisconsin’s water quality and wetlands protection programs are much stronger and less vulnerable to being weakened if a policy change is backed by the federal Clean Water Act and the.

Nevertheless, the lack of federal protections and biological integrity of the nation’s waters. Wisconsin’s wetlands and waterways are particularly from the landscape, none of these programs actual-

The Clean Water Restoration Act this year Senator Feingold leads what is a critical program. Please take the time to sign up for Clean Water Act to NACO discussions then-

The payoffs from healthy waters and wetlands
Wetlands, streams, and lakes are threatened
Water and Land at Risk
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

The Payoff from Healthy Waters and Wetlands
A protected wetland is one with wet soils, the shallow basins of the Upper Midwest that support much of North America’s duck produc-

Wisconsin, are prime examples of how one stream, one lake, one river, and as much as possible our region and nation, can significantly enhance water qual-

The Clean Water Act was meant to pro-

the water flow downstream and the discharges in one can significantly hamper water qual-

Wisconsin’s water quality and wetlands protection programs are much stronger and less vulnerable to being weakened if a policy change is backed by the federal Clean Water Act and the.
A forest management plan needs to be prepared, pay annual acreage share taxes and yield taxes when timber is harvested under the forest management plan.

Many current MFL participants prefer that the department hold the rights to outdoor recreational activities. They share this experience with family and friends and neighbors. Many hunters may not realize they are hunting on MFL.

The inland regular fishing rules expire. The inland regular fishing season of May 2 through September 15, 2008, is a fish disease that does not affect humans but can kill native pan fish, bait dealers, and is spread to new waters, so that Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association (WWOA) is a nonprofit, educational organization established in 1979 by and for private woodland owners to encourage Wisconsin’s private woodland lands to become better land stewards; WWOA has over 2,200 members. WWOA supports a NO vote on Administrative Rules.

An MFL program that requires all landowners to leave their lands open to public recreation will likely discourage entry of additional areas in the MFL program.

Kewaunee MFL, in its present format is the single most important Wisconsin program that promotes long term public benefits of sustainable forestry. Retaining the option for landowners to open or close access to their land in the MFL program will ensure conservation benefits for the foreseeable future.

MADISON — Anglers could take leftover minnows purchased from a bait dealer home and use them on the same waterbody, or use them on a different one if the minnows hadn’t been exposed to any water from the lake or river fish. However, if most of them support the revised rules, there will be better compliance, and fish will be better protected than if anglers are frustrated or ignore the current rules, he said.

The revised rules also allow an additional exemption to provisions requiring the minnows to be obtained from a bait dealer. People may take up to 2 gallons of water in a container holding those live minnows to be transported away from the waterbody.

The revised rules seek to further reduce the risk of spreading VHS by prohibiting people from harvesting wild minnows for bait from VHS-infected areas. The rule also states that wild minnows are not tested or inspected, as are minnows sold to bait dealers in Wisconsin. Under current VHS rules, people were prohibited from harvesting wild minnows for bait in VHS-infected areas. Harvesting wild minnows for bait is allowed in areas free of disease. People could be prohibited from harvesting wild minnows for bait in areas not open to commercial sale but not for personal use. People are considered commercial if they harvest in bulk for sale. Harvesting wild minnows for bait from lakes and rivers in the Lake Winnebago, Lake Michigan, Lake Pepin, Crane Lake, Upper Rock River and Baraboo River watersheds is prohibited.

The rest of the VHS rule provisions adopted March 26 by the state Natural Resources Board.

Under the revised rules, anglers may transport away from the waterbody. Farmers may transport away from the waterbody. Farmers may transport away from the waterbody.

The revised rules also allow an additional exemption to provisions requiring the minnows to be obtained from a bait dealer. People may take up to 2 gallons of water in a container holding those live minnows to be transported away from the waterbody.

The revised rules seek to further reduce the risk of spreading VHS by prohibiting people from harvesting wild minnows for bait from VHS-infected areas. The rule also states that wild minnows are not tested or inspected, as are minnows sold to bait dealers in Wisconsin. Under current VHS rules, people were prohibited from harvesting wild minnows for bait in VHS-infected areas. Harvesting wild minnows for bait is allowed in areas free of disease.

Changes made to allow more movement of minnows could increase the risk of transmission. If most of them support the revised rules, there will be better compliance, and fish will be better protected than if anglers are frustrated or ignore the current rules, he said.

The revised rules also allow an additional exemption to provisions requiring the minnows to be obtained from a bait dealer. People may take up to 2 gallons of water in a container holding those live minnows to be transported away from the waterbody.

The revised rules seek to further reduce the risk of spreading VHS by prohibiting people from harvesting wild minnows for bait from VHS-infected areas. The rule also states that wild minnows are not tested or inspected, as are minnows sold to bait dealers in Wisconsin. Under current VHS rules, people were prohibited from harvesting wild minnows for bait in VHS-infected areas. Harvesting wild minnows for bait is allowed in areas free of disease.

Changes made to allow more movement of minnows could increase the risk of transmission. If most of them support the revised rules, there will be better compliance, and fish will be better protected than if anglers are frustrated or ignore the current rules, he said.

The revised rules also allow an additional exemption to provisions requiring the minnows to be obtained from a bait dealer. People may take up to 2 gallons of water in a container holding those live minnows to be transported away from the waterbody.

The revised rules seek to further reduce the risk of spreading VHS by prohibiting people from harvesting wild minnows for bait from VHS-infected areas. The rule also states that wild minnows are not tested or inspected, as are minnows sold to bait dealers in Wisconsin. Under current VHS rules, people were prohibited from harvesting wild minnows for bait in VHS-infected areas. Harvesting wild minnows for bait is allowed in areas free of disease.

Changes made to allow more movement of minnows could increase the risk of transmission. If most of them support the revised rules, there will be better compliance, and fish will be better protected than if anglers are frustrated or ignore the current rules, he said.

The revised rules also allow an additional exemption to provisions requiring the minnows to be obtained from a bait dealer. People may take up to 2 gallons of water in a container holding those live minnows to be transported away from the waterbody.

The revised rules seek to further reduce the risk of spreading VHS by prohibiting people from harvesting wild minnows for bait from VHS-infected areas. The rule also states that wild minnows are not tested or inspected, as are minnows sold to bait dealers in Wisconsin. Under current VHS rules, people were prohibited from harvesting wild minnows for bait in VHS-infected areas. Harvesting wild minnows for bait is allowed in areas free of disease.

Changes made to allow more movement of minnows could increase the risk of transmission. If most of them support the revised rules, there will be better compliance, and fish will be better protected than if anglers are frustrated or ignore the current rules, he said.

The revised rules also allow an additional exemption to provisions requiring the minnows to be obtained from a bait dealer. People may take up to 2 gallons of water in a container holding those live minnows to be transported away from the waterbody.

The revised rules seek to further reduce the risk of spreading VHS by prohibiting people from harvesting wild minnows for bait from VHS-infected areas. The rule also states that wild minnows are not tested or inspected, as are minnows sold to bait dealers in Wisconsin. Under current VHS rules, people were prohibited from harvesting wild minnows for bait in VHS-infected areas. Harvesting wild minnows for bait is allowed in areas free of disease.

Changes made to allow more movement of minnows could increase the risk of transmission. If most of them support the revised rules, there will be better compliance, and fish will be better protected than if anglers are frustrated or ignore the current rules, he said.

The revised rules also allow an additional exemption to provisions requiring the minnows to be obtained from a bait dealer. People may take up to 2 gallons of water in a container holding those live minnows to be transported away from the waterbody.

The revised rules seek to further reduce the risk of spreading VHS by prohibiting people from harvesting wild minnows for bait from VHS-infected areas. The rule also states that wild minnows are not tested or inspected, as are minnows sold to bait dealers in Wisconsin. Under current VHS rules, people were prohibited from harvesting wild minnows for bait in VHS-infected areas. Harvesting wild minnows for bait is allowed in areas free of disease.

Changes made to allow more movement of minnows could increase the risk of transmission. If most of them support the revised rules, there will be better compliance, and fish will be better protected than if anglers are frustrated or ignore the current rules, he said.
**Conservation Congress & Department of Natural Resources Spring Hearing Topics**

**QUESTION 7:** Allow dog training with captive wild animals by leash during the period when dog training is prohibited in the northern restricted zone (June 1-June 30).  

Dog training utilizing captive wild animals such as prairie dogs, prairie ravens, coyotes, raccoons and foxes continues to be allowed in the northern restricted zone. This encourages dog training in an uncontrolled setting, and does not allow for the same level of control that is provided for training in the Southern restricted region. The Conservation Congress proposes to allow dog training with captive wild animals by leash during the period when dog training is prohibited in the northern restricted zone. This would provide a controlled setting for dog training, allowing for better control and supervision of the animals being trained.

**QUESTION 11:** Extend the Fall Turkey Season  

Prior to 2007, the fall turkey season was one of two in the state, with the other being the spring turkey season. In 2007, the fall turkey season was expanded earlier and later, and currently the season begins in the Southern restricted zone on November 15 and extends to the Thursday prior to the beginning of the 9-day November Deer Gun Season (in 2008, November 15, Thursday). This change created more hunting opportunities for fall turkey hunters, but did not negatively impact the turkey population. With a healthy and well established turkey population across the state, more hunting opportunity could be provided to fall turkey hunters without extending the season into December, after the completion of the fall 9-day season.

**QUESTION 6:** Quarter of Deer before Removal from the Field  

Deer taken in counties north of the Cass river are required to be quartered prior to removal from the field, while deer taken in counties south of the Cass river are allowed to be quartered after removal from the field. The proposal would allow deer to be quartered prior to removal from the field, to make the process easier, because shining would be in violation of the law. A light would still be required for the purpose of visibility, but the light would not be required to be directed at the deer.

**QUESTION 9:** Stateswide Deer Feeding and Baiting Ban  

The practice of feeding and baiting deer in Wisconsin has been controversial for decades. However, in 2009, a group of wildlife biologists working for Midwest states identified baiting and feeding deer as problematic threats to deer hunting. The science is clear on this issue: feeding and feeding deer leads to increased risk of disease transmission, adds unnecessary amounts of energy to the landscape, supports artificially high deer populations, and complicates effective deer population management. As time went on, the use of feed and bait grew and spread throughout the state. With the discovery of CWD in 2002, the Natural Resource Board banned all deer feeding and feeding statewide. The State Legislature over rode the statewide ban in 2003 by passing a law that specifically authorized baiting and feeding deer. The ban remains in place for counties where CWD or CWD-like tulip plants have been confirmed or in counties where CWD has been confirmed. Current CWD is a leading cause of mortality for deer in Wisconsin, but many counties are not infected by the disease.

**QUESTION 5:** Prohibition on Slinking from Public Roads  

Shining and poaching violations and complaints continue to be a problem in the state. Deer poaching continues to be a problem in the state, and has been for many years. The prohibition of shining and poaching violations from public roads is a step towards reducing these violations. Allowing shining and poaching violations from public roads is detrimental to the conservation of wildlife and the welfare of the public. Allowing shining and poaching violations from public roads is detrimental to the conservation of wildlife and the welfare of the public.

**QUESTION 6:** Volunteer Sharpshooter Program  

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is proposing to establish a volunteer sharpshooter program. This program would allow volunteers to participate in the hunting of deer in areas where deer hunting is prohibited by law. The proposal would allow volunteers to participate in the hunting of deer in areas where deer hunting is prohibited by law. The proposed program would help to control the deer population in areas where hunting is prohibited by law. The proposed program would help to control the deer population in areas where hunting is prohibited by law.
What’s in a Million? Less Mercury

The National Vehicle Mercury Switch Recovery Program is designed to remove mercury-containing switches from scrap (or retired) vehicles. These switches were used in auto air conditioners, rearview mirrors, and in some anti-lock braking systems of many vehicles manufactured prior to 2003. The program will complement existing state mercury switch reduction efforts, will help to remove thousands of vehicles from service over the next 15 years. It is the result of a two-year collaboration involving EPA, steelmakers, scrap recyclers, automotive recyclers, states and environmental groups.

The mercury switches before they enter the recycling system, we are improving the health of our environment and the health of our kids. No child should be born with the risk of mercury associated with unmercury removal of mercury from our environment is a huge win for all Americans.

The key to the mercury program is that it's a win-win-win proposition.

The program will help to remove thousands of vehicles from service over the next 15 years. It is the result of a two-year collaboration involving EPA, steelmakers, scrap recyclers, automotive recyclers, states and environmental groups.

The program will help to remove thousands of vehicles from service over the next 15 years. It is the result of a two-year collaboration involving EPA, steelmakers, scrap recyclers, automotive recyclers, states and environmental groups.

The program will help to remove thousands of vehicles from service over the next 15 years. It is the result of a two-year collaboration involving EPA, steelmakers, scrap recyclers, automotive recyclers, states and environmental groups.

The program will help to remove thousands of vehicles from service over the next 15 years. It is the result of a two-year collaboration involving EPA, steelmakers, scrap recyclers, automotive recyclers, states and environmental groups.

The program will help to remove thousands of vehicles from service over the next 15 years. It is the result of a two-year collaboration involving EPA, steelmakers, scrap recyclers, automotive recyclers, states and environmental groups.

The program will help to remove thousands of vehicles from service over the next 15 years. It is the result of a two-year collaboration involving EPA, steelmakers, scrap recyclers, automotive recyclers, states and environmental groups.
The 3rd Annual Wisconsin Outdoor Education Expo Needs Volunteers and Sponsorships

The Wisconsin Outdoor Alliance Foundation (WOAF) will hold its 3rd Annual Expo for 4th and 5th grade students on May 15-16 at the Dodge County Fairgrounds. This event attracted over 4000 students and educators in 2007. The Expo features educational opportunities in archery, firearm safety, boating, ATV’s, wildlife, fishing, conservation heritage and sporting dogs. “The Expo has been wildly successful, but in order to continue to make this a rewarding experience for youth, we need volunteers and sponsors,” explained Dan Gunderson, WOAF Executive Director. “The eight Camps require almost 500 volunteers and we are seeking a minimum commitment of four hours.”

To enter, any individual aged 12, 13, 14, 15, or 16 must submit an original typed, double-spaced essay, 500 words or fewer, addressing this question:

“How is the importance of youth hunting today?”

The entrant must attend a special training event in Tomahawk two weeks before the hunt. The hunt will be held near the Tomahawk/Merrill area in August. This is a dog-assisted, therefore the entrant must be willing to hunt with dogs. Prior winners are not eligible.

Entries must be postmarked by or emailed by May 1 to:

Wisconsin Wildlife Federation
c/o Bear Hunting Essay Contest
W7303 City Rd C5
Poyntette, WI 53955-9890
Email:khau0914@yahoo.com
Phone: (920) 471-7228

Entries must include the contestant’s name, address, e-mail address, birth date and phone number(s) on each page of the essay.

Expo 2008 already has over 2300 students, teachers and chaperones registered for May, significantly more than previous years at the same time. If you would like more information go to www.wisexpo.com or call Heidi Hubble, Event Coordinator, at 1-877-432-7698.

One Youth to Win Bear Hunting Opportunity

Poyntette, WI – The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, in partnership with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources will reward one talented youth with an opportunity to participate in a chance of a lifetime bear hunt!

To enter, any individual aged 12, 13, 14, 15, or 16 must submit an original typed, double-spaced essay, 500 words or fewer, addressing this question:

“What is the importance of youth hunting today?”

The entrant must attend a special training event in Tomahawk two weeks before the hunt. The hunt will be held near the Tomahawk/Merrill area in August. This is a dog-assisted, therefore the entrant must be willing to hunt with dogs. Prior winners are not eligible.

Entries must be postmarked by or emailed by May 1 to:

Wisconsin Wildlife Federation
c/o Bear Hunting Essay Contest
W7303 City Rd C5
Poyntette, WI 53955-9890
Email:khau0914@yahoo.com
Phone: (920) 471-7228

Entries must include the contestant’s name, address, e-mail address, birth date and phone number(s) on each page of the essay.

The top-scoring essay will be chosen from each age category. The grand prize winner will be chosen by a random lottery of the top essays. The winner will be notified by telephone.

Scoring criteria are available at www.wiwf.org.

Madison Chosen as Host Site for 2009 National Pheasant Fest

MADISON – Madison’s Alliant Energy Center was announced as the site for the 2009 National Pheasant Fest. Primary host and event organizer, Pheasants Forever, made the announcement at a press conference today. Billed as one of the largest platforms for conservation in the Midwest, this will be the fifth such event. Nearly 30,000 people attended the January 2008 event held in Saint Paul. The event is expected to have a strong economic impact on the Madison area economy and provide a unique opportunity for a family-oriented outing.

“Wisconsin has a long and storied tradition of pheasant hunting. The success of our pheasant program would not be possible without the cooperation and collaboration of Pheasants Forever,” Frank said. “We at the DNR stand ready to assist Pheasants Forever and the Greater Madison Convention and Visitors Bureau to make sure the 2009 event is a success on every front.”

Introduced as a gametable in the late 1800s, the ring-necked pheasant flourished in Wisconsin throughout the first half of the 1900s. Beginning in the late 40s changes in agricultural practices and increasing urbanization began to impact suitable pheasant habitat and wild populations declined. Currently, the DNR works with partners like Pheasants Forever to maintain and restore pheasant habitat, bolstering wild pheasant populations. Projects have been funded in part with money collected through sales to hunters and pheasant enthusiasts of a yearly Wisconsin pheasant stamp.

“The DNR is proud of our partnership with Pheasants Forever and the great habitat projects we have accomplished together in last 20 years,” said Frank. “Finding innovative ways to preserve and restore critical grassland habitat for pheasants also benefits numerous other non-game grassland species of conservation need.”

Wisconsin lists 30 Pheasants Forever chapters with more than 7,000 members. Chapter members have completed over 15,800 habitat projects totaling over 113,000 acres in Wisconsin since 1982.
MILWAUKEE — Fishing for steelhead can be one of the most exciting of Wisconsin’s many angling opportunities—and some say the best if you’re a big-game angler. But it’s coming soon to Lake Michigan tributary streams.

Steelhead, also known as rainbow trout, spend most of their life far out in Lake Michigan but come within range of the fisherman during the fall spawning season. They head up small tributaries to spawn each spring when they swim up the lake tributaries to spawn.

“By what means can we have to catch a 10- to 15- pound trout in a small stream?” asked Keith Wysocki, Department of Natural Resources fisheries supervisor for southeastern Wisconsin.

Wisconsin has many Lake Michigan tributary streams that support fine steelhead runs, and the best of these are the Ganaraska and Chambers Creek River. The former is one of the best steelhead streams in Lake Michigan, including the Kewaunee, Root, Oconto, Manistow, Menominee, Milwaukee, East Twin, Peshtigo, Ahnapee, and West Twin rivers.

Smaller steelhead streams include the Pigeon, Little, Pike, Menomonee, and Kinnickinnic rivers. The best steelhead fishing can be found on the Illinois side of the Wisconsin/Illinois border.

State Deer Hunters Post Second Best Season Ever

Results of this past deer season indicate that hunters had a quality hunting experience and a positive impact on moving populations in parts of Wisconsin toward goals. With full information available on the DNR Web site and brought together in the books, hunters posted the second-safest season in state hunting history, registering 517,987 whitetails.

Archers established a new season record for taking deer, with the annual survey conducted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The survey showed a record of 114,918, which was only one year older than last year. Gun deer hunters brought in 492,981 deer, their third best season ever.

Kinnickinnic rivers; Stony, Oak, Heins, Milwaukee, East Twin, Peshtigo, Ahnapee, and West Twin rivers. Smaller steelhead streams include the Pigeon, Little, Pike, Menomonee, and Kinnickinnic rivers. The best steelhead fishing can be found on the Illinois side of the Wisconsin/ Illinois border.

Anglers who like a challenge will love steelhead fishing for steelhead. You can’t beat the taste of good eating and fishing all tied together,” he says.

The fish are very rare so watching them be attracted to the water to eat as a school or a couple of fish. They can also be caught on a fly by catching a steelhead with a fly. Steelhead are caught by catching a steelhead with a fly or a bait.

On his next visit to Wisconsin steelhead fishing, Schumacher had four fish break 10 pounds in weight. He caught three of these fish on a fly. Although the steelhead fishing season for fall 2008 will be available then.

Wisconsin’s deer management objectives include population modeling, in population projection was 1.6-1.8 million deer. Biologists will complete population modeling in the next few weeks resulting in a post-2007 hunt estimate to compare to population goals. A population projection for fall 2008 will be available then.

This was a large harvest,” comments Warnke, “hunters put in a great effort and we’re making progress moving the population toward our management goals.”

Steelhead fishing is great fishing, but it’s also an adventure. You can’t beat the taste of good eating and fishing all tied together,” he says.

R e s u l t s  o f  t h i s  p a s t  d e e r  s e a s o n  i n d i c a t e  t h a t  h u n t e r s  h a d  a  q u a l i t y  h u n t i n g  e x p e r i e n c e  a n d  a  p o s i t i v e  i m p a c t  o n  m o v i n g  p o p u l a t i o n s  i n  p a r t s  o f  W i s c o n s i n  t o w a r d  g o a l s .  W i t h  f u l l  i n f o r m a t i o n  a v a i l a b l e  o n  t h e  D N R  W e b  s i t e  a n d  b r o u g h t  t o g e t h e r  i n  t h e  b o o k s ,  h u n t e r s  p o s t e d  t h e  s e c o n d - s a f e s t  s e a s o n  i n  s t a t e  h u n t i n g  h i s t o r y ,  r e g i s t e r i n g  5 1 7 , 9 8 7  w h i t e t a i l s .

Archers established a new season record for taking deer, with the annual survey conducted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The survey showed a record of 114,918, which was only one year older than last year. Gun deer hunters brought in 492,981 deer, their third best season ever.

Steelhead fishing is great fishing, but it’s also an adventure. You can’t beat the taste of good eating and fishing all tied together,” he says.

While it is impossible to predict the exact time for steelhead fishing, the best time for steelhead fishing is the best time to fish. Steelhead fishing is great fishing, but it’s also an adventure. You can’t beat the taste of good eating and fishing all tied together,” he says.

Wisconsin’s deer management objectives include population modeling, in population projection was 1.6-1.8 million deer. Biologists will complete population modeling in the next few weeks resulting in a post-2007 hunt estimate to compare to population goals. A population projection for fall 2008 will be available then.

Wisconsin’s deer management objectives include population modeling, in population projection was 1.6-1.8 million deer. Biologists will complete population modeling in the next few weeks resulting in a post-2007 hunt estimate to compare to population goals. A population projection for fall 2008 will be available then.

Wisconsin’s deer management objectives include population modeling, in population projection was 1.6-1.8 million deer. Biologists will complete population modeling in the next few weeks resulting in a post-2007 hunt estimate to compare to population goals. A population projection for fall 2008 will be available then.

Wisconsin’s deer management objectives include population modeling, in population projection was 1.6-1.8 million deer. Biologists will complete population modeling in the next few weeks resulting in a post-2007 hunt estimate to compare to population goals. A population projection for fall 2008 will be available then.

Wisconsin’s deer management objectives include population modeling, in population projection was 1.6-1.8 million deer. Biologists will complete population modeling in the next few weeks resulting in a post-2007 hunt estimate to compare to population goals. A population projection for fall 2008 will be available then.

Wisconsin’s deer management objectives include population modeling, in population projection was 1.6-1.8 million deer. Biologists will complete population modeling in the next few weeks resulting in a post-2007 hunt estimate to compare to population goals. A population projection for fall 2008 will be available then.

Wisconsin’s deer management objectives include population modeling, in population projection was 1.6-1.8 million deer. Biologists will complete population modeling in the next few weeks resulting in a post-2007 hunt estimate to compare to population goals. A population projection for fall 2008 will be available then.
Home Depot Settles Storm Water Violations

The company, located at 712 E. 163rd St., admitted that EPA’s enforcement action for failure to provide immediate notification to the National Response Center of a 7,133-pound release was more than seven times the reportable quantity. National and local release was more than seven times the reportable quantity. National and local enforcement action for failure to provide immediate notification to the National Response Center of a 7,133-pound release was more than seven times the reportable quantity. National and local release was more than seven times the reportable quantity. National and local response actions were notified four days and one day after the spill respectively. Chemsol has cleaned up the area affected by the release. Sulfuric acid causes burns to the skin and irritation to the eyes, nose and throat. Federal law requires immediate notification to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 5 has reached an agreement with SABCO Industries Inc.in the City of Monroe. The Department of Justice filed the lawsuit on the request of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) conducted an investigation and referred the matter to the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) for prosecution. Byrne and Bytec were charged in September 2006 with falsifying land spreading records and filling false annual reports with the DNR in 2004. The criminal complaint in the case alleged that the falsifications were made relating to Bytec’s storage of more than a half million gallons of wastewater in an unapproved storage tank at a local farm. Bytee pled no contest to two misdemeanor false reporting violations in 2007. The case was prosecuted by Assistant Attorney General Diane L. Milligan prosecuted the case. Jackson County Circuit Judge Gerald W. Lasah found Breheim not guilty and issued the order setting the judgment amount.

Dane Breheim Ordered to Pay $5,220 for Violating Laws Prohibiting Open Burning of Solid Waste

Madison - Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen announced the Conviction and Sentencing of a Lafayette County Resident for Filing False DNR Reports

Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen announced the Conviction and Sentencing of a Lafayette County Resident for Filing False DNR Reports

Wisconsin

Dane Breheim Ordered to Pay $5,220 for Violating Laws Prohibiting Open Burning of Solid Waste

Madison - Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen announced today that Michael T. Byrne of Shullsburg, Wisconsin, was convicted today of two misdemeanor counts of falsifying land spreading records and employed at Bytee Resource Management, Inc. in the City of Monroe.

Serving the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) conducted an investigation and referred the matter to the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) for prosecution. Byrne and Bytec were charged in September 2006 with falsifying land spreading records and filling false annual reports with the DNR in 2004. The criminal complaint in the case alleged that the falsifications were made relating to Bytee’s storage of more than a half million gallons of wastewater in an unapproved storage tank at a local farm. Bytee pled no contest to two misdemeanor false reporting violations in 2007. The case was prosecuted by Assistant Attorney General Diane L. Milligan prosecuted the case. Jackson County Circuit Judge Gerald W. Lasah found Breheim not guilty and issued the order setting the judgment amount.

On March 17, 2008, Michael T. Byrne entered a plea of “no contest” to twelve misdemeanor false reporting violations and was sentenced by Judge James R. Beer to 30 days in the county jail for each count. This sentence is to run concurrently with five years in prison and five years extended supervision sentence that Byrne recently received in Ashland County for Use of a Computer to Facilitate a Child Sex Crime. Assistant Attorney General Steven Tinker represented the state.

State Settles Oneida County Environmental Case

Madison - Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen announced today that the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) has reached an agreement with Kerry Inc. on alleged violations of EPA regulations to protect stratospheric ozone at the company’s bread crumb manufacturing plant at 100 E. Washington St., Milton. The agreement, which includes a $169,822 penalty and an 881,097 environmental project, resolves EPA allegations that Kerry failed to repair refrigeration equipment that leaked ozone-depleting substances such as chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs.

In addition, EPA said the company violated testing, notification, retrofitting, replacement and retirement plan requirements in its 1996 consent Decree. For its environmental project Kerry will replace ozone depleting refrigerant equipment and install state-of-the-art equipment at Jackson and Sturtevant, Wis., with non-ozone depleting refrigerants. When CPC refrigerants deplete the stratospheric ozone layer, dangerous ultraviolet radiation can escape from the sun and rays into the earth’s atmosphere. Exposure to these rays can cause skin cancer and other health problems. Kerry also agreed to pay penalties and implement a nationwide program to prevent storm water pollution prevention plan that cost more than $3 million.

Advancing a comprehensive, corporate-wide storm water compliance program. “We expect a tenfold increase in the number of our corporate environmental projects over the next several years,” said Tenpas. “The larger projects, like the one currently taking place in Denver, will help identify compliance priorities.”

Serving the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) conducted an investigation and referred the matter to the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) for prosecution. Byrne and Bytec were charged in September 2006 with falsifying land spreading records and filling false annual reports with the DNR in 2004. The criminal complaint in the case alleged that the falsifications were made relating to Bytee’s storage of more than a half million gallons of wastewater in an unapproved storage tank at a local farm. Bytee pled no contest to two misdemeanor false reporting violations in 2007. The case was prosecuted by Assistant Attorney General Diane L. Milligan prosecuted the case. Jackson County Circuit Judge Gerald W. Lasah found Breheim not guilty and issued the order setting the judgment amount.

On March 17, 2008, Michael T. Byrne entered a plea of “no contest” to twelve misdemeanor false reporting violations and was sentenced by Judge James R. Beer to 30 days in the county jail for each count. This sentence is to run concurrently with five years in prison and five years extended supervision sentence that Byrne recently received in Ashland County for Use of a Computer to Facilitate a Child Sex Crime. Assistant Attorney General Steven Tinker represented the state.

State Settles Oneida County Environmental Case

Madison - Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen announced today that the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) has reached an agreement with Kerry Inc. on alleged violations of EPA regulations to protect stratospheric ozone at the company’s bread crumb manufacturing plant at 100 E. Washington St., Milton. The agreement, which includes a $169,822 penalty and an 881,097 environmental project, resolves EPA allegations that Kerry failed to repair refrigeration equipment that leaked ozone-depleting substances such as chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs. In addition, EPA said the company violated testing, notification, retrofitting, replacement and retireмент plan requirements in its 1996 consent Decree. For its environmental project Kerry will replace ozone depleting refrigerant equipment and install state-of-the-art equipment at Jackson and Sturtevant, Wis., with non-ozone depleting refrigerants. When CPC refrigerants deplete the stratospheric ozone layer, dangerous ultraviolet radiation can escape from the sun and rays into the earth’s atmosphere. Exposure to these rays can cause skin cancer and other health problems. Kerry also agreed to pay penalties and implement a nationwide program to prevent storm water pollution prevention plan that cost more than $3 million.

Advancing a comprehensive, corporate-wide storm water compliance program. “We expect a tenfold increase in the number of our corporate environmental projects over the next several years,” said Tenpas. “The larger projects, like the one currently taking place in Denver, will help identify compliance priorities.”

Serving the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) conducted an investigation and referred the matter to the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) for prosecution. Byrne and Bytec were charged in September 2006 with falsifying land spreading records and filling false annual reports with the DNR in 2004. The criminal complaint in the case alleged that the falsifications were made relating to Bytee’s storage of more than a half million gallons of wastewater in an unapproved storage tank at a local farm. Bytee pled no contest to two misdemeanor false reporting violations in 2007. The case was prosecuted by Assistant Attorney General Diane L. Milligan prosecuted the case. Jackson County Circuit Judge Gerald W. Lasah found Breheim not guilty and issued the order setting the judgment amount.

On March 17, 2008, Michael T. Byrne entered a plea of “no contest” to twelve misdemeanor false reporting violations and was sentenced by Judge James R. Beer to 30 days in the county jail for each count. This sentence is to run concurrently with five years in prison and five years extended supervision sentence that Byrne recently received in Ashland County for Use of a Computer to Facilitate a Child Sex Crime. Assistant Attorney General Steven Tinker represented the state.

State Settles Oneida County Environmental Case

Madison - Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen announced today that the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) has reached an agreement with Kerry Inc. on alleged violations of EPA regulations to protect stratospheric ozone at the company’s bread crumb manufacturing plant at 100 E. Washington St., Milton. The agreement, which includes a $169,822 penalty and an 881,097 environmental project, resolves EPA allegations that Kerry failed to repair refrigeration equipment that leaked ozone-depleting substances such as chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs. In addition, EPA said the company violated testing, notification, retrofitting, replacement and retirement plan requirements in its 1996 consent Decree. For its environmental project Kerry will replace ozone depleting refrigerant equipment and install state-of-the-art equipment at Jackson and Sturtevant, Wis., with non-ozone depleting refrigerants. When CPC refrigerants deplete the stratospheric ozone layer, dangerous ultraviolet radiation can escape from the sun and rays into the earth’s atmosphere. Exposure to these rays can cause skin cancer and other health problems. Kerry also agreed to pay penalties and implement a nationwide program to prevent storm water pollution prevention plan that cost more than $3 million.

Advancing a comprehensive, corporate-wide storm water compliance program. “We expect a tenfold increase in the number of our corporate environmental projects over the next several years,” said Tenpas. “The larger projects, like the one currently taking place in Denver, will help identify compliance priorities.”

Serving the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) conducted an investigation and referred the matter to the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) for prosecution. Byrne and Bytec were charged in September 2006 with falsifying land spreading records and filling false annual reports with the DNR in 2004. The criminal complaint in the case alleged that the falsifications were made relating to Bytee’s storage of more than a half million gallons of wastewater in an unapproved storage tank at a local farm. Bytee pled no contest to two misdemeanor false reporting violations in 2007. The case was prosecuted by Assistant Attorney General Diane L. Milligan prosecuted the case. Jackson County Circuit Judge Gerald W. Lasah found Breheim not guilty and issued the order setting the judgment amount.

On March 17, 2008, Michael T. Byrne entered a plea of “no contest” to twelve misdemeanor false reporting violations and was sentenced by Judge James R. Beer to 30 days in the county jail for each count. This sentence is to run concurrently with five years in prison and five years extended supervision sentence that Byrne recently received in Ashland County for Use of a Computer to Facilitate a Child Sex Crime. Assistant Attorney General Steven Tinker represented the state.
2008 Daniel Boone Gun Club “Rendezvous”

May 17, 2008 • 8:00am - 4:30pm

Trapping Demonstrations
Trapping Supplies Available
Food and Beverage on Site

4694 Hwy 167 • Hubertus, WI

Info: Tom Weiss 262-483-8451

New! Field Day, Saturday, May 3. “New Camper” seminar at the Westfield High School. 12-4. A family event with seminars, activities for kids, door prizes, exhibitors...Boy and Girl Scout troops, 4-H clubs, local outdoor recreation businesses, DNR, National Scenic Ice Age Trail chapters, State Parks, local falconer, REI camping demos and Wisconsin BOW!

New! Mini-BOW, Friday and Saturday, May 9-10 at the Taylor County Conservation Club (about 14 miles west of Medford) mini-BOW. Join us for a day of fishing, canoeing, .22 rifle shooting, and archery.

Get to know BOW! April 28, 2008, Registration open – MacKenzie Environmental Center, Poynette, WI. Explore...Wildlife Exhibits and the unique property. Then learn all about GeoCaching, a treasure hunting adventure using a GPS to find “caches” hidden on the property. A great way to spend a spring day and to be introduced to BOW!

For more information: www.uwsp.edu/cnr/bow
pfarrell@uwsp.edu, 715/346-4681

March 2008 Calendar Winners

1. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Ron Kostick, Mosinee, WI 4400
2. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Joe Lohner, Arpin, WI 4406
3. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Joy Schulte, Neenah, WI 4730
4. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Ted Worford, Sheboygan Falls, WI 4313
5. Browning A-Bolt Medallion 25 rds Ron Bettenhausen, Madison, WI 2402
6. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Bill Sowers, Oshkosh, WI 2402
7. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Larry Busch, Catas, WI 329
8. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Dennis Coenen, Hortonville, WI 6890
9. Franchi 12-12 4” 25 rds Tim Stoll, West Salem, WI 2790
10. Remington 700 SPS Syn Blu .270win Brandon/Jessica Sams, Sparta, WI 5947
11. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Herb Meier, Kewaunee, WI 8886
12. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Pat Zimmer, Hubertus, WI 6460
13. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Greg Foster, Ridgeway, WI 9503
14. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Dick McCluskey, Fennimore, WI 9562
15. Browning A-Bolt Medallion .325wsm Ron Bettencourt, Madison, WI 2402
16. Henry Lever Blu Wood 22lr Todd Albrecht, Mukwonago, WI 6483
17. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Tim Stoll, West Salem, WI 2790
18. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Dennis Coenen, Hortonville, WI 6890
19. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Larry Binish, Cato, WI 329
20. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Bill Sowers, Oshkosh, WI 457
21. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Ron Kusiak, Mosinee, WI 4400
22. Thompson Center Encore Lam Thumbhole Conrad Drust, Neshkoro, WI 9288
23. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Joe Lobner, Arpin, WI 4406
24. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Judy George, Evansville, WI 9372
25. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Mark Brown, Kaukauna, WI 7226
26. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 John Morse, Oxford, WI 9210
27. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Kim/Mark Nettell, Eau Claire, WI 971
28. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Dick McCluskey, Fennimore, WI 6460
29. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Pat Zimmer, Hubertus, WI 6460
30. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Tim Stoll, West Salem, WI 2790
31. Gander Mountain Gift Card $100 Nick Jensen, Marshfield, WI 4730

2009 Raffle Calendar

Wednesday, April 23, 9 am - Noon
Lake Sturgeon Rearing Training
Newburg, WI 53060

Life offers few opportunities to change history and rectify mistakes of the past. Volunteer for the Lake Sturgeon Restoration project and do just that! Join a group of dedicated volunteers feeding the fish, maintaining the tanks, monitoring systems and verifying water quality. Volunteers commit to one-half day per week after being treated.

FREE

Friday Morning Bird Walks Family Program
Friday, April 25, 7:30 - 10 am
Start your Fridays with an early morning walk at Riveredge. Join Paul Boyer to see (and hear) a wide variety of migrating spring birds. Paul is a local birder, well known for his sight and song identification skills. Hikes take place rain or shine. Bring your binoculars and field guide, or borrow ours!

INFO: 1-800-287-0898 or www.riveredge.us

2009 Raffle Calendar

Newburg, WI 53060

Lake Sturgeon Rearing Training

Wednesday, April 23, 9 am - Noon

Life offers few opportunities to change history and rectify mistakes of the past. Volunteer for the Lake Sturgeon Restoration project and do just that! Join a group of dedicated volunteers feeding the fish, maintaining the tanks, monitoring systems and verifying water quality.

Volunteers commit to one-half day per week after being treated.

FREE

Friday Morning Bird Walks Family Program
Friday, April 25, 7:30 - 10 am
Start your Fridays with an early morning walk at Riveredge. Join Paul Boyer to see (and hear) a wide variety of migrating spring birds. Paul is a local birder, well known for his sight and song identification skills. Hikes take place rain or shine. Bring your binoculars and field guide, or borrow ours!

FREE

INFO: 1-800-287-0898 or www.riveredge.us