NOTICE

The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation (WWF) has been generously granted steel-shot ammunition from the National Wildlife Federation (NWF) and Ervin Industries. In turn, WWF is offering this product to its affiliate organizations to support youth day and mentored youth hunts that are planned and executed by WWF affiliated clubs around Wisconsin.

See Page 6 for details!
Petition to the Wisconsin Legislature and Governor to Restore Public Access to Public Land and Water

For over 100 years, state law allowed the public to directly cross railroad tracks in Wisconsin. Now Wisconsin citizens are denied this safe, traditional legal access to hundreds of miles of wild public Wisconsin land and water due to an unjustified law change in 2006. DNR identified 134 former RR crossings to the Mississippi River which cannot be used because of the threat of trespass. In addition 121 DNR wildlife areas, fishery areas, forests, natural areas and parks have RR crossings which makes access to major portions of those properties difficult or in some cases impossible to access without trespassing due to the 2006 law change.

For over 100 years it was legal and safe for people to step across railroad right-of-way to access public lands and waters. Almost all fatalities of people on state and federal public lands and waters are at dedicated crossings not the right-of-way for recreational purposes. A bill to restore the right for the public to legally step across the railroad right-of-way to access the Assembly late in the 2016 legislative session but was not considered by a senate committee. Anglers, hunters, birders, trappers, photographers, hikers, cross-country skiers, resort owners, business tourism, local governments, local staff, sheriffs, judges and district attorneys have expressed their concern about the loss of this long held right to access public lands and waters.

We the undersigned hereby petition our state of Wisconsin Legislators to pass and the Governor to sign legislation that will restore the right of the public to legally step across railroad right-of-way to gain access to public land and water.

Name

Address

1._________________________________________________________________________
2._________________________________________________________________________
3._________________________________________________________________________
4._________________________________________________________________________
5._________________________________________________________________________
6._________________________________________________________________________
7._________________________________________________________________________
8._________________________________________________________________________

Please mail completed petition by December 20, 2016 to:
Wisconsin Wildlife Federation
213 North Main Street, Suite 100
PO Box 440
Poyntette WI 53955

Conservation Leadership Corps - Class #4

Here is some background information about this year's class:
➢ There are 8 “ladies” and 5 “gents” in the class. 14 Total.
➢ There are 13” college students and 1” high school student.
➢ 13” students are from Wisconsin.
➢ 1” from Guildford, Connecticut.
➢ As for the mix of colleges represented: Northland College in Ashland, Chippewa Valley Technical College, UW-Madison, UW-Milwaukee. New this year, the Aldo Leopold Nature Center and UW-Stevens Point and Maranatha Baptist University in Watertown.
➢ This year’s Curriculum thus far:
  • The September session was conducted by Randy Stark and Pat Leavensworth. Randy is the former Chief Warden of the WDNR and now working with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service out of Shepheardtown, West Virginia. Pat Leavensworth retired after 33 years with USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. The focus of this session dealt with what makes a good leader and how do you pick good leaders.
  • November 4 and 5th were spent at the Aldo Leopold Nature Center and a visit to the “Shack”, a trip to Devil’s Lake and the surrounding area. This was a CLC Field Trip. On Friday evening a speaker by a WDNR wildlife biologist was presented.

If any club or organization would like to donate to this program please contact the office at 800-897-4161 or just send the check to Wi Wildlife Federation at 213 North Main Street, Suite 100, PO Box 440, Poyntette, WI 53955.

Thank You,
Lil Pipping, Chair of CLC
studies indicate that CWD a sufficient effects in the Crex Meadows (west side of building) and feeding of deer in any county since the ban goes into effect.

Harvest Registration
Will electronic registration (GameReg) be available to all deer hunters?
A. Your registered carcass tag must be scanned and filed. Vehicle registration information, and entered into the computer system for validation. The carcass tag must be completed on-site, before moving the deer to any other location. Deer hunters who are not registered with GameReg must still use a ‘handwritten’ tag. You can only keep legal harvest.

How long will a hunter have after harvest to register his/her deer?
A. You are required to register your deer within 5 days after the day the animal is required to be registered. You may not transport the carcass or keep the deer until you have completed the registration process.

What about with shooting and field dressing and removing a deer from the field?
A. Yes. Any deer harvested must be registered by 5 p.m. after it was harvested at the time and before field dressing it or moving the carcass at the time or after the carcass at the time.

Where can I find more about GameReg?
A. Visit dnr.wi.gov, keyword “electronic harvest registration,” will assist you in determining which animals are registered before being transported (moved), even after field dressing it or moving the carcass.

Beating & Feeding
What is CWD?
A. CWD, or chronic wasting disease, is a prion disease of deer, elk, and moose that tests positive for CWD, and remains infectious for many years. CWD is a prion disease of deer that is passed through the nervous system and can be harmful to other deer.

How is CWD transmitted?
A. CWD is transmitted by direct contact with deer that test positive for CWD. People may not possess an animal that tests positive for CWD.

Can pristine exist in the saliva, urine, or feces of a CWD-affected deer?
A. Yes. CWD affects the central nervous system of the deer, and it can be transmitted to other deer through contact with infected deer.

Is there any chance someone else’s deer, what is the lifespan of CWD in the deer population?
A. CWD has no known cure, and it can be transmitted to other deer through contact with infected deer. Deer that test positive for CWD are euthanized.

If you harvest an adult deer within these counties please consider submitting a sample from any harvested adult deer by contacting the Woodruff, Phillips, or Shawano DNR Station.
Q. If you harvest an adult deer within these counties please consider submitting a sample from any harvested adult deer by contacting the Woodruff, Phillips, or Shawano DNR Station.
A. Yes, your registered deer can be left at any cabin or campsite and provided it is in the bag and stored in a cool location, by someone who is not hunting. This person can then register the deer prior to transporting it on public highways to another residence, most processors, etc.
Wisconsin Wildlife Federation
NWF Steel Shot for Youth Programs

The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation (WWF) has been generously granted steel-shot ammunition from the National Wildlife Federation (NWF) and Ervin Industries. In turn, WWF is offering this product to its affiliated organizations to support youth day and mentored youth hunts that are planned and executed by WWF affiliated clubs around Wisconsin.

Requirements:
1. Applicant must be a current WWF affiliate organization.
2. Ammunition must be used to support youth day and mentored hunts.
3. Events in which the ammunition is used must be planned and executed by the WWF affiliate organization.
4. Applicants agree to report the number of youth/new shooters served, location of sponsored event, description of activities, and media/photographs of the sponsored event.

Additional Information:
- Steel shot ammunition supplies are limited, this is a one-time offer
- Shot Size of 7 = 1 box per participant up to 20 boxes (i.e. youth shooting events)
- Shot Size of 6 = 1 box per participant up to 5 boxes (i.e. mentor hunts & hunter safety)
- Deadline for application is March 1, 2017.
- Applicants will be notified of their status by April 1, 2017.
- WWF will deliver (in person) the ammunition to your organization, after April 1, 2017.
- Ammunition will not be shipped
- Each event for which you’d like to apply for ammunition must be submitted with its own application.

Please complete the following application and return to WWF by March 1, 2017.

Name of Affiliate Organization:

Contact Name:

Contact Address:

Contact Email:

Contact Phone:

Number of Youth:

Number of boxes of ammunition requested:

Please select your preferred Shot Size:

- Shot Size of 7 = 1 box per participant up to 20 boxes (i.e. youth shooting events)
- Shot Size of 6 = 1 box per participant up to 5 boxes (i.e. mentor hunts & hunter safety)

Please include a brief description of the activities in which the steel-shot will be utilized.

NWF to Court: Agency Allowed Great Lakes Pipeline to Operate without Documenting that its Oil Spill Response Plan was Adequate

by Jordan Lathokin, Senior Regional Communications Manager, NWF

Amn Arbor, MI (October 18, 2016) - The National Wildlife Federation notified a federal court on Friday that the federal agency charged with pipeline safety failed to explain why in 2013 it approved an oil spill response plan for pipelines under the Straits of Mackinac – known as Line 5 – six months after the same agency had rejected an earlier version of the plan as “unsatisfactory” for failing to comply with the Clean Water Act. Despite the approval, the agency did not determine the plan to be adequate to prevent or respond to a worst-case discharge. In the absence of such a determination, Line 5 should not have been allowed to operate. NWF is challenging the approval of the plan, asserting that the pipeline is operating illegally.

“The unprecedented approval of the final plan calls into question whether the people charged with the important task of protecting our communities, drinking water, and wildlife from devastating oil spills are doing their due diligence,” said Mike Sherrill, NWF’s Great Lakes regional executive director. “At best, this is an administrative oversight, at worst it’s negligence. The bottom line is the agency gave no rational basis for approving the plan. And without an approved oil spill response plan, the pipeline cannot operate.”

NWF sued the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration in May, asserting the agency illegally authorized the oil spill response plan for the Mackinac Straits pipeline by violating the Clean Water Act. Endangered Species Act and National Environmental Protection Act. Last October, NWF sued the Secretary of the Department of Transportation for violating the Clean Water Act by failing to consider the adequacy of oil spill response plans for pipelines crossing major waterways across the country.

The National Wildlife Federation learned a week and a half ago about the agency’s unexplained decision on the spill response plan through court filings and is asking a U.S. court to let NWF execute its case against the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

The pipelines under the Great Lakes are operated by Enbridge Energy, a Canadian company responsible for the largest inland oil disaster in 2010 in the Kalamazoo River. In 2013, PHMSA took Enbridge Energy to task for its oil spill response plan for the company’s pipelines in the Midwest, including the pipeline that runs under the Great Lakes on the lakebed across the Straits of Mackinac. The agency found significant problems with the plan, from failing to identify resources to respond to a worst case oil discharge to failing to describe a training program to facilitate a response. The actions led the agency to label the plan as “unsatisfactory.”

However, less than six months later, in July 2013, the agency approved a revised version of the plan, without explaining why in 2013 it approved an oil spill response plan through court filings and with no public documentation explaining how Enbridge Energy had fixed its defective plan. PHMSA later approved another oil spill response plan for the Mackinac Straits pipeline in 2015, but the agency’s unsupported approval of the plan in 2013 gives no assurance that the approval in 2015 was any more justified, according to the National Wildlife Federation.

On December 8, the National Wildlife Federation will argue both its cases against the agency before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan in Detroit.

Wisconsin Water Facts

Waterways and Byway
Wisconsin has more than 800 miles (1,300 kilometers) of Great Lakes coastline and nearly 200 miles (325 kilometers) of Mississippi River shoreline.

There are 2,444 trout streams in Wisconsin—put end to end, they would stretch more than 956 miles (1,540 kilometers).

With 28 lakes, the Eagle River chain of lakes is the largest in the world.

More than a third of Wisconsin’s population lives in the 11 counties forming its Lake Michigan coast; 24 percent live in the three southeast coastal counties of Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha.

Wisconsin has more than 500,000 registered motorboats—about one for every 10 residents.

Anglers net about 67 million fish a year from Wisconsin waters, including more than 500,000 Great Lakes trout and salmon.

At least 160 non indigenous aquatic species have colonized Great Lakes waters—more than half of them since the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959.

Wisconsin’s power and water utilities spend about $85 million annually trying to protect water intakes from zebra mussels.

SOURCE. Wisconsin Water Library (UW Madison)

Web Site - waterlibrary.aqua.wisc.edu

Wisconsin Wildlife Federation
NWF Steel Shot for Youth Programs

Help DNR Staff Monitor Wisconsin’s Wolf Population - Become a Volunteer Carnivore Tracker Today

Wisconsin’s wolf monitoring program relies upon volunteers from around the state who help track animals each winter, and people interested in playing a key role in wildlife management are encouraged to sign up for one of a number of clinics offered.

Tracking-focused classes focus on medium to large size carnivores that inhabit Wisconsin, as well as a few other common mammals. Ecology-focused classes cover the history of wolves in Wisconsin, their biology and ecology, how DNR monitors the population, and state management and research. The two classes together provide the required training and prepare participants to conduct formal track surveys as a volunteer tracker.

Department of Natural Resources biologists and volunteers have partnered to provide informative classes focused on aspects of wolf ecology, population biology and field study techniques. Winter tracking is a great way to experience the outdoors in winter and make a contribution to natural resource management. For a list of courses offered, search the DNR website for volunteer carnivore tracking page and select the “training courses” option on the right side of the page.

DNR staff and volunteers tracked over 17,000 miles last winter searching for wolf, coyote, bobcat, and other medium to large size carnivore tracks in Wisconsin, said DNR large carnivore specialist David MacFarland. “It’s a great way to get out and enjoy the winter while helping the department monitor some of the state’s most interesting wildlife.”

NWF Steel Shot for Youth Programs

Help DNR Staff Monitor Wisconsin’s Wolf Population – Become a Volunteer Carnivore Tracker Today

Wisconsin Water Facts

Waterways and Byway
Wisconsin has more than 800 miles (1,300 kilometers) of Great Lakes coastline and nearly 200 miles (325 kilometers) of Mississippi River shoreline.

There are 2,444 trout streams in Wisconsin—put end to end, they would stretch more than 956 miles (1,540 kilometers).

With 28 lakes, the Eagle River chain of lakes is the largest in the world.

More than a third of Wisconsin’s population lives in the 11 counties forming its Lake Michigan coast; 24 percent live in the three southeast coastal counties of Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha.

Wisconsin has more than 500,000 registered motorboats—about one for every 10 residents.

Anglers net about 67 million fish a year from Wisconsin waters, including more than 500,000 Great Lakes trout and salmon.

At least 160 non indigenous aquatic species have colonized Great Lakes waters—more than half of them since the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959.

Wisconsin’s power and water utilities spend about $85 million annually trying to protect water intakes from zebra mussels.

SOURCE. Wisconsin Water Library (UW Madison)

Web Site - waterlibrary.aqua.wisc.edu

Wisconsin Water Facts

Waterways and Byway
Wisconsin has more than 800 miles (1,300 kilometers) of Great Lakes coastline and nearly 200 miles (325 kilometers) of Mississippi River shoreline.

There are 2,444 trout streams in Wisconsin—put end to end, they would stretch more than 956 miles (1,540 kilometers).

With 28 lakes, the Eagle River chain of lakes is the largest in the world.

More than a third of Wisconsin’s population lives in the 11 counties forming its Lake Michigan coast; 24 percent live in the three southeast coastal counties of Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha.

Wisconsin has more than 500,000 registered motorboats—about one for every 10 residents.

Anglers net about 67 million fish a year from Wisconsin waters, including more than 500,000 Great Lakes trout and salmon.

At least 160 non indigenous aquatic species have colonized Great Lakes waters—more than half of them since the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959.

Wisconsin’s power and water utilities spend about $85 million annually trying to protect water intakes from zebra mussels.

SOURCE. Wisconsin Water Library (UW Madison)

Web Site - waterlibrary.aqua.wisc.edu

Wisconsin Water Facts

Waterways and Byway
Wisconsin has more than 800 miles (1,300 kilometers) of Great Lakes coastline and nearly 200 miles (325 kilometers) of Mississippi River shoreline.

There are 2,444 trout streams in Wisconsin—put end to end, they would stretch more than 956 miles (1,540 kilometers).

With 28 lakes, the Eagle River chain of lakes is the largest in the world.

More than a third of Wisconsin’s population lives in the 11 counties forming its Lake Michigan coast; 24 percent live in the three southeast coastal counties of Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha.

Wisconsin has more than 500,000 registered motorboats—about one for every 10 residents.

Anglers net about 67 million fish a year from Wisconsin waters, including more than 500,000 Great Lakes trout and salmon.

At least 160 non indigenous aquatic species have colonized Great Lakes waters—more than half of them since the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959.

Wisconsin’s power and water utilities spend about $85 million annually trying to protect water intakes from zebra mussels.

SOURCE. Wisconsin Water Library (UW Madison)

Web Site - waterlibrary.aqua.wisc.edu
Calendar Raffle

365 Daily Winners

Over $100,000 Prize Retail Value

****120 Firearms****

Donors:

Platinum:
Bill Tollard, Oconto
Lake Superior Blueock Kennel
Rainmaker Outdoors

Gold:
Hergert Sport – Ski, Marine, Omokosh
Mathews Bow

Silver:
6-7” spinning rod from Andre Virden
Just 1 More Sport Fishing – Mark Wiechman

Bronze:
Sheney County Conservation Association
Tri-County Sportsmen, LLC
Jon’s Sport Shop, Omokosh
Hotell Mead – donated 1 night stay equal to $100
Jim Swanson canoe ride
Rustling Meadows Hunt

Contact the WWF Office at (800) 897-4161 to order with $5.00 shipping fee

or visit us at www.wiwf.org
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Zip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cheryl Cummings</td>
<td>2375 W. James St., Suite 500</td>
<td>Columbus, WI</td>
<td>53925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chris Jensen</td>
<td>9455 W. James St., Suite 500</td>
<td>Columbus, WI</td>
<td>53925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nancy Furpahs</td>
<td>6126 W. James St., Suite 500</td>
<td>Columbus, WI</td>
<td>53925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Preston Pettis</td>
<td>4872 W. James St., Suite 500</td>
<td>Columbus, WI</td>
<td>53925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>John Wagner</td>
<td>7138 W. James St., Suite 500</td>
<td>Columbus, WI</td>
<td>53925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thomas G Derr</td>
<td>6240 W. James St., Suite 500</td>
<td>Columbus, WI</td>
<td>53925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>John Wagner</td>
<td>7138 W. James St., Suite 500</td>
<td>Columbus, WI</td>
<td>53925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Thomas G Derr</td>
<td>6240 W. James St., Suite 500</td>
<td>Columbus, WI</td>
<td>53925</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2017 WWF Banquet Calendar**

- **District 3 North**
  - Brian Hobbs: March 11, 2017
  - Ashley Heeg: March 18, 2017

- **District 4 East**
  - Gary Finglow: Sept. 7, 2017
  - Curt Minor: March 11, 2017

- **District 5 West**
  - Randy Tonsor: April 1, 2017
  - Erik Peters: April 6, 2017

- **District 6**
  - Christine Schultz: March 4, 2017
  - Jack Nason: March 24, 2017

- **District 7**
  - Janie Tews: March 18, 2017
  - Gary Dieck: April 29, 2017

- **District 8**
  - Jack Brink: March 11, 2017
  - Sue McCann: April 6, 2017

- **District 9**
  - Jack Nason: March 24, 2017
  - Jeffery Vueck: April 29, 2017

- **District 10**
  - Jack Nason: March 24, 2017
  - Jeffery Vueck: April 29, 2017

### October 2016 Calendar Winners

| 1 | $1000 Cash | Nancy Gardner, LaCrosse, WI | 2275 |
| 2 | Franchi Instinct Shotgun | Preston Pettin, Hudson, WI | 4872 |
| 3 | Gander Mountain Card $100 | Sharen Pachter, Monona, WI | 5378 |
| 4 | $1000 Cash | Ann Laidlow, Oshkosh, WI | 6126 |
| 5 | Thompson Center Icon Rifle | Thomas O Derr, Pierceton, IN | 6240 |
| 6 | Gander Mountain Card $150 | Jeffery Vueck, Mauston, WI | 6809 |
| 7 | $100 Cash | Peter A Haugg, Shiocton, WI | 4913 |
| 8 | CE 12 12 Ga White w/choke | Clark Jensen, Neenah, WI | 54900 |
| 9 | Gander Mountain Card $100 | James Harting, Tempe, AZ | 8525 |
| 10 | $100 Cash | Gary Krugel, Antigo, WI | 54401 |
| 11 | Stevens 12/20/g Shotgun | Nancy Pappach, Slinger, WI | 53088 |
| 12 | Gander Mountain Card $100 | Nadine De Witzen, Juno, WI | 53088 |
| 13 | $100 Cash | Ashley Herp, Ashuradale, WI | 53088 |
| 14 | Browning 12 Bolt Rifle | Matt Good, Union Grov, WI | 53088 |
| 15 | Gander Mountain Card $100 | Adan Bolick, Redw, WI | 53088 |
| 16 | Gander Mountain Card $100 | Matt Good, Union Grov, WI | 53088 |
| 17 | Remington T7V SS 7mm mag w/Scope | Eric Hrubes, Missinr, WI | 53088 |
| 18 | Gander Mountain Card $100 | Erik Peters, Roshul, WI | 53088 |
| 19 | $100 Cash | Lori Kirscher, Branson, WI | 53088 |
| 20 | Gander Mountain Card $100 | Matt Good, Union Grov, WI | 53088 |
| 21 | Gander Mountain Card $100 | Matt Good, Union Grov, WI | 53088 |
| 22 | Gander Mountain Card $100 | Jeff Wessels, Sparta, WI | 53088 |
| 23 | $100 Cash | Brett Harten, Mauston, WI | 53088 |
| 24 | Weatherby Upland Pump Shotgun | Cheryl Cumnion, Mattawa, WI | 5642 |
| 25 | Gander Mountain Card $100 | Betty Borchet, Oshkosh, WI | 5642 |
| 26 | $100 Cash | Donn Dorr, Watertn, WI | 5642 |
| 27 | Remington T7V 12 ga Package | Kurt Briesemtter, South Mwaukie, WI | 52713 |
| 28 | Gander Mountain Card $100 | Billy Comedy, Sparta, WI | 53088 |
| 29 | $100 Cash | Bob Radin, Chicago, IL | 53088 |
| 30 | Stoeger 12 ga Pump 350 | John Wagner, Sthoughton, WI | 53088 |
| 31 | $100 Cash | Todd Bell, Bussel, WI | 53088 |

### Swiss Venison Steak

**Ingredients:**
- 2 lbs. venison steaks
- 4 T. bacon grease
- ½ c. flour
- ¼ tsp. salt
- ¼ tsp. Sweet Basil
- water
- Mix flour, salt & pepper. Heat in small skillet. Stir in some venison. Add more venison if needed. Serve with rice, noodles or potatoes.