Land and Water Conservation Fund Reauthorization Campaign

The WWF and the NWF have been members of a broad coalition of conservation organizations that has been working for the past year to get permanent reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). With LWCF set to expire at the end of September, the coalition ramped up their efforts to get the LWCF permanently reauthorized. Two WWF members, Jim Swanson and Cody Kamrowski traveled to Washington, DC as part of a LWCF lobbying fly-in.

As Cody and Jim were preparing to fly to DC, WWF members Ralph Fritsch, Jerry Knuth, Dave Verhage, and Paul Chandler met with Senator Baldwin at a round table hosted by the Senator who is a strong supporter of permanent renewal of the LWCF.

While in the nation’s capital Jim and Cody had a series of meetings with the staffs of most members of the Wisconsin congressional delegation, including Senators Baldwin and Johnson, and Representatives Ryan, Kind, Grothman, Gallagher, Duffy, and Pocan. They also met Senator Baldwin and Representative Duffy in person. Representative Grothman waved at them as he hustled out the door for a floor vote. Generally, the members expressed support for the LCWF and some were working hard to secure the permanent reauthorization of LWCF. For 53 years the LCWF has been vital to our way of life in the Northwoods. It keeps the forests we hunt public. The LCWF has funded hundreds of projects in Wisconsin and brought millions of dollars to the state. It is funded by royalties from off shore oil drilling. Over the years LWCF has funded the purchase of public lands including national forests, state forests, county forests, boat landings, city parks, tennis courts, and out door recreational equipment. The chances are that that small-town city park where the kids play, and the town festival is held has been purchased and developed by LWCF monies. State parks have also greatly benefited from LCWF monies. Throughout its history, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has supported and protected over 41,000 parks and protected places in America. Outside of direct outdoor recreation, there are secondary benefits from the fund such as active and healthier communities and stronger local economies. We all have a public space that is very near and dear to our hearts that may not exist if it was not for Land and Water Conservation Fund funding.

While Jim and Cody were in DC the LCWF was finally voted out of committee where it had been held up for nearly a year. Now the measure must be brought to a successful vote in both the House and the Senate.

2019 WWF Calendars are now available

2019 Conservation Calendar

$100,000 in Gifts

120 Firearms & a Bow

Guided Hunting & Fishing Trips

Outlander 450 4-Wheeler

Calendar $20

$100,000 in Gifts

11 $1000 Cash Prizes

365 Prizes

Min. Prize $100

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October 2018
VOLUME 45
NUMBER 10
New Report Illustrates How Congressional Inaction Threatens Sportsmen, Wildlife, Communities

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) has enhanced outdoor recreation for anglers, hunters, others without causing taxpayers a dime — for by fees that are collected on offshore energy development. It should be a no-brainer for Congress to reauthorize and fund this critical conservation program.

“Since 1964, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has been critical to securing the special places that hunters, anglers, and others count on to recreate and safeguard our wildlife heritage for future generations,” said Renowned sportsman Hal Herring. “As America’s population grows, we need to grow our protected places and parks with it. The Land and Water Conservation Fund has its work cut out today from the National Wildlife Federation. However, the Land and Water Conservation Fund is at risk of expiring unless Congress acts by the end of September to reauthorize and fully fund this critical conservation program. Inaction threatens the future of our beloved hunting and fishing heritage and all the benefits it brings. The future of our beloved hunting and fishing heritage depends on it.”

The new report outlines the projects that the Land and Water Conservation Fund has invested in that benefit sportsmen and wildlife by increasing access to hunting and fishing grounds, trails, and connect wildlife migration corridors so there are more examples of continuous wilderness across America. The Land and Water Conservation Fund utilizes fees on oil and gas revenues from the outer continental shelf and has zero cost to taxpayers. Communities are enjoying LWCF programs everywhere, from helping fund the 102-mile Gold Medal Trout fishery in Colorado — known for brown and rainbow trout — to providing $200 million over the years to help restore the Everglades in Florida.

“Since 1964, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has helped make sure hunters and anglers have places to get outdoors and enjoy the sports they love,” the report reads. “In all 50 states, LWCF is supporting wildlife, protecting habitat, and ensuring public access for sportmen and women. It's time for Congress to step up and reauthorize and fully fund this amazing resource that benefits us all. The future of our beloved hunting and fishing heritage depends on their action.”

I would first like to thank everyone for the emails, phone calls, and cards that were sent to me during my absence. As many of you know, I had 5 by-passes done on my heart on July 20th, and then just for fun, I had a blood clot on July 29th. Thank God all turned out well, and I am on the road to recovery. I would like to send out a big thank you to everyone who stepped up during my absence to keep things running smoothly. Congratulations are in order to Pat Quaintance Being elected to the Second Vice President’s position. And a big thank you to Connie Polzin for once again agreeing to be WWF Secretary. Both positions will be up for election at our annual meeting in April of 2019. We have a couple of other very important committee chair positions that are open. Please consider stepping up to make the WWF as strong as possible. If you have questions about the committee chair positions give me a call. I would like to give my condolences to the Jim Huhn family. Jim was a great man and bit part of the WWF.

President’s Report

October 2018

He was instrumental in our Youth Program scholarship and in getting our Business Partner program up and running. Jim will be greatly missed.

Now on to the big stuff. As I am writing this message, opening day for archery, grouse, woodcock, and snipe season is only three days away. Bear hunting is in full swing, and two acousticians were able to harvest a bear on opening day. Good luck to all the hunters out there.

I am excited because I will be taking my granddaughter to her hunter safety classes. I will be able to take her out to hunt, but I will not be able to hunt. Still it will be awesome to teach her hunting.

I have a partially used Patron License for sale ($200). (Just kidding.) Since I can’t hunt this year, I have the most expensive fishing license in the state, $165.00. At least fall fishing is great. The crappies, bluegills, and walleyes are all bitting this time of year. I did get outside last night because I thought I heard the hummingbirds migrating in. Turned out they were mosquitos and they were terrible. Oh well, the back door was close by. I hope you can attend the new Oshkosh banquet on October 25th and keep selling the calendars. Thanks to all.

Bill Tolhurst
President

Hunting and fishing heritage depends on LWCF programs everywhere, from helping fund the 102-mile Gold Medal Trout fishery in Colorado — known for brown and rainbow trout — to providing $200 million over the years to help restore the Everglades in Florida.

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New Report Illustrates How Congressional Inaction Threatens Sportsmen, Wildlife, Communities

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) has enhanced outdoor recreation for anglers, hunters, others without causing taxpayers at all. The future of our beloved hunting and fishing heritage depends on LWCF programs everywhere, from helping fund the 102-mile Gold Medal Trout fishery in Colorado — known for brown and rainbow trout — to providing $200 million over the years to help restore the Everglades in Florida.

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Scott Humrichhouse Ationica, WI 715-824-2161
Paul Chandler Amherst, WI 414-683-0600
Pat Quaintance Bayfield, WI 715-867-2301
Shirley Schroeder Beaver Dam, WI 920-388-2041
Doug Kurth Big Band, WI 715-235-2357
Jerry Lingenski Black Creek, WI 920-442-2357
Viking Bow & Gun Club c/o Pat Balska
Scott Dempewolf Bryant, WI 715-268-9444
Chuck Malyka Cecil, WI 920-948-3201
Oscar Stueck Christy, WI 920-625-2371
Kayvin Quamme Dalton, WI 715-824-2161
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Greg Konschnabel Dousman, WI 715-665-5007
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Kim Lang Fall River, WI 920-849-9491
Karen Perdue Fort Atkinson, WI 920-563-9008
Dave Jensen Franklin, WI 262-565-3057
Connie Kubakub Glenside, WI 715-360-3003
Tommy Dahlin Granton, WI 715-849-3201
The Settlement Bar & Grill Church Bouchie Green Bay, WI 920-465-8415
The Dipers Sportsman’s Club Door, WI 920-494-9227
The Brown Country Sportsman’s Club Sandy Division Green Bay, WI 920-619-4934
Keith Pamperin Green Bay, WI 920-619-4934
Amy Doucette Greenleaf, WI 920-309-2003
Jimmie Kaddatz Greenfield, WI 715-235-2003
Mike Wieland Greenfield, WI 715-235-2003
Good O’Boys Bar & Grill - Steve Harris Hancock, WI 920-249-3200
Dietz Golla Huxley, WI 715-457-2139
Kal’s Korners Hilton, WI 920-249-3200
John Wetzel Holmen, WI 715-249-3200
Outagamie Conservation Club Holtonville, WI 920-915-0488
Dan Boose Club - John Kubischub Hubertus, WI 920-309-2003
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Michelle Graff La Crosse, WI 715-374-3034
Ken Lundberg Lake Nokomis, WI 920-374-3034
Bob Ellington Wood, WI 715-276-7129
Lois Whitecoom LarSEN, WI 920-915-0488
Jim Falish Luxemburg, WI 920-625-3048
George Meyer Madison, WI 715-235-2003
Gary Simdon Madison, WI 715-235-2003
Greg Bedzdoce Manning, ND 715-471-2359
Maribel Sportsmans Club - Carl J Bonde Maribel, WI 920-619-4934
Alex Mertig Mason, WI 715-471-2359
J & H Game Farm - Diane Redman Shiocton, WI 715-754-2359
Carl Gierke Shiocton, WI 715-754-2359
Cody Kamrowski Shell Lake, WI 920-915-0488
Sawyer Boldt Sheboygan Falls, WI 920-915-0488
Jeff O’Brien Shawano, WI 920-915-0488
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Nick Scharzt Tomah, WI 715-612-0169
Sandy Ellison Tomahawk, WI 920-619-4934
Connie Kadubek Gleason, WI 715-360-3903
Quintien Tyra Stevens Point, WI 715-360-3903
Lucille Liska Stevens Point, WI 715-360-3903
Laurel Soergel Stevens Point, WI 715-360-3903
Laurin Zarecky West Allis, WI 715-360-3903
Lash Bell West Bend, WI 715-360-3903
Scott Densow West Bend, WI 715-360-3903
Mike Meyer West Bend, WI 715-360-3903
Barty’s Bar Weyerhauser, WI 715-360-3903
Alexis Alforden Wisconsin Rapids, WI 715-451-3353
Club Chapparat - Bill Trepas Wonewoc, WI 608-464-3944
La Valla Sportsman Club Wonewoc, WI 608-983-2460

USDA Removes Roadblock to Mineral Exploration in Rainy River Watershed

WASHINGTON, DC – U.S. Agriculture Secretary Sonny Perdue today announced that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has removed a major obstacle to mineral leasing in Minnesota, through the cancellation of an application which has blocked mineral exploration in the Rainy River Watershed. Interested companies may soon be able to lease minerals in the watershed in the Superior National Forest. Over the last 15 months the Forest Service conducted a thorough review on this issue and listened to thousands of citizens. Based on this review the USDA Forest Service cancelled the application for the Rainy River Watershed Withdrawal.

“It’s our duty as responsible stewards of our environment to maintain and protect our natural resources. At the same time, we must put our national forests to work for the taxpayers to support local economies and create jobs,” Perdue said. “We can do these two things at once: protect the integrity of the watershed and contribute to economic growth and stronger communities.”

In 2016, the Forest Service segregated approximately 234,000 acres of public and private mineral estate and conducted an extensive environmental information related to the proposed mineral activities. The review included a mineral resources report, a biological and economic impact assessment, and potential impacts to water resources, wilderness areas, and cultural resources. The agency sought public feedback at numerous public meetings. The analysis did not reveal new scientific information.

The Rainy River watershed landscape is known for its mineral development potential. The Superior National Forest has been mined for decades and is known as the “Iron Range” due to its numerous iron mines. Minerals produced from lands managed by the Forest Service are important to a vast array of applications and other forms of technology, from medical and infrastructure applications to household appliances, smart phones, computers, and cars. Additionally, Boundary Waters is well known for high-quality fishing, wildlife viewing and recreational opportunities. This cancellation balances USDA commitments to both economic opportunity and conservation.

Interested companies may seek to lease minerals in the watershed. The land management plan for the Superior National Forest includes environmental standards, including water quality standards, that guide the mineral leasing process. Further, the Secretary of the Interior must have the consent of the Forest Service before issuing leases and retains discretion to deny the lease applications even assuming that the Forest Service does consent. In cases where leases are issued the Forest Service will have the right to include lease stipulations to protect the integrity of National Forest System lands. Additionally, the Forest Service at least will have an opportunity to review the lessee’s mining for the potential of operations for mineral development, and to recommend specific operating requirements. While with respect to some National Forest System lands the Forest Service must consent to the mining plan of operations for mineral development that the lessee submits and may develop specific operating requirements that the lessee must meet during the mineral development.
Waterfowl hunters can help stop spread of aquatic invasive species

MADISON - As Wisconsin’s goose and duck seasons get underway, the Department of Natural Resources is asking for help from the state’s dedicated hunters to help prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. Just a few minutes of preventative action can protect your hunting tradition for generations to come.

To help protect waterfowl habitat and populations, hunters must take these simple steps before launching into and leaving a waterbody.

- Inspect waders, boats, trailers, motors and hunting equipment, including boots, blinds and dogs.
- Remove all plants, animals and mud.
- Drain all water from decoys, boats, motors, livewells and other hunting equipment.
- Never move plants or live fish away from a water body.

Use of nonnative vegetation such as phragmites to help conceal blinds or boats can also lead to the inadvertent spread of species.

In addition to standard boating gear, waterfowl hunters often use decoys, dogs, waders and push poles that may contain water, debris and mud where invasive species such as zebra mussels, faucet snails and starry stonewort can hide. Use of nonnative vegetation such as phragmites to help conceal blinds or boats can also lead to the inadvertent spread of species that clog waterways and crowd out beneficial plants that provide food and shelter for ducks and geese.

For more information on Wisconsin’s invasive species rule and what hunters, anglers, boaters and other outdoor enthusiasts can do to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species, visit dncwildlocks and search ”Aquatic Invasive Species.”

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Look for gypsy moth egg masses

Gypsy moth egg masses. Photo: Bill McNeely

Full is an excellent time to look for and dispose of gypsy moth egg masses produced by adult moths this summer. Gypsy moth egg masses are felt-like, tan-colored patches about the size of a nickel or quarter that gypsy moth females deposit in protected places. Surveying for egg masses helps property owners predict how high populations of the insect will be during the subsequent spring and summer. Since egg masses usually don’t hatch until April, information gained from fall/winter surveys can be used to mitigate gypsy moth damage before the following season.

Other types of aquatic invasive species may serve as hosts for parasites or bacteria that can kill waterfowl. As a result, DNR urges hunters to clean equipment as well as boats and check dock gauges before leaving a hunting location.

DNR staff and partners will visit with hunters at key locations throughout the state during opening weekend, September 29-30 sharing these steps that everyone can take to protect waterfowl populations and their habitats.

Key locations include: Horicon Marsh, Mead Wildlife Area, locations along the Mississagi, and Big Muskego Lake.

“Healthy wetlands and waterways support strong waterfowl populations,” said Paul Samerdynke, a DNR wildlife biologist stationed at the Horicon Marsh. “We know that Wisconsin waterfowl hunters are committed to conservation, and they’ve been solid partners in recent improvement project.”

Geologic map of Wisconsin showing distribution of metallic mineral deposits.

Other control methods

During spring and summer when gypsy moth caterpillars are active, insecticides or physical controls such as sticky barriers and barley bands may reduce their populations.

If caterpillar populations are large, pesticide treatments may be necessary to protect vulnerable trees. For information on hiring professional arborists to conduct ground-bound insecticide sprays, visit the Wisconsin Arborist Association website at http://www.waa-isa.org/. Additional businesses that conduct insecticide treatments may be found online or in local phone books.

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The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is providing much needed support in the fight against the bat-killing fungal disease white-nose syndrome (WNS) through an additional $1 million in grants to 39 states and the District of Columbia. WNS has killed millions of North American bats in recent years, decimating many populations and putting species at risk.

Bats are crucial to our nation’s farmers and foresters, helping control pest insects such as beetles and locusts, and significantly reducing the amount of toxic pesticides that would otherwise be needed. Studies estimate bats save farmers at least $3.7 billion per year in lost crop revenue and pesticide savings.

Funds will help states support a national strategy for the disease, which includes increasing bat survival rates, preventing further spread and preparing for the potential arrival of the disease in new areas.

This year’s grants bring the total funding to states for WNS response over the last eight years to $8 million. This financial support is a part of a Service-led, cooperative, international effort involving more than 100 state, federal, tribal, academic and nonprofit partners.

“These grants are critical to helping states respond to white-nose syndrome,” said Jeremy Coleman, National White-nose Syndrome Coordinator for the Service. “We’ve seen so much collaboration and innovative work from states engaged in the international response.”

For example, last year the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries used funds to search for bats hibernating in rock rubble because Maine has only a handful of caves and mines where bats hibernate. This year they plan to expand the search to wells after talking with their counterparts to the northeast on Prince Edward Island, where bats commonly hibernate in wells. Several other states across the country will also look for bats in places other than caves and mines where the impacts of the fungus that causes white-nose syndrome have not been thoroughly documented.

First discovered in New York in the winter of 2006-2007, the WNS fungus has now spread to at least 38 states and seven Canadian provinces and is one of the top 10 agricultural producing states.

“Protect the grants, many states would be limited in the amount of work they can do to help bats,” said Coleman. Funds may be used to support activities addressing WNS including research, disease surveillance, containment, and outreach and support of research, such as experimental treatment research funded by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation’s Bats for the Future Fund.

Additional information about WNS is available at www.whitenosesyndrome.org/.

WISCONSERVATION October 2018

Interior Department Finalizes New Waste Prevention Rule

The new rule re-establishes long-standing requirements and eliminates duplicative regulations that hurt states and Tribes.

WASHINGTON — As part of the Trump Administration’s ongoing goal to reduce the regulatory burden on the American people and foster economic growth and energy development by using innovation, best science, and best practices to solve problems, the U.S. Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Land Management (BLM) today announced a final rule that replaces the 2016 Waste Prevention Rule (also known as the Venting and Flaring Rule). The new rule, which included a 60-day public comment period, will reduce unnecessary burdens on the private sector and restore proven regulations at a time when investment in Federal mineral oil and gas is skyrocketing.

“Sadly, the flawed 2016 rule was a radical assertion of legal authority that stood in stark contrast to the longstanding understanding of Interior’s own lawyers,” said Deputy Secretary David Bernhardt. “The Trump Administration is committed to innovative regulatory improvement and environmental stewardship, while appropriately respecting the clear and distinct authorities of the States, Tribes, as well as the direction we receive from Congress.”

The BLM reviewed the 2016 rule and found that it had considerable overlap in existing State, Tribal and Federal regulations. Additionally, the agency determined that the previous administration underestimated the cost in the 2016 rule. The rule was reviewed as part of Executive Order 13771, Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs, Executive Order 13783, Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth, and Secretarial Order 3349, American Energy Independence, issued March 29, 2017. The BLM found that many parts of the 2016 rule were unnecessarily burdensome on the private sector.

Publication of the final rule in the Federal Register is forthcoming. The rule is effective 60 days after publication. A pre-publication version of the final rule can be found at https://go.usa.gov/xP2qE.

Tree decline and mortality observed at many wet sites this summer

The visits and aerial surveys conducted on trees in eastern Wisconsin by the Wisconsin DNR forest health team in July and August found multi-species decline and mortality common at many very wet sites.

Premature color change was observed on stressed trees at some flooded sites as early as mid-July 2018. Several locations where flooding and premature color change were reported last year are now showing heavy tree mortality. However, little or no aerially-observable mortality was evident at some of the very wet sites.

At wet sites, 2018 is the second consecutive year in which standing water was present well into the growing season. According to the state climatology office, east-central Wisconsin received about three more inches of precipitation than average in April and May 2018 (compared to the 1981-2010 period) at very wet sites appears to have caused unusual tree stress; even tree species normally tolerant of seasonal inundation (such as silver maple) are declining and dying.

People who manage or work with wet sites may wish to assess whether salvage harvesting or altered management is needed. (Note: Emerald ash borer is likely present in some of these stands and could be responsible for a portion of the observed decline and mortality on ash.)

Bipartisan Energy, Water Funding Bill ‘Protects Our Nation’s Wildlife, Waters, ‘Outdoor Heritage’

WASHINGTON, DC — Today, Congress passed a $147.5 billion “minibus” spending package that contains the FY19 Energy and Water Appropriations bill. The National Wildlife Federation applauded the deal, which passed without new damaging anti-environment riders and proposed budget cuts.

Jan Goldman-Carter, senior director of water resources at the National Wildlife Federation, issued the following statement:

“This is a clean, bipartisan piece of legislation that protects our nation’s wildlife, waters, and outdoor heritage. We applaud this return to regular order and the renewed commitment to passing appropriations bills that do not roll back public health and environmental protections. The agreement rejects several House riders that aimed to undo or weaken the Clean Water Act and Endangered Species Act, including an attempt to legislatively repeal the Clean Water Act.

“While we are pleased with the continued commitment to advancing Everglades restoration, federal funding beyond that allocated in this agreement will ultimately be necessary to restore natural flows to the Everglades and away from the coasts, preventing the recurring toxic algae disasters we have seen in recent years. This concept has been on the books for two decades — Congress needs to match Florida’s funding commitment and get this much-needed project off the drawing board and in the ground.”
View from a canoe on Swan Lake in the Boundary Waters.

**Interior decision calls for mining at Boundary Waters Wilderness**

The Wilderness Society opposes a decision issued Wednesday by Trump’s Interior Department to restart two expired mineral leases at the edge of America’s most visited wilderness area. For almost two years, a company Twin Metals Minnesota hopes to develop a sulfید–ore copper mine in the lease in the Keweenaw National Forest next to the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness in Minnesota. 

**Statement by Drew McMillan, Sr. Managing Director, Government Relations**

“The Trump Administration and Secretary of the Interior Zinke have made it clear time and again that exploiting our public lands for profit is more important than protecting clean water, recreation and wildlife. This is the latest example of President Trump selling out our public lands for private interests – a far cry from the promises he made on the campaign trail. The Obama Administration had taken steps to prevent one of the most polluting industrial minerals to be mined in the Boundary Waters – foreign mining company in this case.”

“Moreover, the agency’s attempt to breathe new life into a long-dead application for 9,000 acres of land and a half a year does not appear to be lawful. We evaluate the agency’s action closely.”

The Obama Administration had taken steps to prevent one of the most polluting industrial minerals from being mined in the Boundary Waters – foreign mining company in this case.

“December 8, 2017

Colonel Aaron Reisinger
Commander, Chicago District
US Army Corps of Engineers
231 S LaSalle St, Suite 1500

ATTN: Draft GLMRIS – BR Report Chicago, IL 60604

Re: Comments regarding the Draft GLMRIS – Brandon Road Report

Dear Colonel Reisinger,

Please accept these comments submitted on behalf of the undersigned organizations as well as our hundreds of thousands of hunters, anglers, and outdoor recreation enthusiasts across the Great Lakes and Mississippi River basins and nationwide, including the Mercury Policy Group (Corps) Draft Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study (GLMRIS) Brandon Road project. The west side of the state has a significant opportunity to comment on. While we support the Corps Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) we have several recommendations, which are highlighted below. We would like to first express that the overarching goal that Congress authorized the Corps to study is to reduce the risk of transfer of aquatic nuisance species (ANS) between the Great Lakes and Mississippi River Basins.

**Threat**

Indeed, the urgent need for action is only amplified by the live capture of a silver carp this June 2017 just 9 miles from Lake Michigan on the Lake-side of the electrical deterrents. Today, we are dealing with the worst crisis to face the Great Lakes since the colonization of the lakes by zebra and quagga mussels: the potential invasion of Asian carp. Once the invasive carp invade the lakes, there is no turning back; the damage will be done. We have no choice; we have to take action now to stop the Great Lakes’ invasion by Asian carp. And we have to take action quickly, while there is still time to save the lakes, and the fish and wildlife that call them home.

The Great Lakes are a phenomenal natural resource, a network of five inland seas that span 94,000 square miles of surface area, contain 20 percent of all surface freshwater on earth, and comprise the world’s largest freshwater ecosystem. The five lakes—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario—provide drinking water for 35 million people. In addition, the Great Lakes support a $7 billion fishery, a $18 billion tourism industry, water/food production areas that support a hunting, fishing, and wildlife observation that generates approximately $136 billion. Combined, these represent a massive outdoor economy that is an integral part of North America’s cultural and outdoor heritage.

**Screening TP**

Our organizations are supportive of the TSP, as this plan is the best near-term option for getting additional defenses in place to prevent Asian carp from establishing in Lake Michigan and our Great Lakes until a long-term solution is found. While not perfect, we recognize that adding a combination of non-structural with structural controls in and leading up to the Brandon Road Lock and Dam is our best hope at reducing the threat that Asian carp will continue to swim towards Lake Michigan. These include an engineered channel fitted with an electric barrier, water sets, complex noise, and a flushing lock. We agree that this combination of technologies together, provide the greatest interim protection against Asian carp while still keeping navigation open.

While we support the TSP, our organizations encourage the Corps to consider the following recommendations moving forward:

**Full Federal cost share**

The Chicago Area Waterway System (CAWS) is currently operating like a super highway in transferring invasive species between the Great Lakes and Mississippi River Basins. Zebra mussels have utilized the CAWS to spread throughout much of the nation, and have been found in western states including California. Therefore, the time to act is now as lessons learned from the national spread of other invasive species go unheeded. Unfortunately, the state of Illinois where the Brandon Road Lock and Dam resides, has declined to leave the cost share to the local cost share partner, compli-

**Two-way Solution**

While the TSP is aimed at reducing the risk of invasive species moving from the Mississippi River to the Great Lakes, the U.S. Congress authorized the Corps to prevent aquatic nuisance species movement between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River basin. The high frequency and high risk of Asian carp threat to ANS getting into Lake Michigan, research and development on non-structural and structural control technologies must continue. Additional federal investments moving forward will help inform the Corps on progress with the current TSP and in identifying a two-way solution either at Brandon Road Lock and Dam or at other locations throughout the CAWS.

While we support the TSP, our organizations encourage the Corps to consider the following recommendations moving forward:

**Conclusions**

In conclusion, our organizations thank the Corps for the opportunity to submit comments. Preventing Asian carp and other invasive species from transferring between the Great Lakes and Mississippi River is an urgent matter that demands immediate action. We thank the Corps for its efforts in studying ways to address this critical situation. We encourage you to consider our comments and move as fast and efficiently as possible to finalize this revision in a timely manner in order to prevent Asian carp and other invasive species from continuing to swim upstream and eventually into - the Great Lakes. Without firm and swift action to stop the further movement of Asian carp and other invasive species, the future of hunting, fishing and our outdoor heritage in the Great Lakes and Mississippi River region is at risk.

Sincerely,

American Sportfishing Association
Anglers of the Au Sable
Aurora Chapter Trout Unlimited (MI)
Austin Chapter 10 of the Izaak Walton League of America
Backcountry Hunters and Anglers
Bass Anglers Sportsman Society (B.A.S.S.)
The Bass Federation of Michigan
Bush Lake Chapter Izaak Walton League of America
Cass County Chapter of the Minnesota Izaak Walton League of America
Columbiana County Federation of Conservation Clubs (OH)
Congressional Sportsmen’s Foundation
Conservation Federation of Missouri
Ducks Unlimited
Fly Fishers International
Great Lakes Fly Fishing Council
Great Lakes Council of Fly Fishers International
Hosier Coho Club
Indiana Wildlife Federation
Iowa Wildlife Federation
Izaak Walton League of America
Lake Erie Chapter Boat Association
Marine Retailers of the Americas
Michigan Chapter, Backcountry Hunters and Anglers
Michigan Chapter, Izaak Walton League of America
Michigan Trout Unlimited
Minnesota Chapter, Assiniboine International
Minnesota Conservation Federation
Montgomery County Conservation Club (MD)
National Professional Anglers Association
National Wildlife Federation
North Dakota Trout Unlimited
Ohio B.A.S.S. Nation
Ohio Conservation Federation
Ohio Chapter Trout Unlimited
Owatonna Chapter of Izaak Walton League of American (MN)
Pennsylvania Council of Trout Unlimited
Skeetilp Productions (Ohio)
Tennessee Trout Unlimited
Wisconsin Chapter, Backcountry Hunters and Anglers
Wisconsin Trout Unlimited
Wyoming Chapter, Trout Unlimited (WY)

Wisconsin Wildlife Federation

**Wisconsin Trout Unlimited**

Wabasha Chapter, MN Division, Izaak Walton League of America
Mille Lacs Chapter, MN Division, Izaak Walton League of America
Pinckney Chapter, MN Division, Izaak Walton League of America
Wisconsin Chapter, Backcountry Hunters and Anglers
Wisconsin Trout Unlimited
Wisconsin Wildlife Federation
## 2019 Calendar Donors

**Platinum**
- Jon’s Sport Shop
- Ecklund Motorsports
- Fallin Fowl Outfitters
- Dave Verhage

**Gold**
- Becoming An Outdoor Woman
- Nicky Boy Charter Fishing Services
- Mathews Bow
- Jeff O’Brien, CH2M Outdoors
- Lake Superior Bluetick kennel
- Mathews Bow Sparta, WI
- Becoming An Outdoor Woman Stevens Point, WI
- Gold Dave Verhage Plover, WI

**Bronze**
- Tri-County Sportswomen
- Lil Pippin Elkhart Lake, WI
- Lake Superior Bluetick kennel
- Sheboygan County Conservation Assoc.
- Jim Swanson Menomonie, WI
- Sheboygan County Conservation Assoc. Sheboygan Falls, WI

## 2018 WWF Banquet Dates

**District 3 North**
- Brian Hobbs, 715-471-0410

**District 3 South**
- Brian Hobbs, 715-471-0410

**District 4 East**
- Gary Fitzgibbon, 715-824-3310

**District 4 West**
- Randy Tomaczek, 715-897-0898

**District 5 (Fox Valley)**
- Jerry Londregen, 920-844-9477
- Ed Tollard, 715-370-5420
- Michelle Grieff, 609-797-1228
- Ed Boline, 715-994-1261

**District 6 (Black River Falls)**
- Greg Knorr, 715-797-7932

**District 6 (Oconomowoc-Pewaukee)**
- Tracy Cashan, 262-412-3235

**District 7 (Milwaukee)**
- Don Miller, 414-284-9333

**District 8**
- Greg Henschen, 262-765-4530

**District 9 (Milwaukee)**
- Tracy Cashan, 262-412-3235

## September 2018 Calendar Winners

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<th>Name</th>
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## WWF “Kitchen News”

### Roast Wild Duck

**Ingredients**
- 2 ducks
- 14 slices bread toasted and cubed
- 2 eggs
- 2 cups apple, peeled and chopped
- ½ teaspoon marjoram
- ½ teaspoon sage
- ¹/₃ teaspoon salt
- ¹/₃ teaspoon pepper
- 1 cup wine
- Water

**Directions**
- Soak ducks overnight in salt water.
- Slightly moisten bread crumbs with water. Stir in eggs, onion, apple, and seasonings. Stuff ducks with bread mixture. Bake ducks in turkey pan for two hours at 350°. Add water and some wine to bag before baking. During last half hour of cooking, baste with melted butter and sprinkle lightly with brown sugar to create a crispy skin.

### Old Tyme Peanut Brittle

**Ingredients**
- ½ cup water
- 2 cups sugar
- 1 cup white corn syrup
- 1 white cup raw peanuts
- 2 cups raw peanuts
- 1 cup tablespoons baking soda
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

**Directions**
- Brisk water, sugar and corn syrup to a boil. Continue boiling until mixture reaches the hard ball stage, (260°) Add peanuts and continue to cook on low heat until mixture turns a light brown. Add soda, butter and vanilla. Stir rapidly and pour on cookie sheet lined with parchment paper. When cool, break into serving size pieces. Store in air tight container.

### Pioneer Hot dish

**Ingredients**
- 8 large potatoes
- 8 ounces cream cheese
- 8 ounces sour cream
- 2 cups two-crushed garlic
- 2 tablespoons spoon butter
- 1 cup grated Cheddar Cheese

**Directions**
- Peel, cube and cook potatoes until tender. Drain and mash with sour cream, cream cheese and garlic. Place in greased two-quart casserole. Dot with butter and sprinkle with paprika and cheese. Bake at 350 for 30 minutes.

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## W.W.F. Business Membership

**Silver**
- Steve’s Southside Olde, Watertown
- Paul R. Sommers, DDS, SC, Watertown
- Watertown Trade and Auctions, Watertown
- Advanced Building Corporation, Verona
- Manitowoc Co Fish & Game Protective Assoc., Manitowoc

**Bronze**
- Best Sound Service, Watertown
- Keck Furniture, Watertown
- Dave’s Turf and Marine, Watertown
- Theder Home Services and Construction, Watertown
- Castle Rock Marine Inc., New Lisbon
- J & L Tire, Johnson Creek
- J & H Game Farm, Shiocton
- City Limits, Manitowoc
- General Beer-NE Division, Stevens Point
- Shooters, Plover
- Wild Wings, Campbellsport
- Carbo’s, Amherst Junction

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## Support Businesses That Support Conservation