

# Committee Meeting Attendance Sheet

## Senate Committee on Environmental Resources

Date: 5- Meeting Type: ~~300 SE~~ Hearing & Ey  
 Location: 300 SE

Committee Member

Sen. Jim Baumgart, Chair

Sen. David Hansen

Sen. Robert Wirch

Sen. Robert Cowles

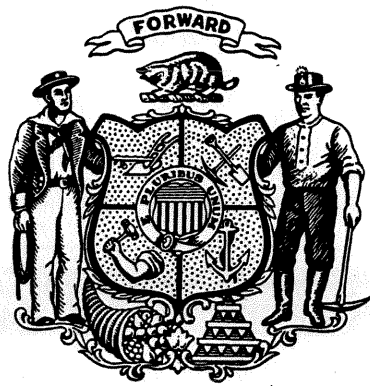
Sen. Dale Schultz

<u>Present</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Excused</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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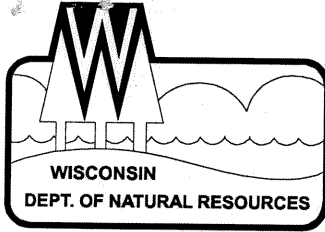
Totals: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
, Committee Clerk

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State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Scott McCallum, Governor  
Darrell Bazzell, Secretary

101 S. Webster St.  
Box 7921  
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7921  
Telephone 608-266-0201  
FAX 608-267-2750  
TDD 608-267-6897

SEP 27 2002

September 24, 2002

FI-2750

The Honorable James Baumgart  
Wisconsin Senate  
Room 306 South  
State Capitol

Dear Senator Baumgart:

The Department would like to inform you of the proposed state purchase of 38.7 acres of land for the Statewide New Hatcheries in the Town of Scott, Sheboygan County. The site is shown on the attached map. The land will be managed for conservation and public recreational use. This property is being acquired from a willing seller at appraised value.

We are notifying you of this purchase so that you know of Department activities in the project. We also are notifying the County Board Chairman, the State Representative, and the Town Chairman for the area.

If you would like more information, or have questions or concerns about the purchase, please contact me at the above address or at 608-266-0201 by October 4, 2002.

Thank you for this consideration.

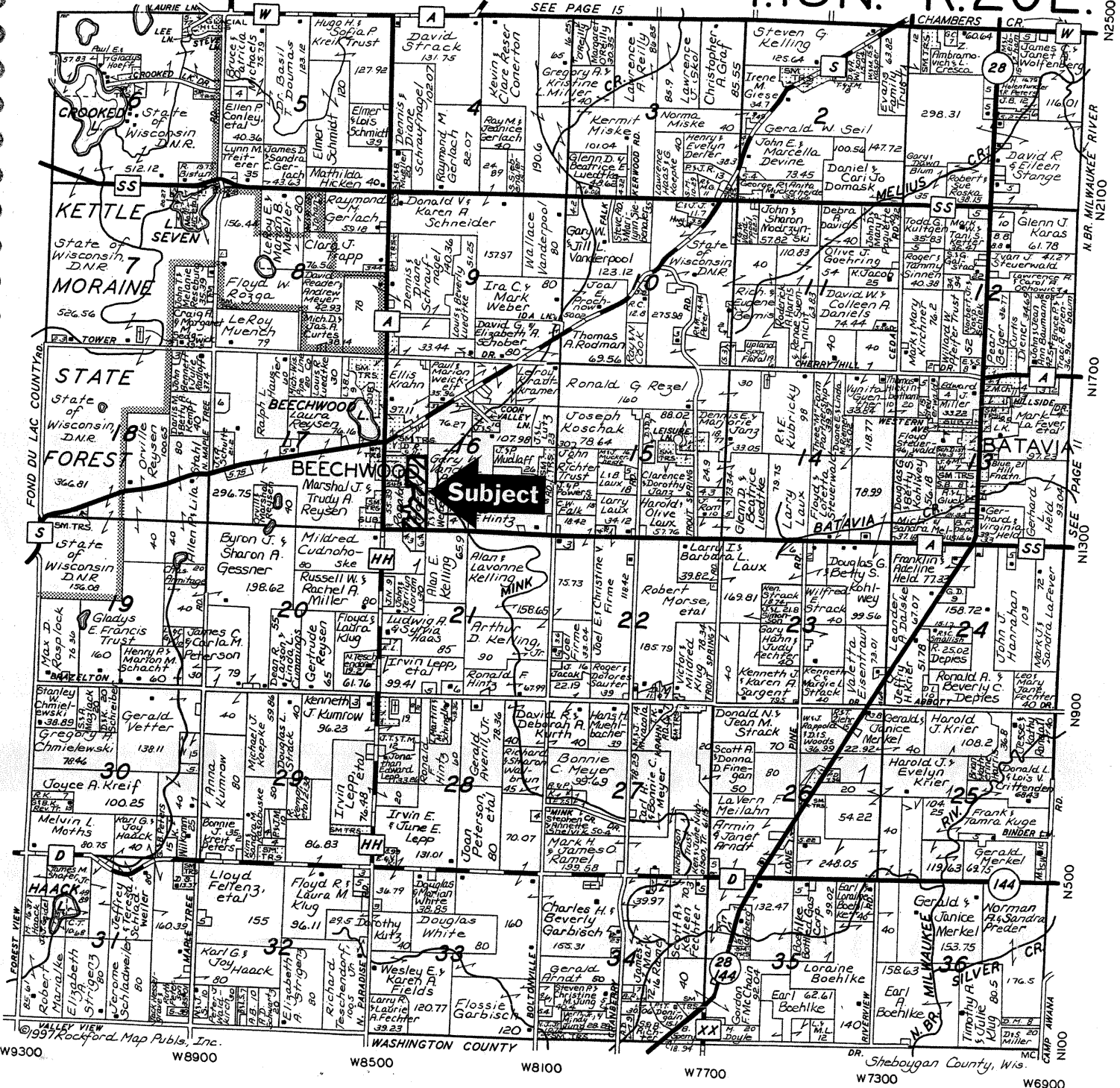
Sincerely,

Richard E. Steffes  
Natural Resources Real Estate Director

RES:jr  
Attach.

cc: Frank Trcka, Milwaukee (SER)

SEE PAGE 15

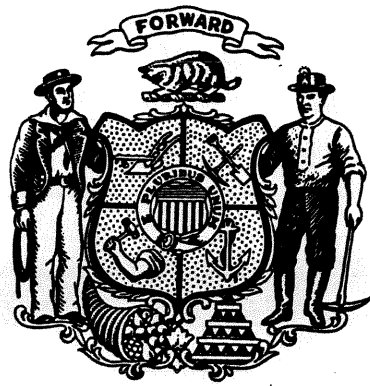


Subject  
Hintz

W9300 W8900 W8500 W8100 W7700 W7300 W6900  
 N2500 N2100 N1700 N1300 N900 N500 N100  
 WASHINGTON COUNTY Sheboygan County, Wis.  
 ©1997 Rockford Map Pubs., Inc.

"Reproduced with permission of Rockford Map Publishers, Inc. Rockford, Illinois"

*END*



*END*



**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF  
ADMINISTRATION**

**SCOTT McCALLUM**  
GOVERNOR

**GEORGE LIGHTBOURN**  
SECRETARY

Division of Housing and Intergovernmental Relations  
101 East Wilson Street, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Post Office Box 8944  
Madison, WI 53708-8944  
Voice (608) 266-0288  
Fax (608) 267-6917 TTY (608) 267-9629  
dohweb@doa.state.wi.us

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**DATE:** August 15, 2002  
**TO:** Interested Parties  
**FROM:** Wisconsin Coastal Management Program  
**SUBJECT:** 2003-2004 COASTAL MANAGEMENT GRANT PROGRAM

We are pleased to announce that the Wisconsin Coastal Management Program (WCMP) is soliciting proposals to enhance, preserve, protect and restore resources within the state's coastal zone – all counties adjacent to Lakes Superior and Michigan, with their 820 miles of shoreline.

Coastal Management Grants are available for coastal land acquisition, coastal wetland protection and habitat restoration, nonpoint source pollution control, coastal resource and community planning, Great Lakes education, public access and historic preservation. Applications are due November 8, 2002.

**Applicants are encouraged to contact WCMP staff early to discuss ideas for project proposals and application requirements.** When developing proposals, please pay close attention to the following items:

- Application materials and the Request for Proposals are available on the WCMP website ([coastal.wisconsin.gov](http://coastal.wisconsin.gov)).
- There is a non-federal cost-share requirement for all projects. Match may be in the form of in-kind contributions.
- For construction/public access projects, be sure to include copies of all required permits or permit applications with the application materials. For all projects, be sure to include copies of required documentation and letters of support.

We have scheduled three informational workshops to discuss the grant application process and funding priorities. We look forward to seeing you at one of these workshops. Should you have questions, please call the WCMP at (608) 267-7988. The meeting dates and locations are as follows:



### Wetland Protection and Habitat Restoration

Wetlands enhance water quality, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, and flood control. Wisconsin has lost an estimated 50 percent of its wetlands since pre-settlement times. Approximately one-quarter of the remaining wetlands are located in the coastal zone. Habitat protection and restoration are needed for coastal wetland and upland areas to support effective management of coastal resources. The Coastal Management Grant program will protect and restore sensitive natural resources, including wetlands. The following principles guide the selection and eligibility of wetland protection and habitat restoration projects:

1. The WCMP will strengthen the capacity of local governments to undertake effective coastal habitat management and protection.
2. Project review criteria will favor restorations that have an impact on Great Lakes water quality or enhance wildlife or fisheries.
3. Wetland restoration projects cannot create a wetland where none previously existed.
4. The project may not be the result of a permit condition or other regulatory action where wetland mitigation is required.
5. The project must make a strong effort toward restoring or managing diversity in wetland and upland plant communities (e.g. a "high quality" restorations).
6. The project must be actively managed for at least five years.

### Nonpoint Source Pollution Control

Nonpoint pollution is a leading contributor to water quality problems in the Great Lakes coasts. The purpose of the nonpoint source pollution control grants program is to address pollution arising from multiple and diffuse sources and their impacts. The following principles guide the selection and eligibility of nonpoint source pollution control projects:

1. The project should improve the coordination of activities undertaken by federal, state and local governments to control nonpoint source pollution.
2. The project must strengthen the capacity of local governments to undertake effective coastal management to control nonpoint source pollution (examples: watershed studies, lakefront plans, etc.).
3. The project must emphasize partnerships and joint ventures in funding, development and implementation.

4. The WCMP encourages projects that address sources of runoff pollution from marinas and recreational boating activities. Guidance is available in the "ShipShape" supplement to the Wisconsin Natural Resource Magazine, Publication # CE-4002-2002. Funds are available to conduct Best Management Practice (BMP) implementation activities as identified in the article, which is Wisconsin's official BMP guidance for marinas.

### Coastal Resource and Community Planning

Land use conflicts and the protection of coastal resources affect the quality of life for all residents, businesses, and visitors. Local and state leaders are increasingly aware of the importance of protecting coastal resources through comprehensive community planning. The WCMP grant program encourages local governments to protect coastal resources using comprehensive planning as described in §66.1001, Wis. Stats. The following principles guide the selection and eligibility of coastal planning projects:

1. The WCMP funds projects that emphasize protection of coastal resources, such as wetlands, wildlife habitat, water quality, fisheries, scenic beauty, and parks and open spaces. Projects may develop one or more elements of a comprehensive plan, such as natural resources or historic preservation elements, or a separate "coastal resources" element.
2. Projects may support natural hazard planning and development of ordinances.
3. Projects may address preservation of historic coastal resources using historic and archaeological plans.
4. Projects will emphasize the importance of public participation in the planning process.
5. The WCMP encourages communities to adopt the "Smart Growth" goals listed in §1.13 and §16.965, Wis. Stats.
6. Consideration will be given to proposals that combine coastal resource protection and economic development such as a lakefront or harbor revitalization master plan or plan update. Proposals must demonstrate how the individual master plan or management plan will be incorporated into the local comprehensive plan.



### Great Lakes Education

Many Wisconsinites are unaware of the Great Lakes' role in shaping the state's history and economy. The purpose of this grant area is to promote education about the Great Lakes and stewardship of coastal resources. The following principles guide the selection and eligibility of coastal education and outreach projects:

1. Projects must support education and outreach efforts that address coastal issues.
2. Projects should increase opportunities for citizens to participate in decisions affecting the Great Lakes.
3. The WCMP encourages grantees to coordinate development and distribution of Great Lakes education and outreach products with other entities responsible for public outreach.
4. The WCMP supports efforts to address the spread of invasive species that adversely affect coastal resources.
5. The WCMP encourages historic and archaeological education programs.

### Public Access and Historic Preservation

The WCMP grant program may fund low-cost construction projects such as parks, recreational trails, walkways, piers, viewing decks, fishing piers, removal of pilings, historic building restorations and rehabilitations, and other public access facilities. The following principles guide the selection and eligibility of public access and historic preservation projects:

1. Construction must be done on publicly owned land or land where public access can be assured. Only governmental entities may apply for funding.
2. All public access and historic preservation projects must have a direct relationship to the Great Lakes.

3. Projects must be open to the public, on an equal basis and for direct use with no membership fee or reservation required. If a project is part of a revenue-producing enterprise, a minimum fee may be charged for use provided it is devoted to maintenance, and no advance reservation is required. (An example of this situation would be a fee paid for the use of a boat ramp).
4. Construction projects must be designed to provide handicapped access, and comply with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-480) and with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.
5. Projects must include an educational or resource protection component.
6. Funds may not be used for maintenance projects of any kind.
7. Projects that are not eligible include harbor dredging, warehouse demolition, breakwater construction, constructing an erosion-control structure, building marinas and improvements to buildings for rental and lodging.
8. Funds may be used to purchase materials and to pay labor and management costs for construction. Wages for implementation of the project must comply with the Davis Bacon Act.
9. Preference for construction projects will be given to proposals:
  - Whose sponsor has shown commitment to the protection of natural resources, e.g., the local unit of government has adopted local wetland zoning ordinances.
  - That demonstrate creative or innovative means to provide public access to the waterfront, e.g., through easements, land donations.
  - That are part of an adopted waterfront or public access development plan.
  - That incorporate planning for lake level changes





**Project Criteria**

All project types are important and will be considered equally. Scoring will give greatest weight to impact on coastal resources:

- Impact 0-15 points
- Methods 0-5 points
- Budget 0-5 points
- Timetable 0-5 points

A bonus point system encourages applicants to develop creative proposals. Applications that address the following objectives are eligible for bonus points.

- Build partnership alliances with other organizations or agencies: 0-10 points
- Develop exceptional marketing, outreach or education strategies: 0-2 points
- Encourage coast-wide projects: 0-2 points

**Project Period**

Coastal Management Grants may start no earlier than July 2003 and must be completed by June 30, 2004.

**Questions?**

Please direct questions to the following WCMP staff:

Mike Friis, (608) 267-7982  
michael.friis@doa.state.wi.us

Dea Larsen Converse, (608) 267-7988  
dea.larsenconverse@doa.state.wi.us

Travis Olson, (608) 266-3687  
travis.olson@doa.state.wi.us

Alberto Vargas, (608) 261-6349  
alberto.vargas@doa.state.wi.us

**Overview**

WCMP will make available approximately \$1.6 million of Coastal Management Grants for coastal land acquisition, coastal wetland protection and habitat restoration, nonpoint source pollution control, coastal resource and community planning, coastal education and outreach, and public access and historic preservation projects.

Coastal Management Grant projects totaling \$50,000 or less require a 50% match. Projects larger than \$50,000 require a 60% match.

Match may be in-kind, cash, or a combination of the two. Applicants must certify that they can supply the required match. Match cannot be federal funds except for tribal "self-sufficiency" grants. Local money spent before the grant is awarded cannot be considered as match, including expenses incurred in preparing this application, preliminary engineering reports, etc.

Eligible applicants are local units of governments, state agencies, colleges and universities, regional planning commissions serving coastal areas, tribal units of government and private, nonprofit organizations. (Special eligibility requirements for land acquisition and public access projects are noted below.)

For more information please refer to the Grant Application Instructions available at [coastal.wisconsin.gov](http://coastal.wisconsin.gov).

**Coastal Land Acquisition**

Wisconsin's coastline is relatively undeveloped in comparison with other coastal states, presenting a unique opportunity for citizens to enjoy the natural amenities of the Great Lakes' coastline. Coastal Management Grants will encourage acquisitions that enhance proactive management of the coastal region for this and future generations. The following principles guide the selection and eligibility of land acquisition projects:

1. Only governmental entities may apply for coastal land acquisition funding.
2. All acquisition projects must have a direct relationship to the Great Lakes.
3. Projects must be open to the public, on an equal basis and for direct use with no membership fee or reservation required.
4. Projects must have a public access component
5. Projects must include an educational or resource protection component.
6. Fee-simple acquisitions are preferred, but easements and other less-than-fee-simple acquisitions will be considered.



## Introduction

The Wisconsin Coastal Management Program (WCMP) supports the management, protection and restoration of Wisconsin's coastal resources, and increases public access to the Great Lakes.

The Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) administers Coastal Management Grants in collaboration with the Wisconsin Coastal Management Council (WCMC) and the Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM), U.S. Department of Commerce, through funding provided under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA).

The following principles guide the WCMP grant program:

1. Coastal management means achieving a balance between natural resource protection, preservation and economic development.
2. All projects will be environmentally sustainable and respect ecosystem integrity.
3. All projects will protect, restore, or enhance coastal resources.
4. All projects must demonstrate a need for WCMP funding and that no other viable funding source exists.
5. All projects must identify measurable outcomes of the grant as part of the grant application and final progress report.
6. Educational projects that are appropriate for distribution (i.e., studies and curricula) must specify a distribution and marketing strategy.
7. Any WCMP applicant that submits multiple applications must prioritize projects.

## Grant Categories

Coastal Management Grants are available in six categories. Details are provided on the following pages.

1. Coastal Land Acquisition
2. Coastal Wetland Protection and Habitat Restoration
3. Nonpoint Source Pollution Control
4. Coastal Resources and Community Planning
5. Great Lakes Education
6. Public Access and Historic Preservation

## Project Location

Projects must be located in one or more Wisconsin counties adjacent to Lake Superior or Lake Michigan.

## Application and Selection Timeline

Application deadline:	November 8, 2002
Project Review Committee:	January 2003
WCMC meeting:	February 2003
Final projects selected:	March 14, 2003
Projects begin:	July 2003
Project completion:	June 30, 2004

## How to Apply

1. Read this Request for Proposals (RFP), the Grant Application and Grant Application Instructions at [coastal.wisconsin.gov](http://coastal.wisconsin.gov).
2. Contact WCMP staff or your regional planning commission to discuss project proposals and application requirements.
3. Download the Grant Application and Grant Application Instructions from the Coastal website. Complete the Grant Application according to the instructions provided.
4. Seven copies of the Grant Application and all attachments that are required to complete the application must be mailed to WCMP, postmarked by November 8, 2002.

Wisconsin Coastal Management Program  
P.O. Box 8944  
Madison, WI 53708-8944

5. The Grant Application form must also be submitted electronically (Microsoft® Word, WordPerfect® or .txt format) by email to [coastal@doa.state.wi.us](mailto:coastal@doa.state.wi.us) or by mailing a diskette to WCMP postmarked by November 8, 2002. Submission of an electronic version of the Grant Application by email does not replace the requirement to mail the Grant Application paper form by November 8, 2002.

## Review Process

All proposals will be evaluated by a Project Review Committee consisting of WCMC members and WCMP staff, following a technical scoring. The full WCMC will make funding recommendations at its February 2003 meeting. DOA will select final projects by March 14, 2003.

*END*



*END*



State of Wisconsin  
Scott McCallum, Governor

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection  
James E. Harsdorf, Secretary

Date: July 22, 2002  
To: County Clean Sweep Coordinators  
From: *Nicholas J. Neher*  
Nicholas J. Neher, Administrator,  
Agricultural Resource Management Division  
Subject: Agrichemical Management Programs and Clean Sweep Grants

The Department's Agrichemical Management programs, including Agricultural Clean Sweep, have been put in serious jeopardy following actions taken by the legislature in the recent Budget Adjustment Bill. The Department is now facing a funding shortfall of more than \$650,000 by June 30, 2003 for these programs. We will honor all funding commitments made for County Clean Sweep contracts and permanent collection sites through December 31, 2002. However, at the present time it appears unlikely that funding will be available for 2003 Clean Sweeps or permanent site contracts.

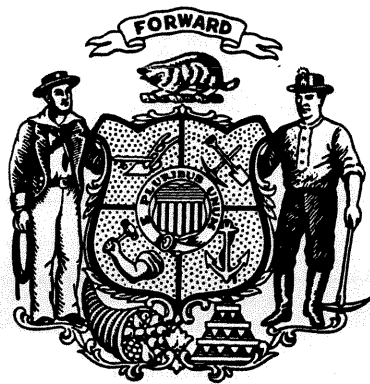
To address the anticipated funding shortfall, the Department had proposed to increase fees on fertilizers and animal feeds distributed in Wisconsin, and to retain \$750,000 of the \$1.3 million in pesticide and fertilizer fees transferred annually to DNR. This proposal was based on; 1) increased inspection and laboratory costs associated with fertilizers and feeds; and 2) significant program responsibilities, e.g. agrichemical spill clean-up and groundwater monitoring, having been shifted from DNR to the Department since the funding transfer to DNR began in the 1980's. The Legislature's Budget Conference Committee chose to reject this proposal.

In addition to Clean Sweeps, Agrichemical Management programs include; agrichemical spill clean-up, integrated pest management (IPM) in schools, pesticide use regulation, pesticide research, water quality monitoring and protection, the notification registry for pesticide applications made to landscapes, agricultural worker protection, protection of endangered species, nutrient management, regulation of feed and fertilizer product quality and labeling, and others. Most of our costs associated with these programs are related to staffing and laboratory support.

We view Clean Sweeps and our other Agrichemical Management programs as vital to protect the safety and well being of Wisconsin citizens and resources. Without needed funding we will have to make additional difficult decisions regarding program cuts, or elimination of pesticide research and school IPM educational contracts. We are developing a revised proposal to address these funding needs as part of our 2003-2005 Biennial Budget proposal. We are also developing shorter term proposals in an attempt to correct this funding problem and allow Clean Sweeps and other programs to continue.

We will keep you informed related to this situation as proposals are developed. We value the relationship we have with you as Clean Sweep partners. We need your help as this effort progresses. We hope that you will support us and our Agrichemical Management programs as we attempt to address the funding needs so that we can continue these important programs. Please contact Ned Zuelsdorff at 608/224-4550 with any suggestions or questions.

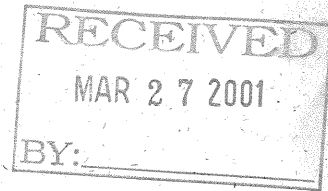
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urban open space foundation



200 N. Blount Street  
Madison, WI 53703

phone 608.255.9877  
fax 608.255.6793

March 22, 2001

Donald J. Schneider  
Senate Chief Clerk  
1 E. Main Street, Room 501  
PO Box 7882  
Madison, WI 53707-7882

Dear Mr. Schneider:

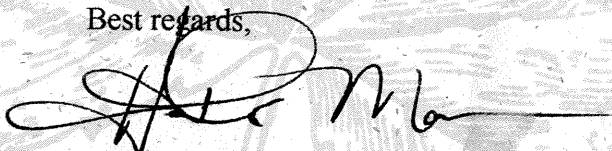
As you know, Wisconsin's annual grant to a nonstock, nonprofit corporation for urban land conservation (Sec. 23.0957) was awarded to Urban Open Space Foundation in 2000, and it has made an extraordinary difference in helping our Foundation accomplish its important mission.

As a grant recipient, UOSF is required each fiscal year to submit a report detailing the activities for which the grant was expended. Copies of the report are to be submitted to "the Department of Natural Resources and the appropriate standing committees of the legislature as determined by the speaker of the assembly or the president of the senate." According to our legislation, you are a key recipient of this report.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Urban Open Space Foundation, I respectfully submit the following report. Upon review, I think you'll be pleased to note we have managed to leverage the state's investment more than thirteen to one with private-sector funds.

Finally, thank you for helping protect and enhance Wisconsin's critical neighborhood lands and waters by overseeing this grant. This capacity-building financial resource is both needed and appreciated!

Best regards,



Heather Mann  
Executive Director



## 2000 Fiscal Year Report

Sec. 23.0957

Annual grant to a nonstock, nonprofit corporation: urban land conservation

### Introduction

The Urban Open Space Foundation is Wisconsin's nonprofit conservation group preserving and enhancing critical neighborhood lands and waters through acquisition, citizen-based stewardship, advocacy and technical assistance. Since its founding in 1996, UOSF has protected and restored nearly 150 downtown acres in the greater Milwaukee and Madison regions and successfully advocated for land use policy reform. As the leaders of Wisconsin's urban open space movement, UOSF's Board of Directors is committed to helping other groups acquire the knowledge, tools, skills, people and funding necessary to further this mission.

Wisconsin's annual grant to a nonstock, nonprofit corporation for urban land conservation (Sec. 23.0957) was awarded to Urban Open Space Foundation in 2000, and has been pivotal to our success. Each fiscal year, the grant recipient is statutorily required to submit a report detailing the activities for which the grant was expended. Copies of the report are to be submitted to the Department of Natural Resources and the appropriate standing committees of the legislature as determined by the speaker of the assembly or the president of the senate. This report is respectfully submitted to meet this statutory requirement.

### Program

The Urban Open Space Foundation offers the following FY2000 program activities as evidence the nonprofit is meeting and exceeding grant requirements.

#### ***Protect Urban Forests***

With 2000 grant support from the Department of Natural Resources' Forestry Fund, the Urban Open Space Foundation

- Engaged the public in planting thousands of plants by hundreds of volunteers at Lynden Hill (Milwaukee) and along the Yahara River Parkway (Madison).
- Managed and enhanced the state's first protected community garden and natural area: The James and Mildred Green Community Garden.
- Designed a comprehensive and integrated site plan for the 26-acre Troy Gardens Urban Agricultural Center.

### ***Enhance Water Resources***

- Under contract with Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District, Urban Open Space Foundation expanded the focus of their work in the Lincoln Creek Watershed by focusing upon water quality improvement through citizen-based environmental planning and stewardship.
- Launched the Friends of the Yahara River Parkway and the Yahara River Parkway Stewards—two local organizations dedicated to improving forest health and water quality of Madison's Yahara River.

### ***Acquire property***

- Secured though purchase agreement the first 3.7 acres of parkland for Madison's proposed Central Park—a city-shaping initiative proposed to transform the contaminated, abandoned rail yard located only steps from the state capitol with a 35-acre Central Park surrounded by hundreds of new homes and dozens of new business enterprises.

### ***Provide Technical Assistance to Interested Groups Working in these Areas***

- Designed—in partnership with fourteen state, regional and national organizations—the Community Open Space Summit, a Midwest Great Lakes Conference to explore, shape and launch the Community Open Space Partnership, a broad-based network for local action. The Summit will be held October 11-13, 2001 at the Paper Valley Hotel in Appleton.
- Purchased on behalf of the State of Wisconsin, Dane County, the Town of Verona and the Goose Lake Neighborhood Association three critical acres providing the community access to the State's Ice Age Trail and Goose Lake. This parcel was conveyed to the Town of Verona as the town's first public park.
- Created the Open Space Checklist: A Tool for Great Neighborhood Parks and Natural Areas. This series of thought-provoking questions in an easy-to-use format is designed to help both neighborhood groups and resource professionals evaluate the park and natural area needs of citizens.
- Launched the Friends of Lynden Hill, a local group dedicated to stewardship and enhancement of this full city block in Milwaukee's Midtown Neighborhood.
- Acted as fiscal agent to Friends of Hudson Park, a local neighborhood group dedicated to restoring urban forest health in Madison's lakeshore park.
- Provided general public education through displays at community events, the Foundation's semi-annual newsletter (Lay of the Land) and web site ([www.uosf.org](http://www.uosf.org)).

In addition, staff at Urban Open Space Foundation have fielded hundreds of phone calls and spoken at dozens of community meetings across the state about land and water real estate conservation, park planning and design, natural resource management, brownfield assessment, public financing, nonprofit administration, and community organizing for parks.



## **Financial Report**

Wisconsin's annual grant to a nonstock, nonprofit corporation for urban land conservation (Sec. 23.0957) requires the grant recipient contribute \$25,000 in funds annually to be used with the grant under this subsection. The Urban Open Space Foundation has gone far beyond this match requirement leveraging the \$75,000 award more than 13 to one.

Also, in 2000 Urban Open Space Foundation established an endowment for urban open space restoration and conservation. Ending balance as of December 31, 2000 was \$3,360.20.

For detailed financial information, see the attached year-end financial statements.

## URBAN OPEN SPACE FOUNDATION, INC.

## Balance Sheet

As of December 31, 2000

	Dec 31, '00
<b>ASSETS</b>	
<b>Current Assets</b>	
Checking/Savings	
1000 · MONONA STATE BANK	62,789.53
<b>Total Checking/Savings</b>	<u>62,789.53</u>
<b>Other Current Assets</b>	
1010 · PETTY CASH	300.00
1075 · Endowment-Mdsn Comm Foundation	2,050.00
1200 · PLEDGES RECEIVABLE	
1201 · Allow for Pledges Receivable	-75,000.00
1200 · PLEDGES RECEIVABLE - Other	942,742.50
<b>Total 1200 · PLEDGES RECEIVABLE</b>	<u>867,742.50</u>
1600 · Accrued Interest Receivable	337.03
<b>Total Other Current Assets</b>	<u>870,429.53</u>
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	933,219.06
<b>Fixed Assets</b>	
1500 · EQUIPMENT/FURNISHINGS	
1550 · ACCUM DEPRECIATION	-4,495.61
1500 · EQUIPMENT/FURNISHINGS - Other	8,796.98
<b>Total 1500 · EQUIPMENT/FURNISHINGS</b>	<u>4,301.37</u>
<b>Total Fixed Assets</b>	4,301.37
<b>Other Assets</b>	
1700 · INVESTMENT LAND	88,200.00
<b>Total Other Assets</b>	<u>88,200.00</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u><u>1,025,720.43</u></u>
<b>LIABILITIES &amp; EQUITY</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>	
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	
Other Current Liabilities	
2100 · Payroll Liabilities	2,255.65
<b>Total Other Current Liabilities</b>	<u>2,255.65</u>
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	2,255.65
<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>	
2500 · LOAN PAYABLE/HEATHER MANN	-4.37
2503 · LOAN PAYABLE/McCORMICK	3,500.00
<b>Total Long Term Liabilities</b>	<u>3,495.63</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	5,751.28
<b>Equity</b>	
<b>3100 · TEMP RESTRICTED NET ASSETS</b>	
3101 · T/R-MAD ROTARY-TROY PLAYGROUND	438.00
3102 · T/R-COMM FOUND-YAHARA PKWY	56,675.56
3103 · TROY ACQUISITION	3,538.53
3104 · HUDSON PARK	1,867.50
3105 · LYNDEN HILL	17,978.99
3107 · T/R EAST RAIL/MCF	85,000.00
3108 · T/R EAST RAIL-BRITTINGHAM	8,000.00
3109 · T/R COSP-LAND TRUST ALLIANCE	1,700.00
3110 · T/R East Rail-Misc	9,126.24
3111 · T/R TROY IMP-OSCAR MAYER/UW	8,000.00
3112 · T/R MMSD	10,531.50
3113 · T/R-E-RAIL/EVJUE	620,000.00
3114 · T/R-SAUK CITY/DNR URBAN FORESTR	1,280.00
3115 · T/R DC Conserv. Fund-Goose Lk.	1,209.90
<b>Total 3100 · TEMP RESTRICTED NET ASSETS</b>	<u>825,346.22</u>

03/05/01

**URBAN OPEN SPACE FOUNDATION, INC.**

**Balance Sheet**

As of December 31, 2000

	<u>Dec 31, '00</u>
<b>3800 · TEMP UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS</b>	104,231.00
<b>3900 · Unrestricted Net Assets</b>	93,668.54
<b>Net Income</b>	-3,276.61
<b>Total Equity</b>	<u>1,019,969.15</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES &amp; EQUITY</b>	<u><u>1,025,720.43</u></u>

03/05/01

## URBAN OPEN SPACE FOUNDATION, INC.

## Profit &amp; Loss

January through December 2000

	Jan - Dec '00
<b>Income</b>	
4000 · Unrestricted	106,656.18
4001 · Donation of Land	0.00
4010 · Released Restrict used Operatio	74,260.91
4205 · EAST RAIL	150.06
4206 · GREEN PROJECT REVENUE	-700.00
4510 · FRIENDS OF HUDSON PARK	0.00
4600 · Interest Income	5,798.53
4810 · GREEN ENDOWMENT	150.00
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>186,315.68</b>
<b>Expense</b>	
bank service charges	212.05
5000 · Project Development	22,535.81
5001 · Pre Acquisition	14,890.10
5005 · Travel	1,025.01
5010 · Strategic Planning	1,769.00
5050 · TROY ACQUISITION EXPENSE	7,550.95
5055 · TROY IMPROVEMENTS EXPENSE	1,532.46
5090 · MISC EXP	2,185.50
5100 · YAHARA PARKWAY EXP	17,734.99
5125 · EAST RAIL EXPENSE	20,239.76
5200 · LYNDEN HILL	10,164.51
5300 · FRIENDS HUDSON PARK	4,882.50
5400 · Land Mgmt/Taxes	82.00
5500 · Special Event Costs	30.00
5600 · Rent	7,036.50
5605 · Cleaning Service	1,261.39
5610 · Utilities	824.90
5615 · Office Supplies	4,343.00
5620 · Telephone	3,069.91
5630 · Copier Rental	2,204.00
5635 · Photo	61.60
5640 · Printing/Newsletter/Other	881.44
5645 · Postage	1,418.77
5650 · Fundraising Print/Postage	2,116.45
5655 · Parking	102.12
5660 · Insurance	1,614.00
5665 · Lobbying Expenses	320.00
5670 · Legal & Professional Fees	565.00
5675 · Dues & Subscriptions	501.00
5680 · Volunteers	176.23
5685 · Meals & Entertainment	355.43
5690 · Conferences/Books	772.04
5700 · Comm Outreach/Educ	1,751.22
5725 · Audit/Financial Management	2,200.00
5810 · GREEN ENDOWMENT EXP	150.00
6500 · Payroll Expenses	
6550 · Officer Salary	45,999.97
<b>Total 6500 · Payroll Expenses</b>	<b>45,999.97</b>
6600 · Payroll Tax Expenses	4,647.23
6650 · Penalty	2,385.45
6999 · Uncategorized Expenses	0.00
<b>Total Expense</b>	<b>189,592.29</b>
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>-3,276.61</b>

**URBAN OPEN SPACE FOUNDATION, INC.**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
 January through December 2000

	Jan - Dec '00
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Net Income	-2,423.61
Adjustments to reconcile Net Income to net cash provided by operations:	
1050 · CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT	5,200.45
1075 · Endowment-Mdson Comm Foundati...	-2,050.00
1200 · PLEDGES RECEIVABLE	-850,942.50
2100 · Payroll Liabilities	1,874.96
Net cash provided by Operating Activities	<u>-848,340.70</u>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	
2500 · LOAN PAYABLE/HEATHER MANN	-579.50
3100 · TEMP RESTRICTED NET ASSETS	-94,454.63
3100 · TEMP RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:31...	876.00
3100 · TEMP RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:31...	56,675.56
3100 · TEMP RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:31...	3,538.53
3100 · TEMP RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:31...	1,014.50
3100 · TEMP RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:31...	17,978.99
3100 · TEMP RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:31...	85,000.00
3100 · TEMP RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:31...	8,000.00
3100 · TEMP RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:31...	1,700.00
3100 · TEMP RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:31...	9,126.24
3100 · TEMP RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:31...	8,000.00
3100 · TEMP RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:31...	10,531.50
3100 · TEMP RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:31...	620,000.00
3100 · TEMP RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:31...	1,280.00
3100 · TEMP RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:31...	4,709.90
3800 · TEMP UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS	104,231.00
Net cash provided by Financing Activities	<u>837,628.09</u>
Net cash increase for period	-10,712.61
Cash at beginning of period	73,502.14
Cash at end of period	<u><u>62,789.53</u></u>

**URBAN OPEN SPACES FOUNDATION, INC.**  
Bank Reconciliation  
12/22/00

Balance per bank statement, December 22, 2000           \$ 69,049.77

Deposits in transit:

Total		69,049.77
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Outstanding checks:

1379	\$ 47.04
1663	2,832.17
1664	1,000.00
1665	37.91
1666	735.14
1667	340.47
1668	1,795.00
1669	32.46
1670	2,200.00
1671	78.11
1672	200.40
1673	770.00
1674	129.00
1675	2,236.00
1676	1,118.00
1677	1,204.00
1482	1,204.00
1473	50.00

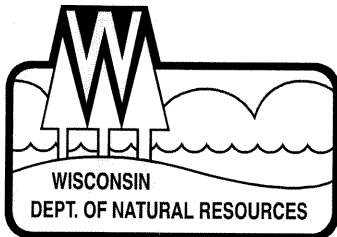
Total	16,009.70	16,009.70
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Adjusted balance per bank--reconciled to checkbook   \$ 53,040.07

*END*



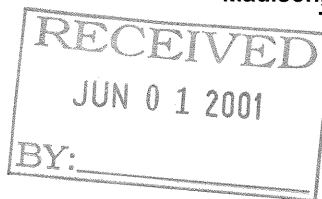
*END*



State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Scott McCallum, Governor  
Darrell Bazzell, Secretary

101 S. Webster St.  
Box 7921  
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7921  
Telephone 608-266-2621  
FAX 608-267-3579  
TTY 608-267-6897



May 31, 2001

Donald J. Schneider  
Senate Chief Clerk  
119 Martin Luther King Jr Blvd., Room 501  
Senate

John Scocos  
Assembly Chief Clerk  
1 East Main Street, Room 402  
Assembly

*Handwritten signature: Darrell Bazzell*

Subject: Report to appropriate Senate and Assembly Committees

Dear Mr. Schneider and Mr. Scocos:

As directed by s. 29.889(11), Stats., the Department of Natural Resources has prepared a report to the Legislature regarding the Wildlife Damage Abatement and Claims Program for the 2000 program year, ending December 31, 2000. Said statute directs distribution to "appropriate standing committees of the legislature in the manner provided under s. 13.172(3), Stats. In compliance with these requirements, and because you are better able to determine "appropriate standing committees", I am submitting this report to you, the Chief Clerks of the Senate and Assembly, for distribution.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

*Handwritten signature: Darrell Bazzell*

Darrell Bazzell  
Secretary

Enclosure: 2000 WDACP Annual Report to the Legislature



# **2000 Wildlife Damage Abatement and Claims Program Annual Report to the Legislature**

**By the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Damage Abatement  
and Claims Program<sup>1</sup>**

**May 31, 2001**

The 1997 Wisconsin Act 27 established a requirement that the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) shall prepare an annual report to be submitted to the appropriate standing committees on specific aspects of the Wildlife Damage Abatement and Claims Program (WDACP). This report is due by June 1 following the previous calendar year WDACP program activities. The Legislature detailed in statute [s. 29.889(11)(a), Stats.] that the following information be included in the report: 1) identification of all the wildlife damage believed to have occurred in the state, 2) the wildlife damage claims that were filed under the WDACP, 3) the wildlife damage abatement measures that were recommended or implemented under this section, 4) the percentage of the total number of filed wildlife damage claims that are rejected for failure to meet the requirements of the program, and 5) the percentage of the total number of wildlife damage claims for which the amount of the payment to the claimant was prorated. We address each of these issues, in order, below.

## **All Wildlife Damage**

The new statute [s. 29.889(11)(a)1., Stats.] directs the DNR to identify all wildlife damage which has occurred in the state. If taken in the most literal and broad sense, this would be an immense amount, probably totaling in the billions, and would include such things as car/deer collisions and the associated costs of human injuries and property damage. If limited to all wildlife damage to agriculture, the amount would be just as inaccessible, because "all" implies a need to sample damage caused by a wide variety of wildlife that feed on crops and prey on livestock.

Agriculture is Wisconsin's top industry, with over 16 million acres in production and a value of nearly \$6 billion. Although the WDACP appraises damage caused by wild deer, bear, geese and turkeys on many thousands of acres of Wisconsin's cropland each year (over 85,000 acres in 2000, with just over 15,000 acres damaged-primarily by deer), these are not statistically valid samples of all deer, bear, goose and turkey damage in Wisconsin. In addition, crop damage caused by raccoons, squirrels and blackbirds to corn alone would likely approach that of deer, bear and geese. Even limiting the question to damage caused by "all" deer, bear, geese, and turkeys to crops and livestock would require conducting an extensive, costly, statistically valid field survey.

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<sup>1</sup> The WDNR WDACP is comprised of Sarah Carter, Wildlife Damage Biologist; Laurie Fike, Wildlife Damage Program Assistant; Andrea Mezera, Wildlife Damage Biologist; Todd Peterson, Public Services and Users Section Chief, and Ron Klein, Wildlife Damage Program Financial Auditor.

The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection attempted to assess total damage caused by deer in Wisconsin in 1984. Their survey estimated statewide deer damage at \$36.7 million. However, the survey was based on asking farmers how much deer damage they thought they had, rather than actual appraisals of damaged crops. Such surveys are problematic and likely to be biased.

Deer Management for 2000 and Beyond is a Conservation Congress-led public participation effort to develop a long-term deer management plan incorporating input from all interested stakeholders. One of the seven study groups of Deer 2000 specifically dealt with Agricultural Damage. The objectives of the Agricultural Damage Study Group included 1) studying the impacts of the white-tailed deer on agricultural crops in Wisconsin, and 2) attempting to quantify the amount of agricultural deer damage that is occurring statewide, regionally, and locally. The group asked several group members (two DNR biologists, and one USDA biologist), to estimate total deer damage in Wisconsin. Using available data from the WDACP and other sources, they estimated that deer damage \$7-28 million of agricultural crops each year in Wisconsin (Final Report of the Agricultural Damage Study Group, August 1, 2000; available upon request from Kurt Thiede, Wisconsin DNR, PO Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921). The large range in damage is due to the lack of statistically valid survey data upon which to base the estimate. In addition, the authors caution that the estimate is rough, and likely conservative, because of several major assumptions they made to generate the estimate.

It is not possible to accurately estimate 'all' deer damage in Wisconsin (or bear, goose, or turkey damage), without an extensive statistically valid sample of all crops across the state. To conduct such a study would be costly, but the Group felt strongly that this information is critical for future decision making. As a result, one of the 13 recommendations of the Agricultural Damage Study Group is that the WDACP 'develop guidelines to spend a specific portion of WDACP funds for research related to the occurrence of wildlife damage in Wisconsin, to include a statistically valid study to determine the total amount of deer damage occurring locally, regionally and statewide' (Final Report of the Agricultural Damage Study Group, August 1, 2000; available upon request from Kurt Thiede, Wisconsin DNR, PO Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921). Legislation reflecting this recommendation was recommended for inclusion in the Governor's 01-03 Biennium Budget. The Governor chose not to include this legislation in the 01-03 Biennium Budget. The DNR will be pursuing an alternate means of introducing this legislation in the coming year.

## **2000 Wildlife Damage Claims**

In 1998 the managing agencies of the WDACP, DNR, participating Counties, and the United States Department of Agriculture-Wildlife Services (USDA-WS), implemented the new regulation changes resulting from 1997 Wisconsin Act 27. The changes included increased program benefits to farmers, such as increasing the maximum claim from \$5,000 to \$15,000, decreasing "out-of-pocket" abatement cost-sharing from 50% to 25% and adding damage caused by turkeys and damage to harvested crops. The regulation changes also improved enforcement of hunting access requirements. The latter change, in conjunction with an above average growing and harvest season, with bumper crops and lower crop prices, resulted in fewer farmers enrolling in the program and filing claims in 1998 compared to previous years (approximately 2,400

enrolled and 1,070 filing claims in 1997; 769 enrolled and 490 filing claims in 1998). The number of enrollees and claimants increased slightly in 1999 (863 and 535, respectively), and again in 2000 (970 enrolled and 574 filing claims, see Table 1). However, both figures remain well below 1997 levels. The number of claims currently held in abeyance or denied by either the counties or the DNR is low (Table 1). The small number of problem claims reflects sound program administration resulting from the program Technical Manual and detailed rules, written with close direction in the 1997 statute from the Legislature.

## **2000 Wildlife Damage Abatement Measures Prescribed**

Damage abatement measures are crucial to reducing current year damage losses and costs to the State for compensation. In 2000, the WDACP built 17, 8ft, high tensile, woven wire fences, which collectively measured 12.5 miles in length and cost the program \$153,511 (Table 2). These fences protect high value crops, and over their 25 to 30 year life spans (cost-benefit are actually assessed on the 15 year contract period) will save the state and the growers millions of dollars.

In 2000, we issued 517 deer damage shooting permits across the state under which 4,472 deer were removed (Table 3). Agricultural deer damage shooting permits have very low materials costs to the program. When aggressively used, agricultural deer damage shooting permits are very effective in reducing current year damage and damage the subsequent year in hot spot areas. Because deer are an abundant wildlife species, agricultural deer shooting permits have very little impact on deer populations at the Deer Management Unit scale, yet they give farmers the ability to control deer numbers on their land.

Agricultural damage shooting permits are rarely issued for bear, goose and turkey damage, as the behavior of these animals lends itself to non-lethal methods of abatement (Table 4). Turkeys rarely cause the \$1,000 worth of damage necessary to be eligible for a shooting permit. Geese are a federally managed species, and goose depredation shooting permits are limited by the United States-Fish and Wildlife Service (they can only be used within the Horicon Zone). In 2000, 79 geese were removed in the Horicon zone through the use of agricultural damage permits.

The most frequent damage abatement method used for bears is trapping and translocation of bears damaging agricultural crops (Table 5). Bears most frequently damage corn in the milk stage. Because of the narrow window when corn is vulnerable to extensive bear damage, effective bear damage control is obtained by live-trapping the bears and relocating them 40 miles or more away. Though translocated bears often return to their home ranges (Massopust 1984), University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point researchers (Massopust 1984) found that males would not return for 14 days and females for an average of 34 days. This allows corn to mature past the vulnerable milk stage, making the corn less susceptible to bear damage (Stowell and Willging 1992). In 2000, 181 bears were trapped and translocated to locations away from the crops they had been damaging.

A variety of other abatement measures are used to reduce current and future wildlife damage losses (Table 6). One abatement measure all applicants are required to comply with is providing hunting access to the public. In Wisconsin, hunting is the primary means for controlling

populations of wild deer, bear, geese and turkey. Hunters remove animals causing damage during the regular hunting seasons, as well as at other times of the year under agricultural damage shooting permits. Scare devices (pyrotechnics, propane cannons and mylar flagging are very effective goose and turkey abatement measures, especially if used soon after damage starts), temporary fencing, and repellents are other commonly used damage abatement measures. Occasionally, circumstances call for rapid harvest of crops. In situations with low, yet widespread and fragmented damage there may be little practical abatement available.

### **Rejected Claims**

As of 31 May, the DNR is holding 36 claims in abeyance (Table 1). This means that we question whether or not the claimant has complied with claims eligibility requirements. We hold these claims until the county or the claimant provides further information demonstrating compliance. If no such information is provided, we are required to deny the claim. At this time, the DNR has not denied any claims (Table 1). Individual counties have denied 25 claims to date because claimants did not comply with eligibility requirements. These claims denied by the counties are not audited by the DNR—the county denial decision is treated as final by the DNR. A farmer's appeal is through the county's process.

### **Prorated Claims**

It was not necessary to prorate any WDACP claims in 2000. Total costs for the WDACP in 2000 did exceed revenues collected in 2000, because of the large number of Zone T units in 2000 in which bonus permits are free. However, revenues from bonus permit sales and the hunting license surcharge in previous years were sufficient to pay for program administration, abatement and claims expenditures in 2000, including Wisconsin Deer Donation 2000 expenditures.

### **Bibliography**

Massopust, J.L. 1984. Black bear homing tendencies, response to being chased by hunting dogs, reproductive biology, denning behavior, home range, diel movements and habitat use in northern Wisconsin. M.S. Thesis, Univ. Wis., Stevens Point. 168 pp.

Stowell, L.R. & R.C. Willging. 1992. Bear damage to agriculture in Wisconsin. Proc. East. Wildl. Control Conf. 5:96-104.

If you have any questions about this report or the 2000 WDACP, please contact Sarah Carter, Wildlife Damage Biologist, at 608-266-2151, by writing WDNR, WM/4, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921, or via e-mail at [cartesk@dnr.state.wi.us](mailto:cartesk@dnr.state.wi.us).

Table 1. 2000 Wildlife Damage Abatement and Claims Program statistics, by county. Source: WDNR WDACP Database and personal communication with USDA-Wildlife Services and county wildlife damage specialists.

County	Number of enrollees	Number of claims filed	Total appraised damage	Total payable damage to date (5/25/01)	Number of claims held by county	Number of claims denied by county	Number of claims held by WDNR	Number of claims denied by WDNR
Adams	25	20	\$ 68,071	\$ 58,063	0	1	1	0
Ashland	6	1	\$ 1,195	\$ 1,070	0	0	0	0
Barron	19	16	\$ 23,292	\$ 19,292	0	0	0	0
Bayfield	25	11	\$ 51,876	\$ 46,057	2	0	0	0
Brown	18	9	\$ 42,148	\$ 37,284	0	3	0	0
Buffalo	6	3	\$ 2,343	\$ 1,593	0	0	0	0
Burnett	37	33	\$ 104,117	\$ 89,096	0	0	2	0
Calumet	5	4	\$ 12,759	\$ 11,558	0	0	0	0
Chippewa	12	5	\$ 3,730	\$ 2,604	0	0	0	0
Clark	21	10	\$ 12,262	\$ 9,762	0	0	0	0
Columbia	43	25	\$ 125,101	\$ 110,788	0	2	0	0
Crawford	5	1	\$ 20,658	\$ 15,000	0	0	0	0
Dane	22	9	\$ 18,931	\$ 14,191	0	0	2	0
Dodge	42	13	\$ 23,841	\$ 9,082	0	2	1	0
Door	24	5	\$ 24,841	\$ 21,941	0	0	0	0
Douglas	5	2	\$ 3,016	\$ 2,516	0	0	0	0
Dunn	16	3	\$ 5,436	\$ 4,686	0	0	0	0
Florence	13	11	\$ 25,470	\$ 22,524	0	1	0	0
Fond du Lac	29	11	\$ 19,681	\$ 11,157	0	2	1	0
Forest	0	0			0	0	0	0
Grant	19	16	\$ 45,424	\$ 39,641	0	0	0	0
Green	0				0	0	0	0
Green Lake	27	21	\$ 80,461	\$ 72,834	0	0	0	0
Iowa	21	14	\$ 32,444	\$ 23,389	0	2	3	0
Iron	1	0			0	0	0	0
Jackson	15	8	\$ 21,217	\$ 19,537	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	10	4	\$ 3,168	\$ 2,168	0	0	0	0
Juneau	19	15	\$ 45,074	\$ 24,958	0	0	4	0
Kewaunee	5	0			0	0	0	0
La Crosse	5	2	\$ 1,589	\$ 1,302	0	0	0	0
Langlade	14	5	\$ 14,616	\$ 12,725	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	13	3	\$ 5,996	\$ 5,246	0	0	0	0
Manitowoc	15	9	\$ 25,747	\$ 20,469	0	0	1	0
Marathon	45	20	\$ 60,641	\$ 44,721	0	0	2	0

County	Number of enrollees	Number of claims filed	Total appraised damage	Total payable damage to date (5/25/01)	Number of claims held by county	Number of claims denied by county	Number of claims held by WDNR	Number of claims denied by WDNR
Marquette	26	25	\$ 91,461	\$ 61,632	0	0	3	0
Marquette	27	22	\$ 154,923	\$ 124,186	0	1	1	0
Monroe	15	10	\$ 38,785	\$ 34,667	0	0	0	0
Oconto	5	2	\$ 1,960	\$ 1,460	0	0	0	0
Oneida	4	1	\$ 11,847	\$ 10,277	0	0	0	0
Outagamie	31	20	\$ 97,507	\$ 58,267	0	3	6	0
Ozaukee	3	0			0	0	0	0
Pepin	5	0			0	0	0	0
Pierce	8	1	\$ 1,280	\$ 1,030	0	0	0	0
Polk	16	18	\$ 37,469	\$ 31,903	0	0	0	0
Portage	18	15	\$ 29,527	\$ 19,093	0	1	0	0
Price	19	17	\$ 55,124	\$ 24,891	0	0	4	0
Racine	2	1	\$ 968	\$ 718	0	0	0	0
Richland	17	16	\$ 37,055	\$ 29,675	0	1	1	0
Rock	5	2	\$ 1,322	\$ 822	0	0	0	0
Rusk	9	6	\$ 3,947	\$ 2,447	0	0	0	0
Sauk	19	12	\$ 22,577	\$ 19,577	0	0	0	0
Sawyer	26	24	\$ 74,223	\$ 60,184	0	0	2	0
Shawano	8	4	\$ 11,989	\$ 10,779	0	0	0	0
St Croix	4	3	\$ 4,442	\$ 3,692	0	1	0	0
Taylor	13	2	\$ 766	\$ 266	0	0	0	0
Trempealeau	8	4	\$ 4,353	\$ 3,353	0	3	0	0
Vernon	7	2	\$ 6,612	\$ 5,973	0	0	0	0
Vilas	7	4	\$ 29,563	\$ 22,186	0	0	0	0
Walworth	7	2	\$ 3,031	\$ 2,531	0	0	0	0
Washburn	17	14	\$ 25,514	\$ 22,543	0	1	0	0
Washington	10	3	\$ 4,384	\$ 3,634	0	0	0	0
Waukesha	6	2	\$ 9,582	\$ 8,300	0	0	1	0
Waupaca	4	2	\$ 3,820	\$ 3,320	0	0	0	0
Waushara	12	12	\$ 33,914	\$ 28,630	0	1	1	0
Winnebago	17	9	\$ 34,664	\$ 31,473	0	0	0	0
Wood	13	10	\$ 15,521	\$ 11,119	1	0	0	0
Total	970	574	\$ 1,773,275	\$ 1,393,878	3	25	36	0

Table 2. Eight foot, high tensile, woven wire, deer barrier fence projects installed in 2000.  
 Source: WDNR WDACP Database and personal communication with USDA-Wildlife Services  
 and county wildlife damage specialists.

County	Number of fences	Cost to WDACP	Linear feet of fence	Acres protected by fence	Crops protected by fence
Adams	1	\$14,217.38	6243	34	Organic soybeans
Burnett	1	\$10,551.56	4505	23.5	Fruits, vegetables, rotation crops for strawberries
Dane	1	\$4,700.00	*	6	Vegetables, fruits and herbs
Door	1	\$4,200.00	830	1	Nursery stock
Jackson	1	\$17,947.80	7,500	24	Cranberries
La Crosse	1	\$8,107.88	3,700	11	Strawberries
Lincoln	1	\$10,244.25	5,062	40	Apple orchard
Marathon	2	\$3,973.73	1,559	2	Nursery stock
		\$3,115.84	1,559	2	Nursery stock
Monroe	2	\$16,176.00	8,786	50	Cranberries
		\$7,865.29	3,160	21	Apple orchard
Polk	1	\$11,511.04	5,255	30	Organic Vegetables
Shawano	1	\$7,182.00	3,050	13	Apple orchard
Vilas	1	\$15,060.45	6,805	46	Cranberries
Washburn	1	\$9,404.40	3,870	20	Fruits, vegetables, rotation crops for strawberries
Waushara	1	\$2,823.75	920	1	Christmas trees
Wood	1	\$6,429.80	3,040	12	Alfalfa
<b>Total</b>	17	\$153,511.17	65,844		

(12.5 miles)

\* This is an invisible electric fence research project.

Table 3. Number of Deer Damage Shooting Permits issued in 2000 by county. Source: WDNR WDACP Database.

County	Number of permits issued	Number of deer shot	County	Number of permits issued	Number of deer shot
Adams	21	174	Richland	16	65
Ashland	1	3	Rock	1	5
Barron	4	28	Sauk	14	152
Bayfield	10	61	Sawyer	3	11
Brown	3	21	Shawano	3	14
Buffalo	2	15	Sheboygan	2	3
Burnett	19	154	St Croix	1	4
Calumet	4	19	Trempealeau	7	55
Chippewa	3	6	Vernon	2	5
Clark	10	86	Vilas	2	20
Columbia	34	534	Walworth	1	0
Crawford	3	14	Washburn	8	27
Dane	6	61	Washington	5	8
Dodge	8	38	Waukesha	7	47
Door	6	26	Waupaca	3	30
Douglas	4	54	Waushara	11	151
Dunn	2	12	Winnebago	14	102
Eau Claire	3	49	Wood	11	70
Florence	9	56	<b>Total</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>4,472</b>
Fond du Lac	13	120			
Grant	14	85			
Green Lake	25	276			
Iowa	17	168			
Iron	2	3			
Jackson	10	61			
Jefferson	1	5			
Juneau	10	52			
Kenosha	1	1			
Kewaunee	1	1			
La Crosse	5	32			
Lafayette	1	3			
Langlade	4	62			
Lincoln	2	15			
Manitowoc	8	37			
Marathon	19	226			
Marinette	18	194			
Marquette	33	387			
Milwaukee	6	29			
Monroe	10	56			
Oconto	1	8			
Oneida	5	62			
Outagamie	29	209			
Ozaukee	3	8			
Portage	13	152			
Price	3	40			



Table 4. Number of Agricultural Damage Shooting Permits for species other than deer issued in 2000, by county. Source: WDNR WDACP Database and personal communication with WDNR Wildlife Biologists and with USDA-Wildlife Services.

<b>County</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Number of permits issued</b>	<b>Number of animals removed</b>
Dodge	Goose	7	55
Columbia	Goose	1	3
Fond du Lac	Goose	1	21
Portage	Turkey	1	2
Price	Bear	1	0
<b>Total</b>		11	81

Table 5. Number of complaints received and bears trapped and translocated as a result of bear damage to agricultural crops and livestock in 2000, by county. Source: USDA-Wildlife Services.

County *	Number of complaints			Number of bears moved		
	Apiary	Livestock	Crops	Apiary	Livestock	Crops
Adams	4	0	1	0	0	0
Ashland	0	1	5	0	0	7
Barron	1	2	1	0	0	0
Bayfield	0	2	18	0	2	60
Buffalo	7	0	1	0	0	0
Burnett	0	0	3	0	0	0
Chippewa	4	1	2	0	0	1
Clark	13	1	4	0	0	0
Douglas	0	3	8	0	0	16
Dunn	5	2	0	0	0	0
Eau Claire	0	0	1	0	0	0
Green Lake	2	0	0	0	0	0
Iron	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jackson	0	2	0	0	0	0
Juneau	10	0	0	0	0	0
Langlade	1	1	3	1	0	2
Lincoln	0	0	2	0	0	6
Marathon	1	3	4	0	0	0
Marquette	1	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	2	0	0	0	0	0
Oconto	2	0	0	0	0	0
Oneida	0	1	0	0	0	0
Polk	1	3	3	0	0	0
Portage	15	0	0	1	0	0
Price	0	1	6	0	0	9
Rusk	1	8	9	1	0	11
Sauk	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sawyer	0	2	23	0	1	40
St Croix	1	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor	0	4	3	0	0	4
Trempealeau	3	0	0	0	0	0
Vilas	0	1	0	0	0	0
Washburn	2	1	7	1	0	17
Waupaca	0	0	3	0	0	0
Waushara	0	0	2	0	0	0
Winnebago	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	0	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	77	43	109	5	3	173

\* No complaints about bear damage to agricultural crops were received and no bears causing damage to agricultural crops were trapped in counties not listed.

Table 6. Abatement measures (other than permanent deer barrier fences (Table 2), shooting permits (Tables 3 and 4), and bear traps (Table 5)) prescribed for farmers enrolled in the WDACP in 2000, by county. Source: WDNR WDACP Database and personal communication with USDA-Wildlife Services and county wildlife damage specialists.

County	Hunting <sup>1</sup>	Scare devices <sup>2</sup>	Repellents	Temporary fencing	Harvest ASAP	No practical abatement	Other <sup>3</sup>
Adams	23	2				1	
Ashland	6			2			
Barron	19	9		3		3	1
Bayfield	25			6			
Brown	18	6	2	2		1	2
Buffalo	6	2		1			
Burnett	37	4	1	3	7		
Calumet	5						
Chippewa	10	2	2	6		2	
Clark	20	5		7			
Columbia	43	5		2		1	
Crawford	5	1	5	1			
Dane	22	3		8		1	
Dodge	42	36		1			
Door	24	4	18	3			
Douglas	5	1					
Dunn	12	1	1	13			1
Florence	13			1		1	
Fond du Lac	29	13					
Forest	0						
Grant	19			2			
Green	0						
Green Lake	27	4					
Iowa	21	3	1	1			
Iron	1			1			
Jackson	13	2		1			
Jefferson	10	3		3		1	
Juneau	19	3		3		6	
Kewaunee	5						
La Crosse	5	1					
Langlade	12			5		1	
Lincoln	11	3	2	7			
Manitowoc	15	5		1			
Marathon	39	6	1	17		1	
Marinette	25		4	1		2	
Marquette	27			1			
Monroe	15	2	1	3			
Oconto	5			5			
Oneida	4						
Outagamie	25		1			2	
Ozaukee	3			1			
Pepin	4		2	5			
Pierce	5	2		6		1	

County	Hunting <sup>1</sup>	Scare devices <sup>2</sup>	Repellents	Temporary fencing	Harvest ASAP	No practical abatement	Other <sup>3</sup>
Polk	16	1			5	1	1
Portage	18	7		3		3	
Price	19	2	4		12		6
Racine	2	1					
Richland	17	1					
Rock	5	4		1			
Rusk	9			1			
Sauk	18	1		2			
Sawyer	26	5					
Shawano	8			5		2	
St Croix	4	1	1	1		1	1
Taylor	12	1		7		2	
Trempealeau	8						
Vernon	7	1		4		1	
Vilas	5	2		2		1	
Walworth	7	1		1			
Washburn	17	2		2			
Washington	10	4		2			
Waukesha	6	2	1	2			
Waupaca	2			2			
Waushara	12			4		1	
Winnebago	17	4					
Wood	13	1		3	3		
<b>Total</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes all enrollees except those located within city limits, in close proximity to schools, or whose only enrolled property is within an approved WDACP permanent fence.

<sup>2</sup> Includes cannons, pyrotechnics, and flagging.

<sup>3</sup> Includes tree guards, guard dogs, cage enclosures, feeding silage as soon as possible, and changing planting locations.

*END*



*END*

Tuesday, January 09, 2001

Tony Celebrzze

Wildlife Legislative Fund of America

Is Associate Director of Field Services  
614-888-4868-EXT. 209 from Ohio

(he met you last year at a wild turkey event)

Wants you to call him - re dove hunting.

Attached is some info from Internet from this site.

*called*



**JOIN NOW!** and receive a free WLFA "Protect What's Right" hat and Sportsmen's Defense Kit.



## WLFA FEATURE

Special Feature Articles of interest to sportsmen.

### **Wisconsin Committee for WLFA Continues to Organize- (08/23) Wisconsin**

Wisconsin has approved a dove season, but our fight is far from over. The Wisconsin Committee for WLFA is continuing to organize a network of sportsmen and sportswomen who will fight any anti-sportsman bills that arise next year. Sen. Alice Clausing (D-10) may attempt to introduce legislation to ban the morning dove hunt, and we must be prepared for the action.

For more information about joining the Wisconsin Committee for WLFA, contact Tony Celebrezze, associate director of field services at (614) 888-4868 ext. 209. E-Mail: [tcelebrezze@wfa.org](mailto:tcelebrezze@wfa.org).

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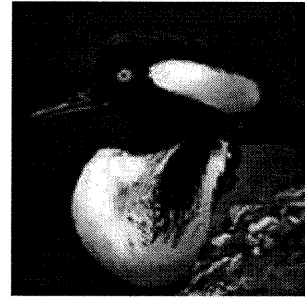
For more information about how you can protect your rights as a sportsman, contact The Wildlife Legislative Fund of America, 801 Kingsmill Parkway, Columbus, OH 43229. Phone (614) 888-4868. E-Mail us at [info@wfa.org](mailto:info@wfa.org)



**WLFA  
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**JOIN NOW!** and receive a free WLFA "Protect What's Right" hat and Sportsmen's Defense Kit.



## WLFA FEATURE

Special Feature Articles of interest to sportsmen.

### Wisconsin Will Have to Fight to Keep Dove Season- (12/14) Wisconsin

<b>ALERT Take Action NOW!</b>	<b>Take Action Now</b>
	Enter Your ZIP Code
	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="button" value="Search"/>
	Wisconsin Residents Only

An anti-hunting organization has announced its intention to overturn the state's newly adopted dove-hunting season. State Representative Frank Boyle (D-Superior), the author of previous bills restricting black bear hunting, has agreed to sponsor a bill to ban dove hunting in the upcoming Wisconsin legislative session.

Wisconsin became the 39th state to permit a dove season after record turnout and support at the Conservation Congress hearings during spring 2000. Following those hearings, the Natural Resources Board accepted the recommendation by a 5-2 vote. Animal rights groups, led by the Humane Society of the United States and the Fund for Animals, failed to persuade enough members of the Senate and House Natural Resources Committees to reject the season.

During the hearings, anti-hunting groups promised to introduce a bill to ban dove hunting or ask the legislature to send the issue to the voters. Senator Alice Clausing, the lead opponent of dove hunting, was defeated in her 2000 bid for reelection, forcing the antis to recruit a new sponsor.

Wisconsin sportsmen and sportswomen must overpower the animal rights lobby by calling their state representatives and telling them that the wildlife professionals and sportsmen overwhelmingly supported this issue across the state. Ask for "NO" votes on the anti-dove hunting bill. Be sure to provide your address to prove that you are a constituent.

For your representative's contact information, call (800) 362-9472, visit the WLFA homepage and click on the Legislative Action Center – Guide to States, or go the Take Action Now icon shown above. The Legislative Action Center feature allows visitors to find their federal and state legislators and provides contact information for them. Most legislators can be contacted directly via email through the WLFA website.

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For more information about how you can protect your rights as a sportsman, contact The Wildlife Legislative Fund of America, 801 Kingsmill Parkway, Columbus, OH 43229. Phone (614) 888-4868. E-Mail us at [info@wlfa.org](mailto:info@wlfa.org)



**WLFA**  
**HOME**



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FUI FROM  
A FRIEND

6/11/02

Is Wisconsin State Senator Baumgart  
The Next Alyce Clausing?

The Senate Republican leadership asserts that incumbent Democratic Senator **Jim Baumgart** (Sheboygan) will be defeated by Republican Representative **Joe Leibham** (also of Sheboygan) in November. Remember 2 years ago, when Republican Sheila Harsdorf upset State Senate candidate incumbent Democratic Senator Alyce Clausing in northwestern Wisconsin. That occurred even though the powerful teachers union, WEAC, spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to try to re-elect her.

Senate Republican leaders Mary Panzer (West Bend) and Alberta Darling (Milwaukee's North Shore) believe they will pick the Sheboygan State Senate Seat because:

- The new district is more rural, which favors Republicans.
- Senator Baumgart has offended a number of his previous supporters including:
  - The Right-to-Life organizations.
  - The National Rifle Association.
  - Farming organizations.
- Overall, Senator Baumgart has not voted the wishes of his district.

The Baumgart seat is the #1 priority of the Senate Republicans to pick up this Fall.

The second target seat is Senator **Kim Plache's** in Racine. The preferred Republican challenger to her is candidate **Cathy Stepp**, the spouse of a homebuilder. Senate Republican leaders consider the race to be one they can win because:

- The Senate District has a history of being volatile and tossing out incumbent Senators (Dorman, Strohl, Petak).
- The area has the highest unemployment in Wisconsin.
- Education quality is of concern to voters, and the lack of education choices is a problem for the incumbent.

The #3 priority Senate seat that the Republican leaders have targeted is that of **Rod Moen**, in the Eau Claire area. His challenger is retired fire chief **Ron Brown**. Senator Moen can be defeated, they represent, because:

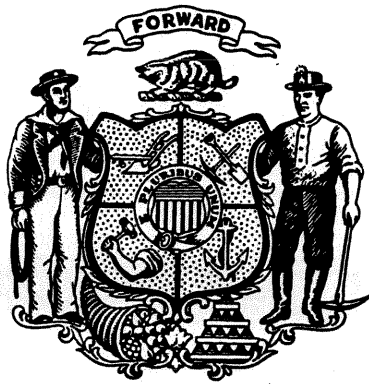
- Voters trust fire fighters – the trust percentage is more than 80%.
- Senator Moen has spent little time in his district, and he has lost touch with his constituents.
- Ron Brown is a likable person, is in his 50's and will campaign hard to win.

The next tier of Democratic Senators to be targeted include **Bob Jauch** of Poplar (northwestern Wisconsin), who has been outspoken in his view that higher taxes are needed in Wisconsin, Senators Panzer and Darling represent.

Other views and opinions voiced by the Senate Republican leaders and their campaign and polling consultants are:

- No incumbent Republican State Senators are at risk this Fall. When Senator Chvala identifies **Senators Dale Schultz** and **Dave Zien** as "at risk", that simply is not the case.
- This off-cycle election may turn out 900,000 fewer voters than the last Presidential election. Republican's do best with a moderate turnout – not when it is too low or too high.
- The latest Senate Republican polling (April of 2002) shows:
  - 31% of voters "undecided" regarding the race for Governor, 40% saying they intend to vote Democratic, and 29% saying they intend to vote Republican.
  - 62% of likely voters say Wisconsin is on the "wrong track," while only 25% think the state is on the "right track." This is due to the impact of the national recession on Wisconsin (the public previously thought Wisconsin was sheltered from the national recession).
  - Governor McCallum has become identified (adversely) with the Budget mess, though his numbers are improving as of late due to his large media buy. Eighty-eight percent of voters are aware of Wisconsin's Budget deficit, even though only 17% of voters actually read the newspaper. (Newspaper readers tend to be older and tend to be women.) The Budget mess drives the 62% of voters who say Wisconsin is going in the wrong direction (vs. 25% in the right direction).
  - Ed Thompson could get more than 10% of the vote for Governor in the November of 2002 general election. As a result, the Governor's race in Wisconsin could be won with 46% of the votes.

*END*



*END*

**DAVID WITHERS**  
**5058 EAST MATHEY ROAD**  
**STURGEON BAY, WI 5425**  
**920-743-9333 fax 920-746-0356**  
E-MAIL [panfish@dcwis.com](mailto:panfish@dcwis.com)  
April 7, 2001

Chairmen: Natural Resources Committees  
Senator, Jim Baumgart  
Assemblyman, DuWayne Johnsrud

RE: Deer 2000 Season Framework Proposals

Please share with your committees that I support all original proposals of the Deer 2000 Committee prior to revisions by the DNR Board.

One further thought. I would recommend when an Earn-a-Buck Rule may be implemented the following year that Earn- a-Buck Permits be issued "good for the current or following year". That way a person could "Earn- a- Buck" the season prior to needing it, instead of being required to harvest an antlerless deer before a buck in the current season.

Sincerely,

David E. Withers

CC: Senator, Alan Lasee  
Representative, Gary Bies