

Flury, Kelley

h

From: Campbell, Mike B. [mcampbell@Bemis.com]
Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 7:49 PM
To: 'Sen.Robson@legis.state.wi.us'; 'Sen.Shibilski@legis.state.wi.us';
'Sen.Grobschmidt@legis.state.wi.us'
Subject: Removal of temporary ban on deer baiting and feeding
Importance: High



NRB letter.doc

Dear members of the Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules. How do I get a complete listing of the members on this committee? Looking for mailing addresses, email addresses, phone, and fax#. Can you help?

Please read my attached letter concerning a requested removal on the current temporary ban on deer baiting and feeding. I feel I have some valid points which deserve consideration. I am not able to attend the Public Meeting slated for tomorrow in Madison due to a pre-existing work committment that I cannot change. Thanks.

<<NRB letter.doc>>

Michael B. Campbell
1156 Higgins Ave
Neenah, WI 54956
(920) 727-4891

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Flury, Kelley

From: Jan Niemuth [jansn54940@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 7:47 PM
To: sen.robson@legis.state.wi.us
Cc: sen.hansen@legis.state.wi.us
Subject: STOP THE BAN ON DEER FEEDING AND BAITING "emergency
Subject:Deer feeding & baiting ban

I believe the ban should be stopped and feeding allowed because:

1. Nothing has been proved scientifically that CWD is transmitted by close contact such as feeding from a "bait or feeding area".
2. During this time of year (the "rut") deer are having lots of close contact with each other, more so than just eating from a "feeding area".
3. The deer population could be best managed by hunting & more hunters would be successful if they were allowed to bait deer to a specific area.
4. If a ban is used it should be only in areas where CWD has been found.

We have farmed for 37 years and many have hunted our land over the years and have been more successful at lowering the population of deer when feeding was used.

Sincerely,

Jan & Bob Niemuth Fremont, WI 54940

e-mail: retyred62@yahoo.com

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11/07/2002

Flury, Kelley

From: the Conway five [lineman@newnorth.net]

Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 7:49 PM

To: rep.grothman@legis.state.wi.us; Rep.Seratti@legis.state.wi.us; Rep.Turner@legis.state.wi.us; Rep.Hebel@legis.state.wi.us; Sen.Robson@legis.state.wi.us; Sen.Hansen@legis.state.wi.us; Sen.Welch@legis.state.wi.us; Sen.Cowles@legis.state.wi.us

Subject: feeding and baiting ban.

Dear Representatives and Senators,

Please extend the ban on baiting and feeding. It would be great to show sportsmen and women of this state that the strong science of the DNR experts outweighs the lobbied and special interest groups. As hunters, we can surely take one season without the aid of baiting. No baiting does not mean no hunting.

The eyes of a sporting nation are upon us. How foolish would we look if we cannot support our DNR for one or two seasons while we study a disease that could very easily have its roots based in the practice of baiting and feeding.

The future of hunting may well rest upon your actions. There was great hunting before baiting, and there will be great hunting this year, and in the future without baiting.

Jamie Conway
Perry Marvin
Brian Tupper
The board of Northern Buck Hunters. 250 strong.

Flury, Kelley

From: Mark Minta [minta@wcf.net]
Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 6:43 PM
To: Sen.Robson@legis.state.wi.us
Subject: Fw: jcrar

----- Original Message -----

From: Mark Minta
To: rep.grothman@legis.state.wi.us
Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 6:35 PM
Subject: jcrar

Please take the experts advice and vote to extend the ban on baiting and feeding for the good of our herd. Even if it is not proven to spread cwd it would be better to error on the side of caution than to risk spreading more cwd.
a concerned hunter Mark Minta N9302 Stone school Rd Mukwonago

Wi53149

Flury, Kelley

From: Art Hanson [gypy@indianheadtel.net]

Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 7:55 PM

To: Sen.Robson@legis.state.wi.us

Subject: CWD Rules

Dear Sen.Robson:

Please extend the ban on feeding and baiting deer.

Sincerely,

A.Lee Hanson
11020 W5thSt
Exeland, Wi 54835

11/07/2002

Flury, Kelley

From: Hoffman [hoffman@itis.com]
Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 10:08 PM
To: Sen.Robson@legis.state.wi.us
Subject: Emergency Order By DNR on the Baiting and feeding ban

Senator Robson,

I understand that the committee is meeting tomorrow, unfortunately I will not be able to attend the hearing. I would like to make my position to continue the ban at this time. My reasons for this is that I believe it is in the best interest of the deer and deer hunting and that science indicates that close contact, such as bait and feed piles could spread diseases. I also believe that the vast majority of deer hunters support the ban. In the Deer 2000 process, this question was asked if there was a disease outbreak, should the DNR have authority to regulate baiting? 51% of the respondents strongly supported it and another 29% supported it. The figures were almost identical for a question concerning feeding. Basically 80% of the people support the DNR having the authority to ban baiting and feeding in the current situation and only 12 % opposed it.

Thank you for allowing my input. Please leave me know the results of the committee.

Sincerely,

Fred W Hoffman
612 Shagbark Ln
DeForest, WI 53532

hoffman@chorus.net

Flury, Kelley

From: Campbell, Mike B. [mcampbell@Bemis.com]
Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 8:04 PM
To: 'Sen.Robson@legis.state.wi.us'; 'Sen.grobschmidt@legis.state.wi.us';
'Sen.Hansen@legis.state.wi.us'; 'Sen.Cowles@legis.state.wi.us';
'Sen.Welch@legis.state.wi.us'; 'Rep.Grothman@legis.state.wi.us';
'Rep.Gunderson@legis.state.wi.us'; 'Rep.Seratti@legis.state.wi.us';
'Rep.Hebl@legis.state.wi.us'; 'Rep.Turner@legis.state.wi.us'
Subject: FW: Removal of temporary ban on deer baiting and feeding
Importance: High



NRB letter.doc

Dear members of the Joint Committee on Review of Administrative Rules:

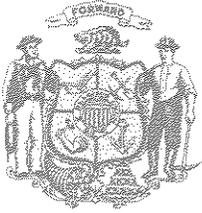
Urgent! Please read prior to Thursday's Public Hearing on the proposed extension on the temporary ban on deer baiting and feeding in Wisconsin.

> Please take the time to read my attached letter concerning a requested
> removal on the current temporary ban on deer baiting and feeding. I feel
> I have some valid points which deserve consideration. I am not able to
> attend the Public Meeting slated for tomorrow in Madison due to a
> pre-existing work committment that I cannot change. Thanks.

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> Michael B. Campbell
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TED KANAVAS

STATE SENATOR

November 6, 2002

Senator Judy Robson
Co-Chair
Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules
State Capitol, Room 15 S
P.O. Box 7882
Madison, WI 53707-7882

Representative Glenn Grothman
Co-Chair
Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules
State Capitol, Room 15 N
P.O. Box 8953
Madison, WI 53708

Dear Senator Robson and Representative Grothman:

I am writing this letter on behalf of a constituent of mine, Greg Heyrman. Mr. Heyrman has collected about 100 signatures from residents of my Senate district alone that are concerned about the Department of Natural Resource's ban on deer baiting. Emergency Rule NR 10 and 45 places a statewide ban on deer baiting that is in effect until Nov. 30th.

I understand that the Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules will be reviewing this rule tomorrow and that the DNR has requested an extension to this rule. Mr. Heyrman, and the petition signers, would like you to reconsider this rule.

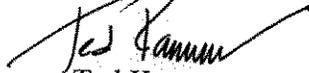
According to Mr. Heyrman, a proposal has been offered by Vice-Chair of the Department of Natural Resources Board, Jim Tiefenthaler, Jr. It is my understanding that the proposal would maintain the ban on deer baiting in the Mt. Horeb area. However, the proposal would allow deer baiting in other areas of the state. This proposal would also limit the gallons of bait that can be used in an area, which would reduce the likelihood of deer congregation in feeding areas.

Kanavas letter
Page 2

I encourage you to consider Mr. Heyrman's position carefully when you review this rule.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Ted Kanavas
STATE SENATOR

TJK/mnf

Cc: Greg Heyrman
Senator Richard Grobschmidt
Senator David Hansen
Senator Robert Cowles
Senator Robert Welch
Rep. Scott Gunderson
Rep. Lorraine Seratti
Rep. Tom Hebl
Rep. Robert Turner

Senator Judith Robson
(608)267 -5171

I ask that you vote to strike and suspend the ban on feeding deer. There is no evidence to show that this disease is spread via saliva or through nose to nose contact. In fact, the study I have included was printed in the Sept. 2002 issue of DEER AND DEER HUNTING magazine by Dr. David Samuel, a wildlife professor from the Univ. of West Virginia. Dr. Samuel is also the Chairman of the Professional Wildlife Management Committee. This committee is sponsored by the Archery Merchants and Manufacturers Organization. Prior to starting my own company, I worked as an animal nutritionist for a major feed company. In the nutrition field, there is much research to show that the trace mineral copper plays a huge role in reducing all TSE diseases. This scientific study certainly shows the importance of feeding deer. This ban is having a huge negative effect on the economies of many businesses throughout the state. Once again, please vote to suspend this ban as there is no evidence to support this ban and it is putting people out of business and putting employees out of work.

Todd Stittleburg
N 6243 Noble Court
Black River Falls, WI 54615

Flury, Kelley

From: Anderson, Mark [MarkAnderson@DCMDW.DCMA.MIL]
Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 11:15 AM
To: 'rep.grothman@legis.state.wi.us'; 'Rep.Seratti@legis.state.wi.us'; 'Rep.Gunderson@legis.state.wi.us'; 'Rep.Turner@legis.state.wi.us'; 'Rep.Hebl@legis.state.wi.us'; 'Sen.Robson@legis.state.wi.us'; 'Sen.Grobschmidt@legis.state.wi.us'; 'Sen.Hansen@legis.state.wi.us'; 'sen.welch@legis.state.wi.us'; 'Sen.Cowles@legis.state.wi.us'
Cc: 'mpanders@newnorth.net'
Subject: Baiting

Legislatures:

My name is Mark Anderson, and I live in Tomahawk, Wi. I have lived in Northern Wisconsin almost all of my 53 years. I love to hunt and fish, and my children all hunt and fish.

I have some experienced observations I would like to pass on to you that may help you make an informed decision on the baiting issue.

1. Before the baiting ban, the amount of bait used was not enforced. Excessive baiting, gave baiting a bad name. Baiting should be only 5 gal. per 40 acres, and a max. 5 qts in one area. But if it cannot be enforced, what good is the law, either for or against baiting.
2. Baiting alone, does not affect the deer movement during deer (gun) season. T-zone hunts have caused the deer to be smarter, wolves have changed deer patterns, and warm weather, no snow, and even a full moon during deer season can alter deer patterns.
3. This bow season was tough without baiting. I shot 3 deer, found 2. All shots were taken on deer that were walking, and my shot was 6-9" back further than I wanted. I just cannot get the hang of leading them. It would have been nice to bait. The deer would have been standing, and I would have taken my best shot.
4. This bow season was nice without all the "tourist" hunters. We had little or no pressure in our area, and my cost per pound of meat was lower because I didn't buy bait. I did miss watching the squirrels and birds activity in the bait pile.

If I quit hunting, it will be because of CWD, and not because of the non-baiting.

Please make an informed decision on the baiting issue at your meeting on Nov. 7.

---If you bring baiting back, reduce the amounts of bait used. I know from experience it will not affect the hunting outcome. Lesser amounts cause the deer to move sooner in the day, not to congregate, and does not pull deer from other areas/hunters.

---Enforce the rule you decide on. Make the rule for everyone (including Native Americans).

---If you need more deer killed, offer a bounty for each CWD infected deer killed (\$200). These landowners are not getting any DNR incentive to kill all the deer in their area. With a few bucks (\$\$\$) in their pocket, they may participate more in the eradication of the herd. It is cheaper than hiring DNR personnel, helicopters, ect.

---Without baiting and feeding the deer herd will decrease from winter kill, and fewer fawns per doe. With the baiting and feeding, the deer herd will be kept in check by more hunters, and more deer killed.

Good Luck on your decision.

11/06/2002

The most important issue to me is the availability of a quick and accurate CWD test kit. Without it, hunting revenue will suffer.

I believe the CWD came from sheep bone meal. I believe it is transferred between deer, but I don't know how, and I truly feel that it will go to humans if conditions are just right. Even at 1 chance in a thousand, it could go to a human, it is not worth feeding it to my family. I process the deer correctly myself, and make my own sausage and hamburger. I am currently eating the deer I shot this bow season. If CWD is found to be in Northern Wisconsin, I may quit eating it, but I would help to kill deer if you needed that to correct the problem.

You may contact me at mpanders@newnorth.net, if you have any questions.

Mark



Russ Decker
State Senator

November 6, 2002

Senator Judy Robson
15 South Capitol
Madison, WI 53707

Dear Senator Robson,

It is my understanding that the Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules (JCRAR) will be reviewing a request by the Department of Natural Resources to extend emergency rule NR 10 and 45 relating to Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) management.

One provision of the emergency rules institutes a statewide ban on baiting and feeding. I have serious concerns with a statewide ban of baiting and feeding. Banning these activities in areas of our state where CWD has not even been found is simply unnecessary at this time. This policy has already had serious negative economic impacts for businesses throughout the state such as feed mills and sport shops. A more reasonable approach would be to continue the ban in the eradication and management zones, while placing a two gallon limit on the amount of bait and feed used throughout the rest of the state.

It is my sincere hope that the JCRAR will take this opportunity to implement a more sensible approach to baiting and feeding in Wisconsin.

Sincerely,

Russ Decker
State Senator

Sargent, Justin

From: Kostelic, Jeff
Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 12:57 PM
To: Sargent, Justin
Subject: CWD

Tom Drost, 1402 South Paddock Road, Beloit 53511 called in favor of the deer baiting ban.

Gerald Fabry, 7901 Red Banks Road, Suring 54174 called in favor of the deer baiting ban.

Flury, Kelley

From: vern brandenburg [mailto:tlarb@newnorth.net]

Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 3:05 PM

To: Sen.Robson@legis.state.wi.us

Subject: Deer baiting / feeding

JCRAR Member and Senator,

Please continue the ban on deer baiting / feeding. I feel that CWD is the reason for low license sales. I am hoping that the deer baiting / feeding ban will soon be permanent. It is the right thing to do.

Thank you,
Fritz Brandenburg

11/06/2002

Flury, Kelley

From: Loren Hanson [lhanson@jvl.net.com]
Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 2:18 PM
To: rep.gunderson@legis.state.wi.us;
Subject: Ban Baiting

Please support the D.N.R., and permanently ban baiting of deer, or at least until CWD is understood, and controlled. I am 57 years old, and have hunted since I was 12. I am a successful hunter, and "never" use bait.

For clarification, should the subject arise, there is a major difference in food plots Vs baiting. A food plot is a large planted area, that starts growth in the spring, and dies in the Fall, and it is not supplemented on a daily or weekly basis, in a concentrated area.

Thanks,
Loren Hanson

11/06/2002

Sargent, Justin

From: Soderbloom, Kathy
Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 4:03 PM
To: Sargent, Justin
Subject: CWD Hearing

Gary Humphrey
N3862
Hancock, WI 54943

Called to register in opposition to ban on baiting. Bow hunters won't hunt. DNR will lose funds coming into department. Northern tourism will suffer. Economic impact on everyone. Deer will start eating shrubs and pine trees. If we have a very severe winter, dead deer will be all over.

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11/06/2002

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Loren Hanson

11/06/2002

Sargent, Justin

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Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 12:57 PM
To: Sargent, Justin
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Gerald Fabry, 7901 Red Banks Road, Suring 54174 called in favor of the deer baiting ban.

Flury, Kelley

From: Shawn [sbonney@glidden.k12.wi.us]
Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 11:34 AM
To: sen.robson@legis.state.wi.us; sen.grobschmidt@legis.state.wi.us;
sen.hansen@legis.state.wi.us; sen.cowles@legis.state.wi.us; sen.welch@legis.state.wi.us;
rep.grothman@legis.state.wi.us; rep.gunderson@legis.state.wi.us;
rep.seratti@legis.state.wi.us; rep.hebl@legis.state.wi.us; rep.turner@legis.state.wi.us
Subject: Deer Baiting/Feeding Ban

Dear Senator

I just read that the Join Committee for Review of Administrative Rules will be conducting a hearing next week to discuss the baiting/feeding ban and whether it is to be extended.

I strongly urge you to vote in favor of lifting the ban for a number of reasons.

The economy of northern Wisconsin has suffered this fall because fewer hunters are venturing north to hunt. Gas stations, motels, grocery stores, feed mills, etc. have seen their revenues plummet due to fewer hunters resulting in less business.

Hunting license sales have decreased and will continue to do so. I hunt in several locations all on public forested land and am sorry that I purchased an archery license. I have harvested a buck during archery season for 4 of 5 years. This year I have yet to see a deer closer than 100 yards--all season. The majority of archery hunters that I know and have talked with did not purchase a license this year. And the reason is not a fear of CWD as the DNR keeps insisting. Everyone of these "ex" hunters is not participating because they wish to see deer. Using scents and sitting near deer trails is not going to allow a hunter to see very many deer--at least not in the northern forested parts of the state. I know of many older hunters who can no longer walk through the woods that are not buying licenses because they cannot bait. This hurts me deeply because my father is one of these people. I really enjoy hunting with my father and this is no longer possible because he is no longer able to sit over a bait.

I believe that it is becoming more apparent each day that CWD was brought into our state through game farms. These "farms" should be more more accountable to the DNR. Trophy hunting on these farms should be abolished.

The state's deer population is quite high in many parts of the state. We need to harvest animals this year or the problem is going to multiply. This is not good for the state's forest ecology and will result in many more car/deer accidents. The intelligent thing was not to remove the hunter from the woods as the ban on baiting/feeding has accomplished.

If this ban continues for years, Wisconsin's hunting tradition will suffer tremendously. This troubles me because I am an avid hunter and hope to pass my love of the outdoors and the sport on to my children and grandchildren.

However, if your committee would decide to lift the ban, I would strongly urge a common sense limit on the amount of bait that can be used. Five or fewer gallons should be the limit, and it should have to be spread out over the area. People who exceed the bait/feed limits should receive a citation and fine. It should be high enough so that it deters over baiting/feeding.

Thank you for your support of wildlife management in our state as well as the hunting heritage that so many of us enjoy.

Shawn Bonney, Hunter Education Instructor
Rt. 1 Box 53B
Glidden, Wi. 54527

Sargent, Justin

From: Kostelic, Jeff
Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 2:43 PM
To: Sargent, Justin
Subject: CWD

Allen Putnam, W10838 County Road B, Humbard 54746 would like the deer baiting and feed ban lifted.

Flury, Kelley

From: Wild Things Taxidermy [lcline@cheqnet.net]
Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 3:26 PM
To: rep.grothman@legis.state.wi.us; rep.seratti@legis.state.wi.us;
rep.gunderson@legis.state.wi.us; rep.turner@legis.state.wi.us; rep.helb@legis.state.wi.us;
sen.robson@legis.state.wi.us; sen.grobschmidt@legis.state.wi.us;
sen.hansen@legis.state.wi.us; sen.cowles@legis.state.wi.us; sen.welch@legis.state.wi.us
Subject: Emergency Ban

11/6/02

Dear Sir or Madam,

This letter is intended to express our concern over the meeting and vote you are preparing for tomorrow concerning the baiting and feeding of deer.

We own and operate a taxidermy shop in Drummond, Wisconsin. . Our main concern with the upcoming decision is that you are basing your decision wholly on input from the D.N.R.. Because our business depends heavily on whitetail deer we have done considerable research on the subject of chronic wasting disease. Unfortunately our research does not coincide with what we are hearing from the D.N.R.. The only direct result research has concerning baiting and feeding is a large population, not disease transfer. Baiting alone has not shown ANY signs of spreading C.W.D.

Polls taken by us have shown that a large number of hunters are staying out of the woods because of not being able to bait, not because of concerns over disease.

We are also a registration station and have seen a dramatic reduction of deer registrations during the bow season to date and a 50% reduction in deer registered during the October T Zone hunt.

At this point in time last year we had taken in 35 deer shoulder mounts. As of today we have taken in one for this year. This is already having a severe impact on us financially.

The economy in Northern Wisconsin can ill afford to lose the income that your vote to eliminate baiting and feeding will bring. From feed mills to sport shops to farmers to taxidermists to butchers, your decision will take dollars directly from these folks and trickle down from there to affect many others. Something that will definitely be remembered when election time rolls around.

I certainly hope you take ALL the facts into consideration when you vote tomorrow. We will certainly be watching closely.

Sincerely,
Basil and Linda Cline
Wild Things Taxidermy
47550 Blue Moon Road
Drummond, Wi. 54832
715-798-3079

Sargent, Justin

From: Soderbloom, Kathy
Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 4:03 PM
To: Sargent, Justin
Subject: CWD Hearing

Gary Humphrey
N3862
Hancock, WI 54943

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Sargent, Justin

From: Kostelic, Jeff
Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 1:22 PM
To: Sargent, Justin
Subject: CWD

Tom Nelson, Route 1 Box 111, Niagra WI 54151 would like the deer feeding ban lifted - he runs a feed mill.



**FAX Transmittal
OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR
97 BASCOM**

Date: Nov. 7, 2002

Number of pages to follow: 2

TO: Senator Judith Robson
FAX: 267-5171

FROM: Noel Radomski, Policy & Planning Analyst

Tel.: (608) 263-5510
FAX: (608) 265-8011

Operator:

Comments: Attached are two letters from UW-Madison faculty who cannot attend this morning's JCRAR meeting. The letters are in response to your last agenda item to extend the emergency wildlife feeding rules. Yesterday I contacted your staff and given the faculty are not able to attend, your staff agreed that you would accept written letters. We also expect two faculty to attend and provide testimony on the issue.

Thank you.

Attention: This communication is intended only for the use of the addressee and may contain information that is privileged and confidential. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you receive this communication in error, please notify us immediately. Thank you.

Chancellor's Office for University Relations

University of Wisconsin-Madison 97 Bascom Hall 500 Lincoln Drive Madison, Wisconsin 53706



Department of Wildlife Ecology
College of Agricultural and Life Sciences
School of Natural Resources

November 7, 2002

TO: Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules
Wisconsin Legislature

FROM: Scott R. Craven
Chair, Department of Wildlife Ecology

RE: Extension of emergency wildlife feeding rules

As part of the massive state response to the discovery of Chronic Wasting Disease, an emergency rule on wildlife feeding, which functionally banned deer feeding and baiting, was put into affect. The basis for that rule was suspicion/evidence of deer-to-deer transmission of CWD likely facilitated by the close contact of deer at feeding/baiting stations. While a review of the emergency ban is certainly in order - at some point - now is not the time.

There is no new evidence that I am aware of to suggest that the ban was unwarranted from a disease control standpoint. Thus, if it was a good idea a few months ago, it still is. Further, we do not have statewide test results yet which could change the imperative for CWD control in some parts of the state.

In fact, there are many reasons why deer feeding/baiting should be examined, including effects on deer movement, survival, populations, issues of fair chase, etc., etc. These should be part of a comprehensive review at some point after test results are in and the CWD picture is somewhat more clear.

The current rules banning feeding and baiting should be extended until CWD testing is completed and a comprehensive review effort can be mounted. I realize there are many people unhappy about the ban. That is to be expected given the popularity of both activities. However, the medicine prescribed for many "illnesses" is often distasteful. The last thing we want is to look back and say "we should have done more."

SRC:het

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—MADISON****School of Veterinary Medicine****Animal Health and Biomedical Sciences**

1656 Linden Drive

Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1581

Phone: 608-262-3177

Fax: 608-262-7420

<http://www.ahabs.wisc.edu/>

November 6, 2002

Joint Committee for the Review of Administrative Rules

Dear Committee,

I am writing in response to Emergency Rule NR 10 and 45 Relating to the control and management of chronic wasting disease. Chronic wasting disease of deer is a contagious prion disease (i.e., CWD is efficiently and effectively transmitted from deer to deer). It is this contagious nature of the disease combined with the extended preclinical period that, in essence, has caused the epidemic here in Wisconsin as well as other states. Infected yet clinically "healthy" animals can transmit the disease. Any mechanisms (artificial or otherwise) that lead to the congregation of deer should be discouraged. Clearly the feeding and baiting of deer falls into this category. I, therefore, urge support of the legislation proposed by the Wisconsin DNR, i.e. the extension of the ban on feeding and baiting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Judd Aiken'.

Judd Aiken, Ph.D.

Professor

Department of Animal Health and Biomedical Sciences

University of Wisconsin, Madison

Flury, Kelley

From: Roessler, Carol
Sent: Thursday, November 07, 2002 9:11 AM
To: Sen.Robson; Sen.Grobschmidt; Sen.Hansen; Sen.Welch;
Subject: FW: Ban on feeding deer

Dear Committee for Review of Administrative Rules,

I am forwarding an email to you from a constituent who wants to comment on the emergency rule relating to the control and management of chronic wasting disease.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

CAROL ROESSLER
State Senator
18th Senate District

-----Original Message-----

From: Tom Baker [mailto:tjbakercds@charter.net]
Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2002 4:15 PM
To: sen.roessler@legis.state.wi.us
Subject: Ban on feeding deer

Hi Carol, I am in favor of lifting the ban on feeding deer. In northern Wisconsin the deer have nothing else to eat and will starve to death. There are no proven facts that feeding deer spreads CWD. If you wish to discuss this further please call me at 920-924-2900. Thank you. Tom Baker Jr.



Department of Wildlife Ecology
College of Agricultural and Life Sciences
School of Natural Resources

November 7, 2002

TO: Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules
Wisconsin Legislature

FROM: Scott R. Craven
Chair, Department of Wildlife Ecology

RE: Extension of emergency wildlife feeding rules

As part of the massive state response to the discovery of Chronic Wasting Disease, an emergency rule on wildlife feeding, which functionally banned deer feeding and baiting, was put into affect. The basis for that rule was suspicion/evidence of deer-to-deer transmission of CWD likely facilitated by the close contact of deer at feeding/baiting stations. While a review of the emergency ban is certainly in order - at some point - now is not the time.

There is no new evidence that I am aware of to suggest that the ban was unwarranted from a disease control standpoint. Thus, if it was a good idea a few months ago, it still is. Further, we do not have statewide test results yet which could change the imperative for CWD control in some parts of the state.

In fact, there are many reasons why deer feeding/baiting should be examined, including effects on deer movement, survival, populations, issues of fair chase, etc., etc. These should be part of a comprehensive review at some point after test results are in and the CWD picture is somewhat more clear.

The current rules banning feeding and baiting should be extended until CWD testing is completed and a comprehensive review effort can be mounted. I realize there are many people unhappy about the ban. That is to be expected given the popularity of both activities. However, the medicine prescribed for many "illnesses" is often distasteful. The last thing we want is to look back and say "we should have done more."

SRC:het

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November 6, 2002

Joint Committee for the Review of Administrative Rules

Dear Committee,

I am writing in response to Emergency Rule NR 10 and 45 Relating to the control and management of chronic wasting disease. Chronic wasting disease of deer is a contagious prion disease (i.e., CWD is efficiently and effectively transmitted from deer to deer). It is this contagious nature of the disease combined with the extended preclinical period that, in essence, has caused the epidemic here in Wisconsin as well as other states. Infected yet clinically "healthy" animals can transmit the disease. Any mechanisms (artificial or otherwise) that lead to the congregation of deer should be discouraged. Clearly the feeding and baiting of deer falls into this category. I, therefore, urge support of the legislation proposed by the Wisconsin DNR, i.e. the extension of the ban on feeding and baiting.

Sincerely,

Judd Aiken, Ph.D.

Professor

Department of Animal Health and Biomedical Sciences
University of Wisconsin, Madison

for ban

Flury, Kelley

From: jlweb [jlweber@lakefield.net]

Sent: Thursday, November 07, 2002 3:55 AM

To: Rep.turner@legis.state.wi.us; Rep.Hebl@legis.state.wi.us; Sen.Robson@legis.state.wi.us;
Sen.Grobschmidt@legis.state.wi.us; Sen.Hansen@legis.state.wi.us; sen.welch@legis.state.wi.us;
Sen.Cowles@legis.state.wi.us

Subject: extend the baiting ban

Dear JCRAR member;

I am writing to encourage you to support the extension of the emergency rule banning the baiting of deer. I am a hunter and a farmer and feel that it is the right thing to do for the health of the deer herd, and a healthy deer herd is good for everyone in the state of Wisconsin. Please do the right thing and extend the baiting ban.

thank you
John Weber

11/07/2002

*for ban***Flury, Kelley**

From: Neal & Joan [sandfam@execpc.com]
Sent: Thursday, November 07, 2002 7:53 AM
To: rep.grothman@legis.state.wi.us; Rep.Seratti@legis.state.wi.us; Rep.Gunderson@legis.state.wi.us; Rep.Turner@legis.state.wi.us; Rep.Hebl@legis.state.wi.us; Sen.Robson@legis.state.wi.us; Sen.Grobschmid@legis.state.wi.us; Sen.Hansen@legis.state.wi.us; sen.welch@legis.state.wi.us; Sen.Cowles@legis.state.wi.us
Subject: Extension of The Emergency Rule to Ban Deer Baiting and Feeding

Dear Members of the Joint Committee on Review of Administrative Rules:

I am writing to urge you to grant the 60 day extension of the emergency rule banning deer baiting and feeding requested by the Department of Natural Resources. It would appear to me that any action to reverse the emergency rule is based upon power politics and special interest money and not sound science and common sense.

The most important thing that needs to be done is to protect the deer herd every way possible from the deadly scourge of CWD. If we error, let's make sure we error on the side that provides the greatest safety for the herd and allows the DNR and DATCP all the disease control options possible to prevent the spread and ultimately eliminate CWD from Wisconsin.

On a personal note. I took up bow hunting for the first time this year. So far, I have had four (4) deer within 20 yards of my stand without the aid of bait and saw numerous others. The score is: deer 4, Neal nothing. The point is, that if a first time novice bow hunter is capable of scouting out a hunting area, locate and construct a stand and have numerous opportunities to harvest his deer without the aid of bait, shouldn't everyone else who defines him or herself as a deer hunter? Baiting is not a necessary or essential tool for harvesting a white-tailed deer. Good woodsmanship and hunter skills are.

Again, I urge you in the strongest terms possible to grant the 60 day extension of the emergency rule banning deer baiting and feeding requested by the Department of Natural Resources.

Respectfully,

Neal E. Sanders
W165 N9487 Lexington Drive
Menomonee Falls, WI 53051-1448
(262) 251-5626

November 7th 2002

From: Greg Minks, Mix-Rite Feed Mill Inc.

To: Members of the Legislative Joint Committee on Review of Administrative Rules.

Re: CWD ruling, Ban on Baiting & Feeding.

Members of the Legislative Committee, the DNR Emergency CWD ruling that went into affect on July 3rd of 2002 has had major affect on our business. We are a retail feed mill operation in Price County in Northern Wisconsin. Approximately 30% of our business is wildlife feeding, the major part being Deer Feed Products. In comparing our sales for Deer Feed Products of October of 2001 to October of 2002 sales, we have had a loss of over 80% in sales of these products. We are expecting greater loss of sales for the month of November, as this month is the busiest in sales for Deer Feed as hunters prepare for the 9-day gun deer season. The loss in business has forced us to lay off employees and if business continues on a down hill slide, we will make further cuts in our work force.

Not only has the CWD ruling, the ban on baiting and feeding, had an affect on our type of business, but also other businesses that provide goods & services for hunters. A local restaurant and bar owner commented to me about the Zone T hunt that was held in October. In 2001 his sales for the 4 days was approximately \$5000.00 while compared to only \$2500.00 for 2002 Zone T hunt. He said " there are no hunters up here, the only people we had were the locals, it has been that way since the start of the bow season." His concern is the numbers in lost sales could be greater for the up coming gun deer season and if we have a mild winter for the snowmobile season, it could be a disaster for his business. Amoco station in Phillips, WI, which is one of the larger big game registration stations in Price Co., reported significant lower registration numbers for the Zone T hunt in October. In 2001, 732 antler less deer were registered, in 2002, 316 antlerless deer, 57% decline. Bow registration numbers for 2001 were 339 bucks and 295 does for total harvest of 634 deer. As of October 31st 2002, 63 bucks and 80 antlerless deer for a total harvest of 143 deer. Majority of the bow hunting in Wisconsin takes place in the months of September, October and November. The Amoco station also reported sales of deer feed related products for the months of September and October 2002 down 85% from the previous year. The owners, Harland and Bonnie Ball commented when hunters are not stopping into by deer feed, they're not buying other merchandise available in their store. A Lumberyard and Hardware store in Glidden, Wis reported sales of deer feed for the months of September and October 2002 down 89%. from the previous year and others sales of merchandise down approximately 35%. Other communities in Northern WI. are feeling the same affects from the lack of hunters and it will continue to do so into November unless there is a change in the Emergency ruling. Approximately 700,000 hunters have taken to the woods for the 9-day gun deer season in prior years. What type of impact will this years hunt, with the decling number of hunters have on our economy in Wisconsin. In 1996, hunters spent \$897 million dollars on supplies, lodging and other associated costs. Can Wisconsin afford to loose that type of revenue this year, based on the hunter numbers that I stated above, I don't think so.

The deer herd in Wisconsin is estimated to be at 1.6 million. Hunters harvests help maintain the balance of land carrying capacities and other social tolerances. Approximately 90% of wildlife crop damage in the state is the result of deer overpopulation. In 2001, claimed crop damage caused by wildlife cost about \$1.8 million. Increases in deer-vehicle collisions occurred in 2001, over 45,000 deer were killed state wide in collisions. There are concerns if the trend continues this fall with the decrease in hunters participating in the bow and gun deer season, due to CWD and the ban on baiting and feeding, experts warn that such an increase in the already over population of the deer herd that exists, could lead to further spread in CWD and also increases to the amount of crop damage and vehicle collisions that occur.

Now more than ever, baiting and feeding can be a useful tool in helping hunters increase their success rate in harvesting deer. I know there are individuals that are against baiting and feeding practices stating that it is not the so called "traditional way of hunting". That decision should be left up to the personal preference of the hunter whether he or she decides to use baiting as a useful means of attracting deer into his or her hunting area or not. Unfortunately that choice by hunters, who wish to use baiting for their hunting practices, had that taken away from them by the DNR ruling that went into affect in July of 2002.

The main reason the Dept of Natural Resources had for imposing the ban on baiting and feeding was the concern about the possible spread of CWD when deer congregate over bait piles. Baiting and feeding of deer has become more popular over the years as an aid in helping hunters increase their success rate in harvesting deer, especially in areas of Northern Wisconsin where the greatest percentage of land cover is from forest and wetlands. Price, Vilas, Forest, Iron and Ashland counties comprise of a total average of only 6% total farmland. Farmland consists of row crops, forages and grassland, compared to a total average of 93% of forest and wetlands in the same counties mentioned above. Deer are going to congregate where there are food sources available for them namely Alfalfa, Clover, Corn and Soybeans and other farmland crops. Hunters in past years have been able to draw deer from the over populated privately held farmlands, which are owned by farmers or private lands, which in most cases is land that is not available for the public to hunt, onto the public forest and wetlands of the county by methods of baiting and feeding.

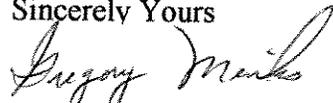
Unfortunately that's not the case this year. With the ban on baiting and feeding rule that is in place at the present time farmers are complaining of the over concentration of deer on their cropland and the extensive amount of damage that is being done. When deer are over congregating on cropland the chances for diseases to spread increases.

In closing, I am making a reference to material that was published by the Wi. Dept. of Natural Resources in conjunction with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and White-tails Unlimited. This informative brochure is called "Understanding Chronic Wasting Disease in Wisconsin, the first step to disease control. In this publication, a group of

veterinarians from the University of Wyoming, the Colorado Division of Wildlife, and the Wyoming Fish and Game Dept. are currently studying the issue of CWD and livestock. In three separate experiments, the researchers placed cattle in pens with CWD-infected deer. In the five years this experiment has been underway, no cattle have contracted the disease. The cattle were even fed diseased brain tissue from infected deer and no cattle contracted the disease. The only way researchers were able to infect cattle with CWD was to take the infected CWD brain tissue from deer and directly inject this tissue into the brains of the livestock. In doing so the 13 head of livestock that were injected, only 3 head came down with the disease. The results suggest that CWD is not naturally transmitted to livestock. CWD also has not been linked to Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in humans in the way that cattle BSE also called "mad cow disease" has been in Europe.

I am asking the Legislative Joint Committee on Administrated Rules to remove the ban on baiting and feeding from the DNR emergency ruling that went into affect in July of 2002. The impact that this ban has had on businesses in Wisconsin that rely on hunter revenues has been devastating and if the ban continues, will force many of these operations to close their doors. Lets not let this happen, we are point in Wisconsin where we need economic growth not decline.

Sincerely Yours



Greg Minks, Mix-Rite Feeds.

Customer Purchases by Category for the period of
09/01/2001 to 10/31/2001

LUMBER YARD PLUS
P.O. BOX 98
GLIDDEN, WI 54527

Category	Amount
CALF & PIG	\$0.00
CASH DISC	\$-220.31
CHEMICAL	\$0.00
FEED	\$7,201.50
FERTILIZER	\$0.00
HARDWARE	\$0.00
HEALTH	\$0.00
INHOUSE	\$512.00
MINERAL	\$0.00
MISC.	\$0.00
SEED	\$0.00
SERVICE	\$90.00
SPECIALTY	\$359.10
SURGE PROD	\$0.00
TAX	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$7,942.29

*2 month
Period
2001*

Customer Purchases by Category for the period of
09/01/2002 to 10/31/2002

LUMBER YARD PLUS
P.O. BOX 98
GLIDDEN, WI 54527

Category	Amount
CALF & PIG	\$0.00
CASH DISC	\$-13.47
CHEMICAL	\$0.00
FEED	\$124.50
FERTILIZER	\$0.00
HARDWARE	\$0.00
HEALTH	\$0.00
INHOUSE	\$0.00
MINERAL	\$0.00
MISC.	\$0.00
SEED	\$32.50
SERVICE	\$0.00
SPECIALTY	\$732.90
SURGE PROD	\$0.00
TAX	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$876.43

*2 month
Period
2002*

*89%
Decrease
in
Sales*

Customer Purchases by Category for the period of
09/01/2001 to 10/31/2001

BALL AMOCO
165 S. LAKE AVE.
PHILLIPS, WI 54555

Category	Amount
CALF & PIG	\$0.00
CASH DISC	\$-237.02
CHEMICAL	\$0.00
FEED	\$7,488.00
FERTILIZER	\$0.00
HARDWARE	\$0.00
HEALTH	\$0.00
INHOUSE	\$0.00
MINERAL	\$0.00
MISC.	\$0.00
SEED	\$0.00
SERVICE	\$410.00
SPECIALTY	\$0.00
SURGE PROD	\$0.00
TAX	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$7,660.98

*2 month
Period
2001*

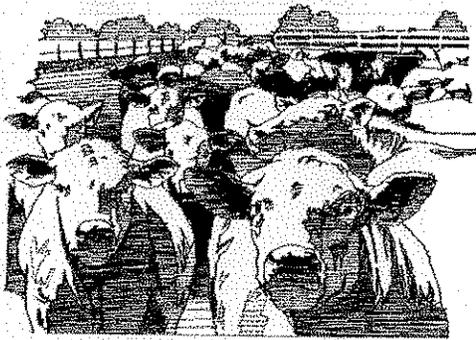
Customer Purchases by Category for the period of
09/01/2002 to 10/31/2002

BALL AMOCO
165 S. LAKE AVE.
PHILLIPS, WI 54555

Category	Amount
CALF & PIG	\$0.00
CASH DISC	\$-35.32
CHEMICAL	\$0.00
FEED	\$1,102.00
FERTILIZER	\$0.00
HARDWARE	\$0.00
HEALTH	\$0.00
INHOUSE	\$0.00
MINERAL	\$0.00
MISC.	\$0.00
SEED	\$0.00
SERVICE	\$75.00
SPECIALTY	\$0.00
SURGE PROD	\$0.00
TAX	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$1,141.68

*2 month
Period
2002*

*85%
Decrease
in
Sales*

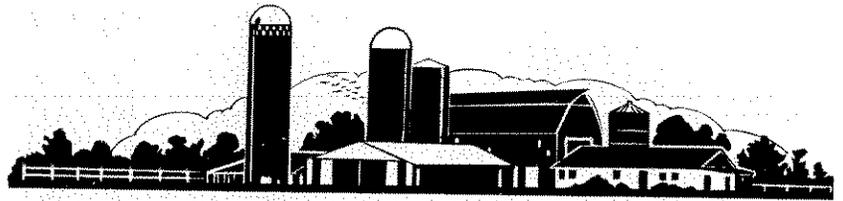


Livestock Health

Many agencies have been involved in researching the risk of chronic wasting disease transmission to livestock. One group of veterinarians from the University of Wyoming, the Colorado Division of Wildlife, and the Wyoming Game and Fish Department are currently studying the issue of chronic wasting disease and livestock.

In three separate experiments, the researchers placed cattle in pens with CWD-infected deer. In the five years this experiment has been underway, no cattle have contracted the disease. The cattle were even fed diseased brain tissue from infected deer. The only cattle that the researchers were able to infect with CWD had CWD-infected tissue injected directly into their brains. Even when injected directly into the brain, only three of 13 cattle came down with the disease. These results suggest that CWD is not naturally transmissible to livestock.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, similar experiments were conducted by placing sheep and goats in close quarters with CWD-infected deer. To date there is no evidence of CWD transmission to these domestic herds. Scientific evidence also suggests there is no danger of CWD transmission to domestic herds of bison as well.



How bovine spongiform encephalopathy entered the human food chain

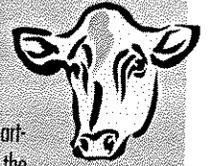
Between 1994 and 1996, 12 people in England came down with new variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (nvCJD). All the victims had eaten beef products from cattle suspected of having bovine spongiform encephalopathy, commonly called "mad cow disease." Scientists in England reported that the prions from ten of the British patients were remarkably like those of the "mad cows" and not like those of people who died of "classic" Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.



Scientists now speculate that the prions traveled through the food chain. It began in sheep, traveled to cattle, and then infected humans.

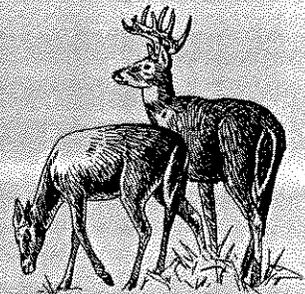


Scrapie, a spongiform encephalopathy disease of sheep, has been around over three hundred years. Scrapie, like chronic wasting disease and BSE, is centralized in the spinal column, brain, and other parts of animals that are not typically eaten by people. In the past, sheep meat and bone were ground together into "offal" and added to cattle feed as a protein supplement. Chances are scrapie-infected body parts were added to cattle feed in the areas of "mad cow" outbreak. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, changes in feed rendering operations allowed the TSE to survive the rendering process. The cattle ate this infected meal, and contracted the disease.



Experts speculate that humans were contracting nvCJD by ingesting contaminated beef products. "Mad cow disease" is known to accumulate in the brain and spinal column of infected cattle. When these parts are cut through in the butchering processes, CWD-infected central nervous system tissues can contaminate the meat. In certain cuts of beef where the meat stays on the bone, like T-bone steak, the likelihood of contamination is greater. Humans are putting themselves at greater risk for nvCJD when they eat contaminated meat. In many European countries, the sale of T-bone steak and other cuts was banned.

Health officials know that CWD accumulates in the brain, eyes, spinal cord, lymph nodes, tonsils, and spleen of infected deer. As a safeguard, humans and other animals are advised against eating these parts. It is also suggested that hunters bone out the meat from deer harvested in CWD infected areas.



Health Concerns



Human Health

Chronic wasting disease is a neurological disease found in elk and deer (cervids) only. Researchers believe that the disease-causing agent is an infectious abnormal protein, called a prion, which is smaller than a virus. Prions (pronounced PREE-ons) attracted public attention during the bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or "mad cow," epidemic that affected England in the 1980s. The disease-causing prions enter brain cells and apparently convert normal prions found within the cells into abnormally-folded prions just like themselves. The abnormally-folded

prions accumulate in the brain, causing death of brain cells and the development of microscopic holes. Pathologists describe these holes as "spongy change," which has led to naming this group of diseases "spongiform" brain diseases. It is believed that CWD is transmitted through deer to deer contact. There is no scientific evidence that CWD is transmissible to other animals through consuming meat from an infected deer. In addition, there is absolutely no evidence that humans can contract the disease by simply being in the area of Wisconsin where the disease has been found.

The transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) family of diseases

Diseases in this family have long incubation periods that ultimately result in destruction of brain function. It can take up to 15 months for physical symptoms to emerge. Physical symptoms may then last for weeks to months before death occurs. Diagnosis is based on clinical signs and confirmed by lab testing. There are no certified procedures available for testing live animals. Researchers believe the diseases are carried by prions, proteins which are smaller than viruses and alter the formation of brain tissue. Currently, there are no treatments or cures for the diseases.

Found in animals:

Chronic wasting disease	found in deer and elk.	
Scrapie (scray-pee)	identified in sheep for centuries.	
Transmissible mink encephalopathy	a disease found in mink.	
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy	also known as Mad Cow Disease.	
Feline spongiform encephalopathy	rare disease generally found in middle to old age cats, mostly confined to England.	

Found in humans:

Classic Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (Croyts-feld Yah-kob)	occurs naturally at a rate of one per one million people. Considered a hereditary disease.	
New variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease	transmission linked to consumption of bovine spongiform encephalopathy-contaminated meat.	
Kuru, fatal familial insomnia and Gerstmann-Sträussler-Scheinker disease	examples of very obscure human TSEs	

CWD has not been linked to the human TSE (see sidebar), Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease, in the way that cattle BSE, also called "mad cow disease", has been in Europe. The prion that causes CWD accumulates in certain parts of infected animals including: the brain, eyes, spinal cord, lymph nodes, tonsils, and spleen. Health officials recommend that these parts not be eaten and also advise that no human or animal eat any part of a deer known to have CWD or displaying visible signs of CWD infection. Signs of CWD in animals include: weight loss, behavioral changes like isolation, blank facial expression, nervousness, excessive salivation, teeth grinding, increased drinking and frequent urination.



TABLE I: Land Cover and Soil Quality

Town Name	Area of Town (sq. ml.)	Percent Land Cover, 1991-1993							Estimated Corn (bushels)
		Row crops+ Forages+ Grassland=	Total Farmland	Urban	Forests	Wetlands			
Catawba town	50.0	3.3%	2.3%	12.1%	17.7%	0.0%	55.4%	26.0%	101
Eisenstein town	74.9	2.2%	0.5%	3.8%	6.5%	0.1%	61.9%	29.2%	77
Elk town	50.8	6.8%	0.3%	5.0%	12.0%	0.2%	58.2%	28.9%	84
Emery town	108.1	0.1%	0.9%	5.4%	6.4%	0.0%	65.3%	27.8%	94
Fifield town	149.4	0.9%	0.1%	2.7%	3.7%	0.1%	54.7%	39.9%	67
Flambeau town	95.8	3.3%	0.0%	5.4%	8.8%	0.0%	59.2%	31.6%	83
Georgetown town	53.6	6.2%	0.0%	3.3%	9.5%	0.0%	50.3%	40.0%	98
Hackett town	69.5	0.1%	0.6%	6.5%	7.1%	0.0%	49.3%	43.1%	97
Harmony town	35.0	5.4%	0.9%	8.3%	14.7%	0.0%	44.5%	40.5%	86
Hill town	35.1	0.0%	2.4%	7.1%	9.5%	0.0%	69.3%	20.8%	98
Kennan town	69.9	13.0%	0.1%	5.2%	18.2%	0.0%	50.2%	30.9%	101
Knox town	48.1	0.1%	1.0%	14.4%	15.5%	0.0%	54.7%	29.1%	98
Lake town	88.6	5.2%	0.0%	7.8%	13.1%	0.1%	61.9%	24.6%	92
Ogema town	81.3	0.1%	2.7%	15.9%	18.7%	0.1%	50.4%	29.9%	98
Prentice town	69.4	0.1%	0.5%	10.5%	11.1%	0.0%	57.3%	30.4%	97
Spirit town	41.1	0.0%	3.3%	9.7%	13.0%	0.0%	71.8%	14.6%	98
Worcester town	117.4	0.1%	1.8%	10.2%	12.2%	0.0%	54.3%	32.2%	78
All Towns in County	1,237.9	2.5%	0.9%	7.4%	10.8%	0.0%	56.9%	31.4% = 88.3%	88

PRICE COUNTY

Wisconsin Town Land Use Data Project: Program on Agricultural Technology Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison

	Farm land	Forest / Wetlands
Price Co	10.8%	88.3%
Vilas Co	2.8%	95.7%
Forest Co	5.2%	94.3%
Iron Co	3.4%	95.8%
Ashland Co.	8.6%	91.1%
<u>Average</u>	<u>6%</u>	<u>93%</u>

TABLE I: Land Cover and Soil Quality

Town Name	Area of Town (sq. mi.)	Percent Land Cover, 1991-1993							Estim
		Row crops + Forages + Grassland =	Total Farmland	Urban	Forests	Wetlands	Potentia Corn (bushels/ac)		
Arbor Vitae town	62.6	0.8%	0.4%	2.8%	4.0%	1.1%	79.8%	13.0%	61
Boulder Junction town	81.9	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	81.1%	16.7%	60
Cloverland town	31.4	0.2%	0.1%	2.8%	3.0%	0.0%	77.0%	18.9%	56
Conover town	80.6	0.2%	0.2%	1.5%	1.9%	0.0%	74.0%	23.2%	70
Lac du Flambeau town	100.3	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	68.2%	28.5%	62
Land O'Lakes town	83.0	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	1.1%	0.1%	77.2%	21.1%	64
Lincoln town	32.7	1.8%	1.4%	11.7%	14.9%	1.7%	54.5%	25.9%	63
Manitowish Waters	30.4	2.0%	0.3%	1.7%	4.0%	0.6%	60.0%	33.9%	82
Phelps town	94.2	0.2%	0.9%	2.3%	3.5%	0.1%	80.8%	14.1%	85
Plum Lake town	88.9	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%	0.4%	86.5%	11.6%	63
Presque Isle town	61.4	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%	1.4%	0.1%	76.5%	21.4%	86
St. Germain town	33.4	0.7%	0.1%	1.4%	2.2%	0.4%	81.3%	14.2%	56
Washington town	41.4	3.1%	1.3%	2.5%	6.8%	0.0%	77.6%	14.0%	71
Winchester town	48.1	0.5%	0.2%	2.6%	3.3%	0.0%	68.7%	26.2%	82
All Towns in County	870.2	0.6%	0.3%	1.9%	2.8%	0.3%	76.0%	19.7% =	95.7%⁸⁸

Wisconsin Town Land Use Data Project: Program on Agricultural Technology Studies, Unive Wisconsin-Madison

TABLE I: Land Cover and Soil Quality

Town Name	Area of Town (sq. mi.)	Percent Land Cover, 1991-1993						Estimated Cr of Far Corn (bushels/ac.	
		Row crops + Forages +	Grassland =	Total Farmland	Urban	Forests	Wetlands		
Alvin town	115.0	0.0%	0.9%	1.5%	2.4%	0.0%	83.2%	14.0%	101
Argonne town	108.2	0.0%	3.5%	2.6%	6.1%	0.1%	65.4%	28.3%	98
Armstrong Creek town	48.0	0.0%	3.9%	10.4%	14.3%	0.0%	53.3%	32.1%	96
Blackwell town	66.0	0.0%	0.3%	1.6%	1.9%	0.0%	80.4%	17.6%	100
Caswell town	47.7	0.0%	1.0%	7.1%	8.1%	0.0%	65.0%	26.6%	98
Crandon town	33.8	0.2%	3.7%	4.9%	8.7%	0.0%	57.9%	32.3%	99
Freedom town	34.1	0.0%	8.4%	4.8%	13.1%	0.0%	73.1%	13.5%	99
Hiles town	131.4	0.1%	0.6%	0.8%	1.6%	0.0%	64.4%	33.6%	96
Laona town	103.4	0.0%	2.0%	3.6%	5.6%	0.4%	75.2%	18.6%	94
Lincoln town	58.1	0.0%	2.8%	3.5%	6.2%	0.0%	74.5%	19.0%	97
Nashville town	67.2	0.1%	2.7%	4.9%	7.7%	0.0%	74.4%	16.6%	100
Popple River town	50.1	0.0%	0.8%	1.6%	2.5%	0.0%	80.8%	16.6%	103
Ross town	38.5	0.0%	1.6%	5.7%	7.4%	0.2%	60.3%	31.9%	94
Wabeno town	107.3	0.0%	1.2%	2.0%	3.2%	0.2%	80.9%	15.6%	Total 101
All Towns in County	1,008.8	0.0%	2.0%	3.2%	5.2%	0.1%	72.0%	22.3%	94.3% 98

Wisconsin Town Land Use Data Project: Program on Agricultural Technology Studies, Univ Wisconsin-Madison

TABLE I: Land Cover and Soil Quality

Town Name	Area of Town (sq. mi.)	Percent Land Cover, 1991-1993					Estimated C Fu Corn		(bushels/a)
		Row crops + Forages	Grassland	Total Farmland	Urban	Forests	Wetlands		
Anderson town	83.2	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%	0.0%	72.7%	25.9%	26
Carey town	41.6	0.2%	0.0%	1.8%	2.0%	0.0%	56.2%	41.8%	35
Gurney town	37.1	0.0%	0.1%	8.5%	8.7%	0.0%	81.5%	9.0%	32
Kimball town	37.1	0.3%	0.8%	10.1%	11.2%	0.0%	73.8%	14.3%	29
Knight town	94.1	0.1%	0.0%	1.9%	2.0%	0.0%	63.5%	34.3%	31
Mercer town	168.0	0.6%	0.1%	1.5%	2.2%	0.1%	58.4%	38.1%	31
Oma town	74.7	0.7%	0.1%	2.4%	3.3%	0.0%	68.0%	27.1%	38
Pence town	32.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.1%	68.8%	30.0%	33
Saxon town	66.0	0.2%	0.4%	9.4%	10.1%	0.0%	79.3%	9.9%	37
Sherman town	117.9	0.2%	0.0%	1.0%	1.2%	0.0%	52.6%	45.3%	26
All Towns in County	751.8	0.3%	0.1%	3.0%	3.4%	0.0%	64.7%	31.1% = 95.8%	31

Wisconsin Town Land Use Data Project: Program on Agricultural Technology Studies,
University of Wisconsin-Madison

TABLE I: Land Cover and Soil Quality

*Estimated C
Potential of Fa
Corn*

Town Name	Area of Town (sq. mi.)	Percent Land Cover, 1991-1993				Total Farmland	Urban	Forests	Wetlands	Estimated C Potential of Fa Corn (bushels/acre)
		Row crops + Forages	Grassland	=						
Agenda town	88.6	3.2%	0.0%	6.5%	9.7%	0.0%	54.1%	36.1%	82	
Ashland town	41.2	0.3%	0.8%	23.0%	24.1%	0.0%	68.5%	6.6%	80	
Chippewa town	124.4	3.6%	0.0%	4.5%	8.2%	0.0%	58.7%	32.9%	85	
Gingles town	39.2	0.1%	0.7%	22.4%	23.2%	0.0%	61.6%	14.1%	82	
Gordon town	104.4	0.3%	0.0%	3.2%	3.5%	0.0%	57.5%	38.8%	79	
Jacobs town	51.1	1.4%	0.0%	8.1%	9.5%	0.4%	53.0%	36.7%	70	
La Pointe town	77.6	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	3.2%	0.2%	89.4%	7.3%	92	
Marengo town	71.3	0.3%	0.8%	10.5%	11.6%	0.0%	73.2%	14.6%	76	
Morse town	102.8	0.4%	1.0%	4.1%	5.5%	0.0%	77.8%	16.6%	67	
Peeksville town	36.8	3.1%	0.0%	8.0%	11.2%	0.0%	60.4%	28.2%	75	
Sanborn town	156.4	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.1%	77.7%	21.1%	77	
Shanagolden town	89.3	0.7%	0.0%	3.7%	4.4%	0.0%	52.0%	43.4%	75	
White River town	44.0	0.6%	2.1%	32.9%	35.5%	0.1%	53.5%	9.3%	82	
All Towns in County	1,027.1	1.1%	0.3%	7.2%	8.6%	0.0%	65.8%	25.3%	Total = 91.1% 79	

ASHLAND COUNTY

Wisconsin Town Land Use Data Project: Program on Agricultural Technology Studies,
University of

Question and Answer Sheet on Wildlife Feeding and Baiting Restrictions ***July 3, 2002***

Why did DNR recommend that deer feeding and baiting be banned? This restriction is viewed by experts to be critical to success in controlling Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) and reducing the chance that CWD will become established in new areas of Wisconsin. Chronic wasting disease has been found in deer in western Dane and eastern Iowa counties. This fatal, contagious disease of deer, is a member of a family of diseases, believed to be caused by an abnormal protein called a prion. This disease may be spread from deer to deer directly and indirectly through a contaminated environment created by concentrating diseased deer. Any practice that artificially concentrates deer including baiting and feeding is likely to increase the spread of CWD.

Will a ban on baiting and feeding stop the spread of CWD? It is possible that CWD will spread with or without baiting and feeding. However, it is believed that CWD would spread faster with baiting and feeding, as these practices can bring healthy deer together with diseased deer or to a shared location that may be contaminated. Baiting and feeding likely increases the probability that infected deer will transmit CWD to other deer, spreading CWD widely in local populations.

Why didn't DNR recommend that baiting and feeding be limited to a small amount rather than banning it? Even small amounts of bait and feed appear to present a disease risk. A study in Michigan found that more nose-to-nose contacts among deer occurred over 5 gallons of bait than over larger piles of bait. This was true whether bait was in piles, rows, or scattered. Even though you might think that only a couple deer would use a small amount of feed, this is not always true. For example, one Wisconsin resident recently reported observing 35 different deer regularly visit a 2 gallon feeding site near his house. A few deer may consume the feed, but others continue to inspect the site and lick up whatever remains.

Why is the baiting and feeding ban statewide rather than just in the area infected with CWD? The risk factors that can contribute to the introduction of CWD into the deer herd may be present statewide. Potential risk factors include: depositing of carcass remains of deer taken from CWD-infected areas in and outside of Wisconsin in fields and woods; escape of captive animals and illegal stocking of imported deer into wild populations. There have been no known cases of CWD in Wisconsin's approximately 900 game farms, however escapes of deer or elk from game farms have been documented numerous times each year across the state, illustrating the potential for disease to enter Wisconsin undetected and then enter the wild deer population.

Why such drastic actions? There is too much at stake to risk CWD and other infectious disease introduction and establishment in deer populations across the state. Disease experts believe that baiting and feeding are responsible for TB sustaining itself in Michigan's deer herd. No one wants to have to establish new CWD eradication zones around the state. Baiting and feeding are one of the risk factors that we can do something about.

What is the relative risk of deer feeding vs. deer yarding or feeding in timber sales? Any concentration of deer increases the risk of disease transmission. Deer concentrations in timber sales, standing crops, and deer yards is considered a natural behavior and a much lower disease transmission risk than feeding. Artificial feeding is an unnatural activity, due to the repeated replacement of food in the same location and results in much more direct contact among deer and contact with potentially contaminated feed and ground. This contrasts with the more dispersed feeding in fields and yards, where the food is consumed and not replaced when a deer eats it.

How does feeding deer differ from feeding livestock in concentrated areas? Any concentration of animals increases the chance for diseases to spread. Livestock producers are well aware of this risk. They medicate or inoculate their animals to reduce the chance of disease. This option is not available for wild deer.

Is a ban on feeding and baiting the only thing that can be done to prevent the spread of CWD? No, the number of deer in an area can also be a risk factor. The deer herd in the infected area will be reduced to as close to zero as possible in an attempt to eliminate the disease. The deer herd in nearby areas will be reduced to 10 per square mile of deer range to reduce the chance of disease transmission in these areas. In the rest of the state, we will need hunters to harvest enough deer to keep the deer herd at goal levels to reduce the risk there.

What do I do about the food I may already have on my property? Any food that was placed prior to the adoption of this rule that does not meet the requirements of the rule must be removed, moved or altered to conform to the rule.

Can I still feed birds and squirrels? People can continue to feed birds and small mammals as long as they place the food in feeding devices or structures such that they are unavailable to deer either by design or height above the ground. In certain urban situations, where deer are not present, the need to restrict deer access to the food may not be necessary.

Can I feed birds and small mammals anywhere on my property? No, bird and small mammal feeding is only allowed up to 50 yards from a house or other building devoted to human occupancy (i.e. any building a person may occupy such as a cabin, restaurant, workplace, trailer or motor home).

What do you mean by small mammals? For the purpose of this rule, small mammals are any mammals other than deer, bear and elk.

Is there a limit to the amount of food I can place for birds and small mammals? No. The amount of feed is not restricted in this rule. You can place as much food and as many feeders as you want in your yard as long as the food and feeders are not accessible to deer.

What about the ground feeding birds? Can I feed birds, turkeys and squirrels by setting food on the ground instead of in a feeder? Only if the food is not accessible to deer. For example, if the site is in a part of the city where there are no deer or in a confined area not accessible to deer, this practice would be legal. If deer are present at the feeding site, the food must be made inaccessible or removed.

What do I do about the feed that birds and mammals cause to fall upon the ground? Am I in trouble if birds or squirrels knock feed off the feeders onto the ground? No, you are not in violation if feed is knocked to the ground by birds or squirrels. We recommend that if substantial amounts of seed or other feeding materials fall to the ground, you should make a reasonable attempt to clean up around the feeders on a regular basis so deer are not attracted to the area.

If I have deer around my house, how do I keep deer from getting access to my bird or squirrel feeder? Feeders should be placed in a location that deer cannot get to, at a height they cannot reach, or in devices that have wire shields or other such deterrents that allow the birds to access the food but not the deer.

Can I use feeders that mechanically distribute feed to the ground? If these feeders are being utilized to feed deer or if the deer are accessing the feed then these kinds of feeders are prohibited.

Can I continue to use mineral blocks, salt blocks, protein blocks or other similar blocks or supplements? No, these supplements attract deer and can increase deer-to-deer contacts directly or indirectly (e.g. saliva), and they are prohibited. If you have placed such blocks and supplements out for deer in the past that are still present and not yet consumed, they will need to be removed. It is illegal to leave them out or to hunt over or with the aid of these materials. Salt, mineral licks, protein blocks and supplements placed for livestock as a part of normal agricultural practices are not prohibited.

Can I plant food plots that attract wildlife? Yes, food plots are not regulated by this rule.

What if my garden attracts deer? You may wish to try and keep deer from your garden, but this is not an illegal situation. Gardens are not regulated by this rule.

What about my round bales in my fields or my livestock feeders that are located in my pastures? These are considered normal agricultural practices and are not prohibited by this rule.

What's the disease management difference between a harvested cornfield, hayfield, garden, heavy acorn fall, or food plot and a feeding station? Agricultural crops, food plots and natural vegetation allow for more dispersed feeding, less deer-to-deer contact and are not replaced when consumed.

Can I feed birds, ducks, geese, squirrels, chipmunks or other animals by tossing food to them? People can continue to hand-feed animals other than deer if they place the food no more than 30 feet away and make a reasonable attempt to remove unused food when they leave the feeding site (i.e. when you move to a distance greater than 30 feet from the deposited food). However, people should be aware that such activities might cause animal concentrations that are both unhealthy for the animals and a nuisance for people. Such feeding often involves food that is not nutritionally in the best interest of the animals. Some cities have or are considering ordinances prohibiting such feeding. The National Wildlife Management Institute recommends against such feeding.

What if my harvested cornfield attracts deer? Foods available as a result of normal agricultural practices are not restricted by this rule.

What if someone places feed on my land that I'm not aware of? If you are notified by DNR that you have an illegal feeding site on land you own, lease or occupy, you will be responsible for removing it whether you personally put it there or not. Failure to comply could result in a citation being issued.

Can I use liquid scents for deer hunting? Yes.

Can bear hunters and bear hunting dog trainers use bait? Bear hunters who possess a Class A or B bear license can continue to use bait for hunting bear and training dogs, but the bait must be placed in a hole in the ground, a hollow stump, or a hollow log and covered by a rock or logs so that deer cannot access the bait. Bait placed for this purpose can only be placed or used between April 15 and the end of the bear harvest season.

Does this rule affect baits used for trapping? No. Baits used in trapping normally would not attract deer, are regulated separately and are specifically exempted from the baiting prohibition.

Won't a ban on baiting reduce the harvest of deer and cause more deer population problems and more risk for CWD? Current data from Department 2001 hunter surveys shows that 40 percent of bowhunters and 17 percent of gun hunters in Wisconsin use bait. The difference in success rates among gunhunters with and without bait is negligible. The difference in success rates for archers is greater, but the overall impact of hunting without bait is expected to be minor. Some argue that eliminating bait and feed may actually increase harvest by increasing the activity of both hunters and deer. In addition, deer will be less likely to concentrate and be held on some parcels where they are unavailable for harvest by hunters on other lands.

Isn't baiting and feeding good for the deer population? Baiting and feeding adds artificial energy to the habitat of deer. This can increase reproduction of deer and higher deer numbers than the habitat can support. This leads to long-term degradation of their habitat. In heavily fed deer herds annual reproduction can exceed hunter demand for harvesting deer, therefore keeping deer herds higher than safe population goals. Feeding can also keep deer from moving to deer yards until mid-winter, resulting in stress to the deer if they are far from the yards when severe weather comes. In addition, deer foods used by people are often detrimental, because they do not meet the nutritional needs of deer in winter.

Won't a lot of deer starve if we have a severe winter and no baiting and feeding? Based on past experience, many deer die during severe winters whether there is feeding or not. Historically, we have lost 25-30 percent of the northern deer herd during severe winters. This is normal for northern deer herds. The population rebounds quickly in years following these severe winters, and only about 1 out of 5 winters have been severe in the last couple of decades.

Have other states banned baiting and feeding for deer? Michigan recently banned feeding and baiting in their tuberculosis-infected counties and place a 2 gallon limit in the remainder of the state. They also will prohibit all baiting and feeding statewide if CWD is found within 50 miles of the state border. Colorado does not allow baiting or feeding. Minnesota banned baiting in 1991, and neither Iowa nor Illinois allow baiting of deer. In fact, the majority of states do not permit baiting as a legal deer hunting practice.

Won't these rules hurt a lot of businesses that grow or sell deer bait and feed? Yes, there will be an economic impact on these businesses. For some mills in particular, there may be a significant impact. However, these impacts have to be weighed against the risk for introduction and spread of serious deer diseases such as CWD and TB that have significant effects on deer, deer hunting, farming, motorist safety, and the state's economy. A CWD infection statewide would have a much larger economic impact.

What is the fine for violating the baiting and feeding rules? Violation of the baiting rules can result in a civil forfeiture citation of up to \$2079 and a three year revocation of all DNR privileges and approvals. A violation of the feeding rules may result in a civil forfeiture citation up to \$288 and a three year revocation of all DNR privileges and approvals. Repeat offenders could also face criminal penalties and mandatory revocations.

How long will these rules last? The rule adopted by the Natural Resources Board is an emergency rule. It will expire September 1, 2003. A "permanent" rule will need to be adopted by the Board in late winter or early spring if these rules are to continue. Legislative authority given to DNR for regulating feeding ends in June 2004. The legislature will then have to decide whether to extend this authority.

Could such permanent rules ever be changed? All DNR rules can be changed in the future as long as this flexibility is given in the state statutes established by the legislature. The current statute gives the DNR authority to reverse the baiting and feeding decision should future evidence suggest that a change is prudent.

How do Wisconsin's deer hunting organizations feel about the feeding and baiting ban? The ban adopted in the emergency rule is supported by the Conservation Congress Executive Council, Whitetails Unlimited, Wisconsin Bowhunters Association, Wisconsin Deer Hunters Coalition, Wisconsin Deer Hunters Association, and the Quality Deer Management Association.

When do these new baiting and feeding regulations take effect? The emergency rule will take effect on Wednesday, July 3, 2002.