

MAY 08 2003



Russ Decker

State Senator

May 1, 2003

Senator Kedzie  
Chairman Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources  
State Capitol, Room 313 South  
Madison, WI 53708

Dear Senator *Kedzie*:

I am asking you and the Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources to object to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) proposed administrative rules concerning baiting and feeding that are before the Committee. The DNR Board failed to adopt the reasonable compromise suggested by the Joint Committee for the Review of Administrative Rules (JCRAR). The JCRAR proposal would have permitted baiting during the deer season in quantities of 2 gallon or less for every 40 acres on land north of Highway 10. In addition it called for allowing feeding deer across the state except in the chronic wasting eradication zone. Feeding would be limited to two gallons or less within 100 yards of a house.

I have received letters and personally talked to many people ranging from life-long deer hunters to elderly people who feed deer. They all oppose the DNR Board's proposed rules and are upset by the heavy-handed tactics employed by the DNR. People that look forward to deer hunting season are telling me they will not go hunting this year if the DNR Boards rules are adopted. Elderly people are afraid they will be arrested if they continue to feed deer.

Feed stores and sport shops are hurting as a result of last year's ban on baiting and feeding. They lost a lot of sales last year as a result of the ban, and some will not survive another year if the ban is extended. Losing

business will not help us grow our economy and only prolong our economic difficulties.

I urge the Committee to object to the DNR Boards proposed administrative rules.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Russ Decker".

Russ Decker  
State Senator  
29<sup>th</sup> District

cc: Voices of Wisconsin  
Barb Linton



# WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

P.O. BOX 8952 · MADISON, WI 53708

May 12, 2003

Representative DuWayne Johnsrud  
Chair, Assembly Natural Resources Committee  
Room 323 North  
State Capitol

Senator Neal Kedzie  
Chair, Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee  
Room 313 South  
State Capitol

Dear Chairman Johnsrud and Chairman Kedzie:

On Wednesday, May 14, your committees will be meeting jointly to discuss and act on Clearinghouse Rule 03-016, relating to the control and management of chronic wasting disease (CWD).

We respectfully request that you eliminate from the rule the authority for Department of Natural Resources employees and their agents to shoot firearms from a helicopter. We realize it is unlikely that the department will use such means to kill deer, nevertheless, we do not want it written in the rules as even a remote option.

While we approve of the use of helicopters for surveillance purposes, we believe safety concerns for property owners far outweigh the need for department employees or their agents to shoot firearms from a moving helicopter. Knowing people who have shot from a helicopter, we have learned it is also extremely difficult to hit a moving target, especially deer running in sporadic patterns.

Thank you for considering this request, and please feel free to contact us with any questions.

Sincerely,

Stephen J. Freese  
State Representative  
51<sup>st</sup> Assembly District

Dale W. Schultz  
State Senator  
17<sup>th</sup> Senate District

May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2003

Senate and Assembly Natural Resources Committee  
Madison, WI 53707

Re: CWD Rules

For 5 years I was a contractor working for the state of Wisconsin from 1996 to 2001 picking up and disposing of road killed deer carcasses in 7 counties. In those 5 years I picked up and handled just over 12, 000 head of deer from the Michigan state line in Forest County to just outside the Wisconsin Dells recreational area in Juneau and Adams Counties.

I had several sites within those counties that had higher than normal kill zone incidents. As I explored why, they were all traceable back to either a bait box or a feeder box in someone's back, front, or side yards. Some of those sites included:

- 1) Adam's County Hwy 13 & Cty E, 23 head of deer within 1/8 mile of feeder Box in the front yard.
- 2) Lincoln County Hwy 64 & Cain Creek Rd, 15 head of deer within 1/4 mile of Feeder box in back yard, less than 100 yds from the Highway.
- 3) Marathon County Hwy KK, 8 head of deer within 1/8 mile of feeder in front Yard, less than 50 yds from the highway.

The list goes on, my point is that these deer were either going to or coming from those feeders. They would not be there had it not been for "artificial" means that drew them to these sites.

That is 46 cars at 3 sites, 46 people hurt. 46 accidents with the average cost of a car deer accident in this state @\$2000.00 per accident. That translates to \$92,000 worth of property damage alone!!! All this and those dollars do not include personal injury or worse, DEATH!! 46 vehicles, 46 drivers and each one caused by baiting/feeding.

Please consider baiting/feeding this viewpoint. Is watching/feeding or hunting over bait worth even the loss of ONE LIFE from this practice!!

While car deer accidents in Wisconsin are un-avoidable, these accidents were avoidable. Had it not been for bait/feeder boxes these deer would not of been there!

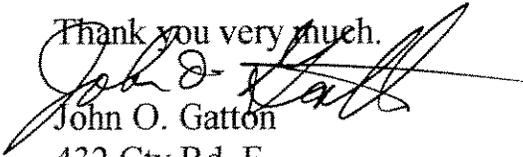
I am a 3<sup>rd</sup> generation family member from Northern Wisconsin who has made his living in the "great north woods". I am also a father of 7 girls, all who have hunted in this great state at some point or other as they have grown up and even into adulthood. I have taught each of them how to read sign and hunt deer without the use of bait. Each of them has told me how they have enjoyed their time a field and learning how to read deer sign in the woods.

I sure hope you will consider carefully this matter and come to the realization that the continued ban IS the best for ALL of the citizens of the state of Wisconsin and all of our visitors.

I would hate to have to see any one of you explain to a Mom or Dad here that their son/daughter is not coming home because he died hitting a deer. Look that parent in the eye and say , well folks it was just a bait pile for viewing!!!

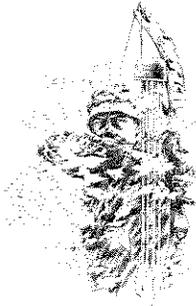
Do the right thing, please continue the ban!!

Thank you very much.

  
John O. Gatton

432 Cty Rd F

Antigo, WI 54409



# Safari Club International Southeast Wisconsin Bow-Hunters Chapter

*OPPOSED*

N13 W28400 Silvernail Road  
Pewaukee, WI 53072

May 13th, 2003

Re: CWD Permanent Rules

Members of the Senate and Assembly Natural Resources Committee;

On April 25th, 2003 The Safari Club International SE WI Bow-Hunters Chapter voted to go on record in opposition to the DNR's proposed Permanent Rules on CWD (CH03-016 and CH03-017).

Although we originally supported the DNR's Temporary CWD Rule its obvious after last years results this plan can not and will not work without the support of hunters and landowners. The proposed Permanent Rule in its current form address none of the obstacles encountered last year and in fact create even more.

The 35% drop in the Bow Harvest last year accounted for almost half of the 18% drop in the total statewide deer harvest. Further restrictions on hunting methods like baiting, liquid scents and earn-a-buck only reduce the effectiveness of hunters in the field and discourage others from participating.

We recommend the Traditional Early Bow season and Gun Season be implemented in the CWD Zones along with either-sex tags. The business of herd reduction can begin after the regular deer gun season and run all winter with much less opposition from hunters and landowners alike.

Please vote to reject this rule and send it back to the DNR with a recommendation to work with hunters and landowners. We need a CWD plan that will work not one that requires numbers to be fudged to make it look like a success.

Thank you for your time.

Respectfully,

Chris Caliendo

Representative and Group

Supports Ban on Bait and Feed

Mark Toso, WI Deer Hunters Association	YES
Nick Sondel, Citizens Against Irrational Deer Slaughter, Mt Horeb, WI	
Gary Goyke representing:	
· WI Wildlife Coalition	YES
· WI Whitetails Association	
· Commercial Deer & Elk Farmers Association	
· WI Game Preserve Association	
Paul Zimmerman, WI Farm Bureau, Madison	YES
Arthur Kulosa, Private Landowners of Wisconsin, Cazenovia	NO
Kathy Pielsticker, Wisconsin League of Conservation Voters	NO
Barb Linton, Voices of Wisconsin (VOW)	YES
Tom Halverson, Concerned Hunters of Wisconsin (CHOW)	YES
George Meyer, Wisconsin Wildlife Federation	YES
Todd Zeuske, Wisconsin Bowhunters Association	YES
Quality Deer Management Association	YES
<del>Safari Club</del>	<del>YES</del> NO
Wisconsin Deer Hunters, Inc.	YES
Conservation Congress	YES
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation	YES
Manitowoc Co. Sportsman Club	YES
Sheboygan Co. Sportsman Club	YES
St. Croix Co. Sportsman Club	YES
WI Deer Hunters Coalition	NO

F-11

**Clearinghouse Rule 03-017; ban on baiting and feeding and control of CWD**

**Number of phone calls, e-mail and letters.....355**

**Supports the Rule.....131**

**Opposes the Rule.....181**

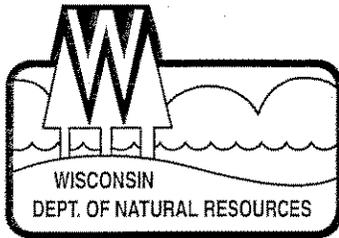
**Supports a Compromise.....43**

Percentage in support of a ban on baiting and feeding: **37%**

Percentage in opposition of a ban on baiting and feeding: **51%**

Percentage in support of a partial ban on bait and feed: **12%**

37% total ban + 12% partial ban = 49% in favor of some type of ban



State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Jim Doyle, Governor  
Scott Hassett, Secretary

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

Honorable DuWayne Johnsrud, Chair  
Assemble Natural Resources Committee  
Room 323 North  
State Capitol

Honorable Neal Kedzie, Chair  
Senate Environmental Resources Committee  
Room 313 South  
State Capitol

Re: Background information pertaining to Clearinghouse Rules 03-016 and 03-017 pertaining to the control and management of CWD.

Gentlemen:

This packet includes documents that you and your committees may find to be useful background information in preparation for the hearing on May 14, 2003. We have included the following documents:

- A summary for Law Enforcement that includes the guidance wardens received from Chief Warden Harelson in regard to baiting and feeding violations prior to the 2003 deer seasons; summary of violations during the 2003 deer seasons; and anecdotal information on each of the citations issued for baiting and feeding during the 2002-03 deer seasons.
- A summary of deer farm inspection report conducted this past winter and a map that details known deer farm escapes.
- A summary of the 2003 CWD Deer Hunters Survey.
- A summary of the current science which supports the DNR's proposed ban on deer baiting and feeding.
- A memo outlining the DNR's response to alternative theories relating to the spread and cause of CWD.

If you have any questions after reviewing this material, please contact me at (608) 266-2193. My staff or myself would be happy to meet with you and your staff to discuss these rules and there importance in the control and eradication of CWD in Wisconsin.

Sincerely,

Tom Hauge  
Director, Bureau of Wildlife Management

cc: Scott Hassett – AD/5  
Tim Andryk – AD/5

## CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 8, 2003

TO: Honorable DuWayne Johnsrud, Chair  
Assemble Natural Resources Committee  
Room 323 North  
State Capitol

Honorable Neal Kedzie, Chair  
Senate Environmental Resources Committee  
Room 313 South  
State Capitol

FROM: Randy Stark, Chief Warden, WDNR



SUBJECT: 2002-03 Baiting and Feeding Violations

On July 3, 2002, emergency rules governing the baiting and feeding of deer went into effect. The primary purpose of these rules was to help negate the potential for disease transmission between deer brought into close proximity via an artificial food source. This was in direct response to the outbreak and discovery of Chronic Wasting Disease in Wisconsin's wild whitetail deer herd, and the subsequent plan to isolate and eventually eliminate the fatal brain disease.

Historically, the Department of Natural Resources has regulated the use of bait for the purpose of hunting. It was prohibited for some game species and restricted as to type, amount, location and containment for others. Feeding of wildlife was not previously regulated.

CWD related rule enforcement guidance was developed and disseminated statewide to all conservation wardens on August 16, 2002. As with other new rules, emphasis was placed on public education and judicious use of discretion in addressing violations. Baiting violations were given higher priority, as hunters were either aware, or should have been aware, of the changes in baiting laws. Where enforcement action was taken for baiting violations, persons were frequently cited for the lesser feeding charge.

A statewide summary of baiting and feeding enforcement since the effective date of the rules, including complaints and field warden comments, was compiled by the Bureau of Law Enforcement. Each warden supervisor was asked to poll the field wardens in their respective teams for this information. In reviewing the summary, it is apparent that in most instances citations were issued only in the most egregious cases where there was knowledge and intent to hunt over bait, as the result of public complaint, or a direct refusal to comply with the law after a warning. Education took precedence, and warnings far exceeded citations.

The 2002 gun deer season report indicates 117 total citations issued in the illegal baiting and feeding categories. To date, 21 hunting with the use of bait citations have been judicially disposed. 57 feeding citations have also been through court for a total of 78 adjudicated cases. Most of the feeding citations were associated with hunting, but the lesser, included charge was used. It is likely there were additional citations issued outside the framework of the gun deer season, but the total statewide would in all probability be under 150. It is apparent some citations have not yet made their way through the system. Currently citation data entry is only complete through January 2003.

Included with this document are the rule enforcement guidance packet, the enforcement summary, and the 2002 gun deer season data report.

If you have any questions concerning specific circumstances or questions about the enforcement of baiting and feeding regulations, feel free to contact me at 608-266-1115.

**DATE:** August 16, 2002  
**TO:** All Conservation Wardens  
**FROM:** Tom Harelson  
**SUBJECT:** Statewide CWD related rule enforcement guidance

**This document is for internal use only and should not be distributed for public use except that it is an open record if specifically requested.**

The following guidance and information is to help with the enforcement of the new CWD rules prohibiting feeding and baiting. This guidance has come with input from the field and if you think of situations not addressed in this or the attached documents, please do not hesitate to talk to your supervisor and check with our Policy Officer Tom Van Haren at (608) 266-3244 or by e-mail to see if your issue has already been addressed.

### Overall Statewide Guidance:

1. As with other new rules, we will have to do a considerable amount of education at first.
2. Our message should be that not only is it now the law, but it's also the right thing to do!
  - \* Needed in order to reduce the likelihood of transmission of ALL diseases including CWD, TB, etc.!
3. Enforcing the feeding and baiting regulations are every ones responsibility, not just the wardens.
  - \* Everyone needs to get involved. Internally and externally.
4. There will be public pressure and an expectation for wardens to aggressively enforce these regulations. Contrary to rumors you may have heard, there is no direction that a warning must be given first.
  - As always, proper discretion should be applied when dealing with complaints of baiting & feeding.
  - Citations will likely be warranted more frequently for baiting then for feeding violations.
    - The Baiting rules regulate a hunting activity. Baiting has been regulated for many years. Hunters have to be licensed and are expected to keep up to date on the hunting regulations. Less likely to be unaware of these new rules.
    - Feeding rules are all new and apply to everyone. Not just individuals that have to be licensed. Therefore it is far more likely that some members of the general public may not fully understand what the feeding regulations mean to them and less likely to have received a copy of the new rules.
    - In either case, when a violation is committed intentionally with knowledge of the new rules, a citation and order to clean-up bait/feed will generally be warranted.
5. Time Coding:
  - All activity related to baiting and feeding of deer shall be coded under the new LECW code(s).
  - Illegal baiting for species other than deer (ducks, turkey, bear, etc.) should continue to be coded under the existing species categories (waterfowl enf., turkey enf., bear enf., etc.)
  - Additional LECW codes will be developed for DEARS and will include:
    1. CWD information and education,
    2. Deer farm audits and investigations.
    3. Baiting investigations and enforcement
    4. Feeding investigations and enforcement
    - \* Other CWD related efforts will be coded under the general LECW code.

- These new additional codes will be important for documenting funding needs and general questions in the future about our efforts. It is important that we meet public expectations through education, complaint follow-up, ordering clean-up of illegal feed/bait and use of citations when warranted.

**A. Feeding rule enforcement:** *These New rules went into effect July 3, 2002 and will sunset June 30, 2004 unless reauthorized by legislature.*

**1. Do the new feeding rules apply to Tribal lands - Ceded territories?**

- New Feeding rules do not apply on Indian Reservation lands.
- New Feeding rules do apply to Tribal members in the ceded territory areas off reservation lands.  
\* Because it is not a hunting activity!
- New Feeding rules do apply to private inholdings of land within reservation boundaries.

**2. When is feed considered not accessible to deer?**

- Food that is placed in area's that deer can not access, such as a yard that is completely fenced (deer proof), a courtyard complete enclosed by walls/buildings, etc. would not be considered accessible to deer.
- Food in feeders such as thistle feeders or the small tube feeders for birds with very small holes in them would be considered not accessible to deer.
- Food in feeders that are elevated or other wise situated so that a deer can not reach them would be considered not accessible to deer.

**3. Are there situations when feed would not have to be placed in a "bird feeding structure or device"?**

When food is placed in area's that deer can not access, such as the completely fenced (deer proof) yard or court yard situation, we will not be concerned about whether or not it is placed in a "bird feeding structure or device". These areas still have to be within 50 yard of a dwelling devoted to human occupancy.

**4. What is a "Building devoted to human occupancy"?**

This means a permanent structure (including a trailer or mobile home) used by humans as a dwelling or workplace. It would include homes, hotels, restaurants, taverns and other businesses, but would not include things such as hunting blinds, tents or ice shelters.

**5. What about food spilled by birds using feeders?**

Normal spillage caused by the birds at feeders will not be considered illegal. In most cases this spillage will be readily cleaned up by other birds or small mammals. If the feed accumulates and begins attracting deer to the site, the owner should be advised to clean up the spilled food or take measures that prevents deer from having access to this spilled feed.

**6. Is a landowner liable for illegal feed found on this property?**

There is a provision in NR19.60(1)(b) that requires a landowner, lessee or occupant of land to clean up illegal material used to feed or attract wild animals when notified by the department. This rule was established for situations where the person placing the material is not known or can't be proven.

- Deadlines for removal can be set by the warden considering the circumstances, but typically should not be more than 24 hours.
- If not cleaned up by that deadline, a citation can be issued and a new deadline given.
- Each failure to meet each deadline would constitute a separate violation until it is cleaned up.
- A warning/deadline for removal is not required before a citation can be issued when done knowingly.

**7. Since Baiting Bears is legal, Can I also Feed Bear for non-hunting purposes? No.**

Except for birds and small mammals, food/bait or other material attractive to wild animals may only be placed for the purposes of hunting bear or training bear dogs. In addition, to place bait for these purposes still does require a Class A

or B bear license. *NOTE: It is legal to view or photograph bears at a bait site provided it is lawfully placed for the purposes of bear hunting or dog training purposes.*

**8. Use of water, watering and bird bathes?**

Feeding and watering are 2 different activities and a prohibition on watering was not included in NR10 or NR19. Food/Feed is a material that provides nourishment and contains or consists of essential body nutrients, carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, or minerals that are taken in and assimilated by an animal to maintain life and growth. In many places throughout the statutes that regulate the care of animals, references are made to providing food & water. Again supporting that these are 2 different things. The baiting or feeding rules does not prohibit birdbaths. We should still inform folks asking these questions that the reason for the baiting and feeding ban is to reduce deer-deer contacts to reduce the possibility for spread of CWD. Placing out water specifically to attract deer to a concentrated location would only serve to circumvent all the other efforts being made.

**9. What is the correct bond to use on citations for feeding violations?**

Until the penalty section of Ch.29 is amended by the legislature and we get it feeding violations listed in our bond schedule, the bond for feeding violations is 1/2 a \$100 max. ~~(\$50+costs = \$200.50)~~  
The specific Feeding violations would be:

NR 19.60(1)(a) Place, deposit or allow the placement of any material to feed or attract wild animals.

~~(\$50+costs = \$200.50)~~ Violation Code = M-1

NR 19.60(1)(b) Failure of landowner, lessee or occupant to remove all food illegally placed or deposited upon notification by the department. ~~(\$50+costs = \$200.50)~~ Violation Code = M-2

**10. Why is the fine for feeding violations so much less than baiting violations?**

The penalty section of Chapter 29 sets a maximum forfeiture for "hunting" violations (not otherwise specified) at \$1000, while all other violations of Chapter 29 not specifically mentioned are set at a maximum of \$100. Since "feeding" is not a hunting violation we must use the lower forfeiture. We hope to correct some of the disparity with our requests for 2003 Bond Schedule revisions and with a statutory change request in the 2003 Legislative session.

**11. Does any other state regulate "Feeding" wild animals?**

The Illinois DNR also is banning feeding of wild deer and other wildlife in areas where wild deer are present. The ban includes food, salt, mineral blocks and other food products, with some exceptions. For example, bird and squirrel feeders close to homes and incidental feeding of wildlife within active livestock operations, are exempt from the ban. For more details see <http://dnr.state.il.us/legal/rule-status.htm>. Like Illinois, other states are seriously considering following Wisconsin's lead as well.

**B. Baiting rule enforcement:** *The New rules went into effect July 3, 2002 and will sunset June 30, 2004 unless reauthorized by legislature.*

**1. Do the new baiting rules apply to Tribal lands - Ceded territories?**

- New Baiting rules do not apply on Indian reservation lands.
- New Baiting rules do not apply to Chippewa Tribal members in the ceded territory off reservation lands.
  - This is a hunting activity and tribal members baiting activities are regulated by tribal code, not state rules. Tribal codes were not affected by the State Emergency Rule Order. Until the tribes address this issue with a change in their tribal code, members can continue to bait as allowed in their current code.
- New Baiting rules do apply to private inholdings of land within reservation boundaries to non-tribal members.

**2. How long does a person have to clean up illegal bait?**

The NR10.07(2) rules on baiting make it illegal to hunt with the aid or use of illegal bait materials. There is no provision in NR10 that requires clean up. If the bait material is illegal, charges for an illegal baiting violation will likely be appropriate. The 10-day rule that prohibits hunting an illegally baited sight for 10 days after the removal of all bait from the sight still applies. The responsible party should be ordered to clean-up/remove any illegal bait and given a deadline in which to do so. If not cleaned-up/removed, they will be in violation of NR19.60 and an additional charge under the feeding rules may be appropriate.

**3. What are we going to do about salt/mineral sites established prior to these new rules?**

- a. All visible salt (blocks, granular, etc.) must be removed as of July 3rd, 2002.
- b. It may take some time for hunters from other parts of state to get back out to hunting lands to remove these materials. They should be doing so ASAP.
- c. At this time we are not requiring the removal of soils, stumps, etc. that have become "salty" or saturated from past placement. Future application of salt/mineral/supplements at these sites is illegal.  
Note: This includes dissolving salt or other material in water and pouring the liquid onto the ground, stump, etc. This is not considered a liquid scent.
- d. When asked what should be done with these saturated sites, inform person that we recommend they do what they can to cover these sites to prevent future deer access.

**4. Are there any restrictions on the type, amount, or placement of Liquid Scents?**

- a. "Liquid scent" is any nonsolid material except honey that takes the shape of the container at 70 degrees.
- b. There is no restriction on the amount of liquid scent used for hunting purposes.
- c. Liquid scents are legal to use for hunting, but not if they are used to feed wild animals.
- d. Liquid scents placed or used for more than the benefit of their odors, while not considered a bait, may constitute placement of food or materials in violation of NR 19.60.
- e. Liquid materials, which provide a nutritional/food value when consumed, may be used for purposes of the scent, but not when placed in a manner accessible to deer. (i.e. molasses, salt water, etc.)
- f. Placement of plain water is not considered feed or bait and is not being regulated.

**5. What has changed for baiting bears?**

- a. It is now only legal to place bait for bear from April 15<sup>th</sup> through the end of the bear season, and
- b. Bait must be contained in a hole in the ground, hollow stump or log and covered to prevent access by deer.
- c. All other previous baiting rules still apply as well (e.g. 10 gallons limit, no meat, no non-biodegradable materials)

**6. What about bait scattered on the ground by bears that have hit the bait and it is now no longer covered and the bait is now accessible to deer?**

The new rule only regulates the placement of the bait, not what happens to it by the bear. However,

- a. It is illegal to hunt deer or any animals other than bear over a bear bait sight, and
- b. It is illegal to hunt over a bear bait sight without possessing a valid unused Class A bear harvest permit.
- c. When the sight is rebaited, a reasonable attempt should be made to clean up scattered food material and place it back into the hole, log or stump and cover it. This is to prevent a potential violation of the feeding rules in NR19.60

**7. What is the correct bond to use on citations for Baiting violations?**

- a. Any baiting for DEER, will be set at 1/2 the max. \$1000 forf. (\$500+costs = \$1084)
- b. Fines for turkey and waterfowl baiting remain unchanged in the bond schedule + \$12 increase in court fees. (*We will be recommending changes for the next bond schedule to provide more consistency*)
- c. The NR 10.07(1)(g) code listed in bond schedule for other past baiting violations was repealed and should no longer be used. Be sure to use the following correct new NR codes for Baiting violations.

The specific Feeding violations would be:

- |                  |   |                         |              |
|------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------|
| NR 10.07(2)(a)   | Baiting Deer or other game not listed below   | (\$500+costs = \$1096)  | (A-44)(H-95) |
| NR 10.07(2)(b)1. | Bear Baiting - Fail to cover bait   | (\$500+costs = \$1096)  | (A-42)(H-40) |
| NR 10.07(2)(b)1. | Bear Baiting - Closed Season  | (\$500+costs = \$1096)  | (A-43)(H-96) |
| NR 10.07(2)(c)   | Previous baiting rules that still apply   | (\$60+costs = \$220.40) | (A-39)(H-39) |
|                  | (Illegal types & amount of bait, nondegradable materials, too close to trail, etc.) |                         |              |
| NR 10.12(1)(h)   | Baiting Waterfowl - Unchanged   | (\$100+costs = \$300)   | D-16         |
| NR 10.25(4)(e)   | Baiting Turkeys - Unchanged   | (\$100+costs = \$300)   | H-91         |

### **C. Curtilage Issues (Constitutional Law - protection from unreasonable search & seizure)**

With the new Feeding rules we expect wardens may begin to receive an increase number of complaints about illegal activity that is occurring within the curtilage of a home or business. Without permission or extenuating circumstances, probable cause and search warrant will be needed to enter these areas.

#### **Factors to consider include:**

1. Outbuildings are not included when the property is not a farm;
2. Existence of perimeter or boundary fences,
3. Was the curtilage clearly marked by mowing or removal of weeds and brush;
4. Is the area used for intimate activity associated with the sanctity of a man's home and the privacies of life?
5. The owner of commercial property must take steps to establish an affirmative expectation of privacy (e.g., signs, barricades, etc.).

### **D. Dual violations:**

A violation of the baiting rules may also be a violation of the new wildlife feeding prohibitions. When a citation is warranted, the more appropriate of these 2 charges should be used. If the placement involves or was for the purpose of hunting, a baiting charge should be used. If a connection to hunting can not be made, then a charge of illegal feeding may be the more appropriate or applicable.

### **E. Collecting/handling Diseased Deer & Issuing Replacement Deer tags**

1. This is a Special New carcass tag that can be issued statewide by Wildlife and LE staff.
2. They are to be used to replace a hunter's tag, which was used up to kill & tag a sick looking deer.
3. Hunter must turn over the entire deer (including rack if a buck) in order to obtain the replacement tag.
4. DNR Employee must validate this new tag for the same type of deer that the tag used was valid for.
5. These tags will still have an expiration date so once issued, it is only valid until the following March 31<sup>st</sup>.
6. This is not a duplicate tag to replace lost licenses or tags. It is free tag that is only to be used to replace a deer carcass tag used by a hunter to tag a deer they shot because it was acting or appeared sick.
7. The public is not allowed to shoot a deer they think looks sick with out first having authorization to do so. Authorization could be in the form of a valid tag during the open season, or verbal authorization over the phone from a warden. Otherwise anyone with an untagged/illegal deer could just say it looked sick so they shot it for the DNR to test.
8. Arrangements will need to be made to get the suspected sick or diseased deer to Madison for testing.

# STATEWIDE GUIDANCE FOR HANDLING SICK AND RECENTLY DEAD DEER

The discovery of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in Wisconsin has and will continue to receive significant media coverage. This media coverage will result in an increase in phone calls reporting sick and dead deer statewide. Because of the public awareness and sensitivity to this issue it is important that these calls are handled promptly. We must take every call seriously and provide immediate response if needed and be particularly sensitive to any deer in a public or residential area.

Wildlife should be taking the lead on collecting sick or dead deer. Please work with your local Wildlife biologist to ensure that the animal is picked up and tested and/or disposed of immediately. If wildlife biologists are unavailable, conservation wardens should follow through by collecting and preserving the deer for testing.

**The Profile for a CWD "suspect deer": 15 months or older, emaciation, nervous system signs such as lack of coordination, tremors and stumbling, increased salivation, difficulty swallowing, and excessive thirst or urination.**

Here is our guidance on how to handle these sick or dead deer calls:

## **Sick deer calls statewide**

If the deer fits the profile of a CWD suspect deer (see above), collect the deer for testing.

**Do not shoot the deer in the head.** In some cases only the head will need to be submitted to the Wildlife Health lab in Madison. Wildlife managers or Health Lab staff will need to make the determination on how much of the deer they want submitted. The sample condition will deteriorate quickly. If only the head is requested, it can be put in a plastic bag and placed in a non-food freezer. It can be frozen while waiting for delivery to Madison. **Each submission must have as complete a collection history as possible, especially sex, condition of the animal, and location collected.** Disposal of the rest of the deer carcasses should be in a managed landfill, incineration or other approved method.

It is important that we collect any possibly diseased deer. Wardens have the authority to authorize any person to shoot a deer suspected of disease if notified in advance. The decision on whether or not to allow shooting should be made by the warden based on the totality of circumstances, i.e. the capabilities of the caller, location, probability of the deer getting away etc. Once collected, it must be processed for testing immediately.

## **Dead deer calls**

All dead deer in the eradication zone should be submitted to Wildlife Health for testing.

All dead deer in the CWD Management Zone (see included map) should be collected whether sampled or not. A dead diseased deer would be considered a source of contamination in the future.

In the remainder of the state, all dead deer will not be automatically collected and tested. It is important to ask the caller if they observed any sick deer in the area prior to finding the dead animal. If the complainant did observe sick deer that fit the profile or you have other reasons to be concerned and the dead deer is in good condition please call Wildlife Health to discuss collection and submission of the animal.

If you have any questions about your safety and the handling of suspected ill deer, please refer to the attached Common Sense precaution handout and to your recent blood borne pathogen training for guidance.



### **Recommendations for removing the deer head**

The person removing the head should wear disposable gloves. Cut the head from the body approximately 4 to 6 inches below the jawline (mid-neck area) and place it in a plastic bag. Remove your gloves and drop them in the plastic bags. Squeeze out the air of the head bag, close the bag, and put it in a second bag. Use a thick bag for the second bag.

### **Recommendations on Disinfecting for Deer Head Collection**

#### **Disinfectant to be used:**

A 50% bleach - 50% water solution can be used for disinfecting surfaces. However, this is a very caustic substance and may do damage to certain surfaces including any clothing that may come in contact. The department will cover the cost of purchase of the bleach.

#### **Recommendations:**

Tools used for removing heads/extracting teeth/aging should be soaked in the disinfectant solution for at least 20 minutes. Work surfaces (truck beds, front-end loader, etc.) should be scrubbed with the disinfectant solution and then contact should be maintained for at least 10 minutes before rinsing. Disinfectants should not be used for washing hands or clothing. Gloves should be worn while handling the deer, and after removal of the gloves, hands can be washed with soap and water or any other hand-cleaning product.

Wildlife Health can be contacted at 608-221-5375 (Barb Walser), 608-264-6046 (Tara Schafer), 608-267-6751 (Kerry Beheler).

### **What should wardens do with seized illegal deer?**

1. In the CWD Intensive Harvest zone, all illegal deer not being retained for evidence should be turned over to wildlife staff at one of the deer sampling and registration stations for testing and or disposal.
2. In the CWD Management zone, illegal deer not being retained for evidence may be turned over to wildlife staff if they are still collecting samples or should be disposed of at a designated disposal location.
3. In all other areas of the state outside the CWD Zones, deer may be disposed of the same as in past years. If not retained for evidence they may be sold in the field or turned over to food pantries.

Example of what the new Replacement Tag will look like. It will be white and gray in color.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources		Form 9400-443 Rev. 7-02		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19																		
<b>Diseased Deer Replacement Permit 000001</b>				<b>20 - - Diseased Deer Replacement Carcass Tag</b>																		
<b>Issued to:</b>	<b>Replaces:</b>	<b>Valid For:</b>		<p>Antlerless</p> <p>Antlered(3" or more)</p> <p>Immediately upon killing a deer, validate this tag by slitting the correct DATE, TIME and MONTH of kill and the TYPE of deer. Then attach this tag to the ear or antler of the deer. Failure to complete these steps renders this tag invalid and the deer illegal.</p> <p>SEPT OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR</p> <p>TIME AM / PM</p>																		
Name	Gun Carcass tag	Buck Only	<input type="checkbox"/>																			
DNR Customer ID #	w/ Hunter's Choice	Antlerless Only	<input type="checkbox"/>																			
Date of Birth	Archery Carcass	Either Sex	<input type="checkbox"/>																			
<b>Issued by:</b>	Bonus tag	<b>Valid In:</b>																				
Name	Zone-T tag	Statewide	<input type="checkbox"/>																			
Date	Other: _____	Zone T	<input type="checkbox"/>																			
		DMU# _____	<input type="checkbox"/>																			
<i>Expires the first March 31st after issue.</i>																						

We have been advised that the special new CWD zone tags and the above Diseased deer replacement tags will not be back from the printer and available for distribution until the first week of September.

## F. Transportation & Registration changes

As a result of the Deer 2000 rule process, ALL deer must now be registered in the unit of kill or an adjoining unit. These rules apply statewide to all archery and gun killed deer (Bucks & Does). There is no restriction to only transporting deer on a county, state or federal highway if taken into an adjacent unit. We have had to deal with similar special circumstances for many years where a hunter with an antlerless gun killed deer could not find an open registration station, etc., and had no alternative but to register a deer someplace other than the unit of kill or an adjoining unit. For those situations we developed the special "Irregular Deer Registration" form that the hunter completes if they somehow lost their carcass tag or found it necessary to register their deer outside the required area. These forms are kept at the registration stations and collected by our wildlife staff while collecting the other registration records.

In the past the registration restriction applied primarily to antlerless gun killed deer to address and try to prevent the use of unit specific tags in other units. In the case of archery deer and gun killed buck deer, this rule is primarily a records type violation and not one of resource protection, therefore should be a low enforcement priority. While we hope hunters will plan ahead and know what registration stations are available in the areas they hunt, we realize that special circumstance can occur.

Effective this past April 1, 2002 (as a result of the deer 2000 rule changes) there is no longer a requirement to keep a deer exposed to view when being transported in a vehicle. Can now close deer inside a trunk, etc.

### 1. If I live Out-of-State, can I transport my deer from Wisconsin or the CWD Zone, back to my home state?

Wisconsin does not restrict legally killed and registered deer from being transported out of state, even if from the CWD Zones. In fact, our law says it can be done unless the other state prohibits it. Therefore, a hunter will need to check with their home state to see what those regulations are.

Examples:

Iowa law states: *"The importation of cervid carcasses from a CWD endemic area is prohibited, except for the meat from which all bones have been removed, the cape (skin), and antlers. Antlers may be attached to a clean skull plate from which all brain tissue has been removed".*

Illinois rule now in effect. *The rule bans the importation of hunter-harvested deer and elk carcasses into Illinois, except for deboned meat, antlers, antlers attached to skull caps, hides, upper canine teeth, and finished taxidermist mounts. Skull caps must be cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue. (Does not matter where they came from).*

Other states are also considering or passing laws to regulate the transportation of WI deer into their states.

### 2. If I hunt Out-of-State, can I bring my deer or elk back into Wisconsin? Does it matter where it came from?

Wisconsin has not banned the importation of deer or elk carcasses at this time. This would have to be done by the legislature and can not currently be done by rule. However, no person may transport into or through this state any game, or its carcass, from any other state in violation of any law of the other state. So it will be necessary for you to check with the state you will be hunting to find out if they have any restrictions on taking deer/elk carcasses from their state.

## GUIDANCE specific to activities within the CWD Zones:

- A. Can a person group hunt to fill buck tags?** Yes, but only with firearms. Not with bows or to kill bucks with a gun for archery tags.
1. CWD Buck Tags are only valid for the person to whom they are issued, but that only means that a hunter can not give it to another.
  2. They can tag a buck for another with their buck tag if they comply with all the group hunting requirements.
- B. If my partner shoots a doe and tags it with his antlerless tag, can I then shoot a buck and tag it with my antlerless tag if we keep both deer together and bring them in to be registered together?** No
- You can group hunt, but the same hunter must tag both deer. Only a person who tags and possesses an antlerless deer can tag and possess a buck on an antlerless tag. Again, a great deal of discretion shall be used if the hunters have the appropriate tags but appear confused about the correct procedure. In many such instances in the CWD zones where we are trying to get more deer shot, without other mitigating factors, simply having the hunters retag the deer properly will be sufficient action to rectify this type of problem.
- C. Firearm and vehicle exceptions for landowners**
- Guidance: *This exception to s. 167.31 Wis. Stats. is limited and sunsets on June 30, 2004*
1. The landowner firearm & vehicle exemption only applies to sections of land in the ERADICATION Zone. Not to the entire area within the INTENSIVE HARVEST Zone which closely surrounds the eradication zone. This will likely be an area of confusion for the public; so much discretion will need to be applied if contacting landowner in the Intensive Harvest Zone areas that extend outside the Eradication Zone. Further, the Eradication Zone can and will likely expand as new positive CWD tests are identified and may not be shown on current map.
  2. We should not spend much time trying to determine whether or not a vehicle being used by these qualified individuals is or is not an "Implement of Husbandry". Obvious violations should be corrected.
  3. Tractors, wagons, combines, planters, actual farm trucks and ATV's being used solely for agricultural purposes can be used under the exception found in s. 167.31, Wis. Stats.
  4. Cars, golf carts, motorcycles, recreational ATV's, snowmobiles, RV's, construction equipment/vehicles, are not vehicle to which the exceptions apply.
  5. A great deal of discretion will need to be used when dealing with landowners on their own land as well as their "Family Members" and employees.
  6. Normal enforcement responses should continue when dealing with non-qualified individuals, as they are not exempt. These individuals are expected to comply with the normal firearm transportation restrictions, even when riding with a landowner or other qualified individual.
  7. Disabled hunters still may not transport loaded & uncased firearms or shoot from moving vehicles unless they are also a landowner or other qualified individual.
- C. Tagging Velvet antlers, fawns, white deer**
1. See New LE handbook section which covers this issue in greater detail.
- D. Transportation of deer in, out & through CWD zones.**
1. These rules are to help assure that deer from within the 2 CWD zones are registered in the zones.
  2. This is important because:
    - a. Deer will be tagged with a unique colored/zone specific registration tag to make them identifiable as to where they were harvested. \* This was asked for by meat processors.
    - b. An accurate count of deer killed will be valuable for wildlife managers and requested by the public.
  3. Deer can be taken out of the CWD zones after they are registered.
  4. Deer can be brought into the CWD zone from other parts of state, but need to be registered outside first.
  5. Bucks may not be transported untagged, even when accompanying a doe in the CWD zone. Discretion will need to be exercised and if the person has an unfilled tag they should be directed to use it on the buck and explain the law. If a CWD buck tag is used they will get a new buck tag for the doe at time of registration.

#### **E. Earn-a-buck:**

1. Unlike the 1996 Earn-a-buck season when only one buck could be earned per hunter, each hunter can earn additional bucks in the CWD Management and Intensive Harvest zones for each antlerless deer they register.
2. A person killing and tagging a buck with an antlerless tag without having a doe in possession would be violation and a citation for "Hunting with improper approval" may be appropriate. s. 29.024(1) = \$180.60
3. **DISABLED PERMIT HOLDERS, ARMED FORCES AND 1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR HUNTER ED. GRADUATES**
  - a. Class A & C permit holders can shoot or tag (by group hunting) a buck on their regular GUN DEER CARCASS TAG without having to tag an antlerless deer first. [s.29.193(2)(cr)]
  - b. Resident Armed Force members stationed outside of Wisconsin who is home on furlough or leave can shoot or tag (by group hunting) a buck on their regular resident GUN DEER CARCASS TAG without having to tag an antlerless deer first. [s.29.194]
  - c. 1<sup>st</sup> Year Hunter Ed. Graduates are NOT allowed to shoot or tag a buck deer before shooting or tagging an antlerless deer. [s.29.591(4)(am)]
4. **How will deer be marked so they are not reused to earn extra buck tags?**

This has not been worked out yet, but will likely involve slitting the ear of antlerless deer registered in the CWD Management Zone, similar to what was done during the 1996 Earn-a-buck season. Since deer in the Intensive Harvest Zone will have the entire head collected, additional marking will not be necessary.

#### **F. Registering Deer:**

1. **Wardens should not field register any deer in the field in the CWD Intensive Harvest Zone. (IHZ)**
  - a. ALL deer in the CWD IHZ must be taken into a department staffed Sampling and Registration station.
  - b. DNR plans to take the head or at least a sample from all deer in the CWD IHZ.
  - c. Once a deer has been registered DNR has no authority to collect samples without permission.
2. **Wardens can field register deer in the CWD Management Zone as samples will be collected from only about 500 deer in each DMU in the CWD Management Zone (MZ).**
  - a. Wardens will need to have a supply of the correct BLUE metal deer registration tags, BLUE paper registration stubs and the GREEN Buck Deer Permits to award for antlerless deer that are registered.
  - b. There is no requirement that warden's field register any deer. All registration stubs will need to be turned into Wildlife staff as soon as practical.
  - c. Deer registered outside the CWD zones will be registered as in the past with the silver colored metal registration tags and green registration stubs.

#### **G. Blaze orange clothing requirements:**

This requirement also applies to all bow hunting and to lawful night hunting activity (e.g. raccoons, etc.) that occurs during the dates of the firearm and shotgun hunts within the CWD Intensive Harvest and Management Zones.

#### **H. Night Hunting:**

Coyote, fox, raccoon and unprotected species may be hunted without hunting hour restrictions. This includes ALL the dates of the Firearm, Shotgun and Archery hunts in the CWD Intensive Harvest and Management Zones.

*Note:* Since there is no "regular 9-day gun deer season" this year in the CWD Intensive Harvest and Management Zones, night hunting activity is allowed for coyote, fox, raccoon and unprotected species from November 23 - Dec. 1 in the CWD Intensive Harvest and Management Zones, but not in other parts of the state during this period.

#### **I. Possession of Rifles during CWD Shotgun Hunts:**

It is unlawful to possess any rifle larger than .22 rim-fire in CWD Management Zone areas where in there is an open season for hunting deer with shotgun only unless such rifle is unloaded and enclosed within a carrying case. This will effect some coyote hunting activity in Dane, Green and Lafayette Counties in December.

- J. **24 Hour Firearm rule:** In the CWD Intensive Harvest and Management Zones, possession of loaded or uncased firearms is legal during the 24 hour period prior to the CWD hunts on Oct. 23<sup>rd</sup>, Nov. 22<sup>nd</sup> and Dec. 20<sup>th</sup>.

## *Question and Answer Sheet on Wildlife Feeding and Baiting Restrictions*

**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).

**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 will be allowed. If deer begin using 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.

**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 would be illegal to refresh these sights with salt or other materials dissolved in water. It is illegal to hunt with the aid of these materials placed out prior to the effective date of this rule, even if you were not the one who placed it there. Salt, mineral licks, protein blocks and supplements placed for livestock as a part of normal agricultural practices are not restricted.

**How long will these rules last?** The rule adopted by the Natural Resources Board is an emergency rule. 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.

**2002-03 Baiting / Feeding Enforcement Summary**

**Complaints / Comments**

**County**

<p>Florence</p>	<p><b>Issued a citation</b> to a 40+ year old individual feeding approximately 15 deer in his back yard. Subject knew feeding was currently illegal and why (CWD). Subject said he has fed deer for 20+ years and he should be able to do what he wants on his own property. Subject stated he would probably still feed after being cited. Subject also stated he would move to Michigan where it was legal. Subject paid the citation.</p>
<p>Oconto</p>	<p><b>5 warnings and 1 citation</b> for feeding deer. The citation was issued to a subject who admitted to knowing about the ban and was feeding deer with corn, apples, bread, and salt blocks.</p> <p><b>Warning issued</b> to older male resident of vacation home in area. Was not happy even with warning. Feeding appeared to be intermittent, with feed placed only when the owners were up from Milwaukee. Subject called the DNR "liberal communist bastards".</p> <p><b>Warning</b> for salt block and large amount of cracked corn from bird feeders near ground (deer level). Subject was very cooperative and was not aware the deer were using it so much at his vacation cabin. Subject said he forgot all about the salt block. Subject said he would remove salt block immediately, raise the bird feeders and do whatever else in necessary to assist with CWD.</p> <p><b>Several feeding citations</b> were issued this year. Most were hunting related. Where people had put out bait on their property but we just did not catch anybody actively hunting over it. All were aware of the ban on feeding and baiting. I only wrote one citation to a subject who had been feeding, after investigating a citizen complaint. Subject is a known violator and was well aware of the law. I also warned three people for just feeding. All were based on complaints.</p>
<p>Shawano</p>	<p>Had <b>two cases in which I cited</b>, 1] complaint of feeding deer and trapping turkeys in barrels, cited landowner for feeding the day before season. 2] Cited landowner for baiting opening morning, stand next to his house in which son was hunting over, reduced to feeding citation in court. Other complaints but could not find anyone around, one the landowner was a older lady that didn't hunt, others found no bait/feed.</p> <p><b>One pending</b> this April 21. Subject put out about half a gravity box full of shell corn. Several Hollines on him bragging about the big bucks he took pictures of. He placed the corn last November and then had hip surgery. I am asking for revocation since he is the same guy cited two years ago during deer season hunting without any orange, rifle in shotgun area, and too much bait and illegal container. His son was found at the same time hunting without a license. Since he wasn't hunting I gave him a feeding ticket. His intent seems to be to hoard the deer on his property. He also has been accused of drilling holes in a couple boats to keep people from traveling up a river to Tigerton land in an attempt to save his deer. A typical neighbor dispute caused by baiting and feeding. Wrote a couple baiting tickets but this has been the only feeding ticket. I did receive several complaints of an elderly woman who was throwing out corn to feed the geese. Deer were also attracted. I stopped by twice and never found any feed. I asked her not to put out any for the geese. She agreed since it was close to freeze up. I suggested that if she wanted to feed waterfowl in the future she could maybe put it on a floating platform in a pond where the deer wouldn't likely get to it.</p>
<p>Marinette</p>	<p>I issued <b>one citation</b> for feeding and gave probably <b>twenty warnings</b>. The feeding citation was issued because of the huge amount that was placed out and the guy told me he knew feeding deer was illegal.</p> <p><b>1 warning</b> for feeding deer in back yard off HWY B, corn used was quite sparse on mound system.</p> <p><b>1 warning</b> for a salt block in the woods, not hunting. Another complaint of a mechanical feeder in the woods, but no bait in it.</p>
<p>Northeast Region</p>	<p>Submitted copies of nine feeding complaints. <b>8</b> were handled with a warning and clean up. <b>One citation</b> was issued where the subject had 2 previous warnings and continued to feed.</p>
<p>Lafayette Iowa</p>	<p><b>3 incidents investigated. No citations issued.</b> Two were bait material, one was salt block as bait</p> <p>Recently found a salt block under a bow stand where I will be talking to the landowner. While checking a turkey hunter in Iowa County, and observed a salt block and a mineral block out on a stump. The hunter said he knew about the feeding ban and I am sure he knew they should not be out. I issued a <b>warning</b> and he removed the blocks.</p>

Green	<p>Investigated an area in 2001 on a complaint of turkey baiting, no hunters found but 4 bait sites located. Returned in 2002 and again located sites baited with cracked corn. <b>Cited bow hunter</b> for hunting over bait, also no backtag. Hunter admitted to knowing the law, but felt bait afforded him a better opportunity of a good shot. Although the hunter was in his 30's, his father complained about the citations on a number of occasions. The charges were not contested in court.</p> <p>Located a five-gallon corn feeder and salt block in back yard of a residence in a wooded subdivision. Resident claimed to be feeding turkey, not deer. When asked if his turkeys ate salt, he laughed and replied "I guess you got me there." He was <b>cited for feeding deer</b> and did not contest the citation.</p> <p><b>2 warnings</b> were given in the same subdivision where it was apparent the residents did not know the law.</p> <p>A baited deer stand was located and the landowner did not know which of the hunters placed it, but would find out. The responsible hunter contacted the warden, stating he had baited 6 stands who had not heard about the prohibition. He cleaned up and covered all the sites with dirt and agreed not to hunt them for at least 10 days. Cooperative and unknowing subject was given a <b>warning</b>.</p> <p>Investigated 5 complaints. One person feeding turkeys with corn was told to remove it and was <b>not cited</b>. 2 complaints were either unfounded or the feed/bait had been consumed or removed prior to the warden checking. One person had food bunks with 400 pounds of corn and mixed nuts on his 80 acres. He was mainly attracting turkeys (permit for the upcoming season), but it was also accessible to deer. A <b>citation was issued</b>. Last fall the warden <b>cited</b> a gun deer hunter for hunting over bait (corn). He stated he did not know the law, but suspiciously he was also not wearing blaze orange.</p> <p><b>One citation</b> issued for a baiting/feeding violation in February, 2003. Subject was using corn in area he hunted and knew the ban.</p> <p>Located a baited bow stand, but never found anyone hunting over it, nor was it ever refreshed. Investigated a complaint where no bait could be found. 2 other investigations into feeding violations. Feed was removed and homeowners <b>warned</b>. No citations.</p> <p>One warden recently <b>cited</b> a turkey hunter for hunting over bait (would have been illegal even without the ban). A landowner adjacent to Cherokee marsh was <b>warned</b> and required to remove a salt block.</p> <p>Investigated 2 complaints on automatic feeders, found neither to be operational. Cited a turkey hunter for hunting over bait in 2002. Issued a <b>feeding citation</b> to a hunter who placed 4 salt blocks near his tower deer stand and another to a hunter who placed apples and corn near his bow tree stand.</p> <p><b>Cited</b> hunter for a feeding violation who was bow hunting deer over a bait pile consisting of corn, oats, apples and a mineral block.</p> <p><b>Cited</b> a hunter for a feeding violation who was gun hunting deer over a salt block.</p> <p>Wardens are conducting an investigation into activities by a hunter found to be baiting with corn on state property for the purposes of hunting. Charges are pending, but besides baiting the hunter is also facing possible charges of hunting deer and turkeys in the closed season, earn-a-buck and tagging violations, unreasonable waste of game and hunting without license.</p> <p>3 feeding cases investigated. All were resolved with clean-up or moving of the feed. 2 required some effort to reach compromises as to where and how wildlife other than deer could be fed, but <b>no enforcement action</b> was needed in any case.</p> <p><b>Citation</b> for feeding to an archery hunter hunting deer over bait.</p> <p>One feeding situation in the city of Oak Creek. Subject was feed sunflower seeds and salt on the ground. Resolved with a <b>warning</b> when subject agreed to remove salt and elevate and contain the feed.</p> <p>One <b>citation</b> for baiting/hunting over bait. Subject had out at least 60 gallons. One <b>citation</b> for illegal feeding on a subject using a salt block and knew it was illegal.</p> <p><b>One citation</b> issued to a hunter who killed a deer over bait in January, 2003. Subject was involved in trespassing and possibly late hunting. Hotline complaint indicated the deer may have been killed at night with a firearm. Admissions by the hunter indicated he had knowledge of the baiting laws.</p> <p><b>One citation</b> issued for illegal feeding. Subject was warned for illegal feeding activities in August 2002. Subject cleaned up the site, but a complaint was received in November that subject again had bait out behind his house. Subject then was cited for the feeding violation.</p>
Jefferson	
Rock	
Dane	
Dodge	
Sauk	
Columbia	
Waukesha	
Walworth	
Milwaukee	
Washington	
Sheboygan	

Racine - Kenosha	<p>Team Supervisor reports <b>warnings</b> were issued in a backyard feeder situations. When hunting over bait situations were encountered, <b>feeding tickets</b> were issued.</p> <p><b>2 feeding citations</b>, one for a large quantity of corn where subject knew the regulations and opted to blatantly ignore them. The second was a bear hunter that had placed corn for deer and was warned twice to remove it before a citation was finally issued in February, 2003.</p> <p><b>2 baiting citations</b>, one to a hunter who had 6-8 gallons of bait placed at several locations during muzzleloader season. Second was to a violator who shot a deer over a lighted bait pile behind a tavern. Claimed to be feeding rabbits and birds.</p> <p><b>8 citations for baiting, one for feeding.</b> A lot of discretion used. Several warnings for feeding situations in yards. People were compliant when informed of the feeding prohibition.</p> <p><b>3 feeding citations</b>, 2 in the City of Superior that were complaint generated.</p> <p><b>4 baiting citations</b>, 3 of these were from the same incidents where suspects jumped from elevated stands and ran.</p> <p><b>3 feeding citations</b>, one for feeding apples around the house in an area under lights where feeder had previously been located. Also found a salt block near one of the hunting stands on the property. Second case involved feeding hay and corn with a lot of deer being attracted to and eating it. Subject bragged he was feeding 200 deer and would not get caught. Third case was food in a deer feeder receiving heavy deer use. Owner admitted he knew it was illegal and is currently revoked for cabin shooting a bear off the same feeder. Lots of warnings given.</p> <p><b>1 baiting citation</b>, during deer season for hunting over bait. When contacted, he was in possession of a spotlight. Further investigation revealed he had shot and killed a large 8-point buck while using a hand-held light at a different bait pile. He left the deer untagged and got his wife's tag and tagged it the next day. Case is pending.</p> <p>Area baited with corn located following complaint. Baited area was replenished several times before bow season. Opening day a hunter was <b>cited</b> hunting over the bait and admitted to placing it after corn residue was found in his backpack.</p> <p>A complaint in November resulted in the suspect being notified feeding deer was illegal. A subsequent hotline in January indicated suspect was still feeding. Subject admitted knowledge and was <b>cited</b>, but plead not guilty and continues to feed</p> <p>A lot of time was devoted to contacting people with feeders to advise and educate on the ban. Only those that refused to stop feeding were cited. Overall there was pretty good compliance once the word got out. There was a fair amount of sentiment against the feeding ban.</p> <p><b>5 citations for feeding violations</b>, all in response to complaints. 4 involved large, ongoing operations feeding large amounts of corn out of feed troughs and knew it was illegal. The other feeding citation was actually a baiting situation where the lesser charge was used.</p> <p><b>3 feeding citations</b>, 2 where people knew it was illegal and were also suspected of using the feed as bait for the purpose of cabin shooting. The other was to a non-resident hunter who knew it was illegal to bait deer, but the lesser charge was used. <b>5-6 warnings given.</b></p> <p><b>3 baiting citations</b>, one was to a group of hunters hunting over bait which would have been illegal under the old law because of excess amounts, wood an metal containers, etc.</p> <p><b>1 feeding citation issued</b>, but only after 3 warnings and a consultation with the District Attorney and my supervisor. This citation was to an elderly lady, but only after several complaints and every effort to have her comply. She simply refuses to stop feeding the deer. She did not contest the citation, but complaints have been received after the fact and she has again been warned. Warnings were issued to five other people who all complied with the law.</p> <p><b>1 feeding citation</b>, involving a cabin owner feeding corn behind the cabin. The owner lied about the feed being his, but a barrel of corn and empty feed sacks were in the garage and the tracks went from the cabin to the feeder and back.</p> <p>A number of <b>warnings</b> were issued involving bait where hunters were cited for different violations and a number of violations were prevented where bait was found in a vehicle or on one's person before being placed in the wild.</p>
Bayfield	
Douglas	
Woodruff Team - Iron, Oneida and Vilas Counties	

Marathon	<p><b>1 citation for feeding</b> issued following investigation of a complaint where the subject denied feeding deer, but was found to have an active deer feeder in the back yard.</p>
Manitowoc	<p><b>3 feeding citations</b>, all investigations were the result of complaints received. One was salt block and a gravity feeder with at least 30 gallons of corn. Subject lied about having it and was aware of the ban. Second was a gravity feeder with at least 10 gallons of corn where the party was aware of the ban. Third was warned twice prior to issuance of citation, had at least 10 gallons of shelled corn in two locations behind rural residence.</p>
Price	<p>One <b>citation</b> for hunting over bait where the hunter killed a buck over the bait pile. <b>Two citations</b> for feeding. One to a local businessman with 17 feeders outside his reindeer pens. Upon contact he said he would not stop feeding and did not care about spreading disease to or from his domestic stock. He admitted to feeding anywhere from 80-200 pounds of feed per day. The second feeding citation was to an employee of a feed mill who was well aware of the ban and had feed placed behind his cabin and near one of his tree stands. <b>About 10 warnings</b> have been issued.</p>
St. Croix	<p>Subject was placing feed in large cattle feeders, as well as salt and mineral blocks to feed deer. Subject was contacted several times to explain law and request voluntary compliance. Finally a court order was obtained ordering cleanup. Subject failed to comply and was <b>cited</b>. Matter is set for trial.</p>
Buffalo	<p>A warden supervisor was confronted at a public relations event by someone who claimed a farmer friend was ordered by a Buffalo County warden to plow down 80 acres of corn and soybeans as he was feeding deer. This, of course was not true. The complainant stated he would go get the farmer and come back to discuss the situation, but he never returned and the warden heard nothing more about it.</p>
Trempealeau	<p>Investigated a complaint of a hopper load of corn emptied onto set-aside land. The individual admitted dumping the corn as deer feed, was aware of the ban, and would continue to feed. A <b>citation</b> was issued and clean-up ordered. The individual dumped more corn on the opening weekend of deer season and was issued a second <b>citation</b>.</p>
Forest	<p>An area baited with corn was found off a US Forest Service Road. One week later, a bow hunter was found hunting from a tree stand less than 10 yards away. Subject was <b>cited</b> for hunting deer with the aid of bait.</p>
Lincoln	<p>A complaint was received the night before deer season from someone who had located a deer bait. Complainant gave warden the GPS coordinates. A hunter was found hunting over the bait the next morning. 3 companion hunters were also found hunting over 3 additional bait piles. Only <b>one citation</b> was issued.</p>
Langlade	<p>We <b>cited</b> about 17 baiters who were actually hunting over bait. A few were given feeding citations depending on the circumstances. In the case of feeding, we gave <b>40-50 warnings</b>. Only one feeding citation was issued to an individual who refused to quit. This action was on a complaint at a site where we had numerous problems with car killed deer.</p> <p><b>2 feeding citations</b>, one to a hunter who was also cited for hunting after hours and warned for failure to wear blaze orange and display back tag. The second went to a cabin owner who was feeding about 10 gallons of shelled corn placed under two red floodlights. The subject admitted he was aware of the ban.</p>
	<p><b>1 baiting citation</b> to a hunter found hunting from an enclosed tree stand over corn. Subject was hunting deer with a .300 Winchester Magnum during muzzleloader only deer season. Hunter was aware of the baiting and feeding laws.</p>

## Region ABC Report - Use for Zone-T hunts, Gun Deer Season and same dates in CWD zones

**Statewide Totals**

**Regular Gun Season**

Opening Weekend

	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

**NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS**

Fatal		1								1	2
Nonfatal		8			1		2	2	5	1	19

**NUMBER OF ARRESTS**

Juvenile	1	6	1	1	3	4	1	6	2	3	28
Adult	52	260	193	111	88	83	91	121	147	66	1212

**NUMBER OF SEIZURES**

Illegal Deer	1	29	43	20	10	11	8	19	22	9	172
Illegal Bear				1	1			1			3
Other	20	13	8	5	9	5	19	7	9	3	98
Carkill Deer	2	4	1	2	3	2		1		1	16

Do Not Type in the shaded area. These lines should automatically match daily - if they don't, please recheck your figures.

# OF CITATIONS/CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS (Total of arrest rows 9-10)	53	266	194	112	91	87	92	127	149	69	1240
# OF CITATIONS/CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS (Total of code section rows)	53	266	193	113	91	87	92	127	149	69	1240

Code

Total Code

Trans. uncased gun in vehicle	H 44	4	20	27	12	10	5	9	11	13	6	117	H 44
Trans. loaded gun in vehicle	H 43		26	19	14	8	6	14	10	11	4	112	H 43
Place/hunt with bait - Firearms	H 95		53	9	6	7	3	2	5	1	1	87	H 95
Shoot w/in 50' of a road or across	H 82		4	8	12	5	8	3	5	26	11	82	H 82
Hunt w/in 50' of paved road center	H 07		5	19	5	6	7	9	4	5	9	69	H 07
Failure to validate tag	H 04		13	14	6	2	1	4	4	7		51	H 04
Hunt with improper license	H 02		8	10	6	5	3	1	6	2	3	44	H 02
Hunt deer or bears before or after	H 23		3	2	8	4	7	4	7	3	3	41	H 23
Operate ATV on roadway	V 11	3	12	3	5		6		6	3	3	41	V 11
Group deer hunt violation	H 87		4	6		2	2	3	9	3	1	30	H 87
Feeding wild animals violations	M 60	1	13	5	2	2	1	1	1	2		28	M 60
Hunt without a license	H 01	2	3	1	1	4	1	2	7	2	1	24	H 01
Hunt without blaze orange	H 08		5	4	2	3		5	2	2		23	H 08
Hunt deer in wrong quota area	H 15		2	7	2	2		1	3	4	1	22	H 15
Open intoxicants in vehicle	M 56	1	4	4	2	4		2	3		2	22	M 56
Possess firearm 24 hrs prior	H 18	18										18	H 18
Hunt deer w/o tag or armband	H 05		9	3	1	1	1			1	1	17	H 05
Litter on public/private land	M 06	1				2	1	3	3	3	3	16	M 06
Shoot from vehicle	H 49	1	1	1	2	3	1			3	3	15	H 49
Illegal Feeding citation		1	6	1		1	1	1	1	3		15	
Hunt deer with artificial lite	H 24		2	1	1		1	1	2	4	1	13	H 24
Shine between 10 pm/7 am	H 28	1	2	1	1	2		1	5			13	H 28
Poss or borrow license or tag	L 01		6	4		1	1					12	L 01
Expanded Authority		1	2	4					4	1		12	
Vehicle in unauthorized area	P 14	1	5	2	1		1		1			11	P 14
Failure to register goose	D 18				1	2			4	3		10	D 18
Shine wild animals/poss. gun	H 27	2	5			1			1			9	H 27
Felon in possession	H 60		1		1	1	1			4		9	H 60
Felon in possession	M 59		4	2						2	1	9	M 59
Marijuana possession	P 33		1		1	1		2	4			9	P 33

## Region ABC Report - Use for Zone-T hunts, Gun Deer Season and same dates in CWD zones

**Statewide Totals**

**Regular Gun Season**

Opening Weekend

		FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL	
loaded gun on an ATV	V 07		4	4						1		9	V 07
Hunt from elevated device	H 10	1	6	1								8	H 10
Permit juv. to hunt w/o adult	H 58		1	3	1				1	2		8	H 58
Miscellaneous	H 60	1	1	1	4			1				8	H 60
Loan carcass tag	H 92				1	1	3		1	2		8	H 92
Fail to register deer or bear	H 20		1		3			1	1		1	7	H 20
Illegal tree stand	P 25		1	1	1	2	1			1		7	P 25
Fishing w/o a license	F 01		2			1			1	2		6	F 01
Hunt birds or animals before or after	H 06		1			1			1	3		6	H 06
Hunt deer in closed season	H 11	1			1					4		6	H 11
Fraud in obtaining license	L 03			6								6	L 03
Drug Paraphernalia	M 59	1			1	1	1		2			6	M 59
Operate ATV w/o registration	V 01		1	2	1		1				1	6	V 01
Possess, load, or borrow another	A 40	2	2				1					5	A 40
Possess illegal deer	H 13				1						4	5	H 13
Shine deer while possess gun	H 25						3		2			5	H 25
Hunt game birds during closed season	H 30				1	2	1			1		5	H 30
Fail to validate deer tag with date	A 35		2		1		1					4	A 35
Transport illegal deer	H 16		2	1					1			4	H 16
Warrant	M 17	1	1				1		1			4	M 17
Possess untagged venison	H 12	1			1		1					3	H 12
Hunt deer w/ illegal firearm in school	H 46		2			1						3	H 46
Careless use of gun/bow	H 48		2					1				3	H 48
Hunt deer w/ illegal firearm	H 54			1			1				1	3	H 54
Hunt after revocation	L 05	1									2	3	L 05
Failure to check traps	T 16	1						1		1		3	T 16
Failure to register deer - Archery	A 12						2					2	A 12
Hunting Mig Birds in open water or	D 14									2		2	D 14
Fishing with unattended lines	F 12						1			1		2	F 12
Possess carcass tag removed from	H 05			1			1					2	H 05
Trans. party deer out of area	H 21				1						1	2	H 21
Fail to accompany deer or bear	H 22		1							1		2	H 22
Possess firearm while intoxication	H 48		1				1					2	H 48
Poss deer w/ broken antlers	H 55			1			1					2	H 55
Hunt during revocation	H 56				1						1	2	H 56
Obtain license w/o Hunter Ed Cer	H 58							1		1		2	H 58
Possess illegal gun	H 59		1							1		2	H 59
Fail to exhibit license	L 04		1			1						2	L 04
Purchase improper license	L 16		1				1					2	L 16
Resist or obstruct warden	M 10	1									1	2	M 10
Fail to remove illegal feed	M 61		1	1								2	M 61
Trapping violations	T 11						1			1		2	T 11
Permit underaged to operate ATV	V 22		1				1					2	V 22
Place/hunt with bait - Archery	A 44		1									1	A 44
Exceeding fish limit	F 15						1					1	F 15
Possess game birds or animals w	H 03							1				1	H 03
Shoot protected animal/bird	H 26		1									1	H 26
Hunt game birds w/single ball or s	H 29					1						1	H 29
Trans. loaded gun in motor boat	H 42									1		1	H 42

**Region ABC Report - Use for Zone-T hunts, Gun Deer Season and same dates in CWD zones**

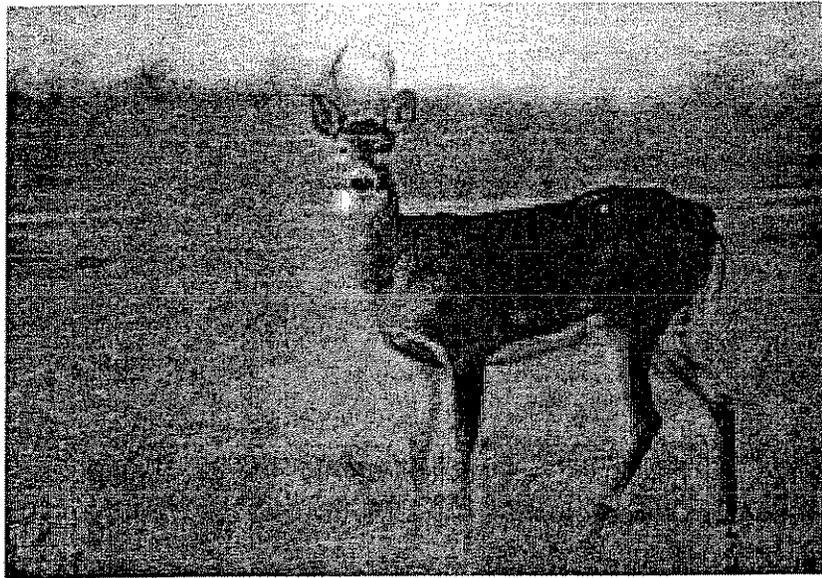
**Statewide Totals**

**Regular Gun Season**

Opening Weekend

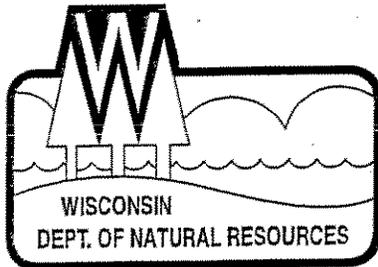
		FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Fail to stop for LE	M 08				1							1 M 08
Drive w/o D.L.	M 51				1							1 M 51
Camp in unauthorized area	P 10										1	1 P 10
Operate ATV w/o req. lights	V 12								1			1 V 12
Hunting Mig Birds w/o License	D 05											D 05
Unplugged gun-waterfowl	D 11											D 11
Possession of undersized fish	F 18											F 18
Fail to release foul hooked fish	F 39											F 39
Hunt in refuge or closed area	H 09											H 09
Possess Deer or Bear during clos	H 14											H 14
Transport deer not exposed	H 17											H 17
Larceny of game	H 19											H 19
Failure to report accident	H 47											H 47
Shoot w/in 100 yds of house	H 50											H 50
Hunt deer with dogs	H 51											H 51
Car-kill deer violations	H 81											H 81
Hunt Pheasant w/o stamp	H 89											H 89
Harassment	M 59											M 59
Disorderly Conduct	M 59											M 59
No Park Sticker	P 05											P 05

**Summary of a Statewide Audit and Inspection  
of Wisconsin's  
Captive Whitetail Deer Farms  
Conducted September-December, 2002**



**A Report to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection**

**Department of Natural Resources  
Enforcement**



**Bureau of Law**



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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The following report was prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP). On January 1, 2003, as part of the state's new Captive Wildlife Law, regulatory authority over whitetail deer farms was transferred from DNR to DATCP. The authority change for the administration of deer farms occurred shortly after the discovery of CWD and resulted after more than 14 years of cooperative work between the DNR, DATCP, the Legislature and the captive wildlife industry. In order to provide a solid baseline of information to the new responsible agency, DNR attempted to conduct on-site inspections of deer farm fences and deer farm records (audits) for all 639 whitetail deer farm licenses. Each audit procedure included an inventory of captive deer, fence inspections, annual reports, receipts and records of sales, purchases and transfers of deer.

The United States Department of Agriculture Wildlife Health Lab in Iowa notified DNR on February 28, 2002 that three deer in western Dane County and eastern Iowa County tested positive for CWD. In September, DATCP announced that a deer harvested from a deer farm in central Wisconsin also tested positive for CWD. These two events reinforced the need for a comprehensive review and inventory of Wisconsin's whitetail deer farms.

The following report provides a glimpse into the findings of these audits and inspections. It is important to note the examples provided are not representative of the industry as a whole. Rather they demonstrate the practices, strengths and problems encountered that are of concern in the management and control of disease in the captive and wild herds. Specific examples drawn from warden reports (marked with an arrow) have been included to aid in understanding some of the more serious problems uncovered.

The goals of these audits were to:

- Provide DATCP with a clear picture of the condition of Wisconsin deer farms as regulated under state laws prior to the transfer of regulatory authority on January 1, 2003.
- Inventory and define the status of the captive whitetail deer industry in Wisconsin.
- Protect Wisconsin's wild deer herd by inspecting all exterior fences on deer farms. Identify fencing that did not meet the state's minimum standards and work with farmers to make the required repairs.
- Identify minimum fence standards that would prevent captive deer escaping from pens or wild deer entering pens.
- Determine the origin of the CWD-positive captive deer in an effort to identify other farms that may have come into contact with it and had been exposed to the disease.
- Identify other deer that may have come into contact with infected deer and determine their current location.

In brief, the audits revealed:

- The majority of whitetail deer farm fences were in compliance with state laws; however, 77 farms were found to be in violation of fence specifications. As with any other problem, violations were handled on a case by case basis taking into account all of the circumstances.
- Deer farms contained at least 16,070 deer.
- Most deer farmers reported they have not experienced problems with escapes; however, 182 deer farmers reported escapes or intentional releases into the wild.
- Deer farmers reported at least 436 escaped deer that had not been recovered or returned to farms.
- Twenty-four deer farms were unlicensed.
- Records maintained by deer farm operators ranged from meticulous documentation to relying on memory.
- Wardens discovered a variety of law violations during the course of the audit and inspection process, some of which they did not have jurisdiction to pursue.
- Tracking of individual deer without individual identification was almost impossible.
- Over the past three years at least 1,222 deer died on deer farms due to various reasons. Disease testing was not performed nor required on the majority of deer.

## **HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

1940

- Wisconsin issued its first license to a deer farm.

1987

- Wisconsin DNR, DATCP and the industry began working on new captive wildlife law changes.

1995

- Regulatory control over captive elk, red deer, fallow deer, sika deer and reindeer is transferred to DATCP.

1999

- Wisconsin wildlife researchers began random testing for the presence of CWD in wild deer.

2002

- February - First case of CWD reported in wild deer in Wisconsin.

- April - DATCP imposed emergency ban on the import or export of deer and elk.
- April - Passage of new Captive Wildlife Law included transfer of regulatory authority of whitetail deer farms from DNR to DATCP effective January 1, 2003. Fence inspection authority remained with DNR. DNR began planning the process to transfer deer farm responsibility.
- April - DATCP CWD emergency rules became effective. All dead deer must be tested for CWD if the farm is enrolled in the CWD monitoring program.
- September - First case of CWD reported in captive deer in Wisconsin.
- September through December - DNR audited whitetail deer farms.
- October – A conservation warden shot a deer that escaped from a deer farm. The deer was tested for disease and was infected with CWD.

## 2003

- January 1 - Regulatory authority over deer farms is transferred to DATCP.

## **THE DEER FARM AUDIT AND INSPECTION PROCESS**

The audits began in earnest in September 2002 and lasted until the end of the year. Of the 639 deer farm licenses that were issued to 611 people in Wisconsin, 550 farms were inspected. Sixty-one licenses are not connected to an audit because their owners had gone out of business, farms were sold during the license year, multiple licenses belonged to one name and the inspection covered the entire property or the owners could not be located before regulatory authority passed to DATCP.

The audits primarily focused on deer farm operations during a three-year period from 2000 to 2002. Each audit required several hours to perform for small deer farms, or even days for large operations. Teams of two wardens inspected most farms and teams of up to six wardens were used to expedite the inspection of facilities that covered a large area or consisted of a large population of deer. As much as practical, wardens tried to contact farmers to schedule the audit and inspection.

Upon arriving at the deer farm, wardens would meet with the owner and explain the audit process. Wardens would then ask to inspect records, fill out the audit questionnaire and inspect the exterior fence to ensure its integrity and whether it complied with current pen requirements.

All but a few farmers were cooperative and provided wardens with the information they requested. However, it was necessary for wardens to obtain three search warrants and one inspection warrant in order to complete their work. While most farmers seemed satisfied by the process, DNR did receive a small number of complaints.

### **Findings**

The following information was obtained from the audit questionnaires and interviews with captive whitetail deer farm operators.

### **Deer Held in Captivity**

Conservation wardens documented a minimum of 16,070 captive deer during the audit period. Of those, 7,670 were antlered bucks, 8,276 were antlerless and 124 were unspecified with regard to sex. These counts were based on annual reports submitted to the DNR, interviews with deer farmers, record inspections and warden observations.

Based on discussions with deer farmers, there are more deer in captivity in Wisconsin than verifiable through current reporting methods. This is due in part because the owners of a number of large deer farm operations were unable to accurately count the number of deer within their fences. Some farmers and wardens reported that efforts to count deer were hampered by poor visibility in swamps and densely wooded areas. Therefore the total number of deer held in captivity is an estimate and shows the difficulty to keep accurate counts. The difficulty to maintain an accurate count of captive deer ultimately undermines the ability to document escapes which may have disease management implications.

- Wardens conducting an audit attempted to get an accurate count of the deer within the pen. Because of the size of the pen and heavy cover, wardens had to rely on the farmer's estimate. The farmer estimated that he had about 70 bucks 'from spike to 220 class' and approximately 15 does.
- A deer farmer who began his 33-acre farm in 2002 with the purchase of six deer told wardens that he didn't know how many bucks and does he had on his farm. The farmer told the wardens that he would try to get an accurate count by driving deer in the fall after the leaves had fallen from the trees on his property.

### **Captive Deer Escapes**

Most deer farm owners did not report having problems with escaping deer. In the course of the audits, the operators of 182 of the 550 farms (fig. 1) indicated that they had deer escape from their pens into the wild at some time during the lifetime of the operation. Several farmers reported the escape of elk and other non-whitetail deer. The minimum number of whitetail deer involved in these escapes based on the audit worksheets was 671; 436 deer were never recovered. Wardens noted the unintentional escapes typically resulted from storm-damaged fences, gates left open and dogs chasing deer through fences.

- During an audit in October, wardens observed a number of deer outside a deer farmer's fenced pen. The wardens contacted the owner who told them that the fence blew down in a summer storm and that all ten of his deer escaped at that time and that he had no intention of trying to reclaim them. Wardens cited the deer farmer for a pen specification violation. Wardens killed five of what they believed to be the escaped deer outside of the fence and submitted them for testing. Some of the escaped deer remain unaccounted for. Test results are pending.
- A deer farm owner reported that 'four or five' does escaped after a portion of his fence collapsed. The farmer repaired the fence and left the gate open in an attempt to lure the deer back. The next morning, the farmer saw that 'two or three' of the does had returned along with a wild buck. The deer farmer did not attempt to release this wild buck or notify the DNR of the circumstances surrounding this deer. The remaining does were never recovered.

- One farmer told wardens that an unknown number of deer escaped from his farm. In response to this and based on the presence of CWD within the farmer's captive herd, wardens began efforts to shoot and sample deer in close proximity to the pen. One deer shot by a warden outside the farmer's pen was marked with an ear tag that the farmer identified as one of his own. This deer later tested positive for CWD. This deer is the only known recovery from those that escaped.
- One farmer said he had about fifteen deer escape from a pen after some dogs got into it. He also said he was not able to recover any of the deer but he did shoot one of the bucks, marked with an ear tag, the next fall. He said he knew of another ear-tagged deer that was shot two years later about three miles from his farm.

### **Intentional Release of Captive Deer**

During the audit process, two deer farm operators told wardens that they intentionally released their captive deer into the wild.

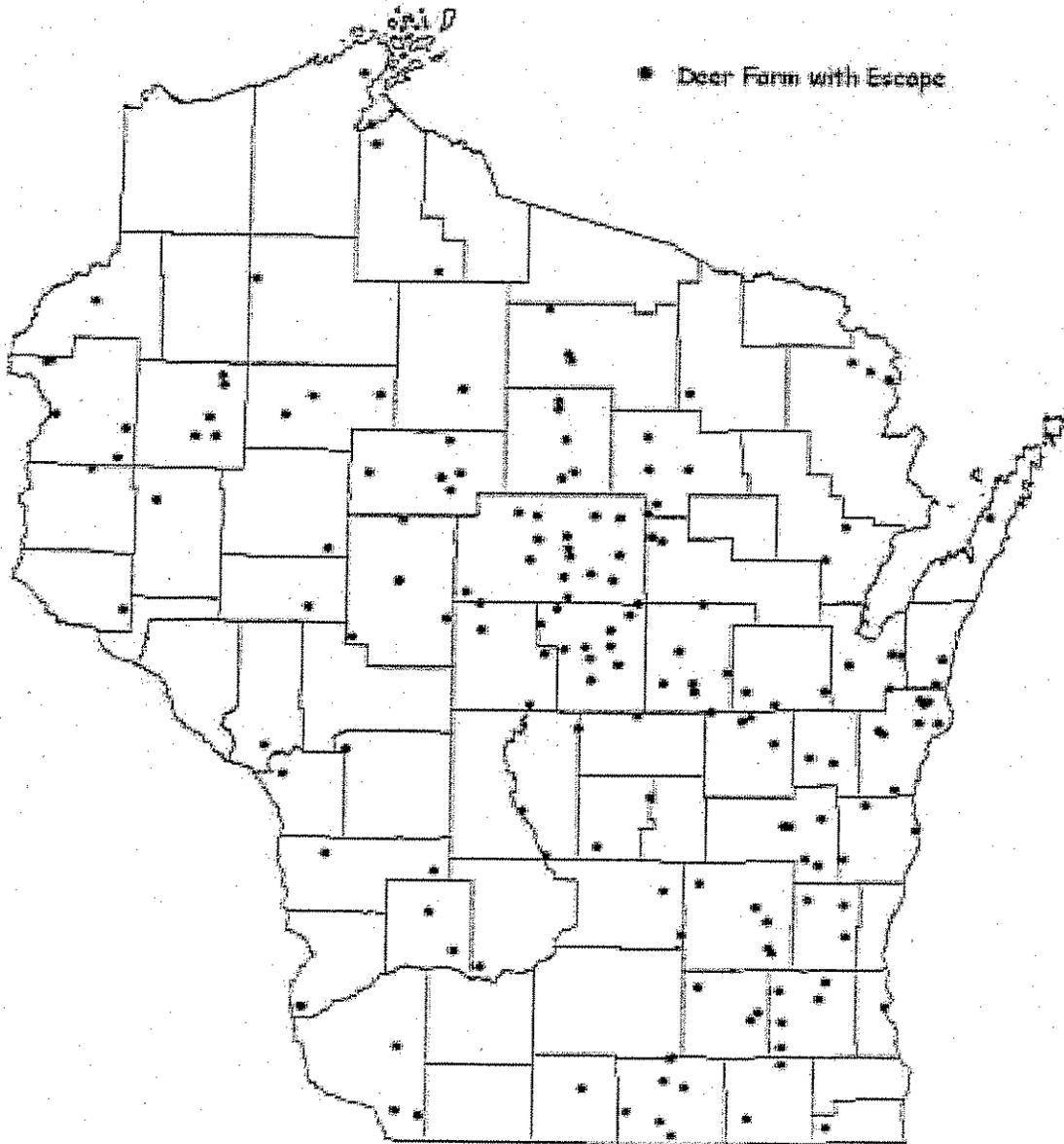
- A deer farmer, believing that the market for captive deer was going to be adversely impacted by the discovery of CWD in Wisconsin, released all nine of his whitetail deer into the wild. Of those, three were ear-tagged. In August 2002, approximately three months after the deer had been released, conservation wardens shot five deer near the farmer's fence and submitted them for CWD sampling. The remaining deer, including the three ear-tagged deer, have not been located.

### **Captive Deer Health and Mortality**

Deer farmers reported a total of 1,222 deer died in captivity during the last several years. Some of these deer died of complications during immobilization and transport; others died of unknown causes. Most deer were not tested for any disease. Instances of sick deer found in captivity were referred to DATCP.

- Wardens responded to a complaint of a foul odor coming from a deer farm and discovered the decomposing carcasses of five deer. They were able to recover several official identification tags from the carcasses and were able to link one of them to a neighboring state. No postmortem disease testing could be performed on these deer due to decomposition of vital tissues. Wardens attempted to audit the farmer several times but were unsuccessful.
- Wardens conducted an audit and learned that the owner depopulated his entire herd shortly after the DATCP freeze on captive deer movement within the state. The farmer stated that he shot and killed all 34 deer and buried them on his property.

# Wisconsin Whitetail Deer Escapes



This map includes any escape reported during the audit for the lifetime of the



DNR Services Section  
February, 2002

Fig. 1

## Sales and Purchases

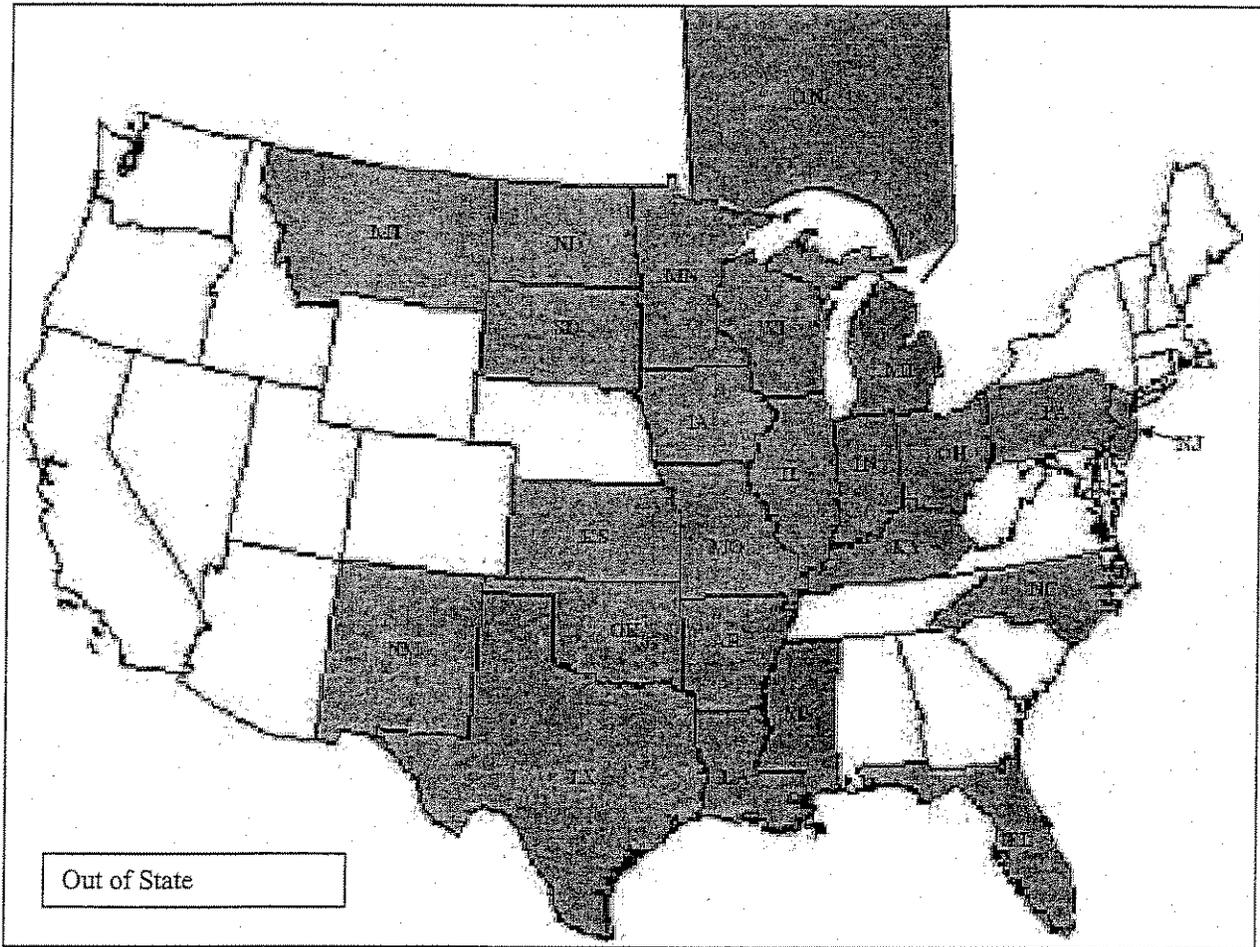
Tracking deer movements is essential to the management and control of disease. Because there is no permanent identification for deer, providing accurate records were found to be critical. Then, when disease has been discovered and deer may have been exposed, the potentially infected deer can be more easily located.

During the audits there were cases where no farm records were kept, other records – including financial records and receipts – were requested to aid in the tracking of deer movement. In instances where no records of any kind were kept and deer transactions were in cash, wardens were unable to follow the exact movements of deer. During the audit process, wardens discovered that the owners of at least 227 farms conducted various portions of their deer farm business with cash.

- Wardens audited a deer farm and discovered that a deer farm owner in Minnesota paid a Wisconsin deer farmer \$45,000 in cash for six very large (between 170 and 190 points in the Boone and Crockett scoring system) bucks. No live deer shipping tags were issued.
- Wardens discovered that a Minnesota deer farmer paid \$10,000 in a single cash payment for a two-year old whitetail buck. The Minnesota farmer refused to accept the required shipping tags from the seller.
- During an audit, wardens learned from a deer farmer that a previous purchase he had made was not initially reported by the seller as required by state law. The wardens eventually located a receipt for a money order and found that a buck was sold for \$5000. The transaction was not reported to DNR as required in the seller's annual report.

### Out-of-state Transactions

Over the last three years, Wisconsin deer farmers reported doing business with 22 other states and one Canadian province.



### ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

#### Citations and Warnings

During the course of the audit and inspection process wardens discovered a variety of law violations. Some were minor, resulting in warnings while others were more serious, resulting in citations. Investigations into the most serious violations continue and may result in the filing of additional charges. A complete breakdown of the enforcement actions to date included in Appendix B.

## Unlicensed Deer Farms

Conservation wardens discovered a total of 24 unlicensed deer farms and issued 19 citations. Enforcement action was taken in the following cases:

- Wardens responding to a deer farmer's request to move deer learned that the farmer did not hold a valid Wisconsin license to possess live deer. When questioned, the farmer told wardens that he held an exhibitor's license from U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- A man was found to be operating a deer farm business unlicensed since 1999. He was denied a license that year because his deer fence did not meet the minimum specifications. The farmer illegally kept and sold deer without the required license.
- While on routine patrol, a warden observed several whitetail deer in a pen. The warden was not aware of any licensed deer farms in the area and talked to the farmer about the deer. The farmer told the warden he had a 'farm-raised deer' license from DATCP and was not aware of any other required license. The farmer did have a number of DATCP-regulated fallow deer on his property, kept in the same pen as the whitetail deer.
- While conducting an audit, wardens discovered discrepancies in some of the farmer's records. The farmer told the wardens that he was holding some deer for a friend. The wardens investigated and found out that the farmer's friend tried to get a deer farm license but was denied the required variance by the town where he intended to keep the deer. The farmer's friend continued to buy deer by using the other man's valid license. When wardens contacted the unlicensed deer farmer he told them that he was trying to get a license, even though no application was on file with the DNR.
- An animal broker traveled to an out-of-state animal auction and bought a whitetail deer. When the person returned to Wisconsin he sold the deer to a licensed deer farmer. Wardens learned that the deer was never inspected for health records and the broker did not have the required deer license.
- An elk farmer had a whitetail deer in his elk pen. The farmer wasn't licensed for deer and claimed that the deer must have 'just wandered in' to the pen on its own. Wardens found a portion of the fence that appeared to have been cut and then repaired with twine and wire. During the course of the follow up investigation the farmer called wardens and told them that deer were going in and out of the pen. The court ordered the DNR to confiscate the deer and submit samples for disease testing.

## Deer Tagging Requirements

While under DNR authority, Wisconsin deer farmers were required to issue a deer tag with every deer that left their property regardless of whether the deer was alive or dead. This was another way of tracking deer movement, purchases and sales. Wardens found that in a number of cases deer tags were not used as required.

- During one audit a Wisconsin deer farm owner told wardens that in November 2000 he sold eight deer to a Minnesota deer farmer and later bartered eight additional deer to the same farmer

in exchange for a breeding stock buck. None of the deer were tested for disease because the Wisconsin farmer was told they were not leaving the state. In a subsequent conversation with the Wisconsin deer farmer, he was told that some of the deer he bartered were sold to a farmer in Florida. No live deer tags were issued for any of these deer.

- The owner of a small deer farm instructed its caretaker to kill some of the captive deer in order to reduce the population. The caretaker and two others shot about a half dozen captive deer. They tagged them with their Wisconsin bonus deer tags, then registered them as wild deer at the local registration station. These deer should have been tagged with deer farm dead deer tags available from the DNR.

### **Deer Farm Records**

Records maintained by deer farm operators ranged from meticulous documentation to simply relying on memory. When deer farm records were not available or were only partially complete, tracking deer movement became very difficult.

- During the course of a deer farm audit, the owner was able to provide limited information and records about his operation. During the audit, the farmer gave wardens permission to conduct a thorough inspection of the property. A warden observed and retrieved partially burned deer farm records from a burn barrel. The partially burned records provided additional information on the deer farmer's business transactions.
- While examining and comparing deer farm records from various sources, wardens discovered that one deer farmer failed to report the sale of 24 deer in seven transactions over a 19 month period.
- One deer farm operator said during an audit that he killed and butchered a large buck from his deer farm. Further investigation revealed that the buck was actually taken to another deer farm where it was being used for breeding purposes.
- During an audit, wardens uncovered records showing a 1998 sale of two bucks for \$1,800. After more investigation it was learned that this transaction was actually payment for an illegal hunt that took place in a pen less than one acre in size. The farmer responsible for this illegal hunt was issued a citation. Under DNR laws regulating hunting on deer farms, the minimum pen size to hunt deer was 10 acres.

### **Deer Pen Problems**

Identifying deer farms that had problems with fences and deer, wild or captive, moving freely over or through them was a high priority. Conservation wardens discovered 77 farms that had violations of the state's captive deer fence laws. Fences that were in good condition and met the minimum pen specifications provided better containment and minimized the potential for deer – captive or wild – to move through fences unchecked, reducing the possibility of diseases spreading among separate deer populations.

- One elk farmer called wardens to complain about whitetail deer in his elk pen. Arrangements were made with the farmer to kill the deer and submit samples for CWD and TB testing. The investigation showed this was the second time that deer had gotten into the farmer's pen.
- Wardens inspecting a deer farm that bordered a neighboring state discovered that a portion of the fenced area extended into the neighboring state. The farmer said he owned the property in the other state and wanted it connected to his primary pen. Conservation wardens warned the farmer of a pen specification violation and ordered him to close the fence up at the state line. The farmer said he was aware of the situation for about six years.
- While conducting a pen specification inspection, wardens discovered that at least three farmers had established deer trails going through gates leading to previously baited areas inside the pens.

### **Baiting and Feeding Incidents**

- Wardens investigating an unlicensed deer farm saw deer feeding outside the farmer's pen in an area that contained shelled corn, salt and a mineral block. Wardens ordered the farmer to clean up the feed or he would be cited for a wildlife feeding violation. When the wardens returned several days later they found that the feed was not cleaned up. They issued the farmer a citation and ordered him to clean up the feed or he would be cited again. The wardens returned several days later and found the feed still there and issued the farmer another citation. This pattern continued until the farmer received five citations for failure to remove the pile of illegal feed.
- At one deer farm, wardens investigated what appeared to be a bait pile just outside the owner's fence. The owner confessed that he placed the bait at that location and shot a deer over the bait. The farmer did not pick up the deer as he thought it looked sick. He said he was concerned about the deer being close to his herd.

### **Miscellaneous Violations**

During the course of these audits Wardens uncovered a number of law violations for which they had no jurisdiction to pursue.

- **Quarantine violation** While investigating a quarantined deer farm, wardens learned that the farm had been quarantined by DATCP on a different occasion some time ago. This quarantine prohibited the movement of any deer, live or dead, from the farm. A check of records submitted by the farmer to the DNR indicated that he continued to move live and dead deer off of his farm while under the first quarantine.
- **Broker domestic animals without the proper license** While investigating the illegal importation of deer, conservation wardens discovered an individual who was acting as a broker. The person was dealing with a wide variety of domestic animals being imported from other states and transported within the state. These imported deer usually lacked the proper DATCP paperwork and the individual was not properly licensed with DATCP.

## Cooperative Efforts

- **Out-of-state leads** Wardens conducting audits discovered concerns that might be of interest to other states. The wardens provided 48 informational leads to 11 different states. The concerns ranged from unlicensed out-of-state deer farmers to animals bought and sold without health testing documentation.
- **Leads to DATCP** During some of the audits conservation wardens discovered deer farm problems that involved DATCP laws, rules or procedures. Wardens also had concerns regarding disease issues; the information was passed on to DATCP. As a result, wardens referred 79 investigative leads to DATCP.

## NEXT STEPS

The Department of Natural Resources will continue to be an active partner on deer farm management in Wisconsin, specifically:

- Together, DNR and DATCP have developed and enacted a Memorandum of Understanding (cooperative agreement) to establish a framework for both agencies to effectively and cooperatively regulate farm-raised whitetail deer, promote animal health and protect animal resources in Wisconsin.
- DNR wardens and wildlife managers will share recommendations with DATCP that DNR believes the agencies can implement to provide the best level of protection for wild and captive deer herds.
- DNR wardens will continue to monitor, inspect and regulate fences surrounding whitetail deer farms.
- DNR wildlife managers and wardens will continue to monitor disease issues related to both wild and captive deer populations and will work cooperatively with DATCP to address any threats to either herd.

Department of Natural Resources  
**Appendix A**  
 P. O. Box 7921  
 Madison, WI 53707

**Wisconsin Licensed Deer Farm Audit Questionnaire**

Date of Audit: [Click here]      Time of Audit: [Click here]

Persons present at Audit: [Click here]

Conducted by: [Click here]

License number(s) - list all: [Click here]	
Owner name: [Click here]	Farm name (if different than owner): [Click here]
Owner address: [Click here]	Farm address/location (if different): [Click here]
Phone # : [Click here]      cell phone #: [Click here]	County: [Click here] town: [Click here] range: [Click here] section: [Click here]
e-mail or other phone numbers: [Click here]	Acres fenced by separate pens: [Click here]
GPS READING: [Click here] (include corner readings if larger than 10 acres)	

<b>Preliminary information</b>	<u><i>Comments</i></u>
When did you begin your operation? Month: [Click here] Year: [Click here]	
Who else is involved in the operation? [Click here]	
How are they involved (Partner, financial support, etc.)? [Click here]	
What got you started (i.e., hobby, full-time business, part-time business, profit, friend/family member in business)? [Click here]	
How do you keep your records? [Click here]	
Where do you keep your records? [Click here]	
How is payment made & received (cash, credit cards, checks) [Click here]	
Current & Former Employees: [Click here]	
Where did the original deer come from? [Click here]	
How many live/dead deer tags do you possess? Live: [Click here] Dead: [Click here]	
Are you enrolled in the DATCP CWD Program? [Click here] Yes [Click here] No What is your CWD#: [Click here]	

In the table below, list all species on the farm (attach as a separate table sheet if necessary):			
Species on farm	Number Male	Number Female	Origin (state/country)
Whitetail deer			
Elk			
Mule deer			
Red deer			
Sika			
Fallow			
Others			
Musk			
Muntjac			

Field inspection: Farm name: [Click here] GPS: [Click here]	Comments
<p>If more than one species on farm, co-mingled? [Click here] Yes [Click here] No            If YES, which ones? [Click here] how penned? [Click here]</p> <p>Do species have nose-to-nose contact? [Click here] Yes [Click here] No</p> <p>Which ones are penned together? [Click here]</p> <p>Which ones have adjacent pens? [Click here]</p>	
<p>Number of bucks on farm? [Click here]            Scores? [Click here]</p>	
<p>What animal handling facilities are available (i.e., containment areas such as chutes, pens, races – ask to see) [Click here]</p> <p>Animal handling facilities observed: [Click here]</p>	
<p>What veterinarian(s) treats your animals?            Vet name, address, phone: [Click here]</p> <p>How long have they been your vet? [Click here]</p> <p>How often do they visit the farm? [Click here]</p> <p>Do you DNA test animals? If yes, who is the DNA tester? [Click here]</p>	
<p>Do you use chemical immobilization? [Click here] Yes [Click here] No            Do you use a dart? [Click here] Yes [Click here] No            Who does the darting? [Click here]</p>	
<p>What supplements do you feed? [Click here] View the bags.</p>	

Names of supplements: [Click here] Contents: [Click here] How long have you been feeding these? [Click here]	
How are individual animals identified (colored ear tags, series numbers, tattoo, microchip)? [Click here] How old are they when marked? [Click here]	
How were individual animals identified during shipment? [Click here]	
Have any deer or elk escaped and not been recovered? [Click here]Yes [Click here]No When? [Click here] Bucks or does? [Click here]  Were they tagged? Describe tags. [Click here]Yes [Click here]No	
Have you ever released an animal into the wild? [Click here]Yes [Click here]No Intentional? [Click here]Yes [Click here]No Do you know of anyone who has released an animal into the wild? [Click here]Yes [Click here]No If YES, for what reason? [Click here]	
<b><u>Interview</u></b>	<b><u>Comments</u></b>
How many deer have died on the farm in the past 3 years? [Click here]  Unknown dead deer? [Click here]Yes [Click here]No  Explainable deaths (i.e., older, injured fighting, known illness)? [Click here]  If unexplained, describe condition of animal: [Click here]  Any common conditions between the animals? [Click here]  Were they necropsied? [Click here]Yes [Click here]No If YES, by whom? [Click here] Result? [Click here]  Time of year of majority of unexplained deaths: [Click here]	
How do you normally dispose of carcasses (rendered, buried; list all methods)? [Click here]	
Do you use artificial insemination in your herd? [Click here]Yes [Click here]No  <b>Who do you buy semen from? [Click here]</b>  Who performs the AI? [Click here]	

<p>Do you buy or sell urine from your herd? <a href="#">[Click here]</a>Yes <a href="#">[Click here]</a>No</p> <p>Doe scent? <a href="#">[Click here]</a>Yes <a href="#">[Click here]</a>No</p>	
<p>Do you sell velvet antlers? <a href="#">[Click here]</a>Yes <a href="#">[Click here]</a>No</p>	
<p>Have you ever purchased any animals from out-of-state? <a href="#">[Click here]</a>Yes <a href="#">[Click here]</a>No</p> <p>From what state(s) or Canadian province(s)? <a href="#">[Click here]</a></p> <p>When? <a href="#">[Click here]</a></p> <p>What species? <a href="#">[Click here]</a></p> <p>Do you have a CVI (Certificate of Veterinary Inspection)? <a href="#">[Click here]</a> Yes <a href="#">[Click here]</a>No</p> <p>Were the animals TB tested? <a href="#">[Click here]</a> Yes <a href="#">[Click here]</a>No</p> <p>Were the animals shipped? <a href="#">[Click here]</a> Yes <a href="#">[Click here]</a>No</p> <p>If Yes, by whom? <a href="#">[Click here]</a></p> <p>If not, did you travel to pick them up yourself? <a href="#">[Click here]</a></p> <p>If not, who transported them for you? <a href="#">[Click here]</a></p> <p>Did an animal broker arrange the sale? <a href="#">[Click here]</a> Who? <a href="#">[Click here]</a></p>	
<p>Have you ever shipped animals out-of-state? <a href="#">[Click here]</a>Yes <a href="#">[Click here]</a>No</p> <p>When? <a href="#">[Click here]</a></p> <p>What species? <a href="#">[Click here]</a></p> <p>To whom? <a href="#">[Click here]</a></p> <p>Who actually transports them? <a href="#">[Click here]</a></p> <p>Do you have a CVI (Certificate of Veterinary Inspection)? <a href="#">[Click here]</a> Yes <a href="#">[Click here]</a>No</p> <p>Were the animals TB tested? <a href="#">[Click here]</a> Yes <a href="#">[Click here]</a>No</p>	
<p><b><u>Interview</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>Comments</u></b></p>
<p>Have you ever shipped animals within the state? <a href="#">[Click here]</a>Yes <a href="#">[Click here]</a>No</p> <p>When? <a href="#">[Click here]</a></p> <p>What species? <a href="#">[Click here]</a></p> <p>To whom? <a href="#">[Click here]</a></p> <p>Who actually transports them? <a href="#">[Click here]</a></p> <p>Do you have a CVI (Certificate of Veterinary Inspection)? <a href="#">[Click here]</a> Yes <a href="#">[Click here]</a>No</p> <p>Were the animals TB tested? <a href="#">[Click here]</a> Yes <a href="#">[Click here]</a>No</p>	
<p>Have you purchased deer under your license for someone else?</p>	

<p>[Click here]Yes [Click here]No</p> <p>If Yes, details: [Click here]</p>	
<p>Have you ever been asked to alter records with regard to sale dates, species? [Click here]Yes [Click here]No</p> <p>If YES, when, who asked? [Click here]</p> <p><b>What about other alterations to your records? [Click here]</b></p>	
<p>Do you visit animal auctions? [Click here]</p> <p>Where? [Click here]</p> <p>Have you ever had someone bring you an animal from an auction? [Click here] Yes [Click here]No</p>	
<p>Do you ever hold deer at your property for other people? [Click here]Yes [Click here]No</p> <p>If yes, why (i.e, other deer farms ran out of room, animals in transit, etc.)? [Click here]</p> <p>Where did they come from? [Click here] How long did you hold them? [Click here]</p>	
<p>Were any of your deer 16 months of age sold or shipped to slaughter? [Click here]Yes [Click here]No</p> <p>If yes, were they tested for CWD? [Click here]</p> <p>What were the results? [Click here]</p>	
<p>Does your farm have breeder bucks? [Click here]Yes [Click here] No</p>	
<p>Do you sell semen from your herd? [Click here]Yes [Click here]No</p> <p>If YES, who has purchased? [Click here]</p> <p>How long have you been selling? [Click here]</p>	
<p>Have you been contacted regarding the purchase of any of your larger bucks? [Click here]Yes [Click here]No</p> <p>By whom? [Click here]</p> <p>How much money would it be worth? [Click here]</p>	
<p>Have you ever loaned a buck for breeding purposes? [Click here]</p> <p>Have you ever borrowed a buck for breeding purposes? [Click here]</p>	

<b><i>Interview</i></b>	<b><i>Comments</i></b>
Who do you consider a top breeder that has large class buck? List all. [Click here]	
Have you heard of anyone releasing bucks into the wild to improve genetics? [Click here]Yes [Click here]No  What do you think is their motivation? [Click here]	
Where do you get most of your business and animal health information? [Click here] * Internet (what sites?): [Click here] * trade magazines (which ones?) [Click here] * their vet or other deer farmers (who?) [Click here]	
Warden: List any other possible leads, names to contact developed during audit: [Click here]	

**Appendix B**

<b>Charge/Violation</b>	<b>Statue/Code</b>	<b>Bond Amt.</b>	<b>Max. Bond</b>	<b>Citations or Pending Charge</b>	<b>Warnings</b>	<b>Total # of violations</b>
Provide incorrect information to the Department (Sales)	SS. 29.961 (2)	\$200.50	\$494	21*	126	147
Possess live deer without a valid license	SS. 29.853 (2)	\$300.00	\$2,078	19	5	24
Pen Specification Violations	NR 16.01 (1)(b) or NR 16.01 (2)	\$1,096.00	\$4,068	1	76	77
Live Deer Tag violations	SS. 29.871(9)	\$200.50	\$494	4	67	71
Dead Deer Tag violations	SS. 29.871(8)	\$200.50	\$494	1	47	48
Illegal stocking of deer	SS. 29.745 (2)	\$698.00	\$2,078	1	1	2
Obstruct a Conservation Warden (Crime)	SS. 29.951	\$300-Bail	\$10,000 or 9 Mo.	1	1	2
Hunt deer in an enclosure less than 10 acres in size	SS. 29.871 (7)	\$200.50	\$494	1	1	2
Placement of feed to attract wild animal	NR 19.60 (1) (a)	\$200.50	\$494	7	2	9
Illegal Baiting of Deer	NR 10.07 (2)(a)	\$1,096	\$4,068	1	0	1
Fail to submit annual report or submit incomplete annual report	SS. 29.871 (12)	\$200.50	\$494	2	33	35
<b>OTHER VIOLATIONS NOT LISTED ABOVE</b>						
Possess live game w/o license				1	0	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>419</b>

\* Several citations are waiting final investigative results and have not been served.