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☞ **These materials were grouped together.**
For January 10, 2006 Green Bay hearing?

(FORM UPDATED: 08/11/2010)

WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE ...
PUBLIC HEARING - COMMITTEE RECORDS

2005-06

(session year)

Senate Select

(Assembly, Senate or Joint)

Committee on ... DNR (SSC-DNRRR)

COMMITTEE NOTICES ...

- Committee Reports ... **CR**
- Executive Sessions ... **ES**
- Public Hearings ... **PH**

INFORMATION COLLECTED BY COMMITTEE FOR AND AGAINST PROPOSAL

- Appointments ... **Appt** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
- Clearinghouse Rules ... **CRule** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
- Hearing Records ... bills and resolutions (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
  (**ab** = Assembly Bill) (**ar** = Assembly Resolution) (**ajr** = Assembly Joint Resolution)
  (**sb** = Senate Bill) (**sr** = Senate Resolution) (**sjr** = Senate Joint Resolution)
- Miscellaneous ... **Misc**

* Contents organized for archiving by: Mike Barman (LRB) (July/2012)

These items were grouped together...
Jan. 10, 2006
heading in Green Bay ?

Part C

WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE

FROM: Scott Manley, Environmental Policy Director - Date? **Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce**

RE: Impact of DNR Water Protection Rule I am writing to make you aware of a proposed rule that could have a profoundly negative impact on the ability to attract new employers to your area. DNR has proposed a new rule that applies to large portions of Northern Wisconsin that would virtually slam the door shut on locating any new industry to the area if it would require a waste water discharge permit. The DNR will be accepting comments from interested parties on whether these rules should proceed. I strongly encourage anyone interested in preserving their right to bring a future industrial employer to their area to contact the DNR at the address listed below, and request that the rules not move forward.

Background Two Madison-based environmental groups petitioned the DNR to write a rule listing 100 river and stream segments in Northern Wisconsin as either "Outstanding Resource Waters" (ORW) or "Exceptional Resource Waters" (ERW). In response to the petition, the DNR has proposed a rule to designate 42 of those water bodies as either ORW or ERW. **It is important to note that the DNR has not made a determination that existing water quality regulations are insufficient to protect these bodies of water.**

When a body of water is designated as either ORW or ERW, there are extremely costly and burdensome environmental regulations that must be met to engage in any activity that would impact the waterway. For example, an industrial plant or factory that would discharge wash water from their facility into an ORW or ERW would need to install expensive and sophisticated wastewater treatment technology that would clean the discharged water to a quality similar to what already exists in the river, i.e. zero contaminants. Even existing businesses would not be allowed to increase their pollutant flow without seeking authorization from DNR after completing a needs assessment demonstration under NR 207.04 of the administrative code. The technology needed to achieve these standards is extremely expensive to the point where it would be cost-prohibitive to locate a business in th e area.

What Does This Mean for Northern Wisconsin? If your community is located near any of the proposed ORW or ERW waterways, it will be virtually impossible to attract or expand industrial employment in your community to the extent that the growth would involve wastewater discharges. The extremely high cost of water treatment equipment needed to obtain a permit from the DNR would essentially rule-out your community as a viable location for economic growth. Realistically, a prospective employer would chose to locate in another community, or in another state where the burdensome requirements are not present. The bottom line is that the proposed rule could be a permanent barrier on the ability of communities in Northern Wisconsin to attract new industrial employment to their area.

Which Northern Wisconsin Communities Are Directly Impacted? You can visit this web site to see a map where the proposed ORW and ERW rivers and streams are located, and see how the proposed rule might affect your community: You can also visit this link to learn more information about the proposed rule.

What Should I Do? The DNR is seeking comments on the proposed designations through January 31, 2006. The DNR knows that Madison environmental groups want this rule, but they need to hear from the people who live and work in Northern Wisconsin about whether in makes sense to prohibit job creation and economic growth in the affected communities. You need to encourage as many people as possible in your community to send a note to the DNR stating that the NR 102 rule on ORW and ERW should not move forward because of its adverse impact on jobs. Comments should be mailed by January 31, 2006 to Laura Bub, Bureau of Watershed Management, PO Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707. For the price of a stamp, citizens from the Northwoods can stop this misguided rule.

You can also attend any or all of the four public hearings sponsored by the DNR on the proposed rule. For more information on the date, time and location of these hearings in January, please visit this web site.

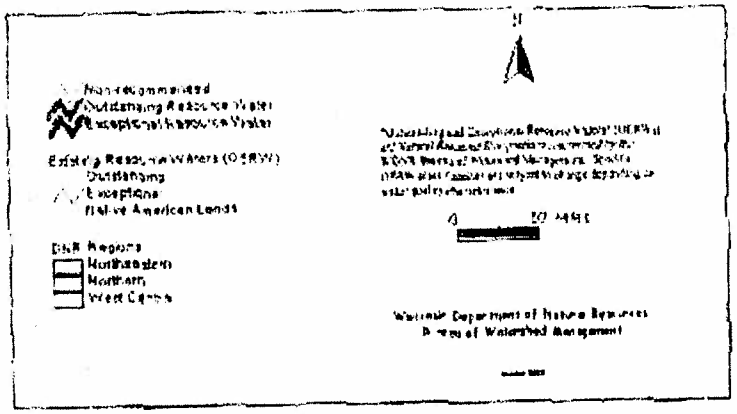
I hope you will take the time to get involved in this issue, and let the DNR know whether the Madison environmental lobby should have the final say on whether Northern Wisconsin communities can attract new industrial jobs to grow the economy. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

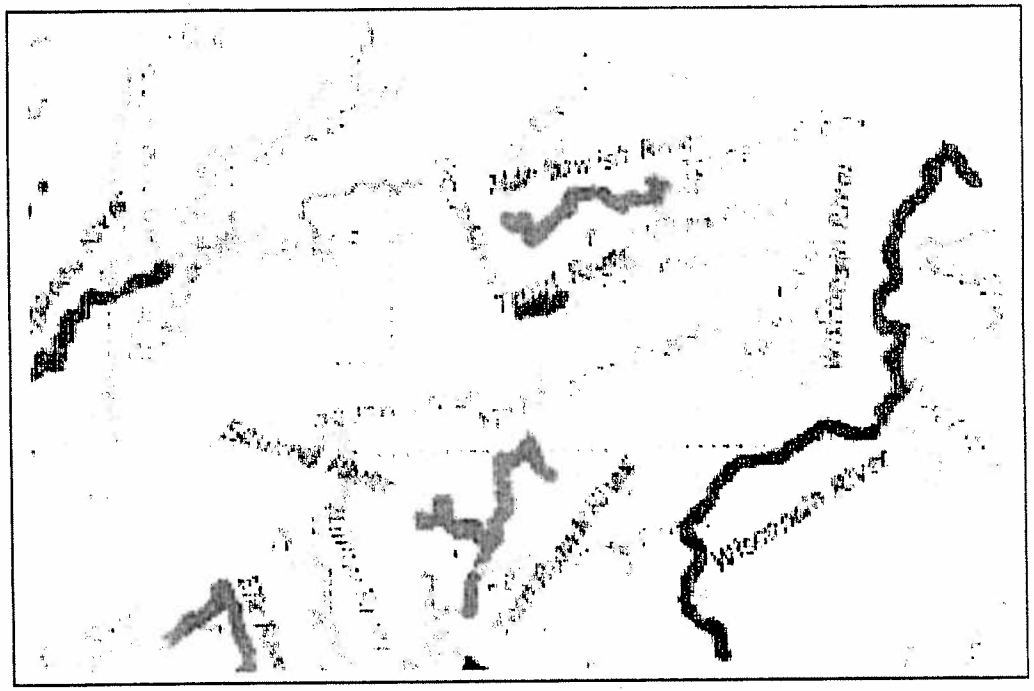
Sincerely, **Scott Manley**

Environmental Policy Director Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce 501 East Washington Avenue

Madison, WI 53701 Phone: (608) 258-3400 www.wmc.org

Stream Segments Proposed For Listing O/ERW In Vilas County





NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to ss. 227.1 I(2)(a) and 281.15, Stats., interpreting ss. 281 .11 and 281 .15, Stats., the Department of Natural Resources will bold public hearings on revisions to ss. NR 102.10 and 102.11] Wis. Adm. Code, relating to listing additional waters as Outstanding or Exceptional Resource Waters. Outstanding and Exceptional Resource Waters (O/ERW) are waters which are characterized as being valuable or unique from various standpoints including fisheries, hydrology, geology and recreation.

In August 2004 the Department received a petition from various conservation organizations requesting that the Department designate 100 water segments as Outstanding or Exceptional. Department staff have evaluated available information pertaining to the segments in question, and recommend that 30 segments be added to the existing list of Outstanding Resource Waters in s. NR 102,10 and 12 segments be added as Exceptional Resource Waters ins. NR 102.11 The waters are located in Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Oneida, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas and Washburn counties.

THE PENSAUKEE RIVER PROJECT: HIGHLIGHTING THE IMPORTANCE OF SMALL STREAMS

In 2004, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) received a grant from the Coastal Zone Management Program to enhance awareness of small streams in the Pensaukee River watershed of Oconto and Shawano counties. The focus of the project is protection of northern pike spawning and nursery habitat. In 2004-05, WDNR staff created and verified maps of these small streams for greater awareness of their importance as productive habitat. Results of this work are available as interactive web maps that you can view and print on your computer, or as colored paper maps. The web maps are found at: **http://atriweb.info/Maps/Pensaukee.** A limited number of paper maps showing small stream locations are available by contacting the Peshtigo WDNR Service Center at 715-582-5000. For detailed questions about the watershed, contact your local WDNR Fisheries Biologist:

Oconto County: Matt Mangan, 715-582-5025
matthew.mangan@dnr.state.wi.us

Shawano County: Al Niebur, 715-526-4227
alan.niebur@dnr.state.wi.us

Located near the southern portion of Green Bay, the Pensaukee River watershed (Figure 1) contains some productive intermittent streams and wetlands that are usually forgotten by area residents and yet serve important functions in the life cycles of many plant and animal communities. The Pensaukee river originates east of Shawano Lake in Shawano county and flows eastward through southern Oconto county and ends at Green Bay. The principal land use is agricultural but housing development has significantly increased in the last 20 years. The watershed covers over 159 square miles. The river promotes a warmer water habitat ideal for fish species like northern pike (Figure 5).

The scarcity of top predatory species such as northern pike has been recognized as a significant problem in Green Bay. It is estimated that over 70% of the spawning habitat for northern pike have been lost. In the spring, pike migrate upstream (from Green Bay) several miles to spawn in small streams, ditches and wetlands. These areas are just as important as nursery areas for young pike or fry. Later in the spring, young pike migrate downstream to Green Bay.

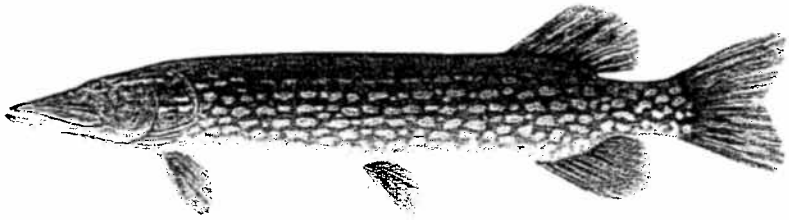


Figure 5. Adult northern pike. Photo courtesy of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

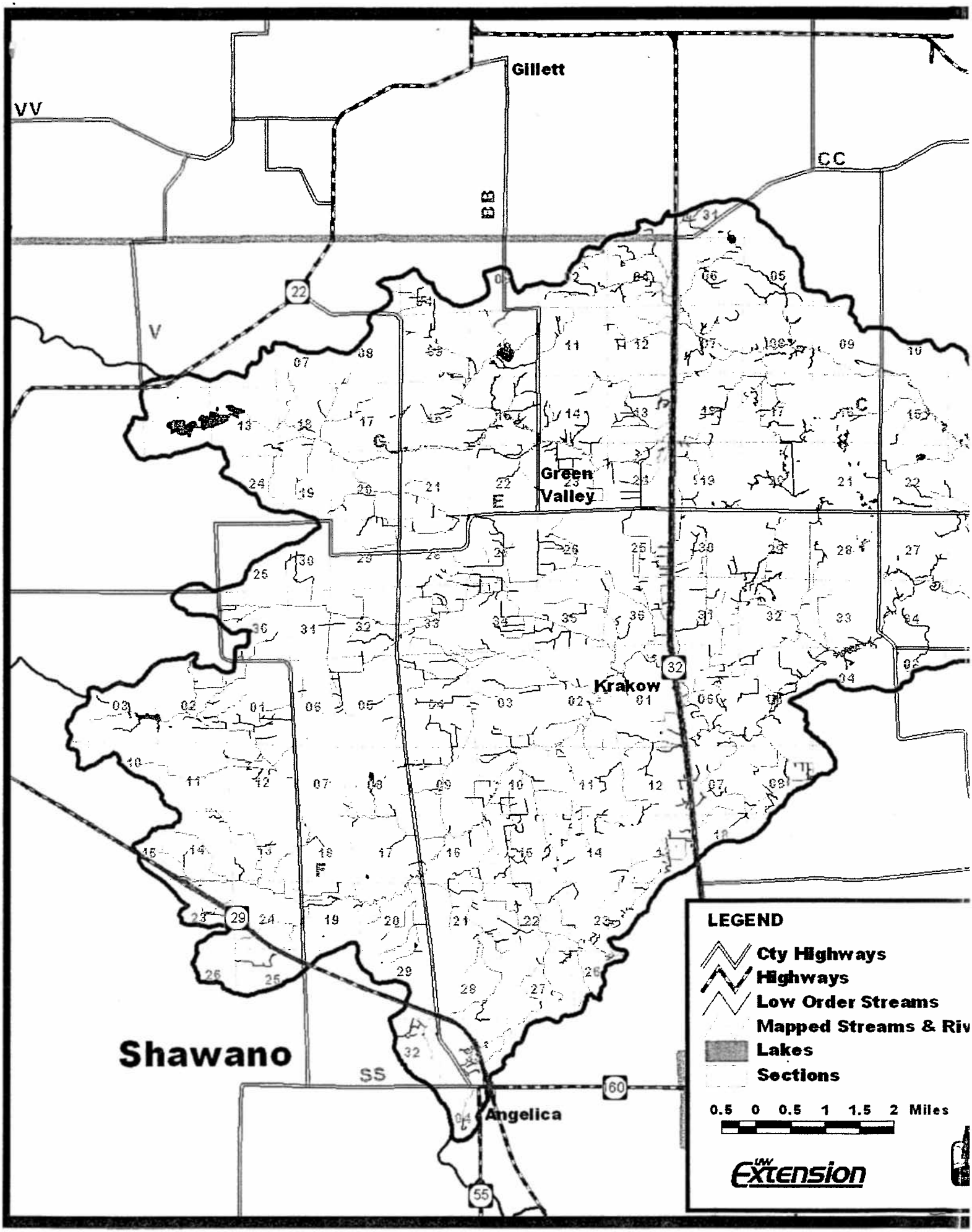
HELP PROTECT SMALL STREAMS IN YOUR WATERSHED

There are many opportunities to help fish such as northern pike by preserving and/or restoring the remaining intermittent and perennial streams and wetlands. You can help by encouraging these conservation practices in your neighborhood or community:

- Don't fill roadside ditches, intermittent streams, or ephemeral waterways.
- Restore or maintain natural shoreline and wetland vegetation.
- Install buffer strips adjacent to waterways.
- Encourage your local government to establish an open waterway ordinance.
- Encourage your local government to develop a comprehensive land use plan.
- Promote the use of "conservation by design" practices in newly developed areas.

You can learn more about protecting wetlands by visiting the Wisconsin Wetlands Association at www.wiscwetlands.org or by calling their general contact phone number (608) 250-9971.

Fact sheet prepared by University of Wisconsin Extension and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under a Wisconsin Department of Administration Coastal Zone Management Program grant (No. 82015-002.63). May 2005.


Gillett
VV
CC
BB
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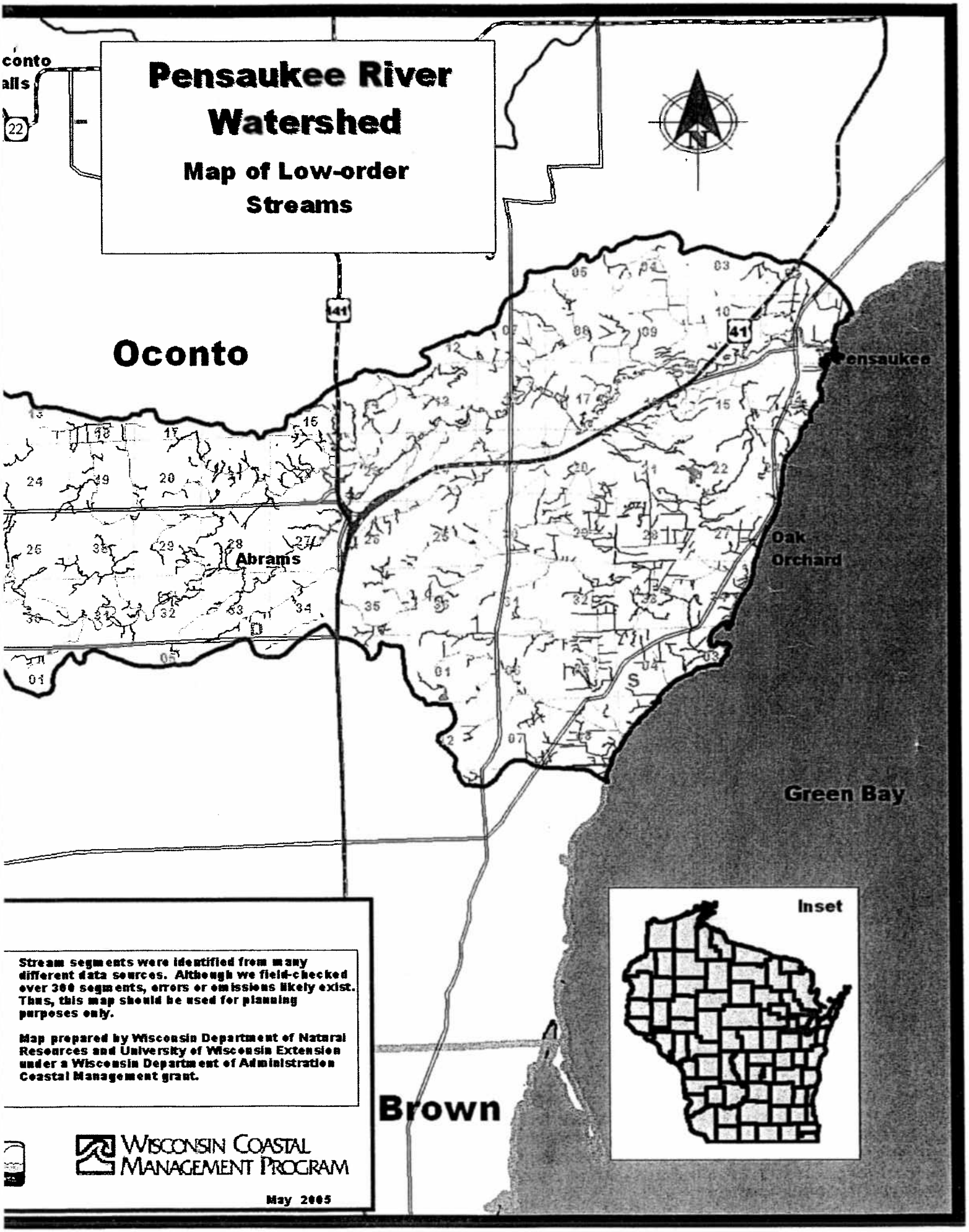
Green Valley
Krakow
32
29
Shawano
SS
60
Angelica
55
LEGEND
Cty Highways
Highways
Low Order Streams
Mapped Streams & Riv
Lakes
Sections
0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles
UW Extension

Pensaukee River Watershed

Map of Low-order Streams



Stream segments were identified from many different data sources. Although we field-checked over 300 segments, errors or omissions likely exist. Thus, this map should be used for planning purposes only.

Map prepared by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and University of Wisconsin Extension under a Wisconsin Department of Administration Coastal Management grant.

WISCONSIN COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

May 2005

Small streams and wetlands:

- *Provide natural flood control* by absorbing large quantities of precipitation;
- *Maintain water supplies* by storing precipitation and slowly releasing it into a stream or groundwater aquifer;
- *Trap excess sediments* that would otherwise harm fish habitat (filling in gravel beds where spawning occurs), fill shipping channels, and contribute to pollutant loading (since pollutants can attach to the surface of sediment particles);
- *Protect water quality* by storing and modifying potential pollutants such as fertilizers and manure;
- *Cycle carbon*, by hosting microorganisms that transform everything from leaf litter to dead fish into food for other organisms in the aquatic food web, including insects, frogs and northern pike; and,
- *Maintain biological diversity*, by supporting organisms that are "headwaters specialists" (those organisms that can only survive in headwaters ecosystems).

For more information about the benefits of small streams, refer to *Where Rivers are Born: The Scientific Imperative for Defending Small Streams and Wetlands*, a report published by American Rivers and Sierra Club in September 2003. It is available to read on the Internet at www.americanrivers.org.

Figure 3. Small roadside stream near the Barkhausen Waterfowl Preserve in Brown County. The stream is known to provide passage for Northern Pike from Green Bay into a spawning marsh on the Barkhausen property.

IDENTIFYING SMALL STREAMS ON THE LANDSCAPE

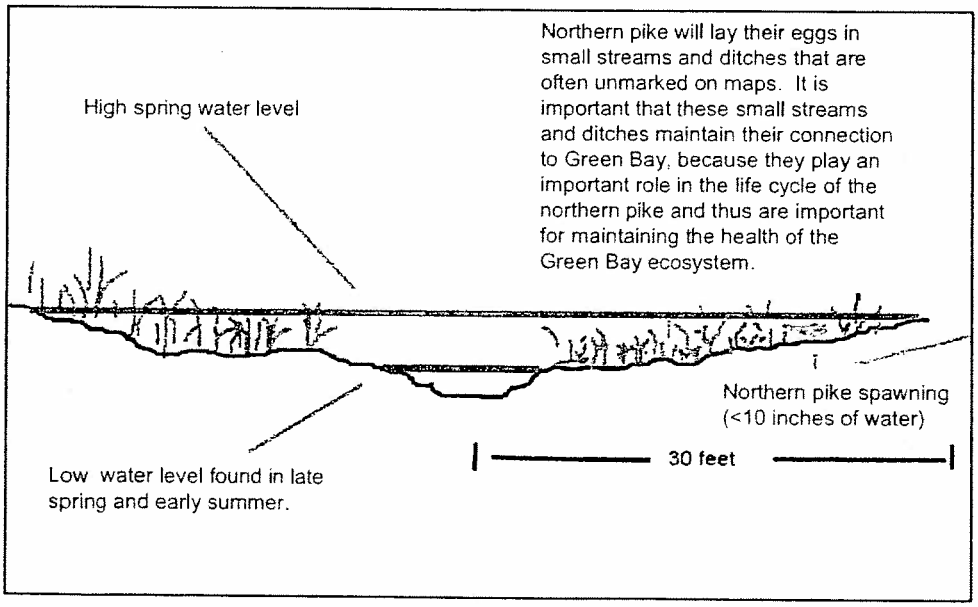
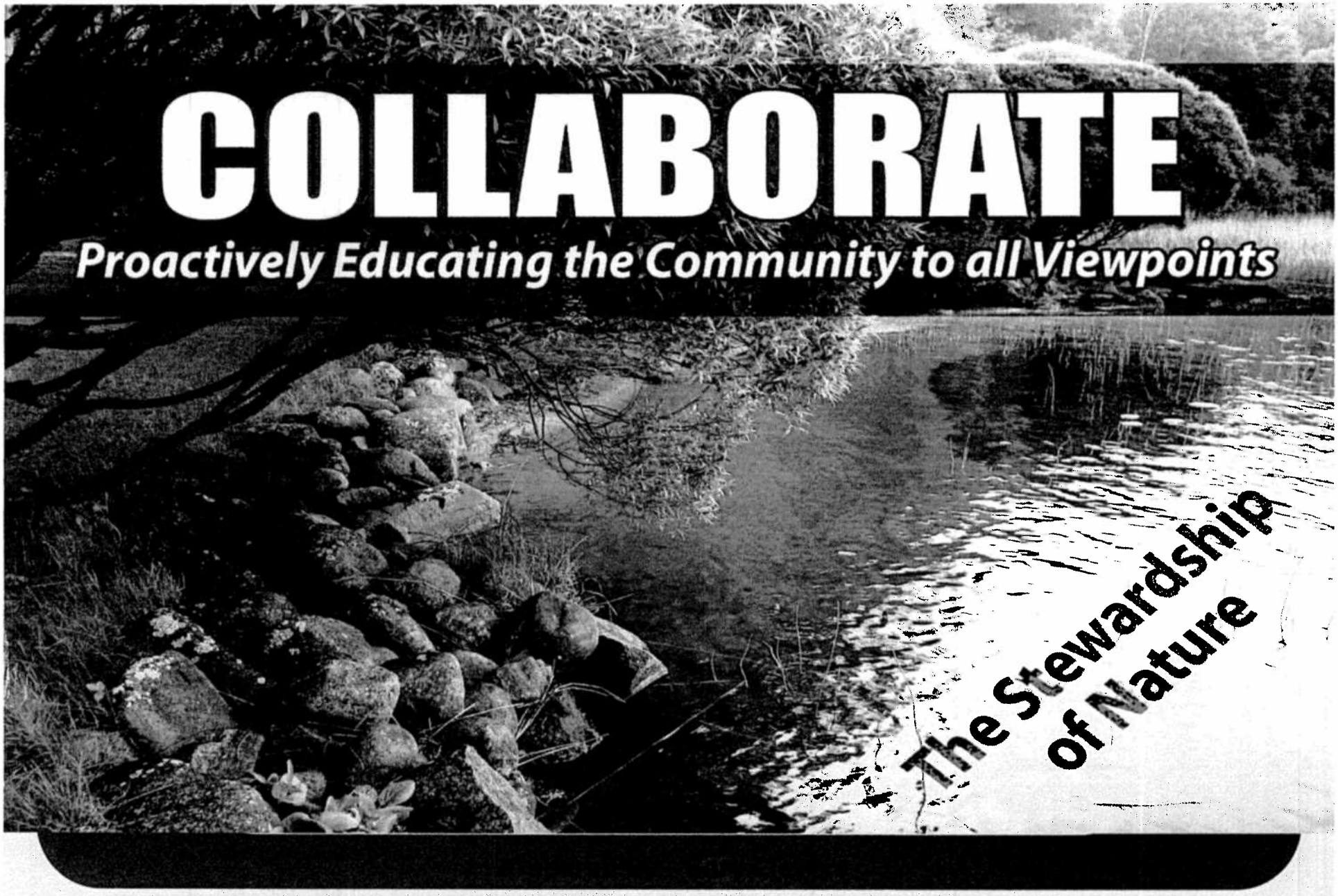


Figure 4. Diagram of a small stream with northern pike spawning habitat. Small streams often carry more water in the spring than they carry later in the year. Sometimes, they will dry up entirely. In the Pensaukee River watershed and in other watersheds along the west shore of Green Bay, these streams provide spawning habitat for northern pike, an important game fish and predator in the Green Bay aquatic ecosystem.

If small streams aren't necessarily shown on a map, how can you find them on the landscape? Look for small depressions, swales, or low areas that hold standing or flowing water in the spring, but then dry up later in the summer (Figure 4). Even altered landscapes can harbor important small streams. For example, roadside ditches (see above photo) are commonly used by northern pike in the Pensaukee River watershed to travel from Green Bay to inland spawning areas. Yet these ditches do not appear as waterways on most maps.

Jay V.

WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE



Public Education Coordinator/Facilitator

Kelly Lake Association on behalf of Kelly Lake Shoreline Property Owners

Opening Comments

Thank Senate Select Committee on DNR Regulatory Reform; acknowledge quote in the Green Bay Press-Gazette 1/10/06

The quote addresses both the level and number of concerns, Allen, I believe, you could not be more correct in your quote. I think the problem is a lot bigger than most legislators think in terms of how unhappy many people are with the agency."

The Root of The Concern

I have now attended a number of hearings and advanced respectful testimony having been extremely involved in a number of issues.

Refer to Press-Gazette January 1st article of Mr. Benke, distinguished career

Acknowledge/make reference to all of the tremendous good that the DNR does do.

Sight quote of Senator Robert Cowles, "Being a member of the Natural Resources Board is the most powerful position a citizen could have in government other than being a legislature."

I believe, distinguished committee, that this, in fact, is part of the core issue problem; specifically the misuse of that power and authority.

In business, we who are officer's and fiduciaries, people in leadership positions, are accountable; we must listen to those we serve.

I raise the fundamental question, why is there a need to listen when, in fact, administrative rules can be promulgated under the auspice of emergency to the environment. Example: the now infamous pier rules

The Need to Listen/Collaborate

Refer specifically to NR115, specifically new shoreline and zoning ordinances. I was asked to represent approximately 400 families in Oconto County owning property on Kelly Lake, a fully developed lake clearly one of Wisconsin's greatest treasures.

I participated in Oconto County with a committee of citizens examining the proposed regulations encompassed in NR115.

Refer to numerous questions asked with respect to throwing out all the old rules which, in fact, families complied with, no longer providing for grandfathering. Personally made numerous attempts through town, county officials, including DNR representatives at different functions I attempted asking them to slow down and think through the implications of what they were doing.

I believe the DNR has an obligation, in fact, extreme accountability to understand the implications of what they're doing.

Specific Examples of Implications

The impact on property value.

The impact on the transference on real estate, appraisals and disclosure rules.

The impact on loans; refer to documentation.

Conclusion

Once again, I must state my respect for many of the outstanding people that work in the DNR on a day-to-day basis and execute their jobs in a highly professional manner with the public.

The challenge/problem may be in the leadership itself, including the structure and accountability of the DNR board itself.

When Joanne Kloppenburg, Assistant District Attorney, in May of 2003, Wisconsin Building News, in an article titled Lake Homes are Noxious, "Attorney Kloppenburg's view, non-conforming structures must eventually be removed." In fact, she went on to tell the committee that under the law, a non-conforming structure in the setback is no less noxious than a salvage yard in a residential area.

I'm sorry, Ms. Kloppenburg, I have a different point-of-view when I drive my pontoon boat around Kelly Lake and see the pride of homeownership and the various flags and benches on piers allowing for grandchildren and grandparents to sit together and create memories.

Conclusion continued...

The issue for me is having witnessed firsthand the lack of willingness to listen and ultimately the realization that there's an accountability that must take place.

It's okay to routinely usurp land rights and dramatically limit and control what people can do while, at the same time, the corresponding taxes on their property are raising dramatically.

I believe we must take a fair and balanced approach and recognize that there is much good done while, at the same time, there must be an absolute improved accountability on the part of leadership in realizing, yes, they're in an extremely powerful position, as per Mr. Cowles comments, and as a result are absolutely obligated to use that power in a proper manner.

WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE

REFERENCES AND VITA

GEORGE HOWLETT,JR.
Forest Scientist; Certified Forest Ecologist
422 KEUNE STREET SEYMOUR, WISCONSIN 54165
(920) 833-2415

Ecological Consultant for landowners, business, government in forest and wetland ecology

EDUCATION:

St. Lawrence College, Mt. Calvary, WI;	A.A.	Liberal Arts & Classics,	1956	
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point;	B.S.	Conservation Biology, Latin,	1961;	GPA 3.78
University of New Mexico; Albuquerque,	M.A.T.Sci.	Forest Biology,	1967	GPA 3.82
State Univ. of N. Y., Col. of Environmental Science & Forestry at Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY				
	M.S.	Forest Ecology & Limnology,	1975	GPA 3.67

POST GRADUATE EDUCATION

University of Wisconsin-Green Bay;	15 Cr	Environmental Science		GPA 4.00
Spokane Community College; Spokane, WA	60 Qrt Cr.	Forest & Range Hydrology;	86-87	GPA 3.94

HONORS: Two National Science Foundation Fellowships, Phi Sigma Biological Honor Society

EXPERIENCE:

Aug. 2004 to present (and continuing part time during position with Menominee Tribe below).
The Landlooker: Consulting Forest Ecologist serving private landowners and governmental entities with ecologically based timber management services.

1991-2004, Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, Keshena, WI: Environmental Scientist; previously Hydrologist, (in addition: Adjunct Professor of Forestry and Natural Resources, UW-Stevens Point, teaching UW-SP credited courses at the College of the Menominee Nation). (Retired July, 2004).

1988-91, The Landlooker: Consulting Forest Ecologist serving private landowners and governmental entities with ecologically based timber management service

1986-87, Spokane Community College, Spokane WA; Water Quality Laboratory Instructor, Non-degree status in forest and range hydrology program.

1971-86, Cooperative Education Service Agency # 7, Green Bay, WI; Environmental Specialist: Consultant to 13 county Office Of Education ESEA III Developer-Demonstrator Program in environmental studies (1971-75). Founding Director/Forester, Fallen Timbers Environmental Education Center: a 445 Acre school forest, pond and field laboratory (1975-86). (included Adjunct Professor, UW-Superior and UW-Ext.-UW-Green Bay graduate courses in Env. Ed.; Lakeland College, Great Lakes Ecology, Natural Science; and Call Instructor for adult courses in woodlot management, tree identification & nature photography for Fox Valley Tech. Col. and NE WIs.Tech. Col.).

1970-71, Univ.Wis. Extension-Sea Grant Program, UW-Green Bay; Water Quality Specialist: continued thesis research.

1968-70, Door-Kewaunee County Teachers College, Algoma, WI; Instructor, Conservation and Biology; Supervisor of Science Education; cont. thesis research on plant community analysis on west shore of Green Bay.

1967-68, S.U.N.Y. Research Foundation, Syracuse, N.Y. (at SUNY ESF) National Science Foundation Academic Fellow, Majors in forest ecology and limnology, thesis research conducted on plant communities of Great Lakes.

1964-67, Palmdale High School, Palmdale, CA: Instructor, Science Honors Program, Honors Biology 9, Anatomy & Physiology.

1962-64, 1967, Rocky Mt. Forest & Range Experiment Station, U.S. Forest Service, Ft. Collins, CO, Forestry Research Technician, Silviculture (summer graduate forestry research intern).

1963-64, University of New Mexico-Biology Department, National Science Foundation Research Fellow, research in dendrology (introgressive hybridization in spruce, classification of woody plants of New Mexico).

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS:

Ecological Society of America (ESA)
Society of American Foresters (SAF)
Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association (WWOA)
American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS)
American Assoc. for the Advancement of Sci. (AAAS)
American Museum of Natural History

CONSERVATION ASSOCIATIONS

National Wildlife Federation
National Parks Conservation Association
The Nature Conservancy

CERTIFICATIONS:

Certified Ecologist (Forest Ecology, Water Resources); Ecological Society of America
Certified Forestry Best Management Practices; Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Forestry
Certified Wetland Delineator; Wisconsin Dept of Administration, Wisc. Coastal Management Program, and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
US Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory IV Interagency Wetlands Identification and Delineation
FISTA Trained: Woodland invasive species identification and control
Member: Wisc. Dept. Natural Resources, Bureau of Forestry, Working Group on Oak Wilt

FORWARD

STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURT WAUPACA COUNTY

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

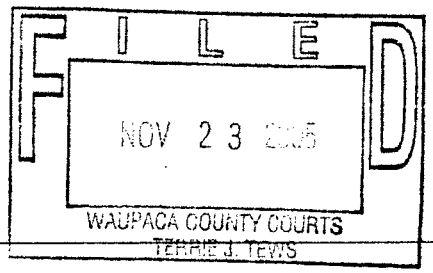
Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 04-CV-0240
Unclassified - Civil: 30703

MARY ROSE MINTON,
individually and as Trustee of the Lloyd
and Mary Minton Living Trust,

Defendant.



STIPULATION AND ORDER FOR JUDGMENT

The plaintiff State of Wisconsin brought this action against the above-named defendant seeking forfeitures and injunctive relief for the defendant's violations of Wisconsin's laws regulating wetlands and solid waste. The parties wish to resolve this matter by agreement and avoid further litigation. Therefore, IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED that this case shall be settled on the following terms and conditions:

1. Judgment on the Complaint shall be entered in favor of the plaintiff in the amount of $5,000 and against the defendant Mary Rose Minton individually and as trustee of the Lloyd and Mary Minton Living Trust. This sum of $5,000 is comprised of forfeitures, statutory surcharges, and costs, as follows: forfeitures of $3,593.38 for the violations alleged in the complaint pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 281.98, a 25 percent penalty

on the unpaid judgment at the statutory rate of interest that is current at the time of the default.

4. Within 30 days of the date of the filing of the Judgment, defendant shall provide proof to the DNR that she has retained a qualified consultant to do the monitoring of the site required by paragraph 5 below and to restore the integrity of the bank stabilization and to remove sediment from the wetland. By that date, the consultant shall provide to the DNR a narrative of what the consultant will do to accomplish these tasks, including stabilization of the bank for winter before December 16, 2005, and monitoring of the bank restoration in the spring of 2006 for any additional failures, and restoration until the banks are stabilized.

5. Beginning in August 2006 and for the next five years, the defendant shall have a qualified environmental consultant specializing in the area of wetland plants and restoration conduct inspections of the site to monitor for the presence of invasive species. If invasive species are detected, the defendant shall direct its environmental consultant to remove them from the site.

6. By no later than September 31 of each year from 2006 through 2010, the defendant shall submit from its environmental consultant reports of annual inspections of the site. The annual reports shall contain name and credentials of the inspector, date and time of inspection, observations of plant community including a list of identified plant species, and steps taken to eradicate any invasive species detected.

7. Unless the plaintiff otherwise notifies the defendant in writing, all of defendant's submittals of reports required in paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 of the Stipulation shall be made to:

Scott Koehnke
Department of Natural Resources
647 Lakeland Road
Shawano, WI 54166

With a copy to:

Lorraine Stoltzfus
Assistant Attorney General
Wisconsin Department of Justice
17 West Main Street
Post Office Box 7857
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7857

8. Defendant agrees that a deed restriction shall be placed on the wetland area and a buffer of 50 feet out from the outer boundary of the wetland, unless the area owned by her is less than 50 feet out from the boundary. The deed restriction shall be irrevocable and shall provide that the wetland and the buffer area shall be preserved in perpetuity, such that prohibited activities include but are not limited to filling, grading, development, agricultural activities, or any other activity whatsoever that would negatively affect the preservation of the wetland and the surrounding buffer zone. Defendant agrees that the deed restriction shall be submitted to the Register of Deeds for Waupaca County in order to be recorded. Defendant agrees that she shall pay the recording fee. Defendant agrees that if any survey is needed to accomplish this, she shall pay for the survey.

9. If defendant fails to comply with any of the deadlines imposed by this stipulation, she shall pay stipulated penalties to the State of Wisconsin of $10 for each day of each failure to comply with any deadline. The stipulated penalty shall increase to $25 per day if the noncompliance continues for longer than 30 days.

10. The provisions of the Stipulation and Judgment shall apply to and bind the parties and their agents, servants, employees, officers, successors and assigns.

11. Full compliance with the terms of this Stipulation and Judgment shall constitute complete satisfaction and release of the defendant's liability for the violations alleged in the complaint filed in this action.

12. The accompanying Judgment may be entered incorporating the terms of this Stipulation without further notice, and the judgment may be docketed pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 806.10(1).

PEGGY A. LAUTENSCHLAGER
Attorney General

WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE

JIM LEE

Muskie war continues on Long Lake

WAUPACA — Wisconsin muskie anglers are looking forward to the day when a self-sustaining population of the Great Lakes strain of muskies takes hold in Green Bay and the Lake Winnebago system.

Residents of Long Lake in Waushara County are looking forward to the day when Great Lakes muskies are gone from their 272-acre lake.

Removal can't happen fast enough as far as members of the Long Lake Association are concerned.

"Our continued position was, and still is, first of all, that the spotted muskie does not belong in Long Lake and that its presence over the last 16 years has caused considerable damage to the balance within the fishery's food chain," Tom Catlin, vice president of the association, recently wrote the Department of Natural Resources.

"The muskie have now been in Long Lake for 16 years (not the 10 we were originally told) and despite the DNR's assurances that these fish would not reproduce in Long Lake — they are reproducing.

"To this extent, we believe that it is of utmost importance to limit this as much as possible by setting a limit under the size that these fish reach maturity."

Long Lake was selected by the DNR in 1989 as a repository for brood stock of the Great Lakes strain. The agency released a number of muskies in the lake, allowed them to grow to maturity and, for more than a decade, has taken eggs and sperm from those fish each spring to raise Great Lakes muskie fry to fingerling stage at the state's Wild Rose Hatchery.

The Green Bay/Lake Winnebago muskie fishery has expanded to the point where a sufficient supply of eggs can be obtained from those waters and the Long Lake stock is no longer needed.

The DNR has initiated a four-year plan to eliminate the muskies. Muskie fishing had been prohibited while the brood stock was needed. As part of the removal plan, muskie fishing would be restored, but regulations accompanying that revival are at the root of the association's complaint.

"Our position is that we want a size limit that allows these fish to be caught and removed from Long Lake before they mature," Catlin wrote. "According to DNR literature, males reach maturity at 28 to 31 inches and females at 30 to 36 inches."

The lake association wants the DNR to set a minimum size on muskies of 26 inches.

However, the DNR set a 32-inch minimum size on northern pike in 1989 to protect the muskie population.

Initially, Catlin said, Ron Bruch, DNR fisheries biologist at Oshkosh, indicated the agency would consider a compromise that would set the size limit at 26 inches for muskie and northern pike, but it was rejected by top fisheries officials in Madison as being incompatible with the DNR's efforts to establish consistent statewide regulations and for undertaking regulations changes without taking public comment at statewide spring hearings cosponsored by the Wisconsin Conservation Congress.

Bruch said the DNR is willing to work with the association on a long-term fisheries plan, including muskie removal.

"The number of muskies in the lake is greatly diminished from what it once was," Bruch said.

Bruch said that while the association refers to natural reproduction, "We've never captured any young muskies in any of our netting or shocking efforts there. That's why we put those muskies in that lake, because the odds of natural reproduction were zero."

If the situation warrants, "we may come back with some other recommendations to expedite muskie removal, but it's premature to move ahead at this time," he said. "One more year is not going to cause an explosion of muskie in that lake."

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Green Bay Press Gazette 12/25/05

WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE

EOs/78% believe loss of manufacturing jobs is permanent

om Page 1

overy, but the economic growth has been newhat slow. Part of the decline in nufacturing has simply been the slowdown rall of the economy since 2001.

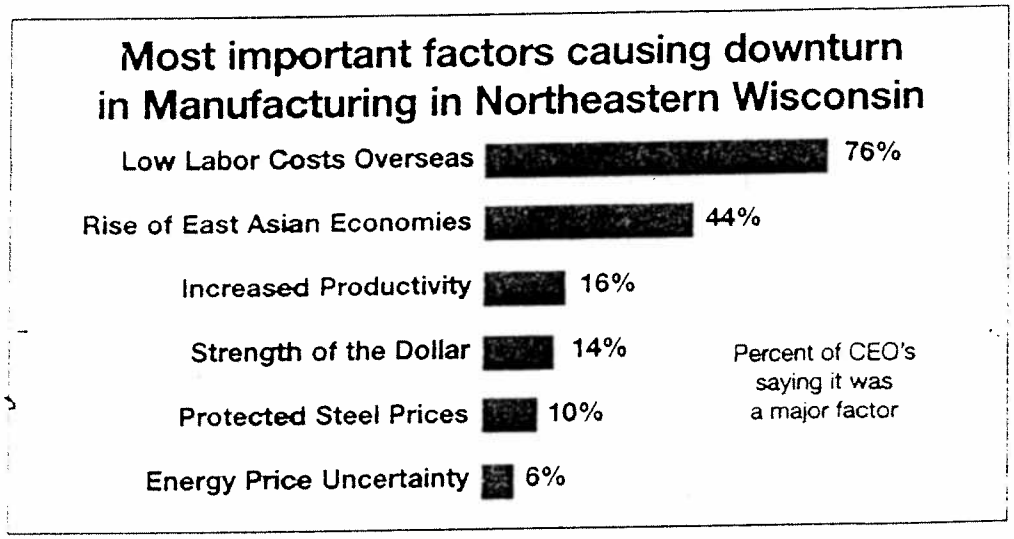
But, what are some of the factors that are ing this decline in the manufacturing sector ond the general slowdown in the economy?

Last fall, more than 100 leaders from both public and the private sector attended a rence hosted by the Federal Reserve Bank lucago. The conference was the first in a s related to its Midwest Manufacturing ot.

Economists addressing the conference cited nber of factors that may have had some role he manufacturing downturn above and d the general economic recession. These led:

- Low Overseas Labor Costs
- Rise of East Asian Economies
- Increased US Productivity
- Strengthening of the Dollar
- Protected Steel Prices
- Uncertainty of Energy Prices

How much of a factor do CEOs in heastern Wisconsin think each of these has in the decline of manufacturing in our er of the economic world?



The results were clear and unambiguous. CEOs in Northeastern Wisconsin think that Low Labor Costs Overseas and the Rise of East Asian Economies have been the two major factors causing the decline of manufacturing in Northeastern Wisconsin.

Three-fourths (76 percent) of the CEOs in the survey say that the Low Costs of Labor Overseas is a major factor, and another 21 percent say it has been a moderate factor in causing the manufacturing decline. Forty-four percent say that the Rise of East Asian Economies is a major factor, and another 33 percent say it is a moderate factor.

Falling well below the foreign competition factors in terms of intensity were Increased Manufacturing Productivity with only 15 percent saying this was a major factor; Strength of the Dollar Overseas 14 percent; Protected Steel Prices 10 percent, and the Uncertainty of Energy Prices 6 percent.

The current economic recession in the U.S. and the growth of capitalist economies in other parts of the world are escalating some of the structural economic shifts in the world brought about by globalization. As most (78 percent) of the CEOs indicate, the loss of manufacturing jobs is probably a permanent loss, not simply a temporary job loss. The business community now faces many significant challenges in this new environment.

As in the past when the economy shifted from agrarian to industrial, and from industrial to information, we are now faced with the challenges brought about by globalization.

How the Survey is Conducted

■ The Nicolet National Bank Business Pulse is a Quarterly Survey of CEOs in Northeastern Wisconsin: 26% in manufacturing; 27% in services; 20% retail trade; 4% wholesale trade; 7% finance, real estate, insurance; 7% in transportation, communications, utilities; 6% in construction; 3% in other industries. Twelve percent have fewer than 6 employees; 21% have 6-25; 14% have 26-50 employees; 23% 51-100 employees; 16% 101-250 employees; 4% 251-500 employees; 6% 501-1,000 employees; 4% have 1,001 or more.

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Area CEOs see loss of manufacturing jobs as a serious problem

By David Wegge
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Manufacturing is a critical component of the economy in northeastern Wisconsin. The decline of jobs in our manufacturing sector has been of significant concern to CEOs in this part of the state.

The Pulse of Area Business

Second of three-part series

Forty-six percent of the CEOs in Northeastern Wisconsin in the Business Pulse survey sponsored by Nicolet National Bank said the decline in manufacturing jobs is a "very serious" problem. However, other parts of the state are being impacted even more by the loss of manufacturing jobs.

From 1998-to-2003 there were a total of 103,243 manufacturing jobs lost in the state of Wisconsin, that represented a loss of 16.7 percent overall. In Northeastern Wisconsin 14,365 jobs were lost during the same time period — for a loss of 9.9 percent. Statewide, there was a loss of 88,878 or a decline of 18.8 percent.

Since 2001, the U.S. Economy has been in a recessionary period. It has been just in the last few months that the economy has shown signs of

See CEOs, PAGE 32

FORWARD
E PLURIBUS UNUM

MADISON

6-25-2004 Wis State Farmer

Wetland violation case filed in Waupaca County

Attorney General Peg Lautenschlager announced that her office has filed an environmental enforcement case in Waupaca County against Mary Rose Minton, alleging that as trustee of the Lloyd and Mary Rose Minton Living Trust, Minton illegally filled a wetland on property held by the trust located near State Highway 54 in the town of Farmington in Waupaca County.

The site of the fill had been a pothole wetland that served as habitat for frogs and wetland vegetation, Lautenschlager said.

The complaint alleges that in the spring of 2002, the wetland was illegally filled with soil, stumps, plastic, demolition debris and an old outbuilding. The complaint further alleges that despite numerous requests from the DNR to the defendant, Minton has failed to remove the fill and to restore the destroyed wetland. The complaint also alleges that the defendant has illegally disposed of solid waste at an unlicensed facility.

The complaint seeks civil forfeitures for the violations and a court order requiring the defendant to remove the illegal fill, to restore the wetland, and to minimize the environmental damage caused by the illegal fill. Minton faces penalties ranging from not less than $10 to not more than $5,000 for each violation.

The Department of Justice brought the case at the request of the DNR. Assistant Attorney General Lorraine Stoltzfus is representing the state.

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