

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

LAC COURTE OREILLES BAND OF
LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA INDIANS;
RED CLIFF BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR
CHIPPEWA INDIANS; SOKAOGON
CHIPPEWA INDIAN COMMUNITY;
ST. CROIX CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF
WISCONSIN; BAD RIVER BAND OF THE
LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA INDIANS;
and LAC DU FLAMBEAU BAND OF
LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA INDIANS,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Case No. 74-C-313-C

STATE OF WISCONSIN, WISCONSIN
NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD,
CATHY STEPP, KURT THIEDE and
TIM LAWHERN,

Defendants.

AFFIDAVIT OF TAMARA RYAN

STATE OF WISCONSIN)
) ss.
COUNTY OF DANE)

Tamara Ryan, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says:

1. I make this affidavit on the basis of my own personal knowledge.
2. I am currently the chief of the Wildlife Health Section in the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Bureau of Wildlife Management and have served in this capacity since August 2009. In this position I am responsible for the overall management of

the Wildlife Health Program for the WDNR. Overall, I share responsibility in achieving the Wildlife program's mission of maintaining healthy wildlife populations and ecosystems and managing diseases that pose risk to wildlife, agricultural resources and public health.

I have worked for the WDNR Wildlife Management Program since fall of 1993. At the onset and through April of 1998 I worked as a limited term employee wildlife biologist in the Southeast Region. During that time I was a program assistant to the Regional Wildlife Program supervisor at the Regional headquarters in Milwaukee while concurrently working in a field position at Pike Lake State Park.

In May of 1998 I was hired into my first permanent position as the Regional Wildlife Biologist for the Southeast Region. In this position I served as the region's technical expert in wildlife management and endangered resources programs and provided technical expertise to regional staff to ensure scientifically sound implementation of program objectives.

In July of 2002 I was hired as an Area Wildlife Program supervisor at the Waukesha Service Center. In this position I was responsible for the supervision and administration of all aspects of the wildlife program within 5 out of 8 counties of the Southeast Region.

In January 2006 I was hired into a newly created position as an Area Wildlife Supervisor and CWD Team Supervisor at the Waukesha Service Center. In this position I was responsible for the supervision and administration of all aspects of the wildlife program within two counties of the Southeast Region. I was also concurrently responsible for the administration of the Department's CWD program/field operations in a six county area.

In May 2008 I became the Southeast Region's Regional Wildlife Supervisor and was responsible for administration of all aspects of the wildlife management program, the supervision

of two Area Wildlife Supervisors, and permanent and limited term employees in a field work unit. I worked in this capacity until moving onto central office in August 2009.

During both of my Regional positions, as a biologist and supervisor, I served as a Southeast Region representative on the agency's Deer Committee. Also in both my Regional roles, as well as my current role as Section Chief, I was and currently am a member of the Wildlife Policy Team and routinely participate in statewide policy decision making and strategic planning.

3. In February of 2002 CWD was detected in Mt. Horeb and an Incident Command Structure was implemented in response & I served as one of the ICS planning officers during February and March of 2002 and assisted with scheduling of sharpshooters, logistics, public meetings, and overall incident command response to this initial CWD finding.

In 2003 a Walworth county deer farmer experienced a breach in his fence and several deer escaped. Six months later one of the escaped deer shot by a conservation warden in the fall was tested for CWD and came back positive. Also, in August of 2003 the first CWD wild positive deer was found, also in Walworth County, in the Village of Fontana. Due to these findings my staff and I worked to conduct CWD surveillance around both locations where these CWD positive deer were found. This surveillance response included both sharpshooting and live-trapping and euthanasia both of which continued through March 2007.

My involvement with CWD management since February 2002 to present has encompassed the range of planning, field operations, supervisory, public outreach and participatory roles. I am a certified WDNR sharpshooter and completed both training courses conducted by the Department, as well as, organized, facilitated, and conducted annual refresher training. I've served, and continue to serve, on agency and interagency committees/teams and

routinely participate in CWD policy development and implementation. My scope of authority and responsibility for the CWD program began with a six county area in Southeast Wisconsin and is now statewide including, and not limited to, the supervision of the Department's Bureau of Wildlife Management CWD staff specialist.

4. To my knowledge, WDNR utilized only trained professionals for sharpshooting as a strategic disease management tool for CWD in the southern Wisconsin deer herd.

5. Sharpshooting of wild deer occurred only in the CWD Management Zone in roughly the southern third of Wisconsin, with the exception of a single operation in Portage County, immediately surrounding the Stan Hall deer farm in response to a breach in the fence. A map of Wisconsin which indicates the location of the CWD Management Zone is attached as Exhibit A.

6. Sharpshooting was used tactically in known affected areas and proved to be an effective tool for removing additional deer. The operations provided the opportunity for WDNR to enhance disease surveillance outside of sampling deer harvested by hunters during hunting seasons.

7. Sharpshooting was utilized as a management tool to:

- a. Reduce the number of CWD-positive animals,
- b. Reduce the number of susceptible deer through overall herd reduction, and,
- c. Limit the accumulation of infectious CWD prions in the environment.

8. In my professional opinion, WDNR's CWD management activities utilizing sharpshooting was not a recreational pursuit. CWD Sharpshooting and hunting differ in several significant respects:

- a. The sharpshooting efforts supported a scientific approach to disease management.

A CWD sample extraction was taken from each deer collected, the results of which were extensively used by WDNR to monitor disease prevalence and spread.

- b. Sharpshooting was not undertaken for any personal benefit. To my knowledge, none of the deer collected were ever retained by any sharpshooter. All deer collected were either donated to local food pantries, to the private landowners who granted permission to collect on their lands, or to large cat sanctuaries when the carcasses were deemed not necessary for scientific purposes.

9. The last WDNR sharpshooting efforts culminated in March of 2007. To my knowledge, no WDNR sharpshooting efforts have taken place in the state since that time.

10. WDNR has and continues to engage in active removal of sick or injured deer. These activities occur only in response to public reports or incidental department observations of sick or injured animals. These activities have occurred primarily in the southwest part of Wisconsin.

11. WDNR has developed comprehensive shooting protocols for CWD and other disease control by formalizing sections of WDNR's CWD Procedures Handbook, which became effective July 1, 2007. A protocol has been established for ongoing targeted sick deer removal. A copy of this protocol is attached as Exhibit B. A protocol has also been established should WDNR receive funding to resume sharpshooting for disease control. A copy of this protocol is attached as Exhibit C.

12. The shooting protocols were developed to maintain the highest level of safety and communication with local law enforcement. Specifically:

- a. DNR staff are required to notify DNR Law Enforcement, the county sheriff's dispatch and their first-line supervisor prior to responding to a report of a sick or injured deer.
- b. Immediately prior to dispatching a targeted deer, the area within 200 yards of the deer must be observable or physically checked to assure no person, livestock or equipment is present. This is required to eliminate the risk of injury. If members of the public are present, they are to be asked to leave or position themselves in a safe area.
- c. Shooters must follow the basic hunter safety guidelines.
- d. For both response to sick deer and sharpshooting, a maximum acceptable and safe distance for nighttime shooting has been identified as 100 yards.
- e. Shooters are not allowed to shoot through brush.
- f. Shooters are advised to shoot only at deer that are standing or lying still, and not to shoot at running deer.

13. I make this affidavit in support of the defendants' motion to enforce the prohibition on shining deer.

Dated this 6th day of December, 2012.

/s/ Tamara Ryan

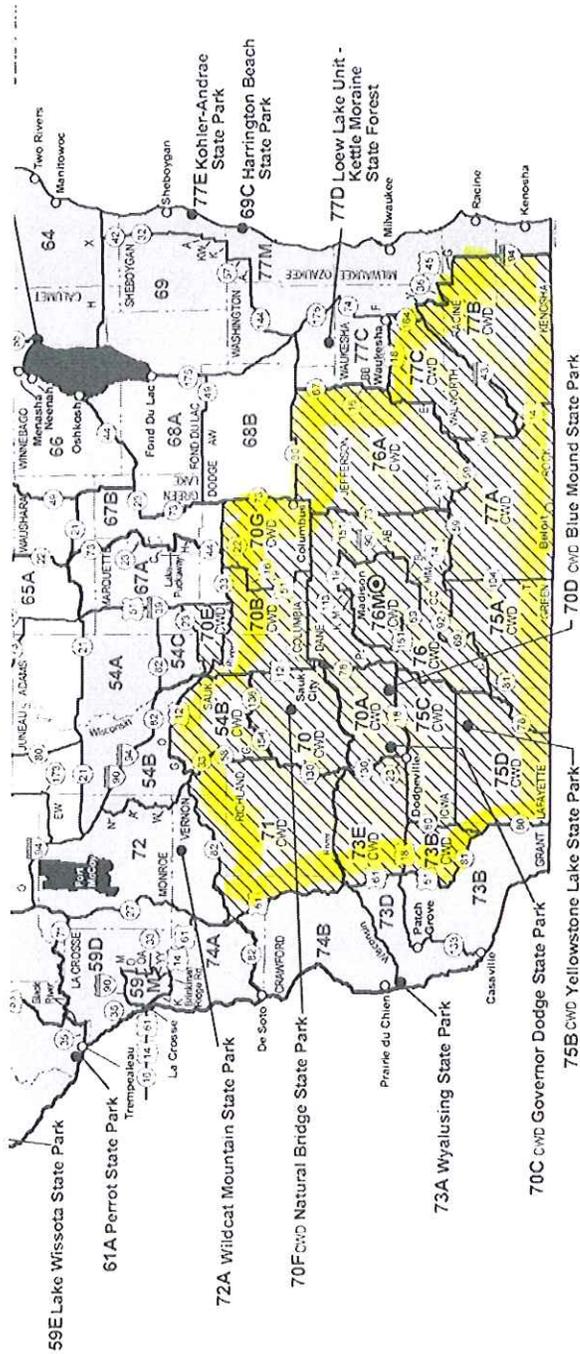
TAMARA RYAN

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 6th day of December, 2012.

/s/ Quinn L. Williams

Notary Public, State of Wisconsin

My Commission: is permanent



- Regular Unit - Bucks plus \$12 bonus antlerless permits
- ▒ Herd Control Unit - Bucks plus \$2 antlerless permits
- Bucks Only - (DMUs 7, 29B, 34, 35, 36, & 39)
- Non-Quota Area - No permits issued by DNR
- ▨ CWD Unit - 1 archery buck, 1 gun buck, plus antlerless permits.

Bonus Buck rules apply.

- Unit 48 firearm season is for tribal members only - season set by Menominee Tribe

SHOOTING PROTOCOLS FOR CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (CWD) AND OTHER DISEASE CONTROL

Targeted Deer



CWD Procedures Handbook

Effective Date: July 1, 2007	Total Pages: Three (3)	File Name: CWD_shooting_protocol_targeted.doc
Revised: April 4, 2008		

I. DEFINITIONS

- A. **Targeted deer** - A visibly sick or injured deer that Department personnel are called upon to shoot.
- B. **Shooter** - The individual (Department employee, certified contractor) responsible for carrying out the shooting activities.

II. PURPOSE

To establish procedures for Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) employees or contractors involved in culling visibly sick or injured deer throughout the state for CWD or other disease control and surveillance. While this protocol was designed primarily for CWD, it may be used in cases of any other disease concern.

In instances where the sick or injured deer is on private lands, DNR Wildlife or Law Enforcement staff may give the landowner or the landowner's agent permission to shoot the deer and make arrangements to get the deer tested for disease if necessary. The shooting protocols do not apply to private citizens shooting deer under these circumstances.

III. BACKGROUND

CWD is a fatal nervous system disease known to infect white-tailed deer, mule deer, moose, and elk. It belongs to the family of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE) or prion diseases. On February 28, 2002, Wisconsin's first cases of CWD were reported for three wild deer harvested near the city of Mount Horeb. CWD has since been found in several southern Wisconsin counties. The discovery of CWD in southern Wisconsin represents a significant threat to the state's white-tailed deer population and the culture of deer hunting in the state.

IV. POLICY

Wisconsin DNR staff are responsible for managing CWD within the white-tailed deer herd throughout the state. A critical portion of that effort involves removing targeted deer from the landscape and collecting samples for CWD testing. It is the Bureau of Wildlife Management's policy that appropriate safety procedures are identified and followed to maintain the highest level of safety, insure quick and humane deer kills, and minimize negative impacts on cooperating landowners and the public. These procedures should be followed when removing a targeted deer from the landscape.

V. PROCEDURES

A. Upon report of a visibly sick or injured deer, DNR staff should inquire as to whether the landowner or their agent wishes to shoot the deer. If so, DNR staff may grant them permission to do so and should make arrangements to have the animal tested for disease if necessary. In these instances the landowner is responsible for notifying local law enforcement and insuring the safety of the operation. If local law enforcement wishes to perform the shooting, the DNR will defer to their request, but will respond to collect the deer for disease testing if necessary.

B. If DNR staff will respond, the shooter should review relevant maps, air photos (if available) and property ownership around the deer's reported location before arriving on site.

C. Prior to departing, the shooter shall inform DNR Law Enforcement, the county sheriff's dispatch, and their first-line supervisor or the local wildlife manager of the situation and the targeted deer's location.

D. Immediately prior to shooting, the area within 200 yards of the targeted deer must be observable or physically checked to assure no person, livestock or equipment are present to eliminate risk of injury or damage. If members of the public are present, they should be informed of the situation and asked to leave or position themselves in a safe area.

E. Shooters shall follow the basic hunter safety guidelines (TAB-K):

T – Treat every firearm as if it were loaded.

A – Always point the muzzle in a safe direction.

B – Be sure of your target and what is beyond.

K – Keep your finger out of the trigger guard until you are ready to shoot.

F. THE MINIMUM STANDARDS PRIOR TO TAKING A SHOT ARE: CLEAR TARGET IDENTIFICATION AND A SAFE BACKGROUND FREE OF PERSONS, LIVESTOCK, BUILDINGS, EQUIPMENT, OR OTHER HAZARDS.

G. Immediate immobilization of all deer is desired so every attempt should be made to focus shots on either the shoulders/scapula (profile shot), or base of neck (frontal shot). Shot placements to the lungs/heart area are acceptable (heart and lung shots do not generally cause immediate immobilization and the deer may run up to 100 yards from point of impact before collapsing). **SHOOTERS SHOULD SHOOT ONLY DEER THAT ARE STANDING OR LYING STILL, AND SHOULD NOT SHOOT AT RUNNING DEER.**

H. Acceptable shooting distances are up to 100 yards for targeted deer, but may be longer if the location is deemed safe. If the deer is immobile, shots should be taken within 30 yards. There should be no obstructions in the path of the bullet (**NO SHOOTING THROUGH BRUSH**).

I. Shooters should use a shooting rest whenever possible to ensure accurate shots.

J. If the situation is deemed safe, the shooter should proceed to shoot the deer.

K. Immediately upon killing the deer the shooter should notify the county sheriff's department that the deer has been shot and will be removed from the site.

L. Deer killed should not be field-dressed, but should be identified with a bar code tag placed in the ear and a CWD datasheet should be filled out. Consult with DNR Wildlife Health Team to determine if the whole carcass or just the head is needed for testing. Deliver the whole carcass or head along with data sheet to the location designated by the Wildlife Health Team. If carcass is not needed for testing, dispose of in a landfill or other DNR approved location (not in the field). All antlers should be removed by sawing each antler off at the base, labeling them with the bar code #, and providing them to the CWD Operations Team.

M. The shooter is required to complete a written report (e-mail is sufficient) of the incident and submit to the CWD operations supervisor within 24 hours.

VI. REFERENCES

A. Wisconsin State Statutes: 29.063, 29.885, 29.924, 167.31

B. Wisconsin Administrative Code: NR 12.06

APPROVAL

FOR THE SECRETARY

By

Tom Hauge _____
Director, Bureau of Wildlife Management

SHOOTING PROTOCOLS
FOR CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (CWD)
AND OTHER DISEASE CONTROL
Baited Sites, Non-Baited Sites, and Incidental Deer



*CWD Procedures
Handbook*

Effective Date: July 1, 2007	Total Pages: Five (5)	File Name: CWD_shooting_protocols_sites.doc
Revised: April 4, 2008		

I. DEFINITIONS

A. Shooting Duty Officer (SDO)* - The individual that functions as the main point of contact on a daily basis for the shooting team leaders, landowner liaisons, and the shooters. In cases of scheduled shooting sessions the SDO will be a DNR employee assigned specifically to the task. In cases of shooting deer incidental to other work activities, the SDO will be the employee's first line supervisor or other designee. The SDO maintains a log of all shooters and their specific locations, and is in charge of all contacts with the local authorities including the county sheriff's department dispatcher. These contact duties may be delegated to the shooting team leader or landowner liaison. The SDO is also the point of contact for the shooters at initial deployment and at the end of the daily shooting assignment.

B. Shooting Team Leader (STL)* - The individual responsible for coordination of the shooting team for the shift. This person reviews shooting safety plans with each shooter (this can also be done by a landowner liaison), contacts the shooting duty officer at the beginning and end of each shift regarding team location assignments and results, and can be the main field contact with the landowners regarding questions, concerns, or specific notification requests.

C. Landowner Liaison (LL)* - The individual responsible for contacting and working with landowners, setting up shooting sites, and providing shooting and site information to the SDO and STL.

D. Shooter * - The individual (DNR employee or certified contractor) responsible for carrying out the shooting activities.

E. Shooting Assignment - Assignment for shooting deer that identifies the location of the shooting site, shooting hours, property boundaries, landowner information, site specific landowner requests, travel routes, and other information pertinent to the shooting assignment. All shooting assignments must include a safety plan.

F. Safety Plan - A detailed plan developed for shooting sites that includes a map and identifies site specific safety hazards, safe shooting zones, no-shoot zones, bait location, shooter location, and other related safety information. Safety plans must be developed prior to commencement of any shooting activities by thorough inspection and safety analysis of the shooting site and surrounding area during daylight hours. Safety plans must be written documents approved by both the DNR and the landowner.

G. Incidental Deer - A deer encountered on lands where the DNR has permission to shoot deer while the employee is traveling to or from a deer shooting site or while performing other activities. Shooters have authority to shoot incidental deer if all the following safety procedures are followed.

* One individual may perform one or any combination of these roles during a shooting operation.

II. PURPOSE

To establish procedures for Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) employees involved in culling deer for Chronic Wasting Disease or other disease control on baited and non-baited sites, and the shooting of incidental deer on lands where the Department has permission to shoot as defined below.

III. BACKGROUND

CWD is a fatal nervous system disease known to infect white-tailed deer, mule deer, moose, and elk. It belongs to the family of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE) or prion diseases. On February 28, 2002, Wisconsin's first cases of CWD were reported for three wild deer harvested near the city of Mount Horeb. CWD has since been found in several southern Wisconsin counties. The discovery of CWD in southern Wisconsin represents a significant threat to the state's white-tailed deer population and the culture of deer hunting in the state.

Public hunting is the most important tool for controlling CWD. However, Department shooting is a valuable tool used to remove deer from areas with: high disease prevalence, high deer populations and low hunter harvest, isolated clusters of CWD-diagnosed deer, and where additional samples are needed for CWD surveillance.

IV. POLICY

Wisconsin DNR staff are responsible for managing CWD within the white-tailed deer herd throughout the state. An integral portion of that responsibility involves Department staff or certified sharpshooters shooting deer over baited sites and non-baited sites. It is the Bureau of Wildlife Management's policy that appropriate safety procedures are identified and followed to maintain the highest level of safety, insure quick and humane deer kills, and minimize negative impacts on participating landowners and the public within the CWD control areas. These procedures should be followed when participating in the culling of deer from baited sites, non-baited sites, during work activities while on these sites, and when performing other duties on lands where the DNR has permission to shoot deer.

A Shooting Duty Officer system of reporting will be utilized for all scheduled shooting sessions and for shooting deer on approved sites incidental to other work activities.

V. PROCEDURES

A. Training

1. Prior to reporting for shooting duty, all shooters must have completed a rifle safety and marksmanship course within one year of the shooting session.
2. All rifles to be used in CWD shooting should be sighted in annually prior to the beginning of shooting operations and checked frequently throughout the shooting season for accuracy.
3. Prior to using an elevated stand, all shooters must have received training on its use.

B. Assignments

1. The SDO or STL will provide the shooter with the shooting assignment. The assignment will include a safety plan that describes the shooting scenario and provides safe shooting recommendations. **SHOOTERS SHOULD PAY SPECIFIC ATTENTION TO PROPERTY BOUNDARIES AND SHOOT DEER ONLY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SAFETY PLAN.** Shooters should check the “special instructions” section of the shooting plan for site specific requirements. The SDO or STL shall provide all team members with a contact list of emergency phone numbers for team members and local law enforcement.
2. When shooting deer on private lands, a Private Lands Access and Shooting Authorization Agreement must be completed and signed by the landowner (Appendix 1.)

C. Equipment

1. Shooters will be given a pack with shooting supplies that will fully equip them for field duty.
2. A list of basic items is included in each shooting pack. Each shooter will notify the SDO or STL regarding items used that need to be replaced. Shooters should clean knives and other equipment appropriately before placing back in pack if time allows or notify SDO or STL that items need cleaning.
3. Sharpshooters will inspect their firearms for the following each day immediately prior to use:
 - a) Barrel is free of obstructions
 - b) Muzzle has no dents or nicks
 - c) Wooden stocks are free of cracks
 - d) Sling attachment mechanisms are sound
 - e) Safety functions properly
 - f) Action/bolt operates in a smooth manner and does not bind
 - g) Telescopic sights are not cracked and operate properly
 - h) All screws are tight, including the screws holding the scope to the action
 - i) Barrel lights, scope lights, and night vision scopes are functional and batteries are good
4. Shooters must carry cellular telephones capable of receiving calls at all times and **SHOULD NOT TURN OFF PHONES.**
5. When used, elevated shooting platforms shall be commercial stands and installed per the manufacturer’s instructions. Safety harnesses shall be worn while using elevated stands.

D. Notification

1. The SDO will ensure that the landowner and the Town are contacted regarding shooting activities, if requested (STL or LL may make the actual contacts). The SDO will call the county sheriff’s dispatch regarding the locations shooters will be deployed, the times shooters will be in service, and will make a final call when shooters are done.

E. Field Procedures

1. For scheduled shooting shifts, it is preferred that a minimum of two (maximum 4) shooters will work together in teams. Preferably one or more will drive and drop the others at their assigned shooting sites. Individuals may shoot at sites independently, but members of shooting teams must stay in communication using cell phones. At the end of each shift, shooting teams will work together to collect the deer, place CWD tags on each, and transport them to the location indicated by the SDO or STL.

2. For incidental deer shooting, deer may be shot while an employee is baiting or improving access to existing shooting sites, moving to or from a shooting site, or performing other related activities on lands where the DNR has permission to shoot deer. Incidental deer may be shot only after fully evaluating the immediate situation and making sure all safety protocols are followed.

a) For incidental deer shooting at State Parks and other high use public lands, shooters should work in pairs. In these high-use settings, one person will be the designated shooter and the other person will act as an observer, making sure all safety protocols are followed.

b) For incidental deer shooting on private lands or on lands with minimal public use, a single shooter may shoot deer independently.

3. All field participants shall wear a blaze orange vest or jacket to and from the shooting site.

4. Each site must be examined by the shooter during day light to ensure the shooter reviews the safety plan and is familiar with the safe zones for shooting deer. Shooters shall follow the basic hunter safety guidelines (**TAB-K**):

T – Treat every firearm as if it were loaded.

A – Always point the muzzle in a safe direction.

B – Be sure of your target and what is beyond.

K – Keep your finger out of the trigger guard until you are ready to shoot.

5. THE MINIMUM STANDARDS PRIOR TO TAKING A SHOT ARE: CLEAR TARGET IDENTIFICATION AND A SAFE BACKGROUND FREE OF PERSONS, LIVESTOCK, BUILDINGS, EQUIPMENT, OR OTHER HAZARDS.

6. Deer should be shot from elevated tree stands, stationary motor vehicles, or ground blinds whenever possible. The location of tree stands, ground blinds, travel routes, or motor vehicle placement will be identified on the safety plan.

7. For motor vehicle shooting sites, the vehicle must be completely stopped before shooting at a deer. The area must be designed on the shooting plan as shooting from a vehicle and must be in an area on the safety plan marked with safety zones.

8. If using an elevated tree stand, shooters should use a rope to lift the gun up, and to lower the gun from the stand. Guns must be unloaded when lifting and lowering to or from the stand.

9. Shooters should use a shooting rest whenever possible to ensure accurate shots.

10. When a group of deer is encountered, shooters should try to identify the adult or dominant doe in the group and shoot that deer first.

11. Immediate immobilization of all deer is desired so every attempt should be made to focus shots on either the shoulders/scapula (profile shot), or base of neck (frontal shot). Shot placements to the lungs/heart area are acceptable if the topography and ground cover afford easy access and the deer is at least 150 yards from the property boundary (heart and lung shots do not generally cause immediate immobilization and the deer may run up to 100 yards from point of impact before collapsing). **SHOOTERS SHOULD SHOOT ONLY DEER THAT ARE STANDING STILL, AND SHOULD NOT SHOOT AT RUNNING DEER.**

12. **FIELD PERSONNEL SHOULD NOT TRESPASS TO RETRIEVE WOUNDED DEER.** Personnel should call the SDO or STL should a wounded deer cross to adjacent lands. They will know if DNR staff can enter the property and if we have permission to shoot on the property. If we don't have permission to enter the property, the SDO or STL will determine course of action.

13. Acceptable shooting distances are up to 100 yards during evening shooting and up to 200 yards during daytime shooting. There should be no obstructions in the path of the bullet (**NO SHOOTING THROUGH BRUSH**).

14. Deer killed should be field dressed (if authorized by landowner on private lands) and identified with a bar code tag placed in the ear that will be recorded on the CWD Shooting Session Report. All antlers shall be removed by sawing each antler off at the base, labeling them with the bar code #, and provided to the SDO or STL for inventory.

15. Deer heads or lymph nodes should be removed for CWD testing according to guidance from SDO and delivered to the designated testing location as soon as possible. Deer carcasses should be disposed of according to guidance issued by the SDO.

16. The shooter is required to call the SDO or STL immediately following the completion of the shift.

17. The shooter will complete a daily CWD Shooting Session Report (Appendix 2.) and give it to the SDO or STL at the end of shift.

VI. REFERENCES

- A. Wisconsin State Statutes: 29.063, 29.885, 29.924, 167.31
- B. Wisconsin Administrative Code: NR 12.06

APPROVAL

FOR THE SECRETARY

By

Tom Hauge _____
Director,
Bureau of Wildlife Management