

DOUGLAS COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE

Report for 16DC02128

Narrative

Page 1 of Narrative

On May 28, 2016 at about 2204 hrs I responded to an unruly campsite in the Gordon Dam Campground. I arrived and met with the complainant near campsite 6. The complainant told me he would not give his name and feared retaliation by the other group. He told me he had spent hundreds of dollars to travel from the Madison area to camp in Douglas County for the holiday weekend. He was frustrated and visibly upset by the condition of a group at campsite 7. He told me his family had tried to be tolerant, but it could not be ignored any longer.

I asked the complainant to describe the problem. He pointed to campsite 7. He first expressed concern by the large plastic tarp that had been tied from the camper to several trees. The lowest point in the hanging tarp was directly over a large bonfire. The complainant specifically expressed concern for the safety of campers due to the flammable material and potential flaming/molten plastic dripping on the group including children under the tarp. He then described an extreme level of intoxication of some members of the group at site 7 due to several hours of power drinking hard alcohol. He indicated it was also a very large group and cars kept arriving filled with more people and problems. The complainant was irritated by the loud, profane and foul language of the group as well. Finally, the complainant was upset by some problems or behavior that erupted when an African American group showed up at camp site 7.

The complainant described the primary problem as a male with a large tan coat and brimmed cowboy/farmer style hat. This male had just doused the lit fire with a large amount of gasoline causing it to travel up towards the tarp. The fire had an area of about 8 feet by 4 feet of stacked kindling. This kindling was also smoldering and also eventually caught fire. This male stumbled around the fire with poor balance and seemed impaired. I asked the complainant if there were any other issues besides the safety concerns, excessive drinking and disruptive behavior.

I thanked the complainant and went to speak with the rambunctious group. Sgt. Coulthard arrived to assist. I talked with a female sitting at campsite 7 and identified her as Bonnie Gordon. She told me her family was from Solon Springs and had reserved the campsite for the weekend. I asked them how many people were camping there and she pointed to the group. It consisted of her husband, Timothy Gordon (person described as primary problem by complainant), his son Jeff Gordon and wife (unknown name), and another adult daughter and her husband and their two small children. Jeff Gordon had a shaved head and tattooed "devil horns" that wrapped around the sides of his head. He also had full sleeve style tattoos. In reviewing his Spillman entry, the tattoos were specifically categorized as "a Klan member riding a horse", "a Swastika", and the words "White Pride". This is noted because of the complainants reference to increased problems when African Americans arrived at the campsite. Loud and profane language and reported "eruption" of vulgar behavior could be a potential safety concern with future contacts.

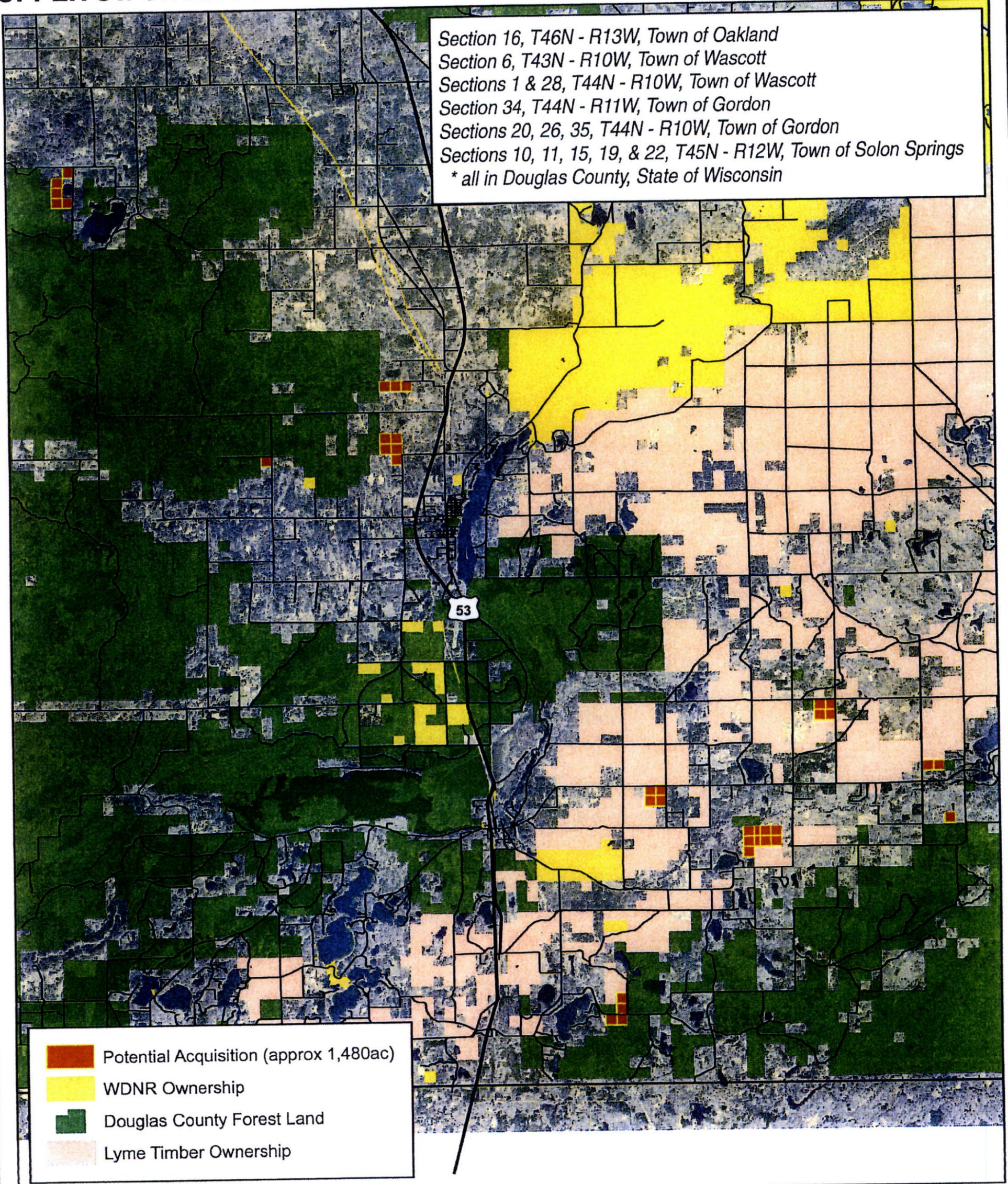
Bonnie told me she had just arrived at the campsite, but was also immediately concerned by the tarp and fire that her husband had set up. She thought it could catch on fire or melt and the whole family was sitting under it. We also discussed the intoxication level of some of her group. She agreed some people had been drinking a lot over a long period of time. While Tim stumbled around putting more items in the fire, his group started to take the tarp down. This irritated Tim and he started to challenge why he was being "harassed". I told Bonnie it was probably best if they called it a night and did not remain grouped up at the campground. I told her that her family had managed to annoy many campers that we talked with and also demonstrated poor judgment with some real safety concerns. While she didn't want to hear this, she agreed. I told Bonnie, if we left and had to return, it would not make the situation better. As I said this, I caught on that Jeff Gordon had been mocking me and also acting defiant and belligerent. I heard him say "Well you can come back in five minutes". I told Bonnie it did not seem as though they would be able to control their group members and should consider this in their decision.

As the group had removed the tarp and there were no immediate safety concerns, we walked around the campground. As we watched the group pack up from the dark shadows in the campground, we saw them load several bottles of booze. We were aware some members in the group had just arrived and were not intoxicated. The group left without further incident for the night. The intoxicated people were not driving. We met with the complainant again to assure we had solved the problem. As we talked with their group, the fire from campsite 7 was still going. The entire stack of kindling began burning and the group from campsite 6 had to stop the fire from getting out of control.

UPPER ST. CROIX FOREST LAND CONSERVATION PROJECT



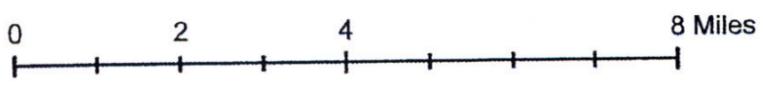
Section 16, T46N - R13W, Town of Oakland
Section 6, T43N - R10W, Town of Wascott
Sections 1 & 28, T44N - R10W, Town of Wascott
Section 34, T44N - R11W, Town of Gordon
Sections 20, 26, 35, T44N - R10W, Town of Gordon
Sections 10, 11, 15, 19, & 22, T45N - R12W, Town of Solon Springs
* all in Douglas County, State of Wisconsin



- Potential Acquisition (approx 1,480ac)
- WDNR Ownership
- Douglas County Forest Land
- Lyme Timber Ownership



Douglas County, WI





5c.

Instructions for requesting an exemption to apply pesticide on Douglas County property:

1. Contact the office of the County Clerk

Courthouse Building
1313 Belknap Street, Room 101
Superior, WI 54880

Ph: (715) 395-1341
Fx: (715) 395-1421

email: sue.sandvick@douglascountywi.org

Hours: Monday – Friday, 8:00 am - 4:30 pm

2. Complete and submit “Application for Pesticide Ordinance Exemption Request”
Available from the office of the County Clerk or at [\(insert webpage address\)](#)
3. Work with the office of the County Clerk to schedule attendance at a meeting of the committee of jurisdiction where request will be reviewed for approval.
4. If approved, provide additional information as explained in the “Application for Pesticide Ordinance Exemption Request” or upon request of the committee of jurisdiction.



APPLICATION for PESTICIDE ORDINANCE EXEMPTION REQUEST

1. Organization name and Point of Contact name of applicant.
2. Contact information, also include emergency contact information.
3. List property location and attach a map¹ indicating treatment areas.
4. Briefly describe the project, be sure to include the name of the species to be controlled and why and any follow-up monitoring.
5. Describe each alternative method of control and reasons why each of these methods were not chosen. *Please see "Alternative Methods for Pesticide Control and Additional Resource Information" provided with this application.*
6. List permits required by other agencies for this control project.
7. List the pesticide chemical name and brand name.
8. Attach a copy of the product label² for the pesticide.
9. Attach a copy of the Safety Data Sheet³ for the pesticide.
10. Applicator must be licensed; provide name of licensed applicator.
11. Describe pesticide application method, including how many applications, when, using what devices, and under what circumstances application will cease (weather, environmental conditions, etc.).
12. List the life expectancies of the pesticide in the soil or sediment, water, and plant material (this information can be found on the product label).
13. List what substances the pesticide forms as it degrades (this information can be found on the product label).
14. Describe restoration plan for the treatment area to prevent future growth of un-wanted or invasive species, be sure to include scientific and common names for any species to be planted or seeded.
15. Describe plan to minimize and address any collateral damage from treatment.
16. Attach emergency spill plan for handling pesticide chemicals.

I have read and understand I may be required to follow all or some of the requirements for posting and notification of concerned individuals described in Douglas County Pesticide Ordinance 1.17.⁴ It is also my responsibility to notify property owners adjacent to the property where the treatment area is located. Initials: _____

If required, upon pesticide exemption approval, provide a sample of the warning sign that will be used to post treatment.⁵

If required, upon pesticide exemption approval, provide a list of parcels owned by: 1) persons who request pre-application notice of any pesticide application to property within 300 feet of property owned by that person, and 2) persons who are medically-sensitive to pesticides and who request pre-application notice of any pesticide application within 1,000 feet of their residence.⁶

REFERENCES

¹ Maps can be made using the on-line mapping tool available on the Douglas County website at <http://douglascountyi.wgxtreme.com/>. The map must contain the following information. Scale, north arrow, treatment area, road and trails within 100 feet of the treatment area, and these features that are within 300 feet of the treatment area: schools, daycare centers, hospitals, medical clinics, nursing homes, playgrounds, parks or similar public areas or facilities, navigable waterways and wetlands. Please also indicate on the map where postings will be placed.

²The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires extensive scientific data on the potential health and environmental effects of a pesticide before granting a registration, which is a license to market that product in the United States. EPA evaluates the data and ensures that the label translates the results of those evaluations into a set of conditions, directions, and precautions that define who may use a pesticide, as well as where, how, how much, and how often it may be used. Pesticide product labels provide critical information about how to safely and legally handle and use pesticide products. Unlike most other types of product labels, pesticide labels are legally enforceable, and all of them carry the statement: "It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling." In other words, the label is the law.

³Safety Data Sheets (SDS), formerly known as Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), describe the hazards of the chemical. Safety Data Sheets have a specific 16-section format that must be used by manufacturers, distributors and importers to convey detailed hazard information to the end user. The SDS includes information such as the properties of each chemical; the physical, health, and environmental health hazards; protective measures; and safety precautions for handling, storing, and transporting the chemical. The format of Safety Data Sheets is consistent with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals. More information about Safety Data Sheets can be found from the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration at <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3514.html>.

⁴Douglas County Pesticide Ordinance 1.17 can be found at <http://www.douglascountyi.org/index.aspx?NID=402> or from the office of the Douglas County Clerk.

⁵There are specific requirements for posting pesticide treatment sites; the requirements are found in the Douglas County Pesticide Ordinance 1.17 which can be found at <http://www.douglascountyi.org/index.aspx?NID=402> or from the office of the Douglas County Clerk.

⁶This information may be obtained from the office of the Douglas County Clerk from a registry that is maintained for all persons who request advanced notice of pesticide application.

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INTERNAL USE ONLY

Date received:

Committee of jurisdiction:

next meeting date:

Staff person to assist and communicate with committee of jurisdiction:

Additional approval or action needed:

Alternative Methods for Pesticide Control and Additional Resource Information

Check with your state and local regulators for any permitting requirements that may apply to your project for using these alternative methods.

Smothering with black plastic

Kills vegetation and dormant seeds in the soil; most effective for sites with full to part-sun. Method: mow or trim the existing vegetation; lay 3.5 mm or thicker black plastic over the site and secure; leave for 8 or more weeks during hot, sunny weather; remove plastic and plant into dead vegetation without tilling.

Mechanical removal

Management methods that use manual or mechanical means to remove, kill, injure, or alter growing conditions for unwanted plants are termed physical methods. Such methods are relatively expensive and labor intensive, and may need to be used repeatedly or in combination with other management methods. However, for socially sensitive sites and sites with high ecological value, highly selective physical methods may be desirable because of their minimal environmental impact. The physical methods that may be applied to invasive plants in terrestrial and aquatic environments are many and varied. They vary in the type of injury or stress they inflict, their selectivity and potential for non-target impacts, and the procedures, skills, equipment, labor, and funds they require.

Biological control

Natural enemies, as well as a number of other factors, play an important role in regulating plant populations in their native environments. The absence of natural enemies may be an important contributing factor to the invasiveness of some nonnative species. Biological control (or biocontrol) reunites invasive plants with their enemies to restore natural controls and reduce dominance of invasive plants within the plant community. Promoted as a self-sustaining, self-dispersing control method, biocontrol is often used to gradually suppress widespread infestations in low-value or remote areas where other methods are not economically feasible.

Prescribed burning

Fire is a powerful, naturally occurring disturbance that influences a complex network of biological communities and ecological processes. The effect of fire on individual plants and plant communities is variable. In some cases fire may suppress invasive plant species, whereas in other cases fire may promote plant invasion and plant population expansion, which can change the patterns of fire over time and space. Prescribed fires are intentionally set under controlled conditions to achieve specific management objectives. The use of prescribed fire is widely accepted as a primary tool for habitat restoration and management. The effectiveness of fire as an invasive plant management tool depends upon a wide range of variables and is specific to each situation and species. Prescribed fires are typically most beneficial when they mimic natural fire patterns in ecosystems that evolved with fire as a natural disturbance.

Prescribed grazing

Prescribed grazing is the application of domestic livestock grazing at a specified season and intensity to accomplish specific vegetation management goals. While traditional grazing practices are often blamed for promoting plant invasions, prescriptive grazing can be used to control invasive plant populations and enhance desirable vegetation conditions. Prescribed grazing is a relatively new addition to the invasive plant management toolbox, and information related to the impacts of grazing on various invasive plants and plant communities is limited. Prescribed grazing should be used sensibly, with careful consideration of its compatibility with the habitat, land management goals, infestation characteristics, livestock needs, and resources available to implement the program successfully.

Smothering root systems by cutting below waterline

Some emergent aquatic vegetation can be controlled through timely severing of emergent stalks in order to starve the root systems of oxygen eventually killing the whole plant. Treatments usually need to be done multiple times in one growing season or over multiple seasons to be effective.

Use of natural growth inhibitors

The use of compounds found naturally in plants or using natural benign substances to regulate the growth of unwanted plants to diminish their ability to compete with surrounding or restored vegetation.

Additional Information and Resources

Northwoods Weed Cooperative Management Area has compiled information regarding invasive species for both landowners and right-of-way managers, some of it specific to our area, see more at:
www.northwoodscwma.org

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, information about invasive species, control, and permits:
<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/>

U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service, information about invasive species and pests:
<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/plantsanimals/invasive/>

U.S. Department of Agriculture, information about invasive species as it relates to agriculture and forestry:
<http://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/plants/controlmech.shtml>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, information about pesticide labels:
<http://www.epa.gov/pesticide-labels>

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, information about invasive species and control methods:
<http://www.fws.gov/invasives/staffTrainingModule/index.html>

U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, information about Safety Data Sheets:
<https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3514.html>

World Health Organization, information about pesticides:
<http://www.who.int/topics/pesticides/en/>

natural growth inhibitors, descriptions and products are available at:
<http://www.americannatural.com/products/disease-weed-controls/phydura.html>

SHORTCUT FORMULAS

for
Determining Volumes with a 10-factor Prism or Gauge

PULPWOOD
(Cords)

1.
$$\frac{\text{Average number of countable trees per sample (av. no. of 8-ft. sticks per tree + 1)}}{2} = \text{cords per acre}$$

Example: The countable trees averaged 2.5 8-foot sticks.
The average number of countable trees per sample was 6.

$$\frac{6(2.5 + 1)}{2} = 10.5 \text{ cords per acre}$$

2.
$$\frac{\text{Number of 8-foot sticks in countable trees} + \text{number of countable trees}}{2 \times \text{number of point samples}} = \text{cords per acre}$$

Example: 48 trees were tallied.
120 8-foot sticks were tallied in countable trees.
8 samples were taken.

$$\frac{120 + 48}{2 \times 8} = 10.5 \text{ cords per acre}$$

3.
$$\frac{\text{Number of 8-foot sticks in countable trees} \times *}{\text{number of point samples}} = \text{cords per acre}$$

* Use .9 if trees av. 1 stick
.7 if trees av. 2 sticks
.65 if trees average 3 sticks
.6 if trees average 4 or more sticks

Example: 10 samples were taken.
132 8-foot sticks were counted.
Average number of sticks per tree – 2.

$$\frac{132 \times .7}{10} = 9.24 \text{ cords per acre}$$

4. Cords can be converted to tons by using the appropriate TONS PER STANDARD CORD RATIO on page 15.