## ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

1. Type of Estimate and Analysis ☑ Original □ Updated □Corrected			2. Date 09/03/2020		
3. Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number (and Clearinghouse Number if applicable) NR 20, Fishing: Inland Waters; Outlying Waters					
4. Subject FH-25-19 and FH-17-20 (E), Minocqua Chain walleye harvest regulations					
5. Fund Sources Affected		6. Chapter 20, Stats. Appropriations Affected			
7. Fiscal Effect of Implementing the Rule					
🛛 No Fiscal Effect	Increase Existing Revenues	Increase	e Costs	Decrease Costs	
Indeterminate	Decrease Existing Revenues	🗌 Could A	bsorb Within Agency's I	Budget	
8. The Rule Will Impact the Following (Check All That Apply)					
□ State's Economy □ Spec		ecific Business	ific Businesses/Sectors		
🗌 Local Government Unit	Public Utility Rate		Payers		
	Small Businesses (if checked, complete Attachment A)				
9. Estimate of Implementation and Compliance to Businesses, Local Governmental Units and Individuals, pers. 227.137(3)(b)(1).					
\$0					

The emergency rule extends an existing catch-and-release regulation for walleye on the Minocqua Chain of Lakes, then specifies a limited harvest regulation for anglers. The permanent rule implements that same limited harvest regulation in administrative code moving forward. No implementation or compliance costs are expected to be incurred.

10. Would Implementation and Compliance Costs Businesses, Local Governmental Units and Individuals Be \$10 Million or more Over Any 2-year Period, pers. 227.137(3)(b)(2)?

🗌 Yes 🖾 No

11. Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule

This emergency rule will extend the existing walleye harvest regulation on the Minocqua Chain of Lakes (consisting of Kawaguesaga, Minocqua, Mid, Little Tomahawk and Tomahawk lakes) to May 2021, continuing the extension to May 1, 2020 that was originally implemented in emergency rule FH-24-19 (E). The catch-and-release regulation, established to allow the walleye population to recover from a population decline, sunsetted in April 2020. Extending this regulation by one additional year will allow walleye stocked into these waters to continue to replenish populations on the Minocqua Chain. The Lac du Flambeau Chippewa tribe has also agreed to maintain the catch-and-release only regulation as long as the state also does so, so the Minocqua Chain will remain closed to tribal spearing for another year in concert with the emergency rules. Emergency rule FH-17-20 and permanent rule FH-25-19 also establish a limited harvest regulation of consisting of a harvest slot limit for walleye, where the minimum length limit is 18 inches, walleye between 22 and 28 inches may not be kept, and only one walleye larger than 28 inches may be kept. The daily bag limit will be set at one walleye.

12. Summary of the Businesses, Business Sectors, Associations Representing Business, Local Governmental Units, and Individuals that may be Affected by the Proposed Rule that were Contacted for Comments.

The Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, lake associations, business associations, the local chamber of commerce, local bait shops, and anglers participated in public meetings held in Minocqua prior to development of this rule. The department will solicit comments from these groups during the permanent rule development process as well.

13. Identify the Local Governmental Units that Participated in the Development of this EIA. The department will contact local governments that may have an interest in developing this EIA for the permanent rule.

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14. Summary of Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impact on Specific Businesses, Business Sectors, Public Utility Rate Payers, Local Governmental Units and the State's Economyas a Whole (Include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be Incurred)

The proposed rules are expected to have a minimal economic impact, if any. The rule will mainly affect individual anglers and does not directly affect businesses. There may be a slight economic benefit to these rules due to shifting from a catch-and-release management strategy to one that allows limited angler harvest. No expenses are imposed on businesses, business associations, public utility rate payers, or local governmental units as a result of the rules. No additional compliance or reporting requirements will be imposed on small businesses as a result of these rule changes.

15. Benefits of Implementing the Rule and Alternative(s) to Implementing the Rule

The rules will allow the walleye population additional time to rebuild, with the aim of solidifying natural walleye reproduction and recruitment by 2021. A more sustainable walleye population will contribute to improved fishing opportunities for all anglers. Allowing limited harvest after years of catch-and-release-only fishing will provide anglers a catch-and-keep fishing experience. Not implementing the rules would mean that the Minocqua Chain would revert to inappropriate harvest regulations for walleye. The increased harvest pressure could reverse the positive trend of population growth, resulting in a failure of the walleye population to meet management goals and remain self-sustaining.

16. Long Range Implications of Implementing the Rule

These rules will contribute to a healthier, more sustainable walleye population and the reduced need for stocking walleye in the Minocqua Chain of Lakes

17. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government

No federal regulations apply. States possess inherent authority to manage the fishery and wildlife resources within their boundaries, except insofar as preempted by federal treaties and laws, including regulations established in the Federal Register.

18. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Neighboring States (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota)

Fisheries management rules are generally similar in the states surrounding Wisconsin. Each bordering state regulates fishing by the use of seasons, bag limits and size limits. Specific seasons and bag and size limits may differ for species among the surrounding states, but the general principles are the same. Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois all have statewide seasons and bag and size limits for fish species, along with special or experimental regulations on individual waters.

Notably, Minnesota established a catch-and-release only regulation for walleye on Mille Lacs to address walleye population decline and low walleye recruitment. The catch-and-release-only season was in effect for three years. The Minnesota DNR manages Mille Lacs jointly with the Ojibwe tribes, similar to the cooperative approach for managing the Minocqua Chain by the Wisconsin DNR and Ojibwe tribes.

19. Contact Name	20. Contact Phone Number
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This document can be made available in alternate formats to individuals with disabilities upon request.

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## ATTACHMENT A

1. Summaryof Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impact on Small Businesses (Separatelyfor each Small Business Sector, Include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be Incurred)

2. Summary of the data sources used to measure the Rule's impact on Small Businesses

3. Did the agency consider the following methods to reduce the impact of the Rule on Small Businesses?

Less Stringent Compliance or Reporting Requirements

Less Stringent Schedules or Deadlines for Compliance or Reporting

Consolidation or Simplification of Reporting Requirements

Establishment of performance standards in lieu of Design or Operational Standards

Exemption of Small Businesses from some or all requirements

Other, describe:

4. Describe the methods incorporated into the Rule that will reduce its impact on Small Businesses

5. Describe the Rule's Enforcement Provisions

6. Did the Agency prepare a Cost Benefit Analysis (if Yes, attach to form)

🗆 Yes 🛛 No