

## ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

1. Type of Estimate and Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original <input type="checkbox"/> Updated <input type="checkbox"/> Corrected	2. Date 01/24/2020
3. Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number (and Clearinghouse Number if applicable) NR 20, Fishing: Inland Waters; Outlying Waters	
4. Subject FH-24-19 (E), Minocqua Chain walleye harvest regulations	
5. Fund Sources Affected <input type="checkbox"/> GPR <input type="checkbox"/> FED <input type="checkbox"/> PRO <input type="checkbox"/> PRS <input type="checkbox"/> SEG <input type="checkbox"/> SEG-S	6. Chapter 20, Stats. Appropriations Affected
7. Fiscal Effect of Implementing the Rule <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Fiscal Effect <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Existing Revenues <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Costs <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Costs <input type="checkbox"/> Indeterminate <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Existing Revenues <input type="checkbox"/> Could Absorb Within Agency's Budget	
8. The Rule Will Impact the Following (Check All That Apply) <input type="checkbox"/> State's Economy <input type="checkbox"/> Specific Businesses/Sectors <input type="checkbox"/> Local Government Units <input type="checkbox"/> Public Utility Rate Payers <input type="checkbox"/> Small Businesses <b>(if checked, complete Attachment A)</b>	
9. Estimate of Implementation and Compliance to Businesses, Local Governmental Units and Individuals, per s. 227.137(3)(b)(1). \$0	
This emergency rule extends an existing catch-and-release regulation for walleye on the Minocqua Chain of Lakes for one additional year. 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, per s. 227.137(3)(b)(2)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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. The current regulation, established to allow the walleye population to recover from a population decline, is slated to sunset 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 this rule.	
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.	
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 Economy as a Whole (Include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be Incurred) The proposed rule is expected to have a minimal economic impact, if any. The rule will mainly affect individual anglers and does not directly affect businesses. No expenses are imposed on businesses, business associations, public utility rate	

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payers, or local governmental units as a result of this rule. No additional compliance or reporting requirements will be imposed on small businesses as a result of these rule changes.

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

This rule 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. Not implementing this rule would mean that the current catch-and-release-only regulation would sunset, resulting in a season open to walleye harvest under a regulation that may not be the most appropriate for maintaining good walleye densities. 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.

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### 16. Long Range Implications of Implementing the Rule

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

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### 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.

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### 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.

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**ATTACHMENT A**

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

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

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

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5. Describe the Rule's Enforcement Provisions

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

- Yes     No
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