STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION DOA-2049 (R09/2016)

## ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

1. Type of Estimate and Analysis	2. Date	
🛛 Original 🔲 Updated 🔲 Corrected	07/02/2021	
3. Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number (and Clearinghouse Number if applicable) NR 20, Fishing: Inland Waters; Outlying Waters		
4. Subject FH-08-21 (E), Minocqua Chain walleye harvest regulations		
5. Fund Sources Affected       6. C         GPR       FED       PRO       PRS       SEG       SEG-S	hapter 20, Stats. Appropriations Affected	
	ncrease Costs   Decrease Costs Could Absorb Within Agency's Budget	
8. The Rule Will Impact the Following (Check All That Apply)		
	usinesses/Sectors	
	ty Rate Payers	
9. Estimate of Implementation and Compliance to Businesses, Local Governmental Units and Individuals, per s. 227.137(3)(b)(1).		
\$0		
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The rule extends an existing catch-and-release regulation for walleye on the Minocqua Chain of Lakes and then implements a limited harvest regulation in administrative code moving forward. No implementation or compliance costs are expected to be incurred.		
<ul> <li>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)?</li> <li>☐ Yes  ∑ No</li> </ul>		
11. Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule This rule will extend the existing walleye catch-and-release regulation on the Minocqua Chain of Lakes (consisting of Kawaguesaga, Minocqua, Mid, Little Tomahawk and Tomahawk lakes) while the permanent rule is in the final stages of promulgation. The catch-and-release regulation, established to allow the walleye population to recover from a population decline, sunsetted in April 2020 and has been extended through emergency rules. The catch-and-release regulation has allowed 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 in concert with the emergency and permanent rules.		
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.		
13. Identify the Local Governmental Units that Participated in the Development of this EIA.		
No lo cal percente perticipate d in the development of this ELA		

No local governments participated in the development of this EIA.

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. There may be a slight economic benefit to these rules due to shifting from a

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catch-and-release management strategy to one that allows limited angler harvest with the permanent rule. 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

This rule would ensure regulatory consistency during the last 2-3 months of permanent rule review and implementation. The catch-and-release regulation proposed in this rule is also consistent with the regulatory structure proposed in the permanent rule, which retains the catch-and-release regulation through April 1, 2025, with harvest to begin in May 2025. Not implementing the rules would mean that the Minocqua Chain would revert to inappropriate harvest regulations for walleye (18-inch minimum length limit and daily bag limit of 2). 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

This rule will contribute to a healthier, more sustainable walleye population and the reduced need for stocking walleye in the Minocqua Chain of Lakes. Because this rule is being promulgated to ensure that the catch-and-release regulation remains in place for the last remaining months until the permanent rule is in effect, the long-range implications will be identical to the short-term implications.

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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## ATTACHMENT A

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)

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